Catholic Record.

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

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Catholic Kecord London, Sat., Jan. 11th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"In this Province the Roman Catholic "In this Province the Roman Catholic minority has been treated not merely justly, but with generosity, and if, which I do not deny, prejudice exists in some quarters sgainst the Roman Catholic, it is, in my judgment, due mainly to the policy of the Church, which forbids the youth of the country being educated to rether and the verter of education gether, and to a system of education which tends to separate from the rest of the community a body of its citizens by creed lines, as well as to the injudicious and intemperate utterances of men on both sides, who do not know, or bave forgotten, what civil and religious liberty

In the above extract from Mr. Meredith's letter it will be seen that he contradicts himself. If a prejudice exists against Catholics, it is but reasonable to draw the conclusion that that prejudice is made to work against them in many ways. This being the case, how can they be treated with justice and with generosity ? Let us consider the matter for a moment. Take all the public offices in the Frovince in the gift of the electorate. Lat us look over the names of the mem. bers of the Legislature, the mayors, and these holding other positions of responsibil ity and prominence, and we will find that there is and always has been a sort of boy cott hanging over the heads of Catho lics. In a few places liberality has been shown, but the instances are hardly worth mentioning, so few are they. Let the name of a Catholic be mentioned in convention where selection of a candidate for Parliamentary honors is being made, and the uppermost thought in the minds of the delegates is "He is a Catholic and cannot be elected." A few Catholics have at times presented themselves for the office of Mayor of Toronto and other They were, so to speak, Ontarto cities. They were, so to speak, almost annihilated because they were Catholics. We are speaking plainly, and we know whereof we speak. These events are of recent occurrence and will be borne in mind by all who read the capers.

Then let us glance in another direction. A vacancy occurs for some importent civic post in the gift of a corporation One or more Catholics are included in the list of applications. They are old resi dents, honorable and capable men, who have always ranked; high among their acquaintances. They are, however, Catho lics, and all their claims and qualities avail not. They are passed aside, and the office gees to another. It may be to an Epis copalian recently arrived from England it may be to a Presbytanian from Scot land ; it may be to an Orangeman just out from Belfast ; it may be to a Canedian who stands bigh in the Masonic order or in some other oath-bound organization ; but the Catholic is boycotted because h is a Catholic. We are making a plain etatement of the case. Every sentence we write we believe to be the truth Where is the proof? Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London will bear witness. Is this justice ? Is this generosity ?

Lat us follow the matter a little close

minority. Is there bigotry there? A much beloved-that it is all a mistake thousand times no. The proof ? Ask Mr. if we suspect there are any feelings save proper course. Colby, the Protestant member for Stan. those of friendship entertained for usstead, and ask, also, all the other Protest- that it is the faith we profess which is other officials are anxious to be fair toward for representation by population, and the and, instead of attacking their memory, ant members of Parliament for that Pro- all wrong and sinful and behind the age, the Catholic schools, but it very seldom vince. Would Mr. Colby be inclined to and that therefore our so called friends occurs that they will strain the law to speek thus liberally of Catholics because

he represents a Quebec constituency ? No, deal of this nonsense constantly reiter because the great bulk of the people in his riding are Protestants. But how are sted, and we can come to no other conwe to know the opinions of these Protest. clusion but that the man who gives rein aut members ? Read the debates on the to his tongue in this glib fashion is Jesuit Estates bill, and you will find that either a knave or a fool or both. Put that the separate schools suffer most from equal rights, justice and generosity are to the crucial test, true friendship and this cause, and we could give plenty of recognized principles of action in Catholic liberality will in vain be sought in such Quebec. Would we could spack likewise an individual. Admitting for the moment be remarked that the Empire's corresponthat such a state of things exists_that of Protestant Ontario !

Will we tell you where the bigotry is detested-where is the evidence that omes from ? L'ke the influer z , wo will this esteem takes practical form? In have to cross the ocean to find the germ. remarks we have already made the To England, Scotland and the North of Ireland belongs the discredit of its origin. been amply shown. It was brought here many years ago and The condition of party politics in the planted and nurtured by the Oale R.

Gowans and the parrow minded preachers Province of Ontario is most deplorable. of that day. You will find it fostered in What good purpose can be served by dragging religion into the political many of the Sunday schools-you will hattle-field ? Catholics are not responfind it thundered Sanday after Sunday in some of the rural and city churches-you sible for this. They are not, they nevel have been, the aggressors. They are will will find it cherished at the tea meeting anniversaries-vou will find it bubbling ing and anxious to go hand in hand with up and over at the conferences -- you will their fellow-Canadiane, and do their full find it dressed up in all its glory and gor. share in the work of building on broad goousness on the 12th of July. And and solid foundations a glorious future worse than all, you will find some of our for our favored country. With a Canadian Christians hirleg such character. large section of the people hatred of less and shameless persons as Widdows, Catholics and their faith is deep and Chiniquy and the Baptist from Boston to intense. What are we to think of disseminate the deadly passion in all its politicians who trade on this causeless hideousness over the fair fields of Ontario, and censeless hate, and who ensetting neighbor against neighbor, friend deavor to ride into power and pro against friend, misrepresenting Catholic minence on the crest of that foul and ac fatte, and leading innocent people to the cursed wave of fanaticism now sweeping bellef that life lorg and trusted associates over the country. They will not succeed, are at heart traitors because they worship | however, for sensible men have studied in the Church of their Fathers- the grand the political atmosphere and have found old Catholic faith. Is this justice ? Is this that greed and selfishness and ambition are the propelling motives of the pre vailing agitation.

But although this is a dark picture, A DINNER was given by the commercial light glad are we that there is a silver travellers in this city some days ago, at lining to the dismal cloud. Protestants

generostty ?

which was present D:. Leonard, the there are, and not a few either, whose American Consul. Many speeches were sense of justice and love of fair play is seen towering above this mountain of made of the usually pleasant character, and general good feeling seemed to pershameless bigotry. We meet them every vade the gathering. One unpleasant day in social converse and business relefeature, however, we regret to note. That tions. The words that fall from their lips American Consul has done and said many give us hope that their influence will yet things since he came to London which be feit and that ere long a term will be most people will, we think, deem very put to that baneful and noisy and cause unbecoming in one holding such an office less strife which has been sent abroad by For the benefit of our American friends politicians without portfolios and preachers with empty news. tion. In the Province of Outario the A word to Mr. Meredith. He tells us

when we would ourselves warmly contra-Meredith of 1890? Look at his surround | ard gave it as his opinion that the people

person in question neglected to take the It often happens that assessors and

deem it their duty to condemn and de favor them, and we may well doubt that indicated by the Empire's correspondent It may happen that assessors may make mistakes ; but our experience has been Instances if it were necessary. But it will dent wishes the law to be rigidly enforced the Catholic is esteemed while his faith | where it would bear hardly upon Catholic schools, whereas he would like to see it strained where the public schools might suffer ever so little. This is the style in

bollowness and hypocrisy of the cry has which the Equal Rightists would do justice. The law favors the public schools at every point, and if the public school supporters shoulders-their own.

This indignant critic further asks the readers of the Empire in every municipality where a separate school exists to go to work and ascertain how many "Roman past six years have given written notice to Catholic separate schools in Ontario, of their intention to support separate viz. : the privilege of receiving one third schools, and how many have in consequence of this neglect been rated as supefford us great gratification to get all their share? Not one cent. Not only this information, as it will show the pub. do we not get it, but we dare not If laying a trap to catch hold of would be accused of truckling to Rome. wn for whese education a righteous law ought first to provide. There are other in justices too which have been practised which these enquirers might briog to light; as finding out how many municipalities have surreptitiously paid the rates of Catholic supporters over to the public school fund, and how many have harded over to the public school trustees moneys collected for general municipal purposes. But these are enquiries which the Empire's correspondent does not want.

CORPORATION TAXES.

In the Province of Quebec a fair dis tribution is made of the corporation taxes to the Cathoric public and Protestant we will in a few words explain the situs- separate schools. By corporation taxes we mean such taxes as are lovied on Catholics are allowed by law to have banking institutions, railway companies, he is not bigoted. A time there was separate schools, the Protestants of etc. All the school taxes levied on such Quebec Province being given the companies in Lower Canada are pooled dict the man who placed a charge of same privilege. In the first men- together and one third handed over to bigotry at his door. That time, however, tioned section an agitation is at present on the Protestant separate schools. We has parsed. How can we believe the Wm. foot to deprive the Catholics of these should not style this mode of partition as R Meredith of long ego is the Wm R. schools. At the dinner referred to Dr Leor . in any way fair, because, as the Protestants in Quebec are but one-seventh of the ings. Look at the muddy freshet of should be all educated tog-ther. Of Catholic population, they are entitled to bigotry that is inundating the land course this is a free country and our but one-seventh of the corporation taxes He is in the midst of it The Wm R people are in favor of free speech The Catholics, however, are willing to let them have one-third ; and yet we are told out is this not a case in which exceed that are "not granted to the Protestant by such ranters as James L. Hughes and separate schools in Quebec." Such such journals as the Toronto Mail that statements, besides being injurious, are on discuss and settle their differences when Catholics are in the majority they an insult to common sense. without interference from outsiders Nooppress their Protestant fellow-citizene. body, as far as we are aware, asked Dr Or, as Mr James L expressed it so THE BALLOT OR THE BUL-Leonard to advance his views on the forcibly in his L ndon lecture of last LETS. school question, and, indeed, were such Fiday week: "You cannot tell me a spot on God's beautiful earth where Mr. Dalton McCarthy addressed his the case, he would be all the more admired were he to make answer that he preferred the Roman Catholic Courch is tolerant constituents in the town hall of Barrie when it has the power" The direct lie is on last Friday evening. The hall was given to this broad charge by the action of crowded to the doors. Mr. Pepler, the Cathelics in Quebec granting more than mayor of the town, occupied the chair. double their share of the corporation taxes Mr. M Carthy spoke for over an hour to the Protestant separate schools And an i a haif, explaining to the people who even now we are told that the Protestants e cied him to Parliament all his way are not satisfied, but that because of late ward course and extraordinary conduct vears some Protestant merchants in Mon since last they had seen him Headtreal have become millionairee, the contridressed himself especially to the history butions of railway and banking companies of the Jesuit Fathers, whose teachings should be divided between the Roman and whose virtues he assailed in a vigor Cstholic and Protestant schools, not as et ous manner. He traced their history present, upon the basis of population, bat and outlined the legislation that hai according to the faith of the shareholders. given the Jesuits the position they now Thus has it been at all times the policy of occupy in this country. As the des-Protestant politiciaus and school trustees. naiches are silent about the partion of While they are in the minority, and pay history he traced, or the facts he ad. less taxes, they are willing to be co duced, we cannot youch for the accuracy partners wi h the Catholics and to accept of what he told or the complexion he au even stare of the total amount levied, gave to the early evangelical labors but the moment they get more numerous or the sacrifices which those early and become richer, theu woe to the Cathnion ers of Canadian life and civilization olic ratepayers. They will agitate the underwent in order to map out Canada country, appeal to the strict letter of the for England's future conquests. We law where it will tell against their Catho fear he did not inform the people of lic netabbore, and, if possible, break up Barrie that as early as 1620 the Jeguit their schools altogether, as they have been missionaries had reached Barrie and had planted the symbol of Caristianity on plaints, in the North West Cerritories the shores of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, When the p pulation of L wer Canada and that not tweaty miles from where was a fev hund ed husand more han he slandered those Fathers they had

