Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 11.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY DECEMBER 29, 1888.

A Solis Crius Cardine-St. Ambrose. own countrymen. That every race the dead to come up for judgment, under the sun should partake of the They had been told that the last day blessings of freedom is the wish of his was approaching, and, properly enough, great Irish heart

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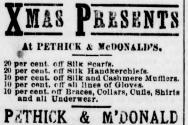
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The following version of this beautiful hymn of St. ambrose first speeared in the hvmn of St. ambrose first appeared in the Primer of 17.6, and is by good authority believed to be from the pen of John Dryden. From every part o'er which the sun Does in its rolling compass run, May creatures all conspire to sing The praises of our new born King ! The God of nature for our sake, Our service nature chose to take. With fish, to lend our fissh His ald, And save the work His hands had made. In Mary's womb He takes His place, And there erects His seat of Grace, In silence, she adored, and blest The sacred Mystery in her breast.

FOR CHRISTMAS TIDE

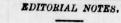
Her virgin womb, that chaste abode, Becomes the temple of her God, And she, of pature's works alone, Above all nature's laws conceives a Son. Thus does the bearing maid unfold The Mystery Gabriel foretold. Which John. within his Mother's womb Foresaw, and blest the Lamb to come.

Behold Him in the manger laid ! A sheaf of straw His royal bed, And He whose bounty feeds the rest Lies craving at His mother's breast.

Here angels to their Maker sing, Here heaven's load choirs with echoes ring, Whilst shepher's here adore and know Their Paster and Creator too.

May age to age for ever sing, The Virgin's Son and Angels King, And praise, with the celestial host The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

the parish priest, Rev. Father Hayward, presided. Father Hayward alluded in Catholic Record kind terms to the sudden death of Rev. London, Sat., Dec. 29th, 1888. Mr. Smith, who had been regarded as



resolution of condolence and sympathy Mcsr sincerely do we return thanks to should be sent to Mrs. Smith in the great those kind friends who have sent us their grief which had overtaken her. The subscriptions for the CATHOLIC RECORD. following resolution was accordingly We hope those who have not yet done so passed and forwarded by Father Haywill remit as soon as convenient. We have labored carnestly the past year to of Bamford and Derwena Woodlands, supply a paper which, as the Boston Pilot beld in the schoolroom, it was unanimously resolved that their devoted symlately said, "the Catholic people of Canada should feel proud of." We do not intend pathy be conveyed to Mrs. Smith in the to relax our efforts in the least, and, in order that our hands may be strength ened in our labors in the interests of faith parish." and fatherland, we trust our good friends will respond promptly.

WE are sorry to see the appruncement don and extending through several days, made that our able contemporary, the the Christian World says : "The discussions Monireal Post, is to appear no more. show that there is no fixed agreement on There ought to be more encouragement great doctrines." The Sunday School for the enterprising publishers who kept Chronicle, however, is of opinion that "if up the only Catholic daily paper in the the conference accomplished nothing else, country. it did at least proclaim the undiminished devotion of the principal non.

In the French Chamber of Deputies an Conformist bodies to the Gospel amendment to the Army Bill was propospreached by Obrist and His Apostles." ed by Mgr. Freppel to exempt seminaries Other non-Conformist organs think that from military service. Nothing can be the conference refutes the charge that more senseless than to require students there has been a departure from the faith. for the pilesthood to spend in a military In view of the non-agreement of the varicomp their best years for preparation to ous sects on important or "great doctrines" fulfil their pricetly functions, and only it is somewhat difficult to understand how the infidel tendency of the rulers of the there is no departure from the faith. The country can explain the refusal of the "Pillar and Ground of Truth" ought not Government to accept Mg:. Freppel's to speak with an uncertain voice on the proposal. The amendment was rejected Truth of the "great doctrines" which by the Chamber. Christ commissioned His Apostles to teach

to every creature. A LEAGUE has been started in France propagation of Atheiem, and the public are asked to assist in the work of of Schleiz and Lobenstein, has in his small eradicating the idea of God from men's State the position of Chief Bishop of the hearts, so that they may live without the Luthersns. The population of the Prinrestraint which a belief in God produces. Mons. Berry, a member of the Paris Municipal Council, has lately delivered a protected that it is unlawful to use lecture before the League on the "the Workman without God." France has already experienced what the workman is without God. The Reign of Terror and the Commune of Paris afford light on what he is likely to become when God is ignored ; but the picture is not an attractive one.

they were prepared for it. But as everybody knows, the prediction upon which

ALL friends of morality will be pleased the Adventists were basing their expecat the action of the authorities in Eug- tations was unfulfilled. The day fixed land and the United States in prohibiting for the judgment came and went, and the sale of Zola's works. Many novels nothing extraordinary occurred. It are circulated which are injurious to appears that the prophet who caused morals, but none so openly so as the works the commotion was a Mr. Patterson, reof Zola, who has taken for his heroines joicing in the title of Bishop. A Detroit and heros the most degraded characters paper attributes to him a very humble who can be found, and has depicted their start in this life. He washed dishes. vices in the most wanton manner. The In 1876 he made himself prominent in authorities in the two countries named, Perth, and later on went to Grand however, have only partially prohibited Rapids. The story of his subsequent the works in question. In the United career is not a pleasant one for eass States the sale of expensive editions will polite. Nor is it desirable that it should be allowed, and in England sales will be be repeated, seeing that he died in allowed of French editions. The Canad-Switzerland, not exactly in the odor of ian authorities prohibit the sale of the sanctity, in September last. Bishop work without such exceptions, and this is Patterson may have been a good man the most consistent course to take. when he was in Perth, but he served no

religious purpose when he attempted to AFTER the death of the Rev. Charles predict an event the day and the hour Smith, the Protestant Rector of Bamford, of whose accomplishment no man England, the Catholics of the parish held knoweth." a numerously attended meeting at which

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Every hotel keeper of Woodstock, Ont., was fixed last week for violation of the Scott Act. Some were fixed \$100, and their spiritual father by the Protestants others \$50. for many years. He suggested that a

Joseph Anderson, brother of Mary Anderson the actress, is to be married in Boston, Jan. 3, to a daughter of Lawrence Barret. The ceremony will be performed at the cathedral.

following resolution was accordingly passed and forwarded by Father Hay-ward: "At a meeting of the parishioners of Bamford and Derwena Woodlandr, beld in the schoolroom, it was unani-

pathy be conveyed to Mrs. Smith in the loss of her husbard, who has so long been registered latter containing \$5. The the faithful and devoted pastor of this letter was found in his possession, and he admitted his guilt.

Col Rhodes having accepted office in the Cabinet of Mr. Mercier, is now before IN REFERENCE to a conference on the electors of Megantic seeking their suf-Evangelical Preaching lately held in Lon. frages. A letter which he wrote some don and extending through several days the Province of Quebec, has been repub-lished as a weapon against him.

The election at Stockton.on-Tees has resulted in the return of the Liberal can didate, Mr. Davey, by 3,889 votes, against Mr. Wrightson, Conservative, who re-ceived 3,494 votes. At the previous election the result was, Dodds, Liberal, 2,889. With them Conservative, Mr. 882; Wrightson, Conservative, 2,880.

King Milan is reported to be in great danger of losing his throne, as the elections have resulted so decidedly against him. Later reports say that he has formed an alliance with Russia, which may have the effect of keeping him on his throne.

The latest reports state that Henry M Stapley and Emin Pasha have arrived safely at Aruwhimi River, and that re-ports of his capture are talse. Advices from Mozambique say that the Portu-guese have defeated the Borgaise, on the Unper Zungibar. Jpper Zanzibar.

The steamboat John H Hauna, from Ouahita River with a large number of passengers and a cargo of 2,500 bales of totom on board, was burned on Dec.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

N. Y. Catholic Review. N. Y. Catholic Review. Ontside of dynastic and political quar-rels the standing war in these days is between religion and irreligion, between Christ and anti Corist. The strife rages here, there and every where in all civilized lands, and it concentrates over the schools and the homes of education by the schools lands, and it concentrates over the schools and the homes of education. "Let me write the songs of the people and I will rule them," was the saying of a Norse statesman. We should amend that by saying, "Let me write the school-books of the children and I will make them what I please. Give me the school and I have the people." There is the battle, not in the people." There is the battle, not in this country alone, but all the world over. The devil, who is falsely credited with owning all the good tunes, is now making for the schools, and with lamentable suc-cess. He is blinding the eyes of honest people, who have not the vision of faith and true Christianity. He has succeeded in raising the cry that all schools, public and private, for thar matter, should be absolutely secular and removed from all religious and Christian influence. The religious and Christian influence. The doors of school, college, university, must be closed against God and His Divine Son. Of course it is utterly impossible for Cath-olics to accept this view of education. It is with them a matter of reason, con science and duty that they do all in their power to give their children a Christian education. And the same rule is binding on all who profess the Christian faith. Honest Protestants feel the force of it and many give open utterance to their conviction

Milkaukee Citizen,

The New York Independent suggests that preachers find their themes in the Bible preachers and their themes in the Bible rather than in the chit chat of politics and fiction. But the *Independent* can scarcely control a tendency which has obtained so much headway. No preacher has his theology en regle unless he announces a discourse on "Robert Elsmere," or some kindred craze. His concreation will kindred craze. His congregation will begin to feel that he is not quite up to the thnes. The cartoon, representing a young A fourteen year old boy, named Walter Camp, who was employed in Davenport post clice, was arraigned for stealing a course of reading" outlined by her min. ister ; the young man is correspondingly displeased with his religious teacher, who is constantly preaching the truth of eternal punishment and the necessity of faith. He adds : "We are looking around for an agnostic." This comes of making church oing a means of amusement rather than a matter of duty. The function of the preacher is narrowed to that of imparting a superficial culture to people who are too indolent to get it by reading or study.

Catholic Columbian.

How interesting would it be to a Catho. ic traveling in Scotland, to get a view of one town, named Tomantoul, near Glen-holt-one of the very few places never penetrated by the "free and easy" gospel of the Reformation! A recent visitor to the place noticed in its church-yard the invariant of the second seco lasses for the usual afternoon instruction and devotiot s.

Irish American.

The Cable dispatches received during the past week say :-- "The Dablin author-ities have seized thousands of Zola's works,

We will not believe it. Even amongst

NO. 532

share of those who cannot rightly mske up their minds whether, if there is a God, He has show Himself in His universe. And yet the majority of men-all men in fact who follow their conscience, such as fact who follow their conscience, such as it may be—have a love for holiness. Every Agnostic concedes that, once granted a religion founded on a revela-tion from God, there naturally follows a possible condition of life raised above that of the ordinary plane of human nature. The perfection of such a plane of life is that called holiness. The dislike of the average Protestant

life is that called holiness. The dislike of the average Protestant for the Catholic religion is a source of constant wonder to some Catholics. Yef the fact is that the mass of well meaning Protestants do not dislike the Catholic religion, but only what they wrongly suppose to be that religion. Wheever has conversed much on religion with Protes-tants, or who has read their writing on tants, or who has read their writing on Catholicity, must have been convinced of this. The truth is that the religion which most Protestants invelop against under the name of the Catholic religion, is a religion which Catholics themselves would religion which Catholies themselves would detest most cordially—if such a religion really existed ! Is this an exagenation ? By no means. When the most releated Protestant preachers are constantly making the most groterque and, no doubt, un-conscious misrepresentations of Catholic doctrine, ought one to be astonished that there is still so much antipathy for the Catholic religion exhibited by men, who Catholic religion exhibited by men, who in most respects are apparently upright and God-fearing men? What most of them seem to stand greatly in need of is light !

United Ireland

For the absolute accuracy of one statement, and only one, of Lord Salisbury's speeches in Edinburgh we are prepared to vouch. He was quite right when he de-clared that a Home Rule Government "would do the very reverse of what Mr. Balfour is doing at present," and will do, please God.

When the Most Noble the Marquis of Clanricarde alluded to an Irish gentleman, Charlearde alluded to an Irish geotheman, Mr. Joyce, as his "scullery mald," we foolfshly deceived ourselves with the belief that the limit of aristocratic refine-ment had been reached. The still More Noble the Marquis of Saltsbury has completely eclipsed his brother marquis at Etinburgh. He was amusing a meeting of kindred spirits with details of the indig--Englishmen like Mr. Blunt, Irishmen like Mr. John Dillon, who had been sent the Government for offences created by the Government for offences created by the Coercion Act. There is wonderful grace, delicacy, and refinement in Lord Salisbury's playful allusion to the subject: Salisbury's playful allusion to the subject: 'Your compassion is claimed also for another reason. We are told that they are gently nurtured (laughter). That it is a terrible thing that they should have to wash up their own slops (laughter) and lie upon a plank" (great laughter). The men at whom this refined wit was aimed are the men whom of all others the Irish neonle, at home and abroad most regers the place noticed in its church-yard the inscription: "Of your charity pray for the soul of Donald MacPherson, some time farmer at _____;" and was also cdified in beholding the good Sisters of the two people. Is this the language that the Tories of England, who once prided the masly on the grand old name of themselves on the grand old name of gentlemen, expect and desire from their political leader ?

"Is this then an eloquence fit for the ears Of the statesmen of England, the manly, the wise? Is this then the wit to awaken the cheers Of the men on whose counsels the world has its eyes?"

編載調

As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Cunningham, the leading Toronto jeweler, has special inducements to offer readers of the RKCORD in furnishing the best value in Diamonds, Reliable Wisches, Fine Jeweiry and presentation goods. By writing us any goods will be sent per express for examina-tion to all paris of Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Manufacturing ir all its branches. Remember the address-77 Yonge street Toronto. Ontario. Remember the Toronto, Onta

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DR. TANNER, M. P. for Cork, was sus pended in the House of Commons on 21st inst., for calling Mr. Balfour a coward and a liar. Some amendments which he moved to a blil to pay £300 to Captain Seagreave were ruled out of order, whereupon he said : "When we are here in Committee of Supply, appropriating money to a swindler, thief and servant of the Irish Secretary, Mr. Balfour ought to be here and" not be such a coward as he is." Mr. Gorst ordered Dr. Tanner to resume his seat and to withdraw the word "coward." Dr. Tanner retorted, "I call him both a coward and a liar." Mr. Goschen here upon moved that Dr. Tanner be suspended. The House agreed without a division, and Dr. Tanner left the chamber.

THE Colored National League of Boston gave John Boyle O'Rielly, poet tect Catholics from vile abuse. and Irish patriot, a reception on the 18th, and the gathering proved a novel one both in character and composition. Boston pegroes were out in force. Mr. O'Reilly read by request the poem of Perth a few years ago. Such proceed. written by him for the unveiling of the ings are the natural consequence of the Crispus Attucks monument. Much en- system which makes the individual thusiasm was evoked by Mr. O'Reilly's judgment the supreme arbiter of all declaration of his interest in the solution of the race problem. Mr. O'Reilly's years ago the Adventists of the County gifted pen and eloquent voice are not of Perth sat up for several nights await. confined to battling for freedom for his ing the trumpet call to the living and ness for others.

PRINCE HENRY XIV. of Reuss, and Lord cipality is 101, 330, of whom 442 are Catholics ; nevertheless, Catholics are so well abusive language in denouncing them, and, as Chief Bishop, the prince will not per-

mit such abusive language. The Lutheran parsons, however, wish the law to be changed, and recently being assembled in convocation, they passed the following resolution : "Whereas the present wording

of Section 166 of the Penal Code puts the Protestant Church at a disadvantage by making it an indictable offence to enlighten the people in suitable language on the errors of the Church of Rome, the Federal Council and Parliament are to be petitioned for the repeal or modification of this clause." The object of the

resolution is to enable them to abuse the Catholic Church without rendering themselves liable to fine and imprisonment Prince Henry, however, being informed of the action of the Convocation, wrote to Superintendent Lotze, who is next to him in ecclesiastical authority, expressing his great displeasure, and remarking that if people cannot discuss religious matters

without abusing those who differ from them they had better leave such discussion alone altogether. Thus it appears that small as the Principality is, its nobleminded sovereign is determined to pro-

THE Mail of the 13th inst. gives the following interesting history of the vagaries of the Adventists of the County matters of religious belief : "Twelve

cotton on board, was burned on Dec. 25th at Plaquemine. It is stated that of the 300 persons on board at the time of the disaster, only fourteen are known to have been saved.

When Mr. Gladstone was in Birming. ham, His Eminence Cardinal Newman wrote him a tiny note stating that he was ill and sending him his blessing. The ex-Premier was so impressed with the touch-ing mark of attention that he insisted on alling himself at the Cardinal's house and handing in his reply.

Lord Dufferin, the retiring Governor-General of India, was tendered an ova-tion on the 15th inst. at Bombay on the occasion of his departure for England. The English and foreign ships in the har-bour were decked with flags, and gave the ex-viceroy a salute. He was also given a barquet in Bombay. In a speech he revelwed the condition of Indian affairs, and declared that he handed over the country to Lord Lansdowne with a cloud. less political horizon.

The British and Egyptian troops have The British and Egyptan troops have gained a decisive victory over the Arabs at Suakim. The British loss was four killed and two wounded during a bril-liant cavairy charge. The Egyptians lost two killed and thirty wounded. The Arab loss, first stated to be 1000, is now placed at 400. The Sultan fears that placed at 400 The Sultan fears that the occurrence will be made a pretense for prolonged British occupation.

When Mr. Gladstone was at Birming ham the other day he slipped across from Sir W. Foster's house to the Oratory to inquire after Cardinal Newman. could not see the Cardinal, but was received by the father who habitually attends him. In conversation it came out that the vener-able patient was fond of reading in

bed, but that the fathers had difficulty in finding him a safe and suitable light. Mr. Gladstone instantly replied, "I have the very thing by me," and posting back to Sir W. Foster's house, returned bear ing a candiestick with a reflector attached, which he left as a present for the Cardinal. Considering that this happened on the very afternoon of the Bingley Hall meeting-in the midst of the hurry and excitement of preparation —it is a striking instance, says the Loncorrespondent of the Manchester Guar dian, of self forgetfulness and thoughtful-

authorities—not those misnamed author-ities in that reeking den of iniquity, the Castle, or the'r abettors in Downing tatives of the Irish people-both lay and and clerical-have been protesting in vain against the introduction into Ireland, from England, through the post office and the mail routes, of the immoral publica-tions that find as ready a market in the purlicus of English cities, as they do in those of Paris; and it has long been notor-

lous that the firm of which the present Tory leader in the House of Commons is the head, has been the chief agent and largest beneficiary of this demoralizing trade, and that it was under cover of the political influence thus retained that it has been counived at and continued, against the protest of the Irish people. Public opinion appears, at last, to have been too strong for even Tory indifference, and action has been taken in the right direction.

It is a charming commentary on British civilization in this Nineteenth Century, that, in the last ten days of the month of November, 1888, there were as many murders committed in England as there murders committed in England as there had been in Ireland during the whole of the previous fifteen months ; and some of them, too, were characterized by as great brutality as the Whitechapel tragedies Yet no English legislator proposes to visit that country with even a faint initiation of the Draconian code by which "crime-less Ireland" is unremittingly scourged. N. Y. Freeman's Journal

It is beyond doubt that a vast proportion of the non-Oatholic inhabitant civilized lands to day are practically, if not professedly, Agnostics. That is to say, while not positively disbelleving in the existence of God, they are nevertheless in a state of uncertainty as to whether God has in any way revealed himself to man. It is also, unfortunately, true that a very large proportion of those who call themselves Protestants are more properly Agnostics. In those countries where Protestantism got its first foothold the

for Ireland, in their hearts. They are anxious to smite hard and spare but at least to strike like men at men, and not introduce the necessary weap-ons of Yahoos into political warfare. A fishwife brawling with her followers in fishwife brawling with her followers in Billingsgate would scarcely soil her lips with words as vile as those glibly from the mouth of the Most Noble Marquis.

Colorado Catholic.

Instead of continually attacking the Datholic Church and the Jesuits, as some Protestant journals do, it would be well for them to look to their outposts, and see if agnosticiem and humanitarianism are not right upon their works When the difficulties of rationalism and infidelthe difficulties of rationalism and infine-ity come upon them, they are obliged to seek the secure entrenchment of Catholic doctrine, which is the only solid, stable concern upon this earth. Protestantism has been the curse of the world, and with it came the torrents of isms that have in-

andated society with every form of ills. While there is no thought farther from the mind of the worlding than the inevit-able certainty of death, there are few thoughts nearer to the mind of the saint than the welcome one that he shall very soon at best "be delivered from the body of this death." In the face of death the of this death." In the face of death the saints live, and remembering the four last things avoid evil and do good. While it is day they do earnestly what their hands find to do, knowing that the night science no more a, Leading lives mortification, they find death when comes, an easy passage to a state in which self sacrifice receives the crown that lasts for forever.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE .--- We have just received a copy of a picture that will prove of great interest to Catholics, being a collective representation of the Holy Fathers from St. Peter to Lto XIII. It is highly recommended by the clergy. The Canadian agent for the work is Mr. Protestantism got its inst location the The Canadian agent for the work is Mr. Iargest proportion of Agnostics is to be found. In Saxony, where Luther met his first success, probably the majority of those classed as "Protestants" are really Agnostics. As for the United States, New good agents would make a handsome pro-England has unquestionably the largest fit in the work.

THE AUSTRALIAN DUKE : taming of young ladies is not exactly my vocation." We went down stairs, and were met by Oswald, who barely gave himself time to shake hands with the duke, before he brought forth the iniquity of Degg, and demanded instant justice. "You'll pros-ecute, of course; he hasn't the least rag of a case, and at last we shall be rid of the rascal." "I am sorry to disappoint you," said Grant, in a very unexcited tone, "but I don't intend to pros-ecute."

"Well?"

"You won't let the fellow escape this time with

"Yes, my dear Oswald, life is too short to spend

space of two hours." "Oswald will never forgive him the first achieve ment, nor you the second." "Well, but are they not both rather of the super

the faggots." "I daresay he would have run a fair chance of burning in that fourteenth century Mr. Knowles is so fond of," replied the duke; "but we are happily fallen on days of toleration." Florence paused; and it was with the least pos-sible amount of timidity that she said at last; "Is it very impertinent? I don't mean it so; but may I ask your reasons?" "Reasons for what?" "For not punishing him. Was it generosity?"

"For not punishing him. Was it generosity?" "Well, I'm not very fond of revenge, or of law courts either. I don't believe they're the best places

"No, not quite, perhaps," and it was his turn to

to be held up to judgment for libelling me, when for these many years past law court has declared it impossible to call him to account for libelling my

in the world for fostering charity.

"And was that all?"

OR, THE NEW UTOPIA.

2

CHAPTER IX. (Continued.)

ecute." "Not prosecute!" cried Oswald. "But, my dear Leven, have you read his last week's article?" "Yes," replied the duke. "Verney put it into my hand as I was getting into the carriage, and I read it coming along."

CHAPTER IX. (Continued.) "Yes," she replied, leaving the group of arch-aclogists, and coming over to my quarter of the apartment, "can you dispute it." "I dispute the possibility of a reality ever dying, whatever pains may be taken to bury it." She remained silent; and, as I looked at her, I too felt a kind of respect for that scorn of shams which was manifestly genuine in her. I thought of the impression I had myself received long years ago, when Grant had told us the story of his life, and how for the first time it had opened my heart to a sense of the realities of faith. "May I tell you a story, Miss Oswald?" I said. "I should like it of all things," she replied; "and perhaps it will help to restore my temper. Sup-pose you tell it in the garden, for if you begin here we shall be swallowed up in the mediæval Maels-trom."

trom.

prehaps it will help to restore my temper. Sup-pose you tell it in the garden, for if you begin here we shall be swallowed up in the medireval Maels-torn." So to the garden we made our way, and finding a seat adapted for story-telling, I began at the begin-ning, and related my friend's history and experi-ences as well as my memory served me. She listen-ed, at first with curiosity only, but soon with deeper interest; and before I had concluded, the tears which gathered in her eyes had almost softened into learty her haughty features. "Yes, that is real, if you like," she said. "That mass in the barn listened to by a crowd of shep-herds and bush-rangers, with the old priest stand-ing up there in the midst, and speaking out to the heart, conscience-stricken! What a scene! One longs to have witnessed it!" "But what made it real?" I asked. "The man was in earnest," she replied, "and so was his audience. There was no affectation about mediaval vestments, or obsolete ceremonies; he spoke from his heart and they listened with theirs, authat was all about it." "Then you don't think it was in any way ex-plained by the fact, then he spoke as one having uttority, who had the truth to give?" "The truth! authority!" she repeated in a tone, as though the words conveyed no definite sense to for understanding. "Perhaps I don't quite catch your meaning; I cannot see how one man has any more authority to talk than another; but if he says bravely what he think strongly, it is the truth to im; and I listen with respect, whether the words course they don't know what they are talking about and row of them would be able to tell you who fuddha was, or when he lived. But what does in more and slashing; so it is quite in harmony what that peculiar style of dress which finds from two of them would be able to tell you who fuddha was, or when he lived. But what does in more, " a dozen or two of those same strong the Arened to it till I am weary, No, no, Mr. "After the fashion of Kilkenny cat," she replied. " See what you are driving

before, on the particular vice of similes. At that moment Mary approached, indicating the break-up of the Archaeological Committee; Florence made room on the bench beside her, and informed her sister-in-law, that I had been "telling her all about

asister-in-law, that I had been "telling her all about the Duke of Leven."
"Ah !" said Mary, "how well I remember the evening he told us that story; I could have listened till midnight. He's so changed since then: don't you think so, Jack ?"
"Yes," I said, "he is changed, but I think it is for the better."
"Better in what?" asked Florence.
"He's less harsh and dogmatic," I said; "he used to have a way of blurting out his views, as if prepared to run his head against everybody's garden wall. Time has softened his rough edges."
"And other things besides time," said Mary; "he has had his sorrows."

Master." "Your Master!" ejaculated Florence. "Yes; why do you look so astonished?" "I don't think I exactly understand." "Why, my dear Miss Oswald, it's what every one knows; this poor creature has found it to his pro-fit to put out week after week the most offensive articles on religious matters. He has not been content with assailing what he calls sacerdotalism in all its branches; he has attacked Christianity along the whole line, the most sacred things and

"Indeed!" I said. "I have heard nothing about them; but I suspect his wealth, after all, has been his chief troubl

"An original kind of sorrow, that, to which most persons would resign themselves if the chance were given them."

