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

VOLUME 11.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY MARCH 2, 1889.

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As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Cuuningham, the leading Toronto jeweler, has special inducements to offer readers of the RECORD in furnishing the best value in Diamonds, Reliable Watches, Fine Jewelry and presentation goods. By writing us any goods will be sent per express for examination to all paris of Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Mannfacturing ir all its branches. Remember the address—77 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario.

PARNELL'S GREAT VICTORY.

Pigott Confesses the Forgeries.

As we go to press the startling intelligence reaches us that Pigott has made a full confession of his guilt. On Saturday people.

advocate of hereditary wrongs, but will likewise cause to fail to pieces the most tyrannical and the most incapable ministry that has ruled the destinies of Eogland in modern times.

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. O'BRIEN.

THE FIGHT IN CLONMEL JAIL.

United Ireland, Feb. 9. A great meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held on Sunday in the Nine Acres, Phonix Park. The meeting though Acres, Phw ix Park. The meeting though not announced until Saturday afternoon, was worthy of the occasion. The hold which Mr. O'Brien has on the affections of the people of Dublin was amply testified by the vastness of the assemblage. Bards and banners were of course out of place, and only a few of the latter and two of the former were on the ground. With everything against it, says the Freeman, the shortness of the notice, the inclemency of the weather, a wind blowing that need not blush in the presence of a Dakota blizzard, and the ground covered with snow that soon was converted into pierce snow that soon was converted into piercirgly cold mud, the meeting was a marked

claimed the title of citizen of Dublin.
Last night in this city, surrounded by police, a little faction, every one of whom owes his power and his position and his way of fiving to the favor and industry of the people, a little faction of men gathered together in the dark, ashamed to tell their names to feast and flatter, like accompanie together in the dark, sshamed to tell their names, to feast and flitter, like eycophants and dastards, the jaller of William O'Brien. You are here to day assem-bled in the face of heaven and man—you are here in the light of day. You are not ashamed to be seen—and this great assembly gathered together auddenly, gathered together in those vast numbers, is the best receiv that can be made to the is the best reply that can be made to the flatterers of the jailers, and it wipes out from the fair fame of the metropolis the stain put upon it lest right.

secured by the force of his nature and by the light of genius the certainty of their rain, and this was the crime for which this political leader is suffering to-day in the prison of Clonnel. I have said that Mr. O'Brien has won the hearts of the British

full confession of his guilt. On Saturday he cailed on Mr. Labouchere and to that gentleman, and in the presence of Mr. George Augustus Sala, admitted he had forged all the letters said to have been written by Mr. Parnell and others.

Pigott has made his escape, and Sir Charles Russell stated in Court that he was assisted by a body guard consisting of an Irish constable and two Scotland Yard detectives.

It will now be in order to sift the matter to the bottom, and we have no doubt this will be done, so that the public may know the extent to which the government and the Times were implicated in the conspiracy to ruin the Parnellites.

The outcome will be a deadly blow, not only to the cowardly and blustering advocate of hereditary wrongs, but will libertiae cause to fail to present the most.

The order To Strip. THE GOOD MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

guests.

THE ORDER TO STRIP.

He was brought from Eogland, where the people have learned to respect and honor him, to Ireland, where the people trust and love him, and he was committed to prison, and after he had spent one night in the prison, he was asked, in the elegant phress of the refined philosopher who rules at Dublin Castle, he was asked to strip. He refused to strip, and let me tell you that good judges are of opinion that the law in regard to what are called prison clothes is a law intended to secure that common criminals shall be provided with clean and suitable clothing, and it is not a law intended to clothing, and it is not a law intended to deprive a man of refinement and educa-tion occupying the position of a political leader, like Mr. O'Brien, of his clothing, and to try and degrade him by forcing on him the garb of a common criminal.

Dr. M'Cabe, a few months ago, a medical member of the Prisons Board itself, declared that the rule as to prison clothing should not be applied in Mr. O'Brien's case, and that it was indecent and un-justifiable for a gang of men to go into the cell of a prisoner and by violence deprive him of his clothes. Dr. M'Cabe reported that the rule as to criminal garb was a in gly cold mud, the meeting was a marked success. Out of the large number of elo quent and representative men present only four were celled upon to speak, but as they spoke their auditory mementarily increased, and when the meeting terminated these going into town were met by large contingents still coming out towards the Park. A great many ladies were present. While the epeaking was taking place the audience must have been very closely packed, for when the meeting broke up, and all present were tending broke up, and all present were tending towards Parkgate street, the picture beat anything before seen in the Park. The whole place was black with people, and the demonstration could be rightly judged.

A basic of the D Division Metropolitan

it was only then that the magnitude of the demonstration could be rightly judged. A body of the D Division Matropolitan Police, whose exploits at the Wellington Monument are not yet forgotten on the Cocasion of another meeting in the Park, were drawn up under Inspector Mockier. Horse policemen cantered up and down the central road, and, it is stated, the Hussare at Island Bridge were held in rendiness for anything that might happen. The chair was then taken by the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, M. P.

We regret that we cannot make room for the long list of members of Parliament, priests, members of the Corporation, and influential citizens who were present.

The Lord Mayor, M. P., said—You are here, citizens of the capital city of Ireland, to raise a cry for justice in behalf of one of the most illustrious men who ever claimed the title of cartrar of Dublin.

to because he refused to perform the menial office of cleaning out his cell—he refused to perform those menial offices. The bedelothes were taken out of his cell, and he was left for hours together upon a bitter winter day, the air of which must have rearched his very marrow, not only without clothes, but without a rug of any kind to cover his nakedness or shield him

from the wintry cold.

A Voice—They wanted to Mandeville him.

The Lord Mayor—Since then a mattress has been placed in the cell and the bedclothes have gone back. Since then he was thrown prop a pallet a part of

he was thrown upon a pallet, a part of the time specchless, and his condition was so critical that the case has been taken tain put upon it lest blan.

A CRIMINAL LAW.

Under what law is William O'Brien in prison? Under a law that is itself a prison? Under a law that is itself a to report upon his health. Since Thurstone are reported by the constitution, under a law that is itself a to report upon his health. Since Thurstone are reported by the constitution of the constitution of the surgeon department of the case has been all the case

into the hands of a tribe of Red Indians they would not deprive him of his clothes. They would not starve him, they would not treat him with insult. They might take his life away, but if they did it they would do it frankly. They would not deny what they were doing. They would not try to do it by the device of the assassin, and at the same time try to

escape the guilt.

BALFOUR'S BLACKGUARD What happened at the Chief Secretary's Lodge on Saturday morning? I am informed that the Ohief Secretary himself was the principal figure in the affair. But whether it was the Chief Secretary himself or whether it was that gentleman's gentleman, the other member of Patliament who sdorns the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Mr. Fisher, the member for Fulham, I say, where a public official is sent at any hour of the day or night by another public official, upon a public question of gravity and urgency, that it is futile to plead the lateness of the hour as a reason for not giving a reply, and that it is absurd to pretend that because the inquirer did not send sixpence for the prepayment of a reply that Mr. Balfour hand and that it is a the weather money out of the the inquirer oid not send sixpence for the prepayment of a reply that Mr. Balfour should not have taken money out of the hundreds of pounds a year allowed him for telegrams by the State. As Mr. Healy once pointed out, he not only gets £4 400 a year, but several hundreds of pounds a year for coal.

A Voice—He will have coal enough hereafter.

hereafter.

The Lord Mayor—And I may add several hundred pounds a year for telegrams.

Mr. White is the steward at the Mansion House. Mr. White is an old man, but I have his word for saying that if the member for Manshetz or the member for Manshetz or the member for Manshetz or the member for hereafter.

ber for Manchester or the member for Falham, which ever of these ill-conditioned persons it was, if he had not four police men about him the interview would not have stopped with words. I care not whether it was Mr. Balfour or Mr. Fisher. If it was Mr. Balfour his conduct was If it was Mr. Balfour his conduct was ruffianly. If it was Mr. Fisher his conduct was ruffianly, and Mr. Balfour should dismiss him from his place.

ROWDY RUFFIANISM. The whole incident, the vulgar and black-guard language to an old men respectfully carrying out the orders of his employer, the threats of violence and of arrest, if the threats of violence and of arrest, if they were not used by Mr. Balfour him self, and I am not yet quite satisfied on that point, if they were not used by Mr. Balfour they prove the spirit of insult and of violence which rages in Mr. Balfour's breast, and which he has spread amongst his subordinates of all degrees around him.

around him. THE BISHOPS' PROTEST.

The system of torture and indignity to political prisoners will have to come to an end. England as well as Ireland is in revolt against it; and speaking to you today I am glad to be able to tell you that the Prelates of Ireland, the Archbishops and Bishops, have already given a lead upon the question which will strike the mind and touch the heart of the civilized world at large. The four Archbishops of THE BISHOPS' PROTEST. mind and touch the heart of the civilized world at large. The four Archbishops of Ireland and the great majority of the Bishops have signed a protest and appeal which will be published to morrow. The cry for justice which we raise here to-day will resound not only in Dablia but in every town and every parish in Ireland. It will be heard to morrow in England. It will be heard to morrow in Ergland, and by milliors of generous hearts in England it will be taken up and repeated until it strikes a chill to the cowardly thearts of the craven gang who tried to deprive of life by the device of the assassin the gallant and gifted man whom they

dared not meet in open fight. FATHER LAMBERT

DESCRIBES THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE POPE'S JUBILEE. The Waterloo Observer publishes the fol Rome, January 23, 1889

Rome, January 23, 1889

"On the 30 h of December I saw the Pope. He attended the closing service of his jubilee in St. Peter's church. There was an immense concourse of people present, estimated at fifty thousand; and yet ineredible as it may seem, the church present, estimated at mity thousand; and yet, incredible as it may seem, the church was not crowded, their being room to move about with ease. The excitement when the Pope appeared is indescribable. when the Pope appeared is indescribable. The people crying and shouting and weeping and waving handkerchiefs. I have seen strange things in my time but I never saw such a strange phenomenon. The Pope appeared seated on a chair, which was carried by eight men on their shoulders, so that he was above the heads of the people. There was a double line of Papal or Swiss Guards, reaching from the door by which they entered clear up to the main altar, situated under the great dome. The door by which he entered is down near the Under what law is William O'Brien in prison? Under a law that is itself a breach of public faith, under a law that was passed by a violation of the rights of Parliament, a law that was imposed in defiance of the will of the people. By what court has he been condemned? By two of the servants of his enemy. By a court composed of two men whose very living depends on the pleasure of the man who fears to meet william O'Brien either on the platform william O'Brien either on the platform william O'Brien bas stripped naked the 'Chief Secretary's soul and exposed it to the loating of the world.

The "CRIME,"

What crime is charged against our illustrication of the world as a country man? His crime was that he stood up for the poor sgainst extortion is and for the week against aggression, and as and for the week against aggression, and as and for the week against aggression, and as a for in the week against aggression, and as and for the week against aggression, and as and for the week against aggression, and as a for the service and the world as a for the week against aggression, and as a for the week against aggression, and as a doubted fluor Thusse the save been all the count and the surge of the man who call the surge of bare and for the door or the world two prison for a political continuent.

WERE HE AN ENGLISHMAN.

WERE HE AN ENGLISHMAN.

WERE HE AN ENGLISHMAN.

Weak a was a double line of Yagar or whe can be and the beat two or bustoned

and presentation goods. By writing us any goods will be sent per express for examination to all period Ontario. Correspondence to that by the sacrifice of himself be trove that by the sacrifice of himself be tr

automatically, as he began, giving his blessing right and left. He spoke not nor changed countenance. He was entirely enveloped in a golden cape or cloak, so that the only parts of his person visible were his face and right arm and hand. He wore on his head a mitre—not the Tlara which you see in pictures. entirely enveloped in a golden cape of closk, so that the only parts of bis person visible were his face and right arm and hand. He wore on his head a mitre—ent the Tara which you see in pletures After he passed you could see men and woman of all nations and costumes withing the tears from their eyes. A tail, manly-looking Frenchman stood in front of me. He was crying like a child and trembling all over. Some were flushed with the excitement of the occasion, others as pale as death. None were indifferent. I never felt the awfulness of the Pope's personsitiv till that day. The shouts when they took the form of words were, "Viva il Papa; Viva il Papa,—Re," (Long live the Pope; Long live the Pope king) Such an expression of sympathy and affection by so vast an assemblage to of people under the influence of one common and controlling sentiment cannot be conceived by those who have not witnessed it. Imagine agit the first embrace and first kias—family of little children when the father comes home after a long absence—their eyes glistening with joy, their clapping of hands and running hither and thither to get the first sight of him, to touch him, get the first embrace and first kias—first gent of the feelings manifested by that great multitude. For the time they were all children, with dancing eyes and clapping hands. The scene was worth a trip from America to see.

The music was caquistie; not boister out or loud, but low and sweet as if angels were whispering in the vast arches above and in every nook and recess in the grand Cathedral.

When the Pope returned, after Benevical and the musical part of the service of surpassive decernation of the service of surpassive of the

grand Cathedral.

When the Pope returned, after Benediction, from the Altar to the same door by which he entered the same scene of excitement and enthusiasm was repeated. The Pope looked thin and pale, but his eyes were keen and penetrating as he directed them towards those he was bless. ing So keen and fixed were they, that they gave you the idea that he was looking for some one—to recognize and identify some one in the crowd, and left the tify some one in the crowd, and left the impression on the mind of each one present that the Pope had looked, in particular at him or her. Such was my impression, and I was within ten feet of him.

It is so strange to see outside the door of St. Peter's, the King's Guards, and just inside the Papal Guards—within ten feet

of St. Peter's, the King's Gaards, and just inside, the Papal Guards—within ten feet of each other—nei her allowed to pass the line that separates them. On one side of the line the King of Italy rules, on the other side, the Pope. I notleed the King's Cavalry and Infantry were very numerous in the approaches to St. Peter's on that day. One would imagine that the civil authorities feared an uprising. They were marching and counter-marching through the crowds in the streets constantly.

I have not had a day's sickness since I have here, and just think of my ab-

can plant them on his farm at the Springs.
I also picked up some things in the Couseum, and in the Forum near the Palatine Hall, which will do for the Historical Society.

L A. LAMBERT.

Just before the joybells of his jabilee rang out their merry music, we noticed in these columns the preparations that were being made in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Patrick Doyle, P. P., of that important little town of Kinkora and of Seven Mile Bay. Since the feast, owing to the irregularity of the mail service between the island and the mainland in winter, we have not until just within this week

irregularity of the mail service between
the island and the mainland in winter, we
have not until just within this week
received the compterendu of the celebration
which we now lay before our readers.
Seldom indeed has the jubilee of an
ecclesiastic, bishop or priest, elicited such
a depth of enthusiasm as did that of
Father Doyle. Summerside went wild
in the expression of her joy and
good will, and the other parishes,
although debarred from so general
a participation in the festivities of the day,
were completely aroused and sont representatives in large numbers to bear their
gifts and felicitations. But not the
parishes alone over which he presided
with such sminent fitness, not alone
the entire garden province, felt the
throb of joy in her heart, but the
occasion became one of national import,
Canadians of all ranks and grades vieing
the one with the other in doing honor to
the pious priest, the zealous pastor, the
worthy citizen. Telegrams and letters of occasion became one of national import, Canadians of all ranks and grades vieing the one with the other in doing honor to the pious priest, the z-salous pastor, the worthy citizen. Telegrams and letters of congratulation poured in on every side; friends, lay and cleric, Protestant and Catholic, pressed close around him, costly gifts covered every available space in his parlors, and still, although deeply moved at these tokens of his people's affection, the deep humility of the man caused him to attribute all this demonstration to the to attribute all this demonstration to the to attribute all this demonstration to the respect and veneration due the pricst, and consequently we find him saying with the apostie, in the beautiful reply to the joint address of his patishioners: "Not to us, O Lord, not to us but to Thy name give slore."

NO. 541

After Mass other addresses were presented in the sacristy, to which Father Doyle replied in his usual happy manner. Then came the reception at the presbytery and after the dinner at the convent. At dinner Dr. Doyle had Bishop McIntyre on his right and the Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Premier of the Province, on his left. The whole Island clargy, a number of judges, M. P. P. 's and leading citizens sit down. The vice chairman of the feast was the Rev. A. E. Burke, who, as well as being charged with the religious ceremonics, had the general oversight of the whole celebration. The toasts were "The Pop.," "The Queen," "The Bishop," "The Host," "The Guests" and the speeches Were made by His Lordship the Bishop, the Premier and others. Before the speeches Father Burke read a number of congratulatory telegrams others. Before the speeches Father Burke read a number of congratulatory telegrams from all quarters. The Archbishop of Halifax, Sir John McDonald, Hon. Mc Costigan, Laval University, and many other preminent Canadians, sent greetings. To her greeting the grand old university of Laval, through her pro Rector, Mgr. Hamel, was pleased to add an honor which will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by Hamel, was pleased to add an honor which will, no doubt, he highly appreciated by Father Doyle and his firends the country over, in conferring upon him at a time so-strikingly opportune the proud degree of D. D. The applease that greeted this announcement at the banquet table must have re echoed round the bold cliffs of Cape Diamond. In honoring Dr. Doyle Lynd has honored us all

Cape Diamond. In honoring Dr. Doyle Laval has honored us all.

The dinner over, a special train conducted the guests to Kinkora, Father Doyle's country mission, where the band discoursed sweet music and speeches were made by Bishop McIntyre, Premier Sullivan, Dr. Doyle, Father Burke and the Hon. John Lefurgey. At Kinkora Cottage, the principal residence, tax was served, after which the party returned to Sammereide, where a general illumination the crowds in the streets constantly.

I have not had a day's sickness since I have been here, and just think of my abstinence from talking English: How I would like a good mess of English Talk, just to get a good mess of English Talk, just to get a good taste in my mouth.

Remember me to all my friends: Tell Major Furniss that I collected some acorns for him on the Pinclau Hill. He can plant them on his farm at the Springs.

I also picked up some things in the Cousting the conducted and the Island papers say that never was such a demonstration. the town was intumbated and the demonstration witnessed in the Province. It is particularly remarkable to notice with what enthusiasm our separated brethren entered into the spirit of the celebration. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DR. DOYLE'S SILVER JUBILEE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CELEBRATION
IN WHICH THE WHOLE DOMINION
JOINED.

Just before the joybells of his jabilee

Just before the joybells of his

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

T. P. O'Connor speaks of Mr. O'Brien's bidden life in the following terms in the

London Star:

"O'Brien is fighting for the principle that political prisoners should be treated differently from criminals, and he will fight it to the death if needs be, for he is fight it to the death if needs be, for he is a man of great determination. His private life is abstemious to the point of aceticism. He lives in a single small room at the topmost storey of a little hotel, and writes his most powerful articles by the light of two small candles. He never goes into acceler, and all the persuasions of his society and all the persuasions of his numerous friends have never induced him to wear fine clothes. He lives a life of

NEW BOOKS.

The following new works have been issued from the publishing house of Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street,

Little Orphant Annie. BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Little orphant Annie's come to our house to And wash the cups an' saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away.
And shoothe chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth, an' sweep.
An' make the fire, and bake the bread, an' earn her board an' keep;
An' all us other chickens, when the supper things is done.
We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest fun
A-list'nin' to the witch tales 'at Annie tells about.

Me set this mostest flus about.
A-list'nin' to the witch about.
Au' the gobble une at offs you Don't Watch Out!

One't they was a little boy wouldn't say his pray'rs;
An' when he went to bed 'at night, away up stairs,
His daidy heard him how!,
An' when they turn't the kivvers down, he wan't there at all!
An' they seeked him in the rafter room, and only hole an press.
An' seesed him up the chimbly flue an' ever'wheres, i guess.
But all they ever iound was thist his pants an' they gobbie-ups'!! git you
An' the gobbie-ups'!! git you

Ef you

Don't

Watch
Out!

Au' one time a little gir! 'ud allus laugh au

Au' one time a little girl 'ud allus laugh an'
g'in,
An' make fun of ever'one, an' all her blood
an' kin;
An' onc't when they was company an' ole
folks was there.
She mocked 'em an' shocked 'em, an' said
she didn't care!
An' thist as she kicked her heels, an' turn't
toruu an' hide.
They was two great big Black Things a
standin' by her side.
An' they sna'ched her through the ceilin'
'fore she know'd what she's about!
An' the gobble-uns 'll git, you
Ef you

Ef you

Watch
Out!

An' little orphant Annie says, when the bisze is blue.

An' the lampwick sputters, an' the wind goes woo oo!

An' you hear the crickets quit, an' the moon is gray,

An' the lightnin' bugs in dew is all squelched away.

You better mind yer parents, an' yer teachers foud an' dear.

An' church them 't love you, an' dry the orphan's tears.

An' he'p the pore an' needy ones 'at clusters are the parents of the pore an' needy ones 'at clusters are the parents.

An' church to the control of the pore an' needy

An' he'p the pore an' needy
all about,
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out! - Galveston Daily News

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER VIII. FATHER O'CONNOR.

"Will he ever come?" The words were spoken by a man who seemed to be in the agony of death, his pallid face, more ghastly pallid because of the contrast its own white hue pre sented to the blood stains just showing beneath a bandage about the temples, was contracted into an expression of intense pain, and his large, black eyes burned with the fire of a mortal disease. His stalwart frame shook with the throes

of agony, and the poor paliet upon which he was extended trembled beneath him. A middle aged kindly-faced woman was endeavoring in simple, uncouth fashion to soothe him, and a man in the dress of an Irish laborer stood sorrow fully looking on. To the rear of the bed in an open doorway were grouped a half doz n sad, expectant, wondering faces, men and women of the Irish peasant class; but, impressed with the necessity of silence for the dying man, scarcely a

breath escaped them. Will he ever come?"

The words were repeated with a sadly pathetic force, and he struggled to free one of his hands from the coverlet, and raise it to his head; it was bandsged, and before he had half succeeded in his task he had dropped it with a moan of intense pain.
"He will come, acushla," whispered

wid the soldiers, he'll fly like the light nin'; but it's a good step away, an' the messenger's not so long gone."

There was a movement among the little party in the doorway; a respectful falling back to make way for some one, and Father O'Connor entered, his dusty garb and perspiring face giving evidence

of somewhat long and hasty travel.
"At last," murmured the sufferer and the woman respectfully courtesying to the priest, said :
"We were expecting Father Meagher

your riverence "He sent me in his place," answered

the clergyman as he drew a stool to the bedside and seated himself.

The wondering faces in the doorway had disappeared, withdrawn to one of the neighbors' houses while the priest should be closeted with his penitent, and the woman and the man had also re spectfully retired, but only to the outer

apartment. "You are badly hurt, my man," said

the priest, kindly.
"I am, your riverence: I got my death
wound; but I'd not mind it if it wasn't
for the two I left in Ballycarry, my old mother and Cathleen."

For an instant his eyes were dim with tears, then, as if even in that final moment he deemed such an emotion unmanly, he stifled it by a convulsive effort, and continued

"I'd give my heart's blood for Ireland, an' countit little. When the news of the rising in Kildare came to us I was for joining the boys at once, an' I did, though me mother strove to hinder me with her prayers an' her entreaties, an' Cathleen tried hard to keep me."

