# Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

NO. 424.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO 186 Dundas Street, Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE WRONGS OF IRELAND.

MICHAEL DAVITT ADDRESSES NEARLY 4,000 PEOPLE.

He Explains the Objects of the Land League—The Poverty of Irish Ten-ants Described—An Irish Parliament Near at Hand.

Nearly 4,000 people assembled at Adelaide st. Rink, Toronto, Saturday night to listen to the lecture delivered by Mr. Michael Davitt, the founder of the Irish National League, and the great audience showed ittelf unanimously in sympathy with the object simed at by the League—Home Rule for Ireland. The enthusiaem Home Rule for Ireland. The enthusiasm was immense, especially on particular occasions, such as when Mr. Davitt entered the room, and sgain when Mr. J. A. Mulligan, the President of the local branch of the Irish National Lesgue, in his opening remarks referred to the nine years that Mr. Davitt had spent in penal servitude for the cause of his country. The cheering was most enthusiastic at this point, and long continued. The immense meeting was presided over by our rising young friend, Mr. Mulligan, and with him on the platform sat the orator of the evening, and many of the gentlemen who evening, and many of the gentlemen who had called upon Mr. Davits and Mr. Mc had called upon Mr. Davitt and Mr. McCarthy during the afternoon. Among those present were Messrs J. Commee, ex.M. P. P., Ald. John Woods, Hugh McMahon, Chas. Burns, J. P., D. J. O'Donoghue, Hon. John O'Donoghue, Alfred Jury, N. G. Bigelow, Ald. Defoe, Philips Thompson, C. Doherty, P. Curran, together with many of the Roman Catholic clergy of the city, while in the audience sat Messrs. P. Hughes, B. B. Hughes, H. Nolan, John A. Proctor, Ald. M. J. Woods, and many other prominent citizens.

Before introducing the lecturer the

prominent citizens.

Before introducing the lecturer the chairman called on Mr, D. A. Cahill, the secretary of the local League branch, to read letters of apology received from gentlemen unable to attend the gathering. The letters were from Mr. J. O'Sullivan of Paterbarough, Pay, De Barret. livan, of Peterborough, Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, and many others.

of Hamilton, and many others.

THE CHAIRMAN,

Mr. Mulligar, then rose to introduce the lecturer. On behalf of the Toronto Branch of the Irish National League he thanked the people of Toronto for their large attendance to greet the father of their society upon his first public appearance in this Dominion. (Loud cheers) It was a most pleasant and convincing proof of the popularity in this city of their most distinguished guest and of the noble cause which he represented and which he would advocate. It was barely ten weeks since two delegates from the Loyal and Patriotic

of Ireland visited this city. They en. deavored to convince Canadians, who enjoyed and appreciated Home Rule, that Ireland did not need Home Rule, Canadian opinion had been well expressed by prominent Protestant clergymen of this city, who said that they would not deprive any Christian people under heaven of the right which we ourselves enjoy. (Loud cheers.) One of these Christian gentlemen, not a resident of this city, was Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton. (Cheers.) He would not refer to the delegates from the Loyal and Patriotic Union were it not for their UNMANLY AND UNCHRISTIAN ATTACK deavored to convince Cal

upon Mr. Michael Davitt. (Hisses). They spoke in this unmanly way of a man who served nine years of his life in penal servitude for the cause of his coun-(Loud and prolonged cheering.) He great pleasure in introducing the ker of the evening, Mr. Michael

MICHAEL DAVITT. Mr. Davitt then stepped to the front, and sgain there was a grand outburst of applause. As soon as this had subsided the great Irishman proceeded thus, speaking deliberately, clearly, and in peaking deliberately, clearly, and in measured terms:—Ladies and gentlemen —Judging from the hearty greeting you have given me here to night, and from the general kindness that has been ex tended to me since I arrived in your city, I do not think it will be necessary for me to apologize for coming here to say something on the Irish cause. (Ap-plause.) But, indeed, I am not astonished at the

you have extended me, because I know whenever any representative of Ireland has been in your midst you have given him the same generous welcome that you have given me. Now, before addressing you upon the subject of my lecture this evening, perhaps I may be permitted to trespass for a few minutes upon your time in referring to some statements. time in referring to some statements made here a short time ago by the two gentlemen to whom our chairman has alluded, and I will say at once that in speaking of them I will not imitate their example—(splause)—by casting any aspersions upon their motives or calling into question for one moment the honesty of their purpose. I'his world would indeed be a sad place to live in if we were compelled to look upon all our opponents as men actuated by base and unworthy motives. I will therefore try to extend to the

REV. DR. KANE that courtesy and charity which minie-

ters of religion ought to teach, but unfortunately do not always practice. While liberally beepatering myself and colleagues with every species of abuse and misrepresentation, this rev. gentleman and his colleague took good care to give themselves the best possible character before the citizens of Toronto. Dr. Kane, in his opening remarks, said, "In illustration of what I have been saying, I may perhaps be allowed to tell you that my friend who accompanies me is a barrister, in the enjoyment of a large and increasing practice. As for myself, I am a clergyman with very onerous and engrossing duties, and I should never have had the privilege of being with you to night if it had not been that I was willing to utilize what my Belfast friends would call my well-earned holiday." Dr. ters of religion ought to teach, but unwould call my well earned holiday." Dr. Kane did not add that this "well earned holiday" had an ugly coincidence in time with the sitting of the Royal commission in Belfast for the purpose of investigating the origin of

THE DISGRACEEUL RIOTS that scandalized the whole civilized world (Loud applause). Allow me for a few moments to refer to the responsibility for these deplorable occurrences. The evidence taken before the Royal The evidence taken before the Royal Commission—which was appointed not by the National League but by the Tory Government of England—conclusively proves that Dr. Kane and his anti Home Rule friends were the prime movers in the unfortunate business, and are therefore morally responsible for all the bloodshed that has taken place. (Applaces)

plause).
The speaker quoted from the pub-The speaker quoted from the published testimony of Inspector Reid, himself a Protestant, and from an editorial in the Leeds Mercury, "a Protestant paper of great influence and wide circulation," in support of the position he took in regard to the origin of the Belfast wide both contestions showing that the riots, both quotations showing that the authors had views on the subject identical with those of Mr. Davitt.

But leaving Dr. Kane and his actions some time ago in Belfast, continued Mr. Davitt, and returning to his appearance in this city, he was careful again to impress upon the people of Toronto

tion from Dr. Kane were imposters, and were living upon the people of Ireland and upon the Lish race everywhere.

Mr. Davitt quoted Dr. Kane's uncour teous references to Mr. Parnell, bimself,

teous references to Mr. Parnell, bimself, and Patrick Egan, and continued:—

I am sure I need not attempt to defend Mr. Parnell'a reputation before an audience like this. (Roars of applause.) The distinguished Irish leader has appeared before the citizens of Toronto before to-day, and long after the mi-erable misapprehensions of his fanatical opponents, and their names are forgotten, the name of Mr. Parnell and his efforts in the cause of Irish freedom will live enshrined on the pages of history, (Renewed applause.) The whole world outside of the Orangemen of Belfast has recognized before to day that MR PARNELL

is a gentleman, a statesman, and a patriot, whose efforts on behalf of his country are now being recognized throughout the whole world, and inspire the respect of right-minded men everywhere. of the Land League, no fouler slander could be uttered than to say that he was an absconding treasurer. Before he left an absconding treasurer. Before he left Ireland his accounts as treasurer of the National Land-League were audited by men in whom the Irish people have implicit confidence—John Dillon, (applause.) Rev Father Sheehy, and Mr. Matthew Harris—and their audit of the report was read before a convention of Irishmen in Dublin, and published in all the Irish and English papers on the folthe Irish and English papers on the fol-lowing morning. I know no man con lowing morning. I know no man con nected with this Irish Home Rule move ment of ours who has made greater or more generous sacrifices for Ireland than Mr. Patrick Egan. While in Dublin he was known and respected by those who jostled with him in politics, as a fearless, upright and honest man; and he is living to day in the city of Lincoln, Neb, respected by all the people of that locality, as a man deserving of the goodwill of all men who appreciate industry and ability, and enterprise. Now, with reference to the sneer cast at the humble

I HAVE BEEN A CONVICT in England's prisons (applause), but I think the diagrace for that attaches more to England than to myself.

A slight pause occurred here, during

dy presented Mr. Davitt with a handsome bouquet. Continuing, Mr.

Davitt said :It is quite true that for nine years I was compelled to herd with the murder-ers, and cut throats, and burglars of Eng-land; but notwithstanding that punishment, that hideous suffering, can Dr. Kane or any of my enemies accuse me of having given utterance to a word of vengeance or resentment against Eng-lishmen on that account. (Applause.) I have never apologised, and never will, for having endeavoured to win by physical force for Ireland that Parliament cal force for Prelate that the which is her's by right. And let me add this: were I to lose faith in the constitutional movement in which I am now engaged; were I to be convinced that moral

of them I will not imitate their — (spplause)—by casting any supon their motives or calling at to be convinced that moral force and action would be of no avail in regaining Ireland's Legislative rights, I would again resort to the same methods for which I was imprisoned, and if I were called upon, I would undergo and motives. I will therefore try at to the same term of imprisonment. (Loud and prolonged cheers). But let me add: How many years did Dr. Kane and Mr. Smith spend in prison to prove their Smith spend in prison to prove their sincerity and their devotion to the cause

Let me refer to one more statement and I will leave the two gentlemen who went away from Belfast a well-earned holiday. (Laughter and cheers) I will take what I am about to quote from a speech delivered by a Mr. George Hill Smith. I have to confess my lamentable ignorance of who that distinguished man is. I am well, fairly well acquainted by reputation with the leaders of the anti-Home Rule movement in Ireland and in Great Britain, but I have had to come to Toronto. Canada, to learn that Mr.

Toronto, Canada, to learn that Mr. George Hill Smith was really a man of ability and an opponent worthy of con-sidering in the national cause of Ireland. (Laughter.) This gentleman is reported to have said the following words with reference to the Irish leader, Mr. Par-

"The conditions he exacted were that If rents due in September were not paid by the end of October they would be served with a document called a writ. I have seen dyzens of writs on the Parnell

October for rents due on the 29th of September."

Now, continued Mr. Davitt, there are Two Sorts of Political Lying; one is the careless, the other is the deliberate system. The careless one is where a man is unwilling to ascertain the truth about his political opponents, and this kind of lying consists in deliberately framing an untruth, knowing it to be such, and giving utterance to it as if it were the truth. I regret to have to if it were the truth. I regret to have to prove Mr. Smith guilty of this species of falsehood when he tried to make the possessed by himself and Mr. Smith. "We were under the necessity," he said, "of earning our own livelihood in an honest way," the inference being of course that all those who differed on the Irish quastion from Dr. Kane were imposters, and were living upon the nearly serious that and the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the said were living upon the nearly serious that the leader of the Irish people, was guilty of harsh treatment to his tenants, when Mr. Smith the leader of the Irish people, was guilty of harsh treatment to his tenants, when Mr. Smith to his tenants, when Mr. Parnell, a brother of the Irish leader—a Tory landlord—who had treated his tenants way." Well, these tactics defeat themselves in the end. They have been resorted to during the last twelve months, especially in the campaign against Mr Glad stone and the cause of Home Rule in Great Britain. (Cheere.) The malicious statements have made no enemies of the cause of Ireland either in England, Wales, or Scotland, and I am certain they have made no enemies in Ireland or in Canada either. (Cheers). The purpoit of the speeches delivered by these two gentlemen, spart from the misrepresentation of the Irish leader, was to try and convince the Canada an people that Ulster, Well, these tactics defeat themselves in

PROTESTANT ULSTER, was a unit in opposition to the cause of Home Rule. But what is the real fact upon this point? Since Mr. Justin McCarthy—(Cheers)—has been declared the representative of the second Protestant city of Ulster that Province has majority of its Parliamentary reprea majority of its Parliamentary repre-Castle rule, but pledged to go to West minster, and there to demand the restoration of an Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) I deny emphatically that Dr. Kane or Mr. Smith represent Irish Protestantism in their opposition to the cause of Ireland. They may boast of the Orange Lodges in Belfast, pledged to resort to civil war to prevent the restoration of an Irish Parliament, but we can proudly claim that we have a Protestant Home Rule organization pledged to work by Rule organization pledged to work by all peaceful, constitutional means to win back to Ireland her rights for kindred, Catholic and Protestant. But let me make a further quotation, and then I will have done with individuals and papers. This time I will take my quotation, the columns of a newspaper. tion from the columns of a newspaper which I assume to be an able and respectable organ of public sentiment in this city. It is called

THE SENTINEL.

(Laughter and hisses) Under date of the 18th of the present month, Thursday last, I find the following in the editorial

"Catholic Progress, a Dublin magazine published under the patronage of the Irish priests and bishops, has pronounced that the woes of Ireland are attributable to a single cause, the existence in the country of Protestantism, and that until that religion is extirpated there will be neither peace, prosperity, or content ment."

"Would that the misappropriated funds were sufficient to buy off all the Protest-ant landlords, and that every Protestant meeting house were swept from the land. Then would Ireland recover herself, out-reges would then be unknown, for there would be no admixture of misbelievers with her (Rome's) champions."

Well, supposing there were in Ireland a man or men who would give utterance to this abominable sentiment against each Protestant fellow-countryman, would it be fair to charge the whole Catholic population in Ireland with the moral responsibility for such an idea? It would be as unjust as if I took the views of the editor of the Sentinel as fairly representing the opinions of the people of Canada. (Hear, hear.) But, ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you that there is not in Dublin or Ireland

which they came here to represent? (Laughter). I have yet to learn that a man sacrifices the good esteem of mankind because he is made to undergo the rigors of imprisonment on account of a just cause. (Cheers) Where has the struggle for liberty ever succeeded in any country except by sacrifices of this kind? (Renewed applause.) Why, there is not a part of my career of which I am more proud than that portion which comprised

MY IMPRISONMENT IN ENGLISH DUNGEONS for striving to free Ireland (Loud cheers.)

Irish, English, American, and Australian newspapers. I am well acquainted with mewspapers in Ireland and Great Britain, but in order to satisfy myself that I was not mistaken I inquired of Justin McCarty, to-day one of the ablest journalists in Eogland—(hear, hear, and cheers)—if he knew of the existence of any such paper as Catholic Progress, and Australian newspapers. I am well acquainted with mewspapers. I am well acquainted with mewspapers. I am well acquainted with mewspapers in Ireland and Great Britain, but in order to satisfy myself that I was not mistaken I inquired of Justin McCarty, to-day one of the ablest journalists in Eogland—(hear, hear, and cheers)—if he knew of the existence of any such paper as Catholic Progress, and Carty myself that I was not mistaken I inquired of Justin McCarty, to-day one of the ablest journalists in Eogland—(hear, hear, and cheers)—if he knew of the existence of any such paper as Catholic Progress, and cheers)—if he knew of the existence of the magazine before. (Cheers). I thus pay my respects to the research of the editor of The Setting.

THREE FOLLOWING PROPOSITIONS :-First, that Ireland's demand for national First, that Ireland's demand for national self government is just; second, that the system of rule which the Irish people are seeking to have abolished is subversive of the fundamental principles of constitutional government and a denial of popular right; and third, that in asking a favorable verdict of the civilized public epinion for the Irish cause, we are not seeking an expression of hostility to the just privileges and rights of the English, Welsh, and Scotch people. (Cheers.) Now the performance of this task here to night will compel me to reproduce facte, arguments and figures produce facts, arguments and figures with which the students of the Irish question are well acquainted; but in a cause like ours which rests for moral sanction upon truth and justice, truth property. I refer to those served last cannot be too often repeated when we October for rents due on the 29th of plead for the cause before the tribunal

not an unreasonable or revolutionary demand. The right of national self-government was universally recognized as the unalienable prerogative of separate nationalities. England had prominently distinguished herself among nations as an advocate of this form of government an advocate of this form of government, always excepting where her own selfish interests might be injured through its application. She had extended this form of administration over twenty of her colonies, yet she withholds from Ireland what she had thus given liberally to other of her dependencies, and what her statemen and writers had advocated for Hungary and Poland. Until very recently the organs of public opinion in England had led the world to believe that the majority of Irishmen approved of the Act of Union of 86 years ago. It has been said that Irishmen had the same political and social privilege as their English and Scotch and Welsh brethren. He thanked God those calumnies no longer existed throughout the

world to the injury of the Irish cause. The speaker then drew a comparison between what he contended had been the actual results of the Union with Great Britain and the predictions that had been made in regard to it. He pointed out among other things how, before the Union, the annual taxation over the whole country amounted to but 3,500,000 during the present generation, the taxes paid by the Irish people to the Imperial Exchequer were now \$15,000, 000 higher than they were forty years ago, when Ireland had over eight mil lions of people. He contended that the Act of Union was

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POVERTY OF IRE LAND during the past eighty six years, and for the infamous systems of absenteeism and rack renting that had grown up as that

poverty spread and increased.

Continuing, he said that during the last seven years, since the initiation of the Land League, they have been in danger of losing the sympathy of the Canadian and American people from the canadan and American people from the recurrence of those unhappy agrarian crimes in Ireland. It was asserted by the enemies of the League that this was due to the teachings of the League and not to the unjust executions and in human conduct of the "disinterested" Irish landlords. He thought a more correct opinion was now prevsiling both here and elsewhere. (Here, hear.) As time rolled on it was becom-ing known that these crimes were accidental and not incidental to the accidental and not incidental to the movement which had for its object the bolition of the land system. Last June when travelling along the west coast of Ireland on a mission of charity, one Ireland on a mission of charity, one evening he reached one of the poorest villages along the poor west coast of Galway, when he found that the evicting party had been there that day and turned out of their poor cabins twenty families. He learned from the parish priest that the resident magistrate had admitted to him their their thought food in only one of these twenty cabins, (a voice—"Ho ble") and that was food supplied

him that they found food in only one of money which had been sent by me to that parish from funds received from America. (Cheers.) He asked Father Conway and some of the men who had been turned out why they so tamely submitted to the outrage under the dircumstances-(hear, hear.)—and one of them replied:—
"Sir, we did not want to do anything that would embarrass Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladetone in their efforts to give a Parliafairly representing the opinions of the people of Canada. (Hear, hear.) But, ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you that there is not in Dublin or Ireland any such magazine published as the Catholic Progress. I live in DEAR OLD DIRTY DUBLIN when I am at home. (Cheers and laughter.) I am a journalist by profession. I earn my bread and butter by writing for

INBUMAN MEN CALLED LANDLORDS such as those who carried out these evictions to trample upon the human right of labor in the future. (Prolonged cheers). Upon the question of rent and the movement at present in Ireland some Canadians might find it difficult to understand why such a movement was necessary. He then referred to the necessary. He then referred to the letter of Mr. James Caird, which appeared in Toe London Times after his visit to Ireland, in which he showed the poor prospects of the Irish tenantry. Just seconded in appropriate speeches a hearty before the close of the last session of the Imperial Parliament Mr. Parnell intro-duced a Bill which had for its object the duced a Bill which had for its object the staying of the evictions on holdings like those described in the letter to The London Times, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the tenants of those holdings were able to pay their rents or not. That bill was defeated by the Tory Government. (A voice, "Of course.)" After recognizing how just Mr. Parsell's cause was and how unanswerable were his figures, the Tories are using all their influence with the landlords of Ireland to day to day to day to day to day to day to do towards their tenants land to day to do towards their tenants what Mr. Parnell wanted to compel them what Mr. Farell wanted to compet them to do by law. (Cheers) In fact, the Tory leaders seven years ago called Mr. Partiell a Communist and confiscator for proposing to buy out the Irish landlords. Now, the means to which they resorted to

efficiently carry out this great reform were as follows:— First, the organization of the Irish people in an open, constitutional movement; second, justifiable obstruction by our representatives in Westminster until Ireland is granted a restoration of the right to legislate for herself, such as she had eighty six years ago, such as Canada and Australia have now, within the limits of the Briffsh Empire; third, the education of the British masses in the justice of this demand of Ireland; and fourth, an appeal to the civilized world for a favorable verdict for our cause. (Loud cheers.) This was, of course,

and a purely constitutional mode of action, and many earnest and honest Irish Nationalists throughout the world believed this too peaceful, and the conviction obained in the minds of many men to day
—men honest of purpose—that Mr. Par
nell or the Irish people would have to
resort to stemer logic than words and
stronger arguments than meetings before conviction was brought to the E glish mind that it was just and expedient for Eegland to restore to Ireland the right to legislate for herself. (Cheers) He would avow that no Irishman could be found in Ireland or anywhere else to say that Ireland would not be justified in doing what Canada once threatened to do, that was, appealing to physical force if they believed this to be the best and surest way of vindicating justice, and winning back for Ireland a native parliament. (Cheers) The remant of the Irich rece in Ireland, less than best means within their reach to enter on the struggle handed down to them by previous generations. They had to recognize the fact that the Irish race had been

United States, in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere, and as some one said of his meetings one day, doubtless in reference to himself (Mr. Davitt) has lost one arm. "There is scarcely any one left in Ireland were annually paid into the Imperial Exchequer; and although the population of Ireland had decreased more than 3,500,000 during the present generation, described had given a very good account of themselves. (Loud applause) In-stead of fighting their opponents with weapons that would give them an enor mous advantage, they had chosen to enter on the struggle for Home Rule by means of weapons which they knew would give them victory, for he claimed that to day they stood in the position of virtual victors. Here followed a comparison of the state of the agitation for Irish Home Rule with its dwelling forcibly on the immense ward stride made, and claiming that just as Mr. Gladstone, who three years after he had cast Mr. Parnell and a thousand other Inshmen into prison without trial, simply because of their agitation for Home Rule, had been him self converted into an enthusiastic advo-cate of Home Rule; so they find that before two years are over their heads, if the present Government which resorted the present which which the breather to similar means to quell the Irish movement, Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Salisbury would become as enthusiastic Home Rulers as Mr. Gladstone

himself. (Applause.) THE LAND LEAGUE DISCOVERED wherein certain systems and laws not only trampled upon the rights of Irishmen, but wherein cream systems and and only trampled upon the rights of Irishmen, but upon those of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen also. To concentrate all their opposition against these systems was, therefore, the best and surest means of reliaving Ireland from her oppression and in breaking up that united opposition which had previously obtained in Great Britain against the idea of a separate Parliament for Ireland. They had all tried in policy and in methods of the Land League to give the Irish question wider application than in Ireland and Great Britain. They were living in the days of the press and the telegraph, and the civilized world was rapidly becoming united in sympathy for the oppressed in their struggles.

their struggles. He concluded :—With universal sym pathy at our side; with a solid, united frish people engaged in so just a cause; with an able and sagacious and unpurchasable leader at our head—(applause—with Scotland and Wales unequivoc ally at our side; with a great and noble English statesman—(loud applause)—at the end of his remarkable career standing out boldly before the world with the declaration that the remainder of his life is to be devoted to settling the Anglo Irish question on the lines of justice—

(renewed applause)-we can not possibly fail in winning back a Parliament for Ireland unless the impatience of our for Ireland unless the impatience of our cwn people thrust across Mr. Parnell's path a policy which would not win in a struggle like this in England, but would lose for us the allies we have won in Great Britain and the sympathy of the whole civilized world.

