

TENDERS addressed to the under, said endorsed "Tender for testing Apparatus, Goderich, a received until Monday, March or the construction of a Hoting Apparatus at the Goderich, flica, dec., Building, specifications can be seen and fer and all necessary informada at this Department and at the orise office, Goderich, Ont., after hinstant, modering are notified that tenders oneidered unless made on the supplied, and sigued with their tures.

The man are the second particles of the crude, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Pabequal to five per cent. of the tender, which will be forfeited decline to enter into a contract upon to do so, or if he fall to not accepted the cheque will be treated the second of the challenged the cheque will be treated the contracted for. If the not accepted the cheque will be treated the theory of the second the challenge which will be bound to ac-

rtwent will not be bound to ac-yest or any tender. By order, A. GOBEIL. of Public Works, | st February, 1890.



TENDERS addressed to the unned, and endorsed 'Tender for
Heating Apparatus, Strathroy,
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der mut be accompanied by an at k cheque, made payable to the e Honorable the Minister of Pab-

artment will not be bound to ac-west or any tender. By order, A. GOBEIL,



Vitus Dance, Nervousness. chondria, Melancholia, Inity, Sleeplessness, Dizzi-

ess, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

edicine has direct action upon centers, allaying all irritabil-increasing the flow and power luid. It is perfectly harmless s no unpleasant effects. IRED AFTER SIX YEARS.

WAED AFTER SIX YEARS.

MANKATO, MINN., Sept. 30th. '87.

At may concern:—I hereby certify etried many great physicians ("by "in the large cities in the weet, and rs I sought for one skillful enough to aughter of a nervous disease, but coess I was then induced to try the DENIG, of Fort Wayne, Igd., who was a being very successful in treating this character, and I am pleased to this skillful treatment my daughter hort time completely cured, and he of accept any compensation for his I cheerfally recommend him to any eding his services. My daughter and I ever hold the reverend gentleman I rememberance.

JOHN SCHWETIZER.

l ever hold the reverend gentleman jermemberance.
JOHN SCHWEITZER.
ed and sworn to before me this 30th otember, A. D. 1887. W. B. DAVIS. of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn. appliet for saferers of nervous dibe sent free to any address, and lents can also obtain this medicine argo from us.
dy has been prepared by the Reverend and, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past and is now prepared under his directions.

DENIG MEDICINE CO., lists, cor. Citates St., CHICAGO, ILL, SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.



CH. WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. ore, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street. w York, 148 Fifth Avenue. ashington, 817 Market Space.

L CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

URNETT AGENT

Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 13.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890.

NO. 594

Catholic Record

London, Sat., March 8th, 1880

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The issue, indeed, comes to this, whether the North-West is to be supreme over its own local affairs or whether those local affairs are to be controlled by eccles fastical intrigue in the interest of an ecclesiastical propaganda."

The Mail has the above remark in connection with dualism or two languages being allowed in the North-West. What neither Mr. John Charlton nor Mr. Dalton McCarthy could see is quite plain to the argus-eyed editor of the Mail. The whole North West, according to that paper, is sgitated as to whether the territories are to be governed by the people or by an ecclesiastical intrigue in the interest of an ecclesiastical propaganda. In every polit Mail discerns an ecclesiastical intrigue. In fact, wherever French is spoken Popish plots are the order of the day. It is a matter of much doubt whether the people who lived in the days of Titus Oates were more disturbed or more dezed and panicstricken about rumors of Popish plots than are the readers of the Mail about ecclesiastical intrigues, Jesuitical plottings and Ultramontane interference in our Canadian Legislature. The only real code. siastical propaganda is carried on by the soupers, of whom Bishop Grandin complains in his letter to Cardinal Taschereau. English schools are opened right in the midst of French and half-breed populations. Inducements in the shape of boots, hats and ekstes are held out to draw into those ders of heresy and fanaticism the children of the poorest families. The latter, if not rescued by the parents in time to escape the poison of false teaching, grow up to be fanatical gospellers and disturbers of the peace, for no class of men is so audaclous or so unscrupulous as the fanatics who issue from the proselytising schools of souperism. Being apostates, and their conversion, according to St. Paul, impossible, they are bold, unrepenting and malicious as the first

"A father had daughters attending the convent school—for one is located at Niagara—and objected to their going, and told them to desist. On the day after the pupils ceased to go to the convent, two nuns were observed passing along the pristion. road near the house, but did not attempt to call. The next day similar tactics were to call. The next cay similar tactics were repeated and they happened to meet one of the daughters. They asked why she had stopped attending the school, and when told that her father had told her not to go, they tried to induce her to slip over the rail track and down to the convent without the knowledge of her father. And this was only a specimen of the manner in which insidious efforts were

apostate, Lucifer, after his fall from

retailed by rev. preachers of the Third Party who are just now perambulating the country from village to village and from school-house to school house. The poor dupes who listen have no means of ascertaining whether the preachers are telling the truth or lying abominably. The above story was told by Rav. Mr. Cook, of Niagara, at a meeting held in a country school house near Goderich some few weeks ago. We have since ascertained that there is not an atom of truth in the whole narrative. The nuns who were seen passing along the road near the the house, and observed with so much auspicion by the watchers, were merely attending to their daily duties. Taey pass over the same road every day in the year, as it is the only way from their residence at the convent to the Catholic Separate school-house, where they must be ready for duty every morning at nine o'clock. The idea of the nuns telling the little Protestant girls to disobey their parents and make believe they were attending the Public school "by slipping over the rail-track and down to the convent without the knowledge of their father" is rather too absurd for anythirg. But this is a political campaign, and the preachers who are hired by the Third Party to perambulate the country and peddle tracts and lies, believe that all is fair in war and that the end justifies

London, March 1.—
an unknown woman denounces a countess
who advertises that she is willing to pre-London, March 1 .- In a weekly paper generally during the coming London season in consideration of \$5,000 paid in advance. It is rumored that the Countess is Lady Steadbroke, one of the writers on the staff of the World, of which Elmond Yates is the proprietor, but this is denied.

The American, or any one else, who would give so large a sum, or even a small

presses belief in fore ordination, which students of the Baptist College of Toronto, in an address which was presented to Dr. Justin D. Fulton on the 20th ult., declared that "we believe that as certainly as Abraham and Moses and Isaiah and John the Baptist were specially raised up by God to perform a certain absolutely necessary work, so also was Luther and Kucx and Whitfield and Spurgeon and our gifted and loved guest of this evening, the Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, fore otdained from all eternity to do the very important work they have done, and are doing in the great kingdom of God." It would appear from this that in ical move of the Quebec Government the the opinion of the Baptist students all the many falsehoods which have been uttered by Dr. Falton, and of which he has been over and over again convicted. are the work of the Almighty. This would be simply a subject for amusement were not blasphemy involved in such a statement. By the way, we think the students of the college would reflect more credit upon their institution if they would write their addresses in future more in accordance with the rules of English grammar. It is not customary for echolars to use a singular verb with several nominatives connected by "and."

THE Legislature of Quebec his done a most graceful act in voting \$10 000 towards the rebuilding of Toronto University, recently destroyed by fire. In 1870 the Ostario Legislature voted \$5,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the great fires in Siguency District. The resolution of the Quebec Legislature states the purpose of the present appropriation to be to repay this amount to Outario, together with the interest for twenty years. The generosity of Ontario in the first place, and the appreciation of that generosity shown by the Quebec Legislature on the present occasion will, we hope, do more towards creating a good feeling between the Provinces than Mr. McCarthy's efforts will effect in excising hatred and dissension. We may also infer that the finances of Quebec are not in so poor a condition as the Mail pretends, whereas the Province feels itself able to make such an appro

THE Liberal Association of Port Eigin, at a meeting held on the 25th ult, passed strong resolutions of confidence in Mr. Mowat's administration, specifying particularly that "they specially approve of the honest and evenhanded measure of justice and toleration meted out to all creeds, denominations made by Roman Catholics to proselytize and classes in Ontario, and would un-and undermine the truthfulness and integrity of their convent pupils." and classes in Ontario, and would unconduct of those politicians who would These are the cock and hall stories provoke a war of races and religions in our fair Province." The Association congratulates Mr. Mowat on the measures taken to secure the teaching of English in the French schools of the Province.

A CABLE despatch from Rome states that throughout Italy there is great discontent and distress arising from the heavy taxation levied on the people in order to maintain a huge and useless army merely to please Prince Bismarck. It is stated that in many households where the name of the Pope had been almost forgotten, the people are longing for the restoration of his rule, as they say they were by far more prosperous under the Government of the Pope than they have been since the present dynasty assumed the government,

THE German Government are much alarmed at the great progress of Socialistic centiments through the Empire as evidenced by the recent elections. The cities especially have returned Socialistic candidates by large majorities, and as a consequence it is said to be the intention of the Government to conciliate the Centre or Catholic party in the Reichstag. It is thought that there will be as many as thirtyfive or even forty Socialists in the newly. elected Chamber, and that these will hold the balance of power. They held only eleven seats in the last Reichstag.

THE tactics of the anti-Catholics are about the same everywhere. In Oatario the Mail accuses the Jesuits of being at the bottom of every movement of Catholics to defend themselves egainst its own aggressiveness, and it dubs such movements "Jesuit aggression." At the recent election in Fontensy-le-Comte in Brittany, France, the most thoroughly Labourand was returned by a good mejor-

WHILE the Presbyterians are agitating not pleased with his election. to revise the Westminster Confession, They therefore propose to unseat particularly in that chapter which ex. him. The pretence on which he is to be as they find them in the new country, unseated is that several priests were favthe large majority of Presbyterians are orable to him, and that a comic print was now said to believe in no longer, it is an circulated in the constituency representing interesting commentary on the diversities | two convicts, one of whom says : "What? of Protestant belief to notice that the you have not become a Cabinet Minister yet?" and the other replies : "No : I am not scoundrel enough for that yet." On this pretence it is maintained that there has been clerical intimidation in favor of Mone. Labourand. This is very like Mr. Meredith's unsupported accusation that clerical intimidation has produced a "solid Cath.lic vote" sgainst his party in Outario.

THE Mail has been very severe of late on Hon, Premier Mercler for having dared to accept the Pope's blessing. That very plously ultra. Protestant, anti-prayer journal might now for a few weeks turn its attention towards the depravity of other British territory, where prominent politicians respect honors conferred by the Holy Father. Mr. Brophy, M. P. for Victoria, Australia, and Mr. Algar L. Thorold, the only son of the Anglican Bishop of Rochester, were recently received at private audience by the Holy Father, and by special request His Holiness sent his man, the Anglican Blahop of Rochester.

WE ARE once egain told that there are rumors prevalent in London, England, that the police have discovered another dynamite plot. Scotland Yard authorlties, however, deny that any fear of vague danger threatens the public tranquility. D. tectives, it is stated, are deggirg the cominge and goings of all Irish Americans. If any more dynamite explosions take place in the metropolis of England, general opinion will, we think, point to either Arthur Balfour, the London Times, or a lunatic, as the author or instigator of them. It may be said that this view consideration of the character of the Chief Secretary and of that of the London Times will inevitably tend to the conclusion that they would stop at nothing, no matter how criminal or tyranucal if thereby the accursed landlord system of Ireland and the ascendancy of the rotten aristocratic faction may be perpetuated. In English history we find many characters the recital of whose doings makes Englishmen blush with shame, but we doubt if any of them were worse than the cowardly, heartless and tyrannical Bal-

MR. WM R. MEREDITH, M. P. P, leader of the Opposition, has more than once made boast of his desire to be not only fair but friendly towards Catholics. We must confess, however, that during late years we could never discover a trace of either fairness or friendliness in his actions as a Parliamentarian or as a politician. His latest move has been to introduce into the Ontario House a bill by which, were it to become law, all Catholics would be required to make official declaration of their purpose to support Separate schools. Failing in this declaration they will of course be adjudged Public school supporters. Tais action on the part of Mr. Meredith we deem not only unfriendly, but eminently unjust, and savors not a little of the persecuting spirit that is abroad amongst the noisy fanatics. It will have only one effect, we feel assured, and that will be to make Catholics more desirous than ever to extend as well as to perfect the Separate school system.

How pleasant it is to witness kindly in the minds of one set of our people in regard to another and a far away portion of our fellow-Canadians. When "our friend the enemy" of the Mail office directs his thoughts towards the people of Quebec Province, the milk of human kindness fairly bubbles over in his composition. The spiritual and temporal weifare and advancement of the kabitants trouble the good man unceasingly. He loves them-he dotes on them-he dreams about them. If they go away from their province and take up their abode in the Eastern States he feels lonely; but is cheered with the hope that they will become freemen, when the cure no longer keeps watch and guard over them. He fondly looks to the time when they will lay aside Quebec medisvalism and partake of all the good things spread before them by Uncle Sam-when they will forget to say their prayers morning and evening and attend Mass on Sundays and holydays-when Catholic province of the country, Mons. | they will forget or neglect to practice the lessons they learned at the knee of their

is to direct them in the path that leads to heaven ; and take up with things and be transformed into what ? Freemen Yes, mayhap they will take to the barroom, the billiard playing, the card playing-they will neglect the Church, forget all about the priest-postpone thought of God and eternity-postpone marriege and thoughts of a home, until they are far advanced in years, and then, if they dislike the married state, they may get unmarried if they so desire. They are freemen, as it were, in a free country; and it is so nice, you know, when one can do pretty much as he pleases. O, what a dear friend, adviser and counsellor of the French people this Mail man is, to be sure !

As to the exodus. We suppose a considerable number of the French people from year to year, leave their native province and seek to better their position in the manufacturing towns of New England. But is it true that the reason for this outflow of the population is to be found in the financial burdens placed upon the shoulders of the people by the clergy? So we are told by the Mail, and the editor seems to delight Frenchman leaves Quebec "he is free to read what he pleases, to think what he any newspaper : likes, to say what he thinks." This may be very good infidel doctrine, and savors strongly of Ingersollism; but we fancy very few of the readers, even of the Mail, will thank the editor for placing its seal of approval on a line of conduct that has so little to recommend it to the thoughtful Christian father and mother.

IF IT is a fact that many of the Quebec people leave that Province because of the oppressiveness of the ecclesiastical system, would we not be justified in the assertion that the very considerable would be an unreasorable one so far as number of people who are constantly the two former are concerned, but a full going from Ontario to the Western States have taken their departure for the reason that they seek relief from the exactions of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Church of England clergys. Only a few days ago the following despatch appearedfin the daily papers :

Cainton, Ont , Feb 27.-A meeting of fermers and others, who are thinking of moving westward, was held to day in the town ball here. About one hundred were present. Ten or eleven of the travelling sgents of American western rands attended and used their influence to induce settlers to go to Minuesota, Dakota and other United States points. Announcements of this sort meet our

eye very frequently. We would like to have an expression of opinion from the Mail editor as to the cause of the exodus from Oatario. This Province is very much in advance of Quebec as a farming country; the farms are nearly all large and the families, as a rule, not numerous. In Quebec, on the contrary, the farms are neary every instance large ones. Our contemporary is constantly making reference to the hardships endured by the Quebecker at the hands of the clergy in the matter of money, but it would be interesting were he to give us the actual amount paid by a French farmer who cultivates one hundred scres, and the sum paid by a Methodist or Presbyterian churchman who farms a like quantity of land in Oatario. Give us the figures by all means, and we will doubtless see that, after all, the minister

in every regard. He brought with him from the land of his fathers those dispositions of character which all classes that the priest.

"Brother" A'd. Bell waxed quite elequent at the annual supper of "Loyal Orange Lodge No. 800" on the evening of Thursday, the 27th ult. He declared that Quebec Protestants are suffering unspeakable persecution at the hands of the Catholic majority in that Province, and are leaving for Ontario, the Northwest Territories and the United States in consequence. One thing the precious Alderman left unexplained is the nature of the dreadful sufferings they are ended the dreadful sufferings they are ended the dreadful sufferings they are not the members of the character based on calumny and forgery made against members of the character based on calumny and forgery made against the member of the law of Cork, Charles Parnell. The announcement was received with cheers from the Libeval and Irish benches. The motion still sheds a halo of glory above and about the Highlands of dear old Scott the Catholic majority in that Province, and are leaving for Ontario, the Northwest Territories and the United States in consequence. One thing the precious Alderman left unexplained is the nature of the dreadful sufferings they are ended uning, so unutterable that they are not the members of that body, and especially against the member of the city of Orok, Charles Parnell. The announcement which they would do well to take as a model—honesty, foresight, prudence, thrift—and last, but most important of all—that sublime gift of faith which is anxious to have the matter of the city of Orok, Charles Parnell. The announce thrift—and last, but most important of all—that sublime gift of faith which is anxious to have the matter over, and an obstinate and exciting deate is expected, which will be shut off by spill each obstinate and exciting deate is expected. The last will be received with cheers from the Libeval and Irish benches. The motion of the clause of the last was received with cheers from the Libeval and sentiments and kindly ideas prevailing of Thursday, the 27th ult. He declared constantly than the representative Protestants of Quebec, like Messrs. Holton, Colby and Joly, declare that in that Province Catholics and Protestants live harmoniously, and that the former are liberal and good neighbors; and it is notorious that, as far as the Government of the country is concerned, Protestants have far more than their proportion of offices, as well as the lion's share of moneys apportioned for educational pur-

EVEN in the apportionment of the Jesuits estates fund the Protestants received a proportion, according to popu ity. M. Labourand, the choice of such French mother—when they will forget lation though not entitled to one cent.

ot giving "the people's money" to the tune of \$900 for Separate schools. He knows very well that no moneys have been received by the Separate schools from the Council, except the taxes which tory, though many communities of Catho porters for Separate school purposes ; and even it has been shown that on one pretext or another some of these moneys have been wrongfully devoted to the Oratory by the Very Rev. Sebastian Bowden, Superior. Mr. Tatleck is a graduate Protestants of the city. So far, there. Public schools for the education of the Protestants of the city. So far, there. fore, from Catholics receiving public moneys, Protestants are using all pos sible devices to deprive Catholic schools of their just rights and to get the money of Catholics for the education of their own children. But of course it is use. less to expect Orange orators to keep to the truth at their lodge gatherings. That would be to expect figs to grow or

THE preacher of a religious sect in Alabama appointed last Friday as the date when the world would come to an end, and his followers, who were fully expecting the event, are quite disappointed that the occurrence did not come off as announced.

THE following precious item we clip from the Canadian Nation, the Toronto organ of the Equal Righters. It has reference to cur statement that the blessing to the father of the latter gentle- in the prospect that when the Catholic Church and the Catholic body are not responsible for the utterances of

If the church were responsible for the utterances of the Record, it would have a good deal to answer for.

We have only to say that if the (Protestant) church or churches were responsible for the utterances of the Nation, they would have very little to answer for-in the way of common sense.

The Canada Presbyterian, referring to The Canada Presbyterian, referring to the dual language debate in the Dominion Parliament, says: "The historical research displayed showed very clearly that Can alian statemen of the front rank are scholars. No intelligent man could read the specches of Messrs. Mulock and Mills without adding considerably to his stock of knowledge. Mr. Mills when he tries can lift a question clean up out of the specches of Messrs. Mulock and Mills without adding considerably to his stock of knowledge. Mr. Mills when he tries can lift a question clean up out of the party rut and place it on a high platform where intelligent people can look around it on all sides and study it for themselves. You may not agree with all or with anything he says about it, but you are grateful for the marvelous amount of light he can throw on any question. Mr. Mills is one of the few statesmen of this country who on any question. Mr. Mills is one of the few statesmen of this country who always suggest and excite thought. Whether we like their deliveries or not, every sensible man will gratefully admit that Canada has a goodly number of statesmen of whose learning and eloquence any country in the world might be proud."

All of which is very true, indeed; and the reading of the debates in Parliament during this and last session, on the Jesuit and language questions, forces the general reader to the conclusion that the pulpiteers of many of the churches of and recommended his people at the close Ontario are a very mischievous lot of the lecture to procure copies of the busy bodies who have little or no qualities. busy bodies who have little or no qualities | New Testament, which were to be used a small cost at the church door. Five befitting their occupation.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN S. FRASER.

We regret exceedingly to announce the death of this estimable and venerable gentleman, father of the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Minister of Public Works, and 61

The Father Mathew Temperance Association will celebrate the approaching anniversary of St. Patrick in the usual manner. The Haydn Quintette Club, of Brockville, which enjoys the reputation of giving excellent entertainments, has been engaged, besides which these statements another factor in the sum which must be taken into account. The Times, another factor in the sum which the first offered 40 shiftings, ultimately gave £5.000. That is to say that whereas the asked, the Times paid 2.500 times what it offered. of Brockville, which enjoys the reputation of giving excellent entertainments, has been engaged, besides which there will probably be an address by some prominent member of the Government. A number member of the Government. A number of our local musicians will also take part in the programme, and the concert pro-mises to be one of the best yet held by the

E. B. A.

St. Patrick's Branch, No. 7, Toronto-Ufficers for 1890.

President, M. J. Hayes
Vice-President, M. Madden
Recording menevary, J. McGarry
Financial Secretary, M. C. Lee
Troastrer, D. A. Carey
Stewards, M. Tierney and A. Mulhern
Larend, J. Kasting

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Dushy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has refused to allow any more Catholic places of worship to be built in its territhey collected from Catholic school sup. lice are long distances from the existing

The Rev. William Tatlock, late curate of Christ Church, Claphem, has just been re-ceived into the Church at the Brompton

Miss Amy C. Fowler, who is going to Molokal to administer to the lepers, left for San Francisco on Tuesday. She will have charge of the hospital, and, as she has some experience in caring for lepers, her presence in Molokai will be welcomed by Father Conrady and the Sisters who have gone before Miss Fowler.

The Bishop of Verdue, who is endeavor-ing to obtain subscriptions for a monu-ment to Jeanne d'Archatarrived in Paris, and means to ask President Carnot to accept the honorary Presidency of his committee of subscribers. The monument is to cost 1 000 000 francs.

A most interesting "find" has been made in St. Pete.'s Catnedral, Rome. Some workmen were employed repairing the flooring under Michael Angelo's great picture of "Morse parting the Waters of the Red Sea," and in the course of their labors discovered an extreme ancient and parfect mosals assument parts for the perfect mosaic pavement many feet below

A Catholic Indian missionary, the Ray. Father Jerome of the Benedictine O.der, has compiled a prayer book for the Sioux. It will be published by Bishop Marty, and will be printed in the Sioux language. Besides the ordinary Catholic prayers the head will contain a Catablian of Chris. Besides the ordinary Catholic prayers the book will contain a Catechism of Christian doctrine and Catholic hymns, with appropriate music. Five thousand copies of the prayer book will be published.