"It is so, I assure you," I said. "He is weighed down with a sense of responsibility, and, wishing to do the greatest possible amount of good, the actual results are always falling short of his

the less true for that; He is your Master, and holds you in His hand, and you must serve Him. And if you have a soul, an immortal soul, as you say you believe, you must care for it as you care for nothing else; and this taking care of an immortal soul is a very serious business." There was not another word spoken for several minutes; at last Florence raised her head from her hand, and in a timid, subdued tone, murmured, "Thank you." The duke nodded kindly to her, and she went to the piano; and, to excuse her un-usual silence, spent the rest of the evening singing Oswald some of his favorite songs. TO BE CONTINUED.

A MARTYR OF MARTYRS.

I.

I. Bells were ringing jubilantly, cannons were peal-ing, the shout of a mighty multitude echoed to the heavers, where in an oriental sky the stars were blizing. Below them torches of scented wood flared red, lines of many cole red lanterns ran like webs of fire from tree to tree and from bough to bough, tu ning the groves to fairyland. The read, on either side of which the myrisd people tore the air with clamor of eager expectation and of wel-come, was carpeted with fabrics of resl splendor. Whatever an eastern realm could layth of gorge-ousness and grandeur seemed at read that night, for the monarch of an ancient kingdom was bringing home his tr de. On came the royal procession. Banner and penimpunity?"
"Yes, my dear Oswald, life is too short to spend
if prosecuting rascals; if Degg has a fancy for pub-lishing fancy biographies of me, he is perfectly welcome; I shall neither bring him into court, nor
shall he bring me."
Oswald's disappointment was intense; but something in the duke's manner made it difficult for
him to pursue the subject, and he had to content
himself with an expressive gesture which if interpreted, might be understood as meaning either
despair at the eccentricity of his friend, or a fervent
desire of impaling the unhappy culprit.
During dinner, and the hour or two of conversation that followed, the duke was chiefly absorbed
by Wilfrid Knowles, who talked to him about Glenleven, and religious rules, and the practices of the
Fathers in the Desert, till Florence could not conceal her impatience, and even Oswald fidgetted. I
thought that Grant himself must be tired of it, but,
if so, he did not betray it in his manner; he
appeared to be giving Wilfrid his whole attention,
and was always courteous and kind.
As soon as she found herself out of earshot, Florence gave vent to her imagination. "Your duke
should certainly be canonized," she said: "he has
done two heroic acts this day; he pardoned Degg,
and listened patiently to Father Wilfrid for the
space of two hours."
"Oswald will never forgive him the first achieve-

On came the royal procession. Banner and pen-On came the royal procession. Banner and pen-non, have and spear, went proudly by ; high step-ping wer horses, plumed warriors, or utilers in gay attire, nobles in robes of state, princes of royal blood, were there. Then appeared the upanrpassed white elephant, bearing on his broad back a throne of state, where sat the king of the wast multitude with his willed bride motionless beside him. Behird him was a throng of retainers, bearing gifts from provinces far off and near. With these there came long lines of slaves, sent, too, as pifts. Upon them searching looks were beat by men jeal-ous of their sovereign's bonor, and desirous to judge if they were worthy to be given to him upon such

if they were worthy to be given to him upon such great occasion. One among them attracted every eye, and caused in all bearts unwonted feelings of reverent amszement, In that long-drawn procession of unveiled

"Well, out are they not both the formation of the second s women slaves, walking each after each singly and slowly, so that the beauty of each might be seen by all present and redound to the monarch's great-ness-among those women was been by all the second I would make bold to inquire; can't you create a diversion?" The diversion, however, was effected by the duke himself, who, having succeeded in obtaining a short respite, took refuge in an armchair beside us. "So it is really true, then," said Florence, "that Degg is not to be delivered over to the tormentors? I assure you, Charley here was already preparing the faggots."

by all present and redound to the memarch's great-ness-among those women, some haughtily defiant, some indifferent, some despairing, some most vile to see in their enstern tarnished beauty, wholly of the clod—one walked qu'etly, looking neither to the right nor left, and men and women held their breath at the sight of her. Tall and slight, and fair with lily fairness, she was clad in soft white wools, and over it her hair fell to her feet in a golden weil. Her features were perfectly formed, her face clear cut and oval. She never raised her eyes, but kept them bent upon a little child who hay sleeping in her arms. That sweet face tore a look mysterious to the people, filling them with strange emotions. They loved her as they taw her, but they loved her with the love we give to angels. It was the face of one love we give to engels. It was the face of one who has suffered acutely, who has loved and still loves with intense devotion; but the sign of a higher love was on it, and men, not knowing what

it meant, did reverence to it. A louder clamor of drum and horn, and cymbal and trumpet, a mightier shout upon the echoing sky. The king has brought his bride to the palace "No, not quite, pernaps, and it was instant to hesitate. "Well, Miss Oswald, I'll say to you what I could not say just now to your brother, when he was at such a white heat of frenzy. All circumstances considered, I should feel it shocking if Degg were bome. The caiven doors are open to her; the bridal frast is spread; muic rings around her amid fragrance of flowers and fuits and costly wines. Never has a bride of that kingdom known such

Never has a bride of that kingdom known such rapturous greeting, or been treated so nearly as the equal of her lord. They brought her gif's before her dais, display-ing each one to her. They brought the slaves before her, men and women, whose lives hung on her slightest whim. It was her fancy to choose one that very night to wait upon her, and the king watched her perplexity with gratified pride. Yet in a moment her doubts vanished when the pale stranger stood before her. Even the king feit the amazing spell. A hush fill over the heathen court, but now alive with wine and passion. What un arthly vision was there ? "I weary of the noise and light and heat," the queen said, looking at the stranger wistfully. "Beoutful mother, let us be alone for an hcur, that my head and my heart may rest." And queen and slave passed forth together from the banquet, ending unwittingly the first act of a drama wherein no less than heaven was to be risked and won.

and won.

II.

"The woman is a Christian, your majesty-

words could reach him. He could only note that the convertation was as intent and as free from levity as before; God heard the words they spoke. "It is a land more fair than this, then, Aime?" "This is an idle dream compared to it, your bighness." "How can that be, Aime? Tell me; for I dream of naught more beautiful than this." "There is no corching heat there, lady, and the flowers nover wither and no storms come nigh. And God is there always, lady, and His Blessed Mother, and the saints and angels. It is the court and the country of the King of kings." "And he is mightler than my king, and wiser and more loving ? How can that be, Aime? I king."

dream of none more strong and loving than my hing"
"He is fairer than any child of man, this King of kings, your highness. He loves us as no man can love us. He loved us so that He died for us, and now forevermore He lives and reigns, and He asks your love. We shall never have to part from Him."

Poor Aime ! "

"Poor Aime !" The queen understood that patient sigh of the widowed heart. She could not understand the emile of joy which triumphed over it. "God is good," cried Aime, gladly. "His will is best. He has given me you to love. He has given me my child. He has given me Himself, and heaven waits for us." Heaven ! At that word it was as if she saw the celestial country opening before her rapturous gaze. She, a captive in a strange land, saw the fatherland of God before her, and the gates of pearl flung open to her, and the King who waited on the threne. The earthly menarch, watching, started as her

The earthing monarch, watching, started as her face, lifted more clearly into sight, flushed its scraphic beauty on him. Then through the sounds which had made their voices inaudible to him, the shrill cry of Aime's infant reached her ear. All the mother-love flew back into her face. She caught the baby from its grassy cradle at her feet, fondied it, hushed it, then nursed it at her bosom, drawing her veil closely round it, while the queen said carcesing words and played with the small pink leet. It touched a chord of pity in the strong man's nature.

"I will save her if I can," he mused. "She will forget her folly. Now must I summon the queen away, and find an opportunity to work my will." "His Majesty awaits your highness." The queen tu ned to the kneeling slave who had

brought the message. "Tell bim I come at once," she said.

"Tell bim I come at once," suc esta: But she bent again over the baby, and whispered to the mother: "If I obey your King, and am a Christian, Aime, then I may surely pray to Him, and He will surely hear? "He surely will."

"And that everlasting kingdom will be mine for

"And that everiasing ingdom will be mine for ever, with no end or sorrow—surely ?." "Most certainly, dear lady, if only you hold firm unto the end." Was it !of the award she thought—this queen whose cup of earthly ambition was filling to the brin ?

brim ? "It has seemed to me," she said slowly, "that if I were a Christian my dearest lord would be a Christian also-I would pray so hard for that !-and then the heavenly country would be his for ever also. I would be glad to win all that for

him." They went together through the shadows and sunlight, out of the joy and abounding life of nature, into the palace glittering with babaric pomp, and the heart of each was yearning for a higher life and an eternal spiendor. And as the great door closed behind them an awful highway opened to them, even the King of kings' own royal highway, leading forever from earth's gar-dens to the garden of the Lord.

III.

III. They had led her-two spectral figures clad in hideous masks and garments of linked mail-through long galleries and vaulted chambers, amid instruments of torture, nameless, horrible as the work of fiends. She had been summened from ber child to attend the queen, but no queen was waiting for her. There was no one to be seen ex-cept these men, who walked one on either side of her, helding her by the arms. Neither spoke then, but, as they walked, one told the other what the nature and the uses of the engines of horror were. They brought her by and by-was it after many hours they brought her 1-through these ante-rooms of crueity, to the presence of the king. "You are no Christian ?" headd to her abruptly. She made no reply.

"I told you so," he cried to the aged counsellor. "I told you so," he cried to the aged counsellor. "She is no Christian, say what you may, and I will

save her." Smiling sardonically, the wily statesman took from his robes something which, in the late king's reign, he had known how to play his part with well in discerning gold from dross, something which had been unseen in the kingdom for many years, and he laid it down at Alme's feet. save her."

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"Now," and the king in mild and courtly ac-ents, "you may go to your little child." She did not stir.

Gently they laid her down on one of the soft divans; they gave her wine to strengthen her, they put a healing salve upon her wounde. And they left her hangry eyes free to feed upon her baby's innocent, rosy, happy face; they left her tongue free to speak, to call to him; they left her ears open to hear his slightest cry. And they only bound her feet with a painless golden chain, whose links they would quickly loosen for her on one small condition; they only laid the cruc fix in the path between her coild and her. The child coosed and laughed, and talked his baby talk to himself contentedly for a time—yes, for time long enough to revive in the racked heart of the mother (if she needed it) the memory of his beau'y, and his love, and his amiable, erquisite baby ways; long enough for her to note again his perfect health, his unusual strength and activity, and his unusual beauty. By and by one of the torturers rang a sweet-Gently they laid her down on one of the soft

By and by one of the torturers ravg a sweet-sounding silver bell over her head, and drew the eyes of the child to the mother's face.

He sprang up in his cradle, laughed out delight-edly, stretched his hands to her, all ared her to come to him, and lift him and play with him.

She, like a mother, crushed down her faintness and louging, and answered back to him with smiles and tender gestures and most tender words.

But such devices could not long satisfy a baby. He wanted his mother to touch and hold him, and he wanted to be fed. Why did she not come to him-this mother always so ready to attend to his alightest wish ? He cried loudly.

Aime looked with imploring gazs to the monarch. "You are free to go," he answered. Free, with the warders' eyes upon her-free, with the crucifix lying in her pathway- free, by one touch of her foot, one effort of her will. Shedid not move, except to fold her hands, and pray, and pray.

pray, and pray. The child cried much. It cried itself to sleep at

The child cried much. It cried itself to sleep at last, and lay flushed and restless even in sleep, with tears on the plump cheek. In the stillness, memories of past earthly joys, dreams of future earthly joys and greatness hau ated her. Once she had a loving husband, who pro-tected her from so much as a rough breeze, or a queen's friend and favorite—was it ages ago or only that very day? Once there was a prospect opening to her of a fair future for her child, a long and happy life for her with him. What did these cruel people mean to do with her? How long woblit they, born themselves of women, let a mother and her child suffer thus?

Voices. Men are taiking near her-men or devils. Their words seemed partial echoes to her devils. though's.

"The queen loves her." " frely; beyond all counting."

"True; beyond an counturg. "Even now she asks for her." "Yes; but the king oczones her. He tells her she has gone for a brief time to bring some splendid present to her. Yet the queen weep, and says no gifte can satisfy her for the loss of her company even for three days." "Can it last three days, then ?"

"Can it last three days, then I" "They say so. 'Tis strong and well, you see." What is strong and well? A vague horror chills her. But she fights it off. Human beings could not be so lost to compassion. The voice speaks

again : "Fools, these Christians ! Look, now. Here is "Fools, these Christians! Look, now. Here is a woman whom the king honors and the queen loves. She shall ask naught that they will not give her. Her child shall be the companion and friend of princes, brought up and honored with the queen's own children. And she lets all go for the sake of an idle dream." "Will not put her foot upon a stick !" If she hears the gives no when she hears them

If she hears, she gives no sign she hears them. They must touch another chord than that of friend-ship or of strong ambition. And they are quick "The king is firm ?" "L ke rock itself."

"One way or other, he ever gains his will." "By sny sort of torture." Still no sign of fear. Bat now, abruptly, plainly, words unmistakable

are spoken : "It takes a strong man child, then, three days to

"It takes a strong man child, then, three days to starve to death before the eyes of an unnatural mother who refuses to give him food?" "Taey say so-three days or more. But the king will not grant her three days' grace." "Hast ever seen or heard the like? Naught to prevent her, and she will not save him ! Let's try once more."

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travial parge she had g whom now, in par g; com those counted as the men free to give life sgain at little word.

Ittle word. The room grows dark as the tiny, livid face. She upon her knees in that darkness, only lighted by darkness, only lighted by She clutche, at her her hande, th n stretches her from side to side. And hear her speak those fore ious words, but now disti

calling upon one unseen by her, and sure to heed "There should by the ci "There stood by the ci Mother. Mother, I cry t And as she spoke the departed, but she did no

Aime! My Aime!' Like one returned from the answered to the plu her handr, that had been as on the cross, looked things of time and sense was weeple g over her as the dead.

"Aime, my Aime, w been ?" And grave and calm

"I have been in the King of kings." The queen started "

The queen started " lng, my darling, They mad with torture You me. my sweet one. You Bu grave and calm th "I have been in the King of king." "It was not the land helv. It was not the land

he was hot the ind lady. It was the rock bleak and desclate. A There hurg my Lord, His own Mother stood h her achirg heart she b

hold ! another cross wa son hur g upon it ; and e and wep;, aud the will "I saw the whole w

out before us, a great p men who sinned, and e rowed ; and behold ! he

in torture, and my son ture; yet the will of Go "And she prayed no woes should be ended,

no prayer that the woe

she offered Him to the So I likewise offered my

"Then, at once, I say dreamed of, lady, only reeplendent, than any dr

throne of my King wa King-I saw, I beard

spoke no words. For n with His Sacred Heart

with Him without need 'I saw the length and

teries-the mystery of guilty, the mystery of Sacred Heart of God. "When I saw it all I

your king for my torm to live all over again, I

endure such pain." "I have seen my Kin

and I have seen Him in has pierced my heart through with His shar

love. "I have offered mysel

Him for a soul's and a : It is a free will offerin love to love." "He works His will a

son does reign with prin kingdom, forever eafe fr

Q seen of the kingdom fect rest beside her, dea

and near to her radia Lord has made use of u

who have stood beside

The queen's piteous c

will lead me home to G

Aime ! look at me

goir g home to God." "Aime!"

With her whole

desires." "Well," said Florence, "it is a noble weakness. He's mistaken of course-most people that I know of are; but at least he's mistaken splendidly."

CHAPTER X.

DEGG'S ESCAPE.

Our conversation was interrupted by the arrival of the very person under discussion; the duke's carriage was seen coming along the drive, and we assembled before the door to meet him. He was assembled before the door to meet him. He was always at home at Exdale, where he seemed to shake off the shackle of his position and move at ease. Thither he came at brief intervals to enjoy the sunshine of the family circle, where the chil-dren expected "Duke," as they called him, to tell them stories about kangaroos and dodos, and where he took counsel on many practical points with that wise old Mary.

he took counsel on many practical points with that wise old Mary. Greetings over, he was shown to his room, whither, at his request, I accompanied him to take care of sundry packets of unanswered letters, the daily acknowledgement of which was one of the duties which he held sacred. Before we again descended to the drawing-room I took occasion to inform him of the presence of Miss Oswald.

descended to the drawing-room rook occasion of inform him of the presence of Miss Oswald.
"We have had some passages-at-arms together," I said; "What do you think of her?"
"Much like the rest of her genus," he replied.
'They would be offended with us if we were to call them the softer sex, since they've taken to chaff and vachtine buttons." yachting buttons.

"You are not often so severe," I replied. "In this instance I do believe there is something hidden under the chaff. I begin to suspect the existence of heart?"

of a heart." "She has a head, I know, and one famously full of rubbish: as to the other appendage, I will take it on your word." "Do you know, Grant, I wish you would take her

"Do you know, Grant, I wish you would take her in hand; it's much like taming a wild cat, I know, but it would be worth the labor." Grant shook his head. "I know Florence well," he said; "she rises to an argument like a trout to a fly, and would stand out against an archangel for pure love of contradiction."

Christian surely

in all its branches; he has attacked Christianity along the whole line, the most sacred things and the most sacred person. I should not like to offend your ears by repeating the titles of some of his things; yet for all this blasphemy he has escaped scotfree; and after that, do you suppose I would allow damages to be given against him for some silly lies about my character? It would go against one's instincts of faith: at least that is my feeling." There was a long pause: Florence lent her head on her hand, and seemed to be really thinking; Grant took up a book of photographs, and I sat by and watched the scene, which deeply interested me. At last she spoke: "Faith—yes, it must be a won-derful thing; a wonderful motive-power for those who possess it." " "No I suppose I never shall. Don't be shocked. It must be a grand thing to believe as you do; but to some minds, even whilst they admire, it is simply impossible."

to some minds, even whilst they admire, it is simply "Do you mean deliberately to say that you believe nothing?" said Grant, looking at her with those grave, penetrating eyes that were so rarely turned to meet the gaze of another. She seemed almost to tremble under their power." "No, not quite that; but not what you would call believing."

"No, not quite that, a believing." "Let us come to particulars," said Grant, "for I don't believe that you believe nothing. And if there is any one thing you do believe, obey it, and it will lead you further. it will lead you further. "I don't understand," said Florence. "Please to

explain yourself." "Well, I will take the first element of faith; you

elieve in God?

"Oh course," she replied. "And that He made you?"

She was silent.

You see there is no alternative. He either made you, or you are a bundle of fortuitous atoms, that have come together of themselves." Florence still hesitated; to say Yes, would, she

well knew, pledge her to fling to the owls and the bats a vast assortment of scientific semi-infidel views she had been fond of ventilating; and yet to say No in plain English, and to such an interroga-

say No in plain English, and to such an interroga-tor, was more than she dared. "I suppose I believe it," she said at length. "Of course we know so little of these matters." "Well, never mind that; you do believe it, that is enough: you believe that He made you, body and soul: for I suppose you believe that you have a soul; you don't think you are nothing but a body, a handful of dust, do you?" Again Florence leant her head on her hand, and the answer was, as it were, torn from her: "No, I believe that I have a soul." "Why?" said Grant " why do you believe it?"

"Why?" said Grant, " why do you believe it?" She looked at him steadily. 'Because I feet it,' she answered.

"' Dust thou art,' to dust returnest,' Was not spoken of the soul."

fly, and would stand out aginst an archinger for pure love of contradiction." "If the archangel were clothed in the garb of a High Church parson, I believe she would; but the tears were in her eyes when I talked to her to-day about Australia and Father Daly." "So you've been blabbing, and made the little girl ry over your story, and were moved by the 'watery witnessi her eye' to believe in her possession of a heart? Really, Jack, it savors of the sentimental." "No, no, Grant, nothing of the sort, I do assure you; but the poor child is in want of a better help-ing hand than Wilfrid Knowles, who does his very best, and only drives her in a contrary direction." "Well," said Grant, "we'll think it over; but the

The king knit his brows and looked wrathfully at the speaker.

"You do not know whereof you speak," he said. "Pardon me, sire. I am your oldest counsellor. I was your royal father's counsellor before you. I know whereof I speak. You have never seen a Christian. We banished them from the kingdom before your majesty's most happy bith. Believe me they are more dangerous than the plague. One single follower of the Nazarine's sets a whole realm on fire. 'Tis even said, sire-" The old man hesitated.

"Speak on !" was the imperious cry. "I feer, sire, that life is worth nothing if I say the rest."

"It is worth nothing if you do not." "Tis even said, then, your mejesty, that she has already tainted, with her error, the mind of our

already tainted, with her error, the mind of our most gracious queen." The king strode to the casement and leaned forth as if stifled. In the sheltered, glorious gar-dens below he beheld the two persons who filled his thoughts. Where a fountain sprang up in glittering, lace like eprsy; where birds sang blitbely, flitting like gorgeous tones of flame from blithely, flitting like gorgeous tones of flame from bower to bower; where the trees cast quiet shadows, end flowers of magnificent color and wondrcus fragrance lit up the greensward, his young queen eat in her dark and brilliant lovellness so wor-shipped by bim, and close beside her shone like a star the Ohristian's exquisite fair face. Surely it was of no common matter they talked together; no court goesip was sullying their lips. Sometimes their eyes were fixed earnestly towards the sky. And on either face was a look not earthly. So might St. Monica have talked with Augustine and gezed towards heaven.

might St. Monica have talked with Augustine and gazed towards heaven. Vehement in anger yet stronger to control it till he knew most surely how and when to strike, the king watched and thought. This work must stop; yet how to stop it? His young wife loved this woman as her own soul, and upon his wife's life now the hopes of a nation centred. The slave, being necessary it the realmy must live

being necessary to the realm, must live. Yet she was training the queen's mind with her errors, and the king remembered to have heard strange storles of these Christians. Torture meant little to them, death meant nothing, riches couuted little to them, death meant nothing, riches couuted for dross compared with something or someone in-visible to whom they gave themselves. If the queen were a Christian she would rather see her bueband and her children slaves and dead so only they were Christians also, than to see them crowned kings of the universe. The nation would be in commotion. What could be done ? He turned sharply to the counsellor. "Prepare the torture chambers with all speed," he com-manded, then looked again to the gardens. Through flash of fountain and song of bird no

It was only the figure of a man, thorn-cro nailed to a cross.

"If you are no Christian trample on that," he sald.

said. She lifted up her hands in horror. She, who had passed through all the torture chambers with no fear except her whitening face, uttered now a sharp, agonizing cry like one who has been struck on a raw wound. And she flung herself on her knees before them, and she kissed the crucifix on feet and hands and face. "Is that your God ?" cried the king contemptu-oualy.

ously. "It is the likeness of my God," she answered him. "My God died on a cross for me, and I am a Christian."

a Christian." Rack and fire, scourge and shame, they tried them on her, cautiously, yet sharply. They could force no other answer from her, could not bring that frail, fair woman to do that simple thing; to place her beautiful, her smail, her harmless foot upon that piece of wood and sliver. "It was a priest's crucifix," the counsellor said, meditatively. "He was an old man, I remember, and he died hard for it." "He died harder even than common. These are a strange people."

"He died harder even than common. These are a strange people." The king, who had been used to conquer men by thousands on the field of battle, and who had subdued provinces to work his will, stood baffled here. And then he deigued to plead with her: "The queen loves you. Deny your faith, give up your folly, and you shall be her best and dear est, uearest to her throne." But it was as if she did not hear him. Suddenly be bade the torturer cease. A new

Suddenly he bade the torturers cease. A new plan had occurred to him. He gave whispered orders to the counsellor, who departed; then shortly after the king bade the torturers cease their tortures and follow him. And so they brought her one more stage upon her journey to the court of the King of kings.

A small room, but, where all was magnificent, most marvellous to see in its luxury and display. Tables were there, piled with most tempting viande, wirks to warm the fainting heart, perfumed waters to refresh the racked and quivering frame, couches of down to give it the tenderest repose. In a princely cradle lay the Christian's child. Weak as she was, she would have sprung to clasp it to her bosom; but they held her back, gently but firmly, and laid the crucifix before her fest.

once more." "And then speedler ways." She knows all now. She springs up from among the silken pillows, and her face glarge on them, and spring and face remind them suddenly of a tigrees whom they wounded but yesterday among the mountains, and tore from her young cube in their day.

their den. They losse the chain. She starts to her feet. What I She is down on her knees again, trembling and shivering, beside that senseless thing. Waken the child !

the child ? Yee, waken him. He cries with sharp, real hunger when he wakens. He sees her, and he holds his hands to her. By and by they add coarser cruelty to this double syed refinement of cruelty. They begin to torture with sharp instrument the famished, thirsty little creature before her eyes. And the mother ? She does not the sould fam here here eyes.

And the mother? She does not rise again from her knees where she has fallen. It is strength to kneel there. Over and over again she is saying in her foreign tongue words whose meaning her turturers do not know. Even the king, familiar with the ianguage, cannot understand their import. Is the woman going mad ? His anger is blazing now, his obstinate will is set; she shall be conquered. But the very words which she is babbling over and over, like a fool as he thinks, have in them the strength which shall set his strength at naught.

his strength at naught. his strength at naught. "There stood by the cross of Jesus, His Mother," she eays, "There stood by the cross of Jesus, His Mother, His very own Mother, the Mother that bore Him. Do you hear that my Lord, my King of kings?" Whether it be night or day she knows not. Sleep she will never know till the endless day has broken, and the Oten of Navtrue endless day has

broken, and the Queen of Martyrs gathers her sister-martyr unto perfect, peaceful rest upon her besom. She counts the leaded footed minutes by baby sobs

She counts the leaded footed minutes by baby sobe that grow more shrill, more faint, more pitiful to hear. She sees the baby hands, once stretched in anguish to her, fail clenched upon the cradle; she fees the baby face grow old and haggard, and livid the once rosy, juyous face of her only child. "Jesus!" she pleads, but there is neither bitter-ness nor complaint in the patient pleading, "Thou hast a woman for thy Mother. Have mercy on a woman who pleads with These for her only son." The eastern monarch bows down before her marvellous fortitude, compelled to do it homage; he deigns to expostulate with her; he begins to fear the end. She will conquer at last, not he. "Deny your faith," he entreats her. "Say only one word. I ask no more."

She does not look at him nor answer him. It is no longer this eastern monarch she hears and sees. For a brief, awful moment into which the agony of sges seems concentrated, she sees and hears and feels through all her being the suffering of her baby, her own fiesh and blood, the child to whom in

Silence in the pala weeping of a queen le heathen by the inscrutal

inspired.

Silence, save that the ewered her. God had j a path that led to Him. Silence, yet are sound

Silence, yet are sound ing: "Oh, poor little ones, pest, without all comfor "All thy children ab the Lord; and great sh thy children." "For My thoughts; nor your we the Lord." "For as the heavens the cearth, so are My w your ways, and My tho

your ways, and My tho thoughts." "Aileluia; for the L

Almighty hath reigned.