On the conclusion of the lecture Mr. vote of thanks to the lecturer. The Hon. Mr. Anglin supported the motions in a

that next time he came to the United States or Canada to speak of Ireland in public it would be during the recess of an irish Parliament (Loud applause.) He concluded by bespeaking for Mr. Justin McCarthy in his lecture at the Pavilion this evening the same generosity and kindness that had been accorded himself. The great gathering then quietly dis-

COLORED AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

Boston Pilot.

St. Joseph's Advocate, published at Baltimore, Md, in the intrests of the colored Catholics of the United States, by the Josephite Fathers, whose mission is exclusively to this race, gives, in its latest issue, a portrait of the first native Amerissue, a portrait of the first native American negro priest, Father Augustine Tolton, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Quincy, Ill. It describes him as a typical Africo-American, without a drop of white blood in his veins; "born in a slave State, of slave parents, and was himself a slave; a guid was himself a slave;

slave parents, and was himself a slave;
... a solid man, true as steel, without a shadow of pretension, well up in
his sacred duties, able to converse and
preach in more than one language, humble as a child, boasting of his African
blood, and all eglow with devotion and
love for his race." As he passes through
the streets of Quincy, white gentlemen
raise their hats, and priests at table take
back seats to give him the place of honor.
Quincy is the town to which his slaveparents escaped with him and their other
children at the b-ginning of the late Civil children at the beginning of the late Civil War. Here he grew up, making his pre-liminary studies with the Franciscan Fathers; from here he was summoned to Rome, and hither Rome returned him on the completion of his studies in the Propagnda—a fect which speaks volumes in his praise. Father Tokon is a z alcus promoter of popu'ar education. He has a flourishing par chial school, taught by the (white) Sisters of Notre Dame. He has an excellent choir, twelve white ladies assisting the five colored sir gers.

We need scarcely remind realers of the Pilot that the Church from its very beginning in the United States gave practical proof of its concern for the colored popuation. The pioneer bishops of Baltimore, New Orleans, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, S., Augustine, etc., laid the foundations of what are now flurishing colored missions in the chief cities of the Sisters of Providence (colorer) in Batti-more, Md, is nearly a hundred years in existence and is doing a great work for its people in that city; while another eister-hood in New Orleans, dating from the hood in New Orleans, dating from the early decades of the present century, is equally prosperous and useful. The Josephite Fathers, many secular priests, the Sisters of St. Joeph, of Mercy, of Notre Dame, of Charity, of the Holy Cross and others are busy in the work of evangelization. Schools are springing up on every side. Says the Ad-ocate:—

"There is no counting now the number of Catholic schools for colored children, and that of these children in white schools all over the country. They are to be met with in out of the way places from which an? of which li tle, if anything, is said in print. Not one-half, we believe, are reported in any directory."

O ir readers remember the interest manifested by the Fathers of the late Pienary Council in the negro missions. The suffragan bishops of the Archdicese of Balfregan bishops of the Archdicces of Baltimore, and the bishops of other Southern Sees have lately been conferring with Cardinal Gibbons for the strengthening and extension of these missions. Still the work is but fairly begun. There are scarcely 150,000 colored Catholics in the United States. Over 3,000,000 of our colored population are sunk in absolute heatherism. The hare statement of this heathenism. The bare statement of this appalling fact should suffice to make Catholics throughout the United States The bare statement of this Catholics throughout the efforts which the bishops and priests of the Church are making for the uplifting of the negroes. And, after all, it should not be forgotten and, after all, it should not be forgotten that, in contributing to these missions, we are but discharging our share of the work of reparation which the nation owes to the colored race.

Marie Jeanne Simon, the 'baby" of the Guard of Honor of the Secred Heart of Jesus, died 3ist October, 1886, aged 3 years and 10 months.

"She is not dead but sleepeth." It is not death but as lumber calm; And our darling sinlies in her glad repose, Earth is so weary;—he is so blest, Enjoying that rest which no mortal knows.

Rest, then, O loved one, forevermore! Safe from all trials and vain alarms, Safe with the saints, thou art guarded well In the blest shelter of angel's arms.

Sweet lily of the Sacred Heart, Called by thine Infant Lord to thom In celestial gardens of Love Divine, Where all is biles—beyond the tomb.

Hull, P. Q , 1st November, 1886.

THE CAIHOLIC RECORD.

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THE OPEN ABANCE.

It is a specified of the waters will of the specified and the part of the specified part where it is the power than the power

Following the Hebrew system, the meeting of the wise men described in the preceding chapters took place in the after moon of the twenty fith day of the third month of the year; that is to say, on the twenty fif h day of December. The year was the second of the 193'd Olympiad, or the 747th of Rome; the sixty-seventh of Herod the Great, and the thirty fifth of his reign; the fourth before the beginning of the Christian era. The hours of the day, by Judean custom, begin with the sun, the first hour being the first after sunrise; so, to be precise, the market at the day stated was in full session, and very lively. The massive valves had been wide open since dawn. Business always and the day stated was a Business always and the day stated was a full session, and very lively. The massive valves had been wide open since dawn. Business always a full session was a full session and very lively. The massive valves had been wide open since dawn. Business always a full state of the control of the full session and very lively. The party addressed drops the head of the control of the full session and the full session the day stated was in full session, and very lively. The massive valves had been wide open since dawn. Business, always aggressive, had pushed through the arched entrance into a narrow lane and court, which, passing by the walls of the great tower, conducted on into the city. As Jerusalem is in the hill country, the morning air on this coasion was not a little cuisp. The rays of the sun, with their required from Egypt, bringing its summer in thy blood."

And with the last word they di-appear promise of warmth lingues of propositions. ing air on this coasion was not a little cisp. The rays of the sun, with their promise of warmth, lingered provokingly far up on the battlements and turrets

far up on the battlements and turrers of the great piles about, down which fall the crooning of pigeons, and the whir of the ficks coming and going.

As a passing acquaintance with the people of the Holy City, strangers as well as residents, will be necessary to an under standing of some of the pages which follow, it will be we'l to stop at the gate and

dens and terraces of Galilee. When not engaged in serving customers, the master, in a voice which only the initiated can in a voice which only the initiated car understand, cries his stock. Nothing can be simpler than his costume—sandals, and an unbleached, undyed blanket, crossed over one shoulder and girt round the Near by, and far more imposing and grotesque, though scarcely as patient as the donkey, kneels a camel, raw-boned, as the doukey, kneels a camel, raw-boned, rough, and grey, with lorg shargy tufts of fox coloured hair under its thront, neck, and body, and a load of boxes and baskets curiously arranged upon an enormous saddle. The owner is an Egyptian small, lithe, and of a complexion which has borrowed a good deal from the dusto the roads and the sands of the desert. He seems a faded turboosle, a loose gowe, seems a faded turboosle, a loose gowe, seems to destruct the Assyrian of the tribes and not section after the Assyrian begun. The Samaritans after the Assyrian critical control of the tribes and not section and a service on Gerizim, and, while maintaining its superior same ity, laughed at the irate doctors in Jerusalem. Time brought no assuage ment of the bate. Under Herod, conver sion to the faith was open to all the world except the Samaritans after the Assyrian control of the tribes and not section and a service of the samaritans after the Assyrian control of the tribes and not section to the faith was open to all the world except the Samaritans after the Assyrian control of the Samaritans wears a faded tarboeshe, a loose gown, alseveless, unbelted, and dropping from the neck to the knee. His feet are bare.

The camel, restless under the load, groans with the camel, restless under the load, groans with the load, groans with the load of the gate, out come three men so arch of the gate, out come three men so arc and occasionally shows his teeth; but the man paces indifferently to and fre, holding the driving strap, and all the time advertising his fruits fresh from the orchards of the Kedron—grape, dates, figs,

apples and pomegranates.

At the corner where the lane opens out into the court, some women sit with their backs against the grey stones of the wall. Their dress is that common to the humbl-r classes of the country—a linen frock extending the full length of the person, loosely gathered at the waist; and a veil or wimple broad enough, after covering the head, to wrep the shoulders. Their merchandise is contained in a number of carthen jars, such as are still used in the East for bringing water from the wells, and some leathern bottles. Among the jurs and bottles, rolling upon the steny floor, regardless of the crowd and cold, often in darger but never hurt, play half a dezen half-naked children; their brown bodies, juty eyes, and thick black hair attesting the blood of Israel. Sometimes, from under the wimples, the mothers look up, and in the vernacular modestly bespeak their trade; in the bottles "honey of grapes," in the jurs "strong drink."

Their entreaties are usually lost in the general uproar, and they fare ill against the many competitors; brawny fellows with bare legs, dirty tunics, and long beards, going about with bottles lashed to their backs, and shouting. "Honey of wine Grapes of Eu Gedd!" When a custom, from the Gallic provinces, or the Slavic tribes on the Danube.

"By Bacchus!" says one of them, drawing his clenched hand to his shoulder, "their skulls are not thicker than egg shells."

The brutal look which goes with the bler classes of the country—a linen frock extending the full length of the person, leosely gathered at the waist; and a veil tomer halts one of them, round comes the bottle, and, upon lifting the thumb from

the nozzle, out into the ready cup gushes the deep red blood of the luscious berry.

Scarcely less blatant are the dealers in birde—doves, ducks, and frequently the singing bulbul, or nightingale, most frequently pigeons; and buyers, receiving upon a carpet spread upon the dust; the

CHAPTER VII.

THE PEOPLE OF JERUSALEM.

Let us take our stand by the ga'e, just out of the edge of the currents—one flowing in, the other out—and use our eye, and ears awhile.

In good time! Here come two men of a most not against alars.

a most noteworthy class.

'G.de! How cold it is!" says one of them, a powerful figure in armour; on his head a brazen helmet, on his body a shining breastplate and skirts of mail. 'How cold it is! Dost thou remember, my Caius, that yoult in the Comitium at home which the flumes say is the entrance to the

through the entrance. Though they had been silent, the armour and the sturdy step would have published them Roman soldiers.

From the throng a Jew comes next,

the great piles about, down which lat he coroning of pigeons, and the whire obliers.

From the throng a Jew comes next, meyer of frame, round shouldered, and the people of the Holy City, strangers as well as residents, with be necessary to an under low, it will be well to stop at thought and, and the wind by a thong to the left arm; the bridges of the Holy City, strangers as well as residents, with be necessary to an under low, it will be well to stop at the gate and low, it will be well to stop at the gate and the words of the pages which seeds which devote itself by yows, and many the possess them.

The scene is a trivial go forward in a mood very different from that which now possesses them.

The scene is at first one of action, counds, colours, and count. The ground there is a commotion in the crowd, a parting quickly to the right and left, with now possesses them.

The scene is at first one of action, counds, colours, and count. The ground there is a commotion in the crowd, a parting quickly to the right and left, with now possesses them.

The scene is at first one of action, counds, colours, and count. The ground there is a commotion in the crowd, a parting quickly to the right and left, with the context of the mongrel—an Assyrian—whose touch of the robe is pollution; from whom, consequently, an Israelite, though dying, might not accept life. In fact, the feud is not of blood. When David set his throne here on Mount Z:on, with only Judah to support him, the ten tribes belook themselves to Shechem, a city much older, and, at that date, infinitely richer in holy memorics. The final union richer in holy memories. The final union of the tribes did not settle the dispute thus begun. The Samaritans after the Assyrian

As the Samaritan goes in under the arch of the gate, out come three men so unlike all whom we have yet seen that they fix our grea, whether we will or not. They are of unusual stature and immense brawn; their eyes are blue, and to fair is their complexion that the blood shines through the skin like blue pencilling; their hair is light and short; their heads small and round, rest squarely upon necks columnar as the trunks of trees. Woollen tunics, open at the breast, sleeveless and loosely girt, drape their bodies, leaving bare arms and legs of such development that they at once suggest the aren; and

The brutal look which goes with the

voices," the dealer answers in a querulous masal tone.

"A fig, but not one of thy best, for the singers of Autioch!" says the Greek.

"Thou art a worshipper of Aphrodite, and so am I, as the mystle I wear proves; therefore I tell thee their voices have the chill of a Caspian wind. Seeset thou this girdle I—a gift of the mighty Salome"—

"The king's si ter!" exclaims the Cypriote with another salaam.

"And of royal taste and divine judgment. And why not I She is more Greek

"The king's si ter!" exclaims the Cypriote with another salaam.

"And of royal taste and divine judgment. And why not? She is more Greek than the king. But—my breakfast! Here is thy money—rod coppers of Cyprus Give me grapes, and"—

"Wilt thou not take the dates also?"

"Nor, I am not an Arab."

"Nor figs?"

That would be to make me a Jew. No. See him, had by this time withdrawn the wimple enough to show the face of one but a short time put of girlhood. Thereupon the acquaint-

'Nor figs ?'
That would be to make me a Jew. No, tothing but the grapes: Never waters mixed so sweetly as the blood of the Greek and the blood of the grape.'
The singer in the grimed and seething merket, with all his airs of the court, is a vision not easily shut out of mind by such as see him; as if for the purpose, however, a person follows him challenging all our wonder. He comes up the road slowly, in the stops, crosses his hands upon his breast, lengthens his countenance, and turns his eyes towards heaven, as if about to break into prayer. No where, except in Jerusalem, can such a character be found. On his for-head, attached to the band which keeps the mantle in place, prejects a leathern case,

his neck, a large golden seal. Several str-vants attend him, some of them with short swords stuck through their sashes; when they address him, it was with the utmost deference. The rest of the party consists of two Arabs of the pure desert stock; thin, wiry men, deeply bronzed, and with hollow cheeks, and eyes of almost evil brightness; on their heads ned tar bookles; over their abas, and wrapping the left shoulder and the body so as to leave the right arm free, brown woollen haicks. the right arm free, brown woollen haicks, or blankets. There is a loud chafferor blankets. There is a loud chaffering; for the Arabs are leading horses and trying to sell them; and, in their eagerness, they speak in high, shrill voices. The courtly person leaves the talking mostly to his servants; occasionally he answers with much dignity; directly, seeing the Cypriote, he stops and buys some figs. And when the whole party has passed the portal, close after the Pharisee, we betake ourselves to the dealer in fruits, he will tell, with a wonderful salaam, that the stranger is a Jew, one of the princes of the stranger is a Jew, one of the princes of the city, who has travelled, and learned the differences between the common grapes of Syria and those of Cyprus, so urpassingly rich with the dews of the

And so, till towards noon, semetimes later, the steady-current of business habit-ually flow in and out of the Joppa Cate,

later, the steady-current of business habitually flow in and out of the Joppa Gate, carrying with them every variety of character; including representatives of all the tribes of Israel, all the sects among whom the ancient faith has been parcelled and reined away, all the religious and social divisions, all the adventurous rabble who, as children of art and ministers of pleasure, riot in the prodigalities of Herod, and all the peoples of note at any time compassed by the Cresars and their predecessors, especially those dwelling within the circuit of the Mediternanean.

In other words Jerusalem, rich in sacred history, richer in connection with sacred prephecies—the Jerusalem of Solomon, in which silver was as stones, and cedars as the sycamores of the vale—had come to be but a copy of Rome, a centre of unholy practices, aseat of pagan power. A Jewish king one day put on priestly garments, and went into the Holy of Holies of the first temple to offer incense, and he came out a leper; but in the time of which we are reading, Pompey entered Herod's temple and the same Holy of Holies, and came out without harm, finding but an empty chamber, and of God not a sign. of God not a sign.

The donkey ate leisurely from an arm ful of green grass, of which there was an abundance in the market. In its sleepy content, the brute did not admit of disturbance from the bustle and clamour about; no more was it mindful of the woman sitting upon its back in a cushioned pillion. Au out robe of dull wollen stuff completely covered her person, while a white wimple veiled her head and neck. Ouce in a while, impelled by curiosity to see or hear something passing, she drew the wimple aside, but so slightly that the face remain dinvisible.

At length the man was accosted.

"Are you not Joseph of N. zureth?"
The speaker was standing close by.

"I am so called," answered Joseph, turning gravely around. "And you—ah, peace be unto you! my friend, Rabbi Samue!!"

to show the face of one but a short time out of girlhood. Thereupon the acquaintances grasped right hands, as if to carry them to their lips; at the last moment, however, the clasp was let go, and each kissed his own hand, then put its palm upon his forhead.

"There is so litt'e dust upon your garments," the Rabbi said familiarly, "that I infer you passed the night in this city of our fathers."

"No," Joseph replied, "as we could only make Bethiny before the night came, we stayed in the khan there, and took the road again at day break."

"The journey before you is long, then—

earnestly. "You are a Jew, and of the line of David. It is not possible you can find pleasure in the payment of any tax except the shekel given by ancient custom to Jehovah."

Joseph held his peace.

"I do not complain," his friend continued, "of the amount of the tax—a denaius is a trifle. Oh no! The imposition of the tax is the offence. And, besides, what is paying it but submission to tyranny? Tell me, is it true that Judas claims to be the Messiah? You live in the midst of his f llowers."

"I have heard his followers say he was the Messiah," Joseph replied.

At this point the wimple was drawn aside, and for an instant the whole face of the woman was exposed. The eyes of the Rabbi wandered that way, and he had time to see a countenance of rare beauty, kindled by a look of intense interest; then a blush overspread her cheeks and brow, and the veil was returned to its place.

The politician forgot his subject.
"Your daughter is comely," he said, speaking lower.
"She is not my daughter," Joseph repeated.

The curiosity of the Rabbi was aroused; recurrence to the Nazarene hastened to say further, "She is the child of Joachim and Anna of Bethlehem, of whom you have at least heard; for they were of great

"Yes," remarked the Rabbi deferentially, "I knew them. They were lineally descended from David. I knew them well."
"Well, they are dead now," the Nazarne proceeded. "They died in Nazarne proceeded."

e-Well, they are dead now," the Nazarene proceeded. "They died in Nazareth. Joachim was not rich, yet he left a house and garden to be divided between his daughters Marian and Mary. This is one of them; and to save her portion of the property, the law required her to marry her next of kin. She is now my wife." "Yes, yes! And as you were both born in Bethlehem, the Roman compels you to take her there with you to be also counted."

counted."
The Rabbi clasped his bands, and looked indignantly to heaven, exclaiming, "The God of Israel still lives! The vergeance

is His!"
With that he turned and abruptly departed. A stranger near by, observing Joseph's amezement, said quietly, "Rabbi Samuel is a zealot. Judas himself is not

after which he leaned upon his stiff again, and wa ted.

In account hour the party passed out the fact that the party passed out the fact to Bathelsem. The decent into the valley of Hinnom was quite broken, gar. shich here and there with strengting wild olive-trees. Carefully, tenderly, the Nazuese will el by the woman's did leading steps in band. Of east round the right the steep prominence which form the western boundary of the valley.

Slowly they passed the Lower Pool of Gibno not of which the sun was fast diving the lesening shadow of the reging that the steep prominence which form the western boundary of the valley.

Slowly they passed the Lower Pool of Gibno not of which the sun was fast diving the lesening shadow of the reging the state of the famous locality, and under its life encountry house on what is now called the Hill of Evit C. unsel; there they began to account the plain off Phain. The sun streamed garishly over the story race of the famous locality, and under its life encountry house on what is now called the Hill of Evit C. unsel; there they began to account the plain off Phain. The sun streamed garishly over the story race of the famous locality, and under its life encountry house on what is now called the Phain stife plain. The sun streamed garishly over the story of the Phillitines surprised in their camp there by David. He was telious in the parative, speaking with the solemn countenance and lifeless manner of a dult mas.

She did not always hardina.

She did not always hardina.