Again he paused, because of the emotion which would have unmanned him, and Father O'Connor said with firm per-

"You must stop this, my poor fellow; you are too weak to talk in that strain."
"No, father! for the love of Heaven let me go on. My heart's burstin' with ail I'm thinkin', an' it'il be a relief to spake my thoughts to you, for you'll not revale them. Cathleen came to us when revale them. Cathleen came to us when

that he was flyin' with her from her father's people, because they wanted the child to make her a Protestant, an' he was in mortal dread that they'd ever find her. My mother was a widow then, and I, her only child, was eight years old. The infant was to be called by our name, Kelly, an' she was to be told nothin' beyant that Carter was her uncle. Carter paid my mother for all this, an' he came regularly to see us. We were very happy, for Oathleen was the same as an own sister to me, an' whin she grew up she was more, father, for I loved her; but she wouldn't listen when I'd spake of that; her heart was set on other things—it was in the convent where she went to school, an' where she'd be willin' to stay always if it wasn't for the lonesomeness my mother'd have without her."

Again he was forced to pause from ex-haustion and pain, and the priest, leav-ing him for a moment, went to the outer room to learn if a surgeon had been sum-

"No, your riverence," said the man,

"No, your riverence," said the man, "he begged us not to get a docthor, only the priest; an' sure it's little good the docthor could do him, anybow."

Father O'Connor could not help mentally agreeing with the observation, but he insisted on a messenger being dispatched immediately for the nearest physician, and returning to the sufferer, he held to his lips the drink of cold water which the latter craved.

"I'm stronger, father," he said, letting his head drop back on the pillow with a sigh of relief, "the pain is easier." Then, pausing to draw a deep breath, he resumed: "It's two months now since I said good-by to my mother and Cathleen, since I joined the boys. I thought we'd do great things for Ireland, we were all so hot an'eager to be fightin'; but the other power is too strong. We can't do much only die for the old land. They beat us back to day when we made the attack on the barracks, and if it wasn't for the captain's daring they'd have murdered me outright, But it's not that I'd talk of now. I want to ask you this, father. Will you try to find Morty Carter? me outright. Butit's not that I'd talk of now. I want to ask you this, father. Will you try to find Morty Carter? The boys here think a power of him, and trust him entirely. The other night, when word was brought to Hurley's of some search goin' to be made by the authorities, a paper was given for safe keeping to Carter; it had the names an' the places of all them that the Eoglish would be glad to seize, an' a power of information besides."

He paused to recover his gasping breath, and when he resumed, his voice was thick and hoarse. "Altogether is was thick and noarse. "Altogether it would have been a great document for the government to get hold of, an' some-how I didn't like the look in Carter's eyes when he took it, but maybe I was

Again he paused, and in response to the priest's whispered admonition, said, when once more he had recovered sufficient strength: "Yes, father, I will be quick now, for I have only this to say: will you tell Morty Carter all that I told you about Cathieen? he can't blesse me for tallicy you as you are a blame me for tellin' you, as you are a priest, and he knows that I never told mortal before, anything save that Cathleen was a cousin of my own—I never told that Carter was her uncle. We all kept the secret—the young crayture herself, an' my mother an' me. Will you do this for me, father, an' then will you ask him if he'll continue the bit of support to my poor ould mother? Cathleen will not leave her till she dies;

know she'il not."
The whole of his poor, struggling soul seemed to be in his pleading eyes as he turned them on the pitying face above

"Yes, my poor fellow," answered the priest, "I shall do all you ask?"

priest, "I shall do all you ask ?"
"An' one thing more—will you write
to Cathleen? I'll not ask you to make
the journey to see her; it would be too
far for your reverence, but write to her,
an' tell her how the love in my heart for the woman at his side, as she gently covered the poor helpless arm.

"Father Meagher, God bless him, never disappointed one of us yet, an' whin he hears of this case where it was a fight wid the soldiers he'll fig like the lient.

the love of my dyin' heart."

He was utterly exhausted, and the priest looked in some dismay at the ghastly countenance, and the scarcely breathing form; but the poor fellow rallied once more, and asked with pain-

"Will you promise that also, father?"
"Yes, all that you ask."
"Thank God!" he had freed his hands

from the coverlet, and he strove to clasp them in his gratitude, but they fell help

lessly on the bed,
"I can prepare to die now," he said,
"there's a load off my mind." He motioned for another drink, and then signified his desire to make his con-fession. On its conclusion the doctor arrived, and instantly pronounced the case hoppless. Death would ensue within

the next twelve hours. The dying man caught the half-whispered words, and he smiled.

"I am not a raid to go now," he said, "an' somehow I think it's best. Sure it was glorious to get my death striking a blow for old Ireland." "I shall return," the priest said to the

woman and her male companion, who had entered the room with the doctor; the latter having given some brief directions about the treatment of the wounded man, departed with the clergy-

Groups of men and women were every-where; on the road, in the doorways, and everywhere with the same melancholy and somewhat defiant expression of countenance. Gloomy determina tion looked from every brow, and a fierce animosity gleamed from every eye The conversation was always in lov tones, but it was accompanied at times by a bodeful skaking of the head, and a threatening gesture of the hands which evinced how deep were the feelings of speaker. All bowed respectfully to the priest and his companion, who, as the parish doctor, was well known, and ardently liked because of his sympathy with the Irish cause and his kindness to the poor, though he was himself a Protestant, and descended from an aristografic family.

did not answer; he was absorbed in perplexing thought of Morty Carter. The little physician appeared not to mind the absence of a rep'y; following the bent of his own excited thoughts he continued:

continued:

"A country badly governed will ever be a thorn in the side of the dominant country, and there will be sgitations, and risings, and blood-spilling till England either wipes us entirely from the face of the earth, or leaves us to legislate for ourselves; but she has trampled upon us until in our misery we have turned, and now she would crush us out. Yet, with all her power she could not do it; by Heaven! she could not do it, it there was not treachery among ourselves." was not treachery among ourselves."

The vehemence of the last words startled Father O'Connor from his

What do you mean, Doctor Day?" he

"What do you mean, Doctor Day?" he asked with some surprise.
"Why, early this morning, before that attack on the barracks, I was summoned to attend Sergeant Hooper's little daughter. The child was very sick, and the father's anxiety about her was considerably aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to Dhrommacohol to make the arrest of information furnished by Dhrommacohol to make the arrest of some party on information furnished by one Carter—Morty Carter, an Irishman, I believe, who pretends to be one of the stanchest of the Fenians."

tanchest of the Femans."
"Carter, did you say, Morty Carter?"
sagerly asked the priest.
"Yes;" was the reply. "I saw the

fellow once ; a coarse, biustering, corpu-"And who was the party to be ar-

"Some escaped Australian convict, I believe. I did not hear the name. But, father, how excited you are! does my

news affect you?"

The priest was violently trembling, and the perspiration stood thickly upon his face. It was some moments before he could speak, and then his voice

he could speak, and then his voice sounded husky and strange.

"There is but one Australian convict that might be found in Dhrommacohol, and that is Carroll O'Donoghue, my brother, I might say. His father took me, a foundling, in my babyhood, caused me to be reared in his own happy home side by side with his children, and through his love and care I am what I am. Carroll O'Donoghue was arrested before, and transported to Australia. He may have escaped; it may be he, and if so, and that his capture now should be due to Morty Carter, then is he betrayed by one who for my lifetime has been the trusted and intimate friend of the family."

He bowed his head and covered his

face with his bands. "Perhaps not; perhaps my informa-tion is wrong," said the little doctor, whose tender heart could ill bear the sight of such trouble as Father O'Con-nor's whole attitude expressed. "At all

events, you can go immediately to Dhrommacohol and ascertain the truth." The priest roused himself and shook is head. "I must bear the Viaticum

his head. "I must ober the "tancam back to this poor dying creature."

He started on with hurried pace, the little physician hardly able to keep by his side, till their paths diverged.

The priest, quickening his gait almost to a run, struck across the fields, and on

to a by lane that led to an exceedingly humble little church, and adjoining it a proportionately humble little dwelling. On the doorstep of the latter stood a neatly dressed old woman; she wa slightly leaning on a stick, as if she suffered from some infirmity, and her face wore the look of one who had maintained

a long and anxious watch.

At first sight of the straight, athletic At first sight of the straight, athletic, clerically-robed form hurrying up the little boreen, she turned to some one within, and cried joyously: "He's coming at last, Jerry; see that the kettle is toolling, so that he'll have a fresh cup of tea. I'll be bound that he's had neither bite nor sup since he left Dhrommacobol this remaining and here it is reall high this morning, and here it is well-nigh

evenin'." To her disappointment, instead of coming to the house, he entered the church.

"Always the way," she muttered "either fastin' or prayin', or round among the poor, or hearin' confessions. It's little he thinks of himself, may God bless

im! Sure it's on my knees night an day, prayin' for him, I ought to be; if it wasn't for him, it's a home in the work house I'd have this minit; an' he might have taken many another for his house-keeper—many a strong young woman that'd be able to do this work; but he

that'd be able to do this work; but he picked me out, poor an' lame as I am; may God Almighty bless him!" She turned within to superintend Jerry's arrangement of the frugal supper, and finally bade him take her place at the door to cry out instantly that Father O'Connor should emerge from the church, in order that she might have the tea just

ready for him.

Jerry, a stout, half grown, half witted, stuttering lad, another of Father O'Connor's proleges, adopted by the priest because of his forlorn and outcast condition, reluctantly did as he was told; reluctantly, because he had just missed an opportunity of pilfering some of the cream from the pitcher.

"Hhhhe—" stuttered Jerry. The housekeeper halbeled as fast as she could ready for him.

for the teapot, and in her hurry over-turned the steaming contents on her hand as well as into the priest's cup. "He ain't coming," stammered out Jerry at last, thrusting his head in to see what was the cause of Mrs. Daly's outery of pain. He burst into one of his idiotic laughs as he saw the housekeeper wring

her scaided hand, and witnessed her anger at her disappointment.

"What did you spake for, thin, whin he wasn't comin'?" she asked angrily.

"Y-y-you wouldn't wait t t to hear it al," he stuttered ; "h h he's gone down the boreen—an' n.n now your fixed," as he saw how powerless her right hand was he saw now powerless her right hand was to grasp her stick, and that having to employ her left hand in its use, she would be unable to inflict, as she sometimes did, so painful a blow upon his shoulders. Delighted Jerry saw in the accident many an opportunity of helping himself to the cream and the sugar in defiance of old Mother Daly's blackthorn, and he continued to laugh immoderately. The good old dame's indignation was very violent; between the smarting of her hand, which had been somewhat severely revale them. Cathleen came to us when the same to us when the same was a baby—a man named Morty Carter brought her." Father O'Connor gave a slight start. "He brought her of the prought her of the groups they had passed. The priest scaled, and her disappointment at the

priest not coming, her anger against
Jerry each moment increased.

"You ungrateful spalpen!" she cried,
trying to hobble to him; but it was such
awkward and slow work, handling the
stick with her left hand, that the lad had
time to put himself into all sorts of

stick with her left hand, that the lad had time to put himself into all sorts of defiant and grotesque postures before she reached him, and then to dance out of her way with screams of delight. She shook her stick at him.

"You'll pay for this, you unmannerly knave! Wait till his riverence comes back; I'll make a clane breast of the whole of yer doin's."

"He he he" laughed Jerry, pointing to Father O'Connor's retreating form. He

Father O'Connor's retreating form He was turning out of the boreen into the fields he had so recently crossed.

CHAPTER IX.

THE DYING FENIAN. "Hurry, your riverince! the soldiers have surrounded the house where poor Kelly is dying, and there'll be bloody work there afore long."

The speaker, so violently excited that

The speaker, so violently distinct, was a stout, broad-chested Irishman of the laboring class. He carried his hat in his hand, and his red and perspiring face and dust-covered, disarranged garments attested the speed with which he had

Father O'Connor did not answer him, Father O'Connor did not answer him, but pressing closer to his bosom the hand which was already partly within his sur tout, he quickered his pace till even the swift peacestrian, who, out of respect, had failen a little behind, could scarcely keep up with him. The report was not exaggerated; the soldiers had attempted to surround the house where the dying man lay, but they were met by such determined and desperate resistance on the part of the people that they were forced to withdraw a little and consider norced to withdraw a little and consider how best to renew their attack. Every man, woman and child in the vicinity had gathered on the spot, and now stood forming in the front of the house a solid mass of human beings,—the men, armed with motley weapons, pikes and fowling pieces prevailing, and some of the women bearing large stones.

pieces prevailing, and some of the women bearing large stones.

There was a subdued murmur as the form of the priest came in sight, and the glowering looks of anger and hate which shone so fiercely in the eyes of many gave place to a caimer expression. On he came, his hand still pressing closely to his bosom the sacred treasure he carried, his lips slightly moving as if in prayer. With a hasty glance at the wall of people before him, a longer and more searching look at the soldier drawn up in two ranks a few yards distant, he prepared to enter the house.

pared to enter the house.

The mass of beings opened, wedging themselves on each side, so that a free ingress was made for him to the front entrance, and as he passed, with one simultaneous movement, every one knelt, heads were bared, hands clasped in mute supplication, and forms bowed almost to the ground, as the sacred Host passed borne on the bosom of a creature. The soldiers were amazed at the scene, and stood surveying it with unconcealed wonder; but their captain was quick to perceive in it an unexpected advantage he gave the order to charge after the the gave the order to charge after the priest, and in a moment the redocats were in the midst of the kneeling mass. Up with one accord as quickly as they had fallen prostrate the people, now furious, fought with savage desperation. They flung themselves against the soldiers, they grappled with them hand to hand, and so closely were the Englishmen hemmed in that, save in a few instances, they were unable to use their fire-arms. The priest had passed within the house, his retreat covered by a dozen powerful Irishmen, and ingress after him rendered vain by the barrier formed of their brawny bodies.

The dying man was gasping on his pallet; his large black eyes, now strangely luminous with the moisture of death, were turned in the direction whence the noise from the combatants without pro-

noise from the combatants without pro ceeded. The woman who had so kindly attended him from the beginning was on and her husband was standing beside her with folded arms and her face ex pressive of his violent emotions. A little table near had been covered with a white cloth, and a common crucifix, together

with a lighted candle, had been placed upon it in preparation for the priest's return. "You are at peace with all," whispered the clergyman to the dying man, "you forgive those who have placed you as

"All, father; my heart holds hatred

for none.' The shouts without were growing louder; the noise of the affray coming

closer, as if the combatants were on the very point of entering.

"You ask pardon of God for all your sins?" sgain whispered the priest.

"I do, father; an' I hope for His

Father O'Connor put on his stole, and took from his breast the little receptacle

which contained the Blessed Sacrament. "Demine non sum dignus," his voice rung out clear and loud as he held the acred Host for a moment before the

dying man's gaze.
"Ireland forever!" shouted a voice without, high above the din of other voices, and then simultaneously with the report of a fire-arm, sounded a

scream of agony. The dying man had received the Sacred Particle, and a smile crossed his features for a moment, then they settled into the white rigidity of death, his fingers fell from the crucifix the priest had placed between them, and the Fenian was dead At that instant the soldiers had succeeded in effecting an entrance, and they filed into the room, unrestrained by the quiet awe which

met them.

The man who stood beside his weep ing wife turned upon them like an

enraged tiger.
"He has escaped ye! ye couldn't wait to let him die in peace, but thank God he's gone where your hellish law can't reach him."

Finding their prey indeed gone, and becoming somewhat awe stricken by the still white presence before them, their demeanor became more subdued; they turned to leave the house and to join their companions who were without,

guarding their captives. But the infuriated people, beaten though they were, would make another effort to rescue their comrades; they fell upon the soldiers, men and women of them, grappling, striking, tearing, till the melectoreatened to be a desperately bloody one.

one.

Father O'Connor, seeing that the lit the handful of the Irish could avail nothing against the superior number and skill of the English, flurg himself into

the mids's of the contestants.

"Listen to me!" he said, regardless of the blows which rained around him, and making his voice sound pieroingly clear
He above the din; "desist, my people, in
the God's name; shed no more blood thus

They were accustomed to yield obedience to that voice, and there was something in its accents now more forcible, more commanding than it had been ever before; there was also something in that form, standing so fearlessly in the midst of the affray, that compelled them to hearken to his words. The fight ceased, and the soldiers, many of them bearing on their own bloody persons painful evidence of prowess of the Irish, departed, taking with them as prisoners those who had been foremost in the struggle. Some of the women followed, wailing for their husbands, or fathers, or brothers, and Father O'Connor had enough work for the next three hours, in attending to the injured—fortunately none were mortally hurt—and comforting the families of those who had been arrested. It was very late when at last he could turn his face to Dhrommacohol, and without going back to his own home, where his devoted old housekeeper maintained a constant and anxious watch he atverted into the persect road. day."
They were accustomed to yield obedi-

crucinx; she had exhausted her tears, and now she could not even pray; she could only look and try to nerve herself to courage and endurance by the contemplation of the image upon the cross. Clare had thrown herself sobbing upon the bed, and had fallen at last into a troubled magazing slumbar.

troubled, monning slumber.
Father Meagher, absorbed in sad and anxious thought, his face buried in his hands, was aroused by the gentle knock at the door; deeming it a sick call, or perhaps Tighe a Vohr, who he knew would return as soon as possible with news of the prisoner, he hurriedly chered the summons, starting when he obeyed the summons, starting when he

saw Father O'Connor.
"What, Charlie, my boy! back again? what is the matter? but you are drenched!" observing the dripping garments of the young priest.

With the tenderness of a mother, the old clergyman bustled about to find dry garments for his visitor, and then he departed to the kitchen, intending to prepare with his own hands some warm retreshment.

The sound of sobbing startled him; he held the little lamp above his head and peered into the corners. It was Moira, almost prone to the floor, and so doubled up as to hardly bear semblance to a human form. She was in such a paroxyem of grief that she neither heard nor perceived her uncle. He called her somewhat sternly; she started, and rose hastily, her sobbirg ceased, and her apron brought into violent requisition

for the purpose of drying her eyes.

"I—can't—help it," spoken in most
woe-begone accents from the depths of
her apron; "Mr. O'Donoghue will be
hung, and there will be dreadful times—

o o oh," prolonged almost into a wail.

Father Meagher put the lamp down
on the kitchen table, and stood looking at his niece with a mingled expression of at his niece with a mingied expression of displeasure and wonder. She, surprised at his silence, glanced up furtively. "Look at me," he resumed. The sternness of his tone commanded

obedience, and she dropped her apron and stood before him, with a most ludicrously abashed air.

"You are trying to deceive me, Moira
Moynahan; it's not for Mr. O'Donoghue's
fate you are crying; it is for Tighe a
Vohr."

Moira blushed violently, hung her head still lower, and rolled her apron over her thumbs. "I have but one word to say about that, Moira, and that is that I absolutely

forbid you to receive any attentions from him." "Oh, uncle! hasn't he proved himself

"Oh, uncle! hasn't he proved himself noble, and good, and true—didn't he manage Mr. O'Donoghue's escape? and he loves me;" the last was spoken with a pretty faltering, deprecating air. "Indeed! has he told you so." "Yes, uncle; to night he told me how long he'd been loving me, and I couldn't help telling him how long I'd been loving him." "And how long, pray, may that be?"

"And how long, pray, may that be?" asked the half-amused and yet indignant clergyman. Moira answered without venturing to look at him:
"Since the time he saved me from Souire Turner's dog."

Squire Turner's dog.' "And that was shortly after you came to live with me—shortly after I pro mised your poor mother on her death-bed to be a true father to you. And

how old were you then?"
"Turned of thirteen;" spoken in a "And what is your age now?" there

was a touch of sarcasm in the tone that made Moira feel very uncomfortable. "I shall be seventeen the fifth day of next June," she answered, in a bolder voice, as if she were regaining confidence.

"Ah!" the priest drew a long breath,

Her faltering, deprecating air was

again assumed.

"If Mr. O'Donoghue could be got away safely to America, Tighe intended to ask your consent to our marriage, aud—

The priest would listen to no more; sternness and decision took the place of whatever amusement he might have

elt.
"Moira Moynahan, remember that I "Moira Moynahan, remember that I command you to discountenance every attention of Tighe a Vohr. He has proved himself noble and devoted in the matter of his master's interests, but he is not the husband for you. His drinking habits alone would make you miserable"—

able"—
"But, uncle," interrupted the girl
eagerly, "he has been keeping sober all
the while he was away, and he promises

to continue so."
"Don't talk to me like that," answered the priest, peremptorily. How many times within the past three years has he taken the pledge from me and broken it? No, I repeat that you are to dis-countenance his attentions under pain

of my displeasure."

Father O'Connor, who had donned dry Father O'Connor, who had donned dry garments, and was anxious to confer with Father Meagher, became a little weary of waiting; he called from the passage way to the old clergyman. The call startled the latter into remembering the errand upon which he had sought the kitchen, and from which he had been diverted by the grief of his niece. He looked at the extinguished fire, then at the open cupboard filled with clean, but empty dishes, and lastly at Moira, who from being arch and pretty had become pouting and sullen. She with clean, but empty dishes, and lastly without going back to his own home, where his devoted old housekeeper maintained a constant and anxious watch, he struck into the nearest road which would lead him to Father Meagher's.

The storm that had so drenched Rick of the Hills was in its wildest fury, and the priest, used as he was to all the hardships of severe weather, often shivered as the rain and the blast seemed to pierce him through; the fatigue of the day and his long fast were somewhat overcoming him, and it was with a thankful heart that he caught the first glimmer of the light which he knew shone in Father Meagher's little study. There was another light in one of the upper windows, but he did not dream that it came from a room in which Nora McCarthy was then kneeling before her crucifix; she had exhausted her tears, and now she could not even pray; she could only look and try to nerve herself it occurace and endurance by the conhis face covered with perspiration, and

all hope of any success fast dying within him. The third and last time when the sportive flame went out as if in very cou-tempt of the unskilled hands which had kindled it, the patient old clergyman gave a long, plaintive sigh, and turned and looked at Moira with so wee begone an expression that the girl could control her mirth no longer; she laughed outright; but then, also, she had been touched by his patience, and by kindly, grateful thoughts of him which struggled ich her feelings of disappointment and

anger.
"Go," she said, when her laughter had subsided, "go to Father O'Connor, and I will attend to this."

The clergyman was immensely re-lieved; his long-drawn breath attested it, his beaming smile on Moira, and his meek, gentle "Thank you" bore witness

Father O'Connor listened sadly to the account of Carroll O'Donoghue's recapture; then he communicated the infor-mation which he had received from Dr. mation which he had received from Dr.
Day relative to Morty Carter. It gave
Father Meagher a painful shock; compelled as he was to believe that Carter
was a villian, he was unprepaged to hear
that he had gone to the infamous length
of betraying his own ward.
"How much does Carroll know of his
treachery?" asked the young priest.
"Absolutely nothing," was the answer.
"The first intimation of it that even
Tighe a Vohr had was from his mother,

Tighe a Vohr had was from his mother, but who had just learned of Carter's cruel conduct to Clare and Nora. It staggered the poor taithful fellow, his nothing of it to Carroll, for the lad did not appear to know it when he was with us; he seemed to think that Nora's and Clare's presence in my house was due to the fact that we all wanted to be to gether when he came, and I confess I was loth to undeceive him. He had so much to think about, and so much to this fellow's villainy: besides I thought there would be time enough to tell

"Yes; but he trusts this Carter, trusts him, and even loves him; at least he did before his transportation—trusted him implicitly, and had unbounded affection

"I know it," responded Father Meagher; "but Tighe a Vohr is aware now of Carter's true character, and the faithful fellow will leave no stone un-turned to foil his villainy; he will not fail to put his young master on his guard."