We publish in this issue a remarkable sermon by Rav. Hebar Nawton, of New York. Tae New York World's reporter says that the sermon has been the subject of much comment smong his congrega-tion. It is said that in answer to a ques-tion of a gentleman put to Dr. Newton after the sermon as to whether he intended joining the Catholic Church his answer was "not yet."

It is pleasing to note that the educational authorities welcome the attendance of Catholic teachers to their institutes. Many of the teachers of Catholic parochial schools are eager for improvement in their methods and willingly use whatever proper advantages they can obtain for new and suggestive ideas. With such a spirit abroad we do not think any class of citizens need worry about the kind of work dene in parochial schools.

Archbishop Ireland preached not very long since on "The Church and the Bible" handred copies were purchased on account of this timely word, and it is suggested that a similar recommendation for Catho-lic newspapers and books from the altar would be equally effective in leading our people to buy and read Catholic literature.

Fraser, Minister of Public Works, and 67 Mr. O K. Fraser, Barrister of Brockville. He was in every sense one of the pioneers, and one of the most worthy of them. He came to Canada, from Scotland, in 1804, and at once set about the task of making for himself a name and fame in the new country. It is needless to say that he was eminently successful in every regard. He brought with him from the land of his fathers those discharacter based on calumny and forgery positions of character which all classes

VALUABLE GIFTS.

The Sisters in charge of St. Joseph's Hospital in this city were very agreeably surplised, recently, by being made the recipients of a fine-tained from their pairon saint—st. Joseph. The statue is the gift of Rev. W: Flannery, pastor of St. Thomas, and was purchased in Montreal 1, will be a memorial to the Rev. Father, and will often cause a prayer to be breathea for the kind friend who so thoughtfully piaced it where it should have been long since but Jor the limited means of the institution. Rev. Father Kealy, pastor of Mount Carmel parish, also piaced the Sisters under a debt of gratitude, by sonding to their hospital a most useful piece of furniture in the shape of a recining and hammers chair. To be the takes worthy beneficetors the Sisters return sincere thanks and trust their recipiers.

Moira Mayrene.

Writ'en for the Prot. Bring your scarlet mantle, throw it round your shoulders.

Draw the hood about you close, your bonny fact to hide;

But while you shade it carefully from curtous, free beholders.

A little clink leave open, dear, for me to peep inside.

Moira Mayrone!

Come! The moon's delaying, darling, keeping back her rising,
Through the fragrant, blossomed May a
glace discrete the throws;
For lovers' steps she loves to watch and
guard from rude surprising,
And mine, the light of Moira's eyes will
safely guide she knows,
Moira Mayrone!

Never head how late it is, no watch could Lovers' time, or tell the moment lovers ought to part;
Ah, wend you count it truly, Moira? lay your head, my treasure,
Where love to throbe of rapture sets the pulses of my heart,
Moira Mavrone!

One consenting whisper breathe to all its vows so tender,
Enho back my beart's fond words as shore
to sea replies:
Ah, Moira. Intel look up and let the moon
in 'ull-orbed aplendor. mil-orbed spiendor, t, with bright, approving smiles my swer in your eyes, Moira Mavrone!

MATILDA DESPARD.

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY.

BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM. CHAPTER XXVII.

THE JAY.

Mary stood up and asked Met to come on the drawing room, where they found Grace already sitting at the plano.

"Oh, my goodness!" she exclaimed, looking round, "what sort of gentlemen

are those?"

But before she could proceed further with her censure, Mr. Lowe was at his post and placed the music before her.

"Well, now, let me think of all Mr Kearney's tunes," said she, turning over the leaves. "Listen to this one, Mat."

"No, miss," replied Mat, shaking his head. "that's 'Moll Row in the Morning."

"Well, this," and she played a few bars of another.

of another.

Mat shook his head again. "Ob. I think I know it now," she ex-claimed, as she turned rapidly over the leaves. "Why, here it is, with the very same name he has mentioned. Mr. Kearney has some words to it about-

"I'll go to the fair, and I'll sall my old cow. For twenty five shillings, one pound, and One crown;
I'll drink what I carn, and pay what I owe,
And what's that to any man, whether or

"That's id miss!" Mat exclaimed, in quite an excited way. eald Grace, turning to Mary. "Sit down

Mat's spirit was attentive as she played ; and after a little while he began to move his head from side to side and turned his

eyes to the ceiling.

Mary watched him with a emile ; for it seemed quite evident he was mentally going through his song with all possible care Her suspicion in this respect was confirmed beyond doubt when Mat thrust his hard into his pocket and pulled out a sheet of paper which he hastily unfolded, and, af er glancing at it for a moment, turned his eyes again to the ceiling and commenced what he himself would call "humouring" the tune.
"Good luck to you, miss," he exclaimed,

when she had stopped playing. "I think I have id purty well now."
"I think, Mat," said Mary, "you ought

"I think, Mat," said Mary, you ought to sing the song for us."
"Begor, I couldn't, miss," he replied, after some hesitation. "I'll thry an' sing id to night for 'em. 'Tis a new song I got from the young schoolmaster over at Lougneen; an' I said I'd get id be heart an' sing id at the fust weddin' I'd be at; an' Ned's happens to be the fast. Though faith, Miss Mary, I was thinking' I might

be singin' id at your own this turn "

Though the look which accompanied this observation was precisely the same as that which annoyed Mr. Lowe in the parlour, he now laughed and saw nothing at

he never favors me with any of his admiring glances."
"You like to be admired, Miss Grace,"

sald Mr. Lowe. "Wao does not, I'd like to know?

Lowe what you said about him the other day."
"And will you tell him that somebody

else said I was right?"
Mary got a little frightened; and, lest she should have got the worst of it in such an eccounter, she hurried back to the parlour and took up her work.

Hugh was sitting at the little table near the wiadow. He had gone out with the intention of walking over the farm, but turned back on finding the rain was beavier than he expected.

Mr. Lowe and Grace immediately followed Mary, and there was much lively chat on the subject of the manners and customs of the peasantry, suggested by Mat Donovan's visit. Grace had quite a fund of anecdotes, picked up at those "diterary dinners" she alluded to when trying to find the "solution of the mystery" connected with the tracks in the

Hugh was ellent : but to the watchful eye of his sister it was plain he was en-joying Grace's lively sallies and merry laughter. He leant over the back of his chair, and during a lull in the conversation seemed to have fallen asleep. Mary called Grace's attention to him, in order that she might do something to rouse him. His long black hair hung over the table, and Grace happening to have the scissors in her hand, clipped off a lock.

Hugh started up, and seeing what she had done, snatched the scissors from her; and twi-ting a tress of her hair round and round his finger, cut it off, to her conster-

"Oh, you wretch !" she exclaimed, pulling down her hair to see what damage he on the wrist. The doctor turned round had done But finding the trees would to see what had happened; and seeing it, not be missed, she resumed her good flung himself on his back, and commenced

do ?" the doctor asked piteously, from the

sofa.

"'Tis too wet to go out," replied Hugh.
"It is too bad," said Mary, "that Mr.
Lowe must remain a prisoner."
"I saure yon," he replied, "I can be resigned to my fate."

"Will you go to the wedding?" she saked, turning to Hugh.
"I suppose I must There is no getting out of it, as my father won't go."
"He is a great stay at home, Mr. Lowe.
He will not go enywhere but when he can't help it. And you saw he does not even dance quadrilles."
"Except when he has some one to lead

even dance quadrilles."

"Except when he has some one to lead him like a bear," said Graca.

"Was it not customary," Hugh asked with solemnity, "when dancing bears used to be exhibited, to have the brar led by a monkey? I think I read about such a thing somewhere."

"I see what you mean sir," said Grace.
"Perhaps it is all fair."

"Perhaps it is all fair."

"A hit," said the doctor, "a palpable hit. But I'd sooner have expected it from Lory. He's devilish clever at that sort of thing."

"Is be, indeed? Then I was peculiarly

fortunate in getting two such clever part "You are a match for them," said Mary

laughing "A match—you are certainly complimentary"
"I mean you are able for them all—to

give them tit for tat."

"Quid pro quo," replied Grace. "I
should nopeso."

"It would be diamond cut diamond,"

said Mary
"Diamond!" repeated Grace. "Do you

call him a diamond?"

And she nodded her head towards

Hugh, in a way that made the doctor
break into a horse laugh, and kick up his

eels on the sofs.
"Or," she continued, opening her eyes, in which there was a curious bleeding of astonishment and fur, "is that the

She pointed out into the lawn : and there was Mr. Lary Hanly doing bis best to shelter himself from the rain with the collar of his scenty coat, running towards the house with his head downthe wind being in his fac:—as if he in-tended making a battering ram of him-self to drive in the hall-door. He was covered with mud from head to foot, and it was astonishing how bigh up and far

behind him he managed to flug his heels.
Grace hurried out to open the door.
See stood back behind it, as 'ff she expected to see Lory shoot past her, and involuntarily held her breath in anticipainvoluntarily held her breath in anticipa-tion of a frightful crash among Mrs. Kearney's crockery; for a vague notion crossed her mind that Lory would be picked up insensible in the pantry at the end of the hall after splitting the door of that sanctum in two with his skull. Lory, however, had stopped himself on the door-step, and Grace stared at him in speechies amazement. The rain was running down in little rivers all over him—particularly over his

rivers all over him—particularly over his eyes; which made it necessary for him to cut off the streams at the eyebrows with the knuckles of his thumbs before he could see distinctly. Lory, too, looked sur-prised when he found who had opened the door for him. But recevering him self before she could sek him in, he fum bled with one hand under his coat, and

then thrust out both arms at full length towards her.
"Here he's for you now," said Lory,

breathlessly.

Grace took what he presented to her mechanically, without having the least notion as to what it was, and Lory instantly wheeled round his hob natiled boots making as much noise as if a horse had atmaled to the doors to making as much noise as if a horse had atmaled to the doors to make the doors. had stumbled on the door-step—and set off for home, forgetting that the wind would be now in his back; the conse quence of which Lory was precipitated need foremost, and had to run on allfours for a good ten yards before he could recover himself. Oace in an up right position, however, he was blown back to the avenue gate without further exertion from himself than lifting his feet exertion from himself than lifting his feet and keeping one hand clapped against his poll to prevent his cap from being swept across the bog, and, peradventure, stuck into a crevice of the old castle, like the piece of an old petiticoat—to which the piece of an old petiticoat—to which it bore a striking resemblance—in the broken window of Jack Delaney's sleep- model of sobilety. After eyairg Barney in silance for a minute, he was turning to the human heart, ever is to reas if they had been pinned under the shoulder-blades. He had actually reached Though some people may pretend not to the gate before Grace recovered from her care about it "And she glanced at Mary, surprise, even so far as to think of shutting on to say afterwards, "Let us have "Take care," said Mary, "or I'll tell Mr. the door. But then she could not use other." And in case he was the man What is it all about, Grace ?' he asked,

you done to righten Livy, has ne popped the question and been rejected? The effect was dreadful I very much fear the young gentleman's body may be found, nine days hence, floating in the Poulnamuck."

Poulnamuck "
But Grace returned to the parlour without noticing his binter, and was holding out Lory's gift to satisfy her own and her friends' curlosity, when a sharp pinch on the wrist made her letting with a scream. And "with many a filtr and flutter," like the celebrated raven, Lory's jay perched upon Miss Kearney's work box. He looked about him with the utmost non-chalance, and then winked his even chalance, and then winked his eyes several times and moved his neck as if he had been sleeping in an unessy position; and then the jay opened his beak and yawned, as if he were very drowsy, and meant to go to sleep again. But just as he was burying his head cosily between his shoulders, he caught a glimpse of him self in the lid of the work-box, and the sight so far a wakened his curiosity that he pecked at the rosewood, and in doing so his feet began to slip upon its polished surface: whereupon the jay extended his wings a little, and jerked up his tail. What followed we shall not venture to describe; but Mary jumped from her place near the table with a scream almost as loud as Grace's when she got the pinch

cutting capers with his feet in the air.
'Taat Lory is a genius," said the doctor.

"He has cured me of a severe fit of the blues. I'm eternally indebted to him."

Grace got into good humour, too, and after cavefully pulling down her cuff, she ventured to take the jay between her hands again. "I'll go and make Ellie happy," she said, running away, holding the juy at srm's-length above her head.

To eky began to brighten over the hills, and Hogh predicted that the re mainder of the day would be fine.

The wind continued to blow; but before evening the sun fisshed through the broken cloude, and it was agreed on all hands that Ned Brophy's "hauling home" would be more propitious than could have been anticipated a few hours earlier.

"I wonder," said Mrs. Kearney, who "Watt a Dit," Pettured Darley.
"Kitty, give us a peep at your own."
"What impudence you have!" exclaimed Kitty, indignantly. "Who dare say a word agin them, I'd like to know?"
And Kitty exhibited a pair of very pres.

And Kitty exhibited a pair of very presentable feet.

'Begob. Kitty," said Barney, with a grin, "if I was depindin' on thim I'd lose my bet."

"An' do you mane to say you haven't lost id?" Dan asked. 'Run, Aitty, for the porther."

"Ay, will she; but 'tisnt't my money 'll pay for id."

"Didn't you bet there was an uglier foot in the house than that?'

And Dan Brit pointed to the foot on the bob. been anticipated a few hours earlier,
"I wonder," said Mrs. Kearney, who
came into the parlour in an evidently distressed state of mind—"I wonder what
can be delaying Barney? And he has
things we want for the dinner,"

"I suppose it was the heavy rain," Mary
replied. "No one would face out in such
a storm; and I daresay Barney waited
till it cleared up."

"Even if he did, he might be here
now"

"An' where is id?"
Barney Broderick slowly and deliberately drew his other foot from under the chair, and held it up to view.
"Here's your money, Barney," exclaimed Kitty, in an ecstacy of delight.
"You won the bet; I'll go for the por-"Well, you know," said Mary, 'Mr. Lowe has Lowe has decided on going to the wed-ding with Hugh, so you need not be parti-cular about our dinner to-day."

cular about our dinuer to-day."
"Why so?" M's Kearney asked, as if she
could not see the force of this resoning
"Why, of course, if they go at all,
they'll be there for dinner."

'Oh, yes, they call it a dinner, but it
will be more like a supper. I'll engage
it won't be on the table before eleven
o'clock—or ten the earliest."

"Wall asympto." replied Mays. "Ther'll ter."

Dan Brit's jaw fell down as he stared with open mouth at Barney. And after swallowing his share of the porter he walked away with an expression of coun ance which made Kitty observe that "wan 'd think' twas a physic o' salts he was afther swallyin'."

Wuen the rain ceased Barney, snatch ing one of his baskets from Mrs Burke's counter, hurried off to Wat Murphy's and presented Mrs. Kearney's written order to the butcher.

"I haven't what she wante," said Wat; "but I can send her a nice bit that will

o'clock—or ten the earliest."

"Well, even so," replied Mary. "They'll go at the usual hour, and you need not be so particular about our dinner to-day."

"'Tis too late already," rejoined Mrs. Kearney, with a sigh, "to think of roasting a bit of beef. But if that fellow was home in time, sure I could have a nice steak for them at any rate. He's always disappointing me, and unking missakes, binging wrong things, and nunning after disappointing me, and making mistakes, bringing wrong thing, and running after peep-shows, and ballad-singers, and Pauches and Judys. My heart is broken with him," continued Mrs. Kearney, sigh ing deeply. "But indeed," she added with severe dignity, as she folded her plump hands and rested them on her kneet—"but indeed, only for the respect my uncle Dan had for his mother I would't keep him another hour under the roof of the house."

Many was not at all apprehensive that Barney was in danger of instant dismissal but wishing to put her mother into good humour she observed, as if to herself,

that "poor Barney was very devoted and strictly honest."
"Well, indeed," replied her mother in a softened tone, "there's nothing to be said against his honesty. His father would lay down his life for my uncel Dan, and, indeed, I believe poor Barney would do the same for any one of the

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BARNEY WINS A BET, AND LOSES MUCH

PRECLUS TIME.

The cause of Mrs. Kearney's trouble was all this time comfortably ensconced in the chimney corner, in the little kitchen behind Mrs. Burke's shop, with his foot on the hob—which foot, by the way, the servant girl had seized with the toogs while making the fire, mistaking it for a sod of turf of the description known as "hand turf;" in the manufacture of which moulders allow free scope to their fancy, and occasionally produce s marvel

grotesqueness. Barney had but just reached Mrs. Burke's door, when the rain began to pour down in right earnest. So, after putting Bobby under a shed in the yard, he took possession of the corner, and kept it without flinching even when the fire was at the hottest, and the big black pot barging over it was enveloped in the attempted to boil the potatoes with his foot, the remark that "the divil a wan else she ever knew could stand the same corner but Dan Brit and John Roche, the lime-burners."

"An' spake of the ould boy an' he'll appear," she added; "here is Dan him

ing spartment behind the forge. It was in silence for a minute, he was turning to observed, too, that the wind kept Lory's diminutive skirts stuck against his back, he looked again at him and heeltated. In the girl to order a plut of porter when he looked again at him and hesitated. In fact, Dan Brit was debating with himself whether, if he ventured to ask Barney to the gate before Grace recovered from her surprise, even so far as to think of shutting the door. But then she could not use her hands for that purpose, and as she was collecting her senses to think what was to be done, Hugh came out to know was to be done, Hugh came out to know was to be done, Hugh came out to know what had happened to make Lory beat so "Kitty, I'll take a glass of the old malt; I'm not very well to-day." And so Dan "Kitty, I il take a giars of suc on a Dan I'm not very well to day." And so Dan Brit would have a glass of whiskey, price what is it all about, Grace? heaked, as he closed the hall-door. "What have threepence, in exchange for the pint of you done to frighten Lrry? Has he popped the question and been rejected? cotal and friendly way, and, in the spirit of a "good fellow," he was thinking of

pressing Barney Broderick to accept at And while Dad Brit was pondering the rieks to be run in the matter, his eye fell upon Barney's foot on the hob; which bisct seemed to fascinate Dan Brit and ive all other objects and subjects out of

his thoughts for the time being.

"The divil so ugly a foot as that," said
Dan Brit, solemnly, "I ever see, anyhow."

"There's an uglier wan in the house,"

rejoined Barney.
"No, nor in Ireland," returned Dan. "Nor in Europe, Asla, Africa or Amer-

"Will you bet a quart uv porther?" said Barney.
"That there's not an uglier foot in the house?" exclaimed Dan, staring in astonshment at him.

"Yes," replied Barney, with spirit, "I'll wager a quart uv porther, an' let Kitty be the judge, that there's an uglier foot in the house."
"Done," exclaimed Dan Brit, who

grasped at the certainty of getting a drink without paying for it. "But will you stake the money?"

"Ay, will I," said Barney, suiting the

action to the word, and slapping down the coppers on a chair near him "Take that money, Kitty," said Dan Brit, "an' decide the bet." "What is the bet?" Kitty asked. It was explained to her; and Kitty

answer her as well."

"An' where is id ?"

answer her as well."

He seized his knife and saw, and cut
and weighed the beef so quickly that it
was wrapped in the cloth and deposited
in the basket before Barney could collect his wits to demur to the proceeding.

"Au' now," he muttered, scratching his head as if the thing were done past recall, "an' now she'il be puttin' the blame on me, an' eayin' 'twas my fau't—
an' that's the way they're always layin' everything on my shoulders. The divil may care what's done wrong—'tis Barney wud every wan uv 'em, big an' little."

"If she finds any fau't wud that," said Wat, as if he were threatening somebody. lect his wits to demur to the proceeding Wat, as if he were threatening somebody "tell her 'tis her own cow"—which, how-ever, did not happen to be the fact. But Wat Murphy told lies in the way of busi-ness on principle, "For"—Wat was wout to observe—"if I did't tell lies do

carry id?" "A purty woman you'd mske," ob-served Wat, as Barney stooped under the weight of the heavy basket, "Blood an ouns, Wat!" he exclaimed, turing reund outside the door, "when are we to have the bull-hait?" have the buil-hait ?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

That was a characteristic reply Car dinal Manning made to the Catholic Workmen's Club of Vienna, whose mem bers had congratulated him upon the results of his intervention in the recent strikes in London. After returning thanks for the attention, His Eminence says: "I have always before my mind the words of the Lord, 'I have pity upon the people'; for nowhere on earth is there such unlimited wealth and such extreme poverty to be found as in our England. But, thanks to Providence, our workmen are gifted with prudence and patience, and are inclined to hear

as that of the human heart, ever is to re-turn to its repose, for God is peace.

Prominent Public Men are not slow to give expression to their opinion where genuine merit is concerned. D. Derbyshire, president of the Onterio Creamery Association, says: 'Nasal Balm beats the world for catarth and cold in the head. In my own case it effected relief from the first application."

Scotland Vet

"I can highly recommend Hagyard's
Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter
of a cough she had been troubled with ever
since she was little. She is now 12 years
old."

MRS. M. FARRCHILD, Scotland, Ont.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil The last lot l got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have fulled to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery." A Pleasing Discovery.

I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until advised to try Hagyard's Yellow Oil Since then I have found it to be an admirable remedy also for burns again throat and rheumatism.

MRS F. CAMERON, 137 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Forcible Facts.

The testimony as to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters is overwhelming and admits of no dispute. It is the best blood purifier extant. Its action on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels is perfect. It cures dyspepsus, constipation, bad blood, biliousuess, sick headache, and all skin

Some symptoms of worms are: - Fever. colic, variable appetite, restiesness, weak-ness and convulsions. The unfailing rem-edy is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

shook her head sorrowfully, and told
Barney he was always a fool.

"Stake the money, yourse'f," said Barney.

"Come, give me back that change," said Dan; 'an' bring in the drink. The bet is mine."

"Wait a bit," returned Barney.

"Kitty, give us a peep at your own."

LAST HOURS OF LOUIS XVI.

ABBE EDGWORTH DID BAY "ROW OF Sr. LOUIS ASGEND TO HEAVEN."

The Semaine Catholique of Toulouse, France, under the title, "Authentic Details of the Last Moments of Louis XVI."

contains the following curious piece of in formation never before published in ABBE EDGWORTH DID BAY "ROW OF BT. LOUIS ASCEND TO HEAVEN."