She did not always hardina hardina the proper she was perfectly oval, the constraint of the proper shadow of the expiration. "Now he was ready, and within of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to?" Such was the shade, and the part of the proper shadow of the series of the race has always been the same; yet there have been some individual variation. "Now he was ready, and within of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to the face and figure of the race has always been the same; yet there have been some ind

In comes up the road slowly, it towards the ground; at intervals ops, crosses his hands upon his lengthens his countenance, and his eyes towards heaven, as bout to break into prayer. No, but to break into prayer. No re, except in Jerusalem, can such a facter be found. On his forchead ached to the band which keeps the antle in place, prijects a leathern case, hare in form, another similar case is tied y a thong to the left arm; the bridger is and by such signs—the phylacteries, the enlarged borders of the grament, and the savour of intense holiness pervading the about of intense holiness pervading the whole man—we know him to be a Pharisee, one of an organization (in religion a sect, in politics a part) whose bigotry is and power will shortly bring the world to grief.

The densest of the throng outside the thing makes the road leading off to Joppa.

The densest of the throng outside the manner of the state of the st

which was the siene of one of the marvellous exploits of David's strong men. The narrow space was crowded with people and animals. A fear came upon Joseph—a fear lest, if the town were so thronged, there might not be house room for the gentle Mary. Without delay, he hurried on, past the pillaf of stone marking the tomb of Rachel, up the gardened slope, saluting none of the many persons he met on the way, until he stopped before the portal of the khan that then stood out-de the village gates, near a junction of roads.

CHAPTER IX.

AT BETHLEHEM,

To understand thoroughy what happened the Nezarene at the khan, the reader To understand thorough what happened to the Nezarene at the kban, the reader must be reminded that Esstern inns were different from the inns of the Western world. They were called khans, from the Persian, and, in simplest form, were fenced enclosures, without house or shed, often without a gate or entrance. Their sites were chosen with reference to shade, defence, or water. Such were the inns sites were chosen with reference to shade, defence, or water. Such were the inns that sheltered Jacob when he went to seek a wife in Padan Aram. Their like may be seen at this day in the stopping-places of the desert. On the other hand, some of them, especially those on the roads between great cities, like Jerusalem and Alexandria, were princely establishments, monuments to the piety of the kings who built them. In ordinary, however, they were no more than the house or possession of a sheik, in which, as in headquarters, he swayed his tribe. Lodging the traveller was the least of their uses; they were markets, factories, forts; places of assemblage and residence for merchants and artisans quite as much as places of shelter for belated and wandering wayfarers. Within their walls, all the year round, Within their walls, all the year round occurred the multiplied daily transactions of a town.

The singular management of these hostelries was a feature likely to strike a

Western mind with most force. There was no host or hostess; no clerk, cook, or kitchen; a steward at the gate was all the assertion of government or proprietorship anywhere visible. Strangers arriving stayed at will without rendering account. A consequence of the system
was that wheever came had to bring his
food and culinary outfit with him, or buy
them of dealers in the khan. The same
rule held good as to his bed and bedding, Samuel is a zealot. Judas himself is not more fierce."

CHAPTER VIII.

JOSEPH AND MARY.

The reader is now besought to re urn

Chapter is now besought to re urn

CHAPTER VIII.

JOSEPH AND MARY.

The reader is now besought to re urn

Joseph's amezement, said quietly, "Rabbi and forage for his beat and bedding, and forage for his beats. Water, rest, shelter, and protection were all he looked for from the proprietor, and they were gratultous. The peace of synagogues was sometimes broken by brawling disputants, but that of the khans never. The

faintly reddening under the setting sun.
While she was thus looking, a man pushed his way out of the press, and, stopping close by the donkey, faced about with an angry brow. The Nizarene

sp. ke to him.
"As I am what I take you to be, good friend—a son of Judah—may I ask the cause of this multitude!"

The stranger turned fiercely; but, see-

The stranger turned hercely; but, seeing the solemn countenance of Joseph, so in keeping with his deep, slow voice and speech, he raised his hand in half-salutation, and replied:

"Peace be to you, Rabbi! I am a son of Judah, and will auswer you. I dwell in Beth Dagon, which, you know, is in what used to be the land of the tribe of Day."

Dan."
"On the road to Joppa from Modin,"

"On the road to Joppa from Modin," said Joseph.

"Ah, you have been in Beth Dagon," the man said, his face softening yet more.

"What wanderers we of Judah are! I have been away from the ridge—old Ephrath, as our father Jacob called it—for many years. When the proclamation went abroad requiring all Hebrews to be numbered at the cities of their birth—That is my business here, Rabbi."

Joseph's face remained stolid as a mask, while he remarked, "I have come for that also—I and my wife."

The stranger glanced at Mary and kept silence. She was looking up at the bald top of Godor. The sun touched her upturned face, and filled the violet depths of her eyes; and upon her parted lips trembled an aspiration which could not have been to a mortal. For the moment, all the humanity of her beauty seemed refined away: she was as we fancy they are who sit close by the gate in the transfiguring light of Heaven. The Beth-Dagonute saw the original of what, centuries after, came as a vision of genius to Sanzio the divine, and left him immortal.

"Of what was I speaking? Ah! I remember. I was about to say that when I heard of the order to c.me here, I was angry. Then I thought of the old hill, and the town, and the valley falling away into the depths of Codron; of the vines and orchards, and fields of grain, unfailing since the days of Boaz and Rutb; of the familiar mountains—Godor here, Gibeah yonder, Mar Elias there—which, when I was a

the days of Bosz and Ruth; of the familiar mountains—Gedor here, Gibeah yonder, Mar Elias there—which, when I was a boy, were the walls of the world to me; and I forgave the tyrants and came—I, and Rachel my wife, and Deborah and Michal, our roses of Sharon."

The man paused again, looking abruptly at Mary, who was now looking at him and listening. Then he said, "Rabbi, will not your wife go to mine? You may see her yonder with children, under the leaning olive tree at the bend of the road. I tell you"—he turned to Joseph and spoke positively—"I tell you the khan is full. It is useless to ask at the gate."

TO BE CONTINUED.

"That dire discase whose ruthless power Withers Beauty's transient flower." is often found lurking around the citadel of Life, in the disguise of a cold, like an unsuspected enemy in camp. For colds or coughs, weak or sore lungs, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases that lead to consumption, and for consumption itself, take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Diseases"."

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove

MR. J. MORLEY, M. P., ON THE place about I instead THE TURY TACTICS.

Dublin Freema .'s Journal. Leeds, Nov. 3. argum

Leeds, Nov. 3.

This evening a great meeting was held in the Coliseum, Cookridge street, to which not only the delegate who attended the meeting of the National Liberal Federation but a great body of the public were admitted. The proceedings commenced at half past seven o'clock, but when the doors were opened at half past in a few minutes all the available space was crammed, and the crowds who still pressed round the doors had to be diverted to an overflow meeting arranged for at the neighboring Victoria Hall. Between four and five thousand persons were present in the Coliseum.

The earlier part of the proceedings was greatly interrupted by the endeavors of the multitude outside to force themselves into the already overcrowded

mselves into the already overcrowded

hall.

Mr. J. Morley, M. P., on rising to open
the proceedings was received with loud
cheering and 'Kentish fire." He said—
Ladies and gentlemen, this is, I think,
the third time on which I have had the honor of addressing a great audience in Leeds. The first time was in connection with the Leeds Conference three years ago, and we know that that great gathering preceded the carrying of a great binal and immense reform. The second occasion, gentlemen, was the greatest public assembly that I have ever seen in York shire—that great gathering on Wood house Moor (cheers) Now, on the first occasion (interruption, caused by the overcrowded state of the hall)—on the first cover of the hall of the cover of the cover of the hall of the cover of the c overcrowded state of the hall—on the first occasion, gentlemen, we won our battle (hear, hear). On the second occasion, which was the occasion of the question whether the Lords or the Commons should decide the reconstitution of the Commons, on that, too, as on the first questior, we won (hear, hear.) Well, now, to-day we have begun a third great controversy and

and so far the omens are as favorable in this case as they were in either of the two cases to which I have already referred. We have had this afternoon, gentlemen, what I do not hesitate to pronounce as excessful a gathering of proposentative. what I do not hesitate to pronounce as successful a gathering of representative Liberals as it was possible to have (cheers). It is impossible to deny that these gentlemen who met together to day in the Albert Hall represent the will, the intention, and the conviction of the Liberal party throughout the country (cheers). Though not a very "old Parliamentary hand," I have had some experience (renewed interruption). Well, gentlemen, I see that it has been said that the Federation has met in Leeds to day, and that we have come here to day in order to go through the process of "climbing down" (laughter). All I can say is that if I was obliged to go through the rather delicate performance Leeds is the very last place in the whole world I would choose to go through it (chee s and renewed interrupthrough it (chee s and renewed interrup-tion from one part of the hall, which was

mrough it case s and renewed in citaption from one part of the hall, which was densely crowded)

Mr. Morley was unable to continue his speech and had to sit down for a few minutes. After some delay in clearing the doorway order was again restored.

Mr. Morley continued—Well, gentlemen, I was saying that we have had to day a gathering which for its numbers, for its representative character, for the importance and weight of many of those who have attended it, is a gathering which I think is full of good omen for the future of our cause and our party (cheers). Gentlemen, they declare that the Liberal Party is destroyed by its divisions, Nothing has happened to day to give the least color of any hope or apprehension, as the case may be, of the kind. I see it stated that the Federation will, no doubt, prove an unruly montion will, no doubt, prove an unruly mon-ster—that it will break out of hand, and develop all sorts of monstrous and intol-erable articles of a political programme. I am very glad to assure you, it yo needed the assurance, that nothing of that kind has taken place, but that the Federation has shown itself, what the Federation has shown itself, what the Liberal Party is going fo show itself —reasonable, prudent, moderate, sober, although very, very frank and very resolute (cheers). Of course, you know that in the present state of our party we must have regard to many prudential considerations, which in happier times we perhaps would not take into account, and the Federation has shown itself perfectly reasonable. The resolutions that have been passed have introduced no single new article into the programme as it was accepted in May last programme as it was accepted in May last at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Instead

at the Westm'nster Palace Hotel. Instead of bringing forward, as our enemies hoped and prayed—instead of bringing forward chimerical schemes, we stand, so far as the reforms of the future go, we stand exactly where we did a year ago when we met in Leeds (cheers). There is one article, gentlemen, added since last year, and it is this—it is henceforth an article in the programme, and the first article in the programme of the Liberal Party, that there must be now a serious attempt to carry on the effort that was begun by Mc. Gladstone (cheers), to effect a DURABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

We added to it, gentlemen, the expression of the conviction of the delegates who came to that most important gathering that such a settlement, to be durable, must meet the wishes and the voice of the Irish electors, as expressed by their representatives in the House of Commons (cheere), and we gave expression to a third article viz., that the only settlement that will comply with this condition is the creation of a legislative body for managing such affairs as Parliament shall determine to be distinctively, peculiarly, and exclube distinctively, peculiarly, and exclusively Irish affairs (chiers). Gentlemen, I gather that that article in our programme and the placing of that article first in our cheers); and I am perfectly sure that the resolution that we passed this afternoon before that is one which no less will command your approval. Gentlemen, I sometimes think that we are in for a long day of degraded politics (hear hear). We have of degraded politics (hear hear). We have had such periods in our history before, and we may be on the eve of one now.

By degraded politics I mean that state of
things in which generous controversy
about policy and about principles gives

# MR. J. MORLEY, M. P., ON THE URGENCY OF HOME RULE AND THE TORY TACTICS.

Dublin Freema .'s Journa! Leeds, Nov. 3.

This evening a great meeting was held in the Coliseum, Cookridge street, to which not only the delegate who attended the meeting of the National Liberal Federation but a great body of the public were admitted. The proceedings commenced at half past seven o'clock, but when the doors were opened at half past ix the people poured in so eagerly that in a few minutes all the available space was crammed, and the crowds who still in a few minutes all the available space was crammed, and the crowds who still pressed round the doors had to be diverted to an overflow meeting arranged for at the neighboring Victoria Hall. Between four and five thousand persons were present in the Coliseum.

The earlier part of the proceedings was greatly interrupted by the endeavors of the multitude outside to force themselves into the already overcrowded.

emselves into the already overcrowded

hall.

Mr. J. Morley, M. P., on rising to open
the proceedings was received with loud
cheering and 'Kentish fire." He said—
Ladies and gentlemen, this is, I think,
the third time on which I have had the honor of addressing a great audience in Leeds. The first time was in connec-tion with the Leeds Conference three tion with the Leeds Conference three years ago, and we know that that great gathering preceded the carrying of a great and immense reform. The second occasion, gentlemen, was the greatest public assembly that I have ever seen in York shire—that great gathering on Wood house Moor (cheers) Now, on the first preceding interpretation caused by the occasion (interruption, caused by the overcrowded state of the hall)—on the overcrowded state of the hall)—on the first occasion, gentlemen, we won our battle (hear, hear). On the second occasion, which was the occasion of the question whether the Lords or the Commons should decide the reconstitution of the Commons, on that, too, as on the first question, we won (hear, hear.) Well, now, to-day we have begun a third great controversy and

A THIRD GREAT BATTLE, and so far the omens are as favorable in this case as they were in either of the two cases to which I have already referred. We have had this afternoon, gentlemen, what I do not hesitate to pronounce as what I do not hesitate to pronounce as successful a gathering of representative Liberals as it was possible to have (cheers) It is impossible to deny that these gentlemen who met together to day in the Albert Hall represent the will, the intention, and the conviction of the Liberal party throughout the country (cheers) Though not a very "old Parliamentary hand," I have had some experience (renewed interruption). Well, gentlemen, I see that it has been said that the Federation has met in Leeds to day, and that I see that it has been said that the Federation has met in Leeds to day, and that we have come here to day in order to go through the process of "climbing down" (laughter). All I can say is that if I was obliged to go through the rather delicate performance Leeds is the very last place in the whole world I would choose to go

in the whole world I would choose to go
through it (chee s and renewed in erruption from one part of the hall, which was
densely crowded)

Mr. Morley was unable to continue his
speech and had to sit down for a few
minutes. After some delay in clearing
the doorway order was again restored.

minutes. After some delay in clearing the doorway order was again restored.

Mr. Morley continued—Well, gentlemen, I was saying that we have had to day a gathering which for its numbers, for its representative character, for the importance and weight of many of those who have attended it, is a gathering which I think is full of good omen for the future of our cause and our party (cheers). Gentlemen, they declare that the Liberal Party is destroyed by its divisions. Nothing has happened to day to give the least color of any hope or apprehension, as the case may be, of the kind. I see it stated that the Federation will, no doubt, prove an unruly montion will, no doubt, prove an unruly mon-ster—that it will break out of hand, and develop all sorts of monstrous and intol-erable articles of a political programme. I am very glad to assure you, if you needed the assurance, that nothing of that kind has taken place, but that the Federation has shown itself, what the Liberal Party is going fo show itself—reasonable, prudent, moderate, sober, although very, very frank and very resolute (cheers). Of course, you know that in the ourse, you know that in the present state of our party we must have regard to many prudential considerations, which in happier times we perhaps would not take into account, and the Federation has shown itself perfectly reasonable. The resolutions that have been passed have introduced no single new article into the programme as it was accepted in May last at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Instead at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Instead of bringing forward, as our enemies hoped and prayed—instead of bringing forward chimerical schemes, we stand, so far as the reforms of the future go, we stand exactly where we did a year ago when we met in Leeds (cheers). There is one article, gentlemen, added since last year, and it is this—it is henceforth an article in the this—it is henceform an article in the programme, and the first article in the programme of the Liberal Party, that there must be now a serious attempt to carry on the effort that was begun by Mc. Gladstone (cheer), to effect

A DURABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH

We added to it, gentlemen, the expression of the conviction of the delegates who came to that most important gathering that such a settlement, to be durable, must meet the wishes and the voice of the Irish electors, as appressed by their representations. meet the wishes and the voice of the Irish electors, as expressed by their representatives in the House of Commons (cheers), and we gave expression to a third article viz., that the only settlement that will comply with this condition is the creation of a legislative body for managing such affairs as Parliament shall determine to be distinctively, peculiarly, and exclu-sively Irish affairs (cheers). Gentlemen, I gather that that article in our programme and the placing of that article first in our and the placing of that article first in our programme meets with your approval (cheers); and I am perfectly sure that the resolution that we passed this afternoon before that is one which no less will command your approval. Gentlemen, I sometimes think that we are in for a long day of degraded politics (hear hear). We have had such periods in our history before a long the power beautiful to the property before the property beautiful to the property beautiful to the property before the property beautiful to and we may be on the eve of one now.

By degraded politics I mean that state of
things in which generous controversy
about policy and about principles gives

place to cabals, intrigues, and quarrels about men (hear, hear) -a period in which, instead of clearing the way by honest argument, we are going to be poisoned

RANCOROUS PERSONALITIES

(cheer)—a period in which, instead of great parties based upon broad convictions, we should see little factions, shifting combinations existing from some paltry conv. nience of the hour. There are some signs in the heavens that look very like an approach to such a state of things as that. Gentlemen, we shall have something to do with the dispelling of that (cheers), but let us say how we stand in the personal matter. The conference expressed this afternoon our view of the position in that respect. I am all for perfect tolerance to those who do not sgree with us about the Irish question, whether they are of our party or of the opposite party, but there is one kind of senument and one kind of argument for which none of us will have any tolerance for a particular personal argument, and I will illustrate what I mean by an historical instance, if you will acliw me. One hundred and RANCOROUS PERSONALITIES ular personal argument, and I will illustrate what I mean by an historical instance, if you will acliw me. One hundred and fifty years ago there was a great English statesman, one of the two or three greatest Ministers that England has ever had, because for nearly twenty years he tried to give England and to give Europe peace. Men of that stamp one hundred and fifty years ago, and to day, naturally excite many enemies, and Sir Robert Walpole aroused many enemies, and a great combination of Tories and Whigs, who agreed in nothing else, agreed in a motion which they brought forward in the House of Commone, and the motion was this—you will see the point of it—

That a humble address be presented to his Mejesty that he would be graciously pleased to remove the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole from his Mejesty's presence and councils forever.

(Laughter). I see that you comprehend the drift of that quotation (cheere). There is a combination to day of men who agree in nothing else than that her Mejesty would be graciously pleased to remove from her councils a Minister as great as Sir Robert Walpole (cheere). Gentlemen, we are all for union, but with those who are in that state of mind we cannot argue (hear, hear) We are not here to choose a leader. There is no vacancy (tremendous cheering, followed by Kentish fire, the organ still ing up "The Grand Old Man," which the audience j ined in singing). He is chosen our leader on account of his long years of devoted ser-

singing). He is chosen our leader on account of his long years of devoted seraccount of his long years of devoted service to the country and to the great cause of justice and freedom, not only in his own country, but also over the world. These are Mr. Gladstone's titles to fame, and they are his titles to our allegiance, which, as to-day's events have written up in great letters which no man can pretend to mistake, is all over the kingdom—not in Vorbebirs only—an allegiance up. in Yorkshire only—an allegiance un-broken, a loyalty unquenched, a gratitude that time will not dim (cheers). Now we

A RIVAL PROGRAMME (laughter), which, as we understand, is to displace our leaders and our party for the present generation, not merely from office, which, from my small experience of office, which, from my small experience of it is of entirely a paradise—not only from office but from influence and from the confidence of our countrymen (hear, hear). Well, I am not going to say many words about the Tory programme of reform. I will say this much, gentleme 1— I believe that I have always been a very good and tolerably brisk business man, with a hearty disbelic in the principles of the old Tories and a very hearty disbelief of and a very complete contempt ciples of the old Tories and a very hearty disbelief of and a very complete contempt for those things of sbreds, for those rickety puppets ('aughter), which are dangled in the name of Conservative principles before your neighbors, for instance, at Bradford (laughter and cheers) Why, what was passed off at Bradford as a Tory principle is no more a principle of a living thing any more than the puppet of a atreet show is a living thing (cheers) You can make it move, you can make it You can make it move, you can make it squeak (renewed laughter), you can draw ormous crowds to witness the perform ance, but when all that is over it is only paint and word and wire and squeak and paint and wood and wire and squeak and other materials (great laughter). But gentlemen, good party man as I am, I am perfectly persuaded that if the Government bring in good bills it will be our duty to support them (cheer). As long as they play our tunes, it is a secondary matter, who conducts the orchestra (cheers and laughter) If they mean to promote reforms, about which I will say a word or two in a moment, we will take them at their word. We are not going to turn Tories because they pretend to have turned Radical (cheers). We shall not accept the golden rule, and it is the only approach to a Tory principle I could gather from the speech at Bradford—the golden rule that statesmen must change gather from the speech at Bradford—the golden rule that statesmen must change their mind according to circumstances, the circumstance being the question whether you are in office or out of office (cheers and laughter). If these evolutions are politics, gentlemen, I declare quite sincerely and simply that

I WOULD RATHER BE A HIGHWAYMAN THAN A POLITICIAN.

THAN A POLITICIAN.