the people, the Protestants a very small told day after day that we are very school roll. The probability is that the were reversed, and the population of and virtues and self imposed sacrifices Upper Caunda came to be a trifle in ex- of the Jesuits in establishing Christianity cess of the Catholic population of the smid the forests that since have been sister Province, then loud crics were raised cleared and where Barrie now stands, whole country was stirred up almost to he would have advocated a subscription civil war by the representation by population agitation. The same intelerant nounce that faith. We hear a great a straining of the law in the direction spirit is being just now exhibited in the ating the town hall and square of their dismissi of nuns from the Windsor has taken place. Sometimes, of course, schools. How differently things are history and perpetuate forever the managed in the Province of Quebec, where Catholics are in the immense majority ! Here, as Mr. Colby declared from his place in Parliament last session, the Protestants are allowed to legislate for their own schools without let or hind. rance. "In fast," said he, "we have the legislation of our Protestant separate schools in our own hands," Mr. James L. Hughes had the audacity

to cay in his London lecture : "Speciel privileges granted Roman Catholic seperate schools in Ontarlo were denied to Protestant separate schools in Quebec' lose sometimes through their own neglect Mr. Hughes might have given himself let them place the blame on the right the trouble to name some of these privileges. As he did nothing of the sort it must be inferred that it was utterly out of his power to mention any such. But here is a privilege, and a very tangible one, granted to Protestant separate schools Ostholics" who have moved in during the in Quebec which has never been granted of the corporation taxes. How much of the corporation taxes do the Catholic porters of the public schools. It will separate schools in Ontarlo get for lie to what extent this glaring injus. ask it. The Government that would tice has been inflicted upon Catholice, dare to propose such an act of justice their money for the education of A shout of bigotry would go up, and a the wealthy Protestant calldren of the roar of "Poplah aggression" would be country, when they have children of their bellowed from every pulpit in the land, and from every bigoted newspaper that no Government could resist and live one week. If the school taxes levied on the banking institutions, the loan companies, the rail way properties and other corporations were divided among the common and separate schools in the same proportion as they are in Lower Canada, it would be only doing an act of justice and fair play all round. If the Catholic schoo trustees had one-third, or even oneseventh, of the corporation taxes at their disposal their schools would very soon attain a degree of efficiency never yet

reached by the public schools. The Protestants in Lower Canada, it

appears, are not satisfied with even one. third. They would sooop it all in down there as they do in Oatario. But we are told by the Mail that His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau threatens that if they make any move in that direction be will agitate for a change in the law and base their share of the corporation taxes upon the relative number of Protestant and Catholic populations. This would reduce the Protestant share of such taxes to one seventh instead of onethird. We in Ontario dare not even ask for any share in such corporation taxes, and yet we are told by Mr. Hughes and others that we epjoy school privileges If Mr. McCarthy would settle down to

to be taken up for the erection of a grand monument that, while decorvillage, would help the cause of true sainted memory of Lallemant and Brel ceuf. Like his friend and colleague, Mr. Meredith, he repudiated the charge of attacking any man's religion, while attacking Catholic riests and saints very vigorously Then he entered into the questi n or disallowance and change of constitution in Manitoba so that the French Catholics in that section of the Dominion might be legally deprived of their cherished language and their Catholic schools. He repeated part o his Stayner speech, and stated once again that the question of race should be settled now by the bailot box or at some future day by the bullets of Orangemen. "He hoped and believed that both political parties would unite in settling the question of race, so that from the pole to the Southern confines of the Dominion there will be one language and one united race." What means Mr. Mc. Carthy has discovered for destroying the language or the race distinctions of two millions of French people the orator did not reveal to his sudience. He might just as well try to empty the cesa from its bed or blow down the Rocky Mountains with Orange bullets as to force the French people to forget their mother tongue, or even to miscegenate with Anglo-Saxon or Orange blood to such a degree that there shall be in this Dominion but one language and one race left. Even the Orange oath forbids it. For it will not allow any member to contract matrimonial relations with any woman having Papist blood in her yeins. Mr. McCarthy must contemplate raising an army some day, and a mighty one it should be, and mak. ing war upon the Province of Quebec with the intention and avowed purpose of compelling the French people to speak English or of driving them into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. However, he says he will do all in his power to rouse public sentiment on these great issues. "He might fail for a time," he continues, "but the day is coming when this question will be setved, and the Dominion will be British from ocean to ocean." Seeing and knowing that the French in Quebec are ever found loyal to the flag of our country, and that, as history has proved, theirs is no lip loyalty, Mr. McCarthy's appeal

to British loyalty against a great, a faithful and noble people is worse than rhapsodical nonsense. It is an insult and an act of defiance hurled against a neighboring Province that minds its own business, that is true to its history, and that by its divine faith and heroic vir-tues is a tower of strength and stability to this great and promising Dominion.

still. It is a painful subject, and with sorrow do we find still more to write about. The Catholic people will not take second place with any others in the world in a sincere desire to have their children educated. They will make many escrifices is order that their boys and girls may be the equals of any in the land in the matter of asound education. We are not now considering the subject of religious, but merely secular training. We know of cases where Catholics sent L. Hughes. How can we trust a man who their children to the public school. The weather was severe, the distance to the separate school very great, and necesity compelled the adoption of this course Those children were sent home because they were Catholics. Was it a question of taxes? No. The parents owned no real estate. What then was the cause of real cetate. What then was the cause of such cruelty ? Ask the London public school board. Ask Inspector Boyle. Was this justice ? Possibly. But was it gen-cate ? real estate. osity

A few years ago a Catholic young lady of high attainments made application for a position in a public school in London A member of the school board, Mr. Wilson, declared he would rather give the place to a Hottentat than to a Catholic. Will we call this justice and generosity ?

M . Meredith tells us that all these dis agreeable things would not happen-that we would be all a very happy family ware the separate schools abolished. We cinn it accept this reseate picture. The sep ration does not generate bigotry. Do you want proof ? Take your eyes from the up of Ontario and let them rest on the Province of Quebec, where all the soca ind "mediævalism" exists. What do w find there ? Schools for Catholics and school for Protestants. The separation is far more complete than it is in Onterio

Meredith of long ago would have struggled and struggled to reach the shore. He would i g bad taste was displayed by the have exerted all his manly vigor to leave consul? The people of Ontarto the murky element. The Wm. R Maredith of 1890 is carried away with it He tells us he bears no ill towards Catholics. Next to their faith Oatholics will cling tenaciously to their schools. Mr. Moredith is pledged to cripple them in their operation. Is this friendliness ? He tells us he is our friend and yet he is championed by C. W. Banting and James

minding his own business. A ONE SIDED ENQUIRER.

keeps such company ? Mr. C. W. Bunt A Galt correspondent of the Empire ing's life work seems to be to publish a endeavors to make a strong point against the school law as it stands because some gentleman's paper for a constituency of unreasoning bigots. He walks to his Catbolics presumably in Galt are rated as office every morning, carefully and reparate school supporters, th ugh h cooliy removes his kid gloves, takes up asserts that "they did not give notice t his dirk kulfe, and similing all the while the Clerk of the Municipality of the like Mr Carker, placidly inserts the blade desire to support separate schools " There under the fifth rib of a Catholic bishop or might be some ground to complain i pries: ? This is the friend and patron of these separate school supporters wer

Mr. W. E Meredith, and Mr. W. R. rated as such against their will, but it i Meredith claims to be the friend of Cath not pretended that this is the case. How olics. Mr. James L. Hughes is the per ever, he adds that "to my own knowledge son who introduced into Canada Rev Mr. one Roman Catholic gave notice to th Falton of Boston-as vile a preacher as 'town officials' of his tatention to becom Rev. Mr. Widdows who is now in prison a supporter of the public .chools. He re Although the salaried employee of the moved his children from the exparate Toronto school board, yet he is perto the public school. This was three mitted to employ a large portion of his years ago. Tae following year the time prowling about the country deliver. sesser, knowing the man to be a Roman ing rabid no-Popery addresses, and with Catholic, and either not knowing or for a false tongue and a black heart stirring getful of what had been done the previous into life the embers of discord and strifa year, put him in the column of separate Mr. Hughes is the triend and follower school supporters and so continued him and admirer of Mr. W. R. Meredith and The separate school got the rates, the doing, according to Bishop Grandin's com-Mr W. R Meredith clams he is the fr end public school educated the schildren." of Cathonics. How can we think so ? The writer then states that the ratepayer did not know uatil recently how his

Or what crime have Catholics been taxes were woing. In regard to such cases the Protestant population of Ontario the reddened the soil with martyrs' blood, guilty that they should thus have we have simply to say the the is opents latter wire willing to have sixty wo It Mr McCartny were a true and faithful poored upon their heads all man ner of out ho v Cath 1; son ol supporters may representatives from each Province as a historian he should have opened a page far more complete than it is in Ontario abuse and misrepresentation? We are have themselves trapsferred to the public joint Parliament, bu. as toon as things of Parkman's valuable work on the lives

his law business, and not trouble himsel about the French Canadian people and their language and their schools, it would be much more profitable to himself as a man and a statesman. The French-Canadians can afford to shrug their shoulders and smile at his folly.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BUR.NED.