The Semains Catholique of Toulouse, France, under the title, "Authentic Details of the Last Moments of Louis XVI," contains the following curious piece of in formation never before published in French, and, in fact, taken from a work now all but out of print. The Catholique says: "We borrow from a book, now all but out of print, published in London five days after the execution of Louis XVI, with the title, 'History of The Conspiracy of the Tenth of August, 1792,' by Bigot de Sainte Croix, Minister of Foreign Affairs to Louis XVI, a letter in which this statesman relates the details of his master's death, which took piace January 21st, 1793. The account is inserted at the end of the volume as a document bearing upon the last hour of the King. Apart from the general interest of the details, the letter of M. Biget de Sainte Croix establishes a point of history, the authenticity of which has been contested, namely, the expression used by the Abbe Eigworth to the Martry King, 'Enjant de Saint Louis montes au ecil.'"

Paris, January 21, 1793. Eigworth to the Martyr Kin Saint Louis, monter au seil:"

Parle, January 21, 1793. At last the terrible sentence of death
has been decreed without appeal, without
revision, without delay. At noon yester
day, Garat, Minister of Justice of the
Executice Provisional Council, charged to notify the King of the decree of the Convention, entered a coach, having with him Lebrun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Grouvelle, Secretary of the Council, all three trembling like malefactors ustil all three trembing like materiors in the partived at the Temple. The large chamber in which the King was impris-oned was divided into two compartments by a partition. As the arrival of the members of the Executive Council made a noise at the door, the King raised his eyes and advanced towards his visitors, inclinand advanced towards his visitors, inclin-ing himself in salute, but manifesting not the least emotion. Then stammered Garat, who seemed much troubled, 'Louis, the Convention has charged me, as the executive, to instruct you as to the decree it has rendered. Read," he said, turning to Grouvelle, who at once began and read on until he came to the words, "And with having conspired against the foreign and domestic peace," when the King repeated this physic, extended as King repeated this phrase, extended, at the same time, his hands in front of him, bowing his head and slightly shrugging

his shoulders.

When the reading of the decree was ended Louis drew a paper from his pocket which contained several requests, among others that the Minister of Justice would engage counsel to promptly attend to them. To this Garat responded that the counsel would not have the power, but that he would at once place the claims of the King before the Assembly, informing wont to observe—"if I did't tell lies do
you think I could ever sell an ould ram ?"
"Ozh! be the hokey, 'twill dhreg the
arm out uv me!" exclaimed Barney, as
he raised the basket. "If I thought
twould be so heavy, I'd bring up the ass."
"Put it on your head," Wat suggested.
"I'm d——n sure I won't. Do you
want 'o make a woman uv me? Is it
like a can uv wather you want me to
like a can uv wather you want me to
carry id?"

that he would at once place the claims of
the King before the Assembly, informing
him that several members of the Assembly
ad already expressed themselves favor
ably disposed towards the granting of
them.

Garat reported the answer of the Convention to the King at the Temple, and
said, "Louis, the Assembly acquiesces in
such and such a dema d, but the decree

positive—beyond recall."
"Very well," said the King, "it is neces

sary to submit."

After this he conversed with the three After this he conversed with the three Commissioners with calmness, composure, and perfect sweetness, going over the papers in his portfolio and in his pockers with the same tranquility as a man who is preparing himself for a short journey. When the commissioners retired, he saluted them with an air of sevenity, and, re entering his electing characters. ing his sleeping chamber, he said coldly to the servant who advanced towards him, "It is the time for dinner." He dined in

his usual manner.

Tale was the same Minister of Justice This was the same Alliester of Justice who brought the King the Irish priest that he had requested should attend him, and who stayed with him till the execution. He passed all that day and part of the night with the unhappy family, whose cries could be heard outside the prison cries could be heard outside the prison at intervals, especially at the moment of separation. The Queen was in a piteous state. She tore her hair and refused to listen to a word of consolation. The King, melted to tenderness, but, nevertheless, calm in the midst of his family's despair, draw her towards him, with affects despair, drew her towards him with affection, saying, "Good bye until to-morrow." Prayers were long; the night was far advanced when he retired to his couch He arose at six next morning, and dressed himself without saying a single word. He heard Mass in his room, confessed, and received Communion. He wished to save his family the horrors of a lasting

farewell. "This morning at nine o'clock," says "Ins morning at nine O'clock," says the writer, breaking into the present tense, "he entered the Mayor's coach with his confessor, a municipal effiser, and two gens d'armer. During the journey to the place of execution, he recites the prayers for the dead. Arrived at the foot of the confid he is described by foot of the scaffold, he is despoiled of his coat, and then mounts it with a firmness without parallel, looking tranquilly around him the while. When on the scaffold, he addressed these words to the

people.
"'I die innocent ; 1 forgive my enemies, and I desire that France Here he is interrupted by the roll of

the drums, and the atroclous Santerro ordered the executioner to do his duty
They tied him to the plank, and when the knife of the guillotine was placed in the proper position he once more raised his head and looked at the multitude.

It was then that his confessor inclining his head towards the king articulated in a loud voice: "Son of St. Louis, ascend to Heaven At this moment the cord is cut, but the

head still retains its place; the iron is pressed upon it; it falls, and is seized by by the executor, who, making a tour of the sceffold, shows it to the people.

The executioner was, it is said, from Meaux. I am a sured that the execu-

tioner of Paris refused the office, and is The body was taken to the Madeleine in a hearse filled with lime in order to reduce it to a cinder, and if possible prevent future recognition.

And thus was terminated this fearful crime The cries of pity were drowned by terror, and when the head fallen the only cries were "Vive la Nation, vive la republique."

be were "Vive la Nation, vive la For NETTLE RASH, Summer Heat and general toilet purposes, use Low's Sulphur Soap.

ruffians who marched through the city singing the "Marseillais," a sombre silence reigned everywhere, but it was a silence recembling that of the tomb.

L. C. BIGOT DE SAINTE CROIX.

THE DEAD HAND.

THE SECRET OF A MAN WHO HAD BEEN GUILTY OF BLASPHEMY. "There are strange things in this world," said an old newspaper man whose

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Scar feat his t the Ohr

hair was gray twenty years sgo.
"I'm not much of a believer in supernatural occurrences, but when a plain fact comes into my experience I am will-ing to admit it. What I am going to tall you I know and am satisfied about. You may or you may not be, just as it suite

"You remember," he began, "the time President Cleveland visited Minneapolis, President Cieveland visited Minueapolis, and what a crowd there was? The state fair and one or two other things attracted people enough, but the President's presence drew every one in the state, it seemed to me. I was on a Chicago paper at the time, and got an assignment to go up and take in the combined show. When I stepped up to the counter of the leading hotel to register I noticed that the man in fr nt of me, who had just laid down the pen, was also a newspaper man from Chicago. There wasn't anything special about his appearance except that he was unusually tall and thin and did'nt look very well. Naturally when I put down my name I vall and thin and did'nt look very well.

Naturally when I put down my name I turned to him and introduced mweelf.

We shook hands and began to chat. While we were doing this the old man who was proprietor of the hotel was inspecting the room rack. Turning to us he said that there was only one empty room in the house, and that we were welcome to it if would double up. Tast suited me all we right, but the tall man objected vigorously. I was a little huffed over it, and said that he could have the room if he was so seifs hover it. I could sleep in a chair or walk over it. I could sleep in a chair or walk the streets all night. I had often done so before.

before.

'Ob, no," said the tall man, "it isn't that. I snore so badly that no one else could aleep in the room. I was thinking of you."

"I laughed at the idea and assured him that I would sleep as soon as I struck the bed. Finally he gave in and we agreed to take the room together. It was a little to take the room together. It was a little bit of a cubby hole at the top of the house, and the only furniture in it was a common bed and two wooden chairs. Another Chicago newspaper man who heard we were there came to see us, and the three of us sat there and talked until I supposed it was 2 o'clock in the morn-ing Neither myself nor the visitor could recollect anything unusual about the behavior of the tall man when we compared notes afterward. At last we said 'good-

night' and went to bed.
"I don't know how long I slept, and, "I don't know how long I steps, and, in fast, I have never been able to bring up a perfectly clear recollection of what bappened in that room. It seemed to me that I woke up in about five minutes, but it must have been longer. My first but it must have been longer. A feeling was one of fearful dread. was not a sound from the man at my side. A huge lump of ice seemed to be on my chest and press me down. I was sufficiently. I tried to shout, but could not emit a syllable. It was only after a long struggle, that brought sweat pouring out all over me, that I could raise my hand to the inert freezing mass on my

chest. "It was a pulseless hand, the hand of a corpee, that I clasped. I dropped it in horror, and climbed nervously out of bed. The moonbeame came in through the little dast-covered window and played across the pale face sunk in the pillows. The feeling of the hand was still on my chest. I could not overcome the frightful sensation of helpleseners. I lit the gas and proceeded to call for help. Then it was, in the better light, that I saw he was not dead. I went to his side to look at not deed. I went to his side to look at his hand but some movement of mine awoke him, and he softly pulled it under the counterpane. I could not go to bed and remained up all night.

"In the morning when I spoke of the sffair the tall man laughed and said I must have been desawing, as did the

must have been dreaming, as did the landlord; so did my newspaper friend. I could not answer them, but I felt that some strange mystery was hidden that night in the little room.

the wires that my companion of that night had committed suicide under circumstances of almost inconceivable horror. A few days afterwards a letter came to me from him it and left it on his table the night he took his life. It solved the mystery.
"The Caristmas night before I met him

in Minneapolis he was drinking in a saloon in Chicago with several friends. He made the remark: 'I suppose we have to again celebrate the birth of a bumbug.' One of his companions asked him not to speak that way, upon the ground that it would be a personal favor. This led to argument. The blasphemer said: 'Prove to me that there is a God.' His friend said: 'Prove to me that there is not a God.'

"The tall man drew himself erect and raised his arm on high. 'I will call upon God, if He is a God,' said he, 'to strike me dead right here where I stand."

"Those around drew back, but no miracle followed. The tall man laughed at his young friend. They parted for the night, perhaps a little solemnly, but not much was thought of the matter. "One week later a strange, pain devel-

oped in that arm, and in less than a month it was useless. In his letter to me he said: 'You are the only man who ever suspected my secret, I am a leper.'"—

Nature has Provided

A remedy for every ache and pain, and science through ceaseless activity and experiment is constantly wresting the secrets of her domain A new and wonderful discovery has recently been made by means of which tens of thousands will be freed or which tens of thousands will be freed from pain, Nerviline, or nerve pain cure, represents in very concentrated form the most potent pain relieving substitutes known to medical science, and, strange to say, it is composed of substances solely vegetable in origin. Polson's Nerviline is the most prompt, cortain, and pleasant pain remedy in the world. Sold in 10 and 25 cent bottles by all dealers in medicines.

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Prayer. HATHERING HAMILTON.

Twelve, the sweet bell of the convect slowly peals.
Dim burns the sanctuary's flickering light.
A nun upon the co-d floor prostrate kneels,
Uffering her watchings, prayers, the weariness sho feels,
All to prevent one mortal sin to-night.

Twelve, chime the city clocks harmoniously.
Swift in its course the winding river flows,
Down to its banks a man comes rapidly.
Around deserted corners glancing stealth-

ily. No one the secrets of the river knows. Nearer he draws, yet nearer to the brink; How calm the sleep within those depths

One piunge, one struggle, breaking life's last link,
Then through those peaceful waters quietly to sluk Into oblivion with his hopes and fears.

Softly there steals across his fevered brain Faint memories of long-forgotten years. In though the kneels, aguileless chilu again, Beside nis mother's knee, and lo! like summer rain, Comes the swift flood of penitential tears.

The first faint rays of light rest lovely
Upon the convent spires, glistening white.
From her long watch arising wearily,
The nun, her daily task resumes uncon-

"You come, dear children," said the old pittore, as his habitual smile grew sunnier, and his ever-cheerful voice became more animated—"you come in the train of all things, holy, bright, and beautiful. How good is G.d! An hour before the morning Ave an argel whispered, and I woke. The grey gladeup had anticle and I woke. The gay, glad sun had anticipated me. The birds had seached the third nocturn of their matins. Yonder third nocturn of their matins. Yonder mass of blue and scarlet anemone bent in adoration as the wind of heaven swept by, bearing on its bosom the angels of the city. The mignonette sent forth a breath of sweetest incense as the birds reached their Benedictus I knelt and prayed."

The old man bent lovingly over a fold of St. Francesco's brown habit, touching

it caresingly with the point of his brush.

He was painting the seraphic one on
Mount Alverno. The children stood in
an orderly group around the easel. An an orderly group around the easel. An aureole of sunlight flamed about the head of the saint, and the glorious light of early morning lit up the little oratory near the door, and played upon the bold there in that long garret, which was at once the studio salon and bed-chamber of Signor Bandinelli.

Such as odd little rabble of abild life.

quaint, genial, benignant macetro in the tail, thin figure at the casel. Sixty-five years had bleached the once jet black hair and beard; deep wrinkles had fallen upon the sunny face. But the smile of perfect gladness with which nature, aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the grantest elifts the witter persected.

more than a shadow of the Evernal Para-lic or religious persecution at the end of disc. He Himself is there; scraphs sing the laudi of the blessed. A thousand would not be deterred by the difficulties dise. He Himself is there; scraphs sing the laudi of the blessed. A thousand

the laudi of the blessed. A thousard golden stars twinkle about His throne All is light, color, beauty, and sweet song."

"My darling was entranced—wrapt in the sacredness of a child's unspoken prayer. Once or twice I glanced at his pale, sweet face. He knelt reverently, conccious of nought but the Adorable

One.

"Half an hour sped quickly. I arose, inwardly chiding myself for neglecting the baby so long. I touched his arm, but he did not stir. I bent down and whispered

The nun, her daily task resumes unconsciously.

Nor knows that she has saved a soul that night.

— Washington Star.

TOLD IN A FLORENTINE STUDIO.

David Bearne in Irish Monthly.

"May Jesus Christ be praised!" said francesco Bandiselit. And a chorus of children's voices ans wered: "Forever and forever. Amen."

"You come, dear children," said the old pittore, as his habitus! smile grew sunner, and his ever-cheerful voice be."

"That great Caleen has terrible drafts,' she said: "my Alessandro is feverish."

"I assented, and remarked upon the unusual flickering of the candles on and about the altar. It was then the daring —lying now with eyes unnaturally bright and cheeke more scarlet than the gerantum—looked up quickly into his mother's face, and said:

"Ab, but it was not the wind that wings of the angel children as they flew in and out among the lights, and played with the Santissimo."

cot in the agony of a burning fever. In the morning he had passed beyond the flowers—bigher than the stars, and was

there in that long garret, which was at once the studio salon and bed-chamber of Signor Bandinelli.

Such an odd little rabble of child life in this Florentine chamber. Such a quaint, genial, benignant maestro in the tall, thin figure at the casel. Sixty-five where work was prayer, and prayer was was a bab beached the once in the late.

MR W. O'BRIEN, M P, AT MAN. CHESTER.

the sunny face. But the suffice of perfect gladeness with which mature, aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature, aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature, aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature, aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature aided by grace, had endowed him, was one of the gracest gladeness with which mature aided and was supported by Str. I sand the Manchester Reform Classics of the regist of public meeting at energia of the privacy of the Chamber of Commerce, within earshot of the bells of Santa Mais del Elores, he prayed and worked, estement of the Camber of Commerce, within earshot of the bells of Santa Mais del Elores, he prayed and worked, estement of the Camber of Commerce, within earshot of the bells of Santa Mais del Elores, he prayed and worked, estement of the Camber of Commerce, within earshot of the bells of Santa Mais del Elores, he prayed and worked, estement of the Camber of Commerce, within earshot of the bells of Santa Mais del Elores, he prayed and worked, estement of the Camber of Commerce, within earshot of the bells of Santa Mais del Elores, he prayed and worked, estement of the Camber of Commerce, within earshot of the bells of Santa Mais del Elores, he prayed and was supported by Str. In the country prosecuted, imprisoned, evicted—sixteen of the right of public meeting at end at the country prosecuted, imprisoned, evicted—sixteen of the right of the learn with the country prosecuted, imprisoned, evicted—sixteen of the right of the right of the learn with the country prosecuted feasts the maestro Fad! The attraction, however, was Signor Bandinelli himself.
"Everywhere," began the old man, "it is heaven outside; how, then, could my bambini leave the sursbine?"

The attraction, mingled in fellowship, friendship, and peace. Even their opponents would not deny that they spoke with the voice is heaven outside; how, then, could my bambini leave the sursbine?" bambini leave the sarshine?"

"You promised the story of little Alessandro," sang the chorus.

"Only it is too sad. It would dash your cherry cheeks with rain-drops."

"But the maestro's stories are never too sad."

"And a promise is the most sacred thing," added the pittore, laying dewn his brush, and beginning to patch the slopes of Alverno with his palette kulfe.

This was the invariable preliminary. The children clapped their hands, and drew a little closer to the easel, as the artist began:

"The little Alessandro was the only and of my elder brother. Only God and the Madonna know how I loved the shy little child. I call him shy—it does not express."

and as in the old days of misunderstanding and strife, they spoke out truly the feelings of their nation, they expressed the feelings of their nation, and sin the old days of misunderstanding and strife, they spoke out truly the feelings of their nation, they expressed the feelings of their nation, t of my elder brother. Only God and the Madonna know how I loved the shy little child. I call him shy—it does not express it. So precocious, yet so simple; so loving, yet so bashful; so old fashioned, yet so beautifully child like

'One day, when he was little more than five years old, I took him to the Quarant' Ore at S Maria del Flore. Colldren, you know the scene: it is supernal! It is more than a shadow of the Elernal Para-lic or religious persecution at the end of would not be deterred by the dimouties of drawing an Act of Parliament which should settle what business should be transacted in Dublin and what business retained in Westminster. They would not be deterred by calumnies or forgeries such as those that were triumphantly trumpted through England last year, and for which the editor of the Times one.

"Half an hour sped quickly. I axose, wardly chiding myself for neglecting the laby so long. I touched his arm, but he lid not stir. I bent down and whispered in his ear. He looked up pleadingly, and sid softly:

"May I go?"

"Oh, yes, carissimo,' I said, 'it is time.'

"The Bambino Sautissimo? O zio

"The Bambino Sautissimo? O zio
and for which the editor of the Times and the friendship of the Lish race? He ventured to ask, did ever a nation receive better guarantee of the sincerity and the friendship of another than the people of England had been receiving

you are so thred.' I said, as we stepped out into the cool air of early spring.

"But I have not slept—I am not sleepy; I wish only to play with Him said and the other pretty children among the stars and flowers.'

"You have had bright dreams, my sweet one; but tell me what you asw,' I added, as the transgathered in his big, dark eyes.

"Zio, mlo! but you are cruel. A moment ago I asw the Bambino Santissimo, bright and pretty, high up among the flowers in a house of gold, many, many little children flying all sbut, playing, oh! auch pretty games. And once the Santissimo flow down from His golden room. He looked at me, and said: 'You will come—and then He smiled, and I knew He wanted me. Zio! I should like to go. Only when you touched me He flew away.'

"I put my hand to his head; it was bureling hot.

"Hastening home, I gave the child to its mother. She thought he had caught as chill; but she did not reproach me. She knew how tenderly I loved him.

"That great Collean has terrible drafts,' sho said: 'my Alersandro is feverlah.'

"I avented, and remarked upon the unusual flickering of the candles on and about the slatz. It was then the daring —lying now with eyes unnaturally bright and cheeks more scarlet than the grant ado cheeks more scarlet than the grant and out among the lights, and played with the Santissimo.'

That right Alessandro lay in his little cot in the agony of a burning fever. In the morning he had passed beyond the flowers—bigher than the stars, and was the morning he had passed beyond the flowers—bigher than the stars, and was the stars and was the stars and was the firsh people were once at their feelings in those days.'

That right Alessandro lay in his little cot in the agony of a burning fever. In the morning he had passed beyond the flowers—bigher than the stars, and was the firsh people were once at their feelings in those days (Cheers). The special continuity of showing it. (Hear, hear.) Did they ever cringe to the governing class (five or proportunity of showing it. (Hear, hear.) Did th

Did they ever cringe to the governing class? ("No.") They spoke right out then, and they spoke right out now. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It was just the morning he had passed beyond the flowers—bigher than the stars, and was playing with the Bambino Santissimo in the garden of heaven.

The pittore looked around upon his little guests, smiting through his tears. He had told the story so gaily and britily they scarcely realized its almost tragic and then one little lad, with an old-world face, and grave tone, added:

"But your Bambino was right. It know that, when the candles filcker, it is always that the angels are flying around. They never leave the Santissimo. Only pernaps at Exposition there are more angels than at any other times."

Francesco Baudinelli was making an act of thanksgiving for the child's simple faith when a bell in the near distance rang in out for morning school. In a moment the chamber was cleared. A fresh flood of sunlight poured itself into the room as though to console its occupant for the departed "angels." A gueh of bird music came through the console during the last four years. The consti-

had been the Irish people dur-ing the last four years. The consti-tution had been suspended, their repre-sentatives insulted and flung into prison, the mayors of five of their chief cities put on the plank bed as criminals, num-bers of the most respected clergymen subjected to all the miserable, paltry, equalid tortures of imprisonment—
("shame")—thousands upon thousands of the very best men and women in the country either prosecuted, imprisoned, evicted—sixteen of them shot down

what the provocation, and would do their part towards that high and glorious end when the two countries should be bound together by inestimable ties. If the Eng Gladstone they would be building their bouses, not upon the sands of coercion or of conquest, which a turn of the tide might sweep away, but their house and their empire would be built upon the everlasting foundations of justice and of humanity, and the corner stone would be the happiness of the people and blessings of Providence.

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for all blood taints and humors, pimples, blotches, eruptions and skin diseases of every name and nature, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A certificate of guarantee from a responsible business house warrants it to benefit or cure, or money rafunded. money refunded.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by drug-

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As a PICK ME-UP after excessive exertion or exposure, Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine is grateful and comforting.

Consumption Cured.

inwardly chiding myself for neglecting the baby so long. I touched his arm, but he did not stir. I bent down and whispered in his ear. He looked up pleadingly, and said softly:

"May I go?"

"May I go?"

"Oh, yos, carissimo,' I raid, 'it is time.'