(Cheers). A highwayman has more exercise, he has more open air, he keeps better hours, and is treated quite as respectable (laughter and cheers). Gentlemen, if they propose real reforms of course we shall accept them, but depend upon it that the gushing spring of Tory Reform will not be very long before it runs dry (cheers). You won't get a bounteous silluence of fresh water into the Tory pump by the simple act of fitting it with a brand new Radical handle, kindly lent for the occasion by a friend from Birminghan (laughter and cheers). Now when they bring

Radical handle, kindly lent for the occasion by a friend from Birminghan (laughter and cheers). Now when they bring in their programme for the reform of LOCAL GOVERNMENT

we shall want to know whether they are going to make these local authorities really representative. Will they clothe them with real power? Will they include in these powers for instance local option? I fancy not, because at Newport Lord Salisbury said that local option—Sir W. Lawson is not present here, but he is not far off (cheers)—that local option trenched upon the elementary liberties of mankind. Will they, in promoting their local government schemes, under the guise of reducing the burdens on land, attempt to take the old hereditary burdens off land

and the free land league will have plenty of work to do in spite of B adford and Dartford programmes. I am not going through the list, because my right hon, friend on the right, Sir Wm, Halcourt, will have a great deal to say upon that subject. I only want to say that I believe we are all agreed; you agree the Conference to day and all of us on this platform, members of Parliaagree the Conference to day and all of us on this platform, members of Parliament especially, agree that we shall not oppose where it is fairly reasonable to support, but while supporting we shall watch (loud cheers)—conditional support and unconditional watching (cheers and laughter). Gentlemen, there is one subject at any rate upon which I feel that there would be a gulf profound as the Serbonian bog between us and the Government, and that is the subject which cannot be evaded, and which cannot be postponed. In reference to not be postponed. In reference to

IRELAND. IRELAND, there can be no sort of agreement, I fear, because the Government have openly announced that they will approach the Irish question from a point of view which, as Liberals, we are bound by our principles and profession most emphatically to repudiate (cheers). Not emphatically to repudiate (cheer.). Not long ago a Cabinet Minister of the House of Commons, whom both parties respect very much, Mr. Stanhops, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a speech at Lincoln. He then made this declaration, which has not received much attention until it was mentioned this afternoon by my friend Mr. Ellis at the conference, but which is a very import. afternoon by my friend Mr. Ellis at the conference, but which is a very important and very vital declaration. Mr. Stanhope said that they would undertake a policy which would take no account of the Irish vote—that they would pursue this policy with vigor whatever the Irish vote might du. vote might do.

A Voice—"Shame."

Mr. Morley—Yes, let us look at what that really means. They really intend, and hope, and expect to bring about a settlement of the Irish question because they have said that they hope to settle the Irish question without regard to the the Irish question without regard to the wishes or the views of the great majority of the Irish electors (renewed cries of "Shame"). The Irish members may move what amendments they please, may go into what lobbies they please—it will all count for nothing, and less than nothing, in the settlement of the Tory plans for the government of their own country (shame). Now, suppose a measure was brought forward, or was about to be brought forward, which affected merely Yorkshire. Yorkshire is an immense area, with an enormous affected merely Yorkshire. Yorkshire is an immense area, with an enormous population, and it has 52 members of Parliament. I am glad to think there are two Liberals for every Tory (cheers) What would you think, gentlemen, of the fairness and common sense of a Ministry which should publicly declare beforehand that they were going to take the opinion of Englishmen, excepting Yorkshiremen, and Scotchmen and Welshmen, upon their plan, but that the Yorkshire, perhaps the majority of the Yorkshire, perhaps the majority of the Yorkshire members and their votes should count for nothing, and that the question should be settled irrespectively of their opinion? I wonder that the Covernment and their confederates upon our side, if they are about to support them in this extraordinary doctrine—I worder if they have asked the maelyes these wonder if they have asked the mastwas these one or two questions—How will this fine plan of settling Irish policy and the future of Irish government without reference to the Irish representatives—how will it win over the Irish electors to faith in your Parliament at Westminster? (Cheers). How is it likely to it crease their confid-How is it likely to increase their confidence that an announcement of that kind and carrying out of such announcement—how is it likely to increase their confidence in the wisdom and justice of the Imperial Legislature at Westminster. How is it likely to weaken their desire for a Legislature of their own on their own land? (Hear, hear.) They were very angry with us not many months ago for suggesting that it might be expedient that, for a time at all events, the Irish members should sit at Dublin looking after the regeneration of their unfortunate country, and not at Westminster. Now, what is the use, I should like to know, of their sitting at Westminster if their voices are to count for nothing in the affairs of the land which they know best, and for which they care most—which is nearest and dearest to them? (Cheers.) There is

one other question
I should like to ask. When we, English
and Scotch members, have shaped a plan
with this heroic contempt for the opinion and Scotch memory, have singled a plant with this heroic contempt for the opinion and the wishes and the experience of the Irish members, and when we have sent it over to Ireland, how do you think it is likely to be received there? How do you think that such a plan—a plan so shaped and with such an origion—shall be accepted there, and worked, mind you? How can you expect it to be worked by the men whose opinion you have defied and whose advice you have so ostentatiously rejected? I wont labour this point any further, but I affirm with a full sense of responsibility that this declaration which I have quoted from Mr. Stanhops, and which represents, I believe, fully the mind and intention of his colleagues and his party—I say that this declaration is an party—I say that this declaration is an offence against the whole genius of representative Government (cheers)—it is a violation of the spirit of a free constituviolation of the spirit of a free constitution (faer, hear), and it foredooms the
operations of reforms so plauned to an
inevitable, a certain, and absolute, and
well-deserved failure (obers). There is
only one other point upon which I would
particularly invite your attention, and this

and place them on the ratepayers at large? (Cheers). The nabout

LAND REFORM

we shall have one or two very serious questions to put to them (cheers) We know they wilk eep their reforming knife very clear of the real root of the evil of the land question (cheers). I dare say they may consent one of these days to a bill for repeating the law of primogeniture of descent in cases of intestacy, but will they raise the question of ab-lishing the here listary settlement of land (cheers). The same of level and minutely whether there is any real substantial difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back, or whether the difference in the state of I reland to day and its state come months back. bill for repeating the law of primogeniture of decent in cases of intestacy, but will they raise the question of abolishing the here livary settlement of land (cheers). To that in the words of Mr. Bright, "Every present generation will have absolute control over the soil, free from paralysing influences and the prejudices, the obstinacy, the pride, or ignorance of the generations that have passed away' (cheers). You may depend upon it that they will not touch it in that sense, and that our good friend Mr. Arthur Annold and the free land league will have plenty of work to do in spite of B adford and Dartford programmes. I am not going through the list, because my

with the naked eye—and it is not a very powerful one (cheers). I wont ask whether if whether if

be really improved it is due to the conviction in Ireland that they now at least have the sympathy of a great leader and a great legglish party (bear, hear). I believe it has a great deal to do with it.

For the first time in their lives Irishmen, have hear addressed by a great Eag. have been addressed by a great Eng-lishman as if they were free men (hear, hear) They have felt that he at any rate—and they have felt that many of us, too—that he at any rate feels that they have in them the making of a just, a free, and a self-governing community (hear, hear) Ah, gentlemen, much evil has come in the history of the world because sovereigns and statesmen have thought worse of nations than they deserved (hear, hear); but I from my reading of history, know of no case in which ill has come from thinking better and more generously of a nation (loud cheers). Do not be afraid of thinking cheers). Do not be afraid of thinking too generously of the Irish people (cheers). All our miseries have come from the other course. Do not be afraid of chance. Well that is a digression, but it arose from my own belief that the present improvement in the mood and the mind of Ireland is due to their sense of obligation to English friends (hear, hear), and their desire to show to us, and to show to those who do not go with us, that they are worthy of our confidence to show to those who do not go with us, that they are worthy of our confidence and of what we have done for them (cheer). One other question. I would not ask how far the greater quiet is due to landlords making those very abatements in rent which at the end of last last session the members of Parlia ment sitting here declared to be just and necessary by the fall of prices, whilst the Tories insisted on proving that the fa'l of prices was not such as to touch the question. Their whole action—very good action—wise, sensible, and prudent action—their whole action since is a perfect justification for the course which we, Liberal members, took in the case of

in the case of

MR PARNELL'S BILL.

(Cheer). Well now, I will hurry on, but I may point to this by the way—let us assume that Ireland is quiter than it was. Whatever be the secret of the great quietthat the Government would seize that opportunity of pressing forward those reforms in Irish Government which they profess to have upon the stocks—you would suppose that they would be eager not to lose an hour in proving that if Ireland will only be quiet the British Government will hasten on the work of remedial legislation. But this is not going to be—the very opposite is to be—because

tain is this-"That we do not mean to hurried on hastily in our dealing with the question of Local Government in Ireland." Well, the plain English of that is—I will tell you what it is—the plain English of that is that they are going to press forward other business and will say something or other about Local Government in Ireland, and then they will hang it up and put it on the shelf, and Ireland will learn that the reform in her government which leading statesmen in both camps have for twenty years and more admitted to be urgently needed will be put on the shelf, because

the returns of crime have gone down and Ireland will once more—and this is the misery and the pity of it (cheers)— Ireland will once more learn THE CRUEL, THE FATAL, THE DESPERATE which the party of order have a thousand times tried to bring home to their minds before—that everything is conceded to agitation and outrage, and nothing is conceded to justice and to tranquility (renewed cheers). This announcement must, I think, cause much searching of heart to those friends of ours who have declared, I confess to my great amazement, who have declared that whatever the Government may do they will support them so long as it keeps Mr. Gladstone out (shame). I think that anyone who takes that view will really have to go through some will really have to go through some searching of heart, because remember what has been said by Liberal statesmen who do not agree with us as to THE RIGHT REMEDY FOR IRISH MISFOR

and Irish disorder; remember what they have said—remember that Lord Cowper for example, who is one of our oppon-ents—Lord Cowper, who was Lord Lieu-tenant of Ireland, and who must know therefore what the Irish Government is therefore what the Irish Government is

—Lord Cowper said "The system of
government in Ireland is like that by
which the Austrians held Venice, and
the Russians held Poland;" and speaking
in June last year he said that the first
work to which the new Parliament would
be called would be the reformation of
that bad and odious system of government (loud cheers). Well, then there

ton was a member of the Government, as my right hon friend here (Sir W. Harcourt) was, which in 1881 put this passage into the Queen's Speech. Six years ago next June they put in this passage, and it must be supposed they meant it. Her Majesty was made to say—

'A measure for the establishment of

county government in Ir land, founded on representative principles, and framed with the double aim of confirming popular control over expenditure and of sup plying a yet more serious want by extending the formation of habits of local self government."

That was one of the measures to which

That was one of the measures to which Lord Hartington, as an important member of that Cabinet, committed himself six years ago (cheer-), and remember that in 1881 Ireland was convulsed with agitation. Now, what is the moral of all this? If the Tories delay their measures for Irich Government, whatever those measures for the convenient of the convenient ures may be, have we not a right to pro-nounce it really beyond belief? Yes, beyond belief that Liberal statesmen who beyond belief that Liberal statesmen who have said those strong things about the system of Government in Ireland are now going to aid and abet the Tories in suspending the reform of the Government—a reform which they themselves affirm to be imperatively and urgently required by every consideration of expeliency and justice (cheers). There is only one difficulty in which I think they, as honest men, will find themselves. What do our dissentient friends say? They sav—"We wish to rejoin our old comrades. We wish once more to stand by their side in the great battle of progress and reform, but we do not agree with them about their sclution of the Irish difficulty. Very well, then, surely it is incredible that they will be any parties to keeping open that question which is the only one that divides them from their friends—it is incredible that they will, in order to keep that question open, keep the power of legislation which is the only one that question open, keep the power of legislation which open, keep the power of legislation which they might naturally desire to see per-formed, and on Liberal principles to see that power of legislation continue for an indefinite time in Tory hands and carried out for an indefinite time on Tory principles. Gentlemen, I do not see the answer to that, and therefore I feel confi dent that certainly we have a right to assume that our dissentient friends will at least go as far with us as thi —to insist that this great question shall not be postponed (cheers). There are many reasons why it (cheers). There are many reasons why it should not be postponed. A question so great as this having once been raised must by settle i, and ought by every considera-tion of justice to Ireland herself be settled without the loss of an hour or a day (hear, hear) There is no doubt after to-day's gathering what the mind of the most day's gathering what the mind of the most active and zealous workers of the Libaral party all over England is as to the lines on which that question shall be settled; there is no lorger any doubt as to the leader by whom they wish it to be settled (cheers), and there is no doubt that they have determined—those for whom the delegates to day speak—those, I believe, for whom you if you could meak, would have a you, if you could speak, wou'd have a right to give jadgment—there is no doubt that the Liberal party, and the Liberal leaders, and the Liberal rank and file all over the length and breadth of this land

THE QUESTI N SHALL NOT SLUMBER. not sleep, and are resolved that there is

columns. Examples crop up every day. Take Massachusetts as an instance, since it is the only State which gives accurate statistics. In that State the public school system has advanced to what its admirrer think the point of perfection. Never was there a better educated population. Yet in 1850, when the population of the State was 994,514, there were 1,236 persons in prison, or one to every 804 of the population; while in 1880, when the population had increased to 1,783,085, the prisoners numbered 3,659; or one in 487. In other words, the proportion of criminals increased, in thirty years, nearly douals increased, in thirty ) ears, nearly double. Nor can this enormous increase of crime be referred to the inflax of foreigncrime be referred to the inflax of foreigners, as some writers flippantly assert in their glittering generalities. In 1850 the native population was 827,430, and the native prisoners 653, or one to every 1,267. In 1880 the native population was 1,339,594, and the native criminals 2,175, or one in 615. Thus, the natives have more than held their own in the race for the penitentiary, and are several points.

more than held their own in the race for the penitentiary, and are several points ahead of the foreign element.

It is no extravagance to charge this frightful criminality against the public school system. It has cultivated the in-tellect, and neglected both the hand and the heart. Wi h every step it has taken nearer to the ideal set before it, it has nearer to the ideal set before it, it has been able to turn out a larger and a larger crop of criminals. It trains the youth to aspire to what are known as the "genteel" occupations, and neglects to teach them how to work. Boys learn to look out for the easy places in life, and, there being ten aspirants for each place, it follows that nine of them must be thrown upon the world unfitted for the only spheres where they can be useful.

they can be useful.

But the banishment of religion from But the banishment of religion from the school has had a more profound effect in creating criminals. Did the boys have any stable religious principles, even the neglect of teaching them useful trades would not make them criminals. They would be crippled at the very start in life, it is true, but they would have that within them which would preserve them from the felon's cell. But, beseiged by necessity, not knowing how to work, nor. sity, not knowing bow to work, nor, indeed, greatly inclined to labor, they succumb to the first temptations to dis-

### A SCOTCH TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN Me-

At the presentation of addresses to Mr. At the presentation of addresses of all McCarthy at the Windsor, Montreal, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, Mr. McMaster, Q C, made the following graceful and happy remarks, the various allusions being all

remarks, the various allusions being an cordially app'auded:—
"I regret that the great Scottish race has so feeble a spokesman on this occasion.
Or my countrymen, Mr. Mercier has said some kind things, but intimated the contingency of our having an Irish Premier after next election. Well, that was contingency, and we Scotchmen could afford to be generous, as we had almost a mono-plan of that high office. That high office poly of that high office. That high office had been filled by John Sandfield Macdon-ald, a genuine Highlander, who was born in and represented Glengarry, the typical Highland county of Canada, which I now have the honor to represent. Then we had the other Macdona'd after John Sandhave the honor to represent. Then we had the other Macdona'd after John Sandfield and before him too, and we have him yet, the Right Honorable Sr John A. Macdonald, who is the foremost British statesman outside of the British isles. And then, too, we had as Prime Minister the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, who, born in Scotland, like Sir John, came to this country with nothing but his Scotch principles and Scotch integrity and perseverance, and with this ceptal rose to the first position under the Crown in Canada. Mr. Mackenzie was now suffering from tilhealth, which all deplored, but there was but one sentiment from one end of the country to the other, that the chief of the Liberal party should be restored to health and vigor, and that his time and energy might be long given to tha Canadian people. As Scotchmen had long ruled Canada, we could not be so urg actions as not to allow Inishmen to rule Ireland. For my own part, Mr. McCarthy, I have long known you, in your books and your speeches (applause) but I was proud to meet you and see you in the fi sh last evening, My pride and pleasure at meeting you neet you and see you in the fl sh last even-ng. My pride and pleasure at meeting you and seeing you were, ho wever, exceeded by my admiration for the eloquent and temperate sentences, the incisive and un-auswerable logic, the historical and schol-astic learning, the pathos and genuine astic learning, the pathos and genuine patriotism, which you accumulated in your grand appeal for the Irish cause. Sir, I speak not in the language of vulgar compliment. I was thrilled with these utterences, and my heart went with my head in unstinted admiration of that received in the service of thought, and that magnificent sequence of thought, and that appositeness of diction with which you electrified us all. Sir, last night was not a night of obstruction; it was a night first serious and advantage. electrified us al. Sir, last hight was not a night of obstruction; it was a night of instruction and education. I am, sir, not unfamiliar with your face. I have looked upon you in the English House of Commons. I have even enjoyed that privilege of the hoi polloi—in vie wing the greater animal—and looked in upon you at your meals at Westminster. Well, you might say, as you did last night, you were not "cast down" when on the home rule resolution you mae ched into the lobby of the English House of Commons 311 strong, with William E wart Gladstone at your head, but prouder still must be in retrospect those nights wher, a little band, but six or seven or eight in all, you marched into one grand and dero'ate lobby, the entire mass of Erith and Irish members arraying themselves in the other. THE QUESTI N SHALL NOT SLOMBER, not sleep, and are resolved that there is not you would suppose, would you not, that the Government which they profess to have upon the stocksyou would suppose that they would be eager not to lose an hour in proving that if Ireland will only be quiet the British Government will hasten on the work of remedial legislation. But this is not going to be—the very opposite is to be—because

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT BRADFORD.

Last week used some very ominous words—words which I don't think any of us who are accustomed to look rather narrowly between the lines will misunderstand (near, hear). He stated, amongst various other matters, that the increase of intelligence lessens third condition of their Irish legislation, the third thing which is absolutely certain is this—"That we do not mean to be burried on hastily in our dealing with tongue who could expound to British governed and liberty loving sister peoples the cause of Ireland with so much truth, moderation and impassioned elequence as Justin McCarthy.

### Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER GIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, For Wasting Diseases of Children,

Where the digestive powers are feeble and the ordinary food does not se m to nour-ish the child, this acts both as food and medicine, giving strength and flash at once, and is almost as palatable as nik.

Take no other.

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome looking sgain when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefitted in every way by its use. way by its use.

A Good Investment.

"I suffered with eruptions on my face for over two years. I determined to give Burde ck Blood Bitters a fair trial. After taking four bottles, I can say it was the best investment I ever made. Jean Claney, Beausej ur, Manitoba.

What Toronto's well known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over twenty years, and I have tri d many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure

There is Nothing Like It. There is no one semedy offered to raffering humanity whose use is so univer-sally and frequently required as Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheuna ism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lam-bago, and aches, rains, lameress and sore-ness of all kinds, when reternally and externally used.

A Double Purpose. The popular remedy, Hegy and's Yellow Oil, is used both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheuma ism, deafness and diseases of an inflammatory nature.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD vasion of the conscientious rights and PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT RICHEMOND LONDON, ONTARIO. THOS. COPPEY, W. A., LL D., EDITOR GENERAL AGENTS:
Donat Crowe and Luke King.
OLTAWA AGENCY:

PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$15.00. Pay-able in every case in advance. Bates of Advertising — Ten cents per line sertion.

The Bishop of London, and
mended by the Archbishop of St.

tos, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton,
and, and Peterboro, and leading Cathergymen throughout the Dominion.

torrespondence addressed to the Puball correspondence addressed to the Pub-lisher will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the saper can be stopped. er can be stopped.

We stopped a change of address the name of their large negatives. never will its virgin soil be polluted with

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1856

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS. The Mail clamors for the Bible in the

schools—the Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible. The Catholic minority in this Province have not the alightest objection to the use of the Bible in school or out of school by their non-Catholic fellow-citizens. Toey are, on the very contrary, ever pleased to see non Catholics make any endeavor, however small in itself, however impractic able to them it may seem, towards introducing religious instruction and religious influences into the schools of the land. What they object to is that Catholic children should be forced to follow any system of religious instruction or yield to any form of religious influence in schools repellent to their own or their parents consciences. The Mail talks of civil and religious equality, it berates coercion and yet it would brutally coerce Catholic parents and Catholic children into the acceptance of a religious instruction in which they do not believe.

We were and are still as much opposed to the reading of Bible extracts as to the reading of the whole Scripture in schools frequented alike by Catholics and non-Catholics, whether the latter he in minority or majority, unless an amicable and effective arrangement be made to save the conscientious rights and scruples of the Catholic pupils. The Mail should remember that one of the arguments most frequently repeated, most emphatically insisted upon by the opponents of Catholic Separate Schools in the days of the bitter agitation on the school question preceding and immediately following the Separate School Act of 1863, was that the Common Schools of Upper Canada were or would be made free to the children of all, absolutely undenominational and unsectarian, and that the whole burden of the religious training of the child would be left, as they claimed it should, on the pastor and the Brown in his speech on Confederation. Ryerson. Thus again wrote and argued the Christian Guardian during the lat agidirect earnest and particular attention :

"So far as the reading of the Bible in our Public Schools, and the giving of opportunity to the pastors to visit the schools and instruct the children of their congregations is concerned, we would aid in introducing more religious instruction. But as long as the present divisions into different Churches exist, the Public Schools where the children of all these denomina-tions are educated, cannot be made chief agencies in impering religious instruc-tion. That work can be mest effectively done home, the Sunday-school, and the of some one of the Churches will not be accepted as the proper religious instruc-tor of the children of other Churches. It is important that the children be trained in morality and religion, while they are pursuing their literary studies but it is not essential that this instruc-tion in religion and in secular studies should be given by the same person. It is important that the teachers be persons of good moral character, who will not under-mine the Christian faith of the pupils; but it is not vital, nor practicable, that they should be the religious !cacher of the scholars.