We were very much pained to learn one week ago, just as we were going to press, that the Catholic church in Freel. on had been destroyed by fire. This beautiful new charch had just been roofed in, the pews and windows had been all completed, and everything foreboded a joy ous and grand celebration at the opening and a still happier and more cheering enjoyment of the Christmas festivities, when, through some neglect, DO doubt, of the workmen in not removing all inflummable material at the proper time, the beautiful edifice in which Ray. Father O'Leary took so laud. able a pride was suddenly wrapped in flames on the night of the 14th December, and totally destroyed. Father O'Leary has all cur sympathies, and shoud he undertake the work of a bazaar, towards the erection of a new church, we promise him every possible aid, and will recommend to all our faith. ful subscribers to send a dopation to Rev. J. S. O Leary, Freelton, County of Wentworth, Oat.



We would remind all who remit their subscriptions to this office that the money order system is the cheapest and safest method. When this cannot be conveniently done it is desirable in every case that the letter should be registered. If either of these precautions be not taken, subscribers will be responsible for any loss that may occur.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Don't you see he is always muzzled ?" said her father.

Pender ?" "Beresford !" exclaimed Mr. Lowe. "Is

he a connection of that family ?" "His father," replied Mr. Kearney seriously, "was a dog boy to the old mar-

"from what the clergyman said the other day about stealing turf. It seems to me

a very venial offence for a poor man to take a little turf in that way. And Mr.

Hannigan alluded to no other acts of dis

pulled down and they are forced to take refuge in the lanes of the next town, it is

not surprising that many become dis honest. The man who would almost lie down and die of hunger in his own poor

cable, among his neighbors, rather than bring disgrace upon his family by turning thief, can easily be tempted when he finds

himself in the midst of strangers in some wretched hold in the lanes or outskirts of

"I really believe what you say is true,"

attempting to break into Murphy's store. If they had not been turned out of their

little place at the Cross-roads, the boys, I

the town

mmediately.

Hanly

KNOCKNAGOW OR.

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THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XV.

CHAPTER XV. A DAY'S SHOOTING LOST. The snipe was at the well, as Bob Lloyd had foretold, and the moment it rose the doctor "blazed away." But greatly to his surprise the snipe did not fall with its wing broken. "He's wounded," the doctor ex labeled on content the snipe nith the

claimed, on seeing the snipe pitch in the next field. "I'll make sure of him the next time." All three blazed away the next time ;

and when the smoke cleared off they saw the snipe quietly dropping into its

aw the snipe quietly dropping into its oid quarters near the well. Re-loading their guns they retraced their steps, and another volley woke the echoes of Munt Temps. The snipe— as kack-snipes are wont to do-flaw a couple of hundred yards, and dropped again among the rushes in the next field

The affair now became quite exciting, and volley after volley made the un-happy fox among flower pots shiver and creep from ous corner to the other of its prison for a full hour and more. "Hugh is doing business," said Bob Lloyd, on hearing the report of Hugh's

"Ay, faitb," he added, on seeing him quietly walk forward and pick up his bird.

"I'll do that fellow's job," exclaimed Richard, through his clenched teeth, as he rammed home the charge in the long duck gun with a very unnecessary ex-penditure of force. "Let me alone, if I don't polish him off."

uon's polish him off." We trust we need not say he did not mean his brother but the jack-anipe. But as the doctor had put his gun on full cock, Bob Lloyd laid his hand on his shoulder. shoulder.

"Is it a duck ? Richard asked.

"Ay, faith." replied Bob. "The ice is broken on the pond, and he's coming about it."

The wild duck flew round and round

The wild duck new round and round in a circle, and so low that the chances of a shot seemed not improbable. Bob Lloyd hurried to the corner of the field and stooped behind the fence. Richard and Mr. Lows took up a position at some distance, and all three watched the wild duck with breathless excitement as it came near and nearer in each round of its flight. The doctor had his long gun to his shoulder at one time and would have blazed away if Mr. Lowe had

not stopped him. "Why don't you let me tumble him?" the doctor asked, in a whisper. "I had him covered just when he was passing the sally tree."

"Don't you see," Mr. Lows replied, "that that tree is fully three hundred yards from us ?"

The duck suddenly changed from its circular course, and shot slantwise like an arrow into the pond. This move took the sportsmen by surprise; but, recover ing taemselves, all taree hurried along the fence, with their heads on a level with their knees. On, on they crept till they reached the part of the fence nearer to the pond, Taere was the duck quietly y swimming among the broken ents of ice, but not within shot. "How are we to manage?" said the

doctor "We're at the end of our tether, Dick," replied Bob Lloyd. "I'll get over the ditch and take him by

surprise," said the doctor. And suiting the action to the word he

climbed over the fence, and walked quickly towards the pond. The wild duck seemed really taken by surprise, for it remained hid behind a fragment of ice till the doc tor reached the brink of the pond. He stood panting for a few seconds, with his gun half raised to his shoulder, but the duck never stirred. He advanced a step or two on the ice, and was beginning to think that the duck had got off in some inexplicable manner when a tremendous splash and clatter in the water made him start. The duck rose so close to him that his first impulse was to step back. In doing this bis feet slipped from under him,

that who and he came down with extraordinary celerity on the end of his spine. The shock caused a queer sensation in his throat, and, in fact, he was much in the me state as Mrs. Slattery when she im-red Father Hannigan to inform her

"Let's have another glass of grog," the "Ay, faith," replied Mr. Lloyd. "Come They returned to the house ; and after

They returned to the house; and after another application to the equare bottle, retraced their steps to the bog road, where Hugh was waiting for them. "Ye had good sport it would seem," Hugh remarked. "Game must be plenty in Mr. Lloyd's preserves ?" "Well, we did'nt meet much," repiled Mr. Lowe

Mr. Lowe. "And we lost our day's shooting on account of that duck, said Richard, put-ting his hand under his cost-tails with a look suggestive of a disagreeable sensa-

"If we cross over to the turf ricks on "If we cross over so the time incas on the high bank," Hugh remarked, "we may get a shot or two at the plover coming into the bog, They are flying low." "I vote for going home," replied the doctor. "I have got enough of it for one

"I dare say you will have a good appe-tite for your dinner." "Well, rather; but we had lunch at

Bob's. "What do you say, Mr. Lowe?" Hugh asked. "Shall we cross the bog and try and add a faw gray plover to our bsg?" "Well, 1 confess, I'm inclined to vots

with the doctor for home." "Home is the word," said the doctor. "Again the word," shid the doctor. And on seeling some country peoples p-prosching he managed to let the head and neck of his snipe hang out of his pocket, and, with the long gun on his shoulder, stepped out at a quick pace, looking as if he had done wonders during the day.

CHAPTER XVL.

AN UNINVITED VISITOR.

This curious sort of connection with This curious sort of connection with aristocracy made the young gentleman laugh. But Hugh, feeling that it was exarcely prudent on his father's part to talk in this way of the agent and his son in presence of the landlord's nephew, changed the subject by remarking: "But you must not suppose from what my father has said about robbers prowl-ing through the country, that theft is one of our national vices. On the contrary, the honexty of the people, under the cir-Grace had run to the window a doza Grace had run to the window a Grash times in as many minutes, to see if the soortsmen were returning; and though Mary smiled at her impatience, she could not conceal from herself that she shared it

quia."

"Here they are at last," Grace ex-claimed, gleefully. Mary started from her chair, but est down again quickly. She blushed, and was glad that no one had seen her. the honesty of the people, under the cir-cumstances, is most extraordinary." "I inferred as much," said Mr. Lowe,

Grace ran to open the door; and there was a little affectation in Mary's manner as she said, while passing through the hall : "Grace, tell them dinner will be on the table her for minute it! table in a few minutes." But, as if ashamed of this "acting," she turned back and met the young men on

the door-steps. "I hope you enjoyed the shooting," she said to Mr. Lowe.

"He had a right to say something about the turnips," said Mr. Kearney. "Only for I got a cabin in every field and had a "Oh, yes," he replied, devoutly hoping that her inquiries would extend no further. man minding them, they wouldn't leave me a turnip these two last years, what-ever is coming over 'em. And there are "Well, dinner will be ready imme-diately," ssid Mary. "And I need not re mind you we are to have a few friends in ever is coming over 'em. And there are gange of blackguards from the towns, beeldes, that will take whatever they can lay hands on." "Unfortunately that is true," said Hugh. "Unprincipled characters go about plun-dering under cover of the general distress. But poor, honest people are driven to it, too, by necessity. When their houses are pulled down and they are forced to the

the evening." "Who are they ?" Richard asked. "I thought I told you. But I am glad to have an agreeable surprise for you. It is the Miss Hanlys."

The doctor glanced at Bob Lloyd's un-mentionables, and rushed up the stairs like a man bent upon throwing himself

At Maurice Kearney took his place at the head of the table his first question, as he looked at the edge of the carving knife, as a matter of course, was : "D'd you shoot much ?"