"T) the Bambino Santissimo? O zio (uncle), He is so lovely, and He weatts me to go."

"It lock the ladde into my arms, reproving myself severely for allowing him, as I myself thought, to sleep through weariness.

"Lie still, child of my heart, and sleep; Their opponents were fond of Their opponents were fond of Their opponents were fond of Their



Everybedy has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph and the telephone a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption, which is universally acknowledged to be scrofula affecting the lungs, would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Goldon Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time and given a fair trial. This world-renowned remetion is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Goldon Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time and given a fair trial. This world-renowned remetion is not make now ungs, but it will restore it will be a supported to the sease of the fair trial. The world-renowned remetion of the reason have failed. Thousands greefully testify to this. It is the most potent tonic, or strength restorer, alterative, or obload-cleanser and nutritive, or flesh-builder, known to medical science. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Carrhi in the Head, and all Lingering Coughs, it is an unequaled remedy. In derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels, as Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Chronic Diarrhea, and kindred allments, it is a sovereign remedy.

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Golden Medical Discovery is the only medical propertion of the stomach liver and bowels, as Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Chronic Diarrhea, and kindred allments, it is a sovereign remody. A HORSE WHO CAN TALK!

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ers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head. ROPSY
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Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, I sing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, sense of smell, foul for deafling, etc. If you are roubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

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Sin: For years I have been afflicted with gravel
and after trying the best doctors in this locality without receiving any benefit, I tried 3rr. Morse's
Indian Root Fills with the result that to-day
am a new man, completely cured. I would not be
without them; they are the best Pill I ever used,
Yours, &c., WM. JACRSON.

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W. H. COMSTOCK:

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,

Draft Sirk:—For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gave up all hopes of recovery; I was unable to stand upon my feet at times and was compelled to six and do my housework. In 1889 your agent called at my house and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How he replied, "By the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Roof Pills." I decided to give them a trial and the result is that I am entirely cured and able to do my own work. All the neighbors around here use your Pills and say that they would not be without them.

Yours, &c., Cella Johnson.

Disease of the Kidneys.

QUARR GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. 1888.
W. H. COMSTOK:
DEAR SIR: — Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root
Pills have effected a most remarkable cure. My
mother was suffering from bidden. PHIS have effected a most remarkable cure. My mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the disease had got so firm a grip upon her hat she could not walk a step. I bought a box of your pills and commenced giving her two pills every night; before she had taken all of one box she could walk about the house, To-day she is perfectly well and says that Morse's PHIS saved her life.

Yours, &c., L. W. FERGUSON.

W. H. COMSTOCK,

MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT. HEALTH FOR ALL.

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TO ALL WHO TAKE IT REGULARLY.

A DANGER SIGNAL!

A Cold in the Head may be sptly termed a dauger signal, warning you that if reglected toat dangerous and disagreeable disease. Catarrh, is sure to follow, pernaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no reason of the year is Codd it the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an in-tain neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough durs. The following testimonials from among thousands in our possession near witness to its sterling merit:

Alex. Burns, Sudbury, Ont., says: I may state that I neve been affected with Catarrh seven or eight years, and it was attended by consequent symptoms such as food breath, constant dropping into the throat, hawing and spitting, partial desfness, ringing in the ears and sickening pains in the bead directly over either eve. I nevented powders and douches, but all to no effect, the only result arising from the use of Nasal Balm: Sweet breath, stoppage of the droppings into the throat, hawing and spitting, from the use of Nasal Balm: Sweet breath, stoppage of the droppings into the throat, hawing and spitting, to the constant of the sum of the

NASAL BALM Instantly Relieves

A. W. Mallory, Malloryton, Ont., says:
My daughter suffered for years from a most distressing and annoying Catarrh. Her case was under the treatment of eminent physicians in the United States and Canada. Two months' use of Nasal Baim has had more beneficial effects than all former treatments combined.

L. D. Pilon, Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, says: I am very glad to give you to day the testimony that Nasal Baim has completely cured my extarrh, from which I suffered for nearly three years.

D. Derhysbire, Mayor of Erockville and President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I am own to the company, Petrolia, Out. says: Nasal Baim gave me distributions of the Color of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the color of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the color of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of collection of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of collection of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bests the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim best the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Baim bases the world for Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of the Catarrn and Cold in the Head. I see the first of the Catarrn and

If Na-al Balm is not kept to stock by your dealer, it will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents for small and \$1 for large size bottles) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.



NASAL BALM Positively Cures



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A STRIKING CONTRAST. In last week's issue we drew what we

considered a very striking contrast

between the open handed, generous liberality with which the Protestant minority is legislated for in the Province of Quebec, and the stinted, grudging, halfhearted policy that barely tolerates the existence of Catholic Separate schools in

this Province. Whatever concessions have been granted by the Protestant majority to us Catholics were obtained only after years of contention, bitterness and strife at the polling booth. From the year 1850 to the year 1863 the whole country was agitated over the question of Catholic Separate schools for the Catholics of Ontario. It was the test question put to every candidate for Parlimen. tary honors. Orangemen and Protestant fanatics of both the Grit and Tory factions insisted on a promise of refusal to vote in favor of Separate schools. Catholics, on the other hand, refused to vote for any candidate who would not pledge himself the house was equally divided, and the de facto Government was on more than the Protestant children, and have been up the sponge and resigned, when the Sandfield McDonald and Slootte Government was formed in 1863. The late lamented the Cabluet of the new Ministry. He whatever with the rights of Protestant declared in his first speech to the new house that he accepted a portfolio in that the Catholic Separate school ques tion should be settled at once and forever. Thereupon an Independent member Mr. R. W. Scott, stood up and proposed a bill for the establishment of the Catholic Separate schools, which he had been maturing for some time. With a few amendments, proposed by the late Dr. E Ryerson, Chief Superin-School Bill as proposed by Hon. Mr. Scott was carried almost unanimously. Thus, for thirteen years, ending in 1863, the country was agitated from lake to ocean by the struggles of the Catholic people of Upper Canada to obtain the ne privileges for the education of their children that were freely granted to the Protestant minority of Lower Canade. The contrast was certainly very striking between Catholic and Protestant legislation for weak minorities. In Lower Canada the Catholic Government made provisions, from the very beginning, for such education of Protestant children as would satisfy the most exacting Protestant parent. In Upper Canada on the contrary, the concessions made to the Catholic minority were gained after a long struggle, after many succeeding waves of intolerance and bigotry had passed over the Province, after the Toronto Colonist and the Toronto Clobe had lashed into fury the ever-restless tide of ignorant prejudice and Protestant is a municipal or provincial grant for fanaticism, and only after the leading politicians of both Provinces saw the impossibility of establishing a stable and permanent goverment, under which both the majority and the minority could live contented and united under a common flag, and with proper guaran. tees and safeguards for the protection

In his London speech Mr. W. Maredith quoted the entire length of a long letter written by the late lamented Archbishop Lynch on the occasion of the election of a school trustee in which the Archbishop, among other things, stated :

and loyalty of all. Yet the concessions

so grudgingly yielded to the Catholic

minority are away behind and very in-

ferior to the liberal provisions made.

without any contention or disturbance.

for the Protestant minority in Quebec

Province. Let us cite a few instances

"The Church justly and religiously claims the right to define the bounds of her own rights and jurisdiction. Were this in the power of the State the Church would not always be permitted to preach the true goepel of Christ. Now we pro-nounce that the election of Separate school trustees is a religious affair, and that each elector must answer before God for his vote. Obey your prelates and be loyal to them, for they watch as and be loyal to them, for they watch as having to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with joy and not with grief.' God will not bless those who disobey their lawful ecclesi-astical superiors in sacred matters."

This teaching of Archbishop Lynch on educational matters is derided and de-nounced by Mr. Meredith, who said that :

"No man who was not a traitor to his country would have admitted the right of the Church to define the limits of its juil-diction, and to hand over directly to the Church the control of the educational the Church the control of the educational affairs of any portion of the people of this Province. I say it would never have been assented to by any Legislature in this Province."

Most certainly it never would in this bigoted Province, but it has been assented to in the tolerant, Christian Province of Quebec. Down there they do not consider themselves traitors to their country when they place the legislation of their school matters entirely at the disposal of the Protestant Church. The Rev. Mr. Elson Rexford tells us, in his official report :

"That attached to and forming part of the Council of Education in Quebec is a Protestant committee which is composed of ten members appointed by the Government, five members appointed by the committee itself, and one member elected by the Provincial Association of Protestant teachers of the Proof Protestant teachers of the Pro-vince. The members approinted by the Gevernment are taken chiefly from the renks of the Protestant elergy, with the Protestant Bishops included."

And to the members of this committee the Catholic government of Quebec hands over the whole and sole control of the educational matters of the

Protestant people of that Province. Mr. W. Meredith declares that "no man in this Province of Oatario could ascent to a similar line of action unless he were a traitor to his country." How differently constituted are the two peoples living under the same fleg and paying allegiance to the same sovereign ! It happens, too, that both nationalities are contemporaneous, and that both are surrounded with all the influences and lights of the nineteenth century civilization; yet the people of Quebec, who, every day, are taunted with med'æval bigotry, held up to contempt as the inferior race, and subject to Ultramonto vote in their favor. For some years tane dictation, are willing to hand over to the Protestant Church the elucation of one memorable occasion saved by a doing so for the last fifty years. majority of one. Finally Sir John threw Besides, it must be admitted that there is no Third Party or Equal Rights Association among them calling for the abolition of Protestant Separate Thomas D'Arcy McGae was a member of schools or looking for any interference parents in Quebec to educate their own children as they deem fit and proper. the new ministry on the understanding Were Mr. Mercler to proclaim it in a public speech, when announcing the programme of his political party, that no man in Quebec except a traitor to his country could assent to the continuation of such liberal legislation, he would be denounced as a bigot by every fair minded man in the Dominion, whether Catholic or Protestant. This, however, is what Mr. W. Meredith has done in his Lendon speech, when tendent of Education, the Separate he said : "That no man who was not a traitor to his country would have assented to legislation which admitted the right of the Church to define the limits of its jurisdiction and to hand over directly to the Church the control of the educational officers of any portion of the people of this Province

O.her instances of the striking difference between Catholic and Protestant legislation for religious minorities will be shown forth in a future number. The above contrast must strike every one as glaring, if not, indeed, incomprehensible.

TANT HORSE. Mr. Frederick J. French, M. P. P. for Grenville, and Mr. W. R. Meredith, member for London, have been rendering themselves ridiculous in the Ontario Legislature by raising foolish issues on the Separate school question. The school law of 1863 prevides that whenever there school purposes, the Separate schools shall have an apportionment of the same proportionate to average attendance at the respective echools. In accordance with this provision, a grant of \$23,000 being proposed for Public poor schools of the Province, \$1 800 were proposed to be apportioned for Separate poor schools. On this being announced by the Government, Mr. Meredith occupied the time of the House by raleing the objection that the grant would encourage the establish ment of Separate schools. Our eminent legal light, who is so learned, especially in school law, was obliged to subside, though very unwillingly, when he was shown what he seemed not to be at all aware of, that the law required the apportionment to be so made.

Mr. French made himself equally ridiculous by asking, amid a great flourish of trumpets, whether the pupils of Ottawa convents had been accounted on the school returns as Separate school pupils. Complaint had been made by the secretary of the Ottawa Public school board that this was the case, but Hon. Mr. Ross, in replying to Mr. French's questions, explaind that there is no foundation for the statements made. The facts of the case are that the Ottawa Separate schools are crowded, and in consequence of this two rooms in the convent were used

the classes being inspected in the usual

To show the enormity of the crime committed by the Secarate school trustees in thus providing for the needs of the pupils, Me. Res pointed out that Pablic schools had several times used Church buildings without any objection being offered. He Instanced Kew Beach church, two Baptist mission churches, two Anglican churches or Sunday school rooms, one Methodist and one Presbyterian Sunday school room. So the Protestant horse collapsed.

WHY CUMBERETH IT THE

The Presbyterian Witness, of Halifax, N. S, is very greatly angered by an able exposition of Catholic doctrine, and a refutation of certain doctrinal fallacies issued as a pastoral letter by His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifex. His Grace points out that the theory of man's future lot propounded by the divines of Andover college under the guiss of "Progressive Orthodoxy," is a modern invention, having no foundation in Holy Scripture or tradition. According to this novel teaching, man must have after this life a period of continuous probation, inasmuch as many men did not know sufficiently God's will while they were on earth. His Grace properly condemus this invention of new doctrines and passing them off as if they were divine revelations, a practice which is very common nowadays among the various

His Grace says : "The only probation ground for man is this world, for it is appointed unto man once to die, and after this the judgment." (Heb. ix. 27. . . and "those who lived under the law as the Apostle taught were judged by the law; those who lived without knowledge of that law are judged by the law of nature-that is, by the use they make of their reason and free will and the initial grace of prayer."

The Presbyterian Witness congratulates His Grace on his having some acquaintance with "the great debate" on this subject of "the Progressive Orthodoxy of Andover." It is great only in the sense that it shows that the whole theology of that institution consists in substituting human fancies for divine revel ation, and the debates on the revision of the Westminster Confession are great in exactly the same sense. His Grace. speaking of the Confession, says, after referring to the "cruel Calvinistic doctrine

of foredoom :" "Let those look to the rock from which they were hewn (Is. li), and ask them-selves why or how their confession at one at all. Clearly it cannot be God's work else to revise were to incur the anathems pronounced by St. Paul: 'But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach a gospel to you besides that which we have preached to you, let him be have preached to you, let him be anathema.' It cannot have been the ed to you, let him creed of the early Christians, for ings of the Catholic Church, always living, always progressing, always devel oping new beauties, and more perfect symmetry of form, but always on the same lines and in the same essence. Why, then, does this reversable Confes sion exist in our age of enlightenment and culture?"

He then explains that were it not for the prejudices of education and for want of reflection on Catholic unchangeable truth, "thousands would cry: 'cut i down! why cumbereth it the ground."

The Witness is not pleased with His Grace's forcible logic, and, like many dis volley of abuse, which we pass over in order to reach its attempt at reasoning It says : "As might be expected, His Grace misapprehends the relation of the Presbyterian Church to the Confession of Faith. We never received it as a revelation from God, as infallible, or irreformable or unrevisable. We know it to be a human production, and do not pretend that it is anything else. We do not deceive ourselves or our people by claiming that it is inspired or in

fallible," . . . and more of the same sort. Surely this is a very convenient way to excuse one's Church for having taught false doctrine for nearly three hundred years: "We always held it to be revisable. We always knew it contained merely human doctrines." Why then has Presbyterianism always claimed to reform the one true Church which Christ instituted, and to substitute its now acknowledged errors for the doctrines which have come down in the Catholic Church unchanged from the Apostolic age? What have men gained if they are merely to be taught such absurdities as foredoom, future probation, and, above all, that the Pope is anti Christ, instead of the venerable doctrines of the Catholic Church, whereas it is now admitted that the Presbyterian novelties are errors which must be revised out of the Confession? And by what claim can Presbyterian teachers, with these falsehoods on their lips, profess that they have received from Christ the mission to "teach all nations all things whatsoever I have commanded you?" (St. Matt. xxviii, 20) With what face but a brazen one can they pretend that Christ promised to send the Paraclete, the spirit of TRUTH, to teach them ALL TRUTH, and to abide temporarily as Separate school rooms, with them forever?

The Confession of Faith which is thus acknowledged to be but a tissue of falsehoods, a mere human compilation put forth under pretence of being the divine and revealed truth of God, ought indeed to be revised-out of existence. The Church of Christ, styled by St. Paul "the pillar and ground of trutb," should teach nothing but the truth of Christ; but of this compilation of error the Archbishop very properly asks : "Why cumbereth it

Not His Grace, but the Witness, mis apprehends the relations of the Presby terian Churca to the Confession. The Church formally claims that the Confession contains "God's undoubted truth and verity, founded only upon his written word. And therefore we abbor and detest all contrary religion and doctrine.' Further, the Church declares : "To which Confession and form of religion we will solemnly pronounced upon, it condemns it were ungracious. "the usurped authority of the Roman anti-Christ." (See National Covenant of most of Canadian statesmen that the 1590 and 1651.)

If this were not the case, how could a Presbyterian Apostle presume to act upon the directions of Christ to go forth from the unbelieving house or city which refused to receive him, shaking the dust the English speaking population of Canfrom His feet, in the consciousness that ada, and especially of Ontarlo, regard the because of His divine mission, it would be "more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrha on the judgment day than for position of British subjects, relying upon that house or city ?"

The same covenant declares "before God and the whole world" this Confession to be "the only true Christian faith and Canadians accepted this position, and religion pleasing God and bringing salvation to man," And all this is not only affirmed, but is sworn to by the Caurch most solemnly.

The Witness, however, has a queer theory in regard to revision. It states, in reference to the doctrine that the Pope is anti-Christ : "Now, no doubt the Pope is (anti Christ) but many of us toink it would be well not to have the statement dians have, if possible, still stronger claims in the Confession."

If this be left out of the Confession, of course it will be no longer an obligatory doctrine to be believed, and it will no longer be sworn to by the clergy. We all Presbyterians believe what is actually in "the only true Caristian faith and religwill be received as a part of revealed the command to teach all which Christ revealed, to leave some of His revelation out of the body of doctrine because "some think it would be well to leave such a statement cut." When the Presbyterian Church organs speak in such a style, it is surely time to ask "Why does the Confession any longer

The Church organs may try to conceal the fact under a delusive form of words. but the reason why the revision movement has grown so strong is that Presbyterians no longer believe in the West minater Confession of Faith. They know it to be false in many parts, notwithstanding its pretensions to be the truth of God. Why then cumbereth it the ground?

cumber the ground."

We will not here refute the nonsensi cal statements of the Witness that Cath. olics are guilty of Mariolatry, or that the Catholic Church has many "un-Christian features." It is easier to make such false Witness does not attempt proof, because it well knows that it would fail lamentably.

ENGLISH TEACHING IN FRENCH SCHOOLS.

The Eiucation Department for Ontario has published a valuable pamphlet containing the evidence of well-known educa tionists in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the United States in regard to bi-lingual education. The universal testimony of these educators is what was to be expected, that where children are accustomed to one language at home, which differs from that which is prevaent in the country, and to which special attention is paid in the school room, the only means of teaching successfully is through the medium of the language which is heard at home. This is the case equally in districts of Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, in those parts of Ireland where Irish is the prevailing tongue and among the Indians in the Western portions of the United States. In every case the writers state that where the mother tongue is ignored, the children make little or no progress, and even where some progress is made at school, the natural result of the ignoring method of treatment is that the children grow up detesting one language or the other. In most cases they detest the language which they are forced to learn at school, as being imposed upon them by an alien race desirous of suppressing everything which savors of their own nationality. In some cases they grow up detesting their own nationality, which they are forced to look upon as inferior.

We may safely say that in either case a

childhood to detest their own race and nationality; neither is it good they should foster a hatred towards that of their companions who constitute the predominant element in the country.

In Canada we are peculiarly situated owing to the existence of two languages, each of which is predominant in its own locality. Yet it is to the interest of the whole population that both races shall feel themselves to be truly citizens erjoy. ing equal rights before the law. It would be disastrous to force on one-third of the population of the Dominion the conviction that they are regarded as allens or intruders in the country. The French Canadians are neither aliens nor intruders. They are the original possess. ors of the soil, and the ploneer settlers of the country. When Canada was ceded to Great Britain, they were guaranteed the full privileges of British citizenship, so ingly agree in our conscience in all that any attempt to place them in a postpoints" Among the doctrines thus tion of inferiority would be as unjust as It has been said by one of the fore.

> mejority of the population of a country should treat the minority not only with justice, but with overflowing generosity, precisely because they constitute the majority; with such generosity should French Canadians, the more so because the latter have in good faith accepted the the promises which were made to them. Or rather, it is more accurate to say, the forefathers of the present race of Frenchmaintained it at a time when great inducements were offered them to abnegate it. By their loyalty to the British throne they preserved this Dominion to be a British colony. Surely by such devoted ness they earned for themselves and their posterity all the equal rights to which

British subjects are entitled. But the present race of French Cana upon the English speaking population. They were born British subjects, equally with the English speaking portion of the country, and they have contributed their share towards building up and defending know how difficult it is to have the the Dominion. Nothing less than the most narrow-minded bigotry could bring the Confession ; but if it be left out of the English speaking section of the population to deprive their French-Canadian ion," how is it to be expected that it fellow-citizens of their rights in the smallest degree. It would, therefore, be truth? It is a queer method of obeying a most inexcusable piece of tyranny to, attempt by force to deprive them of their language.

It is not long since we had occasion to rebuke a contemporary which male an impassioned appeal to the people of On. tario to suppress the French "patois." To characterize the language of a Chateau. briand, a Bossuet, a Fenelon, a Lamartine as a patole, which ought to be suppressed. is indictive of an ignorance which ought to be not merely suppressed, but wiped out of existence.

We say then that the crusade which is being carried on against the use of French in Octario schoole le ungenerous, narrow and unjust. It is not desirable, if it were possible to suppress it. The testimony of the phamphlet issued by the Government proves to demonstration that the best way to bring the French Canadian population in Eastern and Western Ontario to a knowledge of English, is to teach both languages effectively in their schools. Let it be the aim to teach Engexclusion of French, which is the means which Mr. Meredith, the Mail and the London Free Press would adopt for this

There is little if any doubt that in time the English language will prevail even in the French settlements of Ontario. The French settlers are gradually learning English, and they are anxious to have their children also instructed in English. As a matter of fast, the report of the Commissioners on French schools state that in many of the localities which a few years ago were almost exclusively French, English is the prevailing language now, and is in some cases almost exclusively taught. It is not necessary, then, to use violent means to suppress French, though we are decidedly of opinion that it would be well, on the contrary, to take measures, not for its suppression, but for its preser-

It is remarkable that Mr. Meredith, in the Ontario Legislature, accused the Administration of issuing campaign liter. ature at the public expense, because of the publication of the pamphlet to which we have alluded above. Surely after the fiery speeches which were delivered during the past year on the necessity of hay. ing English taught in all schools, it was desirable that the public should have some information on the best means of teaching Eoglish. This information the pamphlet in question affords. But it is easy to see that the information goes to prove that Mr. Meredith's plan is not the best, but that the Hon. Mr. Ross's moderate policy is the one best calculated even to attain the object which Mr. Meredith professes to have in view. We grievous wrong is inflicted. It is not object is simply to gain the votes of making reprisals! desirable that children should learn from those who desire not so much that the The Equa! Rightists may find them-

French Canadians in Ontario should become skilful English scholars as that they should be humiliated and persecuted for the delectation of Orangemen and their glorification on 12th-of-July platforms. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Meredith will gain his object by his unpatriotic course.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

"On foundations of equity alone can a great country be built up, and with what-ever skill decayed material may be in-corporated into the edifice, the day of frial will discover its weakness and will demonstrate the folly of preferring party or temporary quiet, or the false repre-sentation of charity, or anything else, to setation of charty, or anything ease, to those clear principles which are the safest guide of public action, and of which perfect freedom and true charity are the blessed fruit."