"It is the divine plan and purpose that the parents should be the religious teachers of their children; and however parents may avail themselves of the hel offered by Sunday schools or day schools they cannot transfer to any other agency the obligations which God has laid upon them as parents. Any provision that can be made for more religious instruction in our schools, consistently with the rights of conscience of parents and children, we would heartily support; but anything which tended to break up our school system, or promote sectarianism, we would as heartily oppose."

If the Protestant majority in Ontario went the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, for the children attending the public schools, well and good. If they decide on refusing the further use of the Bible extracts, a volumn which, by the way, we have never Seen, and in the preparation of which Catholics as an organization had neither hand, act or part, and the introduction of which into our schools the Catholic Recurs, in the name of prelates, priests and prople, vironcusty opposed, as an in-

ional privileges of the Catholic ninority, we have no objection. But what we oppose and will ever oppose is the forcing of non-Catholic forms of religious instruction upon Catholic children. It is now sought, we know, o deprive us of the rights guarantee by the constitution, now sought to reinreligious antagonism, now sought to set citizen against citizen and divide the country into armed factions in battle array, that the yoke of servitude and the livery of degradation may be placed on the weaker. But this Dominion, and especially this great Province of Outario. will never be the home of despotism -

the accursed presence of slavery 12 any form, refuge or disguise: No, NEVER! One voice, like the sound in the cloud.
When the roar of the storm waxes loud and more loud.
Wherever the foot of the freeman hath pressed.
From Ottawa's marge to the Lake of the West,
On the flerce-going breeze shall deepen and Till the land it sweeps over shall tremble

The voice of a PEOPLE—uprisen awake— Fair Ontario's watchword, with Freedom a Thrilling up from each val'ey, flung down from each height.

OUR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY! GOD FOR THE RIGHT.

The demon of religious discord and of all unrighteousness has for many years, we had hoped forever, been rigidly eliminated from our political struggles. Tae wicked spirit has, however, been again summoned from the vasty deep. Upon all good citizens, then, whosoever the pol itical chieftains to whom they one allegi ance, under whatsoever party banners they may in times past have striven and struggled for what they believed to be the right-devolved the duty not alone of repudiating openly and unequivocally the teachings a principles of the Mail, but to close their ranks in defence of a menaced country and an assailed constitution.

THE LEAGUE BELIED.

The Irish National League has been painted in colors of blood to certain sec tions of the Canadian people. For every crime committed by agrarian disturbers the League has been held responsible. Far more than any governmental agency has the league repressed crime and outrage among a wantonly provoked and cruelly oppressed people. But landlord tyranny has been in some cases even too nuch for the League's power of repression, and caused crime to break forth in some awful deed that none more deeply deplored than the Patriot party. Bishop Nulty, whose patriotism none will question, felt some time ago bound, in the interests of Ireland, ever paramount to individual claims and individual suffering, to denounce in the most forcible terms crime and outrage of every character. He condemned in the very strongest manner the acts of savagery perpetrated by the moonlighters, and called them Thus again and again wrote and spoke Dr. the greatest enemies Ireland had to-day, adding that these outrages served to perpetuate landlordism otherwise tation in favor of Scripture reading, doomed to early and total extinction. before the Mail's present attempted on - He called upon the moonlighters to realaught on Catholic rights and privileges. store the arms and other property they atories are filled with criminals, while had stolen to the rightful owners :

"You can," he said, "do this quietly; you can make this restitution through me, it you wish, or you can make it through your parish priest, who will not betray your secrets. . . If the monlighters fail to desist from their mconlighters lall to desist from their outrages I am determined to organize a committee to watch them and bring them to justice. I know many of these men myself. It is impossible for them men myself. It is impossible for them to escape. . . Our country is on her trial. Her prosperity and happiness for centuries depend on the good behavior of her people during the com-ing winter. As soon as Ireland shall have proved herself able to govern her-self we shall have the whole English democracy on our side. Then Home Rule

This surely does not look as if the patriot party had any alliance or sympathy, even the most remote with the perpetrators of outrage. But besides Bishop Nulty's remarkable declaration we have the letter written on Oct. 6th to T. Harrington, M. P. hon, sec. of the Irish National League, enclosing £5 from Mr. John E. Eilis, M. P. for Nottinghamshire. Mr. Ellis writes from Dublin to say.

"No prudent person would hold him self responsible for every action of any political or philanthropic association in Eugland to whose funds he might at any time happen to contribute. But having taken some pains in this city, and at the various places I have visited in Ireland, to investigate the constitution reached. to investigate the constitution, methods of action, and policy of the Irish National League, I have come to the deliberate ision they afford the best security for the utterance of the reasonable de-mand of the Irish people for self govern-ment in a strictly constitutional manner. Any attempt to suppress the League would, in my opinion, be disastrous as playing into the hands of the very small and decreasing minority of persons who have no faith in Parliamentary action or constitutional agitation, but in their folly desire a resort to, and do resort here

fund which, I understand, is sppro-

Mesars. Kane and Smith did everything that maliguity and mendacit, League and its leaders. No language was in the mouths of these "loyalist delegates too vile for the Irish leaders and people. But the people of Canada are too well acquainted with Irish affairs to be misled by even a Kane or a Smith for instance, now visiting this country are not for one mement by any discern ing man as likely to be put down a leaders of a criminal movement as either Kane or Smith. In fact, the latter has been proven an abettor and instigator of crime, outrage and murder of an apalling character in Belfast itself. The lan-guage held by Messrs. McCarthy and Davitt in this country on the one hand, and by Messrs. Kane and Smith on the other, clearly shows where the criminal

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LECTURE.

We feel it needless to direct our readers attention to the notice of Mr. Justin McCarthy's lecture to be delivered in this city on the 1st of December next, published in another column. Mr. McCarthy's name and merits have preceded him and we feel confident that the eminent Irish wri'er and statesman will be greeted with a crowded house. Our readers, who have not yet secured seats in the Grand Opera for the occasion, should do so with-

A LESSON FROM THE LAWLESS.

It has been too often stated that the American North-West is a lawless region. unfit for habitation by the peaceful, the timid and the god like denizens of the East. The territory of Dakota has often, because of the sometimes rather primitive but effective mode of administering justice resorted to by its people, under peculiarly trying circumstances, been pointed to as a land of disorder, the home of the outlaw. That Dakota is not just so bad as it has been represented, the North-Western Chronicle of Nov. 11th, clearly demonstrates. Says that journal :

'Dakota, though a territory, sets some examples that are worthy of imitation by the older communities in the States. In Bismark, for instance, the chief of police announces that small boys found on the streets alone after 9 p. m. will be locked up. Some chiefs further east could imitate this Bismark example with profit. At all hours of the night amall boys and girls, mere children, can Many of them, we learn on inquiry, have nominal homes, or at least parents liv-ing. These parents should either be made to provide for them, or they should be placed where they will have some chance to grow up respectable men and

that might take a leaf out of Bismark's book, even if Bismarck be in Dakota Deny it who may, the fact is beyond contradiction, that Ontario is year after year raising a numerous class of hardened young criminals for home and foreign supply. Our own jails, provincial prisons, and penitentiaries as well as reform State Prisons of the neighboring republic. Where the fault? With that state of society which permits idle, drunken and vicious parents the nominal care of children, that they will not or cannot train into dutiful law abiding members of the community. Society owes itself pro tection as the clear headed people of the land of the Dakotah understand.

A DISGRACEFUL ACTION.

The Globe of Saturday, Nov. 19th, under the heading "Unusual Proceeding," says : "A streamer announcing the lecture of Justin McCarthy, M. P., on "English Statesmen, Orators, and Parties," on Monday evening, and of Michael Davitt, M. P., in the Adelaide street Rink on Saturday evening, has been stretched across Yonge street just north of King street for several days. To day an order was received from the city authorities day anding the removal of the streamer. denanding the removal of the streamer. It is stated that it will be removed this evening, and stretched in front of the buildings at the west side of the street." Just altogether like Mayor Howland

and Toronto. The latter city is determined, it is clear, to maintain its sinister reputation as the most illiberal civic community in the world. Toronto, but for the prevalence of Orange rule, might have to day a population of 150 or 160,000, but Orange interests must be promoted to the injury of every other claim and concern. The streamer was permitted to remain suspended across Yonge st. for some days, but Mayor Howland, with that nice sense of feeling, that zealous regard for the rights of hospitality, chose the very day of Messrs. Davitt and Mc. Carthy's arrival in Toronto to wound the feelings of their friends, and, if possible. insult these illustrious gentlemen, a visit from whom any other Mayor and any other city in the world would deem an honor. Mr. Howland's glory seems to be the purveying, at second hand, of evangelical slang, slush and slander. He is worthy Toronto—and Canada's Belfast OUR SOHOOLS.

It is the duty and should be the ples sure of all Catholics to contribute in every manner within their reach to the fliciency of the schools supposed to be, or applying for public support, as distinctively Catholic institutions. These insti tutions have done and are doing very great service, but are in many cases weal and inefficient when consideration is given to the pressing wants of our people in this age of intellectual enquiry and rapid naterial development. A system of col legiate training, for instance, admirably adapted to the period of Louis XIV. and to the far distant climes of Italy, Spain or Switzerland, were in very many respects wholly out of place in these time and in this land of America. Not that we advocate the abolition of the old time, wholesome and invigorating studies that gave such great men to church and to state in the days gone by, but that the system of imparting instruction, a well as in great part the subject matter of study, must be adapted to the wants of our times and country-wants peculiar, pressing, imperious—wants without, nany respects, parallel in the countries and times of the past. America is the land of the future, and our Catholic

mind. The pressing demands of our imes and situation it was that urged the fathers of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore to undertake the oundation of a Catholic university at Washington. They felt that Catholic be put forth in all the vigor of its ational strength, and the activity of its multitudineus forces, to cope with the opposing dangers now threatening Christianity itself. The truths so keenly and orcibly impressed on the minds of the Fathers of Baltimore, are also to be held in view by all Catholics in a position to speak and think with profit on matters ducational. A sad fact in connection with our Catholic collegiate establishments, male and female, is the largehe abnormally large—number of young celings of pleasure and never care to think of, much less visit them again Non-Catholic institutions can easily organize and maintain alumni associa

chools, particularly those for higher

education, must ever keep this truth in

Catholic Colleges in the few instance the attempt has been made can gather but a handful of their old students into such useful, healthful, and, in some measure, necessary institutions. Take our schools for the higher education of Catholic girls. How few of them really reach the standard of efficiency quite within their reach? We have year after year bevies of young lady graduates let loose upon society from these institutions, belecked with many colored ribbons and bespangled with medals more or less clumsy in shape, too idle to be termed useful, too ignorant to be called learned. and too indifferent in many cases, alas to be considered Catholics. The fault, and there is fault. lies as much with the varents themselves as with the defici encies of the system under which these girl graduates are "educated."

Catholic girls-or, rather, to be conventional, "young ladies" "-schools of today is a lack of vigor, individuality and real ambition. How few of their pupils truly love study for its own sake, and pecause of its advantages in a moral and intellectual sense? How few strive for knowledge because knowledge leads to God ! There are gew gaws and medals and books with elaborate covers held up for competition, and there, in too many cases, are the end and aim of the fitfu and foolish girlish struggle for momentary pre-eminence. We are reminded of the Freeman's Journal's most frank and apposite article of Sept. 18th last, the Pernicious Medal." The great metropolitan Journal dealt, as it always does, effectively with this phrase of our educa-

tional weakness: "What medal has been ever gained in any school without malice and uncharitable ness—without su-picion of foul play and hints of partiality? The teachers may nints of partiality; I not teachers may be as pure as ice, but they cannot escape calumny in the medal giving time. A proportion of the defeated aspirants refuse to return to the school, and never forgive the failure of the examiners to reward their efforts. We do not mean to say that girls are more liable to indulge in the petty passions aroused by the medal competitions than boys—but girls are more earnest and more intense in their pursuit of medals than boys. boy is generally glad to lock up his medal with its blue ribbon; but a girl can dis-play it at all times and seasons. It is not an empty honor, but a very real orpa-

an empty honor, but a ment to her.

Judicious teachers ought to consider seriously the tendency of this abuse of the competition medal. There can be no two opinions held by people of experience on the subject. The medal for a medil fo no two opinions held by people of experience on the subject. The medal for special branches defeats—particularly in girls' schools—the first object of education, which is to mould good and charitable women. If the object of study is not to learn, but merely to pass another in an intellectual race, there is no good in it; a school becomes merely a course a little higher in status than the Madison Square Garden when there is a walking match on the bills,

Education is impossible in schools where the vanity of parents is consulted

nstead of those principles of thorough-ness without which schools are, like competition medals, sham symbols of ham progress."

incist upon the advantages of thrift, conomy, frugality and industry? Are prodigality, extravagence, improvidence, idlences, vanity in dress and the like held up as they should to the cdium of the pupils? A regrettable fact to day forces itself on the consideration of Catholics, lay and clerical, viz, the belief that none but the children of the rich, or that strange but too numerous class of persons living on the interest of their debte, can frequent or are welcome to certain so-called Ca holic institutions. This belief it is the duty of all who value Catholic institutions to root out and efface forever from the popular mind. We have spoken of extravagance and prodigality, and this reminds us of an article we read some months ago in the North Western Chronicle, showing that Catholic institu ions are not, whatever their weaknesses r shortcomings in this regard, as blame. ful as leading non Catholic schools. The Chronicle, speaking of a letter to the Boston Herald, setting forth in detail the usual and necessary expenditure of s

usual and necessary expenditure of a Harvard student, says:

"This gentleman, who claims to be a Harvard man himself, places the minimum annual expenditure at \$600 and the maximum at \$5,000. He lays before his readers a table showing three classes of college expenditures which he designates as 'the least' 'the moderate,' and 'the very liberal,' and he supplements these figures with many interesting details of the collegiate's expenses. Some of these last are curious enough and afford an indication of the kind of mental training Harvard offers its students. Thus we have society and sport subscriptions \$300, carriage hire \$50, liquors \$100, gambling as much, and 'aundries' \$300. Clothing figures at the same amount as sundries, and the \$100 appropriated to furniture includes \$50 piano hire. Tuition is only \$150, board \$300 and room \$200. This would make at the same at the \$300 and room \$200. This would make it appear that the actual studying of literature, science or other mental training is entirely subordinate to the acquirement of such questionable accomplishments as card-playing, rowing and prizefacting.

further remarked that it was hardly ecessary to say that a university trainng of this kind is far beyond the means of the ordinary student. This in itself is not regrettable, but it suggests the serious thought for the patriotic citizen, what is to become of America and her nstitutions where leading institutions of learning give an "education" thus outlined. Such a training must afflict society with a class of men adepts in every vice, accustomed to every form of debau chery. The fact is that the Christian element in education must be brought more and more into practical prominence in the various institutions of learn. ing in this country. Catholic education alone, in its true sense, can save the youth of our land. Let all, then, lend a helping hand to secure for the rising and saving faith. The commission generation that inestimable boon in its ourest and most unadulterated form.

THE BAZAAR.

We earnestly appeal to our friends throughout the country who have re-ceived books of tickets for the St, Peter's Cathedral Beziar to make early and generous returns to Rev. Father Dunphy. St. Peter's Palace, this city, the worthy priest who has the good work in charge. St. Peter's Cathedral is an edifice of which the Catholics not alone of this city and diocese, but of the whole country, have reason to feel proud. His Lordship the Bishop of London, who in the midst of the most intensely non-Catholic portion of this Province has worked such wonders for religion deserves, we do think, a sustaining hand from our brethren of the older, more populous and wealthier sections of Catholic Canada. Catholic visitors to London are struck with pride and admiration at the magnificence of our great cathedral church. Little, however, do most of them or of even the Catholics of London think of the labors and sacrifices involved in its erection. We, therefore, ask our patrons to do a noble act of Catholic charity by responding readily and generously to the appeal now made them in behalf of the cathedral of London.

C. P. R. FXTENSION.

The town of Goderich, one of the most icturesque places in all Canada, is thus poken of by a correspondent of the ttawa Free Press, under date Oct. 19th. With a little energy it could and should e made a favorite summer resort. If the people here will now come to the front, let loose the long tied string in the old sock, and cease to play the dog in the manger, it is more than probable that this, best managed, finest equipped and popular thoroughfare, the Canadian Pacific Railroad, will run into the town. It will be sure to give it a great and lasting impetus." The writer in the Free Press speaks by the book, as all who know Goderich, its admirable location and magnificent harbor on the one hand, and the C. P. R. system on the other,

and Huron generally that the U. P. R. should tap that town, for, as the writer in the Fres Press says :

Such a move would be sure to inject life into its now effect manufactures and natural industries. True, nature, that good old dame, has in her rough untutored way done much for Goderich. Today, even in the midst of a strong downpour of rain, there was quite a flutter of excitement.

We sincerely hope that the people of the Huron district, which is annually osing so many people by the exodus to he North West and elsewhere, will take every measure in their power to make Goderich what it ought to be, a large, hriving and prosperous place.

PROSELYTISM.

Irish Protestantism has ever been of a ery aggressive type, and has made very effort that its hatred of Rome enabled it, to win "brands from the burning" as the Protestants of Ireland no doubt look on perverts from the faith of Jesus Christ. A paragraph in the Irish correspondence of the Boston Republic sets forth some recent attempts

of Irish Protestantism in this direction :

of Irish Protestantism in this direction:
The Freeman's Journal has this week published a series of special articles entitled "The Ethics of Proselytism," exposing the system of obtaining and perverting Catholic children pursued by the Irish Protestant mission societies, whose headquarters are in Dublin, but as the Journal says, whose ramifications spread into every part of the country where a Bible reader is able to find entrance or a starying peasant can be found willing Bible reader is able to find entrance or a starving peasant can be found willing to sell the faith of himself and children for money or food. The chief workers in Dublin are ladies whom the Freeman's Journal names, and they regularly visit the slums and purchase or barter the children of Catholics or the offspring of mixed marriages; place them in asylums and train them to Peatasiantism. Somemixed marriages; place them in asylums and train them to Protestantism. Someand train them to Protestantism. Some-times parents, stricken with remorse, demand the restoration of the children, but are unable to obtain possession of them without a writ of habeas corpus, which is clumsy, slow and expensive. The newspaper asserts that whenever such claims are made the chilwhenever such claims are made the children demanded are placed in safe hiding in Ireland or England, or even sent abroad. The income of the church missions is chiefly derived from bigots in England and Scotland, and averages £30, 000 a year. Lord Plunket, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, is the mission's most ardent supporter, and Catholic Archbishop Walsh has published a letter thanking the Freeman's Journal for its good work. The Journal's articles have created an immerse sensation, and the leaders of both faiths are now in the full swing of a bitter war of words; but as the swing of a bitter war of words; but as the Journal has specified several houses where children are detained, it is not improbable

Catholics could well, we think, both in Ireland and this country, take a leaf out of the enemy's book in the matter of zeal and generosity for the cause they hold dear. If Protestants make such sacrifices for the spread of a barren, heartless religion, what ought Catholics not do for the diffusion of their holy Docete omnes gentes is addressed to all of us, lay and clerica!-and upon us rests the duty of teaching, in so far as our means permit, all men the sacred truths of the religiou of Jesus Christ, How few of us can in truth say that we have done all we could do to further this great purwe call Saviour and Commander, and yet we have not in its promotion either made any sacrifice or suffered any pain.

How few, for instance, of our Catholic blessed with pecuniary means, do what they might, without injury to their fortunes, do, in fact what conscience tells them they should dc-do what the God who favored them with wealth expects of them in the way of helping in the propagation of holy faith, the consolidation and invigorating of the works of charity and religion. Wealthy non Catholics often set us examples of real generosity that more of our number could and should imitate. We trust, meantime, that under the direction of Archbishop Walsh the Catholics of Dublin may put an effectual and final stop to the work of proselytism.

THE OBLATES OF MARY IMMACU.

Those who, like ourselves, take interest in the good works of this excellent congregation, will read with concern the following despatches published in the Ottawa Free Press of Friday, the 19th:

Ottawa Free Press of Friday, the 19th:

Montreal, Nov. 19—Father Prevost, superior of the College of Ottawa, is seriously ill at the institution of the Oblate Fathers on Visitation street in the city, and is not expected to live beyond a few days. In the event of the rev. father's demise Father Balland, O. M. I., D. D., will succeed him as superior of the college, He has held the office of principal of the college in Ottawa since Father Prevost's first illness, and has been for several years prefect of the institution. Father Prevost succeeded the late Father Tabaret, a principal of the college, upon the latter's sudden death on April 17th last.

A chapter of the Oblate order will be held in the latter part of April. Archibishop Tache will attend as the representative of the order in Manitoba, Mgr. Grandin, of the Northwest, Father Antoine, of the previous of Outstand

Grandin, of the Northwest, Father Antoine, of the province of Quebec, and Father Balland of Ontario.

Father Prevost, during the few months sulted It is in the highest interest of Goderich he filled the position vacated by the death of the lamented Father Taharet, made many friends. His amiability and kindliness made him a fit successor of the beloved priest that went before him. All who knew him will regret that permanent from Irel ill health should sflict him, much more for though that he should be carried off by an early palpable death. Father Balland, whose name is it is all the mentioned in the above despatch, is now, as poignant above stated, actually di-charging the duties gentry of President of the College, conjointly, instances we believe, with Father Paillier.

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THE POPE AND THE JUBILEE.

Le Moniteur de Rome, of Nov. 7th, says : "The Sovereign Pontiff completed, on Friday, the last of the visits of the Jubilee. His Holiness, about noon on that day, came down into the Basilica of St. Peter, whose doors had been previously closed."

AMERICA'S SHAME.