"Only four or five brace, sir," replied

Hugh. "Ob, only that much," Grace exclaimed,

"On, only that much," Grace exclaimed, "after all the firing we heard. I thought at one time there was a brisk skirmish going on, if not a pitched battle." "Well, now," said Hugh, who sat next her, "how would you feel if there was really a pitched battle. said his mother. "Poor Molly Ryan was out here the other day, and it was heartbreaking to listen to her. Her two boys, that she 'reared honest,' as she said, got into bad company, and were in jail for really a pitched battle going on in the

bog ?" "Ob, I'd be delighted. The excitement must be so pleasant." "And which side would you wish to

win ?" "The Irish of course. How I should

am sure, would grow up honest and indus-trious, like their poor father, who was a "Its to bind up the wounds of some gal-last young chief like Robert Emmet or Sir William Wallace." "That is the Sir William Wallace whose very decent man, and very civil and oblig-ing; he used to do many little things for

The cloth had been removed during pleture you have 'drawing the fatal sword' in the 'Scottish Chiefs' ?" "Yas; I mean some young chief like

"Fonght

"Well, we shall not have long to wait," Mary replied ; "for here they are." The sound of wheels on the gravel was quickly followed by a knock—an unusu-ally loud and long knock, Mary thought —st the hall door. The door was opened by Hugh before his sister reached the hall, and Miss Bose Hanly was explaining in a hurried and excited manner that they had brought Miss Lloyd with them. baiting ? Surely it cannot be for their beauty they are kept. A more ill favored animal it would be impossible to imagine than that dog of Wat Murpby's, with his crocked legs and frightful grin. I am always quite uneasy when I see him about the place."

said her father. "That only makes him look the more ferocloue," abe repiled. ""Tis a shame to have such dogs kept by any one. There was a poor beggar woman here the other day, who had her leg toru in a frightful manage the Randewidter". fins Lloyd with them. 'She came out from town with mamme 'She came out from town with minima in the evening," said Miss Russ; "and, when she found we were coming to tes, she said she would come with us; as her brother, Robert, she said, knew you all very well." This was evidently a matter of troman-dons importance in Miss Hanly's eves:

dous importance in Miss Hanly's eyes; and, though Hugh took it cooly enough Mary seemed considerably surprised. But before snything further could be said

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF IRELAND.

After Mr. Parnell's visit to Hawarden Castle on the 19th of December, he visited Castle on the 19th of December, he visited Liverpool, and was entertained by the Nationalists of that city. His reception was most enthusiastic, and among other marks of confidence bestowed upon him was the presentation of a cheque for $\pounds3500$, the free-will offering of many thousands of sympathizers, to be added to the Parnell Defence Fund. A barquet man condered M. Parnell in the accurate

was tendered Mr. Parnell in the evening at the Reform Club. From his address on that occasion the following extracts are teken :

Let us talk of the present and of the future of Ireland, and of the arguments which are used against us by our oppon-ents. I had the honor of speaking re-cently upon the question of the industrial for its object the promotion of these very woollen industries; and to some extent the woollen industries in Ireland have flourished since then. Many mills have been built, and I am informed by those regeneration of our country-of my country-("Our," "Our !")-well "of our country-("Our," "Our !")-well "of our country, and of yoar country-(cheers)-aud I pointed out that in my view the development of the nationality of Ire-land, the construction of Ireland as a nation-(cheers)-depended upon Ire-land's industrial recuperation. (Cheers) We did not mean to wage war against you. (Laughter.) We should be very great fools if we did. We did not intend to build ironclades and Armstrone mon who are in the trade that their progress is quite satisfactory, that employment is being given to a number of persons and that there is every hope for the future both by the creation of a home and a forboin by the creation of a forme and a for-eign market. (Hear, hear.) But to re-turn to the past. The finheries of Ireland were crushed in the same way. The finh-eries of Ireland at that time were deliber ately destroyed. The crews of fishing vessels were selzed, their ships and their boats and note destroyed, and they them-elzes were transported as alwase to the build ironclads and Armstrong gune, and quick firing artillery, and all the para-phernalia of modern and glorious warfare, for the purpose of invading Liverpool, or laying waste London, or of sacking Glas-gow. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) All selves and desides the selves to the west Indies. Everything was done to destroy the industries of our country. Do not suppose for a moment that I am dwelling on these things in order to excite we wanted was to be allowed to attend to we wanted was to be allowed to attend to our own business; to teach our people how to work, and what to work, and where to work—(hear, hear) — and in all probability to bring back many of our fellow-country-men, who have been instructed in this country in some of the industries, to help and in all probability for our hatrod and animosity between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) Do not suppose for a single instant that that is my intention, because it is not. But I want to show you that the depression and want of industrial resource in Ireland is not due us in Ireland in a feeble imitation of your great manufacturing and industrial prosperity. (Applause) But the London Times, notwithstanding its conduct in the to us. It is due in some measure to the faults, the acts of commission, of those past, the London Times, not yet to be Eaglishmen who have gone before you, (Applause) And so it is with almost everything. The fism industry in beaten, returns to a personal charge against myself with renewed vigor. It says it reminds them of a Migration Company with which I was identified, and it asks whether that Company was not a failure, and could

I have the assurance of accusing the Gov-ernment of failing in engineering operations. I never put myself forward as a person who was to renegate Ireland's industries. I simply asked that Ireland should be given the means and facilities for the purpose of renegating herself. (Ap plause) The failure of the operations of an individual was of very little moment, and I certainly am not going to reduce this and I certainly am not going to reduce this question to the level of a personal squab-bla. But as this question of the Migra-tion Company has been mentioned by the Times, let me tell you what the reasons were for the failure of the Company. We started it for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the western districts—Miyo and Galara—compation atting out of

The cioin and been removed turing and Galway—congestion arising out of the foregoing conversation; and Maurice Kearney had just mixed his second tumb-ler, and pushed the decanter to Hugh as his wife concluded. problem could have been faced-(hear,

in Liverpool properly. and as Englishmen manage their own effairs generally, with economy and with expediency. I don't mean to say I am going to manage those effairs. I don't put myself forward in the matter. It is the Times that put me forthe agricultural industry to depend upon. The tenants of Ireland were much depen-dent upon landlords, who confiscated their improvements and industries. Issving them nothing but potatoes. They lived on nothing else but potatoes. Very often they had only potato skins to live upon, and sometimes not even the skins. The articularal industries under these cirward. (Laughter) I say that the prinward. (Laughter) I say that the prin-ciple of representative government, that the example of the carrying out of the principles of representative govern-ment, wherever they have been carried out, teach us that people who are on the spot, who are wearing the boot, can know where it pinches best, better than those who are a long distance off. At all events they have a better agricultural industries under there cir-cumstances often falled, and we have had in Ireland as a contequence recurrent famine. The people, deprived of their means of subsistence, starved in hundreds and thousands; died of famine and fever almost in millions, and they have been atmost in minious, and they have been driven from their country in other mil-ilons. If we could have shared even to a small extent in your industrial develop-ment we could have been saved from these terrible misfortanes and clamities. off. At all events they have a better chance of success than people who are living in Manchester, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, who have a great deal of busi-ness of their own to attend to, and have We could have survived the oppression and, to some extent, extermination of the landlords, and we could have kept our people in their own country and pre-yented the famines, the terrible scenes of not time to attend to the affairs of their neighbors. Well, now, this is my position ; let me give you an example I am well ac-quainted with myself. Two harbors had to be built in Ireland in my native quainted with myself. Iwo hardors had to be built in Ireland in my native County of Wicklow. The one was built by the English Government, by the Board of Works and the English Engineering Department, and the other was built by the people of the locality, by an engineer chosen by themselves and under their own superintendence. I refer to the harbors of Wicklow was built by an en-glueer employed by the locality, and it was not blocked up by the sand. It stood the storm of the years—about seven or eight—which have elspeed since. It has given no signs of decay or failing off, but has proved itself efficient for the pur-pose intended. And the harbor of Ark-he Government Department. It was situated on the same coast, was under very similar circumstances, and was with-in ten miles of the Wicklow harbor. The oplinion of the people of the locality '48, and the other seasons of depression and distress. But this has not been the case of Ireland. Scotland had industries. She was fortunate enough to fiad coal close to her sea board, coal and iron in close to her sea bcard, coal and iron in juxtaposition, and so survivel the land-lords. But we were not so fortunate. Our coal was inlard; our iron was sep-arated from our coal; and we were not able to bring the two into juxtaposition. We had lost the start in our woollen and other industries owing to the penal legis-lation of the [enced] Parliement in time. other industries owing to the penal legis-lation of the imperial Parliament in times gone by. (Hear, hear) The woollen in-dustry was systematically crushed, upon the petition of the woollen weavers of this country. (Hear, hear.) We were FOBSIDDEN TO FXPORT the products of our looms. Every impedi meat the throw in our man end it ment was thrown in our way, and it became absolutely impossible for the then infant industry—the woollen industry— to proceed, and it waslost. It recently in our time commenced to revive. One of the achievements of the Land League was the Dublin Exhibition of 1881, which had In ten miles of the Wicklow harbor. The opinion of the people of the locality was systematically disrogarded from first to last. Large sums of money were spent upon it—your money, by the way. (Larghter) The esti-mate was considerably exceeded and as the result of these excitions the Govern-ment only succeeded in building one of the result only succeeded in building one of the plere, leaving the other plere absolutely unfinished. As a consequence of the first winter storm the pler which they had auc-ceeded in building tumbled down into the see, and the unfortunate Arklow people, sfter having been taxed for part of the cost of this harbor, are now mournfully contemplating the ruins of the barbor, which have been washed across the entrance by the seas and which absolutely preclude either ingrees or egress. So it has been in every case and everywhere. In the west of Ireland the fishery piers are a scandal and a disgrace. If it were possible for the Government Depart-ment to build a fishery pier where it was not wanted that fishery pier was built. If it were possible for them to spend more money than was necessary for the struc-ture, that excess of money was spent. All this was done with an over supply of selfconfidence, as Mr. Healy once said, that magnificant cocksurelsm which they always