Moirs entered with the tes, steaming Moirs entered with the tea, steaming and neatly arranged as her deft little hands knew well how to arrange it. Her uncle gave her a look of beaming gratitude, and stately Father O'Connor noticed her with a kindly salute; but it was her role to play the deeply injured maiden, and with a sad face and frequent malacen, and with a sad face and frequent melancholy sighs, she responded to the greeting of the young priest, placed the tray before him, and slowly and pensively left the room. She had fancied that Father Charlie, as she was wont to call the young clergyman, would notice her sad manner, inquire the cause of her uncle, and perhaps induce the latter to relent a little from his stern, and as she deemed it, cruel determination; but both priests were too much absorbed in weightier matters, the one either to inquire, or the other to volunteer infor-mation pertaining to Moira,

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Groves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for

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

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAN

BY THE REV. MNEAS M'DONELL DAY LL. D., F. B. S. PART II. GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES. ALEXA

MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME. Something truly new in the histo

the mission comes now to be reco

Five young students arrived from P

gal in order to prosecute their me studies at Edinburgh. They were, st afterwards, followed by two more had previously been to Denmark similar purpose. The Intendant Ge of Police at Lisbon had availed h of the mediation of Mr. William Superior of the English college for securing Bishop Geddes' co-ope in the arrangements intended made for the accommodation of students. Mr Fryer, accordingly, of ponded with Bishop Geddes on the ject. The young men were to be at the expense of a charitable insti in which the Queen of Portugal deep interest. A house was to be for them, servants engaged and Geddes appointed Superior of establishment. Board and lodgin to be provided for him and a pen 1,000 crowns a year, on his under to superintend the temporal and sp affairs of the young men. Do rather than elegance, was to be in their table and their dress; ar were to be kept close to thei Any idle or refractory members party were to be sent home a Notwithstanding the unexpect rease of his cares and respond the bishop felt that he could not decline the proposal, although impossible that he should reside same house with the young men. same house with the young men.
therefore, arranged that he should
whatever service was in his p
forwarding the scheme. His rej
had long ago extended from Mi
Lisbon, so that her Portuguese
on hearing that he had consente
doubtle a seneral superintenden dertake a general superintenden plan, expressed the highest sati and it was settled that the allowance should be equivalent a year in English money. He house for the young men in court, Canongate, and early in they began to reside there. municating the details of the his triend at Scalan he was no fear that this new addition to eties would not be approved. inevitable, however; and hop Providence would so direct it serviceable to the common commended it and himself to hi good prayers.

The bishop, in his reply on the

of the Portuguese colony, expi sense of the honor done to Scot of the probable advantage to the but regretted that his friend but regretted that his friend burdened with a charge so for principal duties. "It will required half time," he said, "and akep these young students order and preserve their more rrupted place and danger May God Almighty assist. Indeed, has been very genero I pray God to enable you to properly. I make no doub design of Heaven in sendin supply is to enable you to with me in placing the miss independent footing, and prall its difficulties; and I ho bishop further advised that to fincome should remain secret; "for if friends came it, he would be pestered with experto crede."

experto crede"

Bishop Hay now entertain that he would be able to reavailable not only for the toreign colleges, but also ss a training even to the highest made arrangements for secur tenance of twelve students I contribute towards this p asked him in the meantime to him a supply of school b of the classics as required punot to be had in Scotland form. Could Mr. Thomson find some copies of Terenc find some copies of Terenc Metamorphoses expurgated be most acceptable. Rollin a work entitled Terentius C Mr. Thomson could find a copie to the took of the code enough to send it, any of Cicero's Philosophics good notes. For the bish he would be glad to have Casie sections.

he would be glad to have Conic acctions.

Bishop Geddes, on visifound that everything the ceeding to his satisfaction in which the Catholics released for another year; at the landlord, had permit tions to be removed. It also to Bishop Hay to I friend that Mr. Menzies from the excursion for the from the excursion for the health, tolerably restored seven Portuguese studen on 21st October. He, at assured the bishop that w he could command sho few necessary expenses, the great end which both chiefly at heart. He reco Bishop Hay should tres manner with Mr. Camero about taking boys the The new bishops for Eng were Mr. John Douglas, bus for London and Mr. accaviten for the North. accavites for the North, ber 11th, Bishop Gedd friend. Referring to the country schools, he sa lately the satisfaction of to rights. One evening ing a Mr. Kemp, a cloofficially connected wiment of schools, he protected the Catholic children st quired to learn the ass in the charity schools once joined the bishop was a hardship. Mr. K direct appeal, humou that he was not endowe

these accounts from Glasgow; and they gave him cause to hope that God in His

mercy would give religion a footing in that city. But he found it very difficult

to supply spiritual aid there and in other

Bishop Geddes had some difficulty in

considerable. The difficulty of supplying priests for vacant missions gave the bishops much concern Bishop Hay was now himself worklet to a constant would be supplying the bishops much concern Bishop Hay was now himself worklet to a constant would be supplyed to the constant would be supplying to the c

terian assembly, acknowledging that it was not suited for the instruction of young or ignorant persons. Catholic children in the charity schools should be taught only

the French nation, and considered its misery as one of the heaviest judgments

was calculated to lessen the author's claim on the esteem of every intelligent reader. He could wish, therefore, that in a future edition, Dr. Reid would correct the asser-tion that Malebrauche was a Jesuit, which

tion that Malebranche was a Jesuit, which he puts forward with a view to account for Arnauld's opposition to the French philosophers. Malebranche was an Ora-torian, and his associates were, in general, united in sentences with Arnauld's party in their contravers, with the Lemits.

charged. This was the most easy way in which the bonds could be cancelled; and

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON LL. D., F. B. S.

PART II. GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER

MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME. Something truly new in the history of the mission comes now to be recorded. Five young students arrived from Portu gal in order to prosecute their medical studies at Edinburgh. They were, shortly afterwards, followed by two more who had previously been to Denmark for a had previously been to Denmark for a similar purpose. The Intendant General of Police at Lisbon had availed himself on the subject. The National Assembly of the mediation of Mr. William Fryer, Superior of the English college there, for securing Bishop Geddes' co-operation in the arrangements intended to be made for the accommodation of the students. Mr Fryer, accordingly, corresponded with Bishop Geddes on the subject. The young men were to be sent at the expense of a charitable institution at the expense of a charitable institution in which the Queen of Portugal took a deep interest. A house was to be taken for them, servants engaged and Bishop Geddes appointed Superior of their establishment. Board and lodging were to be provided for him and a pension of 1,000 crowns a year, on his undertaking to superintend the temporal and spiritual affairs of the young men. Decency, rather than elegance, was to be studied in their table and their dress; and they were to be kept close to their work.

Any idle or refractory members of the Any idle or retractory members of the party were to be sent home at once. Notwithstanding the unexpected increase of his cares and responsibilities, the bishop felt that he could not wholly decline the proposal, although it was impossible that he should reside in the Notwithstanding the unexpected increase of his cares and responsibilities, the bishop felt that he could not wholly decline the proposal, although it was impossible that he should reside in the same house with the young men. It was, therefore, arranged that he should render whatever service was in his power in forwarding the scheme. His reputation had leng ago extended from Madrid to Lisbon, so that her Portuguese majesty, on hearing that he had consented to un dertake a general superintendence of the plan, expressed the highest eatisfaction, and it was settled that the bishop's allowance should be equivalent to £110 z year in English money. He took a bouse for the young men in Chessel's court, Canongate, and early in October they began to reside there. In communicating the details of the sffair to his friend at Scalan he was not without fear that this new addition to his anxi. his friend at Scalan he was not without his Polemical Tracts here. his friend at Scalan he was not without fear that this new addition to his anxi eties would not be approved. It was inevitable, however; and hoping that Providence would so direct it as to be serviceable to the common good, he commended it and himself to his friend's good prayers.

The bishop, in his reply on the subject this Polemical Tracts here. They have rendered signal service to the cause of religion. The second Dublin edition of religion. The second Dublin edition of will be speedily published. The Scripture Doc trine on Miracles was published last year."

The rapid failure of Rev. Mr. Menzies' health, together with Rev. Mr. Robert.

ishop, in his reply on the subject of the Portuguese colony, expressed his sense of the honor done to Scotland, and of the probable advantage to the mission; but regretted that his friend should be of the probable advantage to the mission, but regretted that his friend should be burdened with a charge so foreign to his principal duties. "It will require a great deal of time," he said, "and attention to keep these young students in proper order and preserve their morals in that corrupted place and dangerous study. May God Almighty assist. The queen, indeed, has been very generous to you. I pray God to enable you to employ it properly. I make no doubt but the design of Heaven in sending you that supply is to enable you to co operate with me in placing the missions on an independent footing, and providing for all its difficulties; and I hope you will always have that end in view." The bishop further advised that the increase bishop further savised that the increase-of income should remain a profound secret; "for if friends came to know of it, he would be pestered without mercy,

Bishop Hay now entertained the hope that he would be able to render Scalau available not only for the supply of foreign colleges, but also as a seminary for training even to the highest step; and be made even seminary for securing the main. made arrangements for securing the main tenance of twelve students permanently. He requested that Mr. Thomson wo contribute towards this purpose, He asked him in the meantime only to send to him a supply of school books. Such to him a supply of school books. Such of the classics as required purgation were not to be had in Scotland in a purified form. Could Mr. Thomson, therefore find some copies of Terence and Ovid's Metsmorphoses expurgated. Such would be most acceptable. Rollin had praised a work entitled Terentius Christianus. If Mr. Thomson could find a coar he might Mr. Thomson could find a copy, he might be good enough to send it, together with any of Cicero's Philosophical Works with good notes. For the bishop's own use he would be glad to have Boservich's

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Conic acctions.

Bishop Geddes, on visiting Glasgow, found that everything there was proceeding to his satisfaction. The house in which the Catholics met had been leased for another year; and Mr. Wilson, the leadless had narmitted the partileased for another year; and Mr. Wilson, the landlord, had permitted the partitions to be removed. It was gratifying also to Bishop Hay to learn from his friend that Mr. Menzies had returned from the excursion for the benefit of his health, tolerably restored, and that the seven Portuguese students had arrived on 21st October. He, at the same time, excursed the hishop that whatever money on 21st October. He, at the same time, assured the bishop that whatever money he could command should, with very few necessary expenses, be applied to the great end which both of them had abited the state of the same time. chiefly at heart. He recommended that Bishop Hay should treat in a friendly manner with Mr. Cameron at Valladolid manner with Mr. Cameron at Valladolid about taking boys the following year. The new bishops for England, he added, were Mr. John Douglas, cusarien in partibus for London and Mr. Wm. Gibson, accaviten for the North. Again, November 11th, Bishop Geddes wrote to his friend. Reterring to the state of the country schools, he said that he had lately the satisfaction of setting matters to rights. One evening at support meet. to rights. One evening at supper, meeting a Mr. Kemp, a clerical gentleman officially connected with the management of schools, he proposed to him that the Catholic children should not by required to learn the assembly catechism in the chatity checks.

power. Two other ministers and a lady supported the bishop's plea. At parting Mr. Kemp took him by the hand and said that in company he felt under some restraint but that he wished to have restraint out that he wished to have some private conversation with the bishop and to settle the matter in an amicable manner. It was understood that Mr. Fleming would be removed to some distance from the braes of Glenli-

It was not long till Bishop Geddes had It was not long till Bishop Geders has more news to communicate (Nov. 15th). A decree of the French Assembly, dated 28th October, was in favor of the Scotch colleges in France. Mr. Andrew Stewart had mentioned the Scotch College in had mentioned the Scotch College in Paris to Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Leeds, ing the Scotch colleges there as were, on the ground that they did not belong to the French nation. It was news to Bisbop Hay that a project was on foct for the purchase of the papers belonging to the Paris college, by the British nation; and Mr. Pitt, it was said, was inclined to treat generously. Bishop was inclined to treat generously. Bishop Hay, writing to Bishop Geddes, suggested that he should let Mr. Andrew Stewart that he should let Mr. Andrew Stewart know that the Stewart papers at Grisi (the Scotch College) were not the property of that college, but only a deposit, and that their owners were the Scotch Catholics as a body. The bishop had heard that the papers left by the Arch bishop of Glasgow were to be returned to Glasgow if religion should ever be restored in Scotland. Part of the price to be paid for those papers might perhaps be paid for those papers might perhaps be allotted to the mission. But the bishop was quite aware of the extreme delicacy of the negotiation; and he only sug-gested it as deserving his friend's con-

the reforms which he had inaugurated at the seminary; and he hoped to render it a lasting beaufit to the mission. Bishop Geddes had lately had some friendly conversations with Mr. Kemp, who had promised to exempt Catholic children from learning the catechism of the Presby-tarian assembly, acknowledging that it was

reading, writing and srithemetic, whilst, with regard to religion, it was sufficient that they should be made acquainted with that they should be made acquainted with the morality and history of the scripture, especially of the gospels. Mr. Kemp had a plan in view for this purpose, which the bishop thought not a bat one. It was to draw up a set of proper questions without subjuding the answers, but only indicat-ing the chapters where they could be

health, together with Rev. Mr Robertson's illness of several weeks' duration, laid on Bishop Geddes an excess of perochial duty; and to this was added his care of the Portuguese students. He found time, notwithstanding, for correspondence with his friends. Writing to Mr. Thomson, Dec. 18th, he informed him of the consecration of Bishop Caryl (Carroll) for America at Lulworth Castie, on the Feast of the Assumption; and also, that Mr. Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution had been well received, 15,000 copies having been eon's illness of several weeks' duration, Reflections on the French Revolution had been well received, 15,000 copies having been so'd in a few weeks. Bishop Geddes considered that, notwithstanding the opposition which it met with, this able work was likely to do much good in view of the state of matters which then prevailed. vailed.

In the event of the Scotch College at Paris being preserved, a new constitu-tion would be necessary. This was de cidedly the opinion of Bishop Hay; and it caused him no slight anxiety. The Prior of the Carthusians was deprived of Prior of the Carthusians was deprived of his office, and were the masters who had been under his authority, to be subject to no control? The bishop maintained that unless the college were placed under the authority of the Scotch bishops it would never be of much service to the mission.

bishops it would never be of much service to the mission.

Writing to Bishop Geddes, he requested him on the first opportunity to return his most respectful compliments to the Archbishop of Dublin, adding "It is a comfort to think that my small endeavors are doing good anywhere."
Copies of the Sincere Christian were much wanted in Scotland, and the bishop thought that 200 might be probishop thought that 200 might be pro-cured from Dublin at a cheaper rate than they could be printed at in Scot

The important mission of Glasgow will now for a few mements engage our attention. The second and third Sundays after Epiphany Bishop Geddes was there on a pastoral visit. There were twenty-nine communicants. Among the small congression were obthe small congregation were ob-served, with pleasure, five or six soldiers in uniform, some Protestants of note, served, with pleasure, five or six soldiers in uniform, some Protestants of note, and, among others, the Procurator fiscal, wished to be present at Mass. But Bishop Geddes thought it more prudent to ask them not to come, as their presence might excite too much attention. It appeared to him, besides, that they were moved by curiosity. It is more remarkable that some of the wealthier merchaots declared in private company their willingness to contribute towards the maintenance of a Catholic priest in the town. This they proposed in order to show the world that they were not so bigotted in Glasgow as was generally supposed. Mr. Wilson, town clerk and proprietor of the house in which the Catholics assembled, assured the bishop, one night, in the course of a long conversation, that prejudices against Catholics had subsided within the previous three or four years,

judices against Catholics had subsided within the previous three or four years, more completely than he could have thought, at one time, possible. As regarded the mercantile and manufacture garded the mercantile and manufactur-ing classes, this was so far a mistake, as their decrease of bigotry must in great measure be ascribed to a cause very different from any advance which they had made in true liberality. Motives of self-interest were at work. The late Dr. Cleland, who was by no means Catholic although he lived on quired to learn the assembly catechism in the charity schools. The company at once joined the bishop in saying that it was a hardship. Mr. Kemp evaded this direct appeal, humourously remarking that he was not endowed with dispensing that he was not endowed with dispensing the company at once joined the bishop in saying that it was not endowed with dispensing that he was not endowed with dispensing that he was not endowed with dispensing the clear on the late Dr. Cleland, who was by no charged. This was the most easy way in which the bonds could be cancelled; and the bishop was anxious to have the matter the bishop was anxious to have the matter that the bonds could be cancelled; and which the bonds could be cancelled; and the bishop was anxious to have the matter the bishop was anxio

preventing Catholic children from being imbued with Presbyterian ideas at schools that were held under the auspices of the Kirk. The time was now come when there could be schools exclusively devoted to the education of Catholic children. The chief difficulty appeared to be that of finding properly qualified masters. The teacher whom Bishop Hay had appointed at Glenilvat failed. An Irish scholar whom Bishop Geddes employed at Edinburgh was slike unfortunate. Both bishops at last succeeded in finding competent teachers for Edinburgh, Glenilvat and Aberdeen. to drain the country of its hardy mountaineer, Messrs. Geo. McIntosb, David D le, Robert Dalgleish and some others of the capitalist manufacturers, invited the Highlanders to Glasgow; and, as an inducement to the Catholica amongst them, promised security in the practice of their religious worship. This they could not have done at a very much earlier period; and when they did so encourage the Catholic Highlanders, the tide of bigotry among the citizens, generally, must have ceased to flow with its ancient vigor. On occasion of the and Aberdeen. TO BE CONTINUED.

The Treason of Midac.

OLD IRISH.

Finn and the Fent, on a summer's day,
Were hunting in Fermore, and certain
chiefs,
with Fion himself among them, stood aside,
Pitchings their tents upon Kucekherna's

The hold to the chase; and as they lay at ease, Deep drinking with delighted eyes and ears The sight of moustmen leaping through the trees. The music of the baving of the hounds, They were aware that one in armor clad Stood by their side in silence where they lay. Then Finn, upreared, and crushing the soft grass Bishop Geddes had some dimently in providing funds for the travelling expenses of students on their way to the foreign colleges. Bishop Hay made him welcome to any money of his, that happened to be available, until a supply should come. He hoped, at the same time, that the dividend of the bank of Scotland would be considerable. The difficulty of supplying

With leaning on his elbow, greeted him,
Asking his name, whereat the stranger
knight
Answered: "It matters little whence I come,
Or what my name." but finn, as one who bishops much concern Bishop hay was now himself unable to under take the labori ous duties of a mis-ion; and he thought it best to remain at Scalan which, otherwise, would require the services of an able priest in the vigor of his years. Besides none could carry out so well as himself the reforms which he had inaugurated at Said, "it is strange; I seem to know your

Said, "it is strange, I seem to know your face, and yet it is of marvels marvellous. And yet it is of marvels marvellous. That such a Looie knight should have his home. Within the isle and be unknown to me." Then Canon Maol, who lay upon his back in the best place, beneath the widest smade, and hearest to the while jars grinned his smile. Displaying all his line of yellow teeth. Fine as a wolf's for rending flesh, and said, "O Finn, my King, you are the wisest man That ever wore a sword, and yet—and yet. You cannot read this little riddle straight. Which I, the foot, the idle C anon Maol. Can pain decipher. This mysterious man, This puzzle to your wits, who else is he Than Midge son of Colgs of Locibiaun, its King of the Hard Weapons."

While Copan grinned, Find n used and spoke: "O Midac, Colga's Why have you held so long alcof from us, Your friends and brothers?" Whereto

Canon Maol, Bis red face puckered with a fiery frown. Added: "ABU wherefore, Midac, Colga's son Maol Spoke, but when Conan Maol had said his subjitaining the baswers where they could be found, so that the children might look And, splittering anger, leaned his length for themselves. In order the better to enable him to carry out his plan the bishop gave him Challoner's History of the Old and New Testament, and Fleury's catechism. Mr. Kemp promised to avoid exerciting that was in controversy

for themselves. In order the better to enable him to carry out his plan the bishop gave him Challoner's History of the Old and New Testament, and Fleury's catechism. Mr. Kemp promised to avoid everything that was in controversy between Catholics and Prote-tants. On these conditions being agreed to, the bishop engaged to do all in his power to cause the charity schools to be frequented by Catholic children. He was confident that Bishop Hay would approve of all that be had done.

Bishop Hay's perusal of Mr. Burke's work on the French Revolution filled his mind with too well-founded alarm. The statesman's dread of the revolutionary constants are statesman's dread Bishop Hay's perusal of Mr. Burke's work on the French Revolution filled his mind with too well-founded alarm. The statesman's dread of the revolutionary controller arresults.

food And flowing cups, cried: "Let us go with him" And so the others said. Then all arose, All saving Dermot, tists son of Finn, And others few, who stayed to tell the rest When they should come from following up the deer,

tagion spreading to Great Britain caused him to push his conclusions to their utmost limits. It so appeared to the bishop, to whom many of the facts alleged were altegether new. But, assuming their truth, which it was inconsible to doubt. the deer, And followed on the path which Midac trod. truth, which it was impossible to doubt, attested as it was by so great an authority as Mr. Burke. The bishop acknowledged that he was deeply affected by the state of the sta

Within a little while the Feni came
To a fair open space of grasses, green
As the green sea, and in the midst therefrom
Resea

misery as one of the heaviest judgments that, to his knowledge, had ever been inflicted on a people. The condition of France, in general, naturally excited in his mind the keenest anxiety for the safety of the Scotch colleges there. He dreaded, especially, the kind of instruction which would probably be provided in the universities; and if the civic oath should be imposed on the superiors of colleges.

As the green sea, and in the midst therefrom
Rose a pair of carven polished wood,
Painted and gli-sed for the hearts' delight;
And at the back a grove or Quicken trees
Biazed with their scarlet stars; and hard
anigh
A narrow pathway twisted to the ford
off a fair fiver, bine in the bright air
As the back,
And als fiver, bine in the bright air
As the high heavens. Then Midac strode
ahead,
And slamfding by the great door, open wide,
Cried: "Enter Finn and Fenian chivalry.
The humble roottree of my house should sing
For Joy in this great hour." Then, one by
one.
The Feni trooped by Midac through the gate,
Finn as their head, into the mightly hall,
Whers a great fire burnt bravely on the
Midac swung round, and, standing in the
Sold wing ground, and, standing in the

universities; and if the civic cath should be imposed on the superiors of coliegs, what might not be feared? Might not their refusal to take it be made a pretext for annuling the seminaries and seizing their properties? He communicated to his coacjutor the vain wish that the Scotch property in France were withdrawn from

Midde swing round, and, said of door, Said, with a grim smile wrinkling round his lips,
"Ye are most welcom, Finn and Feni here—
Birds in the share and wessels in the ginn."
and speaking he drew off and swing the door

door

door

so the binges, and with awful crash
It closed into its place, and on the ears
of the imprisoner Feni ceme the sound
of Midac ariving home the massive bolts
That barred the gare cutside. Then, with a
group.