The shame of republican America is, beyond doubt or question, its diplomatic service. That a nation of sixty millions of and his civilized men could, even for one month, permit itself to be represented by such a man as the small and shabby Vermentese attorney, Phelps, is, we must say it candidly, beyond our comprehension. All our readers know, or have heard of Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, perhaps the ablest organ of the democratic border states, if not of the whole party. Mr. Watterson himself is one of the cleverest, and, as such, one of the most unpretentious of men. But he is a thorough American, clear, keen, candid and fearless in the expression of honest American thought. This eminent journalist is now in Paris, striving to recover health, broken by untiring labours, and strength, wasted by unceasing solicitude, for the public weal. He writes of Phelps from the French capi-

tal, saying:
"All Paris is laughing at poor Mr "All Paris is laughing at poor Mr. Phelps' latest exploit in London. It seems inconceivable, but it is. As usual, however, Mr. Bayard, in whose pretended favor this bogus bill of diplomacy has been drawn, will be required by the public and the press to pay it in full, principal, discount and exchange, and at very high rates, too. Mr. Bayard's offense consists in having made an ideal in Mr. Phelps, who is not that kind of thing at a l, but a shoppy little Yankee a torney, interface with his new made greathe s and quite dizzy over an eminence for which he was wholly unprepared. I wrote the Secretary of State to this effect last summer from Switz rland, though I doubt whether he that ked me for my candor. No man knows Mr. Bayard better than I do, or has a stronger respect and regard mit do, or has a stronger respect and regard for him than I have. I voted for him at Cincinnati after Hancock was nominated, and at Chiergo after Cleveland was nominated. I have followed him in many hard places. But Mr. Phelps is too much hard places. But Mr. Phelps is too much for my loyalty, and I must desert him there. Of the many begars on horseback this Administration has mounted in its purpose to retire the politiciaus for knowing something, and to reward the unrecognized for doing nothing, the Minister to England, after the Secretary of War, is the most conspicuous; and mark the prediction, that such excess of zeal can end only in treachery. One shudders to think what would become of Mr. Phelps if a quarrel should epring up between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Edmunds, and Mr. Edmunds should happen to visit London."

Then comes the Boston Advertiser, with the following deadly knock at Phelps and the democracy responsible for his appoint-

"The leaders of the Home Rule party in "The leaders of the Home Rule party in Parliament are protesting bitterly at what they claim is Minister Phelps' unwarrantable action in using his position, which depends entirely upon his official character to make it appear that this country is altogether indifferent to the Irish question. Some of the friends of Ireland in this country are understood to have called the attention of the administration to Mr Phelps' conduct, as not in accord with the evident feeling in this country on the Irish question. This may be, but it is not Irish question. This may be, but it is not likely that either Mr. Bayard or Mr. Phelps will be influenced by any representations which do not entirely agree with the views of the English Cabinet."

If Mr. Bayard has any true regard for American manbood, not to say honor, Phelps will never see the New Year as representative of America at the Court of St. James. In one year this unfortunate man has inflicted more disgrace on America than many years of decent diplomatic representation can repair. He must return, or the Cleveland Bayard combination fall to pieces under the indignation of an injured people.

Rumors, apparently well grounded, say that the Rev. Father Fanning, of Ohio, Bureau Co., Illinois, is to be the first Bishop of Lincoln, Nebraska. Father Fanning was a class-mate of Bishop Spalding of Peoria, and Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, at Louvain. He is a scholar, and well qualified for the position.

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LANDLORDISM DYING.

Evidence is multiplying that landlordiem must soon go, and go forever not slone from Ireland, but all the three kingdoms, for though not so odious, because not so palpable a curse in England and Scotland, t is all the same an infliction of the mest poignant character. Besides, the landed gentry of Britain have in so many instances of late years outraged every sense of decency, propriety and manhood, that the masses will no longer tolerate them. And the masses are right, for no man can in justice wring money from the tillers of the soil squander in unconcealed debauchery and hameless immorality. The following from the Pilot will serve to give an idea of the condition of the English nobility of

which Lonsdale gave us recently a view:

"The London correspondent of the New York Times says of Lord Savernake, who York Times says of Lord Savernake, who has just become, at 23, the Marquis of Ailesbury, that he is 'the best known blackguard of his generation. Beside him Lonsdale is decent, Cairns is genteel, and Shrewsbury is a paragon, . . and now he is a marquis and can walk into Parliament ahead of seven-eights of the peers of the realm.' His estates bring him in \$300,000 a year. His control of church patronage must be large, and in its distribution he will have the invaluable aid of his wife, who was Miss Dolly Testor, a well-known Brighton barmaid and chorus-girl. His blood is of the buest for he is descended directly from the for he is descended directly from the great Robert Bruce. He is also 'prob-ably the most foul mouthed man in Lonany the most foul mouthed man in London, which means a great deal.' He knows nothing but horses, which is bad for the horses, and will take precedence of half the nobility of England when he and his barmaid are presented at court. But the Prince of Wales probably won't require an introduction."

All this is really deplorable. But noble. men cannot expect immunity from the condemnation which deservedly falls on men of humbler origin for violation of all aw, human and divine. The Irish landords, conscious that the end is coming, are now on their good behavior. We are now told, for instance, that the Earl of Durnaven has reduced his rents to 15 and 25 per cent., that Lord Massey offers an abatement of 20 per cent., while Lord Lansdowne has astonished the world by the liberality of his reductions. But, however great the reduction now made, however signal the liberality shown, the institution of landlordism must go, and over its departure no honest man will ever

TALLY ONE FOR AMERICA.

Old country aristocrats are at times led into mistakes concerning this great new world of ours, which all Christian men and women should strive to make God's own land, for it is the land of the future, the brightest inheritance of the children of men. One of these mistakes is that they excesses, much less a worshipper of any can make of our free America a dumping ground for their infamous persons and practices. They foolishly believe that because this grand continent is the land of the free, the moral sense of its people is blunted, and forget that if America is the land of the free it is also the home of the brave, and brave men will never permit woman to be any man's bond slave, however high his title, proud his privilege, or capacious his purse. One Lonsdale, called on the other side of the water a lord, as ever visited these shores, recently sought to inflict himself on America in the company of a misguided female passing under the name of Violet Cameron. Public opinion in America has frozen out Lonsdale and his Violet, and they are now skaking the virgin soil of America from their feet. Who of our readers will not subscribe with pleasure to the statement of the Boston Republic concern-

"Lonsdale, who is back in England, says that the failure of his theatrical venture here is due to America's hatred of England. Well, if England wishes to be represented by such persons as Lons-dale and Cameron she cannot blame us

ing this luckless pair :

What Canadian will not experience hearty satisfaction in perusing this paragraph in the Montreal Herald, of the 18th :

"It is announced that the Vielet Cameron Opera Company will sail in a few days for England. The collapse of this enterprise is eminently satisfactory. It was an attempt to push a very mediocre actress into notoriety by means of adver-tising her difficulties with her husband, and her intimacy with one of the least reputable of the English aristocracy. The story of her private life, so far as it could be connected with her profession, was unblushingly set forth, and with little undusningly set forth, and with little merit as an actress or singer it was hoped that Violet Cameron might attract American audiences curious to see a notorious woman. The American public, however, declined to be a party to the transaction, and as without their assistance the plan was inoperative, the project was abandoned. Lord Lonsdale went back to England some weeks ago and Violet Cameron, or Mrs. Debensande, follows. It is bad enough to find that large audiences are attracted by notoriety of any kind apart from artistic merit, but when it is of a kind that cannot be spoken of to unmarried women it is in-finitely worse, and the more fully the failure of the scheme is advertised the

better." When England sends us respectable visitors, they will be gladly welcomed and Oakland when Mr. Davitt first met her. respectably entertained, but we have Her father is living, but when she was

no room for blacklegs, blackguards or brigands, titled or untitled, noble or ignoble, nor have we any other lodging to offer courtesans or coucubines, what ever their social rank at home in the old world, but those provided by our capacious prisons,

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE

Adam, a Catholic journal published in Memphis, Tenn., dealt rather severely with the gifted editor in chief of the Pulot, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly-as its appreciation of his poem written on the occasion of the inauguration of the colossal stature of Liberty in New York harbor, clearly shows:

"We are," wrote Adam, "surprised to find John Boyle O'Reilly prostituting his muse before the Pagan idol in the har bor of New York. Poetic license reaches the snapping point of tension in his E lian chords when he says —

"I am a herald Republican from a largrown free under feet of kings;
My radiance lighting a century's span, sister's love to Co'umbia brings."

Let the excesses of the revolution the guillotine, the descrated shrines, the Pagan worship on the altar of Notre Dame, the massacred hostages, the ex-iled nobles, the martyred and exiled religious orders, and those human angels, the Sisters of Charity and Mercy, now being hunted from the schools, asy-lums and hospitals of infidel France, attest the republicut freedom of which the laud of Voltaire is the herald. Does Mr. O'Reilly know the origin of the goddess for whose statute he sings? French liberty is associated with everything monstrous. The idol on Bedloe's I land is a venial specu'ation on the part of some French enemies of Christian Truth that gave us the freedom we enjoy. The easiest gulled people in the world are the Americans in many things. John Boyle O'R illy ador-ing a French goddess!"

What will our respected Southern con temporary, we very respectfully enquire, say to the following:

"Cardinal Gibbons, acknowledging hi "Cardinal Wibbons, acknowledging his invitation to the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, writes to the Hon. William M. Evarts as follows: 'I thank you very much for your invitation, and regret that I cannot accept it, as I am to be present at a meeting of the Archbishops of the United States to be held in the city on the day of your cell-bration. Allow me the day of your celebration. Allow me, however, to say that I rejoice with my fellow citizens throughout the Union at the erection of this noble monument which will be another reminder of the ties which bind us to France, our faithful friend when friends were few.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly is an eminently Christian writer, and should not be taken to task after the very hostile fashion above set forth. Adam must know that Catholic France it was which gave America liberty, and that Catholic France today loves America with all the ardor of her generous nature. John Boyle O'Reilly is, no more than Cardinal Gibbons, ar admirer nor apologist of French radical

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE Cotholic Weekly writes of Mr. Denis J. Whelan, the new Democratic mayor of Troy, N. Y. "He knows the governmental needs of the city, and as he is a man with the courage of his convictions, we are confident that his tern will be of great benefit to the city. The democratic party in Troy honored itself the recent fall elections by electto the state assembly promising Irish Americans, Messrs. James Ryan and Michael Collins, editor of the Troy Observer.

THE growth of Toronto is one of the marvels of Canadian progress. Its pop ulation in 1851 was 30,775; in 1861, 44,-821; in 1871, 56,092. In 1881 the Dominion census gave the city 86,415. Since then the assessor's figures show an enormous growth of population in the Queen City, the population for 1885 being 111, 800, and for 1886, 118,403. The total sement for 1877 amounted to \$47. 614 393 and that for 1886 to \$83,562 811 We cannot, however, see with the Mail that Toronto is to displace Montreal as

the commercial metropolis of Canada. JUSTIN McCARTHY'S lecture in Toronto on Monday, Nov. 22 ad, was the occasion of a grand Canadian Home Rule display The chair was filled by Mr. J. A. Mulli gan, who discharged his duties with acceptability and success. The vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Hon Edward Blake, and seconded by the Hon, Frank Smith, both of whom spoke out manfully as thorough-going Home Rulers. The Hon. Mr. Mowat followed in a speech in the same sense, which evoked much enthusiasm. After the Rev. Dr. Dewart, of the Christian Guardian, had spoken a few sympathetic words. Mr. McCarthy responded in terms appropriate

and eloquent. As much interest is now being taken in this country in the proposed marriage of Mr. Michael Davitt, we reproduce with pleasure the following from the Pilot: 'Miss May Yore, of Oakland, Cal., whom Michael Davitt is to marry, is about 26 years of age, rather of the brunette type, lithe and willowy in form, not pretty, but intellectually beautiful. She is highly educated, is a fine musician and excellent conversationalist. Miss Yore was a pupil in the convent school at

young she was adopted by her aunt, Mrs James Canning, and ever since then has been regarded by Mr. and Mrs. Canning as their own daughter. Miss Yore is now the principal soprano singer in the choir of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, in Oakland. The assertion that she is an heiress in her own right is a mistake. The young lady is portion-

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S lecture at Brant. ford was a great success. The chair was filled by Mr. Wm. Patterson, M. P. Amongst those present were Ray, Fathers Lennon and Murphy, Brantford ; Bardou, Cayuga ; Brady, Woodstock ; Feeney, Caledonia; and Crinnon, Donuville. After the lecture the distinguished gentleman held an informal reception, when a num ber availed themselves of the opportunity of shaking hands, and many a caed mill failthe, many a heartfelt "God speed you," many a fervent 'God bless you for the work you are doing for old Ireland," were uttered by young and old. Men who had left the dear old land many years ago, when the prospect for freedom was very dark, comparing those gloomy days with the hopeful present and the glorious future that seems so near, and all looked with pride upon the man who has borne such a brilliant part in the liberation of their country, who, in a word, has achieved so much for Ireland and for fredom.

CARDINAL MANNING AT ST.

CHARLES'S. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached at the High Mass in St. Charles's, Ogle Street, on Sunday morning, when there was a very full attendance. The music of the Mass was efficiently rendered by the choir, this being one of the few London churches where Plain Chant is the rule. Selecting for his text the 30th verse of the 4th chapter of St. Paul's enistle to the 4th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, His Eminence proceeded to summarize what he had said to those present on the previous occasion of his visiting that church on the Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin, The Cardinal then went on to say: Let us sanctification, and consider how we correspond with the graces we receive from Heaven. St. Paul tells the Ephesians not to grieve the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost is a Divine Person, the love of the Father and the Son, and His love or the rather and the son, and his love for us is a divine and perfect love. He is a Spirit of holiness, and anything con-trary to holiness or charity grieves the Holy Ghost, and as in the measure that any one loves us as a friend or as a father, so the grief is greater if we do anything amiss. Just before and after these reads of my text St. Paul speaks these words of my text St. Paul speaks of the sins of temper and of sins against truth, so you will see that he is not speaking of the great, gross, and black nortal sins whereby men become

BANKRUPT IN THE GRACE OF GCD. He is speaking of the lesser sins. What are they and what is their effect? Firstly, they diminish the grace that is in and there I draw a distinction. and there i draw a destination. Any sickness diminishes health, but not life, for we can only be living or dead; but the vigour and healthiness of life may be diminished. So it is with the grace of the Holy Ghost in our hearts; it is either the Holy Ghost in our neart; it is either there or it is not. If it is there, never theless, our spiritual health may be diminished, its vigour lessened. Con sider this, firstly, these lesser sin sider this, firstly, these lesser sins diminish the sweetness, the juy, and the consolation of doing right. We know that when we do anything right there is a certain sweetness, a pleasure that rises in our heart; but if we give way to little sins, it may be of bad temper, we gradually lose the sweetness of the service of God. "Taste and see that the Lord is sweet," says the Psalmist. That is a spiritual taste, and when we begin to ose that taste we begin to acquire a false taste, one that is contrary to the Holy Spirit of God; we lose that sense of weetness in the service of God. When any one tries to learn a musical instru ment nothing at first is more difficult, more disappointing, or more irksome impatient with ourselves. knowledge there is a sweetness and a pleasure that come from its practice which is so great that we are unconscious of the time we give to it. When with a joy and a consolation, and it would be against our will not to do it. These little sins hinder the increase of the grace of God in our souls. We live port and co-operation of God our

WHO SUSTAINS US IN LIFE Our pulse would not beat nor could we draw breath if Almighty God were not continually supporting those functions by which we live. So it is with the soul. You have every one of you been baptized, and in that moment you received a sacramental grace which all through your life will enable you to live and die as true children of God, in fidelity, in purity, in humility, in the charity of God and your numity, in the charty of God and your neighbour, in piety, and in self denial. There is the grace of the children of God in every one of you, and if you have been faithful you are of those of whom St. John says: "As many as received Him to them He gave power to be made the sons of God." Well, all these little sins hinder the grace of God. We are born again, and our regeneration can never be cancelled; whether in eternal life or eternal death we shall still be the child. of God. The heart rendered narrow and lukewarm by these lesser sins, re-ceives only a diminished measure of the grace that flows from the Sacraments. We see people who go to Communion seldom and yet lead very holy lives, and some who go to Communion often and never overcome their faults. Why? For

sins. What must have been the Com-The grace he received in every Commun ion must have been greater than any, thing we can imagine. The Blessed and Immaculate Mother of our Saviour for Immaculate Mother of our Saviour for twelve or twenty years lived a life of patient waiting upon earth. What a holy Communion hers must have been! If the grace that we receive then be small, it is our own fault. The lesser or venial

sins, as we call them, are
THE SINS OF THE FRIENDS OF GOD. THE SINS OF THE FRIENDS OF GOD.

What a word! To say that the friends of God should grieve Him! They are called venial sins because they do not break the friendship of God, and in His great the friendship of God, and the His great the friendship of God, and the second state of the friendship of God, and the second state of the friendship of God, and the second state of the friendship of God, and mercy He easily forgives them as soon as we turn to Him with a perfect act of sorrow. Nevertheless remember that those lesser sins easily lead to the greater. For instance, sometimes in the summer the hot sun burns the grass; the grass seems to imbibe the heat of the grass seems to imbibe the heat of the sun, and a spark falling on it will light up a flame that will perhaps run for miles over the face of the wide prairies of the West. Well, people who have hot tempers, who nourish in their hearts the recollection of little offences, and lose their perfect charity with their neighbours though they do not commit morhough they do not commit mortal sin they are like the grass ready to burst out into flume, and that one out burst may lead them into mortal sin. People who use words that are short of or beyond the truth are preparing them-selves for the time when they may be tempted to tell a lie. So

I MIGHT GO ON GIVING examples. There is one more. wall is built and the winter comes on before it is finished, and the rain and the snow fall upon it. Then comes the frost, and the work begins to swell and to lean. The wall is out of the perpen-dicular, and the wind comes and it falls. So with people who indulge in venial sins in the heart. They have an inclination to the greater sins, and if occasion comes they fall. We have all seen a tree which seemed to be full of life and strength, and which nevertheless has been torn down in a night by the storm because there was something rotten at its heart, it was decayed. So it often happens that there is a man or a woman who is supposed to be a good Christian

for the eye of man cannot see beyond
the countenance, but God sees the heart -but who is constantly grieving the Holy Spirit of God. At last there comes the great temptation, and they fall. The Cardinal concluded by urging his hearers to avoid these lesser sins, because every sin, however small, grieves the Holy Ghost and decreases the health and vigour of His grace in our hearts. Secondly, because it hindered the inflax of more grace. Thirdly, because it leads on to greater sins, for though venial sins, though multiplied by millions, would never become mortal, nevertheless they may easily lead on to mortal sin Fourthly, because every sin was

AN ACT AGAINST THE GREAT G.D, against His infinite holiness, truth, perfection, and majesty, and how could any sin be small which offended such a Being and lastly, every sin we commit, even the least, can only be washed away in the Blood of Jesus Christ, shed upon the cross. Measure then the sinfulness of sin by the remedy necessary for your the remedy necessary for your redemption. Every little sin offends the ove of our Heavenly Father, wounds our Divine Redeemer again, and grieves the Holy Ghost. Once more, these lesser sins are those which will have to be ex-piated in Purgatory, for no mortal sin goes there. Purgatory is the place where the saints of Gol who have not yet re-ceived their crown are purified till they are fit to see His face. They are detained there explaing the punishment still due to those sins for which they failed to make reparation on earth. Let us then ese lesser sins of which men think the vision of God and eternal bliss for we know not how long .- London Universe Nov 6th.

PENETANGUISHENE

Corres, ondence of the Barrie Gazette, Rarely if ever in the history of the

cessful religious exercises conducted than those which opened on Sunday, 7th inst., and ended on Friday morning, 12. Rev. Father Laboreau had invited a number of priests to assist him in making the graces and advantages of the jubilee of this year available to his parishioners, and Father McCabe, chaplain to the Reformatory, opened the exercises on the aforesaid Sunday, by a most instructive sermon on "the most instructive sermon on "the nature and fruits of a jubilee. Rev. Father Hayden, of Flos, preached Monday evening on "Mortal Sin," Tuesday morning on "the mercy of Sin," Tuesday morning on "the mercy of God, as exercised in the Sacrament of Penance," the same evening on "the necessity and importance of Salvation," and Wednesday morning on "Grace." Rev. Father Leynett, P. P., of Midtand, occupied the pulpit on Wednesday evening of three score and thire received the pulpit on Wednesday evening of the score and thire received the pulpit on Wednesday evening of the score and thire received the pulpit on Wednesday evening of the score and thire received the score and thire received the score and the score an occupied the pulpit on Wednesday evening and delivered a telling and practical discourse on "the relative duties of parents and children." On Thursday morning he again preached on "Caristian Wisdom," and the same evening on the "Healing of the Ten Lepers." The last sermon on Friday morning, was delivered by Father Hayden, the subject being "Prayer and Perseverance." The concluding part of this splendid sermon was extremely nathetic and as the sneaker to rest in the family plot. The deceased occupied the pulpit on Wednesday even-ing and delivered a telling and practical discourse on "the relative duties of cluding part of this splendid sermon was extremely pathetic, and as the speaker recalled the reminiscences twenty years ago, and pointed to the mural tablet sadiy commemorating the melancholy death of Father Kennedy, whom he mentioned by name, many of the congregation were moved to tears. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament which had been given every ment, which had been given every evening, followed, and closed the exercises. Rev. Father Laboreau preached twice each day, in French, very acceptable and practical sermons. Miss Columbus attended to the choir, which acquitted itself throughout admir-ably. About five hundred received Holy never overcome their faults. Why? For the reason I have given. Those that go very seldom with great preparation, with a holy fear of sin, with hearts that are purified by prayer, receive a greater benefit than those that think little and take little care over their own hearts, and who constantly commit these lesser

services, returned to their respective

WEDDING BELLS.