> knowledge whatever. (Cheers.) Let me ask your attention for a moment to the question of

exhibit when they were dealing with ques-tions of which they have absolutely no

THE AGRARIAN STRUGGLE in Ireland. I thick I have said enough

THE NORTH OF IRELAND was not persecuted and harassed, and it elsewhere to explain the part I myself have taken in the matter. I have been a sort of non-combatant, but I have been looking on closely and I think I can see pretty well what the faults on both addes alone has survived. I have been told it la because the North of Ireland is Protestant that the flux industry has succeeded. But the North of Ireland is not Protestant. (Hear, hear.) The North of Ireland popu-iation is divided with almost absolute equality between Protestants and Catho-Use. These are internants and Cathohave been. I am not going to tell you what are the faults upon our side. They have not been very large, nor have they been very numerous. I candidly admit that had I been concerned in the matter lice. There are just as many workers in the mills of the Catholic persuasion as there are of the Protestant. (Hear, hear) myself, I probably should have committed a great meny more. But there is one thing that I must claim, and it is a true It is preposterous and absurd to contend for a moment that the prospetity of the North is due to religion or race. (Ap-plause.) It is due to the fact that the claim, for the gentlemen who are con-cerned, who were responsible for the Plan of Campaign. While on the one hand they have prevented eviction and saved the Irish tenants from extermination, they industry was not interfered with, and that they did not lose the start in the race. (Applause) Take as an illustration of the absurdity of the contention that inhave, on the other, kept their movement absolutely free from crime-(applause)dustrial success in Ireland is a question of and from the unhappy acc religion-take a case of industrial success which have gone along with agrarian or business aptitude as a question of reli gion-take the case of the recent action of cess has been undoubtedly remarmovements in other countries. Their sucthe Dublin Corporation as compared with the Corporation of Belfast. The Corpor-ation of Belfast some time ago desired to consolidate their debt. They stood long for this purpose at 34 per cent. They adver tised it. They had the advantage of power-ful friends in Lordon. They had the advan-tage of the assistance of the London Times. from the beginning. We have tried to buy land for which Parliament gave us facilities in different parts of the country (Laughter.) But the Corporation of Bel-fast could not flast their debt, and although it was 3¹/₂ per cent. stock, much of it, after several months, remained unsubafter several months, remained unsub-scribed for. Take the similar example offered by the case of Dublin. A few weeks ago the Corporation of Dublin de-sired to do what Belfast had attempted to do. They desired to amalgamate their debt. The Dublin Corporation had been systematically plundered and impover-ished, and its resources impovenished in the cld times he the Gaal misefly." the cld times by the "loyal minority." (Hear, hear.) Before the Corporations were re formed, when corporate matters were in the power of the loyal minority in Ireland, nothing could exceed the scandal and disgrace of the manner in which the Corporation resources were squandered and distributed among the friends of the Corporation. To such an friends of the Corporation. To such an extent was this so that for many years the Corporation of Dablin has been obliged to husband its resources in order to pay for the misdeeds of its ancestors—not exactly its ancestors, but the ancestors of other people. (Laughter.) And only recently, after years of careful management, have they been able to establish their credit. Well, they issued their new loan. What was the result ? Long before the pre-excibed time every penny of that new scribed time every penny of that new loan, although it was only a 34 per cent. loar as compared with the Belfast loan of 3] per cent, was taken up above par. (Applause) Well, now, there is an example for you, gentlemen, which I shall be glad to hear the explanation about from the other side. I don't know of any explanation that can be devised, imagined or invented. (Laughter and applause.) Let me give you an example about the Board of Works. My contention,

was directed sgainst actual crime. (Hear, hear.) It was directed against the great secret comparates which had sprung up during Mr. Foster's government of Ire-land, and as a result of his Coercion Act. land, and as a result of his Coercion Act. ("That is true.") It was directed regimat conspiracies which threatened Lord Spencer's own life, which threatened the lives of many other Government officials in Ireland. It was not directed against shopkeepers for refusing to sell goods. (Hear, hear.) It was not directed against persons for advising tenarts to stand by their combination and not to allow their weaker brethren to go to the wall. (Hear, hear.) It was directed, with very few exceptions-exceptions which might be counted upon the fingers of one handexceptions-exceptions which might be counted upon the fingers of one hand-against those murderous and dangerous conspiracies throughout the country --conspiracies which threatened actual life; but the situation now was entirely different. Mr. Balfour when he came to Ireland found Ireland crimeless. He found her free from combinations. He found her strife hat ween landacd and found her free from combinations. He found no strife between landlord and tenant. Everything that has happened in that direction has happened since he came into office, and is the result of the refusal and neglect of his Govern-ment to offer remedial measures to the tenants to alleviate their distress. (Ap-plause.) But they claim that they have succeeded and won the battle. Well, they have not got into battle yet. They have not commenced yet. (Cheers) You people of England have now, under the guidance of your great leaders.

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guidance of your great leaders, A WAY TO TERMINATE THE STRIFE of centuries. (Hear, hear) You are convinced that there is nothing so radically wrong in the nature of Irishmen as to prevent an amicable and sati-factory set. tlement of our difficulties. You ask for proof that Lishmen, if well treated, will be disloyal. You ask for proof that Irich Catholics will oppress their Protestant fellow-countrymen. No proof is offered. Boundless assertions are made, but no proof is offered. Let the men who ask you to believe things which are contrary to the dictates of all the teachings of history to the dictates of all the teachings of history and experiences of all the teachings of history for their asserions before they claim your support. Irish Catholice have never been intolerant. (Cheers) It is they who have been the sufferers. It is they who have been perscuted, they who have been trampled upon. (Hear, hear.) But there four remains and remaining the these facts remain ; and, remaining, they will be a lesson to us not to fall into the same errors and the same crimes; and if nothing else is sufficient, the consider-ation of your confidence in us would from the dictates of honor alone, compe-us to be moderate and to use the great is to be moderate and to use the great state of the they have been partially justified-("no, no")-they have been justified by the neglect of the Parliament o England to attend to their wants; they England to attend to their wants; they have been justified by the treachery, thi deceit, and the treason of their own repre-sentatives. (Hear, hear) They have no been justified because, although they were oppressed, they never had any prospect of success by restoring to physical force (Hear, hear.) That is a constitutiona doctrine, gentlemen, which you will, i you examine it, find perfectly correct (Loughter.) I should not at all be afration to go before a Special Commission on that to go before a Special Commession on that doctrine, (Ranewed langther) Bat al that is changed now. We have cas all these things behind. Irishmen can now pin their faith to the Onstitu tion as a remody for their grievances and ought to do so, because thei members have been faithful to them and have been successful in the efforts. Not only that, but the great Lib eral party has come to the help and rescu of Ireland, and it would be mainees fo Irishmen with these chances and aids in their favor, with these prospects befor them of all legitimate freedom of every power to do these things which are neces sary for their own success and for the pros perity of their nation in the future-i would be madness to them to talk about physical force. (Applause.) It would b madness for them to talk of physical force or to turn from the ways of the Constitu tion to the ways of rebellion and of treason -(hear, hear)-and I know enough of ma countrymen to know that brave as the are-(hear, hear)-they recognize, and joi with me in recognizing, that we are on th safe path to our legitimate freedom and sate path to our legitimate freedom an future prosperity, and that they will ac-company me and accompany you in th path, until you have helped your grea-leader to win this battle, which, I trust we are on the eve of entering upon (Loud cheers, during which the hon-gentleman resumed his seat.)

day, who had her leg toru in a frightful manner by Pender's dog." "I heard paps say," said Grace, "that such accidents are becoming very fre-quent. He says many farmers keep ferocious dogs now. He called to see one poor child that was attacked by a dog, and though the dog was muzzled, papa feared the child would dia." "So many robbers," said Mr. Kearney, "are now prowling about the country, paople don't know what to do. But is isn't robbers Ponder is afraid of, but bailiff. He was here to day looking for you." he added, turning to Mr. Lows. the lady in question, accompanied by Kathleen, made her appearance. Mary welcomed all her visitors, and conducted them to her own room. balliffs. He was here to day looking for you." he added, turning to Mr. Lowe. "For me! Oh yes," he added, recollect-ing himself, "he is my uncle's agent." "His son," Mr. Kearney replied. "And as cantankerous a cub as ever the Lord put breath in. He drove up to the door with a double barrel gun at each side of him, and four pistols stuck in his belt. You'd be talking of bull-dogs," he added, turning to Mary. "But where will you had an uglier bull-dog than Beresford Pender ?" TO BE CONTINUED.

PARNELL AT LIVERPOOL.

JANUARY 11, 1890.

her she was kille

plc when v the blazes didn't he fire ?" ex-Rob Lloyd. dosen't he get up ?" Mr. 'hy claimed

"And v l, as he stood on his toes and Lowe aske taking it eavy," said Bob come down to him." "ter, Dick ?" he asked, "Faith, he's loyd. "Let us

Lloyd. "Let us "What's the ma chard Kearney in.

on reaching the pon In reply Doctor h. formed his friends in a quiet, matter of west and short. fact manner, and in the t. fact manner, and in the i. 's person upon est words, that the part of h. 's." which he had fallen was "bros e, Dick,"

"Misfortunes never come alo. sald Bob Lloyd. "Get up, and . 'et us be at the jack again."