This declaration is found in a pretentious document issued last week by the Provincial Council of the so-called Equal Rights Association for Ontario, and if the document in question confined itsself to the enunciation of such views we could cordially agree with it. But, unfortunately for the peace of the country, the measures proposed therein are quite at variance with these correct prin Last summer the convention which.

inder pretence of representing Ontaio, met in Toronto to consider the Jesuit Estates Act of the Province of Quebec, and to impose the will of an inconsiderable faction in Ontario upon that Province, advisedly refused to touch the subject of Saparate schools. There is no doubt as to what were the general sentiments of the assemblage. They would willingly have put into their programme a clause calling for the abolition of Separate schools in Ontario, but it was decided that their doing so would have endangered the privileges enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Quebec. What else than this could have been expected from a convention led by the parsons who at their synods and conferences pronounced that Popery is a menace to the country, and that a body of unostentatious priests who, unlike these meddling parsons, mind their own business and the calls of duty, are endeavoring to subvert the Constitution of the Dominion, and ought to be driven from the country. In their mouth Equal Rights for all" means rights and privileges for Protestants, wrongs and persecution for Catholics.

This newly-issued manifesto, however, throws off the mask. It is now to be plank in their platform to take out of the Confederation Act the clause which saves the educational rights of minorities in the Dominion. At first glance this might seem fair enough, since they acknowledge that the Protestant minority of Quebec must in such case be subjected to the mercy of the Catholic majority, if the Catholic minority in Ontario be subjected to the will of the Protestant majority. They say, in fact :

"No one wishes to claim for Ontario anything which would not be conceded to Quebec. All the Provinces should have liberty to establish or retain or abolish Separate schools as they should see cause. All should be placed on ex actly the same footing."

It would seem, therefore, that the party of Equal Rights are quite willing to abandon their present protectorate over the Protestants of Quebec, provided they can get into their hands the power of dealing harshly with the Catholic minority in Ontario. It is difficult for people of Untario (would consent to adopt this platform so ungenerous to their own co religionists, even if they were as anxious as are these Equal Rightists to annoy Catholics.

But the concocters of this plan have a method in their madness. They have persuaded themselves that the people or Quebec will tamely look on, and will continue to the Protestants of that Province the privileges of Separate schools. while the Protestants of Ontario are restricting, nay abolishing, all the privileges which are now enjoyed by Catholics They say :

"Should such modification of the "Should such modification of the Federation Act be obtained as would allow the Provinces to deal with the whole question of education, and should Ontario, in the exercise of her liberty, abolish Separate schools, there is no fear of Quebec making reprisals upon the minority of that Province."

After this acknowledgment that they have every confidence in the straightforward honesty and liberality of the Catholic people of Quebec, whom they admit that they think they cannot even goad to illiberal measures, what are we to think of the pretence of Ontario Equal Rights orators who have all along made it one of their chief arguments against the Catholic body that we are only anxious for the opportunity to persecute Protestante? The Equal Rights Committee have made it plain where the anxiety to persecute for conscience' sake exists. They firmly believe that they can bring a majority of the people of Oatario to force their obnoxious views upon Catholics; while they acknowledge that it is their belief that Catholics, where they are in a can only conclude that Mr. Meredith's majority, cannot even be goaded into

selves mistaken. We cannot believe that these despicable tactics which they recommend will find favor with the majority of Ontario Protestants at the present day; but if they do, it is hard to say what course the Quebec people may adopt. There is, however, one thing certain. It through Ontario agitation the Confederation Act be in time changed at all to sweep away the present protection efforded to Catholics, the Protestants of Quebec must not only be deprived of the special educational rights conferred upon them by the Act, but also of the other special provisions which have been inserted for the express purpose of securing Protestant representation in the two houses of Parliament. It must be understood that Catholics are not in Canada on sufferance. We are here as citizens, and, as citizens, with full rights of citizens, we shall stay, submitting to no stigms of inferiority. If changed at all to suit the views of these Equal Rightists, the Confederation Act will be changed to a much greater extent than these agitators dream of. It is true, Catholics are in a minority in the Dominion; but we are a minority strong enough not to submit to arbitrary measures. As the manifesto says : "On foundations of equity alone can'a great country be built up."

The names of Wm. Caven. D. D. and R. Douglas Armor are signed to the document of the bigots as Chairman and Secretary of the Association. These gentlemen seemed to have reached the conclusion that as they cannot carry out their original programme "to drive the Jesuits out of the country," they may succeed in annoying Catholics in other ways. Taey may find themselves just as mistaken now as they were before.

What they want is, in reality, that the whole Dominion shall be subject to Ontario supremacy. The Confederation is not, in their view, a union of Provinces on equal terms, but all the Provinces must be Ontario's colonies : and even colonies under the control of a mere Ontario faction.

The only object and sole aim and end of this "Combine" is to utterly destroy and blot out from Ontario our existing Separate Catholic schools. Heretolore their aim and object was the defaming and proscribing of the Jesuit Fathers. and they had also in view to carry the war into a neighboring province and impose Calvinistic principles with the Euglish language and the envelope system of Church support upon an unwilling people. Having failed to effect either object, even at the foot of the throne-where they prostrated themselves in their interview with the Queen's representative at Quebec-they now concentrate all the fury of their insane bigotry upon their Catholic fellow citizens of Ontario. They have met in secret council and issued an address to the people of this province, in which, as the Toronto Mail of last Saturday states : "Many weighty arguments are brought to bear" on the necessity of not allowing the Catholic minority of Ontario to enjoy Equal Rights with the Protestant minority in the

Province of Quebec. This is the practical outcome of their deliberations: to excite Protestant bigotry to such an extent as to make the Catholics of Outario look upon themselves as an inferior race and not fit to erjoy the rights and privileges freely granted to Protestant minorities

The first reason given for the abolition of Separate schools is that 'public money should not be given for sectarian purposes." The manifesto having been signed by Principal Caven, we might here once again ask if that gentleman has not received from the Mowat Government a donation of land worth \$160,000 for the sectarian purpose of Knox College? We now call upon some member of the Ontario Legislature to rise in his place and ask Prime Min ister Mowat to produce all documents and papers in connection with the transfer of lands in Algoma to the faculty of Knex College, Toronto.

The second reason is : Separate schools injure the State by keeping spart in youth those who should grow up together in common citizenship. We would ask : Why, then, have colleges and uni versities? Are not the sons of the rich kept apart from the children of poor parents, who are not able to give s liberal education to their children? Why all those Baptist and Methodist academies, where the Protestant girls are educated apart and brought up in contempt of the less favored of their own sex ! Why not send all to the Common school and to the Collegiate institutes, which are supported by heavy and burthensome taxation for the education of all alike? If all the children of the State should grow up together, then banish Knox College, and close up all the Baptist colleges and Protestant female academies ; for, as the manifesto says, "their tendency is to promote dis trust and disunion among those who as compatriots should cherish mutual con-

The third reason is that the faith of

pered with in the Common schools, Probably Principal Caven, as he says, never heard of cases where such tampering occurred; but we have heard and have known of hundreds of such cases. We have known of schools where Catholic children were told by the teacher that Riel was a Catholic Bishop-where Catholic children were compelled to join in Protestant worship-where Catholic children had to submit to constant and daily persecution on the part of the teacher and of their school-mates. It is all very well for Dr. Caven to say he never heard of such cases. We would not trust the Dr. himself to the charge of a mixed school, and depend upon his word or promise that he would avoid language or allusions calculated to hurt the feelings and tamper with the faith of the children committed to his tuition.

In fine, the reasons given by the Equal Rights Association for the abolition of Catholic Separate schools in Outario are no reasons. They are but lame excuses for the display of bigotry and the persecution of a loyal minority.

THE CHURCH'S MINISTRY.

It is strange to see the nonchalance with which hitherto unheard of and most preposterous theories are advanced nowadays regarding the constitution of the Christian Church. We could not expect anything like agreement among Protestants on such a subject : for the principle of private judgment which sets up the individuel as the last Court of Appeal in all matters of faith and morality is essentially a bar to agreement. Every one will naturally call his own theory the Divine truth; but the coolness with which new-fangled theories are brought forward, and the boldness with which it is asserted in favor of each one that it is the only constitution or mode of organization instituted by Christ for His Church, is what astounds us, and makes us wonder whither is the non Catholic world drifting?

The following from the Christian Guardian, of the 19.h of February, is one of these theories :

"It must be admitted that there is no evidence that Christ organized a formal society with special rules for its perpetua-The rame is true of the A Their converts gathered together for worship and spiritual counsel; but while holding in common the great principles of the Caristian faith they had no fixed or precise form of Church polity."

This opinion is not new with the Guardian. The Rev. R E Bartlett is quoted. who in one of the Bampton lectures, so popular among Protestants, gave utterance to a similar opinion : "The constituof the Christian Church is not a divinelyappointed order, in the sense of having been imposed by a command of Christ, or by an ordinance of the Apostles, but rather the result of the conditions of the Chris'

tian society." It is clear that this view of the case is a very convenient one for Protestantism in its chrysalis state, when it is on the eve of entering upon one of its transformations. This is the case now, or at least many of the denominations entertain the hope of entering upon a new state of existence. Hence there must be a theory which will justify the transition; and lo! one is invented for the purpose.

Hitherto the various denominations have had their own theories as to the nature of the divine constitution of the Church. The Church of Eagland has held firmly to Episcopalianism, and no one has been regarded as authorized to at the hand of a Bi hop. The Presbyterians have held that "the Lord Jesus, as king and head of His Church, hath therein appointed a government in the hand of Caurch-officers, distinct from the civil megistrate (Conf. xxx.);" and elsewhere this form of government is defined to be by presbyteries : and only ordained ministers were recognized as ministers at all, Even the Methodists would not admit to the ministerial office any who had not been ordained according to the forms of their Church; but now, as it is hoped that there may be some kind of union patched up between these different bodies a new system must be found which will make an authorized clerical body out of all these discordant elements and of course the only way to do this is to say that Christ instituted no particular form of Church government or of ministerial ordination. Then Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Methodist, E decopalism, even Quaker and Independent, may meet on common ground, and the clergy and the maniac who claims that he has a direct call from God may recognize each other as Christian clergymen, fully authorized to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments. There is only one limit recognized under the new state of affairs. The maniac who has a following will be admitted; but he who is solitary will be looked upon

with contempt. It is scarcely necessary for us to point out that such a theory is directly opposed to the character of the Christian priesthood as defined by St. Paul (Heb. v., 4) : "Neither doth any man take the honor to himself but he that is called of God, as Asron was."

The mission of the Christian priesthood

direct appointment, as in the case of Asron and the Apostles, or by succession as in the case of Aaron's successors, and the priesthood of the Catholic Church. Hence the prophets who "run without being sent" are excluded from this sacred office

Christ appointed His Apostles and the seventy-two disciples to preach His Gospel, and authorized the Apostles only to continue the succession, for to them only He said : "As the Father hath sent Me, I also send you." (St. John xx, 21) In Scripture, therefore, we only read of priests being ordsined by Apostles, or by Blehops who received Apostolic ordination. Sts. Paul and Barnabas "ordained to them priests in every Church," as they visited the Churches of Asia. On Tim othy, St. Paul himself laid hands, and Paul's (the parent church of the city, and—thanks to the zeal of His Lyranig he gives directions to him how he is to choose Bishops and other clergy. (ili.) He does the same for Titus: (Tit. i :) "For this cause I left thee in Crete that thou shouldst set in order the things that are wanting, and shouldst ordsin priests in every city, as I also appointed thee."

The Christian Guardian says that the Catholic and Anglican theory of the Church is the basis of Apostolic succession, but that the latter has no Scriptural authority. Nothing can be more plain, both from Scripture and common sense, than that the Christian ministry must be derived from the Apostles, who were alone authorized by Christ to perpetuate it. We do not wonder that Methodists and others who have not this succession should deny its necessity, but it is Scriptural notwithstanding, and the change which is at present taking place in Protestantism on this subject is only a new evidence that the whole system is radically wrong. Truth does not charge according to the demands of the times.

THE BAPTISTS AND FULTON.

On last Thursday evening Dr. Fulton, of maledorous fame. Was entertained at dinner in the Buptist College of Toronto. The students presented him with an address, of which the following are choice extracts:

"Very respected sir and brother, allow me, on behalf of my fellow students, to cordially welcome you amongst us, and to express our warmest appreciation of and living sympathy with you and your almost world wide known work. Belong almost world wide known work. Belonging to the staunch Calvinistic school, and heartily subscribing to the doctrine of Divine decrees, we believe that as certainly as Abraham, Moses and Isalah and John the Baptist were specially raised up of God. . So also was Luther, Knox, Whitfield and Spurgeon and our gifted and loved guest of this evening, Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton."

Buncomb flattery could scarcely reach

bigher. How Filthy Fulton must have laughed in his sleeve when he heard himself compared with Moses, who fasted forty days; with Isaiah, whose tongue was burnt with lighted charcoal by an angel of God to purify it; and, above all, with the chaste and mortified John the Baptist! What were the students of the Baptist College thinking about? Do they intend to imitate Moses in his self-denial or Fulton in his abominations? Do they lay cut for themselves a career of sanctity and purity of tongue and heart in imitation of the purified Prophet Isaiah? Or is it their intention to use the foulest language of Billinegate, and shock all sensitive ears and women? How dare they compare such a vile spoken, abominable creature with the pure-souled John the Baptist The latter went into the desert to escape all worldly allurements and pleasures his garments were the skins of wild beasts and his food locusts and wildhoney; he preached the baptism o penance, and mortified his flesh with its concupiscences. Fulton, or the contrary, holds on to the cities and revels in blackguardism and mos odious lies. During his last visit to Bos Postmaster of the city of Boston flatly denied the assertion of Fuiton, and stamped him as a profigate and an inventor of calumny. The Baptist students, towards the end of their fulsome address. congratulate Fulton on heing accompanied with his wife :

"Allow me also to cordially welcome your excellent wife, and to express the hope that God in His kindness will soon cause you to be permanently located in our loved city of Toronto."

The "Vestibule of Heaven" would surely be a fitting place of residence for so shining a light and so exemplary a saint as Filthy Fulton. If Fulton had left his wife at home, or if he had no wife, and if he practised the austeritles and the celibacy and self-denials of Elizah and Isalah and Moses and John the Baptist, the Baptist College students might be excused from blasphemy in drawing the obnoxious and loathsome, not to say "auti scriptural," comparison.

The Pittsburg Catholic suggests a singular omission on the part of a portion of the beligerent Protestant weekly press. The third reason is that the latte of The mission of the Christian priesthood They have failed to attribute the influenza must, therefore, like the priesthood of to Jesuit machinations.

Asron, be derived from God, either by ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. MISSION AT ST. BASIL'S.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

The advent of His Grace Archbishop Walsh, to the Metropolitan See of Toronto, has been signalized by many evidences of a quickening in the Catholic spirit, which is by no means an insignificant factor in the moral influences per-vading the "Queen City," as its citizen delight to call it, and not the least among

these evidences of Catholic vitality is the great success which has attended the series of missions recently given by the Jesuit Fathers in four of the principal parishes out of the nine into which the city is at present divided. I say at pre-sent, as doubtless it is in contemplation, in the near future, to meet the growing needs of the Catholic population of the Provincial capital by the erection of new parishes as their necessity becomes man

fest.
At St. Michael's Cathedral, at St. Bishop O'Mahoney and the generous sup port of his parishioners—in its new edi fice, the grandest,) and at St Mary's (the old parish of His Grace, and since his day and now administered by the well known and popular Vicar-General Rooney) the mission week ser-Roomey) the mission week ser-vices were largely attended by devout and attentive congregations; but the writer leaves to some other of your correspondents the duty of furnishing particulars. If St. Patrick's (which with the Cathedral parish includes the very heart of the city) was left out of the list of parishes visited by the Rev. Missioners, it was doubtless be cause the zealous Redemptorist Fathers, under whose charge it has prospered for some ten or twelve years, carry on a perennial mission and count their penitents from all quarters of the city.

At St. Basil's the mission was opened on the 16th and closed on the 23rd ult.

It was conducted by the Rev. Father Murphy, S J, of New York, assisted by the Rev. Father Gillesple of Georgetown University, Bultimore, Father Murphy is a man of comely appearance and majestic physical proportions, and no less a giant in intellect than in stature. He is in the prime of vigorous manhood and appears to be endowed with an extraor-dinary capacity for work. His co-laborer Father Gillespie, is also above the average both in physical and mental equipment and promises to achieve high distinction as a pulpit orator, even among the mem bers of the learned Society of Jesus, among whom there are so many famous for eloquence The mission services were held at 5:50, 6:15 and 9 a. m., and 3, 7:30 and 8 p. m. The morning and day services attracted large congregations and in the evenings the crowds taxed to the utmost the capacity of the Church. This Church, which forms the western wing of St Michael's College building, situated on what in the old days was known as "Clover Hill," was very considerably enlarged a few years ego by the Rev. Father L. Brennan, then parish priest, who expended over \$16,000 on the exten slont of the edifice, bestdes replacing the old organ by a new one and reseating the whole church at an additional cost of some \$4000; and all this, too, on the pay as-you-go principle, leaving no legacy of debt behind him. But even with its enlarged capacity St. Basil's was barely equal to the demands upon its space made by those who thronged to hear Father Murphy's evening sermons, which were masterpieces of eloqueres, fail of instruction and pervaded throughout by a broad spirit of charity and hope-fulness that treatetible ways the by a broad spirit of chanty and nope-fulness that irresistibly won the hearts of his hearers. The parish priest, Father O'Donohue, had labored indefatigably for weeks before to pre-pare the ground for the good seed, and as a consequence many were drawn from the outskirts of the parish (which extend north of the city for several miles) and not a few, in other quarters, who had been too long dormant were awakened to a sense of their duty. The happy result was that during the closing days of the mission upwards of one thou penitents approached the sacra Billinggate, and shock all sensitive ears and eschew modesty when addressing Father Murphy was enabled to speak of religion in the parish, which is due nder God's blessing, as rightly remarked in great measure to the generous zeal of the Rev. Basilian Fatners of St. Michael's College, who, as far as their duties in th College permit, cheerfully co operate with the parish priest in laboring among the people for the furtherance of every good work.

Yours etc. Yours etc, CLOVER HILL

Toronto, March 3rd, 1890.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS BY THE SEP-ARATE SCHOOL BOARD. Toronto Empire, Feb. 28.

ton he lied in the pulpit about the Sisters of the Poor, and was called to task for it by the Boston Pilot A letter from the It was presented by the members of the Separate school board, the presentation taking place in the reception-room of the palace. The following members were present: Vicar-General Rooney, Vicar-General Laurent, Rev. Father McCann, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Mesers, John O'Connor, Robert O'Connor, J. Walsh, oha Herbert, Cornellus Flanagan, T. H. Hennessy, H. T. McIntosh, Jas. Ryan, Charles Burne, D. A. Carey, M. Rhan, M. Costello and Ohwell Paps. Bro. Olo, chool inspector, and Secretary Hall were also in attendance.

The address, which is as follows, read by the Hon. Mr. Anglin:

To His Grace the Most Rev John Walsh D. D., Archbishop of Toronto: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-We, the members of the Catholic Separate School Board of the city of Toronto, beg to tender to Your Grace the expression of our love and eateem, and to offer you our congratulations on your election to the Metropolitan See of the archdiocese of Poronto. The happy memory of the lays when the Catholics of Toronto had the benefit of your friendly minis Toronto. trations makes us look forward with joy and confidence to our future relations ability

generosity in ground pecuniary aid from your private means to the struggling schools of those days.

Without the self carrifoling spirit shown by yourself and the other noble priests associated with you, the maintenance of our schools would have been extremely difficult, and in these, the days of your prosperity, we do not forget that in the foundation of our success you are one of the leading factors. We are now in a position to assure Your Grace that our sch established on a sound basis, and compare favorable with any other schools in the

Deminion.
The fame of your devotion to the cause of religion and education in the diocess of London has preceded you, and the splendid efficiency of the schools established there by you assure us that under Your Grace's wise coursel and supervision the progress of our schools will stil be upward and onward.

We extend to you a cordial welcome

back to Toronto, and desire to assure you of our hearty co operation in the great work of imparting a sound Catholic edu-

cation to the children under our care.
Wishing you many long and happy years to guide the destinles of this great archidiocese, we humbly beg Your Grace'

Signed on behalf of the Separate School CHARLES BURNS, Chairman of Com.,

Hon T. W. Anglin, See of Com, Rev Michael M. C. O'Reilly, William Fraser.