One of those pleasant events took place on Monday morning, it being the marriage of Mr. Wm. McDonald, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Miss Mary Letang, third daughter of our respected Letang, third daughter of our respected townsman, Mr. E. Letang, merchant. The ceremony was performed at St. Mary's Church by the Rev. Father Foley, followed by High Mass. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Rose Letang, while Mr. R. J. McDonald acted as groomsman. The singing was well ren-dered, and the "Ave Maria" by Miss Braniff deserves special mention. ceremony being over the wedding party proceeded to the residence of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents, among which was a beautiful silver castor, presented by the young ladies of the Sodality, of which she was a member. The happy couple left on Tuesday for Chippers [23]. Chippewa Falls, their future home, lowed by the good wishes of num and acquaintances .- Almonte friends Gazette, Nov. 18.

On Monday at Mattawa took place one of these pleasing events which are always looked forward to with great eagerness. Mr. P. J. Loughrin was united in matrimony to Miss Nellie Kearney. The groom was supported by Mr. Alex. McCool, while Miss Teresa. O'Connor, niece of the groom, of Pembroke, supported the bride. After partaking of a sumptuous repast the happy couple left by the 9.20 a. m. train for Montreal, Toronto and other points of interest. They were met at Pembroke by a large circle of friends. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and costly presents. May happiness and presperity attend the young couple. — Pembroke Observer, Nov. 19.

On Monday last, one of those ceremonies which are so particularly interest-ing to a community in which the parties are known took place, by which Mr. D. Kerr, of the St. Liwieace Hotel, and Miss May Louder were made life partners in Mary Lauder were made life partners in what may be hoped will prove a domestic felicity establishment. The ceremony was performed in the R. C. Church at 7 a. m., and notwithstanding the early hour a. m., and notwithstanding the early hour a large number was present. After the ceremony, the bridal party and a few friends were entertained at breakfast by the Rev. Father Casey, and the groom and bride took the morning train for the States, to visit the residence of a brother of the groom, where a few weeks honeymoon will be spent. Quite a number of brautiful presents were sent in to the bride, who is deservedly nopular amongst a large is deservedly popular amongst a large circle of acquaintsness, and both have the very best wishes of the community, that true happiness and prosperity may attend them in their path through life. Mr. Heney acted as groomsman, and Miss Delaney, of Peterboro, as bridesmaid.—— Campbeliford News, Nov. 12tb.

OBITUARY.

Richard Coleman.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Richard Coleman, second son of Mr. John Coleman, an old and respected resident of London South. The deceased was born in this city and had at the time of his death attained the age of time of his death attained the age of 29 years. Some time since, his health failing, he decided, accompanied by his family, to make his future home in Texas, hoping to regain his former vigor under the influence of that healthful climate. Such, however, was not in the design of Providence, to be the case, for on the 20th of this month, on his way home, with the lond hope that he would once again behold those who were near and dear to him—father, mother, brother dear to him—father, mother, brother and sisters—the hand of death set its upon him. He was acco in the journey by his fond and faithful wife, and a friend, Mr. John Gilbert. The funeral of the deceased took place from his father's residence on the 23rd. Solemn Requiem mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral at nine o'clock for the repose of his soul. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the sorrowing family. A good, honest man, a fervent Catholic, a dutiful son and faithful husband has gone to his eternal home.

> Mrs. Margaret Daly. Grief is bitter o'er the dust, when we hear the churchyard knell, But echoes of an upward trust Float around the tolling bell.

On Thursday, the 11th inst, Rawdon was called upon to deplore the death of Margaret Coffey, wife of James Daly. She was universally respected and to rest in the family plot. The deceased lady leaves an aged husband, a brother, three sons and three daughters, two ol the latter being religious in the com-munity of St. Ann's, and a host of more distant friends and relatives to mourn

her loss. R I. P. Montreal, Nov. 25, 1886.

We walk as it were in the crypts of life; at times from the great cathedral above us we can hear the organ and chanting of the choir, we see the light stream through the open door when some friends go up before us; and shall we fear to mount the narrow staircase of the grave that leads us out of this uncertain twilight into the serene mansion of eternal light?-Lacor-

LINDSAY .- Mr. J. O'Leary, of Lindsay, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

**Forearmed** 

Dyspepsia,

### MEWS PROM IRELAND.

It is intended to publish a high class illustrated monthly megazine in Dublin for the treatment of Irish subjects, and to serve as a channel for the expression of Irish thought and feeling.

The collected addresses and letters of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, have been published with his Grace's sanction. They comprise pronouncements on the great topics of the hour—Home Rule, the Land, and the education questions.

hour—Home Rule, the Land, and the education questions.

Guinness's brewery is to be sold. We might in fact say that already it is sold, since the applications for shares in one forenoon amounted to about twenty times the purchase money. Sir Edward Cecil Guinness, taking it into his head to retire from the proprieto ship, announced that the concern would be handed over for £6.000,000; tut, in a few hours applications were made for shares to the striking tune of £120,000,000.

Carlow.

At a meeting of the Carlow Town
Commissioners on October 26, a resolution
was adopted to let the Town Hall to the
National Lesgue or any other body making application for it. A few days ago
the Commissioners refused to let the hall
to the National Lesgue in consequence of
a paragraph in the report of the Market
Committee prohibiting the letting of the
hall to any political or other association.

Meath.

On October 19.h death snatched from amongst the reople of Celbridge their best known most popular inhabitant in the person of Mr. James Rourke, Beatty Park. Though his friends were in a sense prepared for a speedy termination of a valuable life, yet his death, when it came, was a terribly sudden one. He suffered from a bad form of heart disease, and the skillful treatment and unremitting attention of his intimate friend and constant medical attendant—Dr. Charles O'Connor—failed to relieve him.

Kildare.

The Rev. M. Murphy, Vice-President of the Carlow College, and professor of Theology, has been appointed successor to Rev. Dr. Kavanagh. He is a priest of vest theological knowledge, and is known through the diocese of Kildere and Leighlin, and his native diocese of Ossory, not more for his learning than for his missionary Z. 1.

the tunnts under the previsions of the Land Act. Mr. Juhn Scott, landlord, has given a reduction of 20 per cent. on the old rents to his Lack tenants in Kilmibill. Mr. Michael O'Kelly, landlord, has given a reduction of 30 per cent. to his Glanmore tenants, on the old rents. Colonei Vandeleur Stewart, of Donegal, has given a reduction of 20 per cent. to his Knockmore tenants in the parish of Kilmihill, on leasehold property. Mr. Burke Browne, landlord of Newgrove, Tulla, has given a reduction of 40 per cent. to his Cahermurphy tenants on old rents.

has given a reduction of 40 per cent, to his Cahermurphy tenants on old rents.

Tipperary.

When men like Lord Liemore and Mr. Vincent Scully, in Tipperary, give twenty and twenty five per cent. reduction on judical reuts of rich, productive lends, taking care at the same time to elaborately vindicate themselves, by letter, from the suspicion of generority—to prove that they did only what bare justice demanded, it is, indeed, a puzzle to ascertain what the landlords of begs and stone are entitled to. We fear we should have to get down on the other side of nothing and prefix the negative sign to the figure if we were to make an accurate calculation.

The eviction of the Widow Donnelly, of Grange, near Kilcooley Abbey, by Mr. James Phelan, is very justly condemned by the people of the locality. What makes the case worse is that Mr. Phelan is a tenant farmer, and professes to be in sympathy with the teachings of the National League. The Widow has three children, a posthumous child is an infant in arms. She owed one year's rent, £2. Happily the kind people of the parish befriended the victims of petty landlordiem, a substantial sum was collected for them, and the homeless orphans and their widowed mother were soon given possession of a comfortable cottage at Crossogues.

Waterford.

Waterford.

Mr. Michael O'Meara died on Oct. 24th, in Dublin. The deceased gentle-man was a member of the Waterford Corporation. His connection with the Bridge, as lessee, has lasted for many years, and his other business was carried on with skill and energy.

in the rcute. In the meantime in Bally-haunts every window in the town was brilliantly illuminated. Mr. Lavan was sentenced in December, 1882 to seven years penel servitude, so that his impris-onment extended over nearly four years. Ha was held in the highest regard by all who knew him, and his rent nee created a considerable amount of popular indig-nation at the time.

the sea:

The Paris council discovered a text-book in use which had the audacity to recognize God. Here is an extract from this "First Reader:"

Q. "Towards whom bave you duties?"

A. "First towards God."

Q 'Do you think of loving Him and thanking Him? Children, there is some one better to you than your mother; and it is He who gave you all things; it is He who made the earth upon which we live;

it is He who gave you all things; it is He who made the earth upon which we live; it is God?"

A. "I know nothing; but I should like to learn, to become good, to love God with all my heart," etc.

An order was passed banishing the book from the schools.

The same item has been copied into various American journals with exclamations of surprise and protestations sgainst the impirty of the French people. Now, will some good reader of any of our religious journals tell me a public school in America where such a text book would be admitted? Granted that many teachers in our public schools are sincere Christians, granted the vast majority of the supporters of our public schools are Christians, not only are our schools without

R. Margori, and the classes of Kildran and many classes of the command of the special classes of the c

sented by the books of those who founded it or by the books to-day in use?

But turn now to another series of books upon my table. They are to-day in use, not in cur public schools, but in the Catholic schools of the land. We permit atheim to capture our youths, but our Catholic brethren will not do it without a struggle against it. These

a considerable amount of popular indignation at the time.

Roscommon.

On Oct. 30th, at an early hour, an eviction party, consisting of seven or eight policemen and Cooney, Sheriff; bailiff, proceeded to the house of William Hesly, of Cloonelanor, about half a mile from Strokestown, and evicted him from his mud-wall cabin, and half-acre of latd, almost devoid of vegetation. The house is one of the poorest class: some of its walls are made of mud. The laudlord is Captain Digby West. Healy has four or five children and his mother to support from his scanty cam ings. He was admitted into the house as a caretaker.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rev. H. D. Jenkins, D. D., in the Christian at Work.

"No question is settled until it is settled right!" I cut from the Christian at Work lately this bit of news from across the set:

The Paris council discovered a text.

My OWN CHILDREN.

of MY OWN CHILDREN, or give to the children of my Sanday-school. Not only are they largely composed of extracts from our best evangelical writers, but Protestant and Romanist appear in their pages with equal impartiality, if so be either has a message from Heaven clothed in worthy form. Their readers present a truer and juster view of the state of literature in America that can be gotten from the books in use in the public schools, and they alone give any faithful reflex of mind and ma well man to-day." Be sure and blood, and imparts vitality and strength. Being highly concentrated, it is the most the cheapest.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

BELL ORGANS

BELL ORGANS

which gave shape and power to the past is a far more complete exhibition of the formative elements in the national life than that taught under the patronage of the State. The cruelty of the Jesuits in Florida [2] are condemned as fearlessly as the narrowness of the Puritons in New England, and throughout the entire series there is not taught one single doctrine distinctive of Romanism, or hostile to evangelical truth. There is in all the books which have passed under my hands—and

Ayer's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleaness the blood, stimulates the vital functions, and restores health and strength. No one whose blood is impure can feel well. When you are discouraged and despondent take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify and vitalize the blood.

Dominion Catholic Fourth Reader.

Dominion Catholic Fifth Reader.

Dominion Catholic Fifth

Home Rule at the last dection are now coming across to see for themselves) of the street of the served from eviction, where the helf starved and almost under the control of the control o

## Forewarned

with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be of danger by the condition of your blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's gard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have I ever found such a happy relief from Rheumatism as in

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saparilla." It instils new life into the blood, and imparts vitality and strength. Being highly concentrated, it is the most economical blood purifier.

and am a well man to-day." Be sure and get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

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In all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Unitered and the aged they are priceless.

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad 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, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

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Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

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### NOV 27, 1886

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ninth

TWENTY SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

"Master, we know that Thou art a true speaker and teachest the way of God in truth; not there carest Thou for any man, for Thou dose not regard the person of men."
Words taken from this Sunday's Gospel.

Although these words were spoken by men who were sent to entrap our Lord and to ensnare Him in His speech, yet what they said was perfectly true. During His three years' ministry, "meek and humble of heart" though our Lord was, nevertheless He did not hesitate to rebuke over and over again in the sternest, and we may almost say, the most impassioned manner, the conduct of those placed in positions of power and influence. "Yee foolish and blind . . . you are full of rapine and uncleanness." "Whited sepulchres which outwardly appear unto men beautiful, but within are full of dead men's bones and of all fithiness." "You serpents, generation of vipers, how will you flee the judgment of hell?" Such is the language which our Lord addressed to those who were looked upon as the leaders and guides and the influential men of those times. In this way He made it clear to all that He did not care for any man and did not regard the person of men.

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But we should fall into a great and serious error if we were to conclude from this that He had no respect for, and that He taught His disciples and us through them to have no respect for those who are placed in power or authority. A complete knowledge of our Lord's teaching will show us that He did not approve of—much less teach—that independence and disregard of authority which is so common in our times that we may perhaps say that it is their special and peculiar mark. That this may be made clear, let me recall to your minds what our Lord taught and how He acted in this respect.

How did our Lord instruct His disciples to act towards these very Pharisees whose conduct He so sternly denounced? Hear His words: "The Scribes and Pharisees have sitten in the chair of Moses: all things therefore whatsoever they shall say to you observe and do; but according to their works do ye not." And when He had wrought the cure of the ten lepers He commanded them to go and show themselves to the pries!; and on another occasion He told the man whom He had healed to go and "offer the gift which Moses had commanded for a testimony unto them."

These commands of Our Lord were of

had commanded for a testimony unto them."

These commands of Our Lord were of course obeyed by His Apostles. St. Paul, when he learned that the man who had so unjustly ordered him to be struck in the face was the high priest, treated him with respect on account of his office. The respect which he taught by his deeds is enforced and inculcated by his words: "Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God, and those that are, are ordained of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation... The prince is God's soldiers the hou cession.

And what Our Lord and His Apostles don's or And what Our Lord and His Apostles taught in the beginning the Church has ever taught and te ches now in our times. Having received her mission and her authority, not from man but from Go<sup>3</sup>, being built not upon the shifting sands of human opinion, bat upon the firm foundation of unchanging and unchangeable truth, she, like her Lord and Head, does not care for any man and does not regard the person of men. To every class she not care for any man and does not regard
the person of men. To every class she
points out the path of duty, to the rich
and to the poor, to those in power and
to those who are not in power, to employers and to employed; and if all men would
but listen to her voice the world would be
a very different place from what it actually is, and the more faithfully you, my
brethren, listen to that voice the better
will you make the world and those
around you.

We take pleasure in recommending
Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers. It
restores gray hair to its youthful color,
prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and
glossy, does not staid the skin, and is the
best known remedy for hair and scalp

In Malta it has always been the custom for a Catholic priest to be elected to sit in the Council of Government to represent the Church, which there enter the Church, which there enter the Church which there and the most acced in joys the greatest liberty and the most ample guarantees under British rule. Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN INDIGESTION, AND AS A NERVE FOOD.

Dr. H. O. HITCHCOCK, Kalamazoo, Mich., says: "I have used it in many cases of indigestion depending upon nervous exhaustion, with marked benefit. It appears to be a good nerve food."

There can be no compromise in the matter of Catholic education. A Catholic child must live every schoolday in a Catholic child must live every school as a cathol

olic atmosphere. Its Faith must become part of its life.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

For the Year 1886.

No better resolution can be made than to resirt buying any of the substitutes offered as "just as good" as the great only sure-pop corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails to give satisfaction. Beware of poisonous flesh eating substitutes.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.
Q, writing about Dr. Thor as' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

Much distress and the poissonous flesh session session of forcing session in fo

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be Irish n

Hollo way's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and eff.ctual remedy within reach?

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League successi Gladeto

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers. Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

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Here, we say, was food for thought for Lord Salisbury. London had to be protected by an immense armed garrison from its own citizens, while General Buller was confessing that in Kerry, which he was not care for any man and does not regard the person of men. To every class she points out the path of duty, to the rich and to the poor, to those in power and to those who are not in power, to employ-ers and to employed; and if all men would but listen to her voice the world would be a very different place from what it actu-ally is, and the more faithfully you, my brethren, listen to that voice the better will you make the world and those around you.

We take pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers. It restores gray hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not staid the skin, and is the best known remedy for hair and scalp

In Malta it has always been the cus tom for a Catholic priest to be elected to sit in the Council of Government to represent the Church, which there enjoys the greatest liberty and the most ample guarantees under British rule.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN INDIGESTION, AND AS A NERVE FOOD.

Dr. H. O. HITCHCOCK, Kalamazoo, Mich., says: "I have used it in many cases of indigestion depending upon nervous exhaustion, with marked benefit. It appears to be a good nerve food."

There can be no compromise in the matter of Catholic education. A Catholic child must live every schoolday in a Catholic atmosphere. Its Faith must become part of its life.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

For the Year 1886.

No better resolution can be made than to resirt buying any of the substitutes offered as "just as good" as the great only sure pop corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails to give satisfaction. Beware of poisonous flesh cating substitutes.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q, writing about Dr. Thowas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and eff.ctual remedy within reach?

SALISBURY AND THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Catholic Review. It is not Kerry, it was not Derry, it was not Ireland, it was the ever-faithful London, the English capital and seat of gov-London, the English capital and seat of government, which was placed in a state of siege on Tuesday last. That day should in the order of things, which we are told is now fast changing, have been a great day for London. It was the day of in auguration for the newly-chosen Mayor of London City, an efficial who is not elected by the general suffrage of his fellow citizens, but by the aldermen, mainly through the guilds, those desecrated relics of the grand trades' unions of Catholic days, when employers and those whom they employed formed one compact body, in work, in recreation, in worship, producing skilled artisanship in every craft. The old Catho anship in every craft. The old Catho lic guilds were the best trades' unions that the world has ever known, and when occasion called for it they could fight as well as pray, as the guilds of Flanders taught the monarchs and

Flanders taught the monarchs and knights of France.

In those old Catholic days the Lord Mayor of London was an important functionary. Nowadays he has degenerated into little more than a figurehead with a supposed unlimited capacity for the absorption of turtle soup. But still Lord Mayor's day and the Lord Mayor's "Show," as it is called, remains a great London civic festivity. A curious and rather patchwork procession passes of those times. In this way He made it clear to all that He did not care for any man and did not regard the person of London civic festivity. A curious and rather patchwork procession passes through the streets which "all London" is supposed to turn out and see. After having taken the oath of office and been duly inaugurated the Lord Mayor gives a banquet in the evening at the Guild Hall to the Ministers of the Crown Guild Hall to the Ministers of the Crown and other grandees. The banquet oc-curring during the Parliamentary recess, it is generally made the occasion by the Premier of foreshadowing the Government's policy and communicating to the country his views on home and foreign

attairs, Lord Salisbury spoke at the banquet. But as the English Premier was preparing his speech that day, he must have been impressed by the picture which the streets impressed by the picture which the streets of London presented at the inauguration of London's chief civic magistra'e. It was not an admiring crowd that came out to see the show. Hungry and angry men in thousands poured out to give a show of their own. Many of them may have been men who live by agitation; many more thieves or thugs, the disorderly element of society, ever on the watch for an opportunity to wreck, rob, watch for an opportunity to wreck, rob, and riot. But the yest majority of the men who greeted the show with an ominous silerce, or with occasional hisses and
hoots, were doubtless hone at men who
wanted work, but could and none, and
whose main desire was to get work, in
order to provide house, fire, food and
clothing for themselves and those dependent on them. This is the contrast that
London always presents, the two extremes; the extreme of wealth and nojustly ordered him to be struck in the face was the high priest, treated him with respect on account of his office. The respect which he taught by his deeds is enforced and inculcated by his words: "Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God, and those that are, are ordained to themselves damnation... The prince is God's soldiers and to close up and barricade The prince is God's soldiers, and to close up and barricade the houses along the route of the procession—against whom? Against Lon-

> confes.ing that in Kerry, which he was sent to coerce, his hands were empty. If anything, he seems rather to side with than against the tenants in their fight than against the tenants in their fight against the impossible exactions of the landlords. From all over Ireland comes the grateful message of peace and good order, for the simple reason that the land-lords seem to be learning wisdom, are treating the tenants humanely, and no longer demanding blood money under the name of rept. name of rent.

And what had Lord Salisbury to say in his speech? The same old shibbolet about Ireland. The Conservative position on Irish affairs could not be misinterpreted. "Their business was to legislate in favor of the integrity of the Empire, and to enforce laws which had long been neglected and trodden under foot." If Lord Salisbury's eyes were only open to reali-ties he would see that the integrity of his Empire is much more dangerously men aced in London to day, at the very foot of the throne, than in Ireland or in India. the throne, than in Ireland or in India. Whatever calm has come to Ireland has only come by the exertions of the Land League and the clergy, and the partially successful Conservative attempt to steal Gladstone's Irish thunder.