"Yes, 'tie the pleasantest," replica doctor. "Help me up. For, hang me I'm quite sure whether I can stand." tha

He found, however, that he had the use of his limb; and then returned to the

of his films; and then returned to the well in pursuit of the jack-snipe. But the jack-snipe was not to be found. In vain they tramped through the rushes, and along the drains and ditches, and everywhere that a snipe would be likely The invulnerable jack had to be found.

to be found. The invalue rate is a fact had disappeared from the scene altogether. "He's dead," said the doctor. "I knew I peppered him the last time" "But if he was dead," Mr. Lowe re-

marked, "wouldn't the dogs find him !" They took one more round through the rushes ; and then, as if moved by a single impulse, the three sportsmen grounded

Bob Lloyd rested his elbow on the muzzle of his gnn, and dropped his chin into the palm of his hand.

"Bad luck to that duck," said Bob ovd solemnly. "We lost our day's

Lloyd solemnly. "We lost our day's shooting on scrount of it." "What is Hagh up to?" the doctor asked, pointing to his brother, who was standing on a little bridge on the bog road, and waving his hardkowshift to them. "It blue it is calling us he is," said Mr. "I think it is calling us he is," said Mr. Lowe.

For happy homes and altars free, His only talisman-the Sword-His only spellword-Liberty."

"Mr. Lowe says you are a rebel," said

"Mr. L)we says you are " Mary. "Oh, I don't know that," she replied, looking a little frightened. But observ-ing that Mr. Lowe's smile indicated any-thing but disple sure she added : "But I do admire a hero. And who is so great a hero as the patrlot who fights and bleeds for the land of his birth ?" "Will we go to the bull-bait ?" Maur

"Will ye go to the bull-bait ?" Maur ice Kearney inquired. This question caused considerable sur-prise and some amusement.

Mary, who knew her father's talent for

such surprises, could not be sure whether the bull was hauled in after his usual not the remotest connection with that under discussion, or whether Irlsh patrict, fighting for their country, suggested to

him the balting of a bull. "A bull-balt, eir ?" said Hugh. "Why, the practice has been entirely done away with for years."

"Are you jealous ?" asked Mary, laugh-ing, "What a dreadful coquette you must be. You had quite forgotton Adonis --had only ears and eyes for Apollo --and 'Tis to be before the end of the week bu t the place is not decided on. Wat Mu rphy that told me. He was here for a yet you are now up in arms against Kath. I sold him last Sanday. I gave her "Well, now, Mary, don't talk so fool-"Well, now, mary, don't telk so non-ishly. Let us go to the drawing room." Mr. Lowe opened the door for them, and they passed out, Grace looking almost too grand to acknowledge the civility by - which indication of the head Det to his ' too cheap.' to hit 't too cheap." And Mr. Kearney rubbed his bald head, and see 'med sorry too late for the bad bargain he had made with Wat Murphy. "I wond'er he told us nothing about it," Richard rennarked. "We saw him over at he blaedt." a slight inclination of the nead. Due before going to the drawing room she went up stairs, and returned wearing a necklace and other adornments, bent, no doubt, upon shining down Kathleen

3 b Lloyd'." "Was that the butcher ?" Mr. Lowe acked. "I remarked that he had a very

well-bred bull-dog." "Are you an admirer of those interesting animals ?" Hugh asked, with a elight shade of sarcasm in his tone.

"Well, not exactly. But some of my Eaglish friends set great value on them. That white dog of the butcher's would, I fancy, fetch as high a price as the cow you sold him."

"I gave her to him for thirteen pounds the back. "I gave nor to find for threen points ten," said Mr. Kearney. "Twas too chesp. Wat sold four pure for two pounds a piece last year." "But what do they want them for,"

Mary asked, "now that there is no bull- I their society till those ladies arrive."

Richard, after watting impatiently for a minute or two, and seeing that his brother had no intention of applying to the de-canter, reached across the table and quietly which we shall have to deal when we get had no intention of applying to the de-canter, reached across the table and quietly filled his own glass.

the power of dealing with anything (Hear, hear) But we had not a chance Mr. Lowe, we may observe, drank sherry. "My goodness !" Grace exclaimed. in a

whisper to Mary, "what can be the matter with Adonis? He has not opened his lips, except to imbibs whiskey punch, the whole evening."

slight inclination of the head. But

She first took up a book, and fixing

herself in a becoming attitude, began to read. But her furtive glances towards the

for the purpose of the migration of these smaller tenants, but the Irish LANDLORDS BOYCOTTED US, and would not sell their land ; and how a

"I really don't know," replied Mary. "His silence is positively miraculous," Grace continued..."particularly as Father M'Mahon is not present. And he has his dress coat on. And," she added, opening Company was expected to succeed when we were boycotted out of the markets for the raw material passes all comprehension. (Laughter.) Manchester might just as well be expected to weave cotton cloth if America and the other cotton producing her eyes with surprise as the doctor wheeled round his coatr and stretched his legs towards the fire, "and his patent leather boots. I'm lost in amezement !" "Do you forget that the bewitching countries refased to send them any cotton as we could be expected to relieve the congestion of the western districts when the Irish landlords refused to sell us any Kathleen is coming?" Grace frowned awfully ; and got into a brown study land. We bid for three estates. Th

were estates in bankruptcy, and nobo were estates in bankruptcy, and nobody has offered a penny for them from that day to this-(laughter)-and the owners must be heartily sorry that our offer was refused, as I am undoubtedly glad. (Laughter.) We offered twenty five years' purchase for another estate, which was not well suited to our purpose, and unhappily our offer was accepted. We gave a great deal too much for it-which was the fate of a great many t-which was the fate of a great many people. But although we succeeded to a certain extent, and had promised farms a certain except, and the proster to en-to a number of tenants, or rather to en-large the holdings of a number of tenants, and so assist and enable them to become

and so assist and enable them to become peasant proprietors, which they now are under the new Act, yet the result did not encourage us sufficiently to proceed any further with the matter. (A voice: "Too small.") That was the history of the Migration Company. A single failure is a matter which was exceedingly difficult of execution, and the difficulties of which were increased by the way in which was were increased by the way in which we were obstructed by the landed proprietors of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Now, this ques-

extraordinary in this respect. On none of the Plan of Campaign estatos has here been an outrage to property, person or life—(hear, hear)—and this is something to be proud of and is something that we ought to place to the credit of these men (Hear, hear). The only excuse that has ever been alleged against the right of combiration in Ireland on the part of the ten-ants is that combination leads to outrage ants is that combination leads to outrage and crime. The only reason that has ever been given why boycotting was wrong and criminal was that the sanction of boycot-ting was a crime. (Applause.) But in this case combination has not led to erime, in this case boycotting has not had this effect. (Hear, hear.) The working of this move-ment upon these estates in Ireland has been absolutely crimeless, and the method of conducting their situation will, I think, hereafter serve as a model to all parameter hereafter serve as a model to all persons who desire to combine as workers in a great self-protecting movement for the purpose of securing their own rights. (Applause.) Then if the result of this movement has not been attended with crime, if the alleged sanction of boycotting has been absent, why are the men who are conducting it being treated as criminals ? (Applause.) Let us examine this question a little further. Well, Mr. Balfour thinks-(hisses)-when he is charged with actions on the part of his subordinates in Ireland which he cannot lefend-he thinks it a

defend—he thinks it a SUFFICIENT TRIUMPHANT ANSWER to make to Mr. Gladstone and other leaders on the other side of the table, "You did exactly the same thing two or three years ago." But, gentlemen, that is not true. In the first place, they did not themselves do exactly the same thing. The prosecutions— the howcotting prosecu-The prosecutions- the boycotting prosecu The prosecutions—the boycotting prosecu-tions—and there were very few initiated by Lord Spencer—were very different from those initiated by Mr. Balfour. The boycotting prosecutions initiated by Mr. Balfour have been numerous and frequent. (Hear, hear.) Kefusal to sell to land-grabbers sends a shopkeeper to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. Refusal to sell to the police antiles the of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Now, this question of the Internation of the Internation of the Internation of Ireland is really the most important, next to the land question. (Hear, hear.) affairs they would manage those affairs and to put down what money they think is failed because she only had properly, just as you manage your affairs fit. (Shame.) Lord Spencer's coercion

THEIR EYES BEGINNING TO OPEN

A school in which no moral or religiou instructions are given, or restrainte en forced, where intellectual culture is place as the only object for attainment, and th moral nature is left to the briers an thorns, is not the school in which to place our sons and daughters; and Christia parents certainly will not place their chil dren under such influences. It matter not what the pecuniary inducement ma be to patronize such schools, the hazard too great to take, the danger to our yout is too imminent to risk; and when ou ablic schools become of this character, which direction the current of influence now strongly tending, our public school must be abandoned, or we will become nation of tradiels.—Northern Christia Advocate (Prot).