Finn shouted, "Trapped" and beat at the But might have beat sgainst a mountain side have beat sgainst a mountain side Avainly; and the Fenilechoed "trapped," While from without a mocking laughter

rose
And died away with Midac moving thence
bown to the ford. Finn turned about,
facing his fellows, and with startied eyes
Beheid them blanched as is the herald snow
Of coming winter. "Faithful friend," he

united in sentiments with Arnauld's party in their controversy with the Jesuits. A passage on Transubstantiation, in Dr. Reid's work, was another source of veration to the bishop. Every well-informed Catholic could not but preceive that the professor wrote without knowledge of the subject. It would not be difficult to show, according to his own principles, that nothing is more consistent with his theory of philosophy than the Catholic doctrine regarding the great mystery. The bishop desired, also, to have sent to him Dr. Reid's Treatise on the Active Powers. He greatly valued Sir said,
said,
"Is this au hour for fear? Have we not past
Through perils worse than this and overpast? Hough perils worse than this and overpast?
Hold up your hearts; may not our levelled
spears.
Shatter this bar to freedom!" So he spoke
And sought to lift his lance, but his arm fell
As nerveless as an infant's to his side,
And with a groan he leaned against the wall
like a sick man, for from the fire that biazed
in the great hall a cloud of poisonous fomes
Rose, numbit gall the pulses of the brave
to weakness near to death; the hero hands
Dropped helpless on the side, the hero eyes
Filmed and grew dull, the hero hearts scarce
best;

best;
And all the Feni in that fearful place
Luy helpless on the ground, while the grey
smoke
Hovered above them like an evil shape,
stifling their souls. Then with a walling
voice,

to have sent to him Dr. Reid's Treatise on the Active Powers. He greatly valued Sir John Dalrymple's historical work, which the author had lately presented to him; and charged the coadjutor to express his warmest thanks for the valuable gift, not failing to say that it gave him real pleasure to find that he still had a place in Sir John's remembrance. voice,
voice,
voice,
Weak as a child's, Finn said, "O, fated
friends,
I this is end of all our enterprise,
he goal of all our glory, be of cheer,
And face it as brave men, unflinening, stern
In reso, utilion to began the hero song,
The great Dord-Fish, and his comrades'

to find that he still had a place in Sir John's remembrence.

The friendly consideration and sound judgment of Bishop Hay were well shown by an arrangement which he made with Mr. Bagnal, a manufacturer at Glasgow, of Staffordshire pottery. The bishop held bonds from this manufacturer on account of several sums of money which he had advanced to him It was agreed that Mr. Bagnal should provide a complete assort-The great bord-Fian, and his comrades' tongues
Joined the sound, and the long hours
With that wild music lingering on their lips, and still the performes of the waning fire
Chilling their hearts, when of a sudden came without a mighty shout, and the lond voise
Of shooting boits, and then the great door

of shooting boits, and then the great door
swing
Letting the sunlight of a latter day
Cleave golden through the poisonous mist,
and lo!
Within a doorway, armored like a god,
Stood Dermot, son of Dyna, with drawn
sword,
And shouted, breaking on their senses sealed
With poisonous sleep; "Come forth, my
King, my friends,
Midsc is dead, and ye are free! Come forth!"

— United Ireland. Bagnal should provide a complete assort-ment of stove ware for the seminary, and a double set of such things as were most in use; and that on this being done all his bonds should be returned to him dis-



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MARCH 2

London, Sat. March 2nd, 1889. THE PROTESTANT PREACHERS OF LONDON AND THE JESUITS.

Ontario is just now suffering from very bad attack of Jesuit-phobia, and its paroxyems are painful to witness. It is probable, however, that the patient will soon recover from this grievous disease and regain the full use of its reason. But the Protestant preachers will not allow the patient to recover if they can help it. Professing to be ministers of the God of peace and charity, their game seems to be to it flame the public mind and in the interest of their craft to disturb public order and social peace. They fear the Jesuits—they tremble at their name as the child in the nursery grows pale at a ghost story. These men have more fear of the Jesuits than they would of an eruption of wild Indiens or an invasion of the country by the Zulus. Whence those craven and superstitious fears? Whence this wild excitement? Whence those appeals to the prejudice and hate and passion of the multitude? The real fundamental reason of all these anti-Jesuit denunciations this: That the preachers at bottom have no faith or confidence in their cause or mission. Surely truth is stronger than error-surely the "power of the word" and the pure teachings of Protestantism can prevail over the errors of Popery-can win an easy victory over this fallen Church of Rome, and can, with the smooth stone taken from the pure, limpld stream with one blow the Goliath of Jesuitiem. This would be the reasoning and the conviction of men who had faith in their mission, and who really believed in their teachings, for it is the native power of truth to overcome error and falsehood. But no : instead of the weapons of truth and reason, they employ these of falsehood and misrepresentation-instead of the calm confidence begotten of truth and right, they betray the most craven fears and make frantic appeals to prejudice and passion, and they call on violence and persecution to aid them against the wiles and the aggressiveness of Jesuitism. The press, the platform, and the pulpit pour forth an unceasing volume of unreasoning abuse, of melevolent hate and fierce fanaticism against innocent, unoffending men, whose only crime are their priestly virtues, their sublime devotion to their sacred duties, and their successful warfare against the evi's of here y and schism. Grip, our so-called Canadian Punch, sa'd. in one of its late feenes, that it would prefer the incorporation of a society of dynamiters to the incorporation of the Jesuits. Rev. Dr. Wild is reported in the newspapers to have said that "in his opinion it was no crime in English law for any one to kill a Jesuit,"
It is thus the preachers rege and their dupes devise vain things.

We now come to the views of the Protes tant, preachers of this city, anent the Jesuits, as published in the Advertiser of Saturday evening, and we will see that they also are grievously suffering from the anti Jesuit rables. The Rev. Canon Newman is the only one of them all who spoke the language of common sansa. Dany Innes language of common sense. Dean Innes lished in the Semeur Franco American did not yet pay attention to the Jesutt as an oath taken by Jesuits. The repro Bill, but, when he does, let Jesuitism tremble-its hour is come-and it must sink into ruin beneath the crushing weight of his extraordinary intellectual power and elequence. He had, however, hesitation in stating "that the principles of the Jesuits were wrong, and their whole system is a falsehood." The good man, we are sure, never in his life read an honest exposition of their principles or system, and whilst bearing false witness against his neighbors, he forgot that his own Church is the mother of the most conflicting and contradictory beliefs -that it is being rent asunder by dissensions regarding the most fundamental truths of Christian faith-and, therefore, that his principles are wrong and his whole system is falsehood. Rev. Mr. Murray is pretentious and dogmatic as usual. When this Jupiter tonans shakes his head, the Roman world must quake to its foundations. Hear Sir Oracle :

"The legislation which produced such a bill indicates utter disregard of the his torical teaching of the past, indifference to the dearly purchased liberties of the pre-sent, and a tendency to extinguish the civilization of the nineteenth century in the darkness of medicevliem."

This bill, on the contrary, is the outcome of the historic teaching of the past, which tells us that the Jesuits of Quebec were robbed of their property by despotic force. and the bill makes but a tardy and partial reparation for the crying injustice and spoliation. The only danger that the "dearly purchased liberties of the present" can encounter is from the bigotry and intolerance of men who cast the claims of justice to the winds and in their insane fanaticism desire to break down and destroy the autonomy and legislative rights of a sister province. As to the extinguishment of civilization of the nineteenth century in the darkness of about by the scholarly Jesuits; but such a olic Church.

fearful consummation would be effected if it were possible by the ignorance and fanaticism of some gospel preachers. A worse fate could be fall modern civilization, however, than that of mediavalism. Our modern society is rushing fast into Agnos-ticism, Infidelity and Socialism, which threaten Christian civilization with ruic, and which are the logical results of the principle of private judgment applied to eligion, and of the variations and contradictions of Protestantism, which, with many minds, have brought Christianity itself into discredit and contempt.

Then comes Rev. Mr. Porter, who has no hesitation in affirming that the Jesuits believe in the "end justifying the means." We acquit Mr. Porter of originality in giving expression to this wicked falsehood. It was the invention of falsifiers who are lorg since dead and gone, and its survival in our day only proves the wonderful vitality of lies. Mr. Porter's ignorance regarding the character of this falsehood is, since he is a public teacher, unjustifiable and sinful.

Rev. Mr. Davis has a word to say or the subject. This dear gentleman, unc tuous, simpering and Chadbad-like, raises up his eyes in hely horror at the wicked Jesuits and heeltates not to endorse the following stupendous calumny:

"The Jesuits' oath declares that all kings or governments are illegal without the Pope's confirmation and that they may be safely destroyed; discome allegiance as due to any Protestant whatsoever, be he king, prince or inferior officer, and binds every member to do his utmost to extirpte the Protestant doctrine and destroy all their power, legal or otherwise. Therefore, I claim that Jesui's cannot be loyal to their country. If they are the enemies of their country, why should they be established? I do not oppose the act because the Jesuits are Roman Catholics, for I am willing to give them such liberty as I claim for Protestantism, but as the Jesuits are sworn to oppose ard extirpate Protestant monarchs, "The Jesuits' oath declares that all oppose and extirpate Protestant monarchs, whom they call heretical, I claim they should receive no such aid from any Government. Most decidedly they are not entitled to advantages in a Protestant country which the Protestant do not possess. It would be well, is my opinion, for men to act upon principle rather than xpediency in a case of this kind."

It is needless to say that the Jesuits take no such implous oath as the aforesaid, but still the calumny will be repeated to the end. The Rav. Mr. Jones, himself a Jesuit and connected by blood with some of the most ancient and respectable familier, Catholic and Protestant, in Ontario, has written the following letter to the Toronto World denving em. phatically that he or any other Jesuit was ever required to take such an oath, but he might as well have kept silent, for the voice of truth will not be heard in the storm of fanaticism now raging. However, we insert it here, as it will serve to convict Rev. Mr. Davis and men of his stamp of violating the eighth commandment of God. Is it that they also hold the doctrine that the end justifies the means?

The following letter appeared in the World and other Toronto papers on Wednesday. The writer, Father Jones, is a cousin of Mesers. Beverley and Clarkson Jones, and a nephew of Mr. W. J. Macdonell, of that city :

SIR-The attention of the members of duction alluded to is a gross libel on the Society of Jesus; I therefore request you to insert the present most formal repudition of any such oath. As a member of that order for the last thirty one years, familiar with its constitution, its principles and its modes of action, I deny that any oath of that nature is or could be taken by any Jesuit or Catholic. I am not wholly unknown in Toronto,

having there many dear friends and relatives, both Protestant and Catholic. For which reason I now, over a responsible name, with the full approval of the proper authorities, denounce, on the part of the order, that destrine among others mallel ously imputed to us, namely: That we, or other members of the Catholic Church, may lawfully disobey or be disloyal to secular princes or governments, either Catho-lic or Protestant, in matters secular.

I regret that the calumny was no brought to our knowledge sooner—and in all likelihood others have escaped our notice, as we see few if any Toronto papers. We are fully determined, as cit zens enjoying the same rights and protection as other subjects of our beloved severeign, to take prompt measures to vindicate our good name, and to hold accountable those who put lish maliciously any libel which is of a nature to detrac

from the usefulness of the society.

Trusting fully to that spirit of fairness reasing fully to that split of fairness which is the boast of every Anglo-Saxon all the world over, and which, quite independently of other considerations, should prompt them as all other fair minded men to have a wrong righted, I expect that you will publish this letter in your next issue.

Yours very respectfully,
ARTHUR E. JONES, S. J.
St. Mary's College, Montreal, February, 1889.

Rev. Messrs. Hunter, Ryckman and others were also consulted, and how the Jesuits can survive their utterances is a mystery above the reach of comprehension, and only shows the awfully dangerous character of this insidious and aggressive association. These men differ widely from each other in the doctrines of Christianity and in Church government, but, like Herod and Pilate of old. mediavallam," that will not be brought they join together in hatred of the Cath-

the whole Province of Quebec, and all Canadian Protestantism appears to be afraid of them. If Protestant pres would try to imitate the zeal, the spirit of self-sacrifice, and the love of souls that animate those disciples of St. Ignatius, they would be far more profitably employed than in giving an exhibition of unchristian hate, calumny, and all manner of uncharitableness that serve to bring the sacred cause of religion into contempt and to cause the Infidel and the scoffer to exclaim, in mockery and derision, "See how those Christians hate each other."

Let them learn lessons of good sense. and take sound advice even from a Pharisee. When the Jewish council assembled in Jerusalem, nineteen hun dred years ago, for the purpose of attacking and destroying the first Company of Jesus—the Apostles— Gamaliel addressed to the council these words of wisdom: "Now, therefore, I say to you, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this council or this work be of men it will come to naught. But if it be of God, you cannot overthrow it; lest perhaps you be found even to fight against God." (Acts v., 38 39).

COLLAPSE OF THE TIMES CASE.

The case of the London Times sgains Mr. Paruell has at length reached its culminating point, and a more complete fiseco than it has proved to be never came before a law court for adjudication. The accusations of the London Times, against Mr. Parnell especially, but also against the members of the National party, were so horrible, that if one-tenth of them had been believed it would have been sufficient to damn them forever in the estimation of an honorable public. It is scarcely necessary to say that they were not believed, except, perhaps, by some fantastic old women in the Tory camp. Who that believed that they were in lesgue with Moonlighters for the purpose of murder ing landlords and their agents and harm. less farmers who supported the Government, would entrust them with the government of the country? Who that was convinced that they were the instigators of the two atrocious murders which took place in Prænix Park, and which elicited the reprobation of civilized Europe, would believe that Mr. Parnell and his Nationalist following in Parl'a ment, would be fit men to sway the destinies of their country? We do read in the history of both England and Scotland that men who were certainly implicated in the most horrid crimes have still been the darlings of the people and have been kept by them in positions of the highest trust, but such a thing is inconceivable in Ireland, where the popular instinct is too virtuous and courageous to endorse or even condone such criminality in public men. This, too, was the favorite argument of the Times and other Coercionist organs: "How can such men as Parnell and Harrington, Dillon and Davitt, whose hands have been imbrued in blood, become guardians of the nation's safety ?" The celebrated forged letters were flaunted in the face of the public as proof positive of their complicity in crime, and through Attorney

against the Irish leaders by the Times. The appointment of a special commission of enquiry was certainly not made by Government for the purpose of showing fair play to the Nationalists If this had been the object known partizans of the Government would not have been selected as Commissioners.

in the O'Donneil case, the Government

endorsed fully the worst things asserted

The course of the Times showed all along the weakness of its case. If it could have associated the Irish members with the commission of gross crimes, it would not have been necessary to pay out money lavishly to witnesses to induce them to swear that the members had some remote connection with the murderous organizations of the Moonlighters, or the Invincibles.

The avoidance of the main issue was strong evidence in itself that the Times was perfectly conscious that it could not connect Mr. Parnell with any of these outrages by the testimony of credible witnesses. But time works wonders, and the main issue has at last been reached. Pigott, from whom the Times purchased the letters, has been on the witness stand, and has sworn that the letters which profess to be Mr. Parnell's approval of the Phoenix Park murders have really Mr. Parnell's signature attached to them. "He has no idea who wrote the body of the letters." Five letters said to have been signed by Mr. Parnell were produced, and six signed by Mr. Patrick Egan. These he also identified as being in Mr. Egan's handwriting.

Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Irleh ayal and Patriotic Union, swore that he

There is only a handful of Jesuits in G. O. Trevelyan on account of his support

From Mr. Forster Pigott did obtain large sums of money, not as a subsidy, however, but as an individual needing charity. When Mr. Forster's patience was exhausted, and no more money could be got from him, Pigott threatened him with the publication of his letters, hoping thus to extort from him further sums of money. Thus did he endeavor to black-

mail his benefactor.

Sir Charles Russell asked Pigott to write "livelihood, likelihood, Richard Pigott, proselytism, Patrick Egan, P. Egan, and hesitancy." He wrote "livil good, liklihood, healtency," just as they were misspelled in the forged letters, thus affording strong presumption that he was their forger. There are, besides, strong esemblances between his handwriting and the handwriting in the body of the letters. In addition to this, letters from Pigott to Archbishop Walsh were produced of date 4th May, 1887, and 5th May, marked private and confidential. In these letters he informed the Archbishop that proceed ings were contemplated with the object of destroying the Parnellites' influence in Parliament, and that he for a consideration could indicate how they could be defeated.

Sir Charles Russell called upon Pigott to explain how the designs could be defeated if the letters were genuine, and the only answer which Pigott could make at last was : "I may say at once that the statements I made to Archbishop Walsh were unfounded." This created a sensation. Sir Charles Russell asked him : "You deliberately told lies ?" Witness: "Well, exaggerations." Sir Charles : "Did; the exaggerations have any truth ?" Witness: Very little. I forgot what I meant when I wrote to Archbishop Walsh that the charges were a mixture of what believe to be true and untrue."

A letter was also produced from Pigott to Egan, written 27th Feb., 1881, in which he asked urgently for £500, or at least £300 for important information which he professed to be able to give, besides £200 which he said he had received for the paper of which he was proprietor. He threatened that if Egan would not accede to his request he

He acknowledged that Egan did not nswer his letter nor send the money. This man, now a beggar, now a blackmailer, now a liar-or an exaggerators the man on whose evidence the Times' case rests solely. The cable despatches tells us that even the most pronounced Tories admit that the whole case of the Times has resolved itself into a gigantic fizzle. The Telegraph, a Tory organ. admits that Pigott's evidence has been blown to the four winds of heaven, and with it the case of the Times" and that the Government also has been "winged" in the contest.

It is expected that Pigott will be prosecuted for perjury; though it is thought probable that he will acknowl. ledge that he is himself the forger of the celebrated letters and that the judges will grant him immunity from prosecu tion for perjury in consideration of his now telling the truth.

General Webster's astounding statements evidence that they passed through the tried to sell out his information to any one who would pay him sufficiently, whether Forster, Egan or Archbishop Walsh. None would touch the dirty fellow till he found a purchaser in the Times.

Besides the coincidence that Pigott misspelled the same words which were misspelled in the forgeries, whole phrases were repeated in the latter which were found in genuine letters which had been written by Messrs. Parnell and Egan. A member of Parliament writing to the

"The whole process of manufacture ppears to be laid completely bare. An nuccent letter copied, a few comproappears to be la mising passages tacked on to it, and the production in a finished state offered to he highest bidder."

That the case of the Times has completely collapsed is now the universal verdict. The Freeman's Journal promises that there is yet to come testimony of afstartling nature which will give thrilling lending to the career of a spy, informer and purchaser of false testimony, in a way which surpasses imagina-

THE London Times people come in for the following life like sketch at the hands of the able Mr. Labouchere: "I am so filled with wordrous admiration at the childlike simplicity of the editor, manager and solicitor of the Times that I cannot refrain from expressing at once my delight that this artificial and sinful city possesses three such ingenuous geese. I say geese, because the "Babes in the Wood" were of serpent-like cunning. had paid Pigott £200 from October, but Gilbert's "Three Little Maids from School" that the Times paid the bills of Pigott were guileful women of the world, and after May, 1887. Pigott wanted £5000, the Shepherd of Salisbury Plain a Machibut so far as has yet appeared, he did avelli compared with these three mare'snot get near that amount. Pigott also nesting old women at Printing House swore that he had asked money from Sir Square."

THE JESUITS AND THE FREE

Last week the London Free Press, commenting on our remark that a wave of Protestant bigotry was sweeping over the entire Dominion, asked who are to blame? Thus evidently insinuating that the Catholics are themselves the dis turbers of the happy relations that should exist among the citizens of a free country. It is the story of the wolf and the lamb repeated. The Catholic Church in Quebec had been deprived of the revenues of some property she owned in that Province, and during the last eighty-nine years the rents of such property, worth \$2,000,000, were being paid over year by year to the Canadian Government. Quebec obtained Home Rule, and by the Act of Confederation came into posses ion of these lards and tenements pelonging to the Catholic Church. Since the deciaration of Confederation in 1867, twenty two years ago, the Quebec Government has been pocketing the proceeds of these lands and tenements, to the detriment and actual loss of some thousands of dollars annually to the real owners, the Jesuit Fathers, who, previous to the year 1800, those estates in trust for Catholic Church. But the Quebec Government is just now managed and controlled by men of conscience who are anxious to make some compensation to the plundered Jesuit Fathers. The latter have shown a willingness to meet the Government half way, and, in fact, in order to obtain a quiet settlement and for peace sake, have consented to accept, not indeed the \$2,000,000 or the interest thereon for the eighty-nine years, to which they are entitled, but the small sum of \$400,000, which is not even a round fourth of the capital which belongs to them. And, foreooth, because the Catholic pecple of Quebec have come to this quiet understanding about their own private affairs, the Protestant howl must be heard through the land, and we are asked who are to blame for the wave of low, unjustifiable, brutal bigotry that is just now threatening the peace of the whole Deminion. The Jesuits Fathers, who were the pioneers of civilization and the first preachers of God's gospel would sell his information to another to these lands, were shorn and robbed the property donated to them by pious and grateful members of the Church, and now, when simple justice is done them, interlope:s from the North of Ireland and Scotland wearing white chokers and broad philacteries on their foreheads, shout "to arm, to arme." England has contributed her frenzied Goldwin Smith to swell the insane chorus-and "Down with the Jesuite," Haro sur le bandet, resound from end to end of the bigoted Province of Ontario.

> How the Free Press and every other unfair and unscrupulous sheet would exclaim, "Papal aggression! priestly domication!" should any one Catholic priest in Quebec or in Ireland employ the firebrand utterances delivered in the several Protestant churches in Toronto on Sunday last. Rev. Dr. Wild seid in his pulpit :

"I don't believe the Province of Quebec had power to incorporate the Jesuits. I don't believe that in the sight of British now telling the truth.

The forged letters were produced without envelopes, so that there is not evidence that they passed through the mails. Picott acknowledges that he the leaves were expelled at the point of the Jesuits were expelled at the point of the penalty of death. That law has never been repealed. And British law says it is a penalty of death for a Jesuit to be in our presence. And if you killed one I question if you could be hung to morrow."

As many ignorant Protestants see Jesuit in every Catholic priest they encounter it is not outside the probabilities to fancy the effect such blood-curdling speeches may produce. When a Protesant minister from his pulpit urges on his fanatical hearers to the murder of Catholic priests, it is time the authorities of the land should step in and stop the mouth of such reverend instigators to riot and bloodshed. Dr. Wild played the same pranks in his pulpit on the occasion of Mr. Wm. O'Brien's visit, and a blood. stelding riot was the unfortunate result. He was allowed then to incite to murder with impunity.