• Nearly all infants are n to diarrhœa and such teething, and as this pe is the most critical, n is the most critical, mot without a bottle of D. Dysentery Cordial. The species of by those who proprietors claim it wi cholers or summer comp

A Lucky E

"For six years I suffer and enlarged tonsils. I doctored four years and three doctors; they said undergo an operation, instead. One bottle c Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

Give Holloway's Corr removed ten corns from without any pain. Wh it will do ag

A Hint to Hous Mrs. Robert William Parry Sound, Ont., says house without Hagya hand. I have used it oroup, sore throat, and it bight highly recommend it to

A Nevere A

"I never felt better have since taking Burd I had a severe bilious a eat for several days, a work. One bottle cur Richards, Sr., Tara, On troubles use B. B. B.

DECEMBER 29, 1888.

calling upon one unseen by them, but seen by her, and sure to heed and answer :

'Aime, my Aime, where hast thou

King of kings." "It was not the land we dreamed of,

her achi g neart ane heid me, and be-hold ! another cross was there, and my son hur g upon it; and she and I watched and wep; and the will of God was done. "I saw the whole wide world spread out before us, a great plain filled with men who sinned, and suffered, and sor-rowed; and behold ! her Son was dying in tortue and my son was dying it tor-

rowed; and benoid : her Son was dying in torture; sod my son was dying in tor-ture; yet the will of God was done. "And she prayed no prayer that her wors should be ended, and she prayed no prayer that the woes of her Son might cease. With her whole yet broken heart she offered Him to the wile will of God So I likewise offered my son to Him

So I likewise offered my son to Him. "Ther, at once, I saw it, the city we dreamed of, lady, only more grand, and resplendent, than any dream of ours. The throne of my King was in it; and my King-I asw, I beatd Him, though be spike no words. For my heart was one with His Sacred Heart, and communed with Him without need of speech. "I saw the length and breadth of mys-teries.-the mystery of suffering for the guilty, the mystery of the broken and Sacred Heart of God. "When I saw it all I loved it, I bless your king for my torments. Had I life

your king for my torments. Had I life to live all over again, I would thoose to endure such pain."

endure such pain." "I have seen my King in His agony, and I have seen Him in His glory. He has pierced my heart, and wounded it through with His sharp, sweet dart of

love. "I have offered myself and my all with

Him for a soul's and a realm's salvation.

It is a free will offering, given through

son does reign with princes in an eternal kingdom, forever eafe from sin. And the

Queen of the kingdom calls me to per-fect rest beside her, dear to her forever,

and near to her radiant throne. Our Lord has made use of us for thee, and we who have stood beside the cross and going home to God." "Aime!"

"He works His will as he chooses. My

love to love.

So I likewise offered my son to Him.

"Aime! My Aime!"

been ?

and courtly ac-

, 1888.

one of the soft strengthen her, r wounde. And feed upon her ; they left her n; they left her And they only den chain, whose for her on one e cruc fix in the

and talked his for a time-yes, for a time-yes, the racked heart e memory of his niable, exquisite niable, exquisite to note again his gth and activity,

, and drew the

thed out delight-ared her to come him. wn her faintness him with smiles

er words. satisfy a baby, ad hold him, and he not come to

to the monarch. ed. n her-free, with

to attend to his

y- free, by one will. d her hands, and

itself to eleep at en in sleep, with ast earthly joys,

sband, who pro-Once the was it ages ago or was a prospect her child, a long What did these her ? How long

ar her_men or al echoes to her

f women, let a

r. He tells her ng some splendid sep, and says no of her company

well, you see." igue horror chills an beings could ne voice speaks

, now. Here is and the queen hey will not give anion and friend nored with the ets all go for the

tick ! " she hears them. an that of friendthey are quick

s his will,"

rds unmistakable ien, three days to

of an unnatural more. But the grace." ike? Naught to him! Let's try

travial parge she had given life, and to whom now, in parge compared with which those counted as the merest triflee, she is free to give life again at the price of one little word. Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, little word. The room grows dark around her, except the tiny, livid face. She rocks to and fro upon her knees in that horror of great darkness, only lighted by that awful sight. She clutche: at her her twith her two hands, th n stretches her arms out wide from side to side. And once sgain they hear her speak those foreign and myster-ions words, but now distinct and slow, as calling upon one unseen by them, but seen LL. D , F. B. S.

PART II. GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER

MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME. It is not to be wondered at that a man like Lord George Gordon should have uttered rash words against the character of Bishop Hay; but it is, indeed, surprising by her, and sure to heed and answer: "There stood by the cross of Jesus, His Mother. Mother, I cry to thes." And as she spoke the soul of her child departed, but she did not know or heel. that any of the clergy in whose cause he laboured so assiduously, and, it must be added, with so much success, should have spoken hardly of him. This was done, however, and in a very marked

manner, by Mr. John Reid. This priest "Aime ! My Aime !" Like one returned from heaven's courts the answered to the pitclus call, folded her hand, that had been sprasd for hours as on the cross, looked once again upon things of time and sense and lo ! the queen was weepling over her as one weeps above the dead. having heard a rumour that the bishop intended to reside at Preshome, wrote an indignant remonstrance to Bishop Geddes, deprecating such a purpose, and indulging in most bitter invective against for the second s And grave and calm the slave made ters of his "Sincere Christian" account for answer to her: "I have been in the presence of the King of king." this dislike. One of these ministers, who had been his friend, Mr. Geo. Grant, of that been his friend, Mr. Geo. Grant, of Rathven, wrote, at the same time as Mr. Reid, to Bishop Geddes, a fault finding letter which was, indeed, calmer in tone, but equally bitter, inveighing against Bishop Hay, his bigotry and the spirit of his recent controversial work There is some excuse for the minister, as the odium theologicum must have been stirred up in no ordinary degree. But the Bishop's tender solicitude for the well fare of the clergy shows that he was wholly undeserving of the reproaches of Mr. Reid. There are numerous instances on record of his kindness to priests who were disabled from age or infirmity. The case of the chapiain at Traquair, the aged Mr. Cruiksbanks, is one among many. The family of Traquair were about to break up their establishment with a view to reside, for some time, King of kings." The queen started "Oh! no, my dar-lug, my darling. They have driven you mad with torture You are here, with me. my sweet one. You are safe." Bu grave and caim the slave repeated : "I have been in the presence of the King of king." lady. It was the rock of Calvary most bleak and desolate. A cross was on it. There hung my Lord, my Love. And His own Mother stood beside it; close to her achirg heart she held me, and be-

with a view to reside, for some time, abroad. Bishop Hay, hearing of this arrangement, wrote a kind letter to Mr. Cruikshanks, desiring to know how he could serve him in the circumstances. The venerable priest had promised to see Bishop Geddes and consult with him. "This, however," wrote the senior bishop, "does not entirely satisfy me, because I wish to have the pleasure my

self of showing my affection for you in the present emergency; and, therefore, I beg you will let me know what would be agreeable to yourself and what it is in my power to do for you, I do not propose your having any charge ; your state of health and infirmities prevent that; but would you wish to be here with me? I shall make you very welcome. Would you wish to stay with your niece at Ciochin? I shall help to make that easy for you. Only let me know, my dear'sir, what would be agreeable to you, and he assured that I shall he henvy to and be assured that I shall be happy to show my affection and regard for you, as

much as I can, to your satisfaction." Bishop Hay spent part of his time, this summer, 1783, in completing his work, "the Devou Caristian." He also undertook journeying on foot to the northern parts of his district. He was favoured with fine weather; and his health im proved so much that he became fond of this more of the provided the proved so much that he became fond of this way of travelling. He visited the Enzie, and then proceeded to Aberlour, Sheuval and Scalan, where Bishop Mac Donald was to meet him about the middle of August. About the same time Bishop Geddes left E tinburgh in order to join the bishops at Scalan, their usual place of meeting. Meanwhile Abbate Grant arrived from Rome in order to visit his relatives; and he accompanied the bishop on his northern tour. The

whow have solut both between the close and wisit his relatives; and he accompanied the bishop on his northern tour. The agent was largely acquainted with the first mention of the "boy Andrew Carruth the distop on his northern tour. The agent was largely acquainted with the first mention of the "boy Andrew Carruth the distop on his northern tour. The agent was largely acquainted with the first mention of the "boy Andrew Carruth the first mention of the Bastern District. The mention of the Bastern District. The mention of the Bastern Dousi; and he was sent there according the mont castle, the seat of the Lord Privy seal. This stateman entertained them wery cordially and showed them his gardens and fine observatory. Here the bishop here alone. Stlence, save that the very stillness an pursued his journey alone.
Stlence, set at the very stillness the bishop here alone, see that the set of the seminary, Mr. John "Stlence, state the the the state of the seminary, Mr. John "Oh, poor little ones, tossed with tem bishop here and thould be a long conversation with Bishop on meters and the bishop here alone. The set of the seminary is the set of the set of the semina held a long conversation with Bishop Geddes, and earnestly advised him to secure a renewal of the lease of Scalan. The Bishop lost no time in acting on this advice. The Duke of Gordon, who owned the property, was, at the time, staying at his shooting lodge of Glen-fiddicn, not far from Scalan. Bishop Geddes repaired to that place, saw the

the coadjutor or himself have the credit of making the donation. If it appear to come from the former and attract to him the affection of the priests deriving benefit, he will be as well pleased as if the gift were known to proceed from himself, as the same amount of good would be derived from the clergy being attached to the coadjutor as to himself. This is more than the revilers of the himsen would be

himselt, as the same amount of good world be derived from the elergy being attached to the coadjutor as to himself. This is more than the revilers of the bishop could have expected. It shows, however, like all the rest of his conduct, how unjusitified they were in their attacks upon him. It would even be more gratifying to him, he wrote, if the good he hoped for appeared to arise from attachment to the coadjutor, as he con-sidered himself unworthy of being an instrument in the hands of God for doing any good. Early in November of this year, the new house in Blackfriars' Wynd was ready for occupation. It only remained to remove the furniture from Bishop Geddes' residence in Dickson's close. This was speedily done, and on the 7th November the Bishop enjoyed the com-toterably commodious, there being three toterably commodius, there being three for of his new dwelling. The house was tolerably commodius, there being three for one floor. The Chapel, Sacristy and the following summer. Bishop Hay wrote to impart his blessing and wish this coadjutor much joy in the new bouse, So numerous and pressing were the the solutur much joy in the new bouse, to remove the furniture from Bishop Geddes' residence in Dickson's close. This was speedily done, and on the 7th November the Bishop enjoyed the com-tort of his new dwelling. The bouse was tolerably commodious, there being three rooms with fire places, as many well-lighted closets and a good kitchen on one floor. The Chapel, Sacristy and Library were on the floor above; and there was a good garret. The Chapel could not be ready for use sooner than his coadjutor much joy in the new his coadjutor much joy in the new taking charge of Bishop Geddes at this time, that he was obliged to decline taking charge of Bishop Hay's accounts. It was now necessary that Abbe Paul McPherson abould take charge at Stobhall. This change laid on Bishop Hay the parochial duties of Aberdeen. He undertock them cheerfully, his time tak so bast to serve the cause of religion. The failing health of Mr. Robert Grant,

So numerous and pressing were the occupations of Bishop Geddes at this time, that he was obliged to decline taking charge of Bishop Hay's accounts. It was now necessary that Abbe Paul McPherson should take charge at Stobhall. This charge laid on Bishop Hay the parochial duties of Aberdeen. He undertook them cheerfully, his time poles than his recover bishop. no less than his money being always so employed as best to serve the cause of religion.

The failing health of Mr. Robert Grant, the Principal of the Scotch College at Dousi, induced him to repair to London in order to consult the physicians there. in order to consult the physicians there. His brother, the Abate, who had gone from England to spend the winter at Douai, accompanied him. Notwith standing all that was done for him, he became daily worse, and at last, having received the sacraments of the dying, he departed this life in the house of he departed this life in the house of Dr. Alexander Geddes, his brother, the Abate, assisting bim in his last moments. He was very much and justly regretted. He was distinguished by his piety and good sense, whilst to his gentleman like accomplishments was chiefly due the success of his negotiations for the recovery of the college at Douai. It was difficult to find a competent successor difficult to find a competent successor A Mr. Young was mentioned; but he positively declined to accept. Dr. Alex-ander Geddes was proposed and had the active support of the Abate Grant. As may be supposed, however, he was not acceptable to the bishops. Finally, the election fell on Mr. John Farquarson, who was, at the time, President of Scalan. Mr. Alexander Farquarson, recently arrived from Rome, replaced him in the Presidency of Scalan.

Presidency of Scalan. There was question now of having a general dispensation at the beginning of general dispensation at the deginning of Lent as was the recognized practice among the Euglish Catholics. Their circumstances, however, were so differ ent from those of the Scotch Catholics, that the Bishops judged it expedient to authorize the priests to grant dispense tions in private as might be necessary. At this date, we meet with the first mention of the "boy Andrew Carruth era"—who preceded Dr. Gilles as Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District.

Bishop Hay now appears as the donor of a fund for the relief of the poorer clergy; and writes to his coadjutor dis-cussing the distribution of this fund as if a Mr. Neiluad (Daulien) had presented the same. He is indifferent as to whether the coadjutor gravest the same indifferent as to whether the coadjutor gravest the same indifferent as to be the the same indifferent as to whether the coadjutor gravest the same indifferent as to whether the same indifferent as to whether is a same to be the same indifferent as to whether is a same to be the same indifferent as the same is a same to be the same indifferent as to whether is a same to be the same is a same is a same is a same is a same to be the same is a from so much fatigue. But he could not but look forward to similar journeys, as there was none but himself to answer the calls of the parishioners in the whole country, extending between the rivers Deveron and Dee. In digging a grave for a deceased student who had returned from Paris in

of sufficient importance to be recorded, particularly as the illustrious chief family of Gordon was no longer Catholic. The celebrated lady, Duchess Jane of Gordon, desired to make the acquaint ance of Bishop Hay, and politely invited him to Gordon Castle. As his time was limited, he was obliged to excuse himself. On which the duchess asked him to pay the visit next time he was in the country. It is known that he did so. On one occasion he went with the intention of staying

known that he did so. Oa one occasion he went with the intention of staying only one night, but was prevailed upon to prolong his visit till the third or fourth day. This was proof of friendly relations. The bishop did wisely to cultivate and improve them, the more so as the Duke of Gordon had recently renewed the lease of Scalan and, in other ways, showed kindness to Oatholics. The celebrated Mr. Burke, on a jour ney northward, was at Edinburgh the

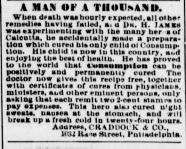
The celebrated Mr. Burke, on a jour ney northward, was at Edinburgh the first week of April. Bishop Geddes went to visit him and was most cordially received. The great statesman asked in the kindest manner for Bishop Hay and desired that his most respectful compliments should be sent to him. He returned the visit of Bishop Geddes on the following day.

the following day. It says much for the improved state of feeling at Edinburgh as regarded Catholics, that Bisbop Geddes could take possession, without the slightest moles tation, of the new chapel in Blackfriars' Wynd. June 10th, St. Margaret's day, and also the day on which fell the festival of Corpus Christi, the chapel was occupied, for the first time, by the Catholic congregation. It was called St Margaret's, and had cost a great deal. The seat rents, however, were more than sufficient to meet the expenditure. They yielded double the usual amount ersⁿ—who preceded Dr. Gilles as Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District. There was question of sending him to Douai; and he was sent there accord-ingly. Bishop Hay was averse to granting any dispensation when it could be avoided. In the case of a proposed mixed marriage, Mr. Reid of Preshone exted for one. In seconding it the necessity of making a charge in the processity of marking a charge in



FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA FROM PRIMILE TO SCHOOLLA NO PER CAR DO JUSTICE TO FIRE SERVEN IS while the CUT-NIGUYA REMEDIES are held by the thousands who housands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonzang, hum liating, itching, aray and pumply diseases and the set hand bload with loss of hulf, of CUTA SOAF and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Bload Purifier, in-ternally, are a positive curs for every f rm of skin and bload disease. from pumples to arrofna. Next, bload Printer Original Chemical co. Next, bload Printer Strin Diseases." More than bload bload by control from and chemical co. Next, bload Der Hore Cure Skin Diseases."

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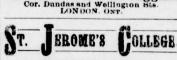
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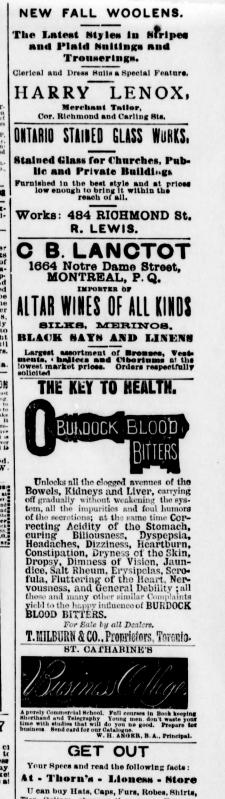
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

sup from among glares on them, m suddenly of a yesterday among r young cube in

rte to her feet.

again, trembling thing. Waken

with sharp, real her, and he holds hey add coarser ment of cruelty. p instrument the fore her eyes.

r knees where she seel there. Over er foreign tongue ers do not know. language, cannot oman going mad ? stinate will is set ; very words which ke a fool as he h which shall set

eus, His Mother," the Mother that y Lord, my King

she knows not. te endless day has gathers her sister-t upon her bosom. upon her bosom. utes by baby sobs t, more pitiful to once stretched in on the cradle ; she haggard, and livid only child. s is netther bitter-bladding (Then

pleading, "Thou Have mercy on a her only son." down before her to do it homage ; her; he begins to t last, not he. s her. "Say only

answer him. It is which the agony of es and hears and sees. which the agony of es and hears and suffering of her child to whom in

ing : "Oh, poor little ones, tossed with tem-

peat, without all comfort : "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord ; and great shall be the peace of tly children."

For My thoughts are not your thoughts ; nor your weys My ways, saith the Lord."

"For as the heavens are exalted above the earth, so are M; ways exalted above your ways, and My thoughts above your thoughts." " Allelnia; for the Lord our God the

Almighty hath reigned."

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhœa and such complaints while teething, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg s Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint

A Hint to Housekeepers.

Duke of Gordon, and obtained from him a renewal of the lease. On his return next day, August 20, he found Mr. Pater-son worse,—so il sa to have had the last rites administered to him. The tide of life

was exhibiting fast; but he was still cheer ful and possessed of all his faculties throughout the day. In the afternoon he fell into a lethergy and passed away between ten and eleven o'c ock at night

condition. Strong representations were addressed to the Cardinal Protector and

own exertions. It was also made a condition that the husband should offer no hindrance to her in the exercise of her religion, and that he should let her have the children, or at least the daughters, if he can be induced to do so. There is greater strictness even than this in Canada. It is absolutely required, in such cases, that all the children should be brought up as Catholice. It was remarked, as a characteristic of this faithful pastor, that he was more ready to grant dispensations to the poor than to the rich. A notable instance of this disposition is on record. A gentle-man of Galloway, a friend of the Bishop, applied for a dis-pensation in favor of his chaplain, who was an aged and infirm ex Jesuit is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogs as peerfer y Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.
A Lucky Escape.
"For six years I suffered with my throat and elay and view of the tot be young man who accompanied this application. It ried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Squech, Raglan, Ont.
Give Hollowsy's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do sgain.
A Hint tojHousekeepers.
It is the station of the bishops and the clergy generally. The showed his sympathy and regard by the way in which he spoke of him. When intimating the good priest's of the country of obtaining the good priest's of the country of obtaining the good priest's of the secolaimed : 'O John, John, we have lost our head !"
The Sooth College at Rome appears to have been the chief subject of the sishops at their meeting. This institution, which ought it will do sgain.
A Hint tojHousekeepers.

As illustrative of the difficulties and hardships of the comparatively small number of clergy in Scotland at the time of which we are writing, it may be Party Sound, Ont, says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for oroup, sore threat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody." <u>A Nevere Attack.</u> "I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Biood Bitters. I had a sovere biliona attack; I could not work. One bottle cured me." John M. Riohards, Sr., Tars, Ont, For all bilions troubles use B. B. B.

on the necessity of making a change in the management of the Scotch College. They earnestly represented that noth-ing could restore it to usefulness but the appointment of a national rector. the appointment of a national rector. The scarcity of priests in Scotland was such, Bishop Hay wrote to Cardinal Antonelli, that he (the bishop) was obliged to spend two weeks out of every six in making a circuit of forty miles among the Catholics of a district in which there was no pastor. The bishop: which there was no pastor. The DisDojes also wrote a joint letter to Mr. Thoms: n, directing and encouraging him under the difficulties and trials of his unfor-tunate position. He had all their sym-pathy, and that was, so far, compensa-tion to him. His pecuniary circum stances were somewhat improved by the transcence of the arent. On the

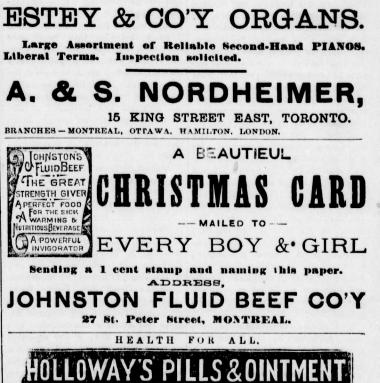
temporary absence of the agent. On the death of this worthy person in the autumn, he was still further relieved, having succeeded to the effice of agent. TO BE CONTINUED.

SCOTP'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. For Children and Pulmonary Troubles. Dr. W. S Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Soott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is un-equalled." Put up in 50c, and \$1 size.

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Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn,



THE PILLS THE FILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWFLS. They invigorate and restore to health Deblittateo Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all sees. For Children and the aged they are priceless THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remody for Bac Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumstism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THEOATS, BRONCHTIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD Publiced Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-\$2,00 per annum.

EDITORS : REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidela." REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY.

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REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY. THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. MESSERS DONAT CROWE, LIKER KING and JOHN NIGH are fully authorized to receive ubscriptions and transect all other busi-nees for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Agent for Alexandria. Giennevis and Locutic.-Mr. Donzid A. McDonsid. Rates of Advectising-Ten cents per line sech insertion.

Rates of Advestising—Ten cents per line scab insertion. Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-oil correspondence on basiness should be addressed to the Proprietor. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., Dec. 29th, 1888.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

man.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT LONDON.

The festival of Obristmas was cele

brated with even more than usual splen

dor and solemnity in London this year

It was announced that Pontifical High

ber forty, proceeded from the sacristy to

the sanctuary. Then followed His

Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by

all the clergy of the Palace. When he

ascended the throne he was vested in

his Pontifical robes. Rev. Father

Walsh sacted as asssistant priest.

Fathers Kennedy and Mugan as deacon

and subdeacon of the Mase, Rev. Father

Tiernan, rector of the Cathedral, master

of ceremonies. After his Lordship was

vested he ascended the altar and began

'he celebration of the Holy Sacrifice.

The early hour, the brilliant lights and

enchanting decorations, added to which

the powerful and solemn tones of our

good bishop as he proceeded, was

a sight the beholders of which

will not forget in many a day. We have

never heard the Bishop celebrate the

Holy Sacrifice with such faith inspiring

dignity. His very presence and his

earnest and holy demeanor carried to all

hearts a love-burning and intense-to-

wards the occupant of the little crib of

Bethlehem. At the Communion over

eight hundred persons participated in

the joyous greetings of a happy Christ.

A bright, jocund, smiling and happy New Year is the greeting which the CATHOLIC RECORD wafts abroad to all its friends and patrons. May the year 1889, which now dawns so serenely over the Christian world, be one of happy auguries and pleasurable anticipations for all those who realize the Angelic salutation, "Giory to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will." May worldly cares and harrowing anxieties be for the nonce all forgotten in the presence of the solemn, glad and hope-inspiring return of the Christmas holidays, while every Christian household, in mutual greetings and happy exchanges of fervent wishes for each other's weal and prosperity, may experionce a feeling of solid contentment and joy unclouded, whose intensity is scarce ever approached at any other season.

Now, with their Christmas tree prizes, are the rushing, roaring boys come home from school to make the welkin ring with their shouts of joy, while the rosy. cheeked, wilful girls, laden with presents from Santa Claus, are the delight of adoring parents. Their feast.day has come. The infant Jesus has sanctified childhood. The shepherds, and the kings, the heavenly choirs and the human millions are all in adoration of the Babe in Bethlehem. Then, why should not children make merry and shout for joy, and be made happy ? And is not the celebration of the Christmas holidays wrought with benign and saving ir. fluences for good ? Is it possible those children, when they reach maturity, can forget, even in the midst of worldlings and of scoffers, the hallowed associations and untold happiness with which the birth of Christ in former years blessed and enraptured their innocent hearts ? How is it possible they can ever betray or deny Him who was the source of the only blissful recollections they possess, and the mainspring of all the happy moments and sweet delights they ever enjoyed in life ?

But concomitant with childhood's playful rejoicings are the serious thoughts and sometimes sad, though wholesome, reflections of maturer years. The fact is there before us, nolens volens. it must be admitted, that Time has advanced one more huge stride_that day of had yet dawned on the Christian world. soon be made for reckoning, when time shall be no more. What were our thoughts, our resolves, and our aspirations one year ago ? Did we not then, in moments of introspection, and after mature deliberation. determine to become more worthy of our high destiny, to make at least one step in advance on the path that leads to true happiness in the practice of virtue and the possession of a good conscience? Was it not our intention to break loose from all the chains and en. tanglements that held us captive, and turn over a new leaf in the book of life Alas! it must be confessed the same difficulties stand in our way to-day tha were then a source of discouragement. Our strength has not augmented; our foibles have not disappeared; all our passions have not been subdued. The hope that was buoyant, and the light that shone about us, have been gradually lessening in their cheering influence and the fear is experienced that while we live no great improvement may be expected, and no nearer approach to progress, much less to perfection, be secured.

quered death. "I will rise; I will return to my Father's home, and say, Father I have sinned before Heaven and before Thee. Only forgive. Henceforth val we were now celebrating. Mrs J. and forever the world, with its husks and Durkin presided at the organ, and the its emptinese, has no attraction for me. choir acquitted themselves in a most The dawning of the New Year, with its creditable manner. brightening prospects and encouraging Midnight Mass was celebrated at the

Academy of the Sacred Heart by Revhopes is a new revelation to me, as it is a heaven-sent gift and a blessing I dare Father Walsh. At all times the chapel at not overlook. Let the failures, the misthis institution is a perfect gem, but on takes and the sins of the year now closed this occasion the decorations and brilliant be buried forever out of sight. Or, let lights added a charm that was a most fitthem be thought of only as a prophecy ting exhibition of love towards the new. and a warning of what should follow their born King. The music of the Mass, as repetition;" while all must look forward, also that at Benediction in the afternoon, in the awakening of a new year of grace, was of a very choice character, and was and in the forming of high and holy purrendered with exquisite sweetness by the poses of amendment to the delightful choir of the Convent.