Ill Temper

Is more rapidly improved by relief from physical suffering than in any other way Step on your friend's corn, and the impuls to strike is strengest. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, by quickly and painlessl removing them, insures good nature. Fift imitations prove its value. Beware of sub stitutes. "Putnam's," sure, safe, painless

If You Have a Cough,

To not neglect it. It should be lossene as soon as possible, and to do this nothin excels [Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Ob stinate coughs yield at once to its expec-torant, soothing and healing properties while colds, hoarseness, whooping cough asthma, etc., are promptly relieved by it perfect action on the throat and bronchis indes.

door led Mary to suspect that the book had not much interest for her. "What are you reading, Grace?" she asked; and Mary laughed on seeing her turn the hock round to read the title turn the book round to read the title on "I guessed," continued Mary, "that you were not quite absorbed in your studies." "You are bent upon tessing to night. I suppose they will not favor us with

JANUARY 11, 1810

was directed sgainst actual crime. (Hear, hear.) It was directed against is the great secret conspiracies which had sprung up during Mr. Foster's government of Ire-land, and as a result of his Coercion Act. ("That is true.") It was directed regimes conspiracies which threatened the lives of many other Government officials in Ireland. It was not directed against shopkeepers for refusing to sell goods. (Hear, hear.) It was not directed against persons for advising tenants to stand by their combination and not to allow their weaker brethren to go to the wall. (Hear, hear.) It was directed, with very few exception—exceptions which might be counted upon the fingers of one hand hear.) It was directed, with very few exceptions-exceptions which might be counted upon the fingers of one hand-against those murderous and dangerous compiracies throughout the country -compiracies which threatened actual life; but the situation now was entirely different. Mr. Balfour when he came to Ireland found Ireland crimeless. He found her free from combinations. He found her free from combinations. He found her free from combinations. He is that direction has happened is tenant. Everything that has happened in that direction has happened since he came into office, and is the result of the refusal and neglect of his Govern-ment to offer remedial measures to the tenants to alleviate their distress. (Ap-plause.) But they claim that they have succeeded and won the battle. Well, they have not got into battle yet. They have not commenced yet. (Cheers) You people of England have now, under the guidance of your greet leaders, A WAY TO TERMINATE THE STRIFE of centuries. (Hear, hear) You are convinced that there is nothing so radically wrong in the nature of Irishmen as to prevent an amicable and esti-factory set-tlement of our difficulties. You set

wrong in the nature of Irishmen as to prevent an amicable and satisfactory set-tlement of our difficulties. You ask for proof that Irishmen, if well treated, will be dialoyal. You ask for proof that Irish Catholics will oppress their Protestant fellow-countrymen. No proof is offered. Boundless essertions are made, but no proof is offered. Let the men who ask you to believe things which are contrary to the dictates of all the teachings of history and experience offer some proof to you and experience offer some proof to you for their asserions before they claim your support. Irish Catholics have never been intolerant, (Cheers) It is they who have been the sufferers. It is they who have been persecuted, they who have been trampled upon. (Hear, hear.) But these facts remain ; and, remaining, they will be a lesson to us not to fall into the same errors and the same crimes ; and, if nothing else is sufficient, the consideration of your confidence in us would, from the dictates of honor alone, compel us to be moderate and to use the great to be been been to have given us with justice and propriety. We should be closely watched. (Hear, hear) Irish-men have been justified in the past in rebellion, (Loud applause.) Let me modify that. They have been justified... rebellion. (Loug approximation of the second have been justified by the treachery, the deceit, and the treason of their own repre-sentatives. (Hear, hear) They have not been justified because, although they were oppressed, they never had any prospects of auccess by restoring to physical force. (Hear, hear.) That is a constitutional doctrine, gantiemer, which you will, if you examine it, find perfectly correct. (Lughter.) I should not at all be afraid to go before a Special Commission on that doctrine. (Renewed laughter) But all to go before a Special Commission on that doctrine. (Renewed laughter) But all that is changed now. We have cast all these things behind. Irishmen can now pin their faith to the Constitu-tion as a remody for their grievances, and ought to do sc, because their members have been faithful to them, and have been successful in their and have been successful in their efforts. Not only that, but the great Liberal party has come to the help and rescue of Ireland, and it would be mainees for Irishmen with these chances and aids in their favor, with these prospects before them of all legitimate freedom of every power to do these things which are neces power to do these things which are neces sary for their own success and for the pros perity of their nation in the future—is would be madness to them to talk about physical force. (Applause.) It would be madness for them to talk of physical force, or to turn from the ways of the Constitu-tion to the ways of rebellion and of treason —(here here) and I have manufaction tion to the ways of rebellion and of treason —(hear, hear)—and I know enough of my countrymen to know that brave as they are—(hear, hear)—they recognize and its way be directed by gentleness, but which are-(hear, hear)-they recognize, and join with me in recognizing, that we are on the afe path to our legitimate freedom and sale path to our legitimate freedom and future prosperity, and that they will ac-company me and accompany you in the path, until you have helped your great leader to win this battle, which, I trust, we are on the eve of entering upon. (L)ud cheers, during which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

that we are of the Fold of Carité does not justify us in calling foul mames at those who happen to be outside. He has taught us this by example, and we would do well to beed the example. We Catholics are brought more and

We Catholics are brought move and more into contact with men of opposite religious opiaions or of no religious opin-ions. Among these is the sguostic, who says he knows nothing, but pretends he knows everything. The Cardinai has shown us how to deal with him, and, I hope, cured us of finging the decrees of the Oouncil of Trent at men who deny the Divinity of Our Lord, and of an un-pleasant habit of trying to knock our dissenting brethren on the head with "The E ad of Controversy." We start out with a false premise—that all who do not see the truth are blinded

all who do not see the truth are blinded by their own fault. The teaching of the Ohurch of Carist does not warrant this. Ohurch of Onrist does not warrant this. To say a sharp thing about the spiritual raggedness of another may be easy and seem deserved, but what man of heart and good breeding would say similar things to a man who was physically ragged? The cruel and but half-concealed theory

of modern civilization, that all the poor are undecerving is just as Catholic and charitable. There are Catholic: who take advantage of death in a household to tell what they hold to be hard truths,-that is, they collect a quantity of jagged paving-stones and drop them on hearts already bruised. And their manner of doing this, so offensive to charity, decency, and common sense, irritates the sufferers against the religion they assume to represent. Yet who are more complacent than these militant Christians? They generally de-light in casting their paving stones when their victims are in their power. Has this method ever made a single convert? Do we not all know of people within our own circle whose hearts have been hardened against the beauty of the Church bacause some of our extra-militant friends have used her symbols as objects of assault ? It is not aggressiveness we need, but charity, the churity which sees clearly the struggles of others and understands them. His not St. Paul defined it for us? And while some of us exhaust our carcasm

on the man who calls this great Saint merely "Paul," how many of us rever-suce him as we ought by getting his words by heart? when the name priest was synonymous with all horrible cruelties and deceptione Why is this so in the United States? Is it because more people read Catholic books and understand our doctrines better? Not at all. It is because they

have come to know priests personally. Novels are the expression of our time, just as the drama was the literary expres-sion of the time of Elizabeth, or the satirialon of the time of Elizabeth, or the satiri-cal essay that of the time of Q seen Anne. Take the priest in any late work of Ameri-can fiction, and you will find out what the average American thinks of him; or, more, how he affects the man who judges him withcut regard to his soiritual char-acter. In "The Midge," by H. C. Bunner, for instance, there is a French priest who seems to have the hearty esteem of the author. In John Habberton's latest story, "All He Knew," there is another priest. "All He Knew," there is another priest. There are no gibbs at him : he is drawn reverently and even with affaction. The reason is easy to find. Contact with priests has tought these writers that they are not ready to how anathema on every occasion; that, from their pulpits, they do not send all souls to hell who outwardly

AN AMERICAN POPE.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

In the current number of the Nineteenth Century magizine, in an article on "Roman Catholicism in America," M. J. E. C. Bodley, the writer, who is a Protestant, says : "Of the ecclesiastical qualifications of

"Of the ecclesiasical qualifications of Cardinal Gibbons for the most exsited honor in the Church's glft, it is not for a layman to speak. It is enough that the Holy See har seen fit to set him at the bead of one of the most powerful, and perhaps the most intelligent hierarchy in the world, and that the Vatican has paid upprecedented respect to the connect unprecedented respect to his counsel "Of his fitness as a man of affairs and of his knowledge of the world, I have had

some opportunity of forming a judgment. During many months of travel and resi-donce in the United States and Canada, my observation led me to the conclusion that the North American continent has produced in this generation two really great men, in the seuse that the last gen-eration accounted Lincoln and Cavour as great. One of them we have the honor of reckoning as a fellow subject of the Queen, Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of our Canadian Dominion. The other the Cardinal Archbishop of Balti more, although twenty years his junior, is his equal in marvelious knowledge of

men, and, although in some respects of eligularly different nature, resembles lilm in the possession of that lofty opportun-ism which is the essential of all true statesmanship. "Cardinal Gibbons combines the suavity

of an Italian monsignore with that in-genuous integrity and robustness which we like to think are the characteristic of our Anglo Saxon race. If he were called to occupy the most conspicuous and most ancient throne in Christendom, he would not go to Europe as a novice in European affairs. To have assisted at an Examenical Council at an age when most men are on the threshold of a career, is an men are on the threshold of a career, is an early training in cosmopolitanism rarely experienced. During the intervening twenty years, the Cardinal's fre-quent visits to Europe have brought him into contact with some of the acutest intellects of the Old World. Moreover, since his elevation twelve years ago to the

since his elevation twelve years ago to the head of the hierarchy of the United States, he has governed an epicoppte and a priesthood which are composed of mem-bers of every European nation. His un-exampled undertaking two years ago, when, the youngest member of the Sacred College, he prevailed upon the Holy See to reconsider a momentous judgment, was not the achievement of a man whose attributes are merely local and national.

attributes are merely local and national. "The installation in the Chair of St. Peter of this enlightened English speaking churchman, would be an event of such import to buman society that one dares not hope to see its accomplishment, for it sceme as if it would be the first step to wards bringing back to the Church the great democracies which are devined to govern the world, and as if it would hasten the time when "unum ovile fiel et unus pastor,"-there would be one flock and one shepherd."