Rev. Mr. McGreger, in the Western Congregational Church, said :

"We are asked to believe, that hy warming, nursing and domesticating the Jesuit viper in our bosom, he will lose the poison from his fangs. Oh! shame on those editors and leaders who speak of a great issue in this way. The Jesuits are stealing away our liberties, they are stealing away our privileges, and it is only the beginning of troubles and sorrows of our fair Dominion, unless the develop-ment of that order is arrested by a strong and united front being presented by the Protestants of our own land To strengthen the Jesuit in our land is simply to strengthen a determined and skillful foe of every liberty worth preserving. . I am prepared to enter upon a crusade against them because it is a crusade against popular ignorance, superstition and corruption."

The few Jesuits who are now doing God's work in the Province of Ontario must feel highly complimented by the utterances of Rev. McGregor. Why should a strong and united front of the whole body-Protestant, with its thousands of able-bodied preachers and local Peterboro'.

evangelizers, be necessary to arrest the progress of about two dozen Jesuits, all told, now sojourning in Ontario. The Protestants in Guelph, Port Arthur. and Killarney must be laughing

in their sleeves at the silly aptics and bambastic bravadoes of those rev. charlatans who pretend to preach the gospel of peace in Toronto. In those places just mentioned the Jesuit Fathers have been preaching and baptizing, and building up monuments of religion for the last fifty years. They are known by their works, and they are respected and loved by all who know them, by Catholic and Protestant alike.

The Ray. Hugh Johnston told a most bare-faced, infamous lie when from the pulpit he informed his unfortunate hearers last Sunday evening that

"The Jesuits are in our houses, in our bed-chambers and in our kitchens. They have been incorporated in Quebec, and as well might you incorporate an army of dynamics."

Language of this kind spoken from a Christian pulpit in Toronto, must sound very strangely on the ears of people who have been long acquainted with the patient, unobtrusive Jesuit Fathers in Chatham, Guelph and Manitoulin Islands, where all have appreciated the good work done in their midet. Tourists and merchants who sail up the lakes in summer time and visit the Jesuit missions at Fort William and Wickwenegon, must be utterly astonished at the unblushing hardihood of those ministeriel lies about the good fathers. The elegant churches and neat, well-appointed schools erected by Fathers Chone, Duranquet and others along the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron; the thousands of highly educated children, both white and Indian, to be met with on the islands of those inland seas, are living evidences that a crusade against the Jesuits is not what Rev. McGregor calls it, a crusade against "Ignorance, superstition and corruption."

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN AND THE JESUITS.

"The Jesuits by their support of the Uitramontanism of the Catholic Church have made their peace with the Pope and the Church; but in view of their past record, no special pleading can convince Protestants that they are not the inveterate enemies of civil and religious liberty, and of true national progress. Their object and principles are utterly inconsistent with a true patriotism "—Christian Guar-

It is time that nonsense like this should ease. Let us know, brother, in what have the Jesuits opposed civil liberty? When, where, and how have they been enemies of religious liberty or of national progress? To what principle of Jesuitism lo you refer as being contrary to true patriotism? This is all mere balderdash borrowed from the ravings of such mad declaimers as Dr. Wild. Goldwin Smith. and the paper for which we understand the latter gentleman now furnishes the anti-Jesuitical articles, the Toronto Mail. The character of the Jesuits stands too high to be injured by the barking of curs, but as Principal Grant said the other day, when we notice a calumny, no matter how often it has been refuted, we should denounce it.

And here we may remark that the Guardian has given publicity to that villainous forgery which has been styled "the Jesuit's oath," and which, it is said. "every Jesuit takes when he enters the order." The thing is so preposterous that any one of common sense might know that it is an entire fabrication. No such oath is taken by any Jesuit.

The principles of the Jesuits are merely the principles of the Catholic Church. About these there is no secrecy, no concealment. They are taught in the little catechism which every one may obtain from any Catholic child in the country. Examine the principles which are there found and tell us, then, which of them is "Inconsistent with true patriotism." may tell the Guardian that the few Jesuits who are and have been in Canada have done more for the country by colonizing, civilizing the Indians, and establishing successful colleges than the ministers of the Guardian's and Dr. Wild's denominations would or could do in double

the period.

If Jesuit principles are adverse to the If Jeauit principles are adverse to the good of the country, surely it would be easy to specify them, instead of making such broad general assertions, which are simply a slander on a noble order of priests who have carried the gospel of Christ to the utmost ends of the earth, and who have watered with their blood and who have watered with their blood the soil of our own Canada as well as other countries, for Christ's sake.

THE founder and editor of the Catholic Review of New York, P. V. Hickey. E.q., is dead. This is a most severe loss to Catholic journalism in America.

FROM the Hamilton Times we learn that Bishop Dowling, of Peterboro', who is Bishop-elect of Hamilton, paid a visit to friends in that city a few days ago. His installation into the See of Hamilton will take place about the 1st of May, when the Rev. Dr. O'Copnor will be raised to the hierarchy to succeed him in charge of the Diocese of Peterboro'. Dr. O'Connor's consecration will take place at

Not long since th said in the Spectat the Ritual Commiss that it is very diffic can Bishop to trial offence. Archbisho How is it as rege To this Dr. Littleda are no means wh bringing an Arch which Dr. Tait, smiling, rejoined : hear it." The very unusu

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IN GUARDIAN JESUITS.

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refuted, we should ay remark that the en publicity to that and which, it is said. when he enters the is so preposterous that on sense might know fabrication. No such

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the Jesuits are merely the Catholic Church. is no secrecy, no conre taught in the little very one may obtain child in the country. ciples which are there then, which of them is true patriotism." dian that the few Jesuhave been in Canada the country by coloniz-Indians, and establish. ges than the ministers s and Dr. Wild's de-

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PROGRESS OF THE RITUAL. ISTIC CONTROVERSY. Not long since the Rev. Dr. Littledale said in the Spectator that when before the Ritual Commission he had remarked that it is very difficult to bring an Anglican Bishop to trial for any ecclesiastical offence. Archbishop Tait then enquired "How is it as regards an Archbishop?"

To this Dr. Littledale answered : "There are no means whatever provided for bringing an Archbishop to trial," on itself must soon follow, for disestablishwhich Dr. Tait, very complacently ment would then become a certainty. The smiling, rejoined: "I am very glad to latest news by cable informs us that Lord attempt which they so unblushingly prohear it.' The very unusual and very difficult Lords to put a stop to the disgraceful and

matter of which Dr. Littledale speaks dangerous prosecution. has, however, taken place. Bishop King of Lincoln, who is besides Vice Chancellor of the Church of England Province of Canterbury, appeared a few days ago before the ecclesiastical court of bishops at Lambeth for trial, attired in full canoni cal robes. He has the entire support of the clergy and laity of his diocese, and £17,000 have been subscribed for his defence, which is to be most elaborate. He intends to carry the war into Africa by showing that his opponents are the real violators of the rubrics, as they do not use the vestments required by the canons of the Church and the King Edward clause of the prayerbook. The charge against him is "ultraritualism." He expresses full confidence that he will rout his adversaries, horse, foot and artillery. There are signs in the air that the Ritualistic war will be renewed with increased vigor also in Canada, but it will extend here, not merely to a discussion on ceremonial observance, which properly constitutes Ritualism, but also to the doctrinal matters which are distinctive of High Churchism.

The Rev. J. Largtry, the plucky polemist in whose parish Church Canon Knox-Little administered such strong doses of High Church doctrine, has taken occasion from the discussion to which the Canon's sermone gave rise, to preach a series of discourses on subjects which are sure to produce acrimonious discussion. The themes with which Rev. Mr. Langtry purposes to deal are Apostolical Succession, Confession and Priest. ly Absolution, the Real Presence, Baptismal Regeneration, and kindred subjects, and Mr. Langtry's views being of the highest coloring, there is no doubt the Low Churchmen, or Evangelicals, as they pompously style themselves, will be up in arms with one accord. The dailies will have a lively time publishing the views of Churchmen of the different parties attacking and defending the rev. gentleman and his opinions. Indeed the warfare has already been raging for some weeks, and the proposed series of lectures must add fuel to the fisme, for both parties are spoiling for a fight, and are constantly challenging each other through the press with letters which may be summed up as meaning, "Who dares tread on the tail of my coat ?"

In the diocese of Niagara the "Evangelicals" are showing great activity. Bishop Hamilton is accused of favoring Ritualism, and a "Church Defence Association" has been established in Hamilton for the express purpose of giving battle to Ritual. ism. Several of the clergy of the diocese are members of the new association, and a branch has been already established in St. Catharines. Speeches were delivered in the last named city at the inauguration of the society on the 20th ult., condemning the "tendency of some of the clergy in the neighborhood to drift into Ritualistic practices." The speakers condemned especially the practice of "some clergy who stand with their backs to the people while celebrating the Communion service, and the use of certain vestments." A resolution was passed that the principles of the prayer book must be maintained. As the prayer book really authorizes the use of the objectionable vestments, it does seem that the anti-Ritualists are far from wearing the jewel of consistency.

In favor of the Ritualists, it may be said that they adopted the Ritualistic ceremonies and High Church doctrines from Fathers of the Church actually taught the degrees and use great to make our schools colorless, the strength of the Church actually taught the degree and use part to make our schools colorless, the order to bring plant the strength of the Church actually taught the degree and use part to make our schools colorless, the order to bring plant the same corned had to a standard nearly approaching a principles and the strength of the color of the same corned to the color of the sa careful study of the Fathers, the early Christian writers. Discovering that the Primitive Christianity, they naturally endeavor to introduce them into their Church. It is strange, however, that they do not discover from the same source that to be of the Church they must be united to the See of Peter; for so evidently was this the teaching of the Fathers

York Herald states that in the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln intense interest is manifested throughout England. It is even said that it is likely to put in peril the existence of the establishment. There has been no similar trial since 1695 and it is very freely asserted that if this attack upon one of the most highly respected bishops of the establishment be persevered in, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions will be driven out of the Church, Should this be so, collapse of the Church

Review savs: "While we may be thankful that in Ontario things have not become quite so hopeless, we cannot hite the fact that we are drifting very fast to the same position in our own State educational institutions, and for the same reason, namely, because some sgitators insist upon the banishment of all religion from State institutions as the only way of preserving 'liberty of conscience' from the aggressions of secttarianism."

It will be remembered that for some years past the Protestant Ministerial Associations of nearly all the denomications have spoken very decidedly on this point, in Ontario; and in the United States they have been no less earnest in their efforts to introduce the teaching of some kind of religion in the schools : so much so that Protestantism may now be considered to have taken its stand upon a platform, most of the planks of which have been stolen or borrowed from the platform on which Catholics have all along taken their stand. Still, in their hatred of Catholicity, the ministers wish to make some essential difference between their own ground and ours. We are very glad to find that they are becoming aware of the dangers of Godless educa-

should be the Christian doctrine in its lip. The more conservative members of

the Catholic religion in our own schools. The Presbyterian Review, while advocating the introduction of religious teaching of some kind into the schools, shows such teaching as would suit the denomination it represents. Here is the way in which the Review puts forward its

demand.

must now, perhaps, though we are not sure whether or not to adopt such a policy yet, endeavor to Protestantize the public schools, and force the Catholic children to receive in them a Protestant education."

We did not need this avowal of the Presbyterian Review in order to fathom the wily schemes which were kept in view by the fanatical party it represents. It was neither with their co-operation nor consent that Catholics in Ontario procured the right we enjoy to establish Catholic schools in the Province, and they Carnarvon will appeal to the House of claim, to make the teaching in mixed schools a bulwark against what the Review

lics will be subjected to the tyranny which the party of the Presbyterian Review would wish to impose upon us. Oatholics are quite able and willing to defend their rights, and if even the intolerance of agitators of the Mail and Review stamp should force a return to Legislative instead of Confederate Union, we shall be in no worse position than we were when Confederation became the law of the Dominion. It was under Legislative Union that we gained the present law for the establishment of Catholic echools, and while we are satisfied with Confederation, we have no fear that we shall be under oppression again should Legislative Union be re-established. The bigots have noth-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ing to gain by the present agitation.

On Sunday, the 17th of February, most of the Protestant pulpits in Toronto resounded with fiery denunciations of Romanism and Romanist encroachments. Dr. Wild raved in the bloodthirsty style for which he has become famous, and which is exactly what his Orange

entirety, as taught by the Catholic Church. the Church are much shocked at the in-We do not wish to dictate to Protestants novation, as it is considered to be intended what degree of Christianity they shall rather to make a favorable impression teach in schools which are to be attended among the fair members of the feminine only by Protestants, but we must insist portion of the congregation, than to upon baving perfect freedom of teaching contribute to the greater solemnity of divine worship.

THE relations of the Pope with Russia are more cordial than they have been for the impossibility of cur acceptance of centuries. The Holy Father declared, in his allocution of last week, that the negotiations between Russia and the Vatican will soon be concluded, and he deals at length with the position of the demand.

"If yielding to the pressure of the Romish hierarchy, with a view to secure their political support, our public men consent to make our schools 'colorless,' and thus play into the hands of infidelity and agnosticism, so that practically the schools are becoming Godless, they are clearly departing from the principles and aims of our God-fearing forefathers, who regarded a knowledge of God and the

withstanding, too, the fact that the libel on the Jesuite has time and again been contradicted in the most explicit termswe will for many a day yet have the charge reiterated from hundreds of Protestant pulpits and at hundreds of mission ary meetings and hundreds of tea meetings and camp meetings. It is a comfortable and consoling lie, and its utterance is always received with applause. It might, therefore, be too much to expect the parsons to release their grip on it,

Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD. FOUR BISHOPS IN TORONTO.

attest news by cale informs at that those of Lords to put a stop to the diagraceful and dangerous prosecution.

GODLESS VS. RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.

The question "are the Pablic Schools Godless?" is one which is at last attracting great attention from the Protestants of the United States. An article on the subject has appeared in a Presbyterian Quarterly from the pen of Rev. H. D. Lenkins, of Freeport, Illinois, in which he strongly insists that the tendency of the present system in vogue in the United States is to infidelity. His proofs of this are drawn mainly from details which are derived from the working of the schools in Illinois, but the other Northern States equally afford facts which lead to the same conclusion.

The Toronto Presbyterian Review of 14th inst. acknowledges that Mr. Jenkin' reasoning is almost equally applicable to the Public Schools of Ontario. The Review says:

**White it is make the teaching in mixed schools abulwark against what the Review in pleased to call "Romish superstition and alavery."

After the dedication of St. Mary's Church, Toronto, the Bishops who took part in the ceremonics remained three in pleased to call "Romish superstition and alavery."

The Public School system is not and must not be Protestant as long as Catholic tares be paid for its support, and eversited which aims at Protestantizing it. The framers of the Act of Confederation wisely protected the Catholic minority of Ontario. The prospective majorities of the two Provinces, and the Protestant minority of Quebec, against sgression from the respective majorities of the two Provinces, and the Protestant minority of Quebec, against sgression from the respective majorities of the two Provinces, and the Protestant minority of Quebec, against sgression from the respective majorities of the two Provinces. Bishop Cleary, Kingston; Right Rev. Bishop Dowling, Hamilton; and Right Rev. Bishop Dowling, Hamil After the dedication of St. Mary's gift. The entertainment opened by a full chorus of all the yourg lady boarders in "Hark the merry bells are ringing." A vocal solo, Ave Maria, by Miss Todd, was next given, when Miss Helen Donovan, in green searf and ribbors, ad vanced to the edge of the platform and in thrilling realistic tones recited, or rather declaimed the poet Davis "On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy." A semi chorus, "Annie Laurie," was then sung, the eight voices that participated blending most harmoniously. A vocal duet entitled "Ah Could I Teach the Nightingale" was very sweetly rend ered by Misses Sturgis and F. Wilson. Part II was characterized by two vocal solos, "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear," and "Oft in the S'illy Night," sung with much taste and feeling by the Misses Sturgis, Power and Caron; and by two beautiful recitations, "The Leper," by Misses Thurand, G. Thurand and Helen Donovan; and "No Crose, no Crown," by Miss Anglus, in which each fair particip ant gave evidence of bright talent and excellent training. The interesting programme was brought to a close by a chorus, in which all the young ladies joined, entitled, "Our Hymn to the Sacred Heart." His Lordship, Bishop Welsh, chorus, in which all the young ladies joined, entitled, "Our Hymn to the Sacred Heart." His Lordship, Bishop Welsh, thanked the young ladies on the part of the Bishops and priests present, for the grand treat sil had enjoyed; and spoke some words of encouragement and auge counsel to the pupils of Liretto Convent in whose education and niety he always in whose education and piety he always felt the liveliest interest. His Lordship

wery glad to find that they are becoming aware of the dangers of Godless education, and for the reason that we Catholics, and for the reason that we Catholics have all along been aware of them, we have constantly and consistently advocated the teaching of religion, without which all morality would be lost to the rising generation.

The differences which exist between Catholics and Protestants on the character of the religious education which must be given, make it absolutely impossible that a common education be given in the religious department. Catholics believe that the essential groundwork of morality is the Christian doctrine, and the relations of the Christian doctrine in its should be the Christian doctrine in its the Christian doctrine in its should be the Christian doctrine in its should be the Christian doctrine in its the Christian doctrine in its should be the Christian doctrine in its the Christian doctri address was read :

address was read:

To the Rt. Revs., the Bishops of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS—It is with no ordinary feelings that we approach to testify to your Lordships, not only the loyalty and obedience which are due from the students of a Catholic institution to these computers can high year. tution to those occupying your high posi-tions, but also our gratitude and affection for the interest you have shown in visiting

us to-day.

The auspicious occasion of your Lordships visit to this city was a very great grat fiction to us, because in it we saw the accomplishment of a venerable priest's

master work of zeal—a priest, too, who is an old street of this bouse. We take the earliest opportunity of offering our congratulations to the Bishop-elect of Peterboro, Mgr. O'Connor. Your I fe as a student of this house has often been held up to us for our imitation, and your continued interest in every succeed.

ning; your interest has not been confined to the college, but has extended itself to the whole Basilian community, until, under your fostering care, a child of this house has grown up and flourishes now for many years in your own diocese.

It is a proud day for us when the hier archy of this Province stand in our midst, and will be long remembered by the most thoughtless amongst us. We express our pride in our faith and holy religion, and we express our pride in belonging to a college which now numbers tishops and a long line of zealous priests amongst its old students. We offer to your Lordships our continued prayers for all blessiogs, for your life, and your different dioceses. We ask in return your prayers and your blessings upon ourselves, our work, the college, its Superior and its professors.

S. Michael's College, Toronto, Feb. 20, 1889.

Feb. 20, 1889. Each of the Bishops present spoke in turn, and while returning thanks for the turn, and while returning thanks for the hearty manifestation of good will and loyalty displayed in the well-worded address and the enthusiastic reception of his name and person, expressed his admiration of the great work accomplished in the past by the Fathers of the Order of St. Basil, and promised his individual adhesion and moral support to their every effort of expansion and aggrandisement in hesion and moral support to their every effort of expansion and aggrandisement in the future. Their Lordships united do-mand for a grand conge, or unlimited holi-day for pupils and professors, was readily acceded to by the Very Rsv. Superior, when, amid acclamations and cheers, the four Bahops entered the sleighs waiting for them outside the college portico and

drove to

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

This long established and favorite academy is situated on St. Alban's street, and has an attendance of seventy-five young lady boarders, with one hundred and twenty day scholars. The Bishops, with their chaplains, were entertained in the convent parlor by the Rev. Superioress, Mother De Pszzi, Mother De Chantel, Sister Mary Jane Frances, and several other Sisters in charge of the scademy. After visiting the beautiful chapel and the several studios where samples of the pupils' drove to the beautiful chapel and the several studios where samples of the pupils' work, in calligraphy, painting, and embroiders, were exhibited, the vast study hall was entered, where, on a raised platform, about fifty little girls in calisthenic costume went through some Kindergarten exercises, singing all the while, and keeping perfect time with motions and playing of hands and feet that was a very pretty sight to witness. When this fairy scene vanished, and feet that was a very pretty sight to witness. When this fairy scene vanished, a troop of larger sized girls appeared and sarg in chorus a hearty song of "Welcome to our Convent," with plano accompaniment which was spiritedly rendered and duly appreciated. Two young ladies then appeared and with instrumental accompanies of the same of th paniment sang very sweetly and with much expression in two voices, Moore's 'Go Where Glory Waits Tnee."

A troop of Kiedergarten adepts then appeared and went through the Fan Drill, keeping all the while perfect time and measure to a lively march executed by one

measure to a lively march executed by one of the senior pupils of the academy.

As the visit of their Lordships was wholly unexpected, no address to the Bishops had been prepared. But in lieu, one of the young lady popils, Miss in Dunn of St. Paul's parish, recited Long fellow's "Robert of Cicily," and showed decided talent and perfect training in declemation of that instructive and beautiful legend. Bishop Walsh of London addressed the pupils in his usual paternal manner, and happy expression of well thought out principles for their present duties and guidance in the future. In the name of the other Bishops present he solicited and obtained for the pupils a grand congetat which all seemed very much rejoiced. at which all seemed very much rejoiced. The four Bishops made their visit to pleasure to the inmates of those sanctuaries of piety and learning, in which their presence brought a flood of sun-shine, and their kind words both instruction and happiness.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

Oa the occasion of Father McKeon's departure for Strathroy, the people of Thamesville and Bothwell presented him with the following address, accompanied by a well-filled purse :

To the Rev. Albert McKeon, S. T. L:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER—It is with feelings of profound regret that we have heard of your intended departure from our midst.

When we cast a retrospective glance over the seven years that have just passed away we see the countless good works that you have performed, shining out like golden links in that chain of affectionate gratitude that binds our hearts to yours and yours to God. Yes, dear Father, seven years are on the morn of their completion since with and enting all that time we have been witnesses of your zeal in the priesthood and your success in administering the spiritual and temporal affairs of this parish.

During your pastoral charge here the Church has been nobly defended, the sick tenderly cancel for, the orphsn protected, learning encouraged, religion honored, and peace and civil harmony now reign supreme. Self-sacrificing and zealous, you have ever been a kind friend to us all and to-day you leave benind you as united parish, a devoted parish,—a parish well instructed in the doctrines of the one, true Church. To the Rev. Albert McKeon, S. T. L:

John McCrae, T. Haller.

Father McKeon was deeply moved by this act of kindness on the part of his people and delivered an amusing and pathetic reply, during which smiles and tears alternately chased each other over every countenance. On Thursday evening last the Protestants of Bothwell held a farewell banquet in his honor at the residence of Dr. Wilson and all the gentlemen present delivered speeches appropriate to the occasion.

PRINCIPAL GRANT AND THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

priate to the occasion.

The Mail's Kingston correspondence last Saturday contained the following passage in the report of Principal Grant's

passage in the report of Principal Grant's speech on the previous evening in the Kingston City Hall:

"He was governed by one rule, the good rule that Bishop Cleary gave to his cousin at Donnybrock:—'Dinuis, every toime yezsee a head hit it.' 'Whenever I see a wrong,' he said, 'I speak against it.'"

The Bishop having remonstrated against this use of his name, the Princi pal has written him the following reply, and authorized its publication: "Queen's University, "Kingston, 18 Feb., 1889.