His Grace, in replying to the address, said he wished to speak in a conversa-tional manner, and requested those present to be seated. He thanked them sincerely for the beautiful address and the flattering London with all its pleasant associations and with the conviction that he was assuming duties of great responsibility in this diocese, to which be had been called in the providence of God. He felt assured, however, that he had many friends in Toronto able and willing to assist him, and f be wanted any proof of this it was to be found in the megnificent reception ac-corded him on the occasion of his arrival in this city. He then referred to his early connection with the city of Toronto, and to the fact that he had served on the Sep-arate School Board. He was glad to hear that the Separate schools of the city were progressing so favorably. The education of the Catholic youth of this great country was a subject of great importance, and one well worthy of their best attention and labors. The Church had always taken a lively interest in the education of The Church had always her children, and here in Canada they enjoyed privileges which, though not as great as they ought to be, were still greater than those curryed in other countries. In France the schools were being secularized and infidelized and the nuns and spiritual teachers turned out. In Italy things were also looking very bad for religious education, and even in England undestrable changes were being made. It would be a bad day for England when the teachings of the Church were not admissable in the Public schools. The battle between the Church and infidelity is now to be fought in the schools. The Catholic Church in every country is moving against the influence of field limited and the Church in the country is moving against the influence of field limited and the church in the country is moving against the influence of field limited and the church in the chur ences of intidelity and unbelief. Hereto fore the Catholics of Ontario could live at peace with their Protestant fellow citizens, but now some politicians seem to think that they (the Catholics) were getting more than their rights. They did enjoy certain rights here but not to the same extent as the Protestant minority of Quebec enjoyed at the hands of the Catholic majority. They were told here that they wanted more than their rights, but this was false; it was the old fable of the wolf and the lamb. They wanted to live at peace, to manage their own institutions and not to interfere with the rights or liberties of others-to live in peace as free citizens of a free country. They paid their taxes as do other citizens; stand side by side with others in the city's interests; and trade with their Protestant brethren and their Protestant brethren with them. He hoped the time would soon come when the people of Canada would learn to hate injustice and to love fair play, and when public men would respect patriotism in stead of party and politics. He quoted from the CATHOLIC RECORD extracts from ort of a Protestant minister (Re Wm. Rexford, secretary Quebec Council of Public Instruction) to show that there were in Quebec nearly 1,000 Protestan Separate schools with an attendance o 34 440 pupils, while in Ontario there were

LECTURE BY FATHER TEEFY.

but 235 Catholic schools. In the Catholic province of Quebec the Government grant to Protestant schools was \$10,545.

Empire, March 3.

The second of the Lenten Sunday evening lectures was delivered in St. Michael's Cathedral at Vespers last even michaqua Canedra at vespers instruc-ing by Rev. Father Teely. The subject was "The Divinity of Christ, and Its Defence by the Church" This being the central truth of Caristianity, it needed be said, constant witness, as it would be most severely attacked, on account of which it should be most bravely defended.
This, he said, is the case. He spoke at
some length upon Arianism, the heresy
which most attacked the divinity of Christ, Christ being divine, Christianity is something more than a mere philoso phic system, and the fact that it flur ished after neoplatonism died away, after neologism and realism became part history, proves the fact of its coming from a source higher than this world. It Christ was not the Son of God the fabric of Caristianity crumbles to dust, and there arises from its ruins a universal cry of everlasting despair. There is only one answer to the question: "Who is Jeaus Christ?"—the answer which Simon Peter gave and is still giving, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God." It is only in the light of the sacramental system, the full working the Catholic Courch, and above all the faith of the Blessed Sacrament that we find that response clear and distinct, and, therefore, for a few moments piercing by the eye of faith the veil, we bow down, and in adcration and praise say from the bottom of our hearts, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God." One with you in your more exalted capacity.

As a member and chairman of this faith, obeying its precepts, and following board you devoted yourself with zeal and the great example to the end, when we ability to the cause of Catholic education, come to die kneel before Him as He We well remember your open handed sitteth at the right hand of the Eternal

generosity in granting pecuniary aid Father; it is only then that we in the fulness of our hearts shall say with everlasting joy. "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God."

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

An address, accompanied by a wellfilled purse, was presented to Rev. Father Suanahan, of Nisgara, on the occasion of his departure for Merritton The address was as follows :

The address was as follows:

Rev. And dear Father Shanahan—It is with sheare regret that we the congregation of St. Vincent de Paul's learn that you are about to leave us. During your short stay with us you have endeared yourself not only to your own people but to those of other denominations. Armong the various duties you have been called on to perform we beg to make particular mention of the unremitting care and attention with which you devoted yourself to the sick invoking, as it does, on you the blessings which such true kindness of heart ments. Another special cause for gratitude was your generosity in over-looking our many failings considering how often we have taxed your for bearance in that respect.

We have also to thack you for the many improvements you have effected in such a short time and the zoal with which you have performed the arguous duties of this—your first parish. We are pleased to think that since your next mission is not far distant we will have many opportunities of meeting you.

We now ask you to accept the accompanying purse as a small mark of our esteem given as it is by the willing hearts and accompanied by the blessings of as strowing congregation. Sigued on behalf of the congregation, John

congregation.
Signed on behalf of the congregation, John
Sando, Jos. Hosley, Geo Greene, Jaures
Doyle, John Murphy, Jos. Greene and Tnos.

Niagara on-the-Lake, Feb. 26, 1890. Father Shanahan replied at consider-

Fatter Shanahan replied at considerable length, thanking the people of Niagara for their generous gift, and expressed himself as deeply grateful for the many acts of kindness received from the inhabitants, of all religious denom

THREE IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Kingston, March 1 -On Friday evening three documents were received at the Palace from Rome. One divides the ecclesiastical province of Toronto, separating from it the Dioceses of Kingeton and Peterfrom it the Dioceses of Kingston at boro', whose territory is constituted a new province with Kingston for its metropolis, to which the diocese of Peterboro' and the new diocese that shall be created in the eastern part of Kingston territory are assigned as suffragan sees. The second document appoints Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Kingston. The third document, dated 21st January, 1890, cannotcally erects the new diocese, defining its territory to be the civil Counties of Glengarry and Stormont united with Cornwall, having for its boundaries the River St. Lawrence on the South the River St. Lawrence on the South, the civil Province of Quebec on the east, and the Countles of Prescott and Russell with part of Carleton on the north, and the County of Dandas on the west. Alexandria, the chief town of Glengarry, is made the Episcopal See, from which the diocese takes its name and the Bishon

THE LATE REV. DR L. FUNCKEN.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD The following is an interesting letter

from a priest of Holland, who attended the Rev. Dr. L. Funcken, of Berlin, during his last illness : The dear dead Father (Louis) had

come some months ago from America to Ruremonde, Holland, with a constitution shattered by incessant hard labor and by the death of his brother, R.v. L. Funcken. His trip to Poland on business of his

order seems to have given the last blow to his poor health. From that time the heart trouble, from which he had been suffering, became quite alarming. Loss

of appetite and sleeplessness quickly reduced him to the last extremity.

At the Ruremonde hospital, where in his youth he had acted as druggist, and celebrated his first as well as his last mass, he was cared for by the kindest Sisters of Charity. He saw death coming slowly, and prepared himself for it in a worthy and exemplary manner. During his last days, when he could not celebrate mass any more, he frequently received holy communion and read the Lives of the Saints. I assisted him often. One day he showed me the biography of the saintly Father Hofbouer, C. S. S. R., and said: "What men these were! What heroes beside us! The What heroes beside us! were! What heroes beside us! The good Lord will have to close an eye when we come before Him to render our account." When I replied that he, for one, had not been an idle servant, he raised his eyes, sighed, and said, with great earneatness: "O, my friend, how well one sees at this hour that our works should be performed with the holiest intertions!" tentions!

At first the thought of death seemed to frighten him greatly, but soon he be-came quite calm and absolutely resigned to the holy will of God. In his last days his thoughts often

which he loved so tenderly, and where he had labored with such apostolic seal.

Then he would stretch out his right hand and exclaim: "O Jesus! Jesus!

—yes, bless my land and its people; for they are so good!"

To day, the 30th of January, death came to him to open, as we confidently hope, the gates of the heavanly paradise. But as the Supreme Judge will easily find blemishes in the just we easily find blemishes in the just, we recommend the soul of the dear departed friend to your kind prayers and to those of his fellow-laborers and the

The last letter of the late Rev. Louis Funcks to Berlin.

Ruremonde, Jan. 11, 1890. DEAR FATHER THEOBALD-I write you through Ju ius, being still too weak my-self; but I am much better, and they self; but I am much better, and they say the danger is past. I have suffered terribly. About New Year it was the worst. There is a complication of influence as the same of the same th fluenza, asthma, want of appetite, sleep-lessness and fever. I don't know which predominates. 1 With love to a Yours faithfully, P. Loui predominates. I will probably have to lie here till summer. With love to all.

The Paulist Fathers of New York have organized a temperance cadet society to which boys over twelve years of age are admitted. The society has a membership of two hundred and fifty. Songs Ussung.

Sweet the sops of the thrush at dawning, When the grass lies wet with spansled

dew, dew, dewndorf the brook's low whisper 'Mid reeds and rushes wandering through; Clear and pure is the west o ind's murmur. That eroons in the branches all day long;

The fairest hope is the one which faded,
The bright leaf is the leaf that feil:
The seng that leaped from the lips of streas
Dies away in an old sea shell.
For to the heights of viewless fancy
The soul's swift flight like a swallow goes.
For the soil suck and is the bird's best callof
And the bud unblown is the reddest rose.

Despest thoughts are the ones unspoken.
I hat only the heart sense, listening, hear sense to the first property of the first propert

omewhere, dim in the days to follow, and far away in the life to be, and far away in the life to be, Placing sweet, is a song of gladnese, The spirit chant of the soul set free. Boords untous-ned are the ones we wait for That never rise from the harpunstrung; We turn our steps to the years beyond as, And listen still for the songs unsurg. —Nebra:ka State Journal.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

In the letters of Mary Howitt, who In the letters of Mary Howitt, who, after many years of doubt, entered the Church, occurs this passage, written eleven years before she became a Catholic: "I did not let anybody see me, but, coming out of the chapel, I dipped my finger in the holy water and crossed myesif, praying that God would show me the right faith—a faith as sincere as governed the poor peasant hearts that have secured His mercles to them."

Essy divorce strikes directly at the sanctity and integrity of the family, and, therefore, at the foundations of social purity and strength. It lowers the true data of marriage, as a permanent moral union, to the level of a contract dependent on mutual cardia. It attenuistes dent on mutual caprice. It stimulates heaty and ill made marriages by the epportunity it effords for their speedy dision. It lessens the sanctity of wifebood and maternity. It depresses the moral tone of the human life. It magni fles the difficulties of mutual mijustment between husband and wife, which inhere in the imperfections of human nature. It checks the disposition to have children, who may be grave embarrassments in case of separation.—Philip S. Mozom, in North American Review.

Senator Vest is a Presbyterian ; he was educated to hate the Jesuits, and yet he is too honest to impugn the truth when he finds it out. His testimony on the subject of Catholic Indian missions is very valuable. "I say," he declared in his speech on the Indian Appropriation Bill, "that out of eleven tribes that I saw —and I say this as a Protestant—where they had had Protestant missionaries had not made a single, solitary ad they had not made a single solutary advancement in civilization—not one; and yet among the Flatheads, where there are two Jesuits missions, you find the relations of husband and wife, and of father and child, acrupulously observed. I say that one ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory at any time, and this I say and theory at any time, and this I saw and know."

It is said that nature has her own remedy for every ill to which flesh is heir. Some of her remedies have not yet been discovered and some that have been found out have not become generally known. Medical science has long sought for a sovereign remedy for that scourge of abildhood, diphtheria, yet the colored people of Louisiara, and perhaps of other localities in the South, have for years known and used a cure which is remarkable for its simplicity. It is nothing more or less than the pure juice of the pinoapple. "The remedy is not mine," said a gentleman when interviewed by a Chicago Tribune reporter; "it has been used by Negroes in the swamps down South for years. One of my children was down Some of her remedies have not yet been years. One of my children was down with diphtheria and was in a critical condition. An old colored man who heard of the case asked if we had tried pineapple juice. We tried it, and the child apple juice. We tried it, and the child got well. I have known it tried in hundreds of cases. I have told my friends about it whenever I heard of a case, and never knew it to fall. You get a ripe laws under which it was transferred to pineapple, squeeze out the juice and let the War Department, no final and conthe patient swallow it. The juice is of so clusive step will be taken. correcte a nature that it will cut the diptheritic mucus."

How many of the people who rush to and fro between New York and Liverpool ever give a thought to the human part of that machinery which is driving them over the ocean at between 400 and 500 knots a day? As the big liners near 500 knots a day? As the big liners near the shore, it is customary to make up little parties, friends of Captain or Doctor, to visit the stoke hole; and then occurs a good deal of gasping, and "Oh dear, how dreadful!" or, "Just to think of those poor stokers, dear!" but, practically, nobody does think much of them. are glad, therefore to see the question raised whether something cannot be done to improve the condition of the stokers on the great steamships. The work is hard and the conditions are harder still. The stokehole, when a ship is in full swing, is a veritable pandemonium. Perhaps the best account, and certainly the most pitlable, of what a stoker has to endure will be found in Alphonse Daudet's "Jack," where a horribly faccinating picture is drawn of the way in which the new hand is driven by the best to faithers and by faithers by the heat to faintness, and by faintness to the support of raw brandy, and so by a gradual education between material and drunkard. How far this work is body as well as soul wearying may be gathered from a statement that a certain ship at the conclusion of every run sends on shore at least one man from the stokes hole on a stretcher or in his coffin. The question of what could be done to better the stokers' condition is not one to be discussed without an accurate statement of the present conditions of the service on the principal ocean lines. But quite enough is known to show that some im-provement is possible, and, indeed, im-peratively called for in the interests of common humanity.

THE LATE DR LITTLEDALE.

wide reading and a certain subtle dialecwide reading and a certain subtle dialectic aktil. He may have followed his lights faithfully, but assuredly these were peculiar and misleading. To Catholics at least his "Plain Reasons against Joining the Church of Rome," and in truth all his arguments against their Church of Id not fail to appear the essence of disingenuous casulatry. Latterly he outstripped himself in his combativeness towards the Catholic Church, and his extraordinary method of controversy culminated a few weeks ago in a grotteque attempt to prove that this Eminence Cardinal Manning is not even a Bichop. Though Dr. Littledale was a Eminence Cardinal Manning is not even a Bi-hop. Though Dr. Littledale was a bitter opponent of Papal authority, his claims to infallibility were so positive and persistent that he won for himself the title of "The Protestant Pope." He was born to Dublio, but, judging by his organ, The Church Times, he had little love for his country men, Uatholic or Protestant.

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE. Never ridicule sacred things or what

Never recent a supposed injury till you know the motive of the author of it. Always take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never think worse of another on account of his differing from you in politi-

cal and religious subjects.

Never dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor with any sort of an enthusi-

Don't affect to be witty, or to jest so as to hurt the feelings of another.
Say as little as possible of yourself and of those who are near to you.
Alm at cheerfulness without levity.

Never court the favor of the rich by Speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially of circum-stances which tend to irritate.

Frequently raview your conduct and note your failings.

O'CONNELL'S WIT. Is it not strange that Protestants, who have given up the Mass, should have been unable to do away with it in the name of Christ's nativity? This inconsistency

of Christ's nativity? This inconsistency was commented upon in the British House of Commons not long ago by a certain Thomas Massy Massy. He moved that the Church of Henry VIII., which hed done away with so many Apostolic traditions, both in words and things, should get rid of even the name of mass in Christmas and ambiting in place of in Christmes and substitute in place of the too-Casholic expression the more Saxon one "tide," stc, Christide! O'Connell, who happened to be present and who was seldom at a loss for the right

word at the right time, moved that "iss the honorable gentleman prized the old Saxon so much ne would do well to begin a: home, viz, to S:xonize his own name. Let him do away with the "mass" in The rose of laughter that greeted the motion has never been equaled in the House of Commons before or after; consequence, Protestant England has kept the mass in Christmas.

CASTLE GARDEN TO BE REPLACED BY GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Washington, January 31-Governor's Island will replace Castle Garden, New York, as the landing place of immigrants arriving in this country at the port of New York. It may take several days yet to determine the legal status of Governor's bland. Secretary Proctor is entirely will ing to permit a portion of Governor's Island to be used as an immigrant station, and if he possesses the power under the law to transfer the control of the island or a part of it to the Secretary of the Treasury, he is prepared to do so as soon as the necessary papers can be made out. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that action by Congress may be required before the transfer can be made. In some quarters it is stated that the Psesident possesses the power to direct the transfer All these questions are now under consideration, and until the deeds are carefully examined under which the Government acquired title to the island, and the laws under which it was transferred to

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET It is by no means the esslest thing to make both ends meet in a home. But you and I have both got to do it, and we might just as well ornament the work with a smile and a hearty desire as with a frown and an unwilling manner. are as sure as I am that the good husbar would make things better for you if he could; and it is a bit hard to see "just the easy chair you want" and "just the pretty black dress that would be so becoming," and that "adorable white cloak for the baby," and to keep from getting it when you have the money in your purse. But keep on thinking that that money is not yours; it is intended for the landlord ; for the pantry ; to make the lamp burn more brightly, but the lamp burn more brightly, but it is not for the luxuries of life It is true they may not seem luxuries to your sister who does keep the grim lion, debt, from your door, the ribbon on your book will grow more and more elsetic until some day, because of your care, it will tie in a beautiful bow knot and without an effort on your part. The little economies that need not be meannesses; the willingness to sacrifice
your own desires to the welfare of the household will tend to make you a beauti ful woman, for it will give you the look in your face that only comes to women whose hearts are unselfish and whose lives are beautiful before God, who realize how hard it is to go through the fire of little worries and come out with a heart, which, like pure gold, only is brightened by the

LOOKING FOR A STAR. A BIT OF REPARTEE WHICH WAS AS CLEVER AS IT WAS SARCASTIC.

This well-known controversialist has quickly followed his friend Dr Dollinger to the silent land. He was a man of pondent of the New York Tribune, the dock Pills are best for old or young.

following anecdote was told:

"Ten or fifteen years ago," the narrator said, 'Colonel R. S. Mackerzie, Fourth United States Cavalry, now on the retired list of the army as Brigadier General, was considered the next candidate for appointment as Brigadier-General. His principal rival was another wearer of the silver eagle upon his shoulder straps, Colonel, N A Miles, of the Fifth Infantry. now Brigadier-General in command of the division of the Pacific, who was as auxious, of course, as Colonel Mackenzie to secure the star of a Brigadier General. In Colonel Mackenzie's regiment there was Colonel Macket 21c's regiment there was then a grizzled veteran. Captain Napo leon B M.Laughlen. One bright starlight night they were together in camp on a rout on the plains of Texas. Colonel Macket 21c was walking up and down near his tent in a nervous manner, down near his tent in a nervous manner, snapping his fiegers, when suddenly he stopped and gazed intently up into the heaven. Captain McLaughlen, stepping out of his tent, observed the Colonel in this attitude and remarked :

this attitude and remarked:
""What are you looking for, Colonel?"
"Oa," replied the Colonel, carelessly,
'I am only looking for a star.'
"'Colonel," replied Captaia McLaughlen,
'I fear there's Miles between you and that

And so it turned out, too, as everybody

CARDINAL NEWMAN HOW HE RECEIVES HIS VISITORS-DEVOTED TO THE ORATORY.

Cardinal Newman has all his life been a vigorous worker, but now he rarely preaches and writes little. The Tribune learns that "he still rises early, as he has always done, and his mornings are given to devotions and to looking after the effairs of the Oratory he loves so well, and which he established some years ago. The love that the students and priests at the Oratory bear for the aged Cardinal it ouching. Estween all of them and the Cardinal the warmest friendship exists The youngest as well as the oldest of them finds in the old man one who is always ready to sympathize with and assist them when called upon. The same gentle character which made him so popular at Oxford has not been changed by age. The Cardinal can not receive so many visitors as he once did. The task would be too great. All kinds of persons seek to see him on all sorts of devices, most of their trouble. It is hard to believe that this soft-voiced old man, with thin and silvery hair, rather bent, slender form, face out of which intellect shines, and gentle manner, was the fierce warrior the famed Oxford movement. Cirdinal receives all his visitors, whether Protestant or Catholic, with the same kind courtesy. He is not given to talk, and as he is rather feeble, audiences are necessarily short. But no one leaves without feeling that he has gained some thing by his visit. The time not given to devotions, to visitors and studies, is given Otton during the day the old man may be seen moving through the building, stopping here and there to answer some question, to encourage some weary or and to give advice where it may needed.

PERE COSGRAIN. MISSIONARY OF THE HOLY CROSS AMONG THE LABRADOR INDIANS.

One of the miracles of the Christian Church is in the propagation of the faith. God uses nations to that end. How, by an instinct, an impulse born of the native character, individuals, with no thought of cell, devote their lives to this purpose, is the admiration of all men. Here is a case in point The venerable Father Coagrain is an cld missionary, a Frenchman by birth and a member of the religious Order of the Holy Cross. The community he belongs to is at Montreal.

Father Cosgrain has attended the La-brador Indians for the past twenty years Last April he left Halifax, on his trip north he bade good-bye to his friends, say-ing that he thought he would never return sgain, but that he would die among his people. He always passed the winter season with his community in Montreal. In early spring he leaves Montreal for Halifax. Here he sometimes ships on

miles north of St John's, Newloundland He generally goes from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, passes the danger-ous seas of the Belle lele Stratts, and then is left by the crew of the vessel at the mouth of a certain river on the coast. There his faithful Indians in their kayake and boats meet him and prepare for a "Mission" that he is to give them. His time is now taken up offering Mass and administering the His time is now taken up Sacrament—marrying, baptiz ng, hearing confessions and giving the last rites of the Church to such as are dangerously ill. His course through the villages is always proceeded by an Indian runner who announces a few days shead that the good Father is coming. Bestdee their good Father is coming. Besides their hospitality, which is always lavish of its kind, the only remuneration that the Indians can give him is a few skins to take south with him in October. on their flight for a warmer winter home and as the lonely snow bird is passing on his way south, Father Cosgrain might be seen, year after year, standing on some prominent peak of that weird coast signaliting a passing schooner to take him on board for some southernly port where he can reach his monastery in Montreal.

Bad blood causes dyspepsis and dyspepsis reacts by causing bad blood So both go on, growing worse, until the whole system is poisoned. The surest means of relief for the victim is a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsapartila.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist,
Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop &
Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of tic Cure sells well, and gives the besatisfaction for all diseases of the blo It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Com-plaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

WOMEN'S UNION.

London Feb. 26.h.—Cardinal Manning London Feb. 26.h.—Cardinal Manning, who is still vigorous and hale in spite of his age and of the effects of the bad weather, which has prostrated so many of the older men, said: I am glad to have this opportunity of extending my warmest thanks to both the American press and its public for the hearty support which they have given to me in my recent efforts on the labor question and and the troubles arising from it. I read all I can of the efforts made in America to ameliorate the condition of the work. to ameliorate the condition of the work. ing classes, to make them contented, to secure proper hours and fair wages for them, and I trust that America will very soon possess a similar organization to our newly-formed English Women's Labor

Union.
"I cannot help having the deepest sympathy with this movement, and I shall atrive to promote its interests by every means in my power. I have never been an advocate of woman suffrage or of the other political rights demanded by woman, but I do think the time has come at this period of our great and advancing civil sation for strenuous and proper efforts to be made to protect the work ing women and to ensure to them equal fairness in the matter of their hours of work and their wages as the men now

"I think that Miss Hackness' book, "The Toilers in Loudon, is the cause of the present energetic movement being made in their behalf. This book shows exactly the dreadful state of poverty and degrada tion to which the ill-paid female to ler of the metropolis are condemned. press is backward in revealing the true state of things, for capital always com-mands fear. Now, however, public senti-ment is aroused, and trades unions will doubless become as general with them as they are with men. The trades unions, of course, can be abused, but I trust that the women's unions will never be made vehicles of publicity for the advertising of the views of women with a political mission. Should that happen the object of the women's trades unions will soon be lost.