It is not that Lord Salisbury is averse to a people's liberation, local selfgovernment and freed in from a foreign yoke. Ear instance, he would relieve Earst of

ment and freedom from a foreign yoke. For instance, he would relieve Egypt of the English yoke, but unhappily, England's pledges subject her stay in Egypt to work limit, not a limit of time. That is to say, England will abandon Egypt when she gets through with her work there and her holders of Egyptian bonds, and when that happy but indefinite date arrives, there may be something of Egypt left besides sand. Lord Salisbury makes the capital joke that "the English could not leave until that country was secure from foreign oppression." Is not English possession of Egypt, "foreign oppression" and

for Bulgarian independence! Hooray for the integrity of the Empire? Down with Russia! Down with the Irish! God save the Queen!"
Salish my is playing the leading character in a miserable tarce that may be easily converted into a tragedy on a very wide stage.

THE HOLY MASS.

WHAT THE PARTS OF IT SHOULD REMIND

The Confiteor denotes the repentance and preparation we ought to have when we assist at the holy mysteries, and puts us in mind of the many faults we have committed; for which we ask pardon of

The Gloria in Excelsis Deo puts us in

mind of the hymn and praise, which the angels sung at Christ's nativity.

The Collects signify the prajers which our Lord made in the Temple, when he went with his mother and St. Joseph to Jerusalem, there to worship his heavenly Fa'her.
The Epistle resembles the preaching of

St. John the Baptist,
The Gradual, the penance which ensued among the good people upon that

preaching.

The Holy Gospel betokeneth the holy preaching of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

The Credo in Doum signifieth the great fruit which ensued from the sermons

Carist.

The Offertory denoteth the great promptitude and fercent affections of a deliberate will, which our Saviour had during his whole life, offering himself to God his Father for our redemption, and to suffer least for us.

death for us.

The Orate Fratres, and the secret prayers, signify the retreat of our Redeemer, when he retired into the desert of Ephraim, where he treated secretly with his disciples about his death and passion.
The Preface and Sursum Corda signify
his triumphant entry into Jerusalem;

where the devout people received him with great acclamations of joy, saying Hosannah in the highest.

The Canon represents his prayer in the garden, the agony and sweating of blood he endured, and how all his disciples left him.

The sundry crosses the priest makes over the host and chalice before and after consecration, are mystical representations of the many grievous torments which Christ endured in the accomplishment of

Christ endured in the accomplishment of the general redemption.

The Elevation of the Host and Chilice, do figure the lifting up of Christ on the cross; and inasmuch as the host and chalice are exhibited apart, the ceremony declares the separation of Christ's soul from his body, and his blood from his veins.

The division of the holy host into three distinct parts doth show the three substances in Christ: viz, the divine of his person, the spiritual of his soul, the material of his body; and whereas, one of the said parts is put into Whereas, one of the said parts is put into the chalice, and as it were buried therein, thereby is signified Christ's body in the sepu'chre; likewise its mingling with the blood, demonstrates that the divine personality was never separated, either from his soul in the descent into hell, or from

his body lying in the sepulchre.

The Pax and Agous Dei makes us call to mind, that our Saviour (being the innocent Lumb without spot) has reconciled us to God his Father by his death and passion; accomplishing his triumph at the resurrection, being our true Paschal

The Priest's Benediction, given at the end of the Mass, represents the peculiar recommendation, whereby Christ did re-commend his church, at the rendering of his soul into the hands of his heavenly

A Guilt y Sacrifice

should never be made, but ambition and should never be made, but ambition and enterprise deserve reward. Wherever you are located you should write to Hailett & Co., Portland, Maine, and learn about work that yot can do and live at nome, earning thereby from \$50 ests and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All particulars free. Both saves. All ages. Capital not ne.ded; you are started free, all is new. Those who start at once cannot help rapidly making song little fortunes.

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A Common Expression: "I was troubled with liver complain "I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, tried many remedies but never found any that has done me so much good as Buidock Blood Bitters." James Higgins, East Templeton, P. Q.

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Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove all kinds of Worms from children or adults.

and when that happy but indefinite date arrives, there may be something of Egypt the besides sand. Lord Salisbury makes the capital joke that "the English could not leave until that country was secure from foreign oppression." Is not English possession of Egypt, "foreign oppression" and "foreign interference," which he says elsewhere England can by no possibility permit? And here is how he speaks of Bulgaris, with the glow and the fervor of a Koscusko: "The sympathies of the English possession of the person taking hand, revive that hand and the speaks of Bulgaris by a European Statebad caused the deepest regret." What effect does Lord Salisbury expect such statements to produce on the disturbed English and Irish mind, under Government by a minority, and with a starving London popula lace at his own door? Does he expect the people to toss their hate in the air in a fit of patriotic enthusiasm, crying out "Hooray" for Egyptlan independence! Hooray A Cure for Drunkenness.



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the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

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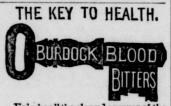
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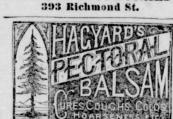
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Branch No. 48 was organized in Toronto on the 19th instant, by Deputy E. J. Reilly. It starts with 12 charter members, all first class men, and determined to make Branch 48 one of the largest in Canada. Bro. Reilly is working up two more branches, and will have them ready to organize very shortly. Nisgara Falls, Ont., November 8.b, 1886

Cuelph, Nov. 18, 1886.

FAMURI R. BROWN, Erq, GRAND SEC
C. M. B. A., London,—Dear Sir and
BROTHER.—Yesterday I organized Branch
No. 47, Arthur, with twelve charter members, the following efficers being installed:
James Alphoneus Devlin, M. D.—Presilent.

and J. O'Callaghan—1st Vice Presi-

Joseph M. Halley—2nd Vice President John Joseph Landy—Recording Secre

John Joseph Landy—Recording Sccretary.

Patrick M. Kerby—Financial Sccretary.

Hugh Campbell—Treasurer.

Peter Pringelmeir—Marshal.

Thomas Cessin—Guard.

Rev. J. P. Doherty—Spiritual Adviser.

Patrick M. Caul, James J. Phelan, John

D. Callsghan—Trustees.

I may add that they are a very intelligent body of men and will be a credit to the association. I have no doubt, with the Rev. Father Doherty as Spiritual Adviser, and Dr. Devlin as President, they will advance in membership and become a very flourishing branch. Kindly send charter as soon as possible.

I remain, your's fraternally,

E. J. O BRIEN, District Deputy.

The efficers of Branch 47, in a letter to the Grand Secretary, spoke very highly of

the Grand Secretary, spoke very highly of the manner in which Deputy O'Brien conducted the business of organizing the

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 20, C. M. B. A., the following resolution was submitted and adopted:

Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that our esteemed brother, John E. Doyle, past chancellor of this Branch, has sustained an sfliction, in that the unfathomable decree of Divine Providence has taken unto eternity a well beloved son. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Branch No. 20, C. M. B. A., warmly sympathise with their brother in his sad sfliction, and that they will consider it a duty to offer up prayers for the repose of the soul of that son for whom he mourns, as the greatest consolation which is in their power to offer. Signed

Thomas Moran,

THOMAS MORAN,
RICHARD KAVANAGH, Committee. WILLIAM KANE,

Received from W. H. Brennan, Recording Secretary Branch No. 18, C. M. B. A., the sum of \$898 88, in payment of that portion of beneficiary due James, Julia, Hannah and Elizabeth Mullarky, minore, on the death of their father, the late John Mullarky.

MARY MULLARKY.

MARY MULLARKY.

James Quillinan, President.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 8th, 1886.
Received from W. H. Brennan, Rec.
secretary Branch No. 18, C. M. B. A., the
sum of \$222 22, in payment of that portion of Beneficiary due me on the death
of my husband, the late John Mullarky.

MARY MULLARKY,
WINNESS James Guillinan, President

MARY MULLARKY.
WITNESS—James Quillinan, President.
Received from W. H. Brennan, Rec.
Secretary, Branch No. 18, C. M. B. A,
\$222 22, in payment of that portion of
beneficiary due me on the death of my
father, the late John Mullarky.

CATHARINE MULLARKY.

CATHARINE MULLARRY.
WITNESS—GEO SEALES
Niagara Falle, Out., Nov. 18, 1886
Received from W. H. Brennan, Recording Secretary Branch 18, C. M. B. A., \$222,21, in payment of that portion of Beneficiary due me on the death of my father, the late John Mullarky.

MRS. BRIDGET HEALY.
WITNESSES—John Johnson, W. H. Brannan.

Brennan.
Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 18, 1886.
Received from W. H. Brennan, Rec.
Secretary Branch No. 18, C. M. B. A.,
\$222 21, in payment of that portion of
beneficiary due me on the death of my
father, the late John Mullarky.

WITNESSES-John Johnson, W. H.

WITNESSES—John Johnson, W. H. Brennan.
Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 18th, 1886.
Received from W. H. Brennan, Rec. Secretary Branch No. 18 C. M. B. A., \$222.21, in payment of that portion of beneficiary due me on the death of my father, the late John Mullerky.

MRS. MARY ROWLAND.

WITNESS-GEO. SEALS.

INGERSOLL BRANCH

During a recent visit to Ingersoll the writer attended a meeting of Branch 19. Being nomination night, there was a good Beirg nomination night, there was a good attendance. Among those present were Rev. Fathers Molphy and Northgraves. This Branch has a large membership, and all good men, who are doing their best to add to their number. Before the close of the meeting, Father Molphy announced that Father Northgraves would address them at the next meeting. While in Ingersoil the writer was the recipient of many acts of kindness from the Brethren that very materially assisted him in his work, and he takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude for the same;

Fraternally,

L. K.

perfected until a sound commercial basis had been reached to secure the benefits for the members. New features had also been added to the organization. Originally there was the \$2,000 benefit alone, costing about \$26 per annum to the man of 50. There was now the \$1. the man of 50. There was now the \$1,000 benefit for young men of 20 years and upward, and this was within the reach of all, even those of the most limited means. That which was most important, however, was the establishment of a rest or reserve fund, and that had been secured. \$250,000 was the amount fixed for that fund to guard serving any contingency that might arise

To the Editor of the Herald:
SIR—This is eminently the age of apologies. So far reaching is cur charity—or, perhaps, rather our maudlin sentimentality—that hopelessly smirched characters have had their apologies and defenders. Cromwell, Pilate, aye, even Judas Iscariot, and some of his modern imitators, have found champions and would be vindicators. Historic truth and our innate sense of justice, are in danger of being driven to the rear before the wild charge of this troop of apologists.

apologists.
Whilst it may be a cause for regret, it Whilst it may be a cause for regret, it cannot be one for surprise, that the expulsion of the Acadians should receive a plentiful coat of whitewash. But that Sir Adam Archibald should be the man to wield the brush is significant of the headway made by this unhealthy sentimentality, and of the blinding influence exercised by partisan writers of history. I have not time at present to go into the details of the expulsion, nor to subject to a critical analysis the various documents bearing on the question. For

documents bearing on the question. For my immediate purpose this is not neces-

recipient of many acts of kindness from the Brethren that very materially assisted him in his work, and he takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude for the same;

Fraternally,

L. K.

Anniversary celebration of Branch

26, Montreal.

The members of branch No. 26 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association celebrated the third anniversary of its formation by a social gathering in the Queen's Hall Assembly room on the 16th. The gathering, which was a most enjoyable affair, was largely attended. Amongst those present were Mr. T. J. Finn, Misses Finn, Mr. and Mrs. Qeorge Nicolson, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Quenn, Mr. and We can readily admit that there have

The Rev. George Washington Bowne, recently rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, Salisbury, Md, in the diocese of Easton, was baptized a Catholic, on November 10th, at St. Mary's church, Govanstown, by the Rev. Dwight E. Lyman. The determination of the R.v. Mr. Bowne to abandon the Protestant Episcopal Church was known only to his closest friends. He came to Baltimore as the guest of the Rev. Dr. Lyman. and the man of 50. There was now the \$1. to the bear of the years and upward, and this was within the reach of all, even those of the most limited means. That which was most important, however, was the each ishment of a rest or reserve fund, and that had been secured. \$270,000 was the amount fixed for that fund to guard against any contingency that might arise from an epidemic or otherwise. The association commended itself to all; inside its meetings nothing was discutsed but the business of the association, all other matters were left outside, and they could claim the assistance of the ladies to promote their organization. (Applause). Nothing was better calculated to encourage thrift and those good and generous impulses which make men better and lappier. (Loud applause)

Dancing was then resumed and kept up until the wee sma hours, when all left for their homes, well satisfied with their evening's enjoyment.

Prof. Wilson's orchestra supplied the music for the occasion. The committee of management deserve every oredat for hard and the successful carrying out of the arrangement services of the successful carrying out of the arrangements.

Recently Sir Adams Archibald read a paper before the Nova Sootia Historical Society justifying the expulsion of the French-Chandians. What called for the production of the paper at the present time, when an influential section of the press of Canada is calling for the "reconquest of Quebec," is not explained. Sir Adams, however, went into the question at length, and pretty full reports of the speer of the Nova Scotia Press. It appears that the Roman Catholic Archibalopy of Halifax, himself an historical student of note, takes exception to the fairness of the judgment pronounced by Sir Adams. A portion of the Archibalopy of Halifax, himself an historical student of note, takes exception to the fairness of the judgment pronounced by Sir Adams. A portion of the Archibalopy of Halifax, himself an historical student of note, takes exception to the fairness of the judgment pronounced by

CONSUMPTION CURED. GONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired; from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable, remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarria, asilma and all throat and Ling Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has feit it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desie it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and, using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A., NOYES, 119 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

En route from San Antonio, Texas, on Nov. 19th, Richard Coleman, son of Mr. John Celeman, of London South, aged 29 years. years.

At the residence of his father, John E. Doyle, Past Chancellor of the C. M. B. A., Branch No. 2). Maidstone, on the 4th 1est. after an illness of five months, with consumption, Lewis A. Doyle, aged 25 years.

improvement in church appointments, strong recommendations of its worth, have been received:

The Rev. I. E. Riernen, of Collingwood, Ont., says:—Dear Sir, I have tried your Incense Coal, and found it to work admirably It is so superior to common Charcoal that whenever it is tested I am satisfied it will recommend itself. The blocks are contiveniently arranged and each quite sufficient for any ordinary occasion.

The Very Reverend Dean O'Cosnor, of Rarrie, Ont., says:—Sir, I have tried the Incense Coal you sent me and found it very suitable for the purpose it is intended. You will nad enclosed two dollars for two boxes which you may send as soon as convenient, H. J. Gibney, Pasior, of Alliston, Out., says—I have tried the "Incense Coal" and can confidently recommend it as an excellent article and most convenient, for the purpose for which it is intended.

The Very Rev. J. A. Gravil, V. G., St. Hvacinthe, Quebe, c, says in his first order: If t proves what is expected, I will ask for more after a while. In his second article says:—This is the best article I ever had, I will recommend it to our Clergy.

The Rev. M. Halv., of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, says:—Father Lindesmith's Incense Coal is an improvement on any other heretofore offered us.

The Coal is put up one hundred blocks in a package. No. 1, for small censers, biceks one and a half luches requare. No. 2, for large censers, blocks two Inches rquare. Frice for one hundred blocks, \$1.00. Orders for any quantity will be received and strended to by THOMAS COFFEY,

THOMAS COFFEY, Catholic Record, London, Ont.

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D. C. MACDONALD,
MANAGER.



Thursday, the 2nd December, 1886. Inursday, the 2nd December, 1886.
for the supply of Butcher's Meat, Butter,
Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cordwood to the
following institutions during the year 1887,
viz:—The Asylums for the insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, and
Orillia; the Central Prison and Reformatory
for Females in Toronto, the R formatory
for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institution
or the Deaf and Damb, Believille; and the
Institution for the Blind, Brantford.
Two sufficient sureties will be required for
the dus fur diment of each contract.
Specifications and forms of tender can only Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

N. B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of butcher's meat to the Asylums in Torouto, London, Kingston, and Hamilton, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females in Torouto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

w. T. O'REILLY, B. CHRISTIE, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities. Parliament Buildings, 17th Nov., 1886. 424 3 w



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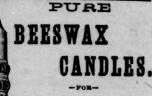
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I am now 17 years of age. When Prof. Or Ville made his 6th monthly visit to Brantford I consulted him and his doctors to see If it were possible for me to be cared of Lateral Spinal Curvature, Indigestion, Nervous and General Debitity, etc., and after a thorough examination, Prof. Or ville stated that, no doubt I could be completely cured in time.

that, no doubt I could be completely cured in time.

My spinal weakness commenced between the ages of i3 and 14 I never was strong, always weakly, had everlasting lieadaches, weak blood, etc., and physicians and relatives never expected I could ever be cured; but after taking medicine at home for a while, then visiting Prof. Ovtille's Medical and Electrical Institute, 181 Dundas street, London, Ont., and taking his electrical magnetic massage and German treatment for only two months, I am now starting for home a well woman, back strong, spine perfectly straight. I am now able to work and feel like a new woman, and exceedingly thankful that Prof Ovrille came to Ontario, and introduced his and many other new methods of treatment, which are curing hundreds that could not be cured or even relieved by our family doctors. Invalids in my opinion can depend on just what Prof. Orville will represent I have seen many of their patients, all of whom endorse him, knowing him to be an expert specialist, reliable, etc.

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INSPECTION INVITED.

BETTER TO SING THAN TO SOAR.

little brown cricket sat out in the grass A little brown cricket sat out in the grass Watching a fin fly wheel at d pass And fine and ficker and then grow dim; And so in to herself "if like bim, Could sour aloft through the Summer night, I yzzung all eyes with my brilliant light, Then the were worth living. But here I sit, Unknown, unnoticed; who cares a whit Whatler I sing my poor lutle song?"

Now here had she known it, the cricket was wrong.
For the fifty did but hover s-near
In order the cricket's song to hear,
Thinking the white, "How sweet a thing
It mast be to lift the voice and sing."

And a sick, sad woman, who sat alone While the duck to deeper light had grown, Eaw firefly's glitter, head cricket's song, And salo to herself. "I used to long To soar and glitter before all eyes.—
but my wings are broken; no more I may rise

rise
Above the level of life within
These four straight waits; and now I begin
To see it at renown, however bright,
It as fittul a thing as the firstly's light—
Of as little value to bim who sees
As to him who hath; but the evenir g breeze
Bears the cricket's cheerful song on high
While the is hidden from every eye."

So the little cricket sang on and on Long after the fireft)'s flame was gone, Brit ging peace to the weman's troubled cun With her grad reft ain, "Cheer up! cheer up!"

Now the woman possessed a gift of song she had left unused for over long; But after that hight she sang once more In sweeter strain than ever before; And although she scarcely guessed or knew, On the wings of chance her songiets flew Both far and wide, and her words of cheer To many a stricken heart grew dear; While she fairled at home, saying evermore.

"Ab, yes! it is better to sing than to soar!"

CATHOLIC PRESS. A missionary among the North American Indians, in a letter to his sister, gives the following example of the powerful patronage of St. Joseph: "Three years ago I was stationed at Bayfield, and had also under my charge a church on Madeleine Island. Ou the 19th of March, 1880, I dedicated the latter to St. Joseph, the good Indians from the Point celebrating the feast with editying piety and solemnity. One of them, who had taken the name of Joseph at his baptism, was of the greatest assistance to me in building the church; and, wishing to show my appreciation of his devotedness, I gave him at my departure a statuette of his patron Saint. Nearly three years had elapsed and these circumstances had entirely passed from my mind, when charges and voyages brought me to Ashland, a station near Bayfield. There I met Father Eustache, whom I had not seen for several years. During our conversation he said: 'No doubt you remember having given a statue of St. Joseph to an Indian from the Point, named Joseph Denomie, about two years and a half ago?' 'Yes,' I replied 'Well,' he continued, 'last year, towards Spring, this man was crossing the lake between Madeleing Island and Bayfield with the mail. He had not noticed that the ice was beginning to melt, when suddenly it was beginning to melt, when suddenly it cracked beneath his feet, and he sank to a great depth. The bag of letters and his own effects escaped from his hands. Just as he was sinking he remembered that he had with him the little statue of St. Joseph and he farvantly invoked the

who are very devoted to their great patron." From our foreign exchanges we learn the circumstances attending the conversion and reception into the Church of Manlio Garibaldi, the eldest son of the notorious Garibaldi, the eldest son of the notorious revolutionary, whose life was devoted to persecuting the Church and assailing the power of the Papacy in Italy. As may be supposed, Manlio grew up in ignorance of God and of every Caristian duty. For years after his father's death the Signora Francesca, his mother, and her children, Clelia and Manlio, came to fix their residence at Turin. The youth was placed in the International College, where the example of his companions induced him to study the maxims of the Gospel. His mother, being questioned on the sublect, admitted that the desire of her son was most natural, and gave full convent was most natural, and gave full convent to have him instructed in religion. He was then entrusted to the care of a learned priest, and a few months ago received the Sacrament of Baptism. Shortly after he made his First Communion and received Confirmation from the bands of the Car-dinal Archbishop of Turin. He is de-acribed as a round man. dinal Archbishop of Turin. He is de-deribed as a young man of excellent char-acter, lively and intelligent, and one whose life, with God's blessing, will do much towards repairing the evil wrought by his father.

that he had with him the little statue of St. Joseph, and he fervently invoked the Saint, begging that he might be saved. Hardly had he done so when he felt himself seized by a strong but invisible hand, and placed on his teet upon firm ice, coming up out of the same hole into which he had fallen; and he reached the opposite side in safety. It was from Joseph Denomie himself that I learned of this miraculous deliverance; it is known to all the Indians at the Point, who are very devoted to their great

Church Progress.

We call a halt on the generous and charitable people not of our faith, who may be disposed to donate moneys to foreign missions, for the relief of natives of Interior Africa and unk aown portions of the globe. Before they decide to bestow coin of this realm, on such distant objects, and in such chimerical enterprise of a religious that we would suggest a brief insperation of the densety Church Progress.