"To His Lordship Bishop Cleary:

"MY DEAR BISHOF,—In the City Hall the other evening I was describing my attitude to both political parties as something like that of the Irishman who acted on the advice when going to Donnybrook, 'Whiniver you see a head hit it.' And partly to bring out that we were in friendly relations, and taking you as the representative Irishman of Kingston, instead of using the word Irishman, I spoke of 'the advice that perhaps some cousin of my friend Bishop "To His Lordship Bishop Cleary: perhaps some cousin of my friend Bishop Cleary gave to his son; just as you might, instead of saying Highlander, say 'some cousin of Principal Grant, my friend.' You see, my dear Bishop, I could not have meant anything offensive.
If you feel it so, I grieve protoundly.

'Ever, my dear Bishop,

'Yours sincerely,

OBITUARY.

Mr. Patrick Ryau.

GALT SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Following is the report of Mr. James F. White. Inspector of Separate Schools, upon the Gait Separate School.

Teacher—Miss M. T. McCowell.

Attendance at date of inspection.—Pupils enrolled, ninety; present fifty-one.
Organization and discipline.—Organization very good. Discipline excellent.

Proficiency of the classes examined.—Reading, good; spelling, good; writing, good; arithmetic good to middling; drawing, good; goography, good; music, good; grammar, excellent to good: composition, good to middling; fame, discipline excellent to good; Chri-tian doctrine, excellent to good; Chri-tian doctrine, excellent to good; composition in good repair; school grounds, good; water closets, satisfactory; class rooms, one, large enough; lighting two opposite sides; heating, stove, a jacket needed; ventilation, no special provision; desks and scats, good; biackboards, satisfactory; maps, globes and charts, a respectable supply; library, none.

Remarks.—The Inspector adds in closing; This is a thoroughly good school under a skilful and earnest teacher.

MORE FUNDS FOR PARNELL.

The plain spoken elequence of the ad dress issued by the American Council of the Irish National League, reaches its point in every sentence. The sending of \$20,000 at once to Mr. Parnell is part of its powerful argument. The calling to-gether of the representatives of the whole American Irish population in convention in Philadelphia, next July, is a timely step, that will instantly arrest attention on both sides of the Atlantic. English Tories may send scores of their spies to this convention, as they sent Le Caron to the lest; and if they report truly to their employers, their massegs will convey no promise of peace. The Irish race is in this fight to win. They have already won; they have converted the majority of the English people to their side; but by the treachery of Joseph Coamberlain and the deserters who followed him from the Liberal ranks, the fruits of the victory sre delayed. But the victory is no de-lucion. The Tories are a corpse in the saddle, and though they may keep astride for a little while, they have only the future of the corpse.—Boston Pilot

The Scrutin d'Arrondisement bill passed the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 290 to 266. The Senate INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

The Wind and the Beam loved the Rose, And the Rose loved one: For who recks the wind where it blows, Or loves not the sun? None knew whence the humble Wind ste Poor sport of the skies— None dresmt that the Wind had a soul, In its mournful sighs!

Oh, happy Beam! how can'st thou prove That oright love of thine? Into light is the proof of thy love. Thou has but to shine!

How its love can the Wind reveal?

Unwelcome its such;
Mute—mute to its Rose let it steal—
Its proof is—to die!

—Bulwer Lytton.

ONE OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN. ONE OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Bonaparte once at a party placed himself directly before a witty and beautiful lady, and said very abruptly, "Madam, I don't like that women should meddle with politics." "You are very right, General," she replied; 'but in a country where women are beheaded, it is natural that they should desire to know the rea-

Bishop Brondel of Montana states that Bishop Brondel of Montana states that in his diocese there are 10 000 Indians of whom 4 000 are Catholies who are cared for by eleven Jesuit Fathers. The Bishop writes: "My plans for the future must depend great'y on the amount of funds that are forthcoming. What was received last year from the Commission was but a drop in the bucket to assist in the emperhument of retto establish new Indian superhuman efforts to establish new Indian missions. All the Indians will become Catholic, with God's grace, if we have men and means to carry on the work."

Here is a pretty story of Miss Mary Anderson told in the Boston Transcript: A few days ago, as Miss Anderson was passing through one of the great drygoods store, the sales man recognized her and

whispered to each other:
"There goes Mary Anderson!" A little cash boy, hearing the remark too late to see her face, exclaimed: "Oh! wby didn't you let me know in time? I haven't got money enough to go to see her play, but I might have looked at her."

The lady had not passed out of hearing. Turning back she stooped and ki sed the

boy.
"There, my lad," she said, "you can not only say that you have seen Mary Anderson, but she has kissed you."

A FABLE FOR ALL TO READ.

A young man once picked up a silver dollar lying in the road. Ever afterwards dollar lyis g in the road. Ever afterwards as he walked along he kept his eyes stead fastly fixed on the ground, in hopes of finding another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up at d if rent times a good amount of gold and silver. But all these days as he was looking for them he saw not that heaven was bright above him and nature beautiful around. He never notes allowed his avers to look up. never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought the tressure; and when he died, a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road to pick up money in.—Our Dumb Animals.

The following from one of our ex changes applies to some of the would re-critics of Catholic newspapers—people who believe they know how to run a Catholic paper, but, if placed in charge for one week, would agree with us that the life of a Catholic journalist is every.

thing else but a desirable one:
"Many persons criticize in order not to seem ignorant; they do not know that indulgence is a mark of the highest culture. It is the little learning, the narrow culture, that is carping and cen-

the chapel that was, by the way, built by another distinguished pupit of the house—Clara, Marchioness de Bassano!—Montreal Gossip, Catholic Weekly Review.

"Unless it be for purposes of reference with a useful end, we must confine ourselves to the masterpleces of great names we have not time enough for the rest. we have not time enough for the rest. We have consequently, still less for those writings which are, as it were, the common aewers of the human intellect, and which, not with tanding their flowers, contain nothing but frightful corruption. Just as women and of dishonorable men, so a Christian ought to avoid reading works which have never done anything but harm to the human race."-La

MUST HELP BUILD THE WORLD. Even the emperor of China must learn a trade and learn it well. He must also a trace and sears it well. He must also each year plow, and sow and reap. The kings of France were by laws compelled to learn trades, and to work at them. One became famous as a skilled blackswith. True, you see plenty of new rich men and the sons of new rich men loafing around, but they do not last long. They men and the sons of new rich men loaning around, but they do not last long. They land in the gutter or the state's prison, every one of them. And so does every man, as a rule, rich or poor, who will not work, and lend his hand at world-building, the present and level beaded man. like a patient and level headed man.

WORK DELIBERATELY.

There are some things that must be done in a burry, or not at all. Calching a flux is one of the best examples apropose to this. But as a rule, it is safe to say, the man or woman who works deliberately accomplishes the most. The deliberate worker is the thoughful worker, with the habit of system has become

DR. M'COSH'S GRAMMAR.

DR. M'COSH'S GRAMMAR.

From the Cincinnati Commercial:
"When a Princeton man was sick,"
said a graduate the other day at the
University Club, "old Dr. McCosh would
call and see him at his quarters to see if
anything could be done for him. Horace
Porter, of '87, was ill one day, and while
he was stretched out on his steamer chair
wondering how long it would be before
he would be able to get out on the
campus, there was a knock on the door,
'Who's there?' asked Porter. It's me,
Dr. McCosh,' was the answer in hard
Scotch tongue. Thinking it was one of
his fellow students, Porter retorted,
having his Lindley Murray in mind,
'You're a liar.' If it were Dr. McCosh
he would say, 'It is I.' As soon as the
retort was made Porter heard feet-scuill
ing down the corridor. He went to the retort was made Porter heard feet scuffling down the corridor. He went to the door, opened it, and looking down in the direction which the shambling walker had taken, he saw the back of the tall stooped form of Dr. McCosh disappearing. Dr. McCosh never referred to the incident atterward, and young Porter, who is a son of General Horace Porter of New York city, did not repeat the story until he had received his sheepskin "

POWER OF A MOTHER'S LOVE

POWER OF A MOFHER'S LOVE
Some years ago the visitor who went on
Saturdays to the penitentiary at Fort
Madison would see at a certain time a lady
in the office of the warden. She was
always veiled and dressed in deep black.
By her side there would be a convict, a
boy hardly seventeen years old, a slight,
handsome lad, whose frank face seemed
in striking disharmony with the degradanandome lad, whose Irank race seemed in striking disharmony with the degradation of the stripes he wore. It was mother and son, and he was indeed bard hearted who could witness their meeting or their parting when the alloted time allowed by parting when the alloted time allowed by the prison rules for such interviews had expired. The mother lived at a distance, but every week, rain or shine, brought her to the place again to see, to cheer, and to help her boy, to wring her heart with a fresh agony, for she was a proud woman of high station in society, but to show that there was one friend in all the world to remember and to sympathics. It has to remember and to sympathize. It has been years since that boy was released from the prison walls, and he is to day a prosperous, honest man, a hundred times better man than many who rold their heads high and plume themselves that they were never caught in rascality. The mother's love helped the boy back to better ways .- Sioux City (lowa) Journal

The Gardner's Answer.

He leant, at sunset, on his spade, (Oh, but the child was sweet to see

The boy looked at it for a while,

The gardener, with a reverent air,
Litted his eyes, took off his nat:
"The Other Man, the One up there,"
He answered, "He must see to that."
—Sarah M. B. Platt, in Bedford's Magazine

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN ON THE INFLUENCE OF

THE PAPACY. Archishop Ryan in the course of a sermon delivered in Baltimore at the conse-cration of Dr. Foley, referred to Lee XIII.

in these words:

"The Pope is the foundation of the building, the king of the kingdom of God on earth, the visible head of the body of the Caurch. But what is a king without a kingdom, a foundation without a building the continuous and the c of all authority from his ministry. Ine position of the Roman Pontiff all honor and obedience should be rendered by his children—bishops, priests and people. We have recently seen how wonderful and universal was the tibute as if to the word of the Baptist Church very naturally makes no claim to authority. It got it not from the children—bishops, priests and people. The world fifteen centuries before the small cloud on the religious horizon told of the birth of the Baptist of the world fifteen centuries before the small cloud on the religious horizon told of the birth of the Baptist Church very naturally makes no call the control of the birth of the Baptist Church very naturally makes no call the control of the world fifteen centuries before the small cloud on the religious horizon told of the birth of the Baptist Church very naturally makes no claim to authority. In the control of the world fifteen centure the control of the control of the world fifteen centures are the control of serrow culture, that is carping and observed at Sauta and observed by the kings of the Convent at Sauta and universal was the tribute paid to the present great occupant of the chair of St. Peter by the whole world. I had the privilege of being an eya witness of this in Rome carping ago, to those who remember clearly, since the days when the Sanday visiture were won't to beg to be ellowed to remain for Benediction that they might remain for Benediction that they might remain for Benediction that they might nower, but the outside world, not acknowledged to present the carping a power which they cannot, dare not defy. We know the secret of that nower, but the outside world, not acknowledged to present the carping and they would be carping a power which they cannot, dare not defy. We know the secret of that nower, but the outside world, not acknowledged to present the carping and they cannot, dare not defy. We know the secret of that nower, but the outside world, not acknowledged to present the carping and they cannot, dare not defy. We know the secret of that nower, but the outside world, not acknowledged to present the problem of the carping and they cannot, dare not defy. We know the secret of that nower, but the outside world, not acknowledged to present the problem of the present problem to the lamb to the lamb the present problem to the lamb the presen to the side of the sovereign who has neither armies nor lands, who rules by the superior right of thought. The the superior right of thought. The thought of man, as expressed through some representative head in a creed, revelation in an idea, rules the world. It was the power of thought that aboltshed slavery in the United States; it was the force and majesty of that which compelled the might of ambitious, unecrupulous men with armies and navies at their back. Thus we see how the outside world recog-nizes in the Papacy not only a great religious power over its own subjects, but

a great moral power to protect the liber-ties of all men against mere physical force." Almost miraculous are some of the cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L King, Richmond, Va., who suffered for 47 years with an aggravated form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

Bealth Failing Fast. I was swollen from head to foot from dropsy of six months' standing, and my heal h was failing fast, but after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, I am quite well, and I think there is no medicine equal to B. B. B., and to it I remain a true friend "Joseph Heric, Lindwood, Ont.

accomplishes the most. The deliberate worker is the thoughtful worker, with whom the habit of system has become second nature. Any one may cultivate it who will take the trouble to try; and the most unsystematic, spaemodic worker will realize with amazement how easy it is toget through an silotted task in half the time it formerly required, by planning it all out before entering the office, work-thop, or kitchen.—Scientific American.

ATTACK UPON THE CHURCH FROM
THE PULPIT.

The Freeman's Journal is indebted to
the St Paul Pioneer Press of Monday week
for a report of Archbisbop Ireland's re
ply to Rev. H. C. Mabie's attack upon
"Romanism," which seems to have been
part of a preconcerted movement all
slong the line. The Archbishop said:

I wish this morning to allude to some
recent attacks made in Protestant pulputs against the Catholic Church. I have
in view to serve both Catholics and nonCatholics. Oatholics cannot fail, as they
are made to remark those attacks, to
have that fatth strengthened and their
love for the holy Church intensified. Is
there not a potent argument for the
sodility of the foundations upon which
rests their belief, that opponents never sodility of the foundations upon which rests their belief, that opponents never dare, when speaking of her, to give a fair and truthful statement of her position and her belief? They realize that the Church, seen in her own light, would be herself a demonstration of the truth of her teaching. Her opponents misrepresent, belieher. They evoke from the MISTS OF THEIR DARK FANCIES a spectre b ack and horrid of mien, and name it "Romanism." They awake a

name it "Romanism." They awake a hatred of it in the souls of their hearers and cry out that the Catholic Church must be demolished, if men and nations are to be saved. There is in their mode of warfare a wondrous acknowledgment of the power residing in the Church and of the brilliancy of truth adhering to all her teachings. I would also beg leave to call the attention of my non Catholic fellow citizens to those attacks. I respect them. I hold them bound to me, in many cases, by strongest bonds of sympathy, and I cannot allow them to be imposed upon and be told that white is black and light is darkness. Whether black and light is darkness. Whether they are to be Catholics or not is a ques-tion left to be answered by their consciences. I owe to them this duty as a minister of the Church and as their feilow citizen, to have them see the Courch as she is. I owe this duty to myself-for it I profess a religion black and cruel and I owe this duty to myself-for it false, as our public opponents say—I am not worthy of their favor or their society. As a well-known instance of misrepre

CATHOLIC DOCTRINE, I may quote the usual Protestant definition of an indulgence—a remission by itself of sin, and even an anticipated forgiveness of sin. Could aught be more untrue, more repugnant to Catholic balief and feeling? Yet this definition is re echoed from a bundred pulpits in our American Athens, and the blue thood of the ptigrims' land crowd the voting booths to put in power men who will read this lie to their children in the school room from Swinton's "Outlines of History." But we will not to day trave "Outlines of as far eastward as Boston. Let the instance suffice which the slater city, Minnespolis, furnishes You have heard of Rev. Mr. Mabie's three lectures on "Romanism." Mr. Mabie, a Baptist minister, preached for some two years in St. Paul. He did not waste his anti-Catholic eloquence on the desert air of Eighth and Cauada streets. This rere gift he re-served—why, I will not attempt to say— for Minneapolis. He says: "Rome's for Minneapolis. He says: "Rome' claim is an assumption of a right per se t

to do—I will state the Catholic claim. The Catholic Church declares that she has a history of 1856 years; she fills time no less than space. One hand on the nineteenth century, the other rests on the first, and her commission is the word spoken to her by Christ: "As the Father sent Me, so also I send you, . . .

Go ye therefore, teach all nations. . . And behold I am with you all days, ever unto the consummation of the world.' majesty of that which compelled the Emperor of many armies and navies, of millions of acres and more millions of subjects, to stop and do reverence at Rome and to the Pope. It is a good thing that in this world there is a force more potential than any controlled by kings. Were it not so, human liberty would have but poor chance against the might of ambitious, uncertainty many conficient of a might per so." Nor can the be allowed simply to assert that if she ever had a right she had forfeited it long ago, without disproving her understanding of the world." ago, without disproving her understand-ing of Christ's words to the Apostles, "And behold, I am with you all days,

A WESTERN CONTROVERSY.

be an end to itself, inasmuch as it claims to be an imperial institution, having authority to even modify the Bible." Now, Mr. Mable, where, when, and how did the Catholic Church modify the Bible, or claim to have power to modify it? I have heard bold, audacious, anti-Catholic Church modify the Catholic Church modify the Bible, or claim to have power to modify it? I have heard bold, audacious, anti-Catholic Church modified to the control of th have heard bolo, audacious, anii-Catno-lic assertions; this of yours leads to the front rank. "Rome admits no limit to her authority, and denies that she is amenable to the Bible or to God. Another astounding misrepresentation. Perhaps, however, Mr. Mabie here complains that the Church does not admit that she is amendable to Mr. Mabie, i. e, to Mr.

they vote as they choose. It is their right to do so, and they know their right, and to do s), and they know their right, and they vote, some one ticket, and some another. This is not all. Here comes the danger! "Should the time ever be when Rome controls the majority of the people of this country, she would only be too ready to destroy the principles of this country and resort to the old methods of abso

THE INSULT TO OUR AMERICAN hearts is to serious that it be answered in words. How dares Mr. Mable impeach the lovalty of ten militons of Americans to the Republic—the loyalty of a Charles Carrol or a Commodore Barry, of the Revolutionary time; the loyalty of Sheridan and ten thousands of Catholics who fought with him on a bundred Southern battle fields; the loyalty of the three hundred thousand or more Catholics of Minnesota

THE WESTPORT BAZAAR.

Brockville Recorder, Feb. 13

Brockville Recorder, Feb. 13

In varal villages where opportunities for public gatherings of a social nature are comparatively few, a bazaar, or fancy fair, is an event that stirs the whole community and farcisines an absorbing theme for conversation for weeks before the event occurs. The interest thus created is presty certain, with proper management, to result in bringing the affair to a successful termination. This was the case in the object in the object in the successful termination. This was the case in the object in the vertain with state of the state of the state of the successful termination. This was week to aid of 5t. Edward's separate school. Rev. Father Twohey, parish priest, was the prime mover in the bazaar, and his efforts were ably seconded by a corps of energetic workers choosen from his congregation, and all concerned have reason to free proud of the great success which attended their efforts.

As before stated the bazaar was in add of the proceeds will and the proceeds will

amounted inserted the subsection of the meaning of the subsection of the meaning of the meaning of the meaning of the meaning of the subsection of the su

on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE.

Common Croup

Is often fatal when not remedied in time. Leslie B. Nicholson, 19 Wellesley Ave., Toronto, says: "As a quick cure for croup, colds, sore throat, chilblains, etc., I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil." It is a sure cure. Directions accompany each hottle.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

CATARRH.

and ten thousands of Catholics who fought with him on a bundred Southern battle fields; the loyalty of the three hundred housand or more Catholics of Minnesots to the Apostles.

"And behold, I am with you all dars, "And behold, I am with you all dars, even unto the consummation of the world." Mr. Mabie intriner says; "The claim to temporal power on the part of the Church of Kome is purely fictional and has no authority either from the Bible or from God. The only thing on which this is based is the antiquity of Rome of Who does not know that the Church of Rome makes

"An TENTORAL POWER?"

Her authority is spiritual. The so-called temporal power of the Pope in Italy was limited to a small district. It never was made to depend on Divine authority of the nature of the authority of the nature of the authority of the nature of the authority of the church of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the authority of the conseives to be the nature of the subscription of the conseives to be the nature of the subscription of the conseives to be the nature of the subscription of the conseives to be the nature of the subscription of the conseives to be the nature of the subscription of the conseives to be the nature of the subscription of the conseives to be the nature of the subscription of the subscription that "this is based on the antiquity of Rome?" What Catholic ever bear to morrow, he would have the antiquity of Rome? What Catholic ever bear to morrow, he would have the antiquity of Rome? What Catholic ever bear to morrow, he would have the conseives the su

A Dreadful Doom : To be unable to satisfy hunger without being distressed by heartburn, indigestion, sick stomach dizziness or faintness seems a dreadful doom. All who suffer thus will find prompt relief and permanent cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. B. B. B. positively sures dyspepsia in any form.

To Assist NATURE most effectually in her efforts to throw off or resist serious disease, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill health suspends or weakens, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious secretion, dies, it proves an easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is resorted to.

A High Valuation. "If there was only one bottle of Hag-yard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba, I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Brant, of Monteith, Manitobs, after having used it for a severe wound and

Don't Wait

for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "aston-

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor—the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.,

writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recom-mend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."
"My hair was faded and dry," writes

Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches,

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Aver's Sarsaparilla, the best and

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for \$5.

We have cured more than 10.00 cases. No other treatment ever cured one case. NO PAY THA CURED, Remember this, and write to the J. L. Stephens Co., Lebanon, Chis



MYRTLE CUT and PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER.

See

E IN BRONZE

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Gutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepaid.

DURDOCK

A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION. INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CUST OF CHRONIC TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

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To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate:

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, i) he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consuit their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS, Manager.
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New Book on Christian Evidences and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersol's "Mistakes of Moses" Highly recommended by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec. Archibishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 14 other Catholio Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the press. Cloth \$1.25. Paper 75 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address BEV. GRO. E. HORTHGEAVELL. Ingersoll Ontarie, Canada-

Faith, Love as BY NATHAN

MARCH 2, 1

What is Faith?
The connectourness of life
The vital flame that gio
Tad finite and the infin
And on the kindled sou
In characters of light a
Reflected from the soul
Faith feels and knows;
Who holds man's willing

What is Love?
The spirit that would we But mocked and scorne Not like the feeble dros That tried, will prove o But love is like the pur That brighter grows what we have the second that the second that the purchase we have the purchase the purchase when the purchase we have the purchase when

And what is P
The lifting of the heart
The love that makes of
The faith that knows is
The hope, the wish, th
The life that makes th
These are the sweetest

NEWS FROM Dub The Rev. Charles M

February 1st, at the borough street, Dub had been suffering fo from weak action of thaving set in he succenter a brief illness. Wex On January 27th Browne conferred the in the Church of the street, Wexford. Rev New Ross, and the R

of Kilkenny, receive A curious incider the execution of occurred recently.
employed Denis Bol
for debt, and the be the premises of the farmer, thought he his decree. He and with all the so seized it, when, to "a bird of his own the scene before haystack, and was dose on the selzi beauty" had seized rate-collector. pondering the trut

early bird catches the The people of R garret will hear, with the sad fatality when eighbor, Murtha W in England He westablishment of Midnes, Lancashir was crushed to At eight o'cleck on Sunday, Jan Bourke, C.C., refer from Archbishop C to the Argentine

the people against them by placards were post district, and stro emigrants not to On the previous had left Carlow fo lic. There can be description given distant land is others who were Quee On Sunday, Jan ful demonstration

trict, and partly i Mr. Wm. McDon ity of addressing Ballacolla, the There was a lar ence, two bands, men with sashes motion of Mr. I by Mr. John Ca horo', P. P., of the chair, an McDonald, who, fully fighting the in the English P English masses, ethring address.