At an early hour Rev. Father Mugan anticipation of happiness secured, and celebrated Mass in the beautiful chapel joy experienced in the better employment of time, and the more conscientious of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Mount Hope. Here, also, was the occasion done fulfilment of every duty before God and ample justice to, the decorations and illuminations being of a singularly choice and beautiful character. The singing, likewise, was of a nature befitting the due celebration of the great festival.

THE PRENTICE BOYS.

The Toronto Empire, of the 17th December, says : "The district lodge of Prentice boys held their annual church parade yesterday afteraoon, in commemoration of the two hundredth suniversary of the opening of the gates of Deny." They were three hundred and fifty strong, and Rev. Dr. Hunter preached the anniversary sermon. Is it not about time that Dr. Hunter, and other ministers of the gospel of peace and brotherly love, should begin to discourage and discountenance those insulting and meaningless celebrations ? A race and revenge cry of two bundred years standing ought to tire itself by this time. Or, is there no possibility of its being choked off ? We believe not, as long as ministers of gospel can be found weak enough or slily enough to help on and give weight and a mock

What have the people of Canada, wh do with the feude and the factions manifestations of bigotry. Instead, however, of casting oil on the troubled waters he seems bant on the upprofitable and un sion demands.

the banquet of Christ's love. At the end of Mass His Lordship, in a In the course of his sermon Rev. Dr. Hunter maintained that "all Protestants clear and impressive voice, addressed asked for themselves, they should freely the immense congregation. He said it grant to Roman Catholics, but no more." was customary on occasions of this kind But is it true that the Orangemen whom for the people to extend to one another he thus addressed are so very liberal ? Does Mr. Hunter give the example of fair mas; and if this be the custom amongst play and toleration ? Surely Protestants the laity, it was far more realistic ask for themselves that they be let alone. between the pastor and his faithful peo-Why, then, not leave Catholics severely ple. The festival they were celebrating. alone? Have the Catholics done aught although very ancient, is still ever new to interfere with their celebration ? They and ever dear to the Christian heart. allowed the parade of three hundred and Every resurring anniversary seems to refifty to march boldly to the Carlton the distance between our days and eter. gain freshness and beauty, as though it Street Methodist church, as it was nity is shortened-and the preparations were the first and only Christmas that their duty and right to do. hev trouble about them in the least. The Protestants demand this and get it to their hearts' content. Why, then, does Mr. Hunter trouble himself and grow wrathy over the Catholics ? Why does he go out of his way to calumniate and vilify them ? What need is there for his assuring the Prentice Boys that every "prayer offered to saint or sugel or Virgin is drawn is clear enough. Mr. Hunter wants the Protestant boys to believe and feel that their Catholic neighbours are Idelators. Is this fair play? Is it hopest? When a merchant sets out on a long journey by sea and land, and begs of his wife and children to pray for him, must he be accounted an Idolator ? If it be no crime to ask a dear friend to pray for you why should it be sin to ask an angel or saint, or the Mother of God to pray for "Roman Catholiciem," continues th doctor, "pays homage to saints and virgine, and so repudiates the faith once delivered to the saints." This is the Orange way of showing fair play to Catholics and of freely granting to them all that Protestants ask for themselves, to accuse them of idolatry in the house of God. from the very pulpit whence nought but accents of prace and love should go forth ! Dr. Hunter should know the meaning of the words he utters. Homage, according to Webster, means the reverence or fealty paid by the tenant to landlord in conconsideration of the home held by the good will of the latter. By paying homage to the landlord did the tenant

the High Mass at 10:30, he delivered a The doctor seems to have a horror of very elequent discource, referring in the saints and virgins, especially of virgins, most touching manner to the great festi-The Catholic child at Sanday school is asked what is meant by the first commandment, and the answer comes, "to adore one God, and to adore but Him alone." Before accusing his Catholic

fellow-citizens of idolatry the rev. doctor might in charity have made some inquiries into Catholic teaching. But as further proof of his hypocrisy and

determination to vilify, the sapient doctor adds: "The day of bloody persecution has passed away, but the spirit and principles of Romanism are unchanged, and the weapons she uses to-day are false teaching and political intrigue." Is this, again we ask, granting freely to Catholica what Protestants ask for themselves ? Do

Protestants ask to be blackguarded from the pulpit? Do Protestants like to have the murders, confiscations, and bloody persecutions of the Catholic press ? Cartainly not. Why, conduct of the police. then, go out of your way, Mr. Hunter, to insult and vituperate gratuitously, and

without provocation, Catholics, who do not wish to harm you or even to know you ? On Thanksgiving Day you could not raise up pure hands to the God of by the Irich police."

mercy, without flinging insults at your neighbors. You then told your hearers that the two great curses of Ireland were Landlordiam and Romanism. Thus, on every public occasion where Irishmen are assembled, you preach war instead of peace, and prove yourself an element of mischief in society, a firebrand and bigot.

THE CASTIGATION OF MR. BAL BOUR.

The debate which took place in the British House of Commons on the 3rd and 4th inst., was the most thorough exposure of the brutality with which law is administered in Ireland which has been made since the present Government came into power. The despatches which came by He said : cable gave the merest outline of the

arguments employed by the speakers, but afforded no idea of the thorough scath. ing which the Government, and especially Mr. Balfour, were subjected to. Concern ing the policy of the Government, Mr. Ellis summed up his impeachment by repeating what he had said of it on a former occasion, that "It reeks with petty melignity and calculated brutelity." Strong as wa this language, it was not too strong for the facts which were elicited. Mr. Balfour was convicted of the grossest misrepre sentations and falsehoods regarding Irish events for the purpose of concealing from the people of Eogland the bad administra. tion of bad laws which would not be endured in England. But beside this proven charge, he was shown to be both unscrupulous and ignorant in the discharge of his duties. It was no easy matter for a

Cabinet Minister to endure the onelaught which was made upon him by Mr. Ellis first, but when Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien followed battering down all his defences, he was left in a most deplorable condition in the eves of the members and of the whole nation.

The debate was brought on by a motion of Mr. Ellis to reduce the estimates of the Chief Secretary's chice by £425, the amount charged for coal for the Secretary's official residence in Prœuix Park. Mr. Ellis remarked that no previous conter of the use of coal than Mr. Balfour, the reference being to the fact that though he governs Ireland he has been in Ireland only for a few days since his occupancy of the office ; but he added that it was not on that narrow issue that he ofjected to the vote. He wished to raise the whole question of the Government's Irish policy. The statistics given by Mr. Ellis in redirect violation of God's law and an insult gard to the treatment of Ireland are to the Most High." The inference to be simply appaling. Since the passage of the Coercion Act, not fifteen month ago, between 14,000 and 15,000 persons have been imprisoned, the charges brought against them being of the most trivial character. "Those peo ple," said Mr. Ellis, "were placed in prison for offences which the people of England do not recognize as crimes." Even the ficial returns had been falsified for the purpose of concealing from the House and the country the dreadful extent of the evils inflicted by the barbarous Land Laws of Ireland. The return stated that 263 tenants had been evicted during the quarter ending or. 30th September, whereas 694 tenants were served with eviction notices during the quarter, which repre sents a population of about 18,470 per BODB. Mr. Ellis recalled the sad events of Mitchelsto wn, when the police deliberately shot down the people who were attending a lawful meeting. This barbar-ity was actually defended by Mr. Balfour: but the defence was shattered by Mr. Gladstone. The statement of the case by Mr. Gladstone was simply unanswerable. He said :

man, (Mr. Balfour,) said it was the duty of the constabulary to fire upon the crowd-upon what he calls the mob-that is the phrase in which a Minister of that is the phrase in which a Minister of the Grown speaks of a body of people who had assembled for a legal purpose. (Cheers.) But, sir, there was no crowd, there was no mob, in the street where the barracks were, and they did not, there-fore, fire into a crowd or mob, but into a sprinkling of men and boys when they committed their wanten slaughter of these men, the same of whose death the

Government never inquired into and the Government never inquired into and the perpetrators of the deed they never pun-ished."

Mr. Gladetone is a man of feeling, who can sympathize with the oppressed, and never is he more grand than when he denounces oppression. In how different a light does Mr. Balfour appear? It is one of the strongest evidences that Ire land's demand for Home Rule is just, and that she will never be governed on the principles of justice and humanity until she gain it, that a Cabinet Minister could days of Henry and Elizabeth cast up to utter in the House of Parliament such them from Catholic pulpits, or in the sentiments as these, in justification of the

"There is no police or military regula-tion in the world that an armed force dealing with a crowd should fire deliber ately over their heads. A more cruel kindnesss could not be committed, and it was not committed, he was glad to think,

Not one of the mejority who sustain the ministry and keep them in the Treas ury beaches repudiated these bloodthirsty sentiments. Can Ireland hope to be even treated with common humanity by a legislative body which could tacitly approve such utterarces?

Mr. Balfour virtually gave up his former theory that the old man Lonergan was accidentally killed by a ricochet shot, as the spot where he fell was not visible from the window whence the policeman fired. False as was this theory, there was some semblance of humanity in justifying on such grounds the guilty policeman who fired the shot, but now the mask is thrown aside, and the Chief Secretary justifies the deliberate murder of mere Irishmen.

"If the police were justified in firing at "If the poince were justified in firing at all, and he did not now propose to discuss that point, it was their duty to fire at the crowd, and therefore the question of the ricochet shot is of very little importance one way or the other."

Mr. Gladstone well remarked that "these deaths were treated by the Govern. ment as if they had been the deaths of dogs,"

On the question of the ricochet shot he called attention to the fact that a photograph was taken of the window, from the spot where Lonergan fell, and another from the window, of the spot where he fell. He asked "Were the photographs taken by ricochet ?"

Mr. Dillon showed the different treatment which was accorded by the courts to Nationalists and to supporters of the Government. He illustrated this especially by the Belfast fraud cases, where men who had been conspicuous supporters of the Government had engaged in a widespread conspiracy to defraud insurance com panies, and who had even endeavored to hasten the death of dissolute men by giving them whiskey, so that the insurance on their lives might be obtained, were condemned in one case to nine months and in the other cases to six months each. Dunlop was removed from one prison to another in a silk hat and dress coat, but a

Nationalist member of Parliament must

DECEMBER 29, 1888.

now ascended the pulpit and gave a telling now ascended the pulpit and gave a telling sermon on Perseverance, followed by renewal of baptismal vows. During this imposing ceremony the entire congre-gation stood up, the church being one mass of burning candles, each person holding a blazing candle. At the invita-tion of the accomplished organist, Miss Annie Doyle, the choir from the American side came over for the closing exercise ; both joined made a tremendous choir. Let us hope that the good may be last-ing. ing.

A SPECIMEN TRIAL

The character of the evidence which suffices to send thousands of Irichmen to prison may be judged from the proceed-ings at the trial of Mr. E. M. Hurley. At ings at the trial of Mr. E. M. Hurley. At Newbridge, on the 7th inst. before Mr. Vescy Flizgerald, R. M., Mr. Hurley, a solicitor of the town, was charged with having on the 29th October, on the ccca-sion of a seizure at Clorgery, County Kildare, used larguage to the police calcu-lated to lend to a breach of the peace ; and was required under the old statute of Edward the Third to abow cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace.

Daniel Donnelly deposed that he was present at the proceedings on the 29th October. He did not bear Mr. Hurley use the words compisized of, namely, to "level and knock down every policeman they met." He could not have said so without met." He could not have said so without simers hearing bim. On the contrary, Mr. Hurley advised the people not to break the law nor interfere with the police. He called for cheers for the head constable, which were given by the crowd. Cross-examined by District-Inspector Brooke: The defendant told the people not to throw stones. He did not say any-

not to throw stones. He did not say anything else. A police sergeant swore that he did

not hear Mr. Hurley use the words attributed to bim, and twelve other wit-nesses attested that he could not have used them. A head constable and a sub ordinate swore that he used the words Mr. O'Shaughnessy said His Worship would see that the vast mass of the evid ence and the transaction itself showed there was neither intimidation nor an intention of intimidation towards

police. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald said if he dis-believed the evidence for the complain-ant he must believe the two police officers went home that day and concliners went home that day and con-cocted a false charge which they re-ported to their superiors, and that they came forward in court and deliberately perjured themselves before God. Such language used by a man like the defend ant, a solicitor, was almost twice as bad as if used by anybody else. He ordered that the defendant should enter into that the defendant should enter into bail to be of good behaviour towards all Her Majesty's subjects for six months, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each, or, in default of so doing, that he be imprisoned for two months in Kilkenny jail.

Mr. Hurley here said he would not give bail. He added: "I think you have done your duty to the man who pays you,

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald then said: "You are simply insulting the Court; you are not worth noticing. Let Mr. Hurley be escorted away. I don't want him here after that remark." Mr. O'Shanubrasen on the next of the

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, on the part of the defendant, tendered recognizances for an appeal to the county court judge, but Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald refused to take them, as he believed there was no appeal in such case.

in such case. Subsequently Mr. Hurley was taken away in custody, and was removed by the evening train to Kilkenny to undergo his term of imprisonment. A large number of people in the town assem-bled at the railway station and heartily cheered the captive on his way to jail.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Archbishop Corrigan has been invited wear prison dress, and a poor man who,

DECEMBER 29,

Special to the CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF LONI

CHURCH DEDICATION AT TH To the Catholics of Lond bo have read the Daily and I during the past twenty years Church Dedication" have familiar as the name of Bi familiar as the fame of bi Themsville has now falle with the rest. For many ye, Corletian missionary speedin Great Western Railway may a small dilapidated building a enall displated building east of Chatham. That way wille Catholic church. But no more. It has followed in the log cabins of thirty years The next time our good along our flying railway the and hamlet, when he reache will feel like a Constantin in triumph, as he beholds o new church with its golden

tonto nika" shining in the blu The diocese of Loudon is h supplied with churches and grace. Protestants wonder a cathedrals, and handsome orstories which they see spit if by magic throughout the would not wonder did they the words of our Saviour w "Preach the Gospel tos even "Teach all pations "

The Thamesville church is well built edifice fintshed in exterior presents a very ples ance. The windows are rithe vestry is large and com the tower and belfry lofty as cal in design, the walls are beautiful grove of maple t handsome character of all the form an appropriate backgro

But if the exterior be a interior is more so. Gro rising to a great height, windows, grained pews, wai gallery, altars and sanctuar models of beauty and tas Stations of beauty and ta-Stations of the Cross, briller and gorgeous furnishings con another beautiful picture, ensemble of the interior is ver To erect such a church The mesville is not an easy t Thamesville mission belong two Catholic families, scatter townships, and none of the burdened with the world's go the months of July and Father McKeon succeeded \$800 with which he wip balance of the Bothwell on September 8th. Bishop

much pleased that he ga weeks' vacation. On his New York, Father McKeon Thamesville, has church in nucleus of \$500-the proceed held in 1887. The people he to his call. Mr. Orndorf o an excellent builder, received and now our handsome no almost free from debt.

The missions of Bothwel and Thamesville, complee five families living in eight din ships, but in order to show to only necessary to sup that do only necessary to say that a \$6000 has been paid out in for church debts and impro

tor church debts and impro-ing the past six years. Tuesday, Dec 18, was a ra-in Thamesville, for the pr that day are registered in 10 30 a.m., His Lordsbip B accompanied by our pa McKeon, Father Girard, of Father Ronan, of Wallaceb Cummins, of Fietcher; Fati London; Father Dizon, of P. Father William, of Chati Schneider, of Stony Point, an rowe altar boys followed th from the vestry and Walked from the vestry and walked through the sacred edifi the dedication prayers a the same heaven born peak which were sung long year dedication of Solomon's ter the chanters began the L cession of God's children triumphant-calling on each and all rising with one no acclamation in worship of God. Grand High Mass, coram eung by Father William, h Cummins and Father Diz and sub-deacon. Father W master of ceremonies and F master of ceremonies and F and Ronan assisted at the bit The local choir was as following popular professio Mits McKeon (Ridgetown) e Stirling (Detroit) alto; M (Chatham) tenor and Fat (Bothwell) basso. The ac for the offertory solo was pl Robinson of Chatham; M Bothwell played the Kyrie, Sanctus and Agnus Dei of Mi D, with Veni Creator and t pronounced by all present i prenounced by all present t

Mass would be celebrated at aix o'clock by His Lordship. Notwithstanding the continued down nour of rain the vas Cathedral was thronged balf an hour before that time. The church was brilliantly lighted and the altar, to gether with the numerous and tastefully arranged candles, was decorated with natural flowers in a manner at once most charming to behold. Precisely at six o'clock the choir boys, to the num.

solemnity to the satanic howl.

are striving for a united Dominion, and home feeling of a common nationality, to of two hundred years sgo? And what reason can there be for such feuds and factions being handed down from son to son over centuries of hate and civil discord ? Rev. Dr. Hunter, who poses as an Irishman, ought to be among the foremost to uppopularize such insane worthy office of stirring them up with all their noxicus exhalations, when occa-

This feast had been looked forward to for ges-the patriarche sighed for it-the prophets longed for it-and the people groaned in spirit for the heavens to rain down a Redeemer that would save them from their sins. And now, we in this age look back over a span of nearly nineteen hundred years, and see in the crib of a stable in Bethlehem the realiza. tion of the longings and desires of all the prophets and patriarchs of old, in the person of the Infant Jesus. How grateful, ther, should we not be, that we are members of that Church which this Divine Infant came on earth to establish for the salvation of mankind. He extended to his devoted flock, on his own behalf and on that of his clergy, a most happy and joyous Christmas.

Masses were also celebrated in the Cathedral at 8 and 830; and Solemn High Mass, coram pontifice, at 10.30 by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, rector of the you? Cathedral, Rev. Fathers Walsh and Mugan acting as deacon and sub-deacon. After the gospel Rev. Father Walsh ascended the pulpit and delivered one of the most brilliant and eloquent ser-

mons ever heard in the cathedral on a Such gloomy anticipations, however, like occasion. Many of our separated belong to the unbeleiver only and to the brethren were present, and expressed sceptic. They should never be permitted to find lodgment in the Christian themselves as highly pleased with all they had seen and heard. The sermon, breast. While there is life there is hope. especially, made a profound impression. And while grace may be had for the and the general opinion seemed to be asking, what possible excuse may exist that the young preacher had before him for despair ? Even though we may have a brilliant future as a pulpit orator. deteriorated, though we may have fallen, (the just man falls) and have been laid The singing of the choir under th leadership of the organist, Dr. Verrinder, away in the sepulchre of oblivion of all our most pressing and sacred duties, yet for every Christian soul there is a day of resurrection. A ray of heavenly hope may pierce through and illumine the gloomiest dungeon and the shibboleth of every true follower of Him who conwas of a very high order. Muzart's 12th our most pressing and sacred duties,

"A legal meeting was being held, but

driven to desperation by oppression wrong, reenters with his family the shelter of the house from which he has been driven, is given six months at hard labor on a charge of forcible possession. Mr. O'Brien reviewed the case of Mr.

John Mandeville, and proved to demonstration that the guilt of his death lies on the heads of members of the Government. and especially on Mr. Balfour.

The words of Mr. Gladetone, in which he brought home to every member of the Government, and their supporters as well, the responsibility for all the acts of Mr. Balfour in Ireland, must have a telling

effect upon the country. He said ; "I hold every man who sits in the

Cabinet with him equally responsible, and if we are obliged to refer to him in a degree that is far from agreeable to him as the organ of the Gowernment, I draw no distinction of responsibility, and draw no distinction of responsibility, and that responsibility passes onward in widen-ing circles from him to his collesgues, and from his collesgues to the Tory party who sit behind him : (bere the Conservatives cheered to assume the responsibility) and in a still wider degree to those so-called Liberals who support the Government; and from them it will go to the mejority of the electors of the contry." of the electors of the country."

ecial to the CATHOLIC RECORD. MISSION AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

A mission was given in the Sacre A mission was given in the Sarle, Ont., diocese of Peterborough, by the Rev. Fathers Baudin and Devlin, in French and Fathers Baudin and Deviln, in French and English. It began Dec. 2nd and terminy ated Dec 9th. Every member, as far as can be known, went to confession and Holy Communicn, excepting three. It was a great success. The last evening there was a reception of the Children of Mary wonne helise acadity of mink persons.

young ladies codality, at which some seven-teen were received. Each of the young ladies wore a sliver medal with the image

Vashington's inauguration as president It is stated that Cardinal Lavigerie is to receive from the Pope another large offering to be applied towards the sup-pression of the slave trade in Africa. The mount this time is £40,000.

Mme. DeForest, sunt of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbuilt, has disappeared. Letters sent to her elicit no reply. It is supposed that she has gone into a convent as she is a very devout Catholic.

Monsigneur Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, is now visiting Ireland. He has been for some time staying with the Oblates of Mary Immaculate in London and Liverpool.

British and American residents of Rome are subscribing money for the purchase of an album of Roman views to be pre-sented to Mr. Gladstone as a souvenir of his visit.

his visit. Rome, Dec. 21.—The *Riforma* posi-tively denies that there has been any communication or any intention of com-municating with the Powers on the question of the Pope's departure from Rame. Rome.

The American and Irish clergy in Rome express themselves as greatly pleased with the cordial reception accorded by the Pope and the Vatican authorities to Hon. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun.

The universality of the Catholic Church The universality of the Catholic Church is being strikingly demonstrated in the small compass of the Lackawanna Valley, Pennsylvania, where Irisbmen, Hungari-sns, Germans, Italians and Poles nave erected churches, and now many Catholice of the United Greek rite have drifted thither on the tide of immigration and are about to erect their own church at Oliphant.

The Catholics of Germany have just sued a stirring appeal to their cois used a stirring appeal to their co-religionists in the empire calling on them to join and work in the interest of the African Society of German Catholics for the aunoration of densar (The Society of German Catholics for Affican Society of German Canolics for the suppression of slavery. The society was founded at Oclogne under the aus-pices of the Archbishop a week or two ago. The object of the above society is to free the Africans from slavery and to convert them to Christianity. Similar societies will be started throughout Gar

At the conclusion of the m ship Bishop Walsh deliver an p bisdop waish deliver discourse on the grace," with rpecial r "The House of God and its were unable to procure a fu this eloquent sermon and am report would fail to do the tice. Suffice it to say that i to with close attention and impression on the minds of His Lordship's proofs were co

his arguments unanswerable At the end of the sermon expressed himself as greatly the new church and felicitate Keon and his good people for success which crowned their e said their Bishop "the buildin like this is a great and glorid one that is full of merit. Go you and future generation w The Bishop then conferred the organ played a march a

drew. The day was cold, but carr The day was cold, but carr waiting for all the dergy a prancing steeds were sail Tecumseh road like a belated a storm. The Bathwell pre-warm and cozy and all enjoy tunce repart prepared for th Wednesday morning four qearing confessions in th

gave a telling followed by ws. During ntire congre-h being one each person At the invitarganist, Miss the American

ng exercise ; may be last-

AL. dence which

Irishmen to the proceed-Hurley. At before Mr. r. Hurley, a charged with on the cccaery, County police calcu-the peace ; old statute of ause why

to keep the that he was on the 29th ... Hurley use ely, to "level iceman they id so without be contrary, ople not to th the police. ad constable.

d. ct-Inspector the people not say any-

that he did the words e other wit ld not have e and a sub the words. His Worship of the evid-self showed tion nor ar towards the

d if he dis two police ay and con-the they re-that they deliberatel God. Such the defend ice as bad as He ordered enter into towards all eties of £50 ing, that he the in Kil-

would not nk you have who pays

said : "You art ; you are r. Hurley be at him here part of the ances for an judge, but sed to take

as no appeal was taken loved by the to undergo A large own assem-and heartily

ay to jail. 9.

een invited at the clo s president. Lavigerie is nother large ds the sup-Africa. The

DECEMBER 29, 1888.

on September 8th. Bishop Walsh was so

ing the past six years.