"The question of the employment of women resolves itself logically into three parts, the employees, the employed and the disinterested side, which last is always ready to stand between them in order to see fair play. A perfect system of organ-ization is even more essential in the case of the women than the men, insemuch as men can, in a measure, protect themselves while women, on the other hand-sspec ially young women—are too often com-pelled to submit or to starve. The time pelled to submit or to starve. The time is, perhaps, not far off when the sight of young, ill fed girls, acquiring permanent injuries through long bending over machinery, will be regarded as an act of barbarity, and will be punished as such America is renowned for its gallantry and kindness to women, so let us hope that the great New World will lead the crossed explant areas one who overworks. crneade against every one who overworks underpays, or ill-treatments in any way the prototypes of his own mother

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

MR EDITOR—It is a well known fact that the majority of people are inclined to look upon a cold in the head as a matter of little importance— involving at the most only a temporary inconvenience. No more disastrous mistake was ever made. The neglected cold in the head is the source of the catarrhal affections with which about seven tenths of the people of this country are afflicted, and catarrhitself is too often the preliminary attents of the property and and the preliminary attents of the property are afflicted. are afflicted, and catarril itself is too offers the preliminary stages to consumption and death. The symptoms of catarrh are manifold, but among them may be men-tioned, offensive breath; dull, oppressive tioned, offensive breath; dull, oppressive headache; offensive droppings from the nostrils into the throat and bronchisi tubes; deafness or partial deafness; constant hawking and spitting; weak and watery eyes; a hacking cough and feeling of general debility; ringing in the ears and frequent dizziness. These are but a few of the more general asymptoms and here requent dizziness. These are but a few of the more general symptoms, and those who experience them should lose no time in applying a remedy—delays are proverb-ially dangerous, and in the case of this too prevalent disease may lead to death. We offer Nasal Balm to the public as a rostrive cum for cold in the head and for catarrh board a trading or fishing schooner that is making for some northerly point and will drop him at a certain point on the coast of Librador about seven hundred miles north of St. John's, Newfoundland He generally goes from Halling to the coast of Librador about seven hundred miles north of St. John's, Newfoundland the generally goes from Halling to the coast of Librador about seven hundred miles north of St. John's, Newfoundland the generally goes from Halling to the coast of the coa has been tested in thousands of cases, and the testimonials fin our possession prove that it is all we claim for it. It has cured other sufferers—it will cure you. It is easy to use, pleasant and agreeable and does not require a douche, or any torturing instrument to apply it. Give it a trial and be convinced of its great efficacy. Sold by all dealers or sent post free on receipt of price—50c. for small or \$1 for large size tottles, by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Six Years' Suffering.

I was troubled with dyspepsia for six years. Four years ago I got a bottle of B. B B. from your agent, Mr. John Pearce, of Parry Harbor, which I considered completely cured me A return of the symptoms about five weeks ago, however, was promptly removed by using only part of another bottle, and I feel as well as ever I did in my life. Many E. Downing did in my life. MARY E. DOWLING, Parry Harbor, Ont.

CHRONIC DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH LIVER AND BLOOD, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parme-lee's Vegetable Pills. These Pills act spacifically on the deranged organs, stimu-lating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and re-newing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the powels. In this lies the great secret of the popular ity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Constipation and Headache.

DEAR SIRS—I suffered with constipation and headache, and got a bottle of B. B. B. on trial, and found it did me so much good that I got several bottles, and it proved a sure cure. Mrs. ROBERT TAYLOR, Shipka P. O . Ont.

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IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

wonderfully reneved by this meaning.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
with the best effect in my practice.
This wonderful preparation once saved
my life. I had a constant cough, night
sweats, was greatly reduced in fiesh,
and given up by my physician. One
bottle and a half of the Fectoral cured
me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton,
Tennessee.

Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to tray Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home

Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to lave a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. So'd by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

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with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured
twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of
Ring Hone, nine affilicted with Big Head and
seven of Hig Jaw. Since I have had one of your
books and followed the directions, I have never
lost a case of any kind.

Andrew Turner.
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drug-sists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the propric-tors. Dr. B. J. RENDALL CO., Encoburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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BY ADA A. MOSHER.

With a sombre grayness cover, dentie sky, the brightness over Where the decoy cloudiets hover. Wooling, winning for a lover Every carriess subbara rover; For to day a friend goes from us Who once bright with gorious promise, for to day a friend goes from us Who once bright with gorious promise, considered with hope's gold aureole. Light of step and firm of soul, clayed our hand within his own Jats a short best consequence, and the promise of the season. Jats a short best consequence, and the season of the season of

Sky, fold back thy veil of gray, Let thy stars bestrew the way Of the ring who comes to-day. Let us bary grief and sorrow, Joy comes with the coming morrow. New year, young and strong and grand, Here's our heart and here's our hand.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

FIRST SUNDAY OF LENT,

difference between the food of the body and that of the soul. Both are good; but one is good for this life alone and the

other is good for both this life and life everlasting. One feeds what must itself finally feed worms in the grave, and the other feeds the undying spirit unto celes-tial life. It is good for us to make this

contrast at the beginning of Lent, because, during this holy season, abstaining from bodily food we are at the same time more

L FURNITURE

ing Co., of London, manufacturing the and Echool Purnigry of Canada are send for catalogue ing contracts. We plete set of Pows in the Church, and for been favored with a rof the Clergy is in all cases the having been exity of work, lowness of execution. Such of business in this di incessary some a branch owes in a hidroness of the Contract of the

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Thirteen." OS. COFFEY, d Office. London our travelling agents. oliere Baths &

line Baths RVOUS DISEASES LLEGTROPATRIST,

Lent. Do you imagine that you can afford to pass them by !

But the great lesson of these sad works

of Lent is the love of our Lord Jesus Christ. What can prove love better than

curies. Who has suffered like Jesus Carist? "More than this can no man do, that a man should give up his life for his friend," Gur Lord did that for His

enemies, yeu among the rest. By hearing the sermons you will learn to sympathizs with Him That mean deep sorrow for sin; calm, deliberate, reasonable, but deep and true sorrow. That,

"I want to help you to a reasonable view of the Roman Catholic Church in we can, we may swell the force of pub-lic opinion which shall extend to this great Church in her most taxing problems the charity of Christians, while it demands from all the Oatholics the layalty of Americans.

Americans.
"He must be a dullard indeed who, in entering Rome, does not feel with Lacor-daire the spell that is laid upon himdaire the spell that is laid upon him—
the presence of this mighty mistress of
the West, this undying power which has
seen States rise and fail, has watched by
the death bed of the greatest empire of
the past, has nursed the nations of the New
World into life, has seen peoples coming
and going, while it lives on forever.
"The services of the Roman Catholic
Church to mankind have been immense.
In the fall of the Roman Empire there

seemed no power left to preserve order and to civilize the barbartans who were pouring over into the empire, carrying devastation with them The ecclesiastical framework of the empire held together when the political framework fell to pieces, preserving society, maintaining social order, keeping alive the body politic. But for the Church the modern world would have been an impossibility. Through the Dark Ages the Roman Cathelic Careb, preserved whet this them. Through the Dark Ages the Roman Cath-olic Church preserved what little there was left of culture. In the Middle Ages this Church proved the nursing mother of the new born life of humanity. "In the modern world the Roman Cath-"Man liveth not by bread slone, but by every word which proceedeth from the mouth of God." (Gospel of the Sunday.) In the placing of these words before us, brethern, the Church bids us mark the

"In the modern world the Roman Cath
olic Church continues her indispensable
ministry to civilization. She polices the
rude masses of society which, without her
strong, firm hand, might prove the barbarians within our civilization against
whom Macaulay warned us. Among
whole classes which our Protestantism seems yet powerless to reach she still keeps alive as old the spiritual nature and educates it.

"The Roman Catholic Church is to be bodily food we are at the same time more plentifully fed with spiritual food. The mind is strengthened by hearing the truths of religion, while the body is chastened by abstinence from corporal nour-ishment. This is the triumph of reason over appetite, it is an open profession of our preference of the eternal over the temporal.

ism poral.

The sermons and instructions heard in hurch during Lient, both at Mass and at he week day services, are extremely important to all Christians. You may think hat you know your religion well enough, but that may never be truly esid of God's ruth. Religion has new beauties for orgotten—life has new needs ever arising, requiring anew the use of the sids of farm of expression which the imagination fashioned in antiquity for those under lying essential mysteries of faith which church during Lient, both at Mass and at church during Lient, both at Mass and at the week day services, are extremely im portant to all Christians. You may think that you know your religion well enough, but that may never be truly said of God's truth. Religion has new beauties for every succeeding day; and—what is often forgotten—life has new needs ever aris forgotten—life has new needs ever arise ing, requiring anew the use of the sids of religien, among the most powerful of which is hearing the word of God. Are you a good Carlstian? Then you need to thank God for it; you need to grow in virtue; you need to be reminded that he who stands should take heed lest he fall; you need to set a good example to others; you need to set a good example to others; wou need to set a good example to others; you need to good that the common heritage of man as man, the forms of expression white the fall in yet relies of faith which are the common heritage of man as man, the forms of expression for those under lying essential mysteries of faith which are the common heritage of man as man, the forms of expression for those under the good example to go the faith which are the common heritage of man as man, the forms of expression for those under the common heritage of man as man, the forms of expression for those under the good example to the faith which are the common heritage of man as man, the forms of expression for those under the good example to the faith which are the common heritage of man as man, the forms of expression for those under the good example to the faith which are the common heritag

between now and Easter. You have too long forgotten that there is a place which the breath of the Lord has kindled, as with a torrent of fire, set apart for such as you. There is a day of wrath, when even the just man shall hardly be saved. What, then, shall become of you? I can see you tossing on a bed of pain, rocked with fever, delirious, or, if conscious, soreaming with horror at the thought that He whom you have so many times in sulted will shortly enter your room and say. "Depart, accurred wretch, into ever sulted will shortly enter your room and say, "Depart, accursed wretch, into ever lasting fiames." There is a place of unspeakable joy, filled with angels and saint, towards which you, writhing in the dark abyss, shall reach out your hands in vain. Such are some of the lessons of Eternity taught in the Church during

"The Roman Catholic Church com-"The Roman Catholic Church commands from us our reverence for her special culture of saintship. How raw and crude seem our provisions for that imperious hunger of the human heart for sacrifice, for renunciation of the world, for absolute consecration, in comparison with what the teachings of this great Church have wrought Her history is a long bead roll of men and women of whom the world has not been worthy. And still to day from every land she presents to us such types of self abneyation as have a wed such types of self abneyation as have awed the hearts of our eelf indulgent Protestant tem in a Gure d'Ars and a Father Damien. ism in a Cure d'Ars and a Father Damien.
He who in some unfriendly hotel in a foreign land has had a child lie at the point of death and found at his right hand a Catholic Sister ready by day and by night to nurse his boy back to life again, without money and without price, can never again feel toward this Church of never again feel toward this Church of able, but deep and true sorrow. That, again, means a sorrowful confession of sin, an iron purpose of amendment, avoiding all dangerous occasions, such as bar-rooms, bad plays, foul reading, bad company. And, finally, when you kneel at the Table of the Angels and receive the true Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Carrist, our Lord will give you to understand how sweet is His love, how strong is His affection for you. saints as he did in the complacent days of his callow Protestantism, wherein he saw

only her defects.
"The Roman Catholic Church demands give you to understand how sweet is His love, how strong is His affection for you.

Let each one, therefore, make up his mind to feast plentifully on the word of God, the Bread of Life, during this Lent, by attending faithfully at all the public services in the church, by assiduous prayer, and by a devout reception of the sacraments.

Of us admiration for her comprehensive spirit. Here is a Church within whose spacious walls all races gather, all classes uningle, all varieties of men feel at home. With magnificent statesmanship she has ever adapted herself to new circumstances and proved herself ready to change with the changes of man."

As an offset to this eulogy Dr Newton points to "the tale of Power's transfer."

WHAT PREACHERS HAVE TO SAY OF THE CHURCH. WHEN A FREE PEODE AND A FULL PURSE PERMITS THEM TO SPEAK.

Heber Newton has for years acted the part of enfant terrille of Protestantism in this country. On last Sunday evening he shocked all the Vans of New York by his brilliant and unexpected eulogy of the Catholic Church. We shall not clip from it, as it deserves to be read entire:

"The Roman Catholic centennial in December last," he said, "was a very significant event. That centennial congress has riveted the attention of the country and has set all intelligent citiz and thur ye are shoked as a very significant event. That centennial congress has riveted the attention of the country and has set all intelligent citiz and thinking very earnestly concerning the future relationship to the State of a Church so large, so rapidly growing, so thoroughly organized, so perfectly drilled in obscience, so overflowing with enturisem, but with a historical record so full of warning to the lovers of intellectual and political freedom.

"I want to help you to a reasonable view of the R man Catholic Church in

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, Montreal, took place in that city on Monday evening, Feb. 17th. The occaslon was fittingly honored to every regard, and drew together many of Montreal's most worthy citizens, both clergy and laity. We have great pleasure in placing before our readers the address de livered on the occasion by Hon, Edward Murphy, than whom there is not within the broad expense of the Dominion a more worthy Catholic gentleman-a model in every respect for the rising generation.

Mr. Murphy spoke as follows: REV. FATHERS, LADIES AND GENTLE-MEN-If I have the honor and privilege of being selected to proside over this vast assembly of the friends and parons of temperance, it is no doubt owing to the fact that I am the chief lay officer of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Patrick's Total Assumence and Benefit society, whose golden jabiles we are celebrating, and one of the very few members now living who joined the temperance movement inaugurated fifty years go by the Irish Catholies of this city. To me has been assigned the pleasant duty of this direction of the city of this capacity and of city of the city has been assigned the pleasant duty of bidding you all welcome, and of giving you from my own personal reminiscences a brief history of our society from its inception in 1840 to this most juyful occasion of its golden jublies. Of course, in the short space of time allotted to this address, I can only refer to the most impact, or overteen overteen with the temper. portant events connected with the temperance movement amongst the Irish Catho lics of this city during the past fifty years It was after Vepers, on Sanday, the 23rd of February, 1840, in the old Recollet church, that the Rev. Patrick Phoian, S., pastor of the church, addressed the members of the congregation in a power "The Roman Catholic Church is to be recognized by us as truly Christian. She holds the two great sacraments which all Christendom holds, though she adds thereto other sacraments unrecognized by Protestantism. Here are the great Catholic creeds which are sprined in our prayer book and which stand back of all Protestant confessions of faith. Protestantiam has separated from the mother Church implication over three hundred, and resistant confessions of faith. of the clust and best members of the con-gregation, over three hundred, ad-vanced to the altar railing and re-peated the piedge which was administered to them, after which they received the Reverend Father's blessing and had their names enrolled on the books of the so-ciety. The male members then adjourned to the acceptage and with the Ray Father to the sacristr, and with the Ray. Father Phelan as chairman and Mr. Thomas Hawitt as secretary of this second meeting, adopted a constitution and elected officers and committees of the Irish Roman Catholic Temperance Association of Montreal—I believe the first Uatho-lic temperance organization formed in America. We may, therefore, justly look upon the Rev. Patrick Phelan, as the

you need to set a good example to others; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of sinners; you need to pray for the conversion of the sinners in the pray for the pray for the conversion of the conversion of the south of the provers of organization and every maked to the Cartalantic. As Father Mathew had established the Cork R C. Total Abstinence society (the first in Ire land) on the loth of April, 1838, we were the presence of the conversion of the society because the work. What is the sems the bushwhacking of a mob, while the onward movement of this great here is a place which the breath of the Lord has kindled, as with a torrent of fire, set apart for such as you. There is an day of wrath, when even the just man shall hardly be saved. What, then, shall become of you? I can see you toosing on a bed of pain, rocked with fever, delirious, or, if conscious, streaming with horror at the thought that there of the cravings of man in the result of the conversion of the conversion of the temperance work mathew had established the Cork R C. Total Abstinence society (the first in Ire Catholic Temperance in the stablished the Cork R C. Total Abstinence society (the first in this system embiss, stem concerning which a good Protestant once said that it was so wonderful that, since it could not be of God, it must plainly be the work of the devil?

Standard William St thousand names were on the society's roll of membership. I may add here that in January, 1841, our French-Canadian fel January, 1841, our French-Canadian fel low-citizeus also organized a temperance society for themselves Temperance organization had been established by our Protestant friends some years previous to ours. On the 21st February, 1841, the name was changed to the Irish Roman Catholic Total Abstinence society, and henceforward only total abstainers were henceforward only total and allers were admitted as members. During the previous year a large number had taken the total abstinence pledge, but no distinction had been made between them and those who had between them and those who had simply pledged themselves to temperance. The society had God's blessing with it, and prospered so visibly that the Montreal Herald, describing the procession on St. Patrick's day, 1842, spoke of the 3,000 members composing it as "a body of well-dressed, respectable men in rosy health, dressed, respectable men in rosy health, each wearing a temperance medal sus pended from his neck by a green ribbon, and keeping step with admirable regularity, while 20,000 of our citizens lined the streets as lookers on "The society had in the procession that day four beautiful banners emblematic of religion and temperance amplet the Rius Rauper. and temperance, namely, the Blue Bauner of the Cross, with a cross emblezened in gold and bearing the motto of Constanby attending faithfully at all the public services in the church, by assiduous prayer, and by a devout reception of the sacraments.

If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves, Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

fruits of temperance, namely, charity, joy, peace, patience, etc., etc. The fourth and last was the Father Mathew banner, displaying on the front a beautiful paint-ing of the great speetle of temperance, in the act of administering the piedge, and on the reverse side the harp, round tower, and other national emblems. This ban-

ner has been the model from which all have since been painted. Early in 1843 the Rav Patrick Phelan was consecrated coad jutor Bishop of Kings-ton, and removed to his diocese, after which the venerable Father Richards, S S, was appointed president of the society In September, 1843, the society assisted in a body, with banners and band, on the occasion of the laying of

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. PATRICK'S

church,
and through its vice president, Mr. J. P.
Sexton, late Recorder of this city, it had
the honor of laying one of the seven
corner stones of that sacred edifice. The the honor of laying one of the seven corner stones of that sacred edifice. The stone laid in its name was that near St. Joseph's altar, the society making an offering at the same time of £25, or \$100 Canadian currency. On the lamented death of the venerable Father Richards, who died in 1847, of typhus fever, a martyr to his zeal at the emigrant sheds, the Rev. J. J. Conn. lly, S. S., was appointed president, which office he held till he left for Boston, in 1860, when our revered and venerable pastor, Father Dowd, S. S., assumed the presidency, which position, after some years of active service, he felt compelled to relinquish owing to the great increase of his perochial duttes. He was succeeded in the following order by the Rev. Fathers Hogan, B. k. well, Leclaire, Macdonaid, Kiernan and M. Callaghan. In 1887 the eloquent and indefatigable Father McGellen was appointed president, who carnestly hope he will long retain to the great advantage of the temperance cause in this city and the benefit of the members of the saciety. You may retain to the great advantage of the temperance cause in this city and the benefit of the members of the society. You, my fellow-members, all know how zealously he has labored for the promotion of temperance and the eloquent and touching appeals he has made at our monthly meetings on the evils of intemperance and its and effect on the family, the individual and effects on the family, the individual, and the public, and his zealous efforts in promoting the success of the great cause which he has so much at heart, for, ladies and gentlemen, his heart is in our good work, and with God's blessing he will work, and with God a blessing he sauceed. To increase the usefulness of the society some few years ago a benefit branch was added, by which the family of a member in good standing is entitled to certain benefits at his death. As the Irlsh Catholics of this city increased in numbers and new parishes were formed the good work of temperance went on and received fresh impulse from the new and flourish. ing societies which were organized. In 1884 our society took an active part in organizing the Irish Catholic temperature convention of Montreal, the first regular meeting of which was peld in St. Patrick's presbytery on June 12 h, 1884, under the presidency of our venerable pastor, Father Dowd, with the indefatigible Mr J. J. Coetigan acting as secretary. The object of this convention is the promotion of temperance by all possible legitimate means; it acts in the name and by the authority of the various societies in emergencies when prompt and united efforts are required to advance the cause of temperance. Having brought the history of the temperance cause among the Irish the temperance cause among the Irish Catholics of Montreal down to the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this society in 1840, I shall conclude by saying

society in 18-40, I shall conclude by saying a few words on the WONDERFUL CHANGE FOR THE BETTER wrought by the introduction of total abstinence here fifty years ago. Before that time there was a vast amount of open drunkenness to be seen in our city—men were drunk in the public streets at every hours of the day as wall as of the wight hour of the day as well as of the night Previous to that date it was not considered. Previous to that date it was not considered, a disgrace even for those occupying respectable positions to be seen in that state, but the influence of the temperance organization made itself felt in every rank of society. Many reforms were made, some of them of a very marked character as when old drunkards of years trading were avidence.

grace through the labors of Father Phelan and the zealous priests that have succeeded him in charge of our temperance society which, I am happy to say, is an honor and a credit to St. Patrick's congregation and the city of Montreal.

I cannot close this history of the rise and progress of temperance under Father Phelan without bearing testimony to his according to the configurations and land of the father bear to see the configuration of the conf

extraordinary zeal and indefatigable labors, in the cause of religion and tem perance, in this city. The amount of work he did, preaching twice on Sundays even when he celebrated Grand Mass, his labors in the confessional and in attend. ing sick calls, besides the work after Vespers connected with the temperance Vespers connected with the temperance society, were really phenomenal. He knew and could call by name, I believe, every member of his congregation in the old Recollect church, and all looked up to him as their "Soggarth aroon," and all, Catholics and Protestants, deeply and sincerely regretted his departure for his new and more extended field of usefulness as Bishop of Kingston I may add that all were im-pressed with the feeling that that genera-tion at least would not see his like again; but happily it was ordained otherwise for five years later God sent us in 1848 a worthy successor in our now venerable and venerated paster, Father Dawd, who has so ably and successfully guided through difficult times the large con-gregation of which he still has charge, with that prudence and wisdom so characteristic of his administration since be came to St. Patrick's forty two years ago.