Almost fifty Cathedral of A late Most Rev. the progress of and patriotic p diocese, led on cessor, the Most tributed genero the purpose of a the present Bis poses holding s October next, received a lar prizes. St. Me oleted, will be cal buildings in

On the ret O'Shes, secreta pressed branch Macroom, on J going a senten met by burdre of the district. turned out, an spon the platf sistically. Following in

prosecution of Clonakilty, wh prosecution e wholesale sum from caring a ventry on Sur A number o estate met in interview with

vears' purchas Lord Bandon. he has given i through his sell to his ter

Doom ; hunger without burn, indigestion, faintness seems to suffer thus will

, 1889.

est effectually in or resist serious that an impulse ons which growing weakens, namely, bilious secretion, es, though this is of ordinary reme-sk when Northrop scovery and Dys-

ation. e bottle of Hag-anitoba, I would re for it." writes nteith, Manitoba, severe wound and as he says, "aston-

Wait

es dry, thin, and attention needed ty and vitality. able a bottle of the only dressing —and use a little, natural color and

aron Grove, Ky., nths ago my hair at, and in a few almost bald. I but they did no a bottle of Ayer's using only a part ead was covered of hair. I recom-

and dry," writes elavan, Ill.; "but Ayer's Hair Vigor ir Vigor,

and Perfumers. Blotches,

ace, forehead, and y removed by the rilla, the best and Blood-Purifier ever o., Lowell, Mass.

six bottles for \$5. Remedy pavertalls, and a

CILL CURED. Remember ens Co., Lebunon. Chie 機構

TLE d PLUG TOBACCO

N EVER.

DNZE

and PACKAGE. nonary Balsam." Cutler

DOCK CURE

CONSTIPATION ZZINESS, SICK DISEASES OF THE AND BOWELS. ROUGH AND PROMP MOUGH AND PROMPT

THE A VALUABLE AID

DESTRESS IN THE

URE OF CHRONIC

DISEASES. MINION

tment Society

s and others wishing pon the Security Estate: not of money on band or a short period," to ow rate, according to privilege to borrower if the principal, with srest, i; he so desires, borrow money will terests by applying to LEYS, Manager. ity Hall, Richmond

AKES

NFIDELS." ristian Evidences
r to Col. Ingersolly
r to Col. Ingersolly
ream of Quebec. Archliphia, and 14 other
and Bishops, five
any other prominent
Uloth 81.25. Paper
Uloth 81.25. Paper
ANTED. Address
. NORTHGRAVE. Faith, Love and Prayer.

BY NATHAN UPHAM. What is Faith?
The consciousness of life unseen;
The vital fiame that glows between
The finite and the infinite,
And on the kindled soul is writ,
In characters of light and love
Reflected from the soul above.
Faith feels and knows a God there is,
Who holds man's willing heart in His.

What is Love?
The spirit that would work no ill,
But mocked and scorned entreateth still;
Not like the feeble dross of earth,
That trice, will prove of little worth;
But love is like the purest gold.
That brighter grows while growing old,
And, when it makes the heart its shrine,
Forever lives as love divine.

And what is Prayer?
The lifting of the beart to God:
The love that makes our vision broad;
The faith that knows no doubt or fear,
The hope, the wish, the unconscious tear,
The life that makes the sour more fair;
These are the sweetest forms of prayer.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin,

The Rev. Charles Maber, C. C., died on February 1st, at the Presbytery, Marlborough street, Dublin. Father Maber had been suffering for the past few years from weak action of the heart, and dropsy having set in he succumbed to the attack after a brief illness.

Wexford.

On January 27th, Most Rev. Dr. Browne conferred the order of priesthood in the Church of the Assumption, Bride

in the Church of the Assumption, Eride street, Wexford. Rev. Thomas Hartley, of New Ross, and the Rev. Thomas O'Farrell, of Kilkenny, received Holy Orders.

A curious incident in connection with the execution of the "Queen's writ," occurred recently. A Wexford merchant employed Denis Bolger to make a seizure for debt, and the bailiff having surveyed the premises of the debtor, who is a for debt, and the beiliff having surveyed the premises of the debtor, who is a farmer, thought he could quietly execute his decree. He approached a hayrick and with all the solemnity of his tribe seized it, when, to his horror, he found "a bird of his own feather" had been on the scene before him, seized the same haystack, and was then snugly taking a dose on the seizure. The "sleeping beauty" had seized the hav in the interest of a rate-collector, and Denis returned of a rate-collector, and Denis returned pondering the truth of the adage, "the early bird catches the worm.'

early bird catches the worm."

The people of Riverchapel and Bally-garret will bear, with regret, the news of the sad fatality which occurred to an old neighbor, Murtha Whelan, a few days ago, in England He worked in the chemical establishment of Mesers. Hutchinson, of Widnes, Lancashire, on Jan. 24, when he was cruched to death between two

Carlow.

At eight o'cle ck Mass, at Bagnelstown, on Sunday, January 27th, Rev. R. Bourke, C.C., referred to the timely letter from Archbishop Croke on the emigration to the Argentine Republic. The rev. gentleman, in a vigorous discourse, warned the people against the inducements held contributions of the proposers. the people against the inducements held out to them by the promoters, whose plecards were posted so extensively in the district, and strongly advised intending emigrants not to quit their native land, for a brighter era was dawning on Ireland. On the previous Wednesday, 121 persons had left Carlow for the Argentine Republic. There can be no doubt that the vivid description given by His Grace of that distant land is exercising influence on others who were inclined to follow their example.

Queen's County.

On Sunday, January 27, a most successful demonstration, partly as a protest against alleged land-grabbing in the district, and partly for the purpose of giving Mr. Wm. McDonald, M. P., an opportunity of addressing his cometituents, was held at Balkacolls, three miles from Durrow. There was a large and enthusiatic audience, two bands, and a number of horsemen with sashes and banners. On the motion of Mr. Philip Dunphy, seconded by Mr. John Carroll, Fathar J. Knaresboro', P. P., of Aghaboe, was moved to the chair, amid acclamation. Mr. McDonald, who, despite many physical impediments, has been so long and faithfully foothing the battle for Irish freedom On Sunday, January 27, a most success the chair, amid accismation. Mr. McDonald, who, despite many physical impediments, has been so long and fatthfully fighting the battle for Irish freedom in the English Parliament and amidst the English Parliament and amidst the English masses, delivered an able and ethning address.

The people to keep firm to the Plan of Cam pa'gu, and his lordship would soon sur render. The people dispersed quietly. The tenants on the Roscommon estates ethring address.

Longford.

Almost fifty years have now elapsed since the foundation stone of the noble Cathedral of Ardagh was blessed by the late Most Rev. Dr. O'Higgins. During the progress of the building, the devoted and patriotic priests and people of the diocese, led on by Dr. O'Higgins's successor, the Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, contributed generously to the good work. tributed generously to the good work; but the cathedral is yet unfinished. For but the cathedral is yet unfinished. For the purpose of raising funds to bring it to completion the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, the present Bishop of the diocese, pro-poses holding a bazaar in the month of October next, for which he has already received a large number of valuable prizes. St. Mel's Cathedral, when com-pleted, will be one of the finest ecclesiasti-cal buildings in Iraland. cal buildings in Ireland.

Cork. On the return home of Mr. J. D.
O'Shes, secretary of the Carriganima suppressed branch of the National League, in
Macroom, on January 28th, after undergoing a sentence of four months' imprisoument under the Coercion Act, he was met by hurdreds of the "suppressed" men of the district. The Macroon brass band turned out, and on Mr. O'Shea stepping

turned out, and on Mr. O'Shea stepping upon the platform, he was greeted enthusisatically.

Following in the wake of the recent prosecution of Father McCarthy, P. P., Clonakilty, which was the first coercion prosecution ever held in that district, wholesale summenses under the Coercion Act, have been served for riot, unlawful assembly, and routing Emergencymen from caring an evicted farm at Castleventry on Sunday, January 13th.

A number of tenants on Lord Endoon's estate met in Bantry, lately, and after an

estate met in Bantry, lately, and after an interview with Mr. Gilhooly agreed to effer to purchase their holdings at thirteen years' purchase. They subsequently met. years' purchase. They subsequently met Lord Bandon, who said he would consider the offer. The kind of "consideration" he has given it is shown by his answer, through his agent, that he is willing to sell to his tenants at 20 and 22 years' purchase on the present rents!

CONDEMNS HIMSELF. Kerry.

The eviction campaign on the Kenmare estate commenced again on January 26:b, at Scrabanavrel, about twelve miles from Killarney and four miles from Rathmore. The house of Doniel Murphy was the first visited. It was found to be barri water on the balliffs, but were afterwards discharged, to be summoned under the Coercion Act. The two young men arrested were brought, handcuffed, to Tralee jail to await their trial.

Oa January 24th, two cows of Arthur Day, of Mausroer on the Kenmare estate, near Rathmore, were selzed by bailiffs and brought into Killarney to be sold.

Clare

Clare
A remarkably impressive and solemn ceremony was performed in the Catholic Church, Kilrush, on Sunday, January 20th, by the Rev. John McKenna, C. C., in receiving into the Catholic Church Mr. B. Schelbly, watchmaker. Mr. Schelbly's father was an Englishman, who had lived and died professing the Catholic religion, and his mother, it is stated, was a staunch German Lutheran. The teaching and preaching of the great Cardinal Manning, in London, and other eminent divines in England, seemed to catch the intellectual mind of Mr Schelbly. Helistened to their lectures, carefully compared notes, and lectures, carefully compared notes, and after very slow and prayerful considera-tion he resolved to quit the English State Church, and conform to the faith of St. Patrick.

Tipperary.

Some two weeks ago the oldest officer employed under the Poor-law in Ireland passed away in the person of Mr. John Finn, master bootmaker of the Tipperary Workhouse. He was elected in March, 1846 and held the appointment for forty-three years. A man named William Brennau, resid-

ing at the village of Newtown, a few miles from Nenagh, died suddenly a few days

Limerick.

On Tuesday, January 29th, Charlotte, daughter of Michael O'Gorman, E.q., Mallow street, Limerick, was professed a nun of the Order of Mercy, by the Most Rev. Dr. 6'Dwyer. The newly professed assumed the name of Sister Mary Mechalidae.

An industrious old woman, named Anne ritzgerald, who for a long series of years made and sold rosary beads, capulars, etc., at the Franciscan Church, Henry street, Limerick, was found dead in her bed, on January 31st. Her son, who is in the militis, resided with her.

Down. A meeting of the tensut farmers of South Down was held on January 29th, at Kilcoo, to consider the recently issued rent schedule. The meeting was most successful, and there were about 3,000

successful, and there were about 3,000 people present. Resolutions strongly condemning the recent rack-rent schedule were adopted. Rev. B. McGarry, C. C., Kilcoo, presided. Speeches were delivered by Messis McCarten and Pinkerton, M. P's. The dead body of John Roach, a farmer residing in the townland of Corrigs, was found floating in the water at Warrenpoint, on Sunday morning, January 27th.

Roscommon. Roscommon.

On Sunday, January 20.b, Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., was present at a demonstration held at Lissergool, on Lord de Freyne's estate, near Castierea. He delivered a stirring speech to a crowd of between six and seven thousand persons. It had been reported that the meeting would be held in Kilmore, in an exactly opposite direction, and the police concentrated there all their attention. Mr. O'Brien successfully eluded police vigilence, and

The tenants on the Koscommon state of Mr. John C. Murphy, of Osbertstown, Co. Kildare, have been granted, through the lately appointed agent, Mr. John Boyd, an unsolicited reduction of 6s. in the pound on non judicial and 4s in the pound on judicial rents. They paid the rents.

Leitrim. The people of North Leitrim will miss very much from their midst a man whose name appears this week in our Irish obituary list, John Meehan, of Manorhamilton. In Leitrim and the adjoining counties there was no one better known. A man of a few words, but of marvellous memory and foresight, his kindness, his singleness of purpose, his simplicity, and depth of character procured for him the esteem of a countless host of friends, nor could anyone envy the brilliant success which, as a man of the world, he both deserved and achieved. Inside of a few years not much short of a thousand pounds has he contributed to local charitable purposes. They alone are noble who enoble themselves by doing good, and of such was the deceased. Sligo.

With profound regret we record the early demise of Mr. James McKeon, P. L. G., of Moygara, Gurteen, who met with a severe accident on Saturday, January 26th, and after a brief struggle succumbed to his injuries on the 28th, being fortified

Ottawa Citizen, February 18. Elsewhere we refer to the slanderous tatements again levelled by Opposition newspapers at Mr. Costigan. Mr. Cameron, newspapers at Mr. Costigan, Mr. Cameron, the Crown Lands agent at Thurse, is positicularly bitter, while the Opposition evening organ is doubly so. It holds Mr. Cameron up as a paragon of chicialism, while Mr. Cameron makes a polite bow and poses in the "Me and Honesty" character. Very well. Now we propose to make Mr. Cameror indulge in the rather upplication to restrict the control of the propose of the control of the propose of the control of the con first visited It was found to be farricaded by the occupants; but an entrence was soon effected, after which the premises were cleared and policemen placed in charge of the house. A son of Marnhy's was arrested. The next house visited was that of the Widow Falvey, which was also barricaded, and in which resistance was offered. A clearance of the house was permanently secured. A young man named Cahill was arrested here for resisting the balliffs and police. Some young women connected with the evicted tenants were arrested for pouring boiling water on the balliffs, but were afterwards discharged, to be summoned under the the cause of the "evicted" Leclaire—who already has several hundred acres of land—condemning Mr. Costigan for seeking to secure a lot that Leclaire never thought of, until Mr. Costigan applied to purchase it. Mr. Cameron was asked to report upon the case and did so, while Mr. Collins, in a subsequent report, held that Mr. Cameron had mis stated the matter. What followed? The then Commissioner of Crown Lands

"The Hon W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec:

"SIE - I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instalong with copies of the report of Mr. W. E Collins. of your department, and Mr. James Currie, brushrauger, concerning tot it in 2nd Kange, Weils, in which you request an explanation of the difference between their reports and mine of the lat instalong the report of the 13th August last, where I was instructed to make a personal inspection of lots 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14, in Range 2. Wells, and report the nature and extent of improvements on each lot, by whom made and claimed, also whether they are fit for settlement.

and report the nature and extent of improvements on each lot, by whom made and claimed, also whether they are fit for settlement.

"In my report of the lst inst. I gave a simple statement of each lot, as I found them, based on information derived from Mr. Leclaire and his wife, and my own estimate as to quantity of isnd cleared. I was obliged to take Mr. Leclaire's own evidence in this matter at that time, as those whom I met seemed unable to give me any information relative to the claim of Mr. Leclaire is a very old settler, and was here previous to the time of many others now settled along the river. Mr. Leclaire showed me the clearance, which he informed me he made on lot 14 and, he said, which he also cropped and used for pasture since he became a resident of the place. I estimated this clearance at between two and three acres (I did not measure i), and which, according to my judgment, appeared to have been cropped, but at the time of my visit her. Leclaire clifference between my report and estime of my visit her. Leclaire clifference between my report and estime of my visit her. Leclaire, when he stated that he nimes my report and cropped the iand in question and the difference of opinion what ream of the cleared and cropped the iand in question constitutes a clearance of the case, and y instructions called for the quantity of land cleared on each lot. I gave it as I capposed honestly, so that you might judge what claim to 14 was sufficient te entitle him to purchase his lot, unless you would take into consideration the improvements made by him on other lots adjoining, and also that there was more tillable land on lot 14 than on 11, 12 and 13, as on each lot II the mountain range approaches nearer the river, and on the latter lot there is very luttle tillable land, not enough to do the settlement duty. "When I appled the term of "hons fide" settler to Mr. Leclaire the very much that my report should should have conveyed to you this impression, which I did not intend for that particulor lot.

"I nave the ho

y report shouses on, when a this impression, when a this impression, when the transfer of the

What will be thought of a gentleman who, being sent to make an official report, prefers the evidence of a claimant to his own personal opinion, particularly when "those I met" were unable to give any information substantiating Leclaire's claims? What opinion must prevail concerning a gentleman who, having admitted in 1884 that Leclaire deceived him now speaks of him as having been

him, now speaks of him as having been unfairly dealt with? What impression must be left upon unprejudiced minds, when an official who in 1884 said that he "told Leclaire he did not consider his claim to lot 14 was sufficient to entitle im to pure denounces Mr. Costigan for having purchased it? Comment is unnecessary. It was, and is a vile conspiracy to injure Mr. Costigan in public estimation. It has failed to connect, however, and Messrs. Stewart and Cameron would do well to maintain silence hereafter.

THE POLICY OF SLANDER.

Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 18. Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 18.

The Free Press, not content with having slandered the Hon. Jobn Costigan, in connection with the land purchase in Ottawa County, founding its charges on the filmsleet possible evidence, now repeats the libel, despite Mr. Coetigan's explanations and proof adduced by a well known surveyor and other official data. Commenting on a letter from Mr. Cameron, the Crown Lands Agent at Thurso, our contemporary says: "Every statement the Crown Lands Agent at Thurso, our contemporary says: "Every statement made by the Free Press concerning Mr. Costigan's conduct has been sustained by irrefutable proofs, and the next time the Mini-ter undertakes to talk about evictions and land grabbing, he will have to explain his own operations among the poor setters on the Lievre." Added to poor setters on the Lievre. Added to this, Mr. Cameron, in a two-column reply to Mr. Costigan, boldly takes up the cudgels for Leclaire, indulging the rambling comments upon statements made by the Minister of Inland Revenue. made by the Minister of Inland Revenue.
Mr. Cameron is unfair throughout; no one charged him with speculation, no one charged him with malfeasance in office.
He was either too lazy to look into the legality of Leclaire's claim upon lot 14, in the Township of Wells, or he purposely avoided the thorough investigation demanded by the Department of Crown G., of Moygara, Gurteen, who met with a severe accident on Saturday, January 26th, and after a brief struggle succumbed to his injuries on the 28th, being fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was a true and devoted member. For more than twenty years he was Poor Law Representative of the Coolavin division in the Boyle Union, was always a staunch supporter of the Nationalist party, and his death leaves a blank amongst them which will not be easily filled.

A purgative medicine should possess tonic and curative, as well as catharic properties. This combination of ingredients may be found in Ayer's Pills. They strengthen and stimulate the bowels, causing patural section.

Victoria Carbolic Salve is a great sid to internal medicine in the treatment of service dients, and abscesses of all kinds.

elon to purchase—hence, there was no "eviction" and no "land grabbing."

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE CUTLOCK IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

A representative of the Paris Univers had an interview with the Cardinal Arch-bishop of Westminister, which appears in the edition of January 15th.

"What is the position of schools in England ?" asks the correspondent, by way

of opening a large question.
"In Eugland at this moment efforts are "In England at this moment efforts are being made to prevent schools from being 'denominational'—there's a barbarous expression for you. By 'undenominational' schools are meant those schools in which no positive religion is taught. A law was passed in 1870 to provide a sort of neutral school; but the religious sentiment of the English results it invincibly coposed to its appli Mr. Cameron was asked to report upon the case and did so, while Mr. Collins, in a subsequent report, held that Mr. Cameron had mis stared the matter. What followed? The then Commissioner of Crown Lands demanded an explanation and got it, but singular to say, the Free Press and Mr. Cameron never refer to it. It is so unique, so suggesstive, so utterly at variance with what might be expected from a high midded official, that we give it editorial prominence. Here is Mr. Cameron's second report and explanation:

"Preovince of Quebec Crown Lands "Petit Nation Division, Western Section, "The Hon. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec:"

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"The Hon. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown

politics."

"What do you think, my Lord, of the stuation of France?"

"I believe with all the world that a crisis is imminent. And this crisis is not the result of the present Republic. The cause is old and profound—it lies in the Revolution. The Revolution destroyed in France the private initiative. What is maning to you, above all, is liberty—liberty of association."

And with an imposing gravity, which gave him the force of an oracle, the venerable Cardinal pronounced these words:

"Centralization is death! See, is it not astonishing that a small minority of Free

astonishing that a small minority of Free thinkers should make laws for a country which counts at least thirty million Cath-olics? Paris dominates France. And she has become habituated to this tyranny. has become habituated to this tyranny. She is always waiting for the order from above before doing anything. All that does not belong to the Administration is dead or languishes. Do not demand direction from the Government. Unite, "Moneiegueur, we live in a province where these ideas are still understood. It

has preserved its Communal traditions; and the school laws, in opposing them, give to these traditions new strength."

Cardinal Manning is an upholder of

he loves approved.

"In England, associations are very powerful, and the towns undertake colos satenterprises. The Municipality of Manchester spends as um of £2,000,000 steeling to provide its inhabitants with water."

Recenting more and more spinned the to provide its inhabitants with water."
Becoming more and more animated, the
Cardinal added, energetically. 'If Lon
don were destroyed to morrow well!
Liverpool, Edinburgh, Leeds, Birmingham, and Manchester would lise for the
country. By these great towns British in
terests are safeguarded. They are the
small fatherlands within the great one. It
is because the Eoulish respect liberty and is because the English respect liberty and individual action that they have arrived at toleration of the Catbolic faith."

"Are there many Catholics in London?"

we inquired.
"Two hundred thousand," repiled the "Two hundred thousand," replied the Cardinal; "they are poor but very good. They are, for a great part, laborers—Irish immigrants or their children. Take notice that we are not treated as pariabs, like the Catholics of France. We are regarded as one of the social forces which combine to maintain order and tranquility. The Church is recognized as one of those institutions which the English call "respectable," and which they really re-"respectable," and which they really respect For instance, only lately M. de Rebours, Cure of the Madeleine at Paris, Rebours, Cure of the Madeleine at Paris, came to see me. He had not laid aside his soutane while going about Lordon. No one was wanting in respect towards him. He was surprised at the consideration he received everywhere. The Sisters of Charity go out in their religious habit and white cornette. The railway officials show the greatest respect to the good Sisters, and when they are travelling will ask them if they require anything, or if they can get them refreshments."

"And the Government-does it share

this friend! ness?"

"Oh, yes! the change of ministers alters nothing. Whigs and Tories have the same enlarged views on this question. For instance, to take education. One of my priests presents himself at the Education Department. He is very likely the least important, so to speak, amongst my clergy. It does not matter; he is received with

consideration, what he says is listened to, an: justice is done to his demands."

"What does your Eminente think of the situation in France of the Religious Desleat?" Budget ? I desired to hear the views of the Car

dinal upon this question, upon which so many are divided. "Do not tempt me upon this," said the Cardinal with animation. In speaking these words he fixed his brilliant eyes upon

went on Sunday to say Mass at those places where there are Christians, they could live. If priests are interested in conquering souls, they will be foll of zeal. There is a question of greater gravity, that of the seminaries. We have no substitute of the seminaries are destroyles as we do not want. seminaries, nevertheless we do not want for prieste. One must do in France as in England, in America, in Ireland. The poor people give priests the means of living."

The Cardinal regarded us with the air

The Cardinal regarded us with the air of a man happy to have explained a theory dear to him. A benevolent smile played over his lips as we answered:

"We are in a discess, your Eminence, where the faithful do not leave their priets in distress, and where liberty reopens to the clergy the public life which was firmly closed to them."

"Benerolar well one thing," continued

"Remember well one thing," continued the Cardinal; "a Government does not take account of those it pays. And, so I am told, the Government knows how difficult it is to oppose those from whom money is received. The people on their side are conscious of this delicate situation and when priests oppose the Government it seems to them an attitude which is not correct. The bishops also feel themselves hampered, say some amongst us. It is difficult for them to back up public opposition.