God.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Church. At nine o'clock mass was cele-brated by Father Garard and about fifty received holy communion. S T. L. DIOCESE OF LONDON. CHURCH DEDICATION AT THAMSVILLE.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

To the Catholics of London Diccese, who have read the Daily and Weekly papers during the past twenty years, the heading 'Church Dedication" have become as familiar as the rame of Bishop Walsh. Mr. O'Connor, T. C of Killarney, who Chirch Dicketon David Schone as familiar as the rame of Bishop Waish. Thamsville has now fallen into line with the rest. For many years back the Obritian missionary speeding along the Great Western Railway may have noticed a small dilapidated building a few miles east of Chatham. That was the Thams. ville Catholic church. But he will see it no more. It has followed in the wake of the log cabins of thirty years ago. The next time our good bishop speeds along our flying railway through village and hamlet, when he reaches Thamaville he will feel like a Constantine returning in triumph, as he beholds our handeome new church with its golden cross, its "en tonto nika" shining in the blue firmament. The dicese of Loudon is becoming well supplied with churches and the means of was sentenced under the Coercion Act to six months' imprisonment on a trumpery charge, has been unconditionally released. It was intended to have the decision reviewed by a motion for a writ of habers corpus, but the Government have made this unnecessary. Inspector Creaghe, who gave the un-

Inspector Crenghe, who gave the un-necessary brutal orders to the police to charge the people at Midleton, and thus caused the murder of young Ahern by policeman Swindell, has laid informations ogainst a number of the jurors and wit-nesses in the crese and has got them into jail under the Coercion Act. Meanwhile Swindell, who was found guilty by the Coroner's inv. is at large on his own bail At Munster what a strange, At Munster whater assize Mr. Wright, Q C., stated on the 5th inst that he was instructed by the crown to enter a nob's prosequi on the verdict of the coroner's Jury which brought in Constable Swindel guilty of the wilful nurder of Patrick Abera at Midleton. It is stated the next of kin will send a bill to be presented to the Grand Loar. Coroner's jury, is at large on his own bail. the Grand Jary. It is stated that the Times will petition Coroner a jirv, is at large on his own ball. Chief Baron Palles referring to this case at Cork, stated to the Grand jury that whereas the Attorney General did not rend The diocere of London is becoming well supplied with churches and the means of grace. Protestants wonder at the stately cathedrals, and handsome churches and orstories which they see springing up as if by magic throughout the land. They would not wonder did they fully resize the words of our Saviour when he said : "Decee the Grane Los sure meature. Parliament to allow officers of the House of Commons to attend the Commission up a bill for Swindell's trial, "there is another tribunal which is bound, if and produce documents bearing un-doubtedly genuine signatures of Mr. applied to, to consider the case; and if any person interested in this alleged murder Paraell in order to prove the authenticity of the letters alleged to be his. In defiance of the recent Government or manshaughter applies to me for liberty to send up a bill for your consideration, I can only say that I will exercise the best "Preach the Gospel tos every creature," "Teach all nations " The Thamesville church is a substantial, In demarce of the recent Government proclamation prohibiting, any demonstra-tion in memory of the Fenians, Allen Larkin and O'Brien, a procession paraded the streets of Waterford on Sanday even-I can only say that I will exercise the best judicial discretion that I can upon the matter." Chief Baron Palles is regarded as the most honorable and straightforward judge on the lish bench, and his rebuke must be regarded as the most scathing which could be made on the administra The Thamesville church is a substantial, well-built edifice finished in wood, and the exterior presents a very pleasing appear-ance. The windows are richly stained, the veetry is large and commodous, and the tower and belfry lofty and symmetri-cal in design, the walls are high and the beautiful grove of maple trees and the handsome character of all the surroundings form an appropriate background for this ing. A banner was carried bearing the words, "Remember the Martyrs," and Nationalist airs were played by the town band. A large force of police who were on duty were ordered to disperse the pro cession and charged with staves, many people receiving severe blows. The crowd retailated by throwing stones. The town

must be regarded as the most scathing which could be made on the administra-tion of the law in Ireland. An Irish landowner named Mr. O'Rellly Desse, made an unueval disposition of his property amounting to £50,000. He willed it to the Exchequer towards the payment of the national debt. He leaves form an appropriate background for this But if the exterior be attractive the have it to the national dest. The feaves should not accept the money, but should leave it to the nices. The Government, bowever, hold that the law gives them no power to reject the money, and it will therefore be accepted. Two men, named Brannagan and Mur-

But if the exterior be attractive the interior is more so. Groined cellings rising to a great height, Romanceque windows, grained pews, wainscotting and gallery, altars and eanctuary which are models of beauty and taste, handsome Stations of the Cross, brillent chandeliers and gorgeous furnishings combine to form another beautiful picture, and the tout ensemble of the interior is very devotional. To erect such a church as this in Themesville in not an easy task. To the Thamesville mission belong only twenty two Catholic families, scattered over four townships, and none of them are over-burdened with the world's goods. During the months of July and August last Father McKeon succeeded in raiding \$800 with which he wiped out the balance of the Bothwell church debt on September Stb. Bishop Walsh was so testimony to the merits of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Father Chisholm will please Two men, named Brannagan and Mur-phy, ware sent to penal rervitude for nine years on a charge of burglary, but it has been discovered that they were innocent. The Home Secretary announced in Par-liament that the Government propose to compared them by cranting them £800 accept our warmest thanks, and we beg to assure him our efforts will in the future numeric that the Government propose to component that the Government propose to each, or an annuity of ± 50 A vote of sympathy will also probably be passed by Parliament, as Mr. Conybeare suggested that this had non-Mr. Thomas Coffey, Publisher of the Catholic that this be done.

Several young men were sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Dundalk under the Coercion Act for singing "Who fears to speak of '98." The Celtic club of Melbourne have sent

on September 8th. Bishop Walch was so much pleased that he gave him two weeks' vacation. On his return from New York, Father McKeon started a new church in Thameeville, having only a nucleus of \$500-the proceeds of a plcnic held in 1887. The people here responded to his call. Mr. Orndorf of Ridgetown, on excellent builder vessived the optical £500 to the Parnell Indemnity Fund, and a few Irishmen of Bundaberg in Queenslaud, have sent £15

land, have sent £15 Mr. Sexton, M. P. Lord Mayor of Dub-lin, had expressed his intention not to accept the Mayorality again, but, yielding to the solicitations of the aldermen and I have no besitation in saying that the CATHOLIC RECORD is the best of them all. an excellent builder, received the contract and now our handsome new church is May it meet with every success. Truly yours, A J. CHISHOLM, P. P. and now our handsome new church is almost free from debt. The missions of Bothwell, Wardsville and Thamesville, comprise about sixty-five families living in eight different town-ships, but in order to show their zeal it is only necessary to say that about the sum \$6000 has been paid out in this parish for church debts and improvements dur-ing the past six vers. REV. FATHER SLOAN'S MISSION.

to the solutizations of the aldermen and others, he has reconsidered his decision, and he was unanimously elected. When it is considered that last year a determined effort was made by the supporters of the Government to defeat him, his present election by both parties is a striking testi mony to his efficiency and popularity. Another brutal attack was made by the police at Newbridge mong a hand which Last week we referred to a bazaar about to be held by Rev. J. A. Sloan, P. P., Fallowfield, in ald of one of his mis-sions. We hope our kind friends will in this glad seeason lead a helping hand to this noble undertaking. Father Sloan has embarked in this enterprise with his whole heart calar for the recent that his

police at Newbridge upon a band which was playing national airs. The police gave no intimation of their interded onelaught but fell upon the bandemen with their batons and broke the instruments. Then many of the respectable people of the town were also attacked with batons. Dr. Smyth, the medical attendant to the

ing the past six years. Tuesday, Dec 18, was a red letter day, in Thamesville, for the proceedings of that day are registered in heaven. At 10 30 a. m., His Lordsbip Bishop Walsh, accompanied by our pastor, Father McKecn, Father Girard, of Belle River; Father Ronan, of Wallsceburg; Father Cummins, of Fletcher; Father Walsh, of London; Father Dizon, of Port Lambton; Father Willism, of Chatham; Father Schneider, of Stony Point, and eight hand-rowe altar boys followed the cross bearer from the vestry and Walked around and this mode indertaking. Father Stoan has embarked in this enterprise with his whole heart solely for the reason that the success of the bazar will be the means of enabling him to carry out his intention of bringing the consolations of religiou to many poor souls who have for years, from force of circumstance, been attended to spiritually at long intervals. The rev. father offers, too, some rare inducements to those who will assist him. The person handing in the largest sum of money is to get a gold watch worth about fifty dollars; the person giving the next largest, a gold cross; and the first subscriber of the RECORD who sends returns for sale of tickets will receive a five dollar gold piece. Address Rev. J. A. Sloan, Fallow-field, Oat. Smyth, the medical attendant to the police at their head-quarters in Nass, wit-nessed the conduct of the police, which so disgusted him that he resigned his position. At Dungloe, Co. Donegal, a similar attack was made with batons upon a number of Nationalists who merely manifested sympathy for some prisoners who were taken to jail for refusing to give information concerning the Plan of Campaign in May last. E gat men who were thus attacked were brought before the magistrates on a charge of rioting. They were merely proved to have been from the vestry and waiked sround and through the sacred edifice, reciting the dedication prayers and singing the same heaven born pasims of David which were sung long years ago at the dedication of Solomon's temple. Then the chanters began the Litany of the Saints, fervently asking for the intercession of God's children in the Church They were merely proved to have be present, and the magistrates dismissed the charge. Still, under the present administration of the law they will have triumphant-calling on each one by name and all rising with one note of blissful acclamation in worship of the Triune no satisfaction for the injuries inflicted Grand High Mass, coram episcopo, was sung by Father William, having Father Cummins and Father Dixon as deacon and sub-deacon. Father Walsh acted as master of ceremonies and Fathers Gerard on them by the police. So far from this being the case, the same men were same evidence and convicted for illegal assemblage. The matter was then brought before the Court of Exchequer, and it was decided that under the Coermaster of ceremonies and Fathers Gerard and Ronan sesisted at the bishop's throne. The local choir was assisted by the following popular professional vocalists : Miss McKeon (Ridgetown) soprano ; Miss Stirling (Detroit) alto ; Mr. Marentette (Chatham) tenor and Father McKeon (Bothwell) baseo. The accompaniment for the offertory solo was played by Prof. Robinson of Chatham ; Miss Crotty of Bothwell played the Kyric, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei of Millard's Mase in D, with Veni Greator and the music was pronounced by all present to be the best cion Act the Courts can retry a man after he has been acquitted. The land commission has ordered large reduction in rents in the vicinity of Thurles. In some cases the reductions are as high as forty nine per cent. Official statistics show that the population of Ireland decreased 9,122 duri tion of Ireland decreased 9,122 during the three months ending with September 30th. There ware during the quarter 96,011 births, 16,992 deaths, and 18,141 persons who emigrated. There was a decrease of 3,900 in the number of workhouse in-mates as compared with the average for the third quarter of the preceeding ten year, but a large increase in the number receiving outdoor relief. The Parnell Indemnity Fund now exor the prenounced by all present to be the best they ever heard in Thamesville. At the conclusion of the mass His Lord . ship Bishop Walsh delivered a learned ship Bishop Walsh delivered a learned discourse on the "means of grace," with special reference to "The House of God and its Uses." We were unable to procure a full report of this eloquent sermon and a mere condensed report would fail to do the speaker jus-tice. Suffice it to say that it was listened to with close attention and left a lasting impression on the minds of all present. His Lordship's proofs were convincing and his arguments unanswerable. The Parnell Indemnity Fund now exceeds £23,000. Mr. J. Williamson, M. P. is donor of a cheque of £1,000 towards the fund. Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Bodkin, resident magistrates, on the 6 h inst. in Wexford, sentenced Edward Walsh, proprietor of the *Wexford People*, to five weeks' impris-onment in the county jsil, for a speech delivered at Scarrawalsh, which the Crown contended was intended to intimhis arguments unanswerable. At the end of the sermon Bishop Walsh expressed himself as greatly pleased with the new church and felicitated Father Mc-Keon and his good people for the gratifying success which crowned their efforts. "Yes," idate Thomas Walker, who had evicted a tenant named Clorich. tenant named Clorich. The extraordinary mode in which the Times is staving off the day when issues of importance will be gone into by the Commission was singularly illustrated last week. Sir Richard Webster, in his said their Bishop "the building of a church like this is a great and glorious work and one that is full of merit. God will reward you and future generation will bless you." The Bishop then conferred his blessing, the organ played a march and all withspeech at the commencement of the pro-ceedings, alleged that a certain person had been done to death. Last week he pro-The day was cold, but carriages were in duced the person in question as a witness to prove this allegation. Nothing so vailing for all the clergy and soon the prancing steeds were sailing up the Tecumseh road like a belated fragment of waiting for all the clergy and soon the prancing steeds were sailing up the Tecumesh road like a belated fragment of a storm. The Bothwell presbytery was warm and cozy and all enjoyed the sump-turns repast prepared for them. Wednesday morning found five priests qearing confessions in the Bothwell with the declared to be dead, that he was alive.

for this man must be dead, as he says that he is not, and it is impossible for him to speak the truth." Why Sir Richard did not say this, I do not know, I suppose

that he thought it. In West Clare the lardlords have

was for several hours in a state of excite

AND SO THEY ALL SAY.

The following very kind letter has been

Descousse, C. B, Nova Scotis, December 15, 1888.

DEAR SIR-Enclosed please find \$2 00

for another year's sub-cription for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Excuse me for being a little beind time. It was only the other

day that I noticed my subscription had expired last month. I take several good Catholic papers, but

received at this office. It is an additional

ment.

Record :

CHURCH AT CROSSER LOUGH. A Notable Sermon by the Rev. J. A.

Finlay, S. J.

WHERE ARE OUR PEOPLE GONE? From the Dublin Freeman, Nov. 16.

In West Clare the Isrdlords have yielded to necessity, all the principal estate holders having settled with their tenants except Col. Vandaleur. The re-ductions have been in most cases from fifteen to twenty per cent on the judicial rents. Further evictions, however, are apprehended on the Vandaleur estates. Exterious are expected to begin at once Yesterday the beautiful new church at Crosserlough, in the county of Cavan, built through the exertions of the respected pastor of the parish, the Ray John Boylan, was solemnly dedicated to the sacred pur-Evictions are expected to begin at once on Mr. Oliphant's estate in Donegal. There will be a large force of police and

was soleminy deficited to the sole plat-poses for which it was intended. His Lordship, the Bishop of Kilmore, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Ginniss, presided at

the ceremonies. The Rev. T. Finlay, S. J., preached from the following text taken from the First Book of E-dras :

Book of E-dras: "And all the people shouted with a great shout, praising the Lord, because the foundations of the temple of the Lord were laid. But many of the pricests and the Levites, and the chief of the fathers and the ancients, that had seen the former temple, when they had the foundation of this temple before their eyes, wept with a loud voice, . . . so that one could not distinguish the voice of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people." He said-I have quoted enough of the

words of the sacred text to remind you of the circumstances which they describa. You will remember that they were writ-ten to describe the first attempts made by the Jews to restore in their own land their worship and their nationality after the captivity in Babyion. Two great waves of evasion had swept over the land which had been given to Israel for an inherit-Some seven hundred years before ance. Christ the Monarchs of As yria had made themselves masters of the Kingdom of the Ten Tribes, had carried its inhabitants into Assyria, and had planted their terri-tory with settlers from Babylon and its environs A little more than a century later the Kingdom of Judea fell before the same power. Its capital was taken, the Temple, round which gathered the religious memories of the nation, wis de etroyed, and its sacred riches were added to the treasures of the Assyrian Kings, and Juda and Benjamin were carried away to join Israel in its captivity. For seventy years after this wonderful disassure him our efforts will in the future be earnestly directed towards conducting the paper in such a manner as will prove deserving the same flattering reference : Descousse, C. B., Nova Scotis, December 15, 1888. torn. And all this though many of them rose to wealth and signal political power in the country of their exile. At length the time of their deliverance came. The morarchy that had enslaved them fell be-fore new and vigorous people. The sword of the Persian severed their bonds which held them captives by the rivers of Babylon, the edict of Cyrus the conqueror went forth and they were free to "go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judea, and build the house of the Lord the God of Israel." They fore up at the words—"The chief of the fathers of Juda and Benjamin, and the meista and Levites, and every one morarchy that had enslaved them fell be the priests and Levites, and every one whose spirit God had raised up to go up to build the temple of the Lord which was in Jerusalem." They went forth, a feeble folk, a week fraction of what had once been a powerful people, leaving behind them in the seat of their exile the bulk of them in the seat of their exile the burk of their nation. They carried with them, indeed, the gifts of their countrymen-generous contributions towards the re-building of the temple. Tays carried with them astrong religious faith, a devo-tion to the God of their fathers, which had been intensified by their national humin istion. But they did not carry back the could grow sgain. The life of the national had been divided; the days when Israel could reckon upon 400,000 fighting men for its defence were gone, not to return any more And here it would esen to me we have the secret of that grief which mingled with the joy of the builders' of the new temple. It was not that the foundations of the new building were less imposing than those of the old; on the their nation. They carried with them, indeed, the gifts of their countrymen-generous contributions towards the remposing than these of the old ; on t majority of them Catholics, it is need. contrary, they were of wider extent, and designed to carry a greater pile than Solomon had raised. But they were laid less to eay-was \$3,000, and of these 75,000 were under the age of thirty-five years; that is to say, of the masses who quitted the parent Church nearly all more in the parent of upon the ruips of a nation's greatness they were dug among the wrecks that they were dug among the wrecks that marked where a people's power had irre-vocably fallen. However spacious the foundations, which their architects had laid, there was enough in the desolation about them to remind their fathers who had seen this nation in its pride that they were building a monument to a living faith but a dying nationality; and there was in this suggestion reason sufficient why they should lift up their voices and weep. There is in the festival we keep here to day much that has its aralogy with that celebration in Jerusalem which moved the ancients of the people to weep ing in the midst of their joy. Looking upon this stately pile which has to-day been upon trisscately pite which has covary been made over to the worship of the living God, we may see in the monument much to make us glad, and something also to stir our regret. It stands in its msgni-ficence a fitting memorial of the faith of ficence a fitting memorial of the faith of the Irish people, its foundations are deep in this Irish earth, and its spire will point through the varying clouds that sweep across the sky to the changeless Heaven of our hope. It stands here the guardian shrine of a region which has been the scene of many a flerce and san guinary struggle in the days when the chief and classmen, whose children you are fought brazely for their Church and chief and clansmen, whose children you are, fought bravely for their Church and bravely died for it. As a monument to their faith it is a monument to their victory. It is, too, a memorial of of your own fidelity. It records for future sges the fact that this far at les. you have kept the faith, that if it is evr to fall in this country of ours the blame shall not rest upon you. In its beauty and its richness this structure will bear to the times that are coming the test

before us of the sintly zeal of a pastor whose virtues and whose labours will live in the memory of the generations, who are to pray round this altar long after the men who have reared it have here held to not in the here for the second been laid to rest in the shadow of these walls. In all this there is matter for such joy as filled the hearts of the Jews returned from their captivity. But, as I have said, there is also in this solemnity something to touch a sadder chord_ hity something to touch a sadder chord— something to call forth a voice of sorrow such as broke in upon the gladness of the builders in Jerusalem and chastened their exultation. This temple, too, has in large part been built by the contribu-tions of exiles whose homes should be in this their own land, but whom disasters as cruel to those which fell upon Jerusa. as cruel is those which fell upon Jerusalem have scattered smoog strange peoples. It must have been part of the sorrow which expressed itself in that volce of weeping in Jerusalem that those who had contributed to the restitution of the temple were not destined to worship again within it; that they were to wear out their lives by the rivers of Babylon; that the Jewish Church was not to exist in its greatness within the horders of Judea any more. And into our feelings to day must enter the regret that those which exists the set of the set who have given most largely to this acced work have bad to send their glits from distant lands; that the greatness of the Irish Church is not any longer within the Irish shores; that it is by the Hudson and the Mississippi we have to seek from our kinsten the reserves more subtractible to and the Mississippi we have to eeek from our kinemen the resources wherewith to set up the fallen temples of this land of faith; and this feeling is not peculiar to the festival kepthere to day. It cannot fail to recur to us in the similar celebrations which are happily such frequent incidents in our religious life. Year by year our churches are risher out of their mine statelier and are rising out of their ruins, statelier and richer than before their fall. But where richer than before their fall. But where are the crowds of worshippers who gathered round the humbler altars of forty years ago? Four millions of them out of eight are gone, not ever to worship here again, and their disppearance has robbed the Irish Cauch of half her strength and half her glory. The might of the Church and the msjesty of the Church are not to be estimated by the structures of stone in which her ministers serve; not by the pomp and pageant of serve; not by the pomp and pageant of her rituals; not by the places her princes hold in the councils of kings or the deference paid her doctrines by the learning of the literature of the ege. Her strength is to be reckoned in the number and in the is to be reckoned in the number and in the devotion of the souls that receive her teaching and own her authority. Her power, as the Kingdom of Christ, is measured by the souls over which she holds spiritual sway; and, measured by this standard, the Caurch of Ireland has declined and is declining. Not-let us add at once with thankfulness to God-because of any defection on the wet of because of any defection on the part of her members at home; not from any dis loyalty or unfaithfulness in the children of that ancient Church; uor from any waning or flickering of the old fire of love in their unchanging hearts ; but simply because their hearts have been crushed and broken altogether, or they have been driven forth to give their allegiance to the Churches of other lands, or, suddest fate of all, to lose themselves amid the iniquities of other nations 1 cm not exaggerating; I am not adding snything for sake of rhetorical effect. Four millions of souls cannot be taken out of eight millions and not leave a law muti-

church is a monument to the centuries before us of the saintly zeal of a pastor whose virtues and whose labours will voice still seems to me the voice of Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be consoled because they are not. And do not tell me that it is enough for her that there is a providence in the dispersion of the Irish Church, that the exiles fill a of the Iris Church, that the exiles ill a world wide mission by carrying their own faith to the regions whither they drift, God, we are told, draws good out of evil, and this rule of His wisdom has been carried out in the misfortunes that have befallen our Catholic people. We grant it all. Bat we are not complaining of the good. What we are grieving over is the evil. We do not grudge to the Churches of other lands the aposties of the faith that have been furnished by ours. In happier days, before the shadow of desolation and death had fallen upon our nation, we were not sparing of our efforts for the Gospel in distant lands. Our missionaries travelled frequent and travelled far to share with others the faith which was their heritage and their pride. Again, we do not grudge the pride. Again, we do not grudge the universal Church whatever missionaries our disasters have given her. But we do grudge the lives that have been wasted in the wreckage and the ruin that sent these messengers of the Gospel forth. We do gradge to famine and disease the victims gridge to famine and disease the vectors they have made amongst us. We do grudge to the grave pits of the famine time the thousands of victims they have swallowed. We do grudge to the At-lantic the thousands of Irish corpses that have been fling into its waves, those from the emigrant cargoes that were shipped for the New World. We do grudge to Canadian soil the "the thousands and tens of thousands of famine stricken irish bodies that have been inider, away in the banks of the St. Lawrence. And most emphatically of all we do gradge to the slums of London and New York the thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of pure Irish souls whom they have degraded and defiled, and out of whom their denizers have trampled the likeness of Irish nature and of God. We cannot believe that Heaven could design evils like these for any purpose of Provi-dence, and we protest sgainst the notion that there is any saction from on high for these horrors. I do not cite these somewhat ghasily recollections to mar the joy of the festival we are keeping. But there are truths which it would be an indifferent service to the Caurch to hide out of sight; an occasion like the present is, perhaps, the most suitable for recalling them They will not hin fer you from thanking God with full hearts you from thanking God with full hearts for the success you have achieved in the building of this stately temple to Has name. But they will remind you when you are thanking Hum of another an 4 a sacred duty—to ask Him that He would build up again the Irish Church out of loving Irish nearts, and to this end that He would, of His mercy, give the people to dwell in the land which the Lord their God has given them. God has given them. After the sermon their was a collection to pay off the debt on the church, and a sum of close on £1,500 was subscribed.

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MR. BATTLE LECTURES ON PETRO-LEUM.

On Tuesday evening last in Ottawa Mc. Martin Battle, Collector of Inland Rev-enue, read a paper on Petroleum and its use as an illuminating agent. At first thought the public would think there was little in the subject, but put in the way the correct point at which an oil will give off vapor, and which he used on that occasion very satisfactorily. He glanced at the sion very satisfactorily. He glanced at the first apperance of petroleum and showed that its existence was known 5,000 years ago, but itremained with the live Yankeer, in the person of Col. Drake of Penneyl-vania, who bored for oilin 1859, to apply it to practical use. He then traced its history onward up to the present date. At the close of the year 1859 the product was 82 000 barrels; in 1870 the product was 6.000 000. while in 1888 the American 6,000 000, while in 1888 the American output was over 44,000 barrels per day and the Canadian about 2,500 barrels per day, sent to all parts of the known world. Mr. Battle laid before his hearers an account of its extraction from the ground its manufacture by distillation, and showed samples of the different products, (3) benzine or kerosene, or (4) coal oil. aod (5) parafine, from which is procured lubricating oil, vaseline and wax, which goes to make our fine sperm candles of the present day. After making several interesting tests, he closed his instructive paper by advising how to handle lamps in the household and how they should be kept, and tendered advice how to act in the event of an explosion. He argued that with care the coal lamp, under present inspection, was as eafe to handle as its predecessor, the tailow candle. The lecture was listened to with much interest.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Mrs. W. K. ed. Letters is supposed ent as she i

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OUR LORD'S CRIB.

The cradle of our Saviour-the identical crib in which the Infant Jesus was laid—was for a time preserved in Bethle-hem; and it is well known that St. Jerome, St. Paula, and others had always entertained the greatest devotion for this sanctuary. Subsequently the crib, and a few pieces of rock from the cave at Bethlehem, were brought to Rome. Some one asserted that the transfer was made in the year 352; but the learned Pope Benedict XIV. proved that it was not benchet Art, proven that it was not until the seventh century, at the time the Saracens had taken possession of Jerusalem, in the year 653. St Jerome who was buried in Bethleben, appeared three times to a plus monk there telling him to carry him and his temains to Rome, which he accordingly did. The crib, considered one of the most precious relics in the city of Rome, is now kept in the magnificent basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, also known by the titles of Our Lady of Snow and our Lady of the Crib. To the right side of the main altar is a very beautiful and spacious chapel, built by Pope Sixtus V. in the year 1586, in honor of our Savlour's crib. In the honor of our Saviour's crib. In the centre, directly underneath the cupola, is a precious altar, where the Blessed Sacrament reposes. On both sides of the altar are two stairways of stone leading to a little chapel called the chapel of the crib. For-merly the holy crib was kept here, but now only a few pleas of wood taken from it remain on the altar. The main part of the crib is preserved in another silver-mounted crystal reliquary, sur-rounded by a cili from rainor. Every rounded by a gilt iron raining. Every year, on Christmas night, these relics used to be carried in solemn procession to the main aitar of the church, where they re-mained during three days for public veneration. Old and young, beggars and mony of your generosity and self-sacrifice. This is not by any means a weakby district. There are none smongst the worshipers here who have weakh to princes, may be even during these days, like the shepherds and kings of old in Bethlehem, hastening to Santa Maria Maggiore, to visit the holy crib

The Pope gave audience to Bishop Keane, rector of the new Cataolic university at Washington, and to Bishop McQuade of Rochester on the 18th inst. of the masses who quitted the parent Church nearly all were in the prime of life. It was only the very old and the very young who were left behind. And last year, be it remembered, it was not an exceptional year. Its register of expatria tion will be exceeded by this year's figures when they come to be published. And there have been years within recent memory compared with which the figures of 1887 are acheering record in '83 100. of 1887 are acheering record ; in '83, 109, 000 emigrants were driven from Ireland ; in '73 90 000; in '63, 117 000; and in 53, 173,000 Look, up or down these melancholy llsis, the story is the same-wholesale loss to the Irish Church-a conwholesale loss to the frish Church-a con-tinued outpouring of the life which does not diminish in volume even now that half her living members are lost to her, as lost they are. What can compensate her lost they are. What can compensate her for the loss? Will it make her forget her leparted children that her temples are rising fair and spacious over the land? It is a and that and spacious over the land r lets good thing for her to have temples worthy of the God she worthips, but is not for-gotten that the Charch is made of human scale, not of wood or stone. Will it com-pensate her that her existence and her position receives a certain measure of state recognition, that deference, and if need be humble court, is paid to her rulers by the diplomatists of courts and cab-inets? She lives not by the breach of kings or the favor of statesman; her strength's in herself and in her mission. She is not the Church of courts and Cabinets; she is the church of the poor; in the devotion of the poor lies her guar-antee for the respect of state officials. When she has no longer the masses of the poor to count on the favor of statesmen will not follow her far. Give the Church of Ireland the choicewould she have back her children that are gone out from her, though they were still

district. There are none amongst the worshipers here who have wealth to spend on architectural luxuries. What iney contribute to such a monument as this is given for the sake of the God who is worshipped here, and however small the offering in its money value, it is always large in the estimation of Him who measures the gift by the love that accompanies it. Furthermore this

"A GRAVE IN THE SUNSHINE."