Miss Bessie H. Bedloe, of Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp which caused her hair to become very harsh and dry and to fall so freely she scarcely dared comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, and made the hair beauti-

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"One year ago I was taken ill with "About two years ago, after suffering

Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in prasse of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

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By crder,

A. GOBEIL.

Secretary.

Department of Public Works.

Department of Public Works, { Ottawa, 21st February, 1890.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the nudersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Strathroy, Ont.," will be received until Monday, March 16th next, for the construction of a Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Strathroy, Ont. Post Office, &c., Building Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the Clerk of Works Office, Strathroy, Ont., after Monday, 24th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

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

The Department will not be bound to ac-

turned.

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

By order,

A. GOBEIL.

Department of Public Works, Cttawa, 21st February. 1890.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

BURNETT AGENT-

We would call the attention of our C. M.

1. A. Branches and members to the fact hat we make a very pretty silk C. M. B. A. large, nicely trimmed with gold fringe, according to price, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50 \$1.75, wid \$3.00, and can be used by branches when thending funerals of deceased members, or to a demonstration of any kind, and it imerts to a body of men a nest appearance, \$ARTEGICO ORGANIZATIONS IN CAPADA. We respectfully selicit the patronage of the Catholic booleties of the Dominion, Beligious, National and Benevolent," and read call their attention to the fact that re are the only Catholic firm in Canada who sake a speciality of association supplies,

aches
auners, Flags, Emblems,
adges in Silk,Collars, Emblems,
sale,
Ballot Boxes, Pins,
Gavis, Gavis, Badges in Gold,
wood Cuts, Electorypes,
Constitutions Cushings
Letter Heads, Manuel,
Minute Books.

Designs and prices fornished upon appliaction to T. P. TANSEY, General Purchasber Agent and Manufacturer of Association
are the Sets Martin Street, Montrad.

C. M. B. A.

In the letter of our Supervising Examiner, high appeared in last issue, the words promise of," which occurs near the end, hound read "Province of."

this evening, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, since our last regular meeting, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by the hand of death the father of our worthy President, Bro. O. K. Fraser, this Branch wishes to accord to our brother and his relatives, in their sad between the state of husband; be it therefore
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions
be sent to our esteemed President and also to
the Recorder, Times and CATHOLIC RECORD.

JAS. T. NOONAN, Rec. Sec.

Successful Entertainment.

Branch 89, Perth, gave a grand ball and supper in the town hall on Friday evening, 7th ult, at which they realized about \$100. Bros. B. J. Conway and E. T. Connelly sang at a C. M. B. A. concert in Merrickville on the 10th ult., assisted by Mrs. B. J. Conway, M. ss Rose Braniff, of Brockville, Bros. Roach and Penford, of Montreal, and others. Bro. John Doyle and lady represented Branch 89. The concert was a grand success, and the performers well sustained the high reputation they have succeeded in establishing for themselves. Kind regards to Bros. McCarmery, Gill and McCabe, of Merrickville Branch.

The C. M. B. A. band of our town roid of

mey, Gill and McCabe, of Merrickville Branch.

The C. M. B. A. band of our town, paid a visit to Rev. Father T. P. O'Connor's new home in Stanleyville, and was received cordially by the worthy pastor and treated to a sumptuous collation. The Rev. Father spoke in the highest terms of our grand C.M.B.A., and promised to lend his aid in swelling its membership. Bro. B. J. Conway replied on behalf of the Branch, showing the great benefits to be derived from membership in our noble society, and tendered a standing vote of thanks for the hospitable manner in which the Rev. Father had treated us, which was unanimously carried. sly carried.

JOHN DOYLE, Rec. Sec.

Address and Presentation.

Prescott, Feb. 14, 1890.
On Tuesday evening last at a special meeting of Branch 16 a very pleasing event took place in the presentation to Bro. Patrick Mediate of a handsome chain and locket, and an address, from the members of the Branch, the research of his departure from Press on the occasion of his departure from Present to fill the position of bursar of the asylum at Orillia, to which office Bro. McAuley has recently been appointed by the Provincial Government. The Rev. Father Masterson, P. P., Past Chancellor of the Branch, in eloquent and well-chosen words, made the presentation and read the following address:

To Brother Patrick McAuley: To Brother Patrick McAuley:

To Brother Patrick McAuley:

To Brother Patrick McAuley:

The members of Branch 16, of the C. M. B. A., of which you are one of the charter members, desire to take advantage of your departure from Prescott to tender you, in the form of this locket and chain, some token of the high regard and esteem in which you are held by them. Your upright and honorable career as a man and citizen has secured for you in this town and vicinity universal respect and friendship. But the members of falls Branch feel especially bound to you by these of affection which have been strengthed by long association and by our knowledge of your devotion to the interests of our society. The members of this Branch have heard with very great pleasure and satisfaction of your appointment to an important position under the Ontario Government, and while they sincerely regret the necessity of your departure from their midst, they rejoice at this recognition of your merits, and wish you and your wife and family every prosperity and happiness in the future.

(Signed) Thos. Keilty, Fres.

After numerous members had expressed their pleasure on learning of Bro. McAuley's appointment and their esteem and good-will for him, the meeting adjourned.

Election of officers,

Branch III. Toronto. Branch III, Toronto.

Rpiritual Advier, Rev J J McCann
President, Rev H J McPuillps
First V.ce-President, Thomas O'Neil
Second Vice-President, E McCormacl
Recording Secretary, P D lan
Assistant Secretary, Rev J J McCann
Financial Secretary, V P Fayle
Treasurer, John Maiconey
Maisbai, D McCanillan
Guard, E Hann
Guard, E Hann Guard, E Hand Trustees, M Uniten. P Corkom, F Weigal BO'Byrne, Rev J J McCann

Chancellor, Jas Pegg Representative to Grand Council, Rev H J McPhilip Alternate, J P Dolah.

PRESENTATION CONVENT.

St. Cesaire, Feb. 15th, 1890.
The lottery in favor of the Sanctuary of
th. Joseph closed yesterday, the 14th inst.
The happy winners are:
First gold watch, Mr. Peter Simon, Peterporough, Ont.

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN

COLLEGE GREEN.

MOBLEY'S AMENDMENT.

In the House of Commons, Monday,
Mr. Morley gave notice that he would
move, as an amendment to Mr. W. H.
Smith's motion, that the House adopt
the Parnell report, that the House reprobates the charges of the gravest and
most obvicus falsehood, based upon
calumny, that have been made against
members of the House, and, while expressing its satisfaction at the exposure
made of the evil doers, regret the wrong
inflicted and the suffering and loss
endured through those acts of flagrant
iniquity.

Sir Charles Edward Lewis, member Sir Charles Edward Lewis, member for Antrim, gave notice that he would move that the House deplores that Mesers. Dillon and O'Brien and seven other members have, by an official commission, been declared parties to a trea sonable conspiracy; that Mr. Parnell and many others have been declared parties to a criminal conspiracy; and that the House finds the conduct of such members deserving of severe condemna members deserving of severe condemna

Resolutions of Condelence

Hamilton, Ont, March 8rd, 1890.

At the last regular meeting of irsanca 55. He conserved to meet the conserved to the Clougers was to call the attention of the Conserved to the Clougers eventure. In the Clougers eventure that city:

department of that city:

He inflate a vision no remove by death the beloved daughter of our much esteemed Brother, W. A. D. Baby of though we hambly partners of that Clristian arounds assisted by a body of armed pelice. Brother, that sincers aympathy when the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in not to Brother Babe and his bereaved family in their recent efficient in the death of his Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the Branch of the Catholic Mattal Benefal Association on hereby carnestly profer in the bolic was returned without opposition at the last proceeding election.

Mr. Balkak INTO HOUSES

for the purpose of the Association on hereby carnestly profer in the bolic was returned without opposition of law

destroyed the property of tenants. Mr. Sketou, he said, appeared to think that evicted persons should be allowed to violate the law with impunity. Poverty might excuse much but it could not ex motion might excuse much but it could not excuse organized and wholesome lawlessness. The men evicted at Conglorey were, however, rich enough to substribe to the plan of campaign they were rich enough to offer the land agent certain payment on condition that their friends were let out of priscn. Certainly, landlords should be sparing in the use of violent methods of eviction; yet, if it was once admitted that the law might be defied whenever resistance was backed by a powerful conspiracy, a most injurious blow would be struck at the order and prosperity of be struck at the order and prosperity of

Sir Charles Russell maintained that the Government procedure in Ireland consti-tuted a system that could not long stand beside that of a country governed accord-ing to constitutional principles. The pro-ceedings at Clongorey presented an in-stance where the police measures were stance where the police measures were purely arbitrary, without either legal sanction or moral justification. The despotiem of Mr. Bufour directly endangered the peace of the country. The House the peace of the country. The House should remember the case of Clongorey as another instance of how Mr. Balfour always stood by the police in enforcing the law, however brutal their conduct, or however great the interference with the rights and the liberty of individuals. The House voted against the motion to adjourn

C BB's AMENDMENT.
Mr. Cobb (Radical) gave not carried, he would move a resolution de claring that the House deplores that it appears, from the dates in the report of the Parnell commission, and the evidence submitted to the commission, that at the time the Parnellites were engaged in the alieged treasonable conspiracies many members of the government, especially Lord Salisbury and Mr. Bal-

was charged, in a speech delivered at an Orange meeting, with having provided the knives with which Lord Frederick Cavendiah and Under-Secretary Burke were murdered in Phonix Park, The speech was published in the Belfast News-Letter. Mr. Campbell brought an News-Letter. Mr. Campbell brought an action for libel against the paper, which was tried at Dublin, last week. The

Campbell and pays him £500. He also pays the cost of the case.

MORLEY'S SPEECH. The speech delivered by Mr. John Morley in the House of Commons in support of Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address, created a veritable sensa-

NO BARGAIN MADE.

There is a good deal of agitation in parliamentary circles over the allegation made by Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to made by Mr. Chamberian, in a letter to the Times, that the Gadatone party has made a bargain with the Parnell party to the prejudice of undenominational education, sgreeing to abandon opposi-tion to Cathotic schools for the Lish sup-

denies that there is any such compact. He declares that he has never spoken on the subject to any member of the Parnell

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Two weeks ago it was the pleasing duty of the undersigned to inform the numer-ous resders of your invaluable journal that Missions were being held by the Redemptorist Fathers in different por-tions of the diocess of Peterborough. At that time the Missions had been con-cluded in the cathedral parish, in Lindsay and in Douro. It is now the pleasing duty of the undersigned to chronicle the fact that since then Missions have also been held in Ennismore and Emily. The Mission began in the former parish on Sunday, February 9 h, and was brought to a close on the following Sunday. In the latter parish the mission began on Sunday, February 16th, and terminated received Holy Communion and 46 adults received the sacrament of confirmation. In Emily 598 persons received Holy Com-This finishes for ment of confirmation. the present the work of the Redemptor ist Fathers in the dlocase of Peterborough, and our beloved Bishop must be happy indeed to day when he contempiates the gigantic result: 6,070 persons received Holy Communion in the several parishes visited by the Fathers and 345 adults received the sacrament of confirmation. In order to real zo more fully the signifi cance of these figures the reader will do well to remember that in that great multitude were many who for the first time enjoyed four, were in close alliance and treaty with those members (Cries of Ohlob!) during the Mission that the enjoyed for the lar of God, because it was only and laughter and charge. with those members (Cries of "Ohl oh!" during the Mission that the grate and laughter and choers), and that therefore Lord Salisbury and the other members of the government deserve the severest condemnation.

Camprill Wins.

Mr. Henry Campbell, member of the House of Commons for South Fermanagh and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, was charged, in a neceon delivered at an way for the product of the product of the secretary to Mr. Parnell, was charged, in a neceon delivered at an example of the secretary to Mr. Parnell, was charged, in a neceon delivered at an example of the secretary to Mr. Parnell, was charged, in a neceon delivered at an example of the secretary to Mr. Parnell, was charged, in a neceon delivered at an example of the secretary to Mr. Parnell, was charged, in a neceon delivered at an example of the secretary to Mr. Parnell, was charged, in a neceon delivered at an example of convertion to the true of convertion to the convertion to t

bear in mind that nobody received the excrament of confirmation who had not already reached the sge of fifteen years at least. Thus starting from fifteen, the candidates for confirmation represented all the different ages in man and woman's life, as far as even beyond the seventies. was tried at Dublin, last week. The paper was found guilty of publishing a tibel, and damages to the amount of £200 were awarded the plaintiff. Mr. A. M. Porter, master of the rolls in Ireland, whose speech was the cause of Mr. land, whose speech was the la

who is the King of Rings.

Reverently we refer all the honor and glory of the good accomplished to the blessed name of God and His Immaculate Mother. Truthfully we exclaim: "This is the change of the right hand of the Most High." (Ps. lxxvi., 11.) But while

good old man! how well in thee appears the constant service of the antique world, where service aweat for duty, not for meed!" They are emphatically eloquent, because they are emphatically in earnest. Their language is simple, but it works wonders. Each one of them is entitled to say in the words of the Apostle: "And my speech and my preaching was not in the persuasive words of human wisdom, but in the showing of the spirit and power." (I Cor. it, 4) Their methods are peculiar and are sanctioned by success. At times they address the entire congregation, and then their theme is one of the eternal truths: good old man! how well in thee shalt flourish in immortal youth unburt the subject to any member of the Parnell subject to any member of the Parnell party.

The persistent attendance of the Prince of Wales in Parliament is excit ing astonishment and comment. People sak: "Is this another Prince Hsl reform?" Ever since the session began his royal highness has never missed a night. When tired of the Lords he strolls into the Commons, chaffs the lord chancellor in the first and the speaker in the second, and drinks at the peers' buffet. He even node to the Irish members and is a hail-fellow well met with anybody.

The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for Glamorganshire,

The considers that he she have began to the prince of the prince of the relies to the commons of the eternal truths: their theme is one of the eternal truths: their theme is one of the eternal truths: their theme is one of the eternal truths: discover helds and the speaker of their lives: "Whatsoever modest, what-sever just, whatsoever modest, what-sever just, whatsoever for good fame, if there helds shop. The lives: "Wastoever for lovely, whatsoever of good fame, if there helds shop their eyes the legend inscribed on the banner under whose blessed folds they are to march the remainder of their lives: "Wastoever for lovely, whatsoever just, whatsoever just, whatsoever just, whatsoever just, whatsoever of good fame, if there helds so at once, because confronting him the necessity to do so at once, because confronting him to the common of the fact that in the several parishes where the Musicus were held the pastors where the Musicus were held the mode of the Crucified. The Cect is instantaneous.

The election to fill the vacancy in the first and the speaker in the several parishes where the first and the speaker in the second and the several parishes the prince Hell's and the speaker in the several parishes the prince Hell's and the speaker in the several parishes the prince Hell's heaven's order for lours and the several parishes of the first and the speaker in the several parishes where the man the with anybody.

A LIBERAL RETURNED.

The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for Glamorganzhire, caused by the death of Mr. Taloot, took caused by the death of Mr. Talbot, took place Wednesday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Esans, Liberal, who was unopposed. Mr. Talbot was a Liberal, but he refrained from voting on Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill. He, too, was returned without opposition at the last preceding election.

WILLIAM BRIGHT RESIGNS.

Mr. William Leatham Bright, member for Stoke upon-Trent, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, owing to ill health. He is the second son of the late John Bright, and sat as a Gladstonian Liberal. the fact that as God is infinitely just, so also is He infinitely merciful. Confi-

also is He infinitely mercial. Only also is the infinitely mercial. Only also is the infinitely mercial. Only and independent of the control casm, "The funeral will not be a putile one."

The Standard says that the Liberal-Unionists will support W. H. Smith's motion in regard to the Parnell commission.

One hundred and twenty tenants on the Pousonby estates, in Ireland, have been summoned to surrender possession of their holdings. quantity. This is enuciated by the Apostle in thurder tones: "When I am weak then am I powerful" (II. Cor. xii, 10) The world nates Christ, but it is con pelled to admire His teaching: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than

Finally the special sermon is con-cluded, and the hearers go back to their avocations. They go back, but on their hearts is written in letters of fire: Jesus, the Saviour of men. They go back to their avecations, but in their mind is one idea that deminates al others: the necessity they are under to imitate Jesus Christ and reproduce Him as far as possible in all their thoughts, words and actions. They are a special battalion in God's army, and until death their motto must be: "Having your their motto must be: 'Having your lolus girt about with truth and having on the breast-plate of justice, and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, in all things taking the shield of faith, and take unto you the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit, (which is the read of fall)" (which is the word of God)." (Ephes-

(which is the word of Goo)." (Ephea-ians vi., 14, 15, 16, 17.)
A special feature of the Missions in the different parishes, and one that must not be overlooked, was the extraordinarily large attendance of young men. This fact is full of significance and should cheer the hearts of all who love the dear old Catholic Church. They were not there either as listless spect tors, for a glance at their thoughtful countenances would suffice to convince anybody that their whole thoughts were occupied with "the deep things of God." (I Cor. ii, 11) It is indeed a happy augury for the Church in our free and happy country that the active sym-pathies of the young men are with her. The possibilities become then simply enormous, because we all know what the poet says: "In the lexicon of youth, St. Joseph closed yesterday, the lath inst.

The happy winners are:

The pappy winners are:

The pappy

were inderatigable to their exertions to promote the object in view: the glory of G:d and the salvation of souls Vicar-General Laurent, Chancellor Radkins, Fathers Dan. O'Connell, Keilty and Connolly did not spare themselves. May God, when the time comes, be their reward exceeding great.

OBSERVER

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Henry, saed 5 years 11 months and lodays; and on Treaday, February 4th, Mary Elizabeth, saed 8 years, 1 month and 20 days; and on Wednesday. February 12th, Richard Ambicos, aged 11 years, 8 months and 14 days, dearly beloved children of Michael and Marcaret Waish Requiescut in pace.



CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Has always in stock a large assortment over style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate

"Each Palm Leaf or Head is from 3 to 5 feet long, and opens like a fan, with a spread that forms an almost perfect circle. The beautifully-mellowed streaks of gold and green, ending in the lightly waving plumes, give them the appearance of rays of sunlight. Platted or woven in variously deviced forms, they make adornments for the Altar or for the Catholic Home that at once attract the eye by their simple beauty."

1875. FIFTEENTE YEAR. 1890.

SUPPL'YD BY THOMAS D. EGAN. NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

REAL PALMS : PALM &UNDAY

42 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. For the fifteenth consecutive year I am ready to supply R-ai Palms for Palm Sunday, and respectfully solicit the paironage of the rev. clergy.

My arrangements for the coming Palm Season are, as they have been in the past, so complete as to assure thorough satisfaction to each and every one of my patrons, and secure to them prompt delivery in prime condition, and in ample time for Palm Sunday of the full quantity of Palms that may be desired.

by desired elved abundant testimonials to this affect from the Most Rev. and Right Rev. Archbishops and Bishops, and from the Rev. Clergy throughout the land. From many of them I have the honor to hold a standing order to supply them every year.

PRICES OF REAL PALMS

When sent to one address.

25 Heads, \$3 00 200 Heads, \$13 50 50 ... 560 3.90 ... 20 00 ... 25 ... 90 ... 20 00 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ... 25 ... 90 ...

WANTED. A GOOD SERVANT FOR GENERAL housework Apply at this office.



Incits Worst Form.

Rev. J. C. Bergen vouches for the following Rev. J. C. Bergen vonches for the following: James Rooney who was suffering from Vitue Dance in its worst form for about 1½ years was treated by several physicians without effect, two bottles of Pastor Koenigs Nerve Tonle gured him. A Montreal letter.

A Montreal letter.

The True Witness and Chronicle, Montreal CanPublished Oct, 24th. '88

We are in receipt of a letter from one of our
well known citizens. Mr. E. Boisvert, who writes
that upon recommendation of the most Rev. M.
Marchand, of Drummondville, he was induced to
use for that most dreadful of all nervous diseasee, FITS, a few bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve
Tonic; and is giad to state that after having suffered for eight years is now entirely cured, and
heartily recommends all sufferers of nervous diseases to try this remedy.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and
poor patients can also obtain this medicine
iree of charge from us.

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

Pastor Kenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direc-tion by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 50 West Madison, cor. Clinten St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario. NEW SPRING OVERCOATINGS

NEW SPRING SUITINGS NEW SPRING TROUSERINGS

Just received, all the Latest Novelties in Scarfs, Ties and Shirtings. We are showing. the largest range of CEYLON FLANNELS (UNSHRINKABLE)

west of Toronto. Leave your measure for Shirts early.

PETHICK & M'DONALD 393 Richmond St.





Hats, Caps, Metal Badges, Emblems, etc., etc., Banner Crosses, Knobs, Spears, Eagles,

Poles, etc., etc. Embroideries, Oil Paintings, Silks, Damasks, Galloons, Fringes,

Rosettes, etc. Send for our Illustrated Price-List. It will prove to any one's advantage to send for our estimate before ordering elsewhere.

The leading House in Regalia.

NOTICE TO CREC TORS ...

PURSUANT TO THE REVISED STAT.

UIES of On:ario. Chapter 110, Section
36, notice is hereby given that *11 creditors
and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of George Hall, late
of the city of London, in the County of
Middiesex, Stove Fitter, deceased, who died
on or about the eighth day of February 1890,
are required to *end by post, prepaid, to
Messis Parke & Purdom, solicitors for the
undersigned executors of the last will and
testament of the said deceased, on or before
the ist day of April, 1890, their full names,
addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims and the nature of the
securities (if any) held by them. And notice
is further given that after the said classmentioned date the executors will proceed
among the parties entitled thereto, having
regard only to the claims of which notice
shall have been received; and that the said
executors will not be itable for such assets
or any part thereof so distributed to any
person or persons of whose claim notice
shall not have been received at the time of
such redistribution.

Lated at London the 24th day of February.

Cat

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MR. CI beyord b mons, an flying ab

(B. C) (that city : "Please Charlton" rest on 8 means th secular pr emigrate, will serio If the I were entr

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