The Cardinal let fall this observation in The Cardinal let fall this observation in a way that seemed to say, "I do not judge of a thing which may be only relative. In concerns a question the appreciation of which must be delicate. With a boldness truly Irish, the religious with us spoke of the nomination of bishops by the Govern-ment." The Cardinal answered in Egglish, and a slightly ironical smile let us divine his thought, and then he rose.

MR. DANA IN ROME.

HIS SPEECH TO THE STUDENTS OF THE

A private letter from Rome dated the 16th of December, gives an account of the reception and entertainment of Mr. Charles A Dans of the Sun at the North

American College, as follows: To day Mr. Charles A. Dana of the Sun with several other guests, was invited to dinner at the North American College. dinner at the North American College. The refectory was hung with American flags and other decorations, and a fine banquet was prepared. The students entered the room first, and then the rector, with Mr. Dana, several Bishops, and other guests entered and took seats at the table. When about half the course had been served the rector arose and said: "We are entertaining to-day a gentleman of whom every American has just cause to be proud—Mr. Charles has just cause to be proud—Mr. Charles A. Dans of the Sun—a man who has won the respect and love of his countrymen by the untiring zeal with which he has fought for the interest of justice, and in Cardinal Manning is an upholder of Home Rule. He acts up to the consequences of his principles of decentralization, and he wishes to benefit Ireland. He treated here a question dear to him, and his explanation rejoiced us greatly. He spoke with the animation of a mau who feels himself understood, and the cause he loves approved.

Secondations are very the consequence of the students.

guest was received with enthusiastic applause on the part of the students.

Mr. Dana said that never, in all his

life, had he felt so deeply and sincerely moved by any kindness as he did by this moved by any kindness as he did by this unexpected and flattering reception. It touched the very depths of his heart to receive such a welcome so far from home, from a large body of young Americans who are preparing them selves to occupy the highest stations to which man can attain in this world. "I say this," he said, "without exaggeration, for surely the noblest labor in which man can engage is to teach his fellow-man the way to heaven, and lead fellow-man the way to heaven, and lead the way." He said he was proud to be kindly received in this institution, which

Mr. Dana was to leave Rome on the succeeding Wednesday, the 19th, and is now on the ocean homeward bound.— Albany Press and Knickerbocker.

Why suffer a single moment when you can get immediate relief from internal or external pain by the use of Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure? Nerviline has never been known to fail. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. You will find it just as recommended. Neuralgia, toothache, cramps, headache, and all similar complaints disappear as if by magic when Nerviline is used. Large bottles 25 cents. Test bottles 10 cents, at druggists and Test bottles 10 cents, at druggists and ountry dealers.

If attacked with cholera or summ If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

To Invigorate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Aromatic Quinine Wine.

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It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indige tion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land stify to the merits of this medicine.

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A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

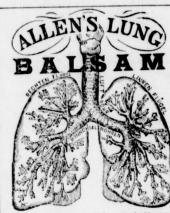
C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, cured me.'

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



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Gampbell's Gathartic Compound Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints

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So disquised that the most delicate stomach can take it. Remarkable as a FLESII PRODUCER. Persons gain rapuddy while taking it.

SCOTTS EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FIREST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, QENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES of CHILDREN and CHRONIC COUGHS. Sold by all Druggists.

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The Clerky of Western Ontario will, we teel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Scillance for its class for the relief of the consumption of the continuation of the continuation of the Diocesan seminary of Marsala. We all Druggists.

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33	Almoute	B Meagher
35	Goderich	Nicholas Ball
37	reterorough- Gnelph Wingoam Wingoam Gooerich Port Lampton Cornwall Newstadt New Hamburg Montreal Woodstock Brockville Arappior Tecumsah Walkerton Arthur New Germany Toonto Montreal Barrie Winnipeg Mount Forest Montreal St Agatha Hamilton Ortilia Ottawa Dublin Ottawa	Alf Bourque
39	Neustadt	Jacob J Wienert
41	New Hamburg	M P Flynn
42	Woodstock	J H Horwood
44	Arnprior	E C Armand
45	Walkerton	J O'Malley
47	Arthur	Rev R T Burke
49	Toronto	O H Lebane
50 51	Barrie	Wm Moore
52	Winnipeg	E L Thomas
54	Montreal	John J Moran
56	Hamilton	E J Freel
57	Orillia	Joseph Larue
59	Ottawa	Lasalle Gravelle
61	Merritton	Thes M Giblin
62	Canard River	Jares Kennedy
64	North Bay	P McCool
66	Mattawa	John McMeekin
67 68	Hull	Eugene E Parent
69	Daemerton	Geo Lobsinger
71	Trenton	M Kinsella
78	Oustic	Nicholas Lynett
74	Montreal	ne Rev L Minehan
76	Belleville	Jas Mapley
78	Oshawa	Geo O Roberts
79 80	Gananoque Tilbury Centre	John B Mooney
81	Smiths Falls	P Delaney
83	Montreal	CE Lectere
84	Toronto	N J Clark
86	Deseronto	Henry Jeffers
88	Brampton	A McIntyre
90	Picton	Hush Redmond
91	Hamilton. Ortilia Ottawa Ottawa Dubiin Merritton. Canard River. St Marys. North Bay Ayton. Mattawa. Pembroke Huil Desmorton. Mildway Trenton. Goustic Montreal. Formosa Oustic Filiary Centre Smiths Falls Kingsbridge Montreal Toronto Deseronto Montreal Formosa Toronto Deseronto Montreal Formosa Toronto Deseronto Montreal Frampton Perth Picton Ailiston Teeswater Renfrew Ottawa	John O'Neil P Delaney M Whitty CE Lectere A H Spedding N J Clark Herry Jeffers A L St Onge A McIntyre John Boyle Hugh K-dmond Hugh K-kelly Jeffers John Burns James Hennett Jose h A wartin N L Belleau
93	Renfrew	John Burns
94	Ottawa Lachine Levis	Jose, h A Martin
98	Levis	N L Belleau

Complimentary to Bishop Dowling

Complimentary to Bishop Dowling
Paris, Feb. 19th, 1859.

DEAR SIR AND BRETHER At our last regular meeting on Tuesday, February 12th lastant, a telegram was read stating that the Papal Bull had arrived from Rome translating the Bishop of Peterborough to the discass of Hamilton and appointing Rev. Dean O'Connor of Barrieto the Bishopric of Peterborough, thus confirming the rumor which had been circulated for some weeks previously. After the telegram bad been submitted to the meeting, Bro. James Ryam moved, seconded by Bro. Martin O'Brien, and resolved that this Branch hears with stucere pleasure of the translation of the Right Rev. Bushop Dowling of Peterborough to the aloesee of Hamilton; and that the Recording Secretary et instructed to telegram our congratulations on this occasion to Bishop Dowling, our late parish priest and Spiritusl Advisar (and still a member), of Branch No. If of Paris; and that a copy of the resolution he seen to the Carnollo Record and Spiritusland Advisar (and still a member), of Branch No. If of Paris; and that a copy of the resolution he seen to the Carnollo Record and Monthly. The motion was carried manimously and the message was sent on Wednesday morning.

Yours fraternaity.

JAS. RYAN,
Sec., Branch 17, Paris.

Branch S4, Montreal.

Branch 84, Montreal.

A very interesting concert under the auspices of the C. M. B. A., Branch St. of Montreal, look piece on monday, lith instant, at St. Jean Baptiste Academie Hall J. P. Grace, President, presiding, On the platform were noticed Rev. Father Aucleire, Rev. Father Donnelly, T. J. Finn, Grad Deputy; Jer. Coffey, Pres. Branch 74: I. Houson, Pres. Branch 87: J. McKabe, Pres. Branch 50, and others. Professor A. Con-Branch 59, and others. Professor A. Contant presided at the piano, consequently the instrumental portion of the entertalument was of the highest order. Bro. M. J. E. Droiet arranged the musical part, for which he deserves praise. The hall, which seats one thousand, was filed to its most expacity with a large and re-pactable andience, a hoy frequent applause and hearty laughter, demonstrated their approval of the excellent programme but forth for the occasion as well as the manner in which it was rendered. The following is the programme; Carnival March—Plano.....Mr. A. Contant

The following is the programme;
Carnival March—Piano ... Mr. A. Contant
Opening Remarks. ... Pres., J. P. Grace
Solo ... "When the flowing tide comes in,"
Mr. M. r. Rowan.
Solo ... "Gelebrons le Seigneur,"
Mr. Mainville.
Duet ... Messrs. Rowan and Grant
Comic song ... Mr. C. Cole
Address. ... By Grand Deputy, T. J. Finn
Finale—Piano ... Mr. T. J. Grant
PART SECOND.
Solo ... "The Star of Glengary"

In response to ecorese, which were numerous, those present were kept in constant merriment particularly when Messrs. C. Cote and A. Doherty made their appearance. During the internission addresses on the workings and advantages of the C. M. B. A. were forcibly given by the Grand Deputy, T. J. Finn, Bro. Charles Thibault and Rev. M. Ancisire. On the wholeBranch 81 of Montreal are to be congratulated on the success in every way of the entertainment. Gatherings such as this under the same ausolees show the benefits of organization among our Catholic people of all nationalities.

J. P. Grace, Pres. Branch 84. Montreal's young Branch.

A Pleasant Affair at Belleville.

A very pleasant evening was spent on the lite at the rooms of the Catholic Matual Benefit Association, Believille, when the esteemed President, Mr. P. J. Shannon, who esteemed President, Mr. P. J. Shannon, who is leaving for Brockville, was presented with a token of the friendship of the mem-THE ADDRESS.

J. Shannon, Esq. President, of Si Michael's Branch No. 76, C, M. B. A. Michael's Branch No. 76, C. M. B. A.
DEAR SIR AND EBOTHER,—Whilst fully
granting that merit is ever deserving of
reward, we cannot but regret that recognition of your abilities should necessitate your
removal from smengst us. As a useful,
energetic member of St. Michael's congregation, a sincere, trustworthy friend, you have
endeared yourself to us all individually,
wollstag President of our innant association
you have by your intefatigable efforts,

placed it upon a firm and lasting basis, thereby earning our highest esteem and gratitude as members of it. Whilst hoping that your removal from amongst us may be only temporary we pray that abundant blessings may accompany yourself and family to your new home, and assure you of a hearty cead mille faithe, should fate, which now seems so unkind, ordain your return at any time; for we shall not think that your departure from our city is synonymous with forgetting it but your removal will only form a "lengthening" chain which neither time nor distance can sever. We sak your acceptance of the accompanying badge as a memento of Belleville Branch of the C. M. B. A., and as a stight a coression of the esteem in which you are held by its members.

the esteem in which you are not members.

Signed on behalf of St. Michael's Branch of the C. M. B. A. THOMAS HANLEY, COLDINAN,

F. P. CARNEY, Secretary. F. P. CARNEY, Secretary.

MR. SHANNON'S RYPLY.

It is with feedings of price that I have listened to your flattering address and received your face presents. I cannot help thinking that in your generous way you have greatly exaggerated my worth and work while with you. Nine years ago I came amongst you and from the very first moment of my arrival down to the present time I have met with nothing but the most kindly support and friendship at your hands and also at the hands of all classes irrespec ive or race or creed, consequently I can say truly that I go at the request of the company whom I serve and whose interests are mine. You refer to the interest I have taken in the C. M. B. A. I shall always low the price of the growth of Belleville Branch of our noble association. I leave it in good hands and I know it will go on improving under my successors until it will stand on a par with any Branch under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Council of Canada thank you, gentlemen, for the mage lifecant badge, and as I wear it, will recall many, many happy days spent with you. I thank you on behalf of my family for the Kinak wiscos you have expressed towards them new thome.

I xpressions of Sympathy. The members of Branch 43, Brockville, at heir meeting, on Tuesday evening last, asset appropriate resolutions of condoince, expressing their sympathy for their piritual Adviser, Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, a the occasion of the recent death of his nother at Alexandria.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 80, C. M. B. A., held at Tilbury Centre, February 20th, unimotion of Brother W. C. McGregor, seconded by Brother H. Derjardin, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

lowing resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite and sil-wise Providence to afflict our much-esteemed Brother, Leon anchereau, of Stoney Point, by removing by the ley hand of death, after a lingering illness, his young daughter, we, the members of Branch 80, C. M. B. A., whilst bowing to the divine will of God, extend to Brother Suchereau and family our deep and beartelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement, and be its accept of this resolution be sent to Brother Suchereau and nublished in the Catholic Record and C. M. B. A Monthly.

Your fraternally,

J. O'NEILL, Rec. Sec.

Branch 70, Mildmay.

Branch 70, Mildmay.

Dear Sir and 'Bro., an oyster supper under the auspiecs of Branch No. 70, C. M. B. A., Mildmay, took place at the Commercial Hotel here on Wednesday, 20th ult., at which seventy-one members and other Catholies took part. We sold in all 103 tickets, but on account of the weather being stormy and the night cold all could not be present. Under the able management of the committee, consisting of the following Bross. Gissler, Kramer, Keelan, F. V. Schefter and Gultard, manager of the Commercial, it was a g and success. The following Branches were represented. Branch No. 39, Nustadt, Formosa and Walkerton, Addresses were delivered on the progress and working of the society by Rev. Father McCann of Walketon, Rev. G. Brohman of Deemerton, A. P. McArthur, President Branch 39, Carlsruhe, and others of the different Branches. Songs and toasts were also rendered up to a late hour, when all went home satisfied and to have it annually. Branch 70 extends their sincere thanks to all that took part. Yours fraternally, Geo. Herringer.

New Branch.

New Branch.

Deputy Kinsella of Trenton organized Branch No. 98 at Campbellford, Oct. on 18th inst. The following is the distof officers: Springal Adviser, Rev D J Casey President, Rev D J Casey Second Vice-President, Bryan Mulhern Recording Secretary, Joseph Clairmont Assirtant Secretary, Joseph Clairmont Pinancial Secretary, Jone H Shannon Treasurer, Matthew Galvin Marsbal, Mortimer Callahan Guard, John Conlon. Trustees, J C Clairmont, B Mulhern, Patrick Casey, Michael Barnett, John Conlon. Mesting nights, first and third Tuesday of each month.

Election of Officers. Branch 74, Montreal.

Branch 74, Montreau

Rev Director, Rev Thos McCarthy, P P
President, Jenemiah Coffey
First Vice-President, William Daly
Second Vice-President, William Deegan
Tr-saurer, Denis Tansey, jr
Recording Secretary, James Taylor
Financial secretary, Maurice Murphy Financial Sections, and the Guerd, John Kenny, Guard, John Kennyan Marshal, James Moonan Trustees, James Foley, P D Gleeson, Wm. Cullen, Jas Noonan, John Kenny.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's son, Austin, and his banker have been defrauded by an American swindler by means of forged cheques and a letter of introduction pro-fessing to be from Mr. Erastus Wiman. It is asserted that it was by falling int company with Americans of this class that Mr. Chamberlain learned that the the tribute of Americans are against Irish Home Rule. The swindle was perpetrated while Mr. J. Chamberlain was on his

Cardinal Moran has every confidence that the demands of Ireland for Home Rule cannot be refused much longer. Coercive legislation must give way be fore the just demands of a nation. He

fore the just demands of a nation. He said recently, in his Cathedral, in reply to an address on his return from Ireland:

"In most parts of the country, the strong arm of the law is yet appealed to to enforce those relations between landlords and tenants which are the bitter finite of the introduction." lords and tevants which are the bitter fruits of the iniquitous legislation of former times, and which the ablest statesmen of the Empire proclaim to be unjust. As a result every day are witnessed scenes of cruelty, oppression, and tyranny for which we will seek in vain a parallel among civilized nations in modern times, and to redress these and other criparances all classes througher. other grievances all classes throughout Ireland are unanimous in the demand for the legislative independence of the counthe regislative temperature of the try, and I sm convinced that no matter what political party may hold for the time the helm of the State, this most just lemand cannot much longer be rejected. It would be as easy for British statesmen to turn aside the stars from their course as to alter the resolve of the Irish people to redress the iniquitous legislation of the jast and to vindicate their right to make their own laws, the inalianable birthright of a free people."

PARNELL FUND.

astray, unless we conclude that God was so careless a person as to require in the seventeenth century a revision of His \$2.00 Word at the hands of "bounie Kieg James of Scotland?" The Catholic Church has

by the bigots and extremists, lay and clerical, in relation to the Mercier legislation? They would be justly and deservedly con demued for their libberslity and intolerance, not only by Protestants, but by Catholics themselves.

Why is all this outery against the Jesu-

its? It is the outcome of the grossest ignorance and misrepresentation. There bas never been an organization so completely misunderstood as this of the Society of Jesus. It is not necessary for pulpit ranters or newspaper scribblers to be acquainted with what they rave or write about, and woeful indeed is the ignorance of those infalliftle preachers and editors who treat of the Jesuits. They represent the society as being very numerous in every part of the globe; as having emissaries everywhere; as enormously rich and possessed of boundless power; as rulers of kings, princes, people, and even the Pope of Rome. There was the "White Pope," who was held to be a mere nonentity, and the "Black Pope," the general of the Jesuits, who is credited with being the real dominant power. They are described as intriguing and very accordance of missions; but, wherever they has never been an organization so com They are described as intriguir g and very curning—the word Jesuitleal being syn-onymous in dictionaries with all that is crafty, underhand and secret. They are supposed to have but one end in view, the aggrandizement of their order; that for aggrandizement of their order; that for this they will give up all they value, even life itself, a feet, which, if true, should be a matter of praise from their enemies, who are incapable of either courtesy or henesty. All this is a delucion, an error. It is a remarkable fact that whenever the Catholic Church has been attacked by any enemy in past time, Providence always raised up men of extraordinary ability and sanctity for her defence and the suppression of the heresy. This had been pre eminently the case with that rebellion raised againt her three centuries ego by that arch heretic, Martin Luther. To combat this rebellion—wrongly styled the "Reformation,"—Ignatius Loyola

rose. He did not deny that, at that time, the Church, in matters of discipline, did stand in need of reformation, in some countries. The Church is constituted with two natures; she is partly divine, partly human. Christ being her head and founder, and the Paraclete being constantly with her, the Church can never err in doctrine and teaching. Nothing she sanctions can be wrong, because her Divine Founder is always with her and the Holy Ghost ever in her midst; but the body of the Church is composed of men and women, finite creatures and belonging to a fallen race, inhesting the midstage areas. inheriting the vitiated natures of our progenitors, Adom and Eve, for the ridiculous doctrine of Darwin's monkey system is not to be held for a moment, and since there is thus a certain amount of virus in the human system, there must be things requiring refor-mation. That is caused by men not living up to the purity of the Church's doctrine: abuses creep in in spite of her, and she must continue to find defects in her chil-dren, though, so far as she herself is con-

ARE IVARIONE SECOND

THE JESUITS.

AREA LITTURE OF A CATHOLIC CRYLAKAS OF OTTAWA.

The Lesser of the Cabble Bears of the Control of from which sprang the society which is said to have ruled the world. His plan embraced originally only sixty members, and after many difficulties it was recog nized at Rome by the name of the "Society of Jesus." They were to be a com-pany consecrated to God by three simple vows of poverty, classity, and obedience, and their objects were summed up in this —they were to seek after the perfection

of their own spuls and the defending and teaching the doctrines of the Catholic religion throughout the whole world. directing of missions; but, wherever they are, whether as missionaries among the heathens or acting as tutors to the sous of kings all keep these principles in view. A Jesuit must have neither likings nor distikings. The words "I will" and "I won't" are not allowed. At a moment's notice, without a thought of objection they must be willing to g wherever they are sent. The spirit of Luther was not this. He was the spirit of independence and that of Lucifer, the recisting of

authority. The fact is clear that those who thus have the mastery of themselves and their passions must become masters of others.

These are the men against whom the intellectual Liliputians of the pulpit and the press, in Toronto and elsewhere, spew forth their bile and venom! They have many a time and oft triumphed over more gifted and doughtier opponents. They are the same men that wrung pacegyrics from Grotins, Robertson, Voltaire, Sis merndi, Bancroft and Macsulay, who merioi, Bancroft and Macsulay, who testify in their writings to the indomitable perseverance, courage and endurance of the Scotety in China, Japen, India, North and South America, Canada and all parts of the world, and to its civilizing and humanizing influence upon the different races of men with which it had, from time to time, the time, the stage in the contract time to time, put itself into contract

Of a certainty the dying prayer of Ignatius of Loyola, that his followers should be persecuted throughout the world, is being every day realized. J. G. M.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch League of the Cross, Hamilton held rebruary 12th, 1889, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite goodness to remove from this Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite goodness to remove from this earth the mother of one of our most respected members, Rrother Patrick Padden, be it therefore resolved, That this society desire to extend to him the assurance of sincere sympathy in this the hour of deepest affiction, trusting that he will be able to bear his loss with a true Christian resignation; and, furthermore, be it resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro Padden, and published in the local daily papers and the CATHOLIC RECORD and recorded in the books of the society.

PATRICK DONOVAN.

Secretary. cerned, she can require no reform. How can we reform that which cannot go astray, unless we conclude that God was

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Post Office Inspector's Office, London, February 22, 1889. 541-3w

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VOLUME

LENTEN PASTO

We have great plea the following pastors His Lordship the Bis clergy and faithful o year 1885. We are thank us for the r interesting and instru John,-By the Grac

appointment of to To the Clergy, Religio Laity of our Dioc diction in the Lor DEARLY BELOVE Holy Mother, the Chilike her Divine Sp souls, ever solicitous fare and salvation of aside the holy season approaches, as a ti specially consecrated

nortification and p time, she calls up sincere repentance, our grievous sins, with its vices and co enter by the narre straight way of Ch leads to an everlast We have been c us a place of proba is a valley ever meyer darkened with weepers;" it is but world, and time is our real existence. says St. Paul, "a las for one that is t chap. 13, v. 14.) " and pligrims on the

such desire a bette country - (Hebrew Our great and para the Kingdom of says our Divine Lo prefit a man to gai lose his soul; or man make for bis 19, v. 26) This w and treasures, sha into nothingness; must live on throu either in the Hea created, or in the for the devil and h Now to this Kt

and redeemed, th through this wor innocence and t Alas! how few th tismal robes unsta the path of inno the best means of trangressions, have nocence; for us no return to "our ing feet and tearf this road which a the happiness of I

to mean not only

also external w

necessary for salv

Divine justice the

Divine precept.

"All iniquity, who says St. Augusti punished, either an avenging Go truly will chast either you punish Would you that then punish you sity of doing pen Himself in the m various parts of and do penance i iniquity shall no chiel, c. 18, v. saith the Lord, all your hearts, in mourning."
St. John the Bay desert, and appe Jordan to fulfil to our Lord, be enance for the the burning claimed the ab come? bring for of penance."commenced His and saying :- ".
dom of Heaven v. 17.) He op who have sin plank that can shipwreck :penance, you c. 13, v. 5)

discourse to daloud: "Go aloud: "G men that do penance."

author, and m eary condition sin have forfeit And, surely, do on the one han