We have received a very beautiful piece of music bearing the above title. It will be remembered that at the time of he death of Archbishop Lynch, a touch ing poem appeared in one of the Toronto papers, inspired by these the last words uttered by the deceased prelate. The music is by Dr. J. Max Muller, of West Chester, Penn. A young lady of Ottawa, who holds the copyright, engaged Mr. Muller to set it to music and the task has muter to set it to music and the task has been performed in the most artistic and touching manner. It is spoken of in most laudatory terms by musical critics in the capital of the Dominion.

The Rev. S. Sproston, late Vicar of Style-Newington, was received recently into the Oatholic Church by Father Tondini de Quarenghi.

A CONTRACT OF A

When Love Passed By.

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I wes busy with my plowing When love passed by. "Come," she cried, "forsake thy grudging; Utic's celights are few and drudging; What hath man of all his striving, At his planning and contriving, Bere bouesth the sky? When the grave opes to receive him Wesith and wit and honors leave him-Love endures for aye!" But I answered :"I am plowing When the straight and even furrow All the field is covered through I will follow " Love passed by.

day News.

and justice.

BISHOP GILMORE ON PUBLIC

RESPECT GOD'S PRIESTS.

a man may aspire on earth.

TWO MEASURES OF A GENTLEMAN.

English gentlemen of four hundred years ago considered the pursuit of litera-ture, art, and science unworthy of any of

same opinion with regard to all mechani-

cal pursuits. Are such notions a whit less childish than those of four hundred years

of government and certain mechanical contrivances which our forefathers had

not, we are sunk in baibarism as regards all ideas of human worth. For wel

DON'T STRIKE A LIGHT IF YOU WANT

TO CATCH A BURGLAR. "There are only ten persons in a thous

I was busy with my sowing When Love passed by. "Come," she cried, "give over thy toiling; For thy moil thon hast but molling-For thy moli than hast but moling-Follow ma. where meadows fortile Bloom unsown with rose such anyrtie, Laugh to to the sky: Laugh to foy the thousand flowers. Birds and brooks-the laughing hours All unsoled fty: But I answered : "I am sowing When my acress are all planted, Glady to the realm enchanted I will follow." Love passed by.

Love passed by. I was busy with mv resping When Love passed by. "Come," she cried, "thou planted'st griev-ing," and cried, "thou planted'st griev-By pened sorrows art thou sheaving. I the heart lie failiew vain is Garnered sone. Thy wealth of grain is Less than Love's least sigh. Haste thre-for the hours fast dwindle Ere the pyre of Hope shall kindle In life's western sk." But I answred: "ism resping. When with sons of youth and maiden, Home the bock cart comes, full isden, I will follow" Love passed by.

Love passed by. 1 bad gathered in mv harvest when Love passed by. "Stay." I called-to her, swift speeding, "stay to Love, I twin would follow, "stay to Love, I twin would follow, "stay to y dight. O deet wingoed awallow Cleaving twiligut sky! I am old and worn and weary, Void my fields and heart-and dreary, With these would I fy. General woo is all my harvest, Rad ghosts of my dead nopes hannt me, Fiere regrets, like demone, taunt me-Stay 1-1 follow !" Love passed by. - Marper's Magazine.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Prosperity is no just scale ; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends. I think there are light-houses all along our lives, and God knows when it is

ne to light the lamps - Soze Holm Owen Meredith said, "A nun hath no nation. Wherever man suffers or woman

may soothe, there her land, there her kindred." An interesting sale of a library took place the other day in Dublin. The library was that of Henry Grattan. Among the books were some school and collegigate prizes of the great man, and these were eagerly sought to be treasured as venerable relics. The collection of psmphlets sold for £170, and was pur-chased by a Dublin book seller, it is believed, for a collector in England.

"There is a wide difference," says the great St. Augustine, "between a heretic and a believer in heretics ; since a heretic is, in my opinion, one, who for some temporal advantage, and especially for maintains, false and novel opinions; but he who believes men of this character, is a man deluded by the imagination of truth and vister." truth and piety.'

A LESSON IN ETIQUETTE. A young man stood in a doorway on A young main should in a downay of Saturday evening. Another young man and a young woman passed. "Hello $M_4 ry !$ " called the young man who stood, loudly, to the comparison of the young man who walked. That young man stopped walking, deposited his girl in another doorway, came back to the other young man and gave him a thrash-upg. "Wnat did you do that for?" deother young and you do that for ?' de-ing. "What did you do that for ?' de-manded the vanquished one as soon as I he had a chance to speak "You insulted the lady I was with," was the reply. "I didn't do anything but say 'Hello Mary ! and, anyway, don't you know she's my sister ?" "Yes but you had no right to

THE BOCK OF CASHEL.

faith-they were none the less benefi-cent and beautiful.-Grace Greenwood in Master Timon Corcoran of Clongowes College, Co Kildare, Ireland, obtained the gold medal lately for the best BISHOP GILMORE ON PUBLID SCHOOLS. Our public schools are organized and maintained to fit the child for the ful-filment of his duty as a citizen. But duty is founded on obligation, and ob-ligation on justice. Now, justice is the basis of morality, and, juined with truth, gives us all that is known as religion. Sciety depends for its existence on truth and justice. Education must therefore written prose essay on the "Rock of Cashel." The writer is but sixteen years of age. The prose was awarded by the Royal University of Dublin. We append the text of Master Corcoran's essay, as an inducement to our boys of Assumption College to go and do like-Scelety depends for its existence on truth and justice. Education must therefore embrace both, if civilized society is to exist, and civilized government to endure. But truth and justice have their origin in God, who is their cause efficient. Hence society cannot exist without God, nor can society exist without truth and justice, in which morality has its being. God and morality are co-relative terms. Education, then, must embrace a know-ledge of God and a knowledge of His law, which teaches all that is known of truth and justice. wise. - ED. CATHOLIC RECORD.

wise. - ED. CATHOLIC RECORD. It is part of the national character of every nation that they should bestow particular care on whatever connects the history of the present age with what has occurred in times gone by. This spplies particularly when, in past ages, the annais of the country can show forth to men the glorious deeds, and thoughts, and lofty aspirations of their forefathers, and from which they can draw many a good lesson in conduct-both national and personal. In no country does such a weighty

and personal. In no country does such a weighty obarge devolve upon the shoulders of the people as in our own Ireland. Our country has, indeed, many things to be proud of as regards her past history. She can point with pardonable pride to the thrice renowned actions of her olden herces—to the brave and asgaci-our Brien to the magnificant rejuen of RESPEUT GOD'S PRIESTS. The want of due respect for the clergy is very noticeable among the young people. Among the boys especially is this lack of courtesy most marked. Young men fail or refuse to recognize their own pastor on the street. Young boys hide and seek to avoid a meeting with their parish priest. This is not right. It could not fail to discourses the olden herces—to the brave and sagaci-ous Brian, to the magnificent reign of Cormas, to the wisdom of those sages with whom kingly Tara was thronged in days gone by, and also, with deeper feeling, to the brave struggles which her worthy sons made for many centuries against the treacherous and grasping Baseconet with their parish priest. This is not right. It could not fail to discourage the most sanguine priest were such a thing possible. It must certainly render his work less pleasant to feel that those in when he is most interested endeavor to shun him on the streets. It is all foolish-ness to think that the priest does not know them. He has nothing else to think of but those entrusted to his care.

Though these deeds can perpetus the memory of the ancient brave, yet it must be confessed that they would lack much interest and splendour had we to behold the scenes of their fulfiment but with the inner eye of the mind, as was Young people respect your clergy ; by so doing you will respect yourselves Show them those marks of respect and politeness which are due them as God's the case when the drams was first intro special servants for your salvation. Show the priest and the world that his char acter as priest is a nobility established by God Himself, and the highest to which the case when the drama was not intro-duced into Eogland. But such is not the case. Wherever you may travel through Ireland, you cannot fail to find almost in every county spots deeply con-nected with historic fact or legend, and where if we are in any way of an imagin.

nected with historic fact or legend, and where if we are in any way of an imagin-ative turn of mind we can conjure up for ourselves the herces of the past, and behold in fancy these deeds done over again before us which made Ireland ring again before us which made Ireland ring with their fame from shore to shore. Such are the far famed Hill of Tara, and the less known Palace of Aliach, en-sconced midst the rugged hills and lakes of Donegal. Each has peculiar associations connected with it. One saw for many hundred years the glory of Ireland's royal line, beheld the solemn councils of more than a hundred kings, and witnessed many a chief march their class, which was expected to live solely for sport. American gentlemen (and this includes all Americans) hold the ago i I toink they are even more so; for a man may very well be a gentleman without scholarship, but he cannot be one without being able to earn his living by his own labor. The kings, and witnessed many a chief march forth to do battle with the rebel Fenian truth is, while we fister our vanity with the notion that we are enlightened peo-ple, on the ground that we have a form or the ravaging Dane. The other was for many years also the seat of the Royal House of Tier owen -- of O'Neill of Uladh, the proud descendants of Niall the Great. Oft did the dreaded Red Ine Great. Of did the dreaded Red Hand basg out over its towering fortifi-cations, bidding stern defiance to every foe, and instilling a martial joy into the hearts of those who enrolled themselves under its waving folds. But there are other and dearer associa possession, gives value to men. We act and thick, for the most part, as if such teaching had never existed.—Prof. Thos. Davidson, in December Forum.

tions connected with Ireland. They are those of religion. They tell us forcibly of that faith which Patrick planted so securely and triumphantly in the hearts

"There are only ten persons in a thous and, who, when they hear strange noises in their houses, do not immediately strike a light to find out the cause," said a well known detective. "This is the most abso-lute piece of folly a same person cat com-mit, at dyet it only seems natural. But let me tell you that when you hear any noise that indicates the presence in your house of a person who has no business there, first take the precaution to put out your light. Then, if you want to search. the penal ensciments of apostate kings and carried out so fearfully by its apostate sovereigns Many, indeed, are the trials through which Ireland had to pass for the sake of Catholicity, but through all it passed with steadfast mice, upright in heart, and bidding defiance sike to the sword of the regicide and the gold of those who wished to lead her children

the lady I was with," was the reply. "I didn't do any thing but say 'Hello Mary!" and, any way, don't you know she's my sister ?" "Yes but you had no right to attract attention to her on the crowded street by hollering at her. Do you sup-pose that the crowd knew that you were her brother ? What would they think of a girl thus accosted ?" I was a lesson in attreet etiquette. the street to the street of t the cloisters of Bangor and the Shannon's banks-the sacred ruins of Monsaterboice and the rude and rugged scenery of Glendalough. But to the Munster man there is one place that is especially dear. It is the well-known Kock which long was the seat of Ireland's religious glory as the town which it adjoins-Cashel of the Kings-was long the theatre of her political and social greatness. It is a place of national interest for every Irish man, as it is for every one who feels an interest in what tells of olden times and olden glory. It is, indeed, sanctified by the chastening touch of time. History, ever faithful, tells us that those sacred buildings which now are present only in ruined greatness were built about the middle of the twelfth

admire. It has passed under the blight-ing influence of the Saxon, and felt the fanatic fury of the Reformer. Life, descring the summit for a time, seems to have descended to the mase, and springs forth again in the little cottages that nestle at its foot. Desolate and unroofed, exposed to every chance acci dent, it seems a mute piece of evidence of Ireland's fail from greatness and happiness. Truly it is a "Sermon on stone."

happiness. Truly it is a "Sermon on stone." But perhaps once more Cashel may rise again triumphant from the bosom of the storm to its old place of honor. Ireland's darkest hour seems to have passed. The lowering clouds give some sign of clearing away. Through the opening a faint and glimmering light makes way, seeming to beckon on Irlah-men to a second period of glory, and with it resume once more the garb of joy, after having worn the garments of mourning and sorrow for many hundred years. Perhaps then Cashel may "be-come itself again, and perhaps we may imagine fondly that once more its walls will re-echo the hymns of praise, and its sacred floor may once again feel the impress of the feet of mitred abbot and holy monk, as in future ages they pro-ceed up its aile to pay homage and offer sacrifice to the Almighty Creator of All."

"A MEASURELESS LIAB."

United Ireland

Many weapons Mr. Balfour uses in his administration of Coercion, but a lie is a handle that fits them all. He is a past master of the art of misrepresentation, whether by cunning subterfuge or brasen denial. It is this that has saved him so denial. It is this that has saved him so far. Men were slow to believe in the possibility of such splendid mendacity. When he said a thing, for a time they foolishly took him at his word; when he promised an appeal under the Coercion Act in cases, they foolishly concluded there would be an appeal; when he gloried in his own success and solemnly asserted that the National Lesgue was "a thing of the past." his hearers fancied asserted that the rational longue was "a thing of the past," his hearers fancied it had deappeared ; when he indignantly denied that he had imprisoned newsyen-dors for selling newspapers and de-nounced the authors of that calumny, he won public sympathy as a man unjustly assailed. In the same way, his defence of the Removables, his justification of the Mitchelstown massacre, and the toriuring of John Mandeville, were deemed for a while to have some elements of truth. So through all details of his administration. A lie was a handle that fitted them all. But it is a bandle that wears out. The old fable of the boy and the wolf holds good to the present day. All confidence in Mr. Bal four's word is a thing of the past. It was a pitiful spectacle for the House of Com mone, which calls itself the first assembly ot gentlemen in the world, to behold a prominent member of its body, openly convicted of repeated falsehood and deliberate calumny, meet the humiliating exposure with smirking, shameless ing exposure with smithing, challerton self-sufficiency. In the course of one night's brief debate he was coerced to con fess that he had calumniated Lord Spencer, that he had calumniated Sir George Trevelyan, that he had calumniated John Dillon when he had him safe in jail. To each he was compelled to apologize, but he in each case contrived to mingle some petty insult with the extorted apology. The calumny upon the Galway midwite, which he evaded in a court of justice, he courageously repeated under the project which he evaded in a court of justice, he courageously repeated under the protec tion of the privilege of Parliament, which had slready sheltered him. His state ment that the evicted tenant, Barrett, ment that the evicted tenant, Barrett, "nad been very properly convicted," he explained to mean "that he ought pro perly to have been convicted." A sharp hint this to the Removables who dared

"Then they came," he said, "to the charge known as the ricochet shooting (Opposition cheering) Well, he had stated more than once that to the best of his belief one of the men killed at Mitchelstown was killed by a ricochet shot [he had stated all] It had been stated that one of the policemen in his evidence stated that he fired not at ran-dom but with an attempt to kill. There was no police or military regulation in the world that an armed force dealing with a crowd should fire deliberately the world that an armed force dealing with a crowd should fire deliberately over their heads; a more cruel kindness could not be committed, and it was not committed, he was glad to think, by the Irish police (ironical cheers from the Irish benches). "Mr. T. P. O'Connor-Philanthropy, bilanthrops (cheers)

"Mr. T. P. O'Connor-Philanthropy, philanthropy (cheers). "The Chief Secretary-If the police were justified in firing at all, and he did not now propose to discuss that point, it was their duty to fire at the crowd, and, therefore, the question of the ricohet shot was of very little importance one way or the other (ironical cheers from the Irlsh benches)" It is a matter of "very little import-ance one way or the other," even in his

It is a matter of "very little import ance one way or the other," even in his own opinion, that Mr. Balfour has been detected in a cowardly falsehood, in-tended to paliate the police murders at Mitchelstown. Nor is it truly a matter of much inportance compared to there-volting confession into which he was surprised when driven from the shelter of the cieverly concocted, falsehood. He not merely justifies the murder, but exults in it. It is in his own words: "a cruel kindness" to Irish Hotentota to let exults in it. It is in his own words : "a cruel kindness" to Irish Hottentota, to let them live. For a peaceful meeting legally assembled, Mr. Balfour's remedy is a shower of bullets, "aimed to kill," This is his last word to the Irish police, who are only too ready to take the hint. We have had many coercion Chief Secretar-ies in Ireland before Mr. Balfour, who, with what struggle they might, subdued their better instincts to the foul lash. He is the first that absolutely enjoys it, and seems to revel in the cruelty and false-hood it entails. This much, at least, is hood it entails. This much, at least, is gained, that the system is presented in its deformity to the people of England-

"Tis a monster of so foul a mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen."

Exposure is absolutely fatal to it. Mr. Balfour is the last, as he has been the worst of the Irish Coercionists.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S ELOQUENCE.

Buffalo Catholic Union

The thousands who have at one time or another been favored with the chance of hearing Ireland's great Tribune utter his impassioned bursts of orstory in behis impassioned bursts of oratory in be-half of the cause of that storied isle have little dreamed, perhaps, that the firry and vehement sgitator is capable of an eloquence as chaste as that of Burke, while moving as that of Demosthenes. In a recent address on the "Irish National idea" he delivered a superb rational local the delivered a super-oration of which the following magnifi-cent passage is at extract: "The Irish cause has all the passionate romances and glamour of love; it is invested with some of the sanctivy of religion. No knight of chivalry ever planted for the applause of his lady with a prouder love light in his eyes than the flashing glance with which men have welcomed their death wound to the force music of heils to he to the fierce music of battle for Ire land. The dungeons in which un-numbered lishmen have grown gaunt and gray with torment are illuminated by the faith only less absorb. ing than the ethereal light of the clois-ter, and by visions only less entrancing The passion of Irish patriotism is blent The passion of irish patriotism is blent with what is ennobling and divine in our being, with all that is tenderest in our associations. It is the whispered poetry of our cradles. It is the song that is sung by every brook that goes by us, for every brook has been in its day red with the blood of herces. It is the strange

giants to mark the spot where the fight had been the sorest; they would have had to level the pillar-towers and seal up the source of the noly wells; and even then they would not have stilled the voices of Ireland's past, for in a country where every green hill side has been a battlefield the very ghosts would

rise as witnesses through the penal darkness, and the voices of night winds would come, laden with the memories

hem was to the eastern kings, what the

and all the fair flowering of the human

Who, after reading such divine oratary,

Syrian desert, that to the childr

mind and soul."

BOUB !

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society N, UNT.

DECEMBER 29, 1888.

A Souvenir of Tom Moore.

Stay, stay, yet some moments, though even ing grows late, And cease to impel us so fast to the shore Awhite on the foam created waves let u

For moments like these we may witness

For moments into these we may withes no more. Awhile let us linger in social delight. These momens of happine's let us enjoy Pernaps ese the dawn of a coming day' light. Some breath of ill-fortune our hopes may destroy.

Since none can foretell, in this planet o

ours What changes the dawn of a morrow may bring. Then, oh, it us gather the loveliest flower Which time over our pathway shakes of from its wing.

Yon beautiful orb, which so brightly to day Seemed tending our hearts o'er the way

Seemed tending our hearts o'er the way to alure. Bidding all things beneath and around in look gay. With shadowy clouds may the morrow obscure obscure Affections, and friends whom we cherish

In fature, perhaps, we may seek for in

vain; Then ist us, while fortune extends to us here such treasures, enjoy these bright mo ments amain. Since smooth be our path thro' youth's sun

shiny bowers, Then linger we long in the radiant ray, Soon, soon, shall faturity wither these nowers shall faturity wither these flowers that hide and unarm life's thorn-strewn

-Cork Examiner.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. SAINT CECILIA AT THREE RIVERS.

FAIR LADIES AND THEIR GALLANT KNIGHTS H LADIES AND TELETS ON DEAL AND THE AND THE AND THE POMERANIAN-LASSES CANDY AND THE POMERANIAN-SOME BELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES - A CURE

FOR BRONCHITIS. Among the time-honored custome peculiar to Three Rivers is to celebrate with great pomp and magnificence the feast of St. Cecilia, the patroness of

feast of St. Cecilia, the patroness of sacred music. The feast this year fell on a Wedness day; the solemnity was observed on the Sunday following. For several weeks I bad heard mysterious references to "la Sainte Cecile," and prognostications of unusual "doings" on that day, Sunday being understood. The first tulfilment of these was the sight of a gorgeous bouquet of bot house flowers, gloire de Dijou, and Marechal Neill roses, which arrived on Saturday from a Montreal florist, and which with a dainty box of Jouvin's six button gloves, stood beside the plate of one of my fellow boarders. These were delicate attentions on his part to the young lady with whom he was to take up the collection at High Mass. It seems that it is here the Mass. It seems that it is here the custom on this grand feast for four of the most charming of Three Rivers' charming young ladies to solicit the alms of the faithful on behalf of the alms of the faithful on behalf of the society known as the Union Musicale. The choice of the ladies rests with the society, and it also ap-portions to each a cavalier for the day. Quite as much excitement and chatter is aroused over this matter as one ever sees over an election of town councillors or behave madeen and

as one ever sees over an election of town councillors or church wardens, and 1 had many speculations as to who was to queter, and who would not. From an early hour the population of the old town kept pouring into that massive edifice until it was pretty well packed. At half-past nine the strains of the orchestra pealed forth from the organ loft, as Rev. Mr. Proulx, cure of St. Lite, himself one of a family of sweet St. Lite, himself one of a family of sweet singers came out with deacon and subdescon, for the asperges at the close of which His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, wearing his magnificent cappe magna of violet silk and ermine, entered the sanctuary and took his place upon his throne. His Lordship was attended by several members of his chapter in full canonicals, and had as a bearer a young levite, whose intelligent face and charming manners forecast that he will one day be a bright ornament to the order of Melchisedech. After the vesting of the bishop the mass commenced. Never have I seen

bination of musical enjoyment and devout prayer. The congregation though sensible in every fibre to the glorious barmony which echoed through the church, were nevertheless equally

the church, were nevertheless equally rapt in prayer, and apparently were never forgetiul of the Presence in which they kneit. The sermon was to have been given by Rev. Mr. Arcaud, who was ill and unable to preach, whereupon the Very Rev. Canon Cloutier, the cure of the Cathedral, on a few moments' notice, took his place. The rev. cure seems to be a man equal to an emergency, for the

be a man equal to an emergency, for the sermon was a good one, and had the ment of not being too long. At the Offertory all eyes were turned to the front pews in the grand aisle whence emerged four smiling, blushing dainty dressed young ladies, each carry

dainty dressed young ladies, each carry ing in one of her exquisitely gloved hands a bouquet of exotics, and in the

DECEMBER 29, 1888.

Famous Doctor

Once said that the secret of good health consisted in keeping the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open. Had this eminent physician lived in our day, and known the merits of Ayer's Pills as an aperient, he would certainly have recommended them, as so many of his distinguished successors are doing. The celebrated Dr. Farnsworth, of

Norwich, Conn., recommends Ayer's Pills as the best of all remedies for 'Intermittent Fevers."

Dr. I. E. Fowler, of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."

Dr. Mayhew, of New Bedford, Mass., says: "Having prescribed many thou-sands of Ayer's Pills, in my practice, I can unhesitatingly pronounce them the

can unhesitatingly pronounce them the best cathartic in use." The Massachusetts State Assayer, Dr. A. A. Hayes, certifies: "I have made a careful analysis of Ayer's Pilis. They contain the active principles of well-known drugs, isolated from inert mat-ter, which plan is, chemically speaking, of great importance to their usefulness. It insures activity, certainty, and uni-formity of effect. Ayer's Pills contain no metallic of mineral substance, but the virtues of vegetable remedies in skillul combination."

Aver's Pills.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

STAINED GHASS BRILLIANT CUT. BEVELED. MCAVSLAND.



THIS YEAR'S

MYRTLE

CUT and PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER.

See

å

IN BRONZE

EACH PLUG and PACKAGE.

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in street etiquette.

A CLEVER RASCAL.

Some clever rascal in London adver-tised that he would on receipt of sixpence in stamps, return to the sender one shilling. The advertisement was published prominently enough to attract considerable attention, and it naturally excited remark. To most persons it seemed a very transparent humbug, too silly to be called a fraud, but there were a few curious individuals who deter-mined to see whether the advertiser was a crank or had some game, so they sent on their sixpences. By return mail each one received the shilling. A few days after, the same advertisement again appeared in several of the news papers, and everybody who tried it before told all of his friends about it. The result was that several hundred sixpences were received ; and next day as many shillings went back. The third time the advertisement appeared the mail received by the clever sharper was simply enormous. Letters came from all parts of the kingdom and from all sorts of people, high and low, rich and poor. The rogue pocketed several thousands of pounds, and curiously enough, neg-The lected to make any returns.

A SECULAR TRIBUTE.

Ellen Ewing Sherman, the noble wife of the great General, is dead. It is heavy of the great General, is dead. It is heavy news, even for those who knew her slightly, as I did. She was not young, but still the feeling is, "She should have died hereafter" Twenty years later she would not, I am sure, have "outlived her usefulness." * * *

And yet there is cause to be thankful that she has been. Here was a life which overflowed the bounds of her happy home circle, and even of what is called "society," but only to bless the world, in deeds of charity -constant and unweary.

'Tis said she died of heart disease

have the advantage of knowing his posi-tion without his knowing yours. "There is many a murdered man in his

ng over s

grave to day who would have been alive had this advice been followed. What can be more preposterous than the idea of a man in his right mind (knowing that if a burglar is in his house and is discovered he will take desperate means) actually offering himself as a target by appearing with a light in his hand, which does no more good than to betray his presence, as it is only natural that he cannot see three feet beyond its rays? "Take the records of murders committed

where only burglary was intended, and you will find that three quarters of them are due to the folly of searching for the burglar with a light."

Ill Temper

Is more rapidly improved by relief from physical suffering than in any other way. Step on your friend's corn, and the impulse to strike is strongest. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, by quickly and painlessly removing them, insures good nature. Fifty imitations prove its value. Beware of sub-stitutes "Petnam's" anne sets painless titutes. "Putnam's," sure, safe, painless 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 lct of Dr. Inomas' Editoric On. The last for I got from you, having been tested in sev-eral cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughou the world may benefit by its providentia

A Postmaster's Opinion.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster of Um-fraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

liscovery

AS PARMEMEE'S VEGETABLE PILLS contain ing. 'Tis said she died of heart disease. I do not wonder. Her heart was over-burdened with the cares and suffering of the poor and sinful. Her very lie of life was in service—the service of her Lord among His poor. * * * Though her good works were nearly all wrought within the pais of her beloved Church and under the passionate im-petus of the ancient Roman Catholic

century. They were the gift to the Church in Ireland of Cormack, the King of Munster of the time, who had his Palace close by. Under the shielding

wing of kingly power, the See of Cashe pospered more than any other in Ire land. Its magnificent edifices—stately and grand even in their ruin-tell o this. We find no record of the destroy ing hand of heathenism ever polluting its sacred shrines. Though it was an ecclesisatical site certainly long before it was made over to the Church, we find that there was no damage done to it by the ravages of the Danes, though other ecclesiastical edifices and monastic buildings suffered severely from their predatory incursions, being stripped of their possessions and reduced to a state from which they cannot be said to have

ever fully recovered. But Cashel long withstood all such destroying influences. Dalcassian or Eugenian would not, nay, dare not touch it, though oit they ravaged the fair plains over which the stately rock reigned as queen. The rival houses of the Southern O'Briens touched it not. It stood oft, as did Palmyra of old, in the desert an

oasis; green and fertile and holy, in the midst of widespread destruction and desolation

Far different, however, is its state to day. No longer are the splendid cere-monies of the Catholic Church celebrated within its hallowed walls. No longer do its massive arches resound with the thundering intonations of the magnifi cent canticles which all Catholics now

any one of the charges preferred was in itself enough to damn the career and character of a public man. The Mitchels-town massacre-three innocent men shot town massacre-three innocent men shot down like dogs in the market place of their own town; the massacre at Cool-greany-an evicted tenant, defenceless and unoffending, slaughtered by an organized gang on a lawless maraud-ing expedition; the Killesgh con spiracy-innocent men convicted by the Removables without one title of evidence to support the conviction. to support the conviction ; worst and last-the torturing to death of John Mandeville in jail under the humane supervision of Dr. Barr. These four terrible charges—typical as they were of the entire administration of the Coer-cion Act—formed the gravamen of Mr. Gladstooe's withering indictment against the man with whose rule Ireland is cursed. The indictment charged that the crimes were encouraged and the criminals protected under the Coercion administration. To no one of these charges was any real answer attempted The Removables who convicted without any evidence were "merely mistaken." Judge O'Brien, who defended the Coolgreany murderers from the bench, was "perfectly impartial." The police who shot down three unarmed men were bravely discharging their duty, and Dr. Barr, whose cruel treatment, as one jury selected by the police found on their oaths, killed Mr. Mandeville; whose in-tinidening as arother ite; whose intimidation, as another jury similarly selected found on their oatns, drove poor Dr. Ridley to suicide, was in the eyes of his master, Mr. Balfour, a model of humanity and intelligence. He was in-

digpant that Mr. Gladstone should barp so long on such a trivial incident as th slaughter of three worthless peasants at Mitchelstown, He considered it absolutely

"Unmannerly To bring their slovenly and unhandsome

Betwist the wind and his nobility."

Any excuse was, in his opinion, good enough to cover their slaughter. From every platform he has been proclaiming that the men were accidentally shot by builter increasing from the statement of that the men were accidentally shot by bullets ricochesting from the walls. Mr. Giadstone, by photographs taken on the spot, crammed that falsehood down his throat. He swallowed it without an effort. the second s

nd drew the thick, black yeil over Iris

history, they forgot the ruins they them-selves had made. They might give our flesh to the sword and our fields to the spoiler, but before they could blot out our traces of their sin, or deface the title

To Farmers. Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money non the Security of Real Estate: Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a purion of the principal, with any instaiment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or better to **F. B. LEYS. Manager.** eeds of our heritage, they would have to uproot to their last scrap of sculptured filigree the msjestic shrines in which the old race worshipped; they would have had to demolish to their last stone the castles which lay like wounded giants to mark the spot where the fight

OFFICE - Opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

Treet, London, Ontario. For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

of wrongs unaverged, of a strite un-finished, and of a hope which only brightened in suffering, and which no human weapon could subdue, * * * What the star that shone over Bethle vision of the Holy Grail was to the

ALLY IVIA UATIOLIUAULIU The object of this Agency is to supply st the regular desirer's prices, any kind of sports imported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and corveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: Ist, it is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the metropolis, and has com-pleted such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manu-facturers, and hence— The No extra commissions are charged giving them besides, the benefit of my ex-perience and facilities in the astual prices charged. Knights of the Round Table, what the Holy Sepulchre was to the dying eyes of the Crusader fainting in the parched on of the lrish race is the tradition that there has been, and the faith that there will be, a golden-hearted Irish nation, a land of song, and wit, and learning and holiness,

perfence and monitor want several different charged. 3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or treight charge. will maintain that Irish eloquence has lost any of its ancient glory, or that Irisb brain and Irish culture are in their decadence? Happy is that nation which in the hour of its bitter sorrow and

humiliation, can produce such gifted

there will be only one express or treight charge. 4th Fersons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods at the same by souding to this Agency. 5th. Otrzyzmen and Religious institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount. Ty business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the stiention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously stiended us by your giving me authority to act as your gend, Whenever you want to buy anything. THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, G Barciay EL, Mey York. How often do we hear of the sudden and fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pec-toral. Aver's Almanac for the new year is out. Get one.

Catholic Agency, & Barelay St., New York.

other a silver salver. In attendance upor each was a young gentleman in faulties morning dress, who bore a silken sack in which to empty the silver coins, when too many should have accumulated or the salvers. This ceremony of collection was per formed with ease and grace by the fair *quetenses*, who seemed to like it, yet what a terrible ordeal it would be to

their English, Irish or Scottish sisters The music throughout the mass was un exceptionally good. So said the citics, o which your correspondent is not one. To my thinking the most impressive

part of the service was when a hush came, and trumpet and clarion sus pended their notes, while the vas assembly fell on their knees to receive the heredicities of the here was the benediction of the holy and vener able Bishop of Three Rivers. His Lord ship certainly rules his people by the power of a love as indissoluble as it is unusual in this matter-of fact world Sunday, although the solemnity of St Cecilia, was, in its own right, the feast of St. Catherine. The feast of St. Cath erine is also a marked day in the calen dar of Three Birster for the calen dar of Three Rivers, for it is, as it were the day of the official closing of naviga tion "apres la Sainte Catherene point d'assur ance."

ance." In the afternoon, as the inmates of many households were stooping over their cauldrons of boiling molasses according to the time-honored custom of making is the on the feast of Sainte Cath erine, there arose above the roar of the

DECEMBER 29, 1888,

A Sonvenir of Tom Moore.

Stay, stay, yet some moments, though even-ing grows late, And cease to impel us so fast to the shore; Awhile on the foam created waves let us

For moments like these we may witness

no more. Awhile let us linger in social delight. These moments of happiness let us enjoy. Permaps ete the dawn of a coming day's light. ne breath of ill-fortune our hopes may destroy.

Since none can foretell, in this planet of

What changes the dawn of a morrow may bring. bring, Then, oh, ict us gather the loveliest flowers Which time o'er our pathway shakes off from its wing.

Yon beautiful orb, which so brightly to day Seemed tending our hearts o'er the wave

Seemed tending our hearts o'er the wave to all means and the seement and around it with shadowy clouds may the morrow Affectione and friends whom we cherish,

fature, perhaps, we may seek for in In

valb; Then ist us, while fortune extends to us here Such treasures, enjoy these bright mo-ments smain.

Since smooth be our path thro' youth's sunshiny bowers, Then linger we long in the radiant ray, Soon, soon, shall futurity wither these flowers That hide and unarm life's thorn-strewn

-Cork Examiner.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

SAINT CECILIA AT THREE BIVERS.

FAIR LADIRS AND THEIR GALLANT KNIGHTS -HARMONY AND BENEDICTION-MC LASSES CANDY AND THE POMERANIAN-SOME BELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES -A CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.

Among the time-honored custome peculiar to Three Rivers is to celebrate with great pomp and magnificence the feast of St. Cecilia, the patroness of sacred music,

The feast this year fell on a Wednes The feast this year fell on a Wednes-day; the solemnity was observed on the Sunday following. For several weeks I had heard mysterious references to 'la Sainte Cecile," and prognostications of unusual "doings" on that day, Sunday being understood. The first fulfilment of these was the sight of a gorgeous bouquet of hot house flowers, gloire de Dijou, and Mareebal Neill roses, which arrived on Saturday from a Montreal florist, and which with a dainty box of Jouvin's six button gloves, stood beside Jouvin's six button gloves, stood beside the plate of one of my fellow boarders. These were delicate attentions on his part to the young lady with whom he was to take up the collection at High Mass. It seems that it is here the custom on this grand feast for four of the most charming of Three Rivers' charming young ladies to solicit the alms of the faithful on behalf of the society known as the Union Musicale The choice of the ladies rests with the society, and it also ap-portions to each a cavalier for the day. Quite as much excitement and chatter is aroused over this matter as one ever sees over an election town councillors or church wardens, and 1 had many speculations as to who was to queter, and who would not.

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to queter, and who would not. From an early hour the population of the old town kept pouring into that massive edifice until it was pretty well packed. At half-past nine the strains of the orchestra pealed forth from the organ loft, as Rev. Mr. Proulx, cure of . Lite, himself one of a family of sweet singers came out with deacon and subdeacon, for the *asperges* at the close of which His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, wearing his magnificent cappe magna of violet silk and ermine, entered the sanctuary and took his place upon his throne. His Lordship was attended by several members of his chapter in full caponicals, and had as a train bearer a young levite, whose intelligent face and charming manners fore. cast that he will one day be a bright ornament to the order of Melchisedech.

DWARFED CHRISTIANITIES.

wind and the plashing of the angry

all the same.

pathos as an act of faith.

Rivers.

wind and the plashing of the angry waves a short, sharp whistle from the river's channel. The whistle proceeded from a saucy little tug boat. A mile behind her came briskly in her wake, another of the same species and then, solemn, slow, and stately, the long looked for *Pomeranian* steamed proudly down the St. Lawrence towards the dangerous Richalieu ranida. THE BABEL OF CONTRADICIORY TONGUES London Universe, Dec. 8, The Rev. Father Humphrey, S. J. The Rev. Father Humphrey, S. J., delivered the first of a course of Advent sermons at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, to a large congregation on Sunday morning. Taking as his text the words, "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us," the rev. preacher said it was a matter of histori-cal feet which was under the second

She did not whisle good bye as she passed, but we wished her God-speed cal fact, which was undisputed, that nearly nineteen centuries ago there lived The reverend mother, foundress of the order of the Precious Blood, is here to-day from St. Hyscinthe, making definite arrangements for the establishing a branch house of the order in Three hearly inneteen continues ago interestive upon earth a man known among men as "Jesus of Nazweth." It was an undis-puted fact that He collected followers; that He indoctrinated them with certhen he indetrinated them with ber-tain truths, and that after He had trained them He sent them to teach that which He had taught them. They went out There is nothing more of importance

to chronicle this week except that the magnificent hospital of the Sisters of Providence is almost ready and made disciples, who by and by formed a society under a visible head. Sisters of Frovidence is almost ready for occupation. It cost \$30,000, a sum which has been defrayed by the gener-osity of the good Trifluviens and their friends—that the humble house of the Later on this society became A POWER IN THE WORLD OF MEN, and was known to its enemies by the name of "the sect of the Nazarenes,"

Franciscan Fathers is nearing comple-tion-that the Union Musicale intends and to its members as "the Church of Christ. In these mcdern days there were bodies of men, many and various, who called themselves Christians and claimed the mem of Christians and giving one of its inimitable sources to night, and that a druggist of Three Rivers has discovered an unfailing remedy for the cough attending bronchitis. Of this latter boon to humanity I sm claimed the name of Churches. They were divided one from another, not only in outward organization, but by diversity of inward belief, and that diversity of happy to give testimony. Make a note of it all ye who suffer from east winds and the "unutterable utterness" of a Canadian elimiterable utterness" of a outward organization was rooted in and grounded on diversity of inward belief. There are certain points, however, wherein they are all agreed. They agree

Canadian climate. A. M. P. Feast of St. Cecilia, 1888. with regard to the main facts of the eath of Jesus of Nazareth, and BEAUTIFUL ACT OF FAITH. and c also with regard to the fact that He delivered certain doctrines which He called His Gospel, and left behind Him Among the many notable happenings

of our career on the colored missions of the South, writes a priest of St. Joseph's Society of Missionaries, the following deserves a prominent place, because of its sweet significance and touching a certain organization of men which He called His Church. But they differ with called his Church. But they diller with regard to the purpose of His coming and also with regard to the answer to the question, "Who and what was Jesus Christ?" This last question was of the very greatest importance, for if rightly understood it availanced in a man theta About midway between Piscataway and "TB," Prince George's Co., Mary-land, embosomed in the woods, and severely alone in its marked if not understood it explained in a way that all could understand the purpose of the coming of Jesus Christ. There were men

significant isolation, stood a little cot-tage tenanted by the only Catholic who told them that it mattered not before God, or to their eternal salvation, what they believed if only. THEIR LIVES WERE MORALLY BLAMELESS Dat Lows Child Decord MILLY BLAMELESS family of color in that section of St. Mary's parish. Not that the colored settlers of the surrounding country were few and far between, or that many colored Catholics did not frequent the THEIR LIVES WERE MORALLY BLAMELESS But Jeeus Christ Himself distinctly said the contrary. He said, "He that believe th and is baptized shall be saved," And again be declared that "This is life, and parish church on Sundays and holydays ; but it happened that this little Catholic

again he declared that "Thie is life, and life eventasting, to know Thee, the only true God and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent." It was, then, of paramount importance that they should put to them selves this question, "What do I think of Jesus Christ? Whose Son is He?" And in saching for an evenue let them the for cottage was perched in the very centre of what may be called a Baptist and of what may be called a Baptist and Methodist camp ground, fully fourteen miles from the price's house, which was at their principal mission near the county seat, Marlborough, known in history as the birth place of the proto-Bishop, Carroll. In short, everything favored a lukewarm or nominal Ostholic n seeking for an answer let them take for their guide the Apostle who was know among his fellow Disciples as the Disciple shom Jesus loved most-the Disciple ity if not speedy spostasy, since no priest could attend St. Mary's, Piscata whose faith and charity enabled him to stand firm and steadfast when others for way, more frequently than once a fort-night, and the family in question lived sook their Divine Master and fled: the Disciple to whom Jesus commended His Blessed Mother in His dying agony on the

about three or four miles from that, their Blessed Mother in His dying agony on the cross. St John begins his Grospel with the words, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with Gcd, and the Word was God." Here the Apostle sets before us a plurality of Divine Persons, and yet a unity of Divine essence and nature. We know by Divine revelation —and spart from Divine revelation we should not have known it—that in the unity of the Divine essence there are three distinct Divine Persons, and yet nearest church. At one of those visits an urgent sick At one of those visits an urgent sick call from the little cottage reached the priest in time to save the messenger a farther journey of fourteen miles. Off at once the Soggarth Aroon started, arriv ing at the cottage at nine o'clock. The last mile had to be trudged on foot. Up to the ankles in slush and mud, the uriest bearing the Blassed Sagarmont priest bearing the Blessed Sacrament approached the house, and what a scene -the whole family (the sick mother exare three distinct Divine Persons, and yet these three Persons are really one with the other. We know their names, and cepted) out of doors on their knees cepted) out or doors on then have the the mud, hands clasped before the breast, heads bowed, not a syllable to break the sublime stillness! With the their names indicate and express their re-lations. There is God the Father, there is God the Son, and there is God the Holy break the sublime stillness ! With the eye of divine faith they saw the Lamb Ghost. These three are distinct, one from the other, with a distinction far above all of God who taketh away the sins of the world coming, and, forgetting even them selves, fell prostrate in the mud before the distinctions of the creature, and yet

they are one with each other, with a unity which far Him. The priest was moved to tears. Who TRANSCENDS THE IDENTITIES OF EARTH. could witness that scene without emo tion ? And yet a more touching sight And there is this distinction between the cast that he will one day be a bright ornament to the order of Melchisedech. After the vesting of the bishop the mass commenced. Never have I seen such a combination of musical enjoyment and devut praver. The comparation of musical enjoyment

was beheld by men clad in

THE GARMENT OF OUR FLESH

THE COUNCIL OF EPHESUS.

quence and it is this, that every word that was uttered by Jeau Christ, every action which He performed, every suffer-ing which He endured was the word and the action and the suffering of a God. Every word that fell from the lips of Jeaus Christ was a word that came forth from the mouth of God—not merely in the sense that the words of every true prophet are prophet are

THE WORDS OF GOD The prophets spoke in the name of God ; and yet they spoke in the name of God; and yet they spoke not as Jesus Christ; for when He spoke it was God Himself who spoke. Every act of His was an act of God, and every suffering He endured was in like manner a suffering of God. Were it not so we should not be redeemed; we should not be tenche of ford we should not be taught of God ; we should not be living under the direct and should be yet in our sins, without hope and without God in the world. If we and without God in the world. If we rightly comprehend and appreciate these three consequences of the doctrine of the incarnation, then we have a guarantee of the truth and fulness of our belief. We have a clear idea of the mystery of the Word made flesh; whereas if our ideas are not clear with regard to these three conse-quences then to some sytem; at least mo

quences then, to some extent at least, we fail short of the full truth in our concep-tion of the mystery of the Word made flesh, and as a result we shall not be able to understand, in the full extent and denith of its maximum for the full extent able to understand, in the full extent and depth of its meaning, the purpose of the coming of Carist. There are only two who could say of Jesus Christ, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I sm well plessed"—His Father in heaven and Mary of Nszareth, who is the Mother of God. If Mary has no right to that title, then the Son of Mary has no right to the then the Son of f Mary has no right to the title of Son of God. Jesus and Mary

are no mere historical personages of the past-no MERE VAGUE VISIONS OF THE FUTURE

They are real persons with whom we have intimately and most immediately to do. Jesus is visible to the eyes of Mary, and Mary is visible to the eyes of Jesus. They converse face to face, and the words fall as of old from the lips of Jesus into the heart of Mary, and Mary unfolds the desires of heart into the human ears of Jesus Christ, "Tae Word was made flesh," and the Word remsins flesh; and He has taken, not

only human life, but human death into Only Buman tile, but human death into God. And so when we ask ourselves the question, "Who and what was Jesus Christ?" we answer it in the words of Peter, "My Lord and My God. Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God."

A TRUE MISSIONARY.

HOW THE LAZARIST, MGR. TOUVIER, DIEL IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTIES.

Mgr. Touvier, the Vicar-Apostolic of Abyssinis, whose death is announced in the last number of Les Missions Catholiques, was one of those great Lizirist mission aries who have rendered such services to religion, civilization and to science. The details given in Les Missions Catholi ques are full of pathos; and yet one feels now much better is the world for such a man baving lived in it.

He went to Massonah on the 8th of July to give the religious habit to four young Abyssinian postulante. The ceremony took place on the 17th, the nuns receiving from him the names of Thereas, Marguerite, Francoise, and Vincent in religion. Then on the 4th of August he set out for Acrour, accom-August he set out for Acrour, accom-panied by two brothers, a native priest and some guides. The caravan started in the evening. After a journey of ten hours the missionary bishop found him-self utterly exhausted, and the little company had to halt. He had a very bad night in spite of all the efforts of his comments to relieve him ompanions to relieve him. The next morning, feeling himself a comp

little better, he said to his companions : "We can now continue our journey." They reached, by almost impracticable routes, the top of a steep, craggy moun-tain, shout thirty miles from Massonab. But during their descent the sick prelate said :

The First Symptoms Of all Lung diseases are much the same :

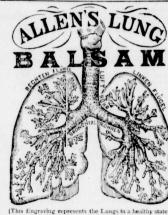
feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day. J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes :

" Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Con sumption. At last, a friend brought me bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

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Cures Chronic Constipation,

A CADEMY OF THE SACKED HEART Conducted by the Ladies of the Barr Heart, London, Ont. Loog lify unrivalle for public seven of delieate constitution and exception of the seven of delieate constitution of the enjoyment of invigorating exercises, extensive grounds afford every inciling for incident of invigorating exercises, extensive grounds afford every inciling for the enjoyment of invigorating exercises, extensive grounds afford every inciling for the enjoyment of invigorating exercises, extensive grounds afford every inciling and afford of the enjoyment of invigorating exercises, extensive, severy and invigorating exercises, ment and instrumental Music form a pro-weatly, elevating self-possession. Atrists and commy, with refinement of manner, exercise the evolopment, habits of nestness and commy, with refinement of manner. The future, Musical Solrees take place when the exist and the refinement of manner. The future, solid, useful and refined over and superior. Convern Strais, Ont, -This institution wish to receive a solid, useful and refined vocal and instrumental music. Studies with and informental music. Studies with and infinition per annum, \$10. For further to atticina per annum, \$10. For further and attices apply to Morthers Supraton.

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Drofesstenal.

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Macetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the **drss** and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Cashle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIP O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

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We also make the best Native Claret in the market. Send for prices and circular. The Messrs. Encest Girardot & Oo., on Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and un-adulterated. We, therefore, by these pres-ents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of our diocese.

CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

† JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

7

the door, what was his surprise to ind the door, what was his surprise to ind the door, what was his surprise to ind the damp, clay floor, from the threshold to the sick bed, carpeted with new shawls, candles lighting, and the whole sick room wainscoted with sheeting h, were nevertheless equally rayer, and apparently were setul of the Presence in which t. The sermon was to have trunks and hove exercising the short of four, potatoes, etc., tables, trunks and hove exercising the short and devout prayer. The congregation, though sensible in every fibre to the glorious harmony which echoed through the church, were nevertheless equally rapt in prayer, and apparently were never forgetful of the Presence in which they knelt. The sermon was to have

took his place. The rev. cure seems to be a man equal to an emergency, for the sermon was a good one, and had the merit of not being too long. At the Offertory all eyes were turned to the front pews in the grand aisle, whence emerged four smiling, blushing, dainty dressed young ladies, each carry ing in one of her exquisitely gloved hands a bouquet of exotics, and in the other a silver salver. In attendance upon other a silver salver. In attendance upon each was a young gentleman in faultless morning dress, who bore a silken sack in which to empty the silver coins, when too many should have accumulated on the salvers.

This ceremony of collection was per formed with ease and grace by the fair *quetenses*, who seemed to like it, yet what a terrible ordeal it would be to their English, Irish or Scottish sisters ! The music throughout the mass was un exceptionally good. So said the critics, of which your correspondent is not one. To my thinking the most impressive

part of the service was when a hush came, and trumpet and clarion sus came, and trumpet and clarion sus-pended their notes, while the vast assembly fell on their knees to receive the benediction of the holy and vener-able Bishop of Three Rivers. His Lord-ship certainly rules his people by the power of a love as indissoluble as it is unusual in this matter-of fact world. Sunday, although the science of St Sunday, although the solemnity of St. Sunday, although the solemnity of St. Cecilis, was, in its own right, the feast of St. Catherine. The feast of St. Cath-erine is also a marked day in the calen-dar of Three Rivers, for it is, as it were, the day of the official closing of naviga-tion "apres la Sainte Catherene point d'aseur-ance,"

bever lorgetill of the Freeence in which they knelt. The sermon was to have ill and unable to preach, whereupon the Very Rev. Canon Cloutier, the cure of the Cathedral, on a few moments' notice, took his place. The rev. cure seems to be a man equal to an emergency, for the sermon was a good one, and had the merit of not being too long. picked his muddy steps as well as he could past them, and deposited the

Blessed Sacrament on the table.

Thousands of Catholic Converts.

was that Word, or Son of God, who was from the beginning with the Father, and who with the Father was God. And if we rightly understand this doctrine of the His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Gaughren, O. M. I., Vicar Apostolic of the Orange Free State, South Africa, at present on a visit to Dublin, preach

the rightly understand tims doctrine of the Incarastion-if we adequately conceive it—then we must also accept certain con-sequences which necessarily flow from it. The first consequence is this : If we believe that the Son of Mary is the Son of God, ermon in aid of the mission on Sunday eermon in aid of the mission on Sunday evening in the Church of our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines. There was a large congregation present. His Lordship ex-plained the work which had been done by the Oblate Fathers in Basutoland, and said that thousands of natives had been received into the Catholic Church, while then we must also believe that Mary her-selt is the Mother of God. Mary is the Mother of God, being Mother of Him who Mother of God, being Mother of Him who was a Divine Percen, and those men who 'hesitate or refuse to give to Mary the title of "Mother of God" do not fully conceive or believe in the doctrine of the Incarnation of the Eternal Word. It was scores of thousands were eager to receive instructions. But the priests belonging not primarily to declare the prerogatives and position of Mary, it was not to add to her titles of honour, or to crown her with the greatest of them, that to the eight churches were not sufficient in themselves to afford that instruction to so many, and they had therefore to employ natives who were grounded in the Catholic faith to act as catechists

the Catholic faith to act as catechists amongst their own people. He had every hope that at no far distant day the Church in South Africa would be in a flourishing state, and he thought it possible that its organization might be the means of converting and civilizing the masses of the people on the Dark Continent. After the sermon a collec-tion was made, and a considerable sum was realized, — London Universe. adjudicating on the heresy of Nestorius, turned to her and balled her as the Mother of God. The primary object the Council had in view was to throw a bulwark around the doctrine of the Incarnation, and to provide a test and a touch stone of true Catholic belief. The second conse-quence is this : that we above the eacred humanity of Jesus Christ. We give to the lufant Jesus in His Mother's arms a supreme and absolute Divine worship which we could not give to the Mother

that holds Him without the foulest idolatry. The sacred humanity of Jesus ance." In the afternoon, as the inmates of many households were stooping over their cauldrons of boiling molasses, according to the time-honored custom of making la time on the feast of Sainte Cath-erine, there arcse above the roar of the "I was troubled with an eruption on my tace, which was a source of constant annogance when I wished to appear in company. After using ten bottles of making la time on the feast of Sainte Cath-erine, there arcse above the roar of the "I was troubled with an eruption on the autor of the time-honored custom of making la time on the feast of Sainte Cath-erine, there arcse above the roar of the and a making la time on the feast of Sainte Cath-erine, there arcse above the roar of the and the time the source of constant the action of the time-honored custom of making la time on the feast of Sainte Cath-erine, there arcse above the roar of the and the time the source of the time the time the source of the time the source of the time the time the source of the time the time the time the source of the time the "I was troubled with an eruption or

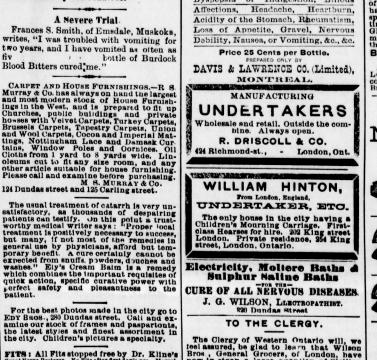
on my mule."

two natures. Equally with the Father and the Holy Ghost does He posses the Divine nature, and in addition He pos-sesses a human nature. No far as regards the Divine nature, He is consubstantial He descended and walked many miles. At last, utterly exhausted, he had to stop, and in a few moments sank on the ground unconscious. His people flocked around him; but all was in vain, the Divine nature, He is consubstantial with the Father; so far as regards the human nature, He is consubstantial with ourselves. That human nature is as much His as is the Divine nature. He can say of His body, "This is My body," and of the soul that tenants it, "This is My soul," and of the blood that flows through His veins, "This is My blood of the Eternal Testament." Here is the the doctrine of the Incarnation—the doc trine of the Word made flesh, for He who

trine of the Word made flesh, for He who

A Severe Trial.

Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as oiten as fiv ' bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me." CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.--R 8. Murray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnish-ings in the West, and is prepared to fit up Churches, public buildings and private howses with Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Union and Wool Carpets, Cocco and Imperial Mat-tings, Nottingham Lace and Damask Cur-tains, Window Poles and Cornices. Oil Cloths from 1 yard to 8 yards wide, Lin-oleums cut to fit any size room, and any other article suitable for house furnishing. Please call and examine before purchasing. 124 Dundas street and 125 Carling street.



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SCHOOL FURNITURE The Bennett Furnishing Co., ef London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the iatest designs in Church and School Furni-ture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before avarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pewe in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Onisrio, in all cases the pressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of execution. Such anotactaring Pews for new Churches in that contry and Treland Address-BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y LONDON. ONT, CANADA.

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C. M. B. A. For this month only we will deliver to the nearest express (files iwo C. M. B. A. St S Pline and two Pen and Pescell Stamps, with name and address desired, for the sum of Three Dollars; or one (). M. B. A. Sl So Plin and one Pen and Pencil Stamp, with address on for \$1.75 (Tash must accompany order T. P. TAN'SEY, 255 St. Martin St. Montreal Manufacturer of Noclety Goods of all kinds

C. M. B. A.

Honoring a Brother.

8

Brother Martin O Mears, of the Post Office Department, London, was presented by the cierks with a handscme silver set by the cierks with a handacme silver set on Caristmas eve, together with a very fittering address, which was read by the Postmaster, R J C. Dawson, Eq., the presentation being made by Assistant Postmaster Sharman. B:0. O Meara made a fitting reply. In performing his duties in the post office, during the past twenty-three years, Bro. O Meara has ever been found at his post, and in other respects he is one of the most popular and respected of our civil servants. In his relations with the C. M B A, the same may be asid in his behalf. So much so, indeed, is this the case that for three consecutive forms he has teen elected President, of B:anch 4, and during all this time he has Banch 4, and during all this time he ha not missed one meeting, and has otherwise conducted h mseif as a model member of our Society.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence. Walkerton, Dec. 12, 1888. At the last regular meeting of Brauch 46. C. M. B. A., the following recolutions of conducience were moved by Bro. Joan Nauer, we conned by Bro. Louis Moyer, and unani-imously acopted. Whereas our esteemed Financial Secre-tary, sro Vincent Mesmer, has met with a sed sercavement in the death of his wife. whom it has pleased the Alminghy to call to another world, be it resolved, that Branch ef, of the C. M. B. A., offer up their prayers for the applement of the soul gone before her God;

God; Beit also resolved, that this Association tender Bro Vincent Meamer their neart-feit condolence in this his hour of sfilletto... and that the member do attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Meamer; Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be torwarded to Bro Meamer the CATAOLIC RECOND and the C. M. B. A. Monthly.

New Branches.

Branch No. 93 was organized at Renfrew ou the 20th inst. by Deputy Galvin, of Arn-prior. List of officers in bext issue. B anch No. 91 was organized at Ottawa on the 20th inst. by Principal MacCabe. List of officers in next issue.

officers took place, each of whom was clear. List of a new Branch was organized at Teeswater on Saturday evening, the 15th ult., by beputy Weinert. After the necessary pro-liminaries had been completed and Branch 92 duly decarded instituted, the election of officers took place, each of whom was elect ed without opportion. Following is the list:

- Boiritual Adviser, Rev J J Gorcoran President, Wm Zinger First Vice, J Somerville Second Vice, J Dopp Rec Sec, W Matel

First vice, a Sumervice Second Vice, J Dopp Res Sec, W Matei Assi Sec, A Huebschevorlen Fin Sec, H Krosten Treus, Jos Brick Marshai Pat Donohue Guard, J Schawie Trusces, J somerville, Wm Zinger, Pat Keily, G Chistle, J Lingefaches and become the following were present, who wish to witherwarrow other branches and become function of the second second second Schwarz, Schawie Keily, G Chistle, J Lingefaches and become wither wirow other branches and become statement to the second second second function of the second second second function and results of the second second function and the second second second second function and the second second second second function and second second second second function and the second second second second functionality lato closer harmony, and unite them lato one brotherhoad. Mite Second Second Second Second Second functionality lato closer harmony, and unite them second second second second for the second second second second function source vice of thanks, proposed by Father Corcorent and tenaered the organ-ter, Mr. Weiner, United Second function and second second second function for the second function function and second second function and second second function and second second function and second function fu

Branch 77, Lindsay.

Spiritual Adviser. Very Rev P D Laurent. 7 G President, R P Spratt First Vice, F J Huriey Second Vice, J Foley Rec See, M O'Brien Assist See, J O'Renlly Fin See, J Brady Marshal, P J Chunan Guard, M Condon Trustees, Wm White Trustees, Wm White, M Condon, J L O'Brien, J J McIntyre and M O'Hailoran. Branch 16, Prescott.

ter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days as a token of respect for the memory of deceased; that a copy of these resolutions be tendered the family of our ter Builton the same to be entered in resolutions be tendered the family of our late Brother, the same to be entered in our minute book, and also published in the local papers and CATHOLIC RECORD. PATRICK KELLEY, Pres. GARRET O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

THE POETRY OF CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

Christmas is a festival of memories, Greetings, love and brightest hope. The Christian year is starred with anniver-saries, but Christmas is the gem of all others for it stretches from Bethlehem to Calesary its poster is the started by the stretches to Calvary-its poetry is the poetry of the buman heart. He who is the inspiration

harp whose chords of Christmas-tide.

Rivg in the memories of olden days. And the joys of bright Christmas tide A wreak of song for the nearts that live, A prayer for the souls who died. A img in the love of a mother's heart, The faith of a father's tear-These bind the links of sweet Christmas tide. A golden chain for the year.

O hearts that love ! Ye feel the cheer; The wreath of song, Bat hides a tear.

Around dur hearth we miss each friend; Around our joys fond memories blend; The broken strings - sh, who will place ? Life's tanefai lyre recalls each face; The old-the young-the loved ones dear-Bloom in our heart thro' memory's tear.

Ring in the starry songs of heaven— The fame-lit bours of happy home; Across the sky in distant dreamland, Sweet voices fill the starry come. The heart of June is fill'd with throbbings Hark to the laughter of sweet May; Around the fires bright mouths of roses Clasp hands and welcome Christmas day.

O hearts that sing And know not sorrow, Ye dream of hopes That light to morrow.

Come ! let us welcome at the door, The friends our hearts have known of yor Give to our boards good C+ risimas cheer, And crown with flowers the closing year, Sing 'tound the merry, merry song, The wine of life-in deeds prolong.

The wine of life-in deeds prolong. This morn-O Faith, and Hope, and Love The rainbow seal in Heaven above. The stars enant forth a glorious hymn, The New Born dwells in Bethern; The hills rejsice, the seas preclaim The glory of a Saviour's name. *Gloria in Excelsis Deo Gloria in Excelsis Deo Peals* the hymn on high. This morn-O sholes sonik of range.

This morn—O sinless souls of grace, Kueel at the crib in lowly place, Before the altar of the heart Let incense pure in prayer denart. veet flow

e the altar of the hear! becase pure in prays of denart. co on earth ! O pence from Heaven ! t flower of pence at Reis henem given. Gloria in Excelsis choir, Gloria in Excelsis Ceo which we the successful pre; dioria in Excelsis Deo Hark the notes afar, Et in terra par hominibus, Bathlehem's heavenly star. I write I find myself bolding, a logo

Bethlehem's neavenry stat. As I write I find myself bolding a levee As I write I find myself bolding in to my of departed Christmas nights.

of departed Obristmas nights. Into my room silently come these apparitions, "clad in snowy mantles, brooched and gemmed with frosts." Here is one of childhood seated in a chair by the crack-ling fire dreaming of gifts from the generous hand of that mythical king of good offices, Santa Claus. O blessed faith of childhood nearing theorem the starting good onlice, Sains Circles. O blessed minin of childhood peeping through cartains of hope for tokens of aff.ction and love, how dear are thy delusions to the matured heart environed with the iron realities of life ! Though we were rulers of empires,

eaves for the weary brow a crown of

our heart glowed with a covenant of pro-spective pleasure. It seems but yesterday that we kuelt before the lowly crib at Bathloham mith the

Bethlehem with the incense of midnight

Mass around us while the tender notes of

that Christmas hymn so dear to every Christian heart- the Adeste Fideles-moved

10

faith

frosts, come kneel at the lowly manger at Bathlehem and receive the chrism of faith upon your brows Read in spirit the great epic of Christmas-tide. It binds soul to soul in Christian charity. It is a balm for the wounded heart. Across ninsteen cen turies canopled with a beaven of sternal momins the soul headew of sternal promise, the soul harkens to the firs

sublime notes of the Nativity : The stars in the far-off heaven Have long since struck eleven ! And hark ! from temple and from towe Boundeth time's gradest nidhight hou Blessed by the Saviewr's birth. And night putteth off the suble stole, Symbol of sorrow suc sign of dois, For one with many starry gem, To honor the Babs of Bethlehem, Who comes to mbn the King of them, Yet comes without robe or diadem, Yet comes without robe or diadem, Yet comes without sole or diadem, Yet comes without sole or diadem. e and from tower, est midnight hour.

Four thousand years earth waited, Four thousand years men prayed, Four thousand years the nations sighed That their King so long delayed.

The prophet told His coming. The saintly for Him sighed; And the star of the Eabe of Bethlehem Shon e'er them when they died.

Their faces towards the future, They longed to hall the light That in the after centuries Would rise on Christmas night.

But still the Saviour tarried, Within His father's home; And the nations wept + nd wondered why The promise had not come.

At last earlh's hope was granted, And God was a child of earth; And a thousand angels chanted The lowly midnight oirth.

Oh! Bethlehem was grander That hour than Paradise, And the light of early that night eclipsed The spleudors of the skies.

Then let us sing the anthem The angels once did sing; Until the music of love and praise O'er whole wide world will ring !

May the spirit that blesses the festival of Christmas abide in our Capadian of Christmas ablde in our Canadian homes, consecrate the hearts of our people and establish all classes and all creeds in the permanency of true peace, Christian charity and love, THOMAS O'HAGAN.

Translated for the CATHOLIC RECORD. CHRISTMAS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF NEW FRANCE.

(1645 1666.)

(1645 1686.) Under this title Dr. H. E. Dionne has published the following interesting srticle in the Courier du Canada: In the early days of the colony midnight mass was celebrated with all the solemnity and grandeur which was possible in the humbler from lent by the "Company of Hundred Associates," and which the Jesuit Fathers used as parish church since the chapel of Our Lady of Deliverance was burned, in 1640. The Fathers resided in the same building, which was situated was burned, in 1640. The Fathers resided in the same building, which was situated near the site of the present English Cath-edral. In 1645 there were only three Jesuits in Quebec, Fathers Jeroma Lale. mant (superior) and Vimont and Dende mare, with three brothers, Liegeois, Cauvet and Feaute. Father Lalemant had just returned from Huron country, where he had heen labor.

Huron country, where he had been labor ing since 1638, and he immediately com-menced the celebrated Journal des Jesuits

menced the celebrated Journal des Jesuits, which contains so many curious and in-teresting details on the religious feasts of these good old times. Although the Journal, properly peak-ing, begins in October, 1645, the Father Superior having arrived the preceding month, yet we find some notes, sur maris-ing the principal events of the months of ing the principal events of the months of

ing the principal events of the months of August and September, and from the 17th October Father Jerome records in this journal, almost daily, items of intelligence —the most precious—on the beginnings of the French colony in New France. The report of the ceremonies of Christ-mas, 1645, are particularly interesting, as we may judge from the following extract : "The first bell for midzight Mass rang at 11 o'clock, the second a little bef re the balf hour, and then they same the hymne: at 11 c'clock, the second a little befere the baif hour, and then they sang the hymns: Vene Mon Dieu and Chantons Noe, etc. Mr. De la Ferte sang the bass, and St. Martin played the violin : they had also a Ger-man flate, which, however, was not in tune when it reached the church. We finished the hymns little before midnight, and then chanted the Te Deum. Shortly afterwards a cannon was fired to announce midnight

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

They chanted the three pealms of the Nocturns and many the responses of the last Nocturn to music. At the elevation there was music on the violin, and aleo during the Communion, which was given by another priest, while the one who had aung the high mass was saying a second low one. All this was well done as each for fire in the church? "On the 21th December, 1650 the new parish church, begun three years provide the second low one. All this was well done of 1650 54 reports that "the large church of Quetee, which they commenced to build three years ago is not yet fulshed; never services there with a regularity and grandeur which helped devotion." On that dry Father Poucet said the first communion on the formise the these to the feast this year. It merely tells us that Father Poucet said midnight mass in the new thurch, Father Merder at the old one of the "Hundred Associate," and Father La Place at the Gen the set of the children, under preparation for the Holy Scarament, were in an addition of the feast the set of Gen the children, under preparation for the Hondred Associate," and Father La Place at the Gen the set of the main and distres; one of them, slas! like the "holy innocente," had been suddenly worked to the children, under preparation for the Holy Scarament, were in pain and distres; one of them, slas! like the "holy innocente," had been suddenly worked to the set of the children, under preparation for the Holy Scarament, were the set of the "holy innocente," had been suddenly the set of the set of the set of the children, under preparation for the Holy Scarament, were the set of the "holy innocente," had been suddenly the set of the set of the children, under preparation for the Holy Scarament, were the set of the set o

From 1650 to 1657 there are no details about the celebration of Canistmas; but in the latter year the Journal again re-sumes the subject. 1657. "The Father Superior said the midujoth Mass; it are a midulated the subject.

nidnight Mass: it was a musical mass of midnight Mass: it was a musical mass of the great account. They forgot to slug the *Te Deum* at the beginning. Our church was filled with people and there the re Deum at the beginning. Our church was filled with people and there were many communicants. The Algon-quin Indians were present. The Hurons heard mass at the General Hospital, which was said by Father Mercier. Father Pijar said mass at the Ursulines. We had the first bell rung at 11 o'clock, the second at 1130 and the last at 1145 The Church was full of lights, well placed and was very warm, as well on account of the midness of the weather as of the first which had been made." 1658. "Midnight Mass was said in the partish cburch with great solemnity. The was church not very cold, although the weather was severe." 1659. On Christmas day I (Father Jerome Lalemant) said two Masses at midnight, at which our brothers and the Indians received Holy Communion His

Indians received Holy Communion His Lordship the Bishop (De Laval, who had arrived in Quebec a few months pre-viously) afterwards said two masses, and at the same time Father Chatelain said his three masses at the little altar. . .

de Coarmy was at the General Hospital at night and Father Chanmonot in the morning. Father Ragneneau, was a Beauport and Father Mercler at Beaupre." The Journal of 1662 reports a little in-ident which shows how necessary sobriety

is to singers. "There was a very unpleasant occur "There was a very unpleasant occur" rence with respect to supplying drink to the singers or boys of our seminary. I had ordered to them besides their beer a pot of wine on Christmas eve, and during the day the churchwardens had given them more without our knowledge. This resulted in Amador taking a severe cold which prevented him from singing in future, and the other musicians, Francois d'Arger, etc., suffered in a similar man-ner."

Ler.

The Amador referred to by Father Lalemant was Amador Martin, a student of the Jesuit's College, where his board was paid by the parish. There were four boys enjoying this privilege in 1659, Martin, Merin, St. Martin, Vernon or Poupau. Morin and Martin were the two first Canadian pricata. two first Canadian priests. From 1660 to 1668, when the Journal of

the Jesuits ends, it gives but few particu-lars about the feast of Christmas.

TO THE CHARITABLE.

the neighborhood. When Friday, the Sth-June, arrived, there was no church and several of the children, under preparation for the Holy Sacrament, were in pain and distress; one of them, size! like the "holy incocente," had been suddenly slain. This dreadful churge was the result of a culous, which hurst suddenly

slain. This dreadful change was the result of a cylone, which burst suddenly forth in this part of the country on the 6 h inst. (June) about noon. By it the church was completely blown down, and children were buried in the ruins, but providentially destroying only one life. The parlah was in a few minutes turned from its prosperity into desolation and mourning The purishioners regard the scene in a state of corrow and helpleseness, as secular property has been destroyed as well as sacred House and barns having been torn down, the parishioners having been torn town, the parameters find themselves too poor to rebuild another church, whilst rebuilding their own houses and outbuildings. We are publishing these sad circumstances in order that other parishes who are enjoying continued prosperity may appreciate their blessings, and that their gratitude

may be expressed by acts of charity tow rds those whom God has direly visited. Affliction and visitation come

upon individuals, not because such a person or place deserved punishment more than others, but in order that Christians and churches and parishes may have an occasion of showing their faith by their works of love and compassion, and that the rich and prosperous may share their gains with those who

are made poor and miserable. Rev. F. Barry, P. P.; P. Finn, M. Judge, P. O'Rourke, C. F. Street, trustees. P.S.-Donations towards the rebuild

ing of another courch can be directed either to Rev. F. Barry, P. P., Billing's Bridge P. O., Ont; or to Mr. M F. Walsh, Inlant Revenue Department, Itawa.

"It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia w make a certain contribu tion for the poor saints at Jerusslem. (Romans)

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS. London, December 27. – GRAIN.– Red whiter wheat, 1.70 to 1.75; white, 1.70 to 1.75; bits; barloy, milt, 1.00 to 1.45; white, 1.70 to 1.75; bits; barloy, milt, 1.00 to 1.41; free, 1.50 to 95c; cats 92 to 055 if pease 95c to 95c; PHOLOUE FABLES, Polatioes, bag. 30c to 45c; PHOLOUE Status, 1.00 to 1.43; free, 1.50 to 95c; bits; barloy, miltr, 2.0c; source packed dr-with, 1.60 to 25c; butter, best 1.00 to 435; to 475; att wood, 250 to 35c; lard, to 23c; lub daily, 2.0c; source packed dr-with, 1.60 to 1.65; mutter, best 1.00 to 435; to 475; att wood, 250 to 350; lard, to 4.52 to 475; att wood, 250 to 350; lard, to 4.52 to 475; att wood, 250 to 350; lard, to 4.52 to 475; att wood, 250 to 350; lard, to 4.52 to 475; att wood, 250 to 350; lard, to 4.52 to 150; lard, No. 2, 11 to 124; straw, mar 18.– Pork, 6.25 to 6.75, pork by qr, 8c to 8c; lamb, qr, 9c to 10c; weal, by qr, 9c to 8c; lamb, qr, 9c to 10c; weal, by qr, 9d to 8c; lamb, qr, 9c to 10c; weal, by qr, 9d to 8c; source, by cr, 4.60 to 6.60; fut to 900; 000; bit; picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.53 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.54 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, pr, 4.00 to 6.00; fut boars, 500 to 2.55 picks, picks, 500 biarley, No. 1.660 to 67; No. 2.56 picks, picks, 500 biarley, No. 1.660 to 67; No. 2.56 biars, bas, 2.560 to 680; oats, No. 2, 560 to 500; picks, No. 2, 560 to 680; picks, No. 2, 560 to 500; picks, No. 2, 560 to 680; picks, No. 2, 560 to 500; picks, No. 2, 560 to 680; picks, No. 2, 560 to 560; picks, No. 2, 560 ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, '89 PRIZES VALUE One Real Estate worth \$50,000.

 Milch nows, 28 to 50; live hogs, cwt, 5:00 to
 5:50; picks, pr. 4:00; to 50; fab to 50;

of atocker and feeder cattle, at \$2.65 to \$3.50; a bunch of 700 1b Michigan steers sold at \$2 15. HHEEP AND LAMBS.-Off-rings were 17 cars, pheep firm, and one load of Canadas sold at \$4.50 to \$5: butchers' \$3 to \$475; to many \$deep offered. Lambs active and higher; best or fancy Michigan seil at \$6 35; good to endes \$500 to \$6 Five cars of Canadas here: irregular but higher, at \$7 to \$6 85. prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winner' hame on published unless specially suborized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. every month. . E. LEFEBVEE, Secretary, Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, 108

DECEMBER 29, 1888.

CATARRH.

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Niagara Falls, Ont.,

Dec. 18, 1888. At a special meeting of this Branch held this evening, it was moved by Mar shal Griffia, seconded by Trustee P. O'Neill, and carried unanimously :--"it having pleased the good and wise God to call our Brother, Patrick Ford, to faith The Christmas of boyhood and the Christmas of school days are one-the same warm pulse stirs the heart of each. It seems but yesterday that we rehearsed the charade for the holiday exhibition and one heart clowed with a covenant of pro-

eternal rest. Be it Resolved, that the demise of our much

loved and respected Brother, is a griev. ous loss to our Branch : that the town of Niagara Falls has to mourn for one of its most upright and honorable citizens, while his faithful wife and dear children have suffered the greatest of all earthly losses. Be it further

solved, That the sincere and heart. bers of this Branch be respectfully tendered the widow and children of our late Brother, with a fervent hope that our common Father will comfort and strengthen them in their hour of affliction ; that our char-

moulders of a nation's destiny in court or camp, we must unbend before thy splrit as tenderly manifested in the innocent to annou ce midnight and the Mass commenced. "Blessed Bread" was offered as the priest was open yet sublime confidence of Annie and

"Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and cannons be fired off at the elevation upon a signal to be given by the brother sacris-And grant us the favor we are asking of tan, but the latter forgot all about it, and they were not fired. The congregation received communion at the end of the Thee, I want a wax dolly, a tra-set and ring, And an ebony work box that shuts with a spring, Bless paps, dear Jesus, and cause him to see That Santa Claus loves us as much as does the High Mass, after which a low one was said

"Four candles in small iron candlestick were sufficient for the church, and there were two large kettles filled with fire to heat it : these had been lighted shortly before on the platform. Orders were given to have these kettles removed after Mass, but this having been neglected, the floor under one of them, in which there was but little ashes, took fire. Fortunately, divigente Domino, the fire did not make the appearance until about five o'clock in the and kitchen, where Father Goutier, the cook, then was, he immediately went up

cook, then was, he indicately note and and without any noise put it out. "The grand Mass of the day was supg at eight o'clock and before and after, two boys? They were not worn in college days. How could you enter into the knight errantry of college revely with priests said their three Masses. At Vespers they chanted some psaims." This was all for 1645 In the afternoon

here was benediction at the Ursulines and As well seek for roses beneath the show. Life is marked by seasons. Spring opens up a vista of hope and promise before the mind; summer warms its fruitage; autumn garners life's harvest tide; and winter the Hotel Dieu.

the Hotei Dieu. The following year (1646) the weather was so mild that it was not necessary to heat the chapel : and they did not forget to fire off the five cannons at the elevation of the midnight Mass. At the midnight Mass of the year 1647

there were three offerings of "Blessed Bread," from the ironmongers, the surgeons and the bakers. Benediction as usual was given at the Hotel Dieu and Ursulines, The middlet process of 1640 met The midnight mass of 1648 was more olemn than usual. Father Lalemant describes it as follows :

"Midnight mass was preceeded by Matins, which were said, for the first time, and said well. There was a great crowd; the whole church was filled up from the

DEAR REV. SIR -As will be within the beau nev. one will be within the recollection of your readers, our infant cburch of St. Thomas of Aquinas at Billing's Bridge was blown down by the terrible cyclone of 6th of June last. The disaster was intensified by the fact that very many of our good parishioners also suffered severely on the same occaalso suffered severely on the same occa-sion. Not discouraged, however, we put our shoulders to the wheel, encouraged by our Archbishop, and we now have a new edifice nearing completion. Will you be kind enough to give the

accompanying appeal, and also the list of contributions received so far, insertion in in the columns of your influential paper? I may add that we expect to have the new church sufficiently advanced to allow of the Holy Sacrifice being offered therein

of the Holy Sacrince Deing offered the about the middle of January ensuing. I am, Dear Rev. Sir, Yours very sincerely L. E BarRY, P. P., Billing's Bridge, 20th December, 1888.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED. Rev. Father Champagne, Gatineau Point

....\$ 5 00 Mr. Michael Davis 10 00 CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, GATE.

CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, GATE-VILLE -- AN APPEAL "There came a great wind and smote the four corners of the house and it fell." The parish of Gateville, Gloucester Township, Russell County, Ontario, was for years regarded as a poor missionary district. district

The Catholics of this mission are thinly The canolis of this mission at string, scattered over a large extent of country, and were obliged for many years to look to the churches in distant parishes for to the churches in distant parishes for spiritual services and means of grace. About two years ago they were at last aroused to the necessity of having a church in their midst, and a well defined parish; in this object they were greatly encouraged by the zoal and kindness of the Archbishop of Ottawa. This congre-gation succeeded eighteen months ago in near Billing's Bridge, or three miles from Ottawa, being the central part of the mis-sion. The parish has since been growing rapidly; a priest became a redident near the church, and there was regularly a zealthat Unrietimes dymin so deer to every Christian heart—the Adeste Fideles—moved to deep devotion each pious soul : "Adeste fideles, lacti triumphantes Venite, venite in Bethlenem. Natum videle Regern angeorum, Venite adoremus Dominum. O ye who so off at religion and its per-field up by a little office, which aithongh chill the flowers of plety with athelatic

PARTIES WISHING PIANOS TUNED orders at A. & S. Nordheimer's, 416 Rich-mond stroet -A. RAMSPERGER, Tuner. \$6.85. HOGS-20 cars on sale; active; good clear-ance early; market stronger; mediums 5c higher, at \$5.15 to \$5.2; Yorkers luc te 20c higher, at \$5.21 to \$5.35; pigs steady; selects, \$5.89; general range, \$5 to \$5.10; roughs, \$1.25 to \$4.50; stage, \$4.00.

Mother St. Augustine, Ursuline, who was at Mount Benedict, Charlestown dis-trict, at the time the mob destroyed the convent there, died recently at New Orleans.

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