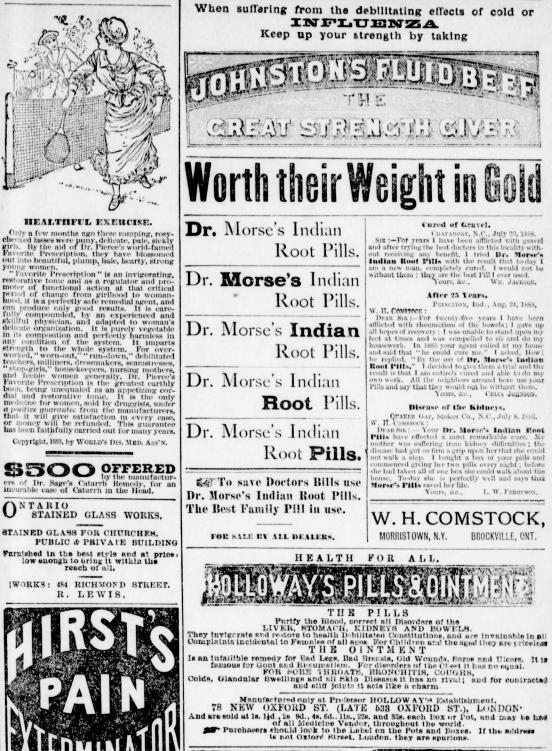
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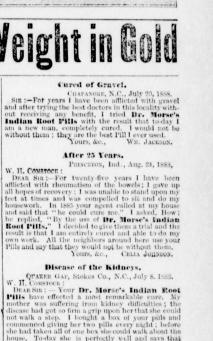
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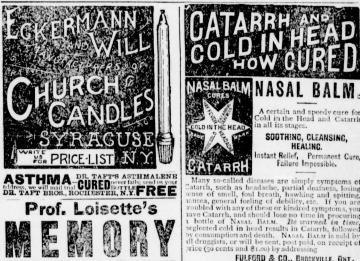
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Disease of the Kidneys. Oranes Gap, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. 1885. W. M. Cossroca: DEAR Sin: — Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have effected a most remarkable core. My mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could not walk a step. I bought a box of your pills and commenced giving her two pills every night; before she had taken all of one box she could walk about the house, To-day she is perfectly well and says that Morse's Pills saved her life. Yours, &c., L. W. FEROUSON.





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Do not neglect it. It should be loosened as soon as possible, and to do this nothing excels [Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Ob-stinate coughs yield at once to its expec-torant, soothing and healing properties, while colds, hoarseness, whooping cough, asthma, etc., are promptly relieved by its perfect action on the throat and bronchial tubes.

can not be forced.

If there is a man among the roll of our prelates who deserves to be held up to us all for special imitation, it is that Bishor of Biston afterward known as Cardinal Cheverus, He subdued the most un-Caristianly bigoted town in this country to a recognition of the real spirit of the Church. It is not recorded that he thandered and stormed, appealed, and objur-gated ; or that instead of a crook he used a club, and stunned strayed sheep that he might drag them into the fold. He was

might drag them into the fold. He was gentle to Protestants, though he never concealed the pain he felt that they should have been led astray by Luther and Cal-vin and the rest. He recognized that it is very hard for a Protestant to hear hard things said of a belief which his father and mother loved. You sometimes feel that his prejudices ought not to be spared in the interests of truth; and that may be true-but prejudices rooted in the heart often seem to be principles. And to root out one of these requires all the skill of a Cardinal Cheverus; and if you and I go at it thoughtlessly with our little hatchets we may make a mistake, dear friends. Lut us not forget, in our zealous Christianity,

us not forget, in our zealous Christianity, that we are Christians.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which ap peared in our column some time since, an nouncing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and hs Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address to B. J KENDALL & CO., (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Korse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manuer all the diseases which afflict this noble anima'. Its phenominal sale throughout the United Sates and toanada, make it standard authority Men-tion this paper when sending for "Treatise." J. KENDALL Co., of Euosburgh Falls, Vt.

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eases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrace of the upper all passages and custactian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale, en-dorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing, allowing it bo chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cen-not be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an applica-tion is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago are cures still, there having been no return of the disease. Bo highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is application they know nothing, by remedies, the rewrite only once in two weeks, and from one to they know nothing, by remedies. These reme-dies are a specific for catarrhal troubles peculiar to females. Mr Dixon sends a permanent cure dis are a specific for catarrhal troubles peculiar to females. Mr Dixon sends a permanent for the cents in stamps. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King street west. Toronto. Canada – Scientific American

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member: I had my first attack of epilepsy twenty-nine I had my first attack of epilepsy twenty-nine years ago, when I was thirteen years of ago, and from that time until I heard of your won-derful cures of such cases, I had it right along for twenty-five years. My parents brought me to physicians, but their treatment did not ben-efit me materially. I tried everything I heard of with no effect whatever. My discase con-tinuing as bad as ever. I would have no idea when I was dong to have an attack, but would fall over unconscious, no matter where I was, and after it was over I would sleep heavily. I heard of your wonderful success in treat-ing this disease in "1853," and I wrote to you at that time.

Theard of your wonderful success in treat-ing this disease in "1883," and I wrote to you at that time. Thegan taking your Nerre Tonic in that year, and the effect of it was immediately noticea-ble. Ibegan to improve rapidly, the percysm became less and less in number, and finally they did not bother me at all. At present I am in excellent health, and am able to do my work without the least trouble. I assure you that I shall always be grateful to you for your kind-ness to mo, for instead of being a burden and a care to others during my life, I have become strong and bendthy once more. Hoping that God may spare you for many years, so that you may untihue your good work, I remain you may untihue your good Will be some parts of nervous disease And thorough musician of twenty years' experience, educated in France and Ger-many, wishes a position in a large city. Cau also teach German and French langunges, Is a member of the C. M. B. A. Address "Organist." Catholic Record office, London, Ont. 567-tf. MITH BROTHERS,

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trollable fury you out-Heroded. Herod

by your final call for vengeance upor

uneffending citizens, Both parties

should ci vou said, unite, unite, against

the common enemy!' "Good God,'

exclaims the Archbishop, "was it not the

most shocking language that ever fell

from the lips of a public man; a prac

was no vivid imagination in this cut-

burst of Archiepiscopal indignation and

horror that a man calling himself the

friend of Catholics, and, God forbidding

that he should give utterance to one

word displeasing or discourteous to their

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THOMAS COFFEY.

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Catholic Record. London, Sat. Jan. 11th, 1890.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF KING-

STON AND MR. MEREDITH. In another column will be found the continuation of the correspondence between His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston and Mr. Meredith. The leader of the Opposition evidently feels that he has a bad cause to sustain, and consequently, after the manner of dishonest controversialists, he makes every effort possible to introduce into the debate other issues which have nothing to do with the matter really in dispute, hoping that in the confusion which necessarily arises when so many matters are brought before the public at once, they will fail to notice the completeness

of his discomfiture. The issue is a plain one. Did Mr. Meredith falcely assume that His Grace had advised the whole Catholic body to unite for the purpose of forcing conces to the subject at issue. We are all sions from one political party or the other? And assuming that His Grace gave such advice, did Mr. Meredith advise the Protestants to unite in oppress. | to escape responsibility for his falsehood ing the Catholic minority ?

No one who has read that gentleman's Opera House speech can fail to see that | wander over the whole range of mat. both these things Mr. Meredith has done. ters controverted between Catholics But is it a sufficient justification for and Protestants, he would have doing this to accuse the Archbishop of succeeded at least in arousing Proa deliberate insult to all who have been testant prejudices against His Grace engaged in the so called Equal Rights and have avoided to some extent the egitation ? The question is not how do His Grace and the Catholics regard colors as a calumniator and an inciter to these agitators. Though they try to bully us by their threats, we are not at all afraid to state our opinion of them. We are ready to acknowledge that many among them are honestly convinced that the Catholic religion is a menace to religious and civil liberty. No one will deny that Sir Walter Scott's Rev, Hannibal Mucklewrath was thoroughly in earnest in regarding "Popery and Prelacy" as alike dangerous to his ideas of civil and religious liberty, and deserving to be repressed by violent measures; and we do not deny the carnestness and zeal of Dr. Davidson, ex. Bishop Carman, Drs. Wild and Hunter, Major Bond, Dalton McCarthy and others who threaten us with a war of extermination. But while furnish them with this excuse. acknowledging that these men may have honest convictions on this subject, we feel ourselves under no obligation to cower under their threats In spite of Hannibal Mucklewrath's

Grace means by the expression, and it with the 'ferocious bigots" that Mr. Meredith has formally allied himself. Nearly all the Meredith organs are We do not think it too harsh a term to silent as to the ignominious retreat of call "ferocious bigotry" such expressions Mr. Meredith from the battle ground as these from Mr. Meredith's Opera chosen by himself for a tilt with Arch-

House speech : "The thunderbolts of a great Church were discharged against me, and Roman Catholics from one end of the Province to the other were summoned to cast their votes against me."

Mr. Meredith knows that this statement is false. The "Church" took no special part in the election of 1886, but the common sense of the Catholic body through the Province dictated to them to resent the no Popery policy on which the campaign was being conducted in that year. Mr. Meredith did not then, quite so openly as he does now, advocate of the latter's upjustifiable and no-Popery policy ; but, as his followers did so in almost every constituency, the Catholic body of the people of this

party were justly made responsible. Still more "ferceious" than this is the bigotry displayed by Mr. Meredith when, on what is now acknowledged to be an unwarranted statement, that Archbishop Cleary had through the columns of the Kingston Freeman, called upon the Catholics to combine "to secure concessions as the price of their support to one of the parties or the other, that gentle-

man said : "It is the duty of both parties to unite against what is a danger to the common-wealth." the skirts of the two political parties

As His Grace forcibly says : Mr. Mere-dith knew well "that there is no solid campact among the Catholics of Ontario" such as he described. This solid com. pact is simply an invention of the Toronto Mail, and Mr. Meredith adopted to make pol itica capita amony those with whom he knew a no.Poper; cry would have

weight. In the Archbishop's letters to Mr. Meredith, we admire the tact with which His Grace has kept the latter gentleman aware bow easy it is to excite prejudice in Ontario against a Catholic ecclesiastical dignitary, and Mr. Meredith thought

Oatholic feilow.citizans, should, in the by bringing up other issues. If he had next breath, stigmstize them as only succeeded in inducing His Grace to "the common enemy" against whom all parties should unite, and unite to crush them out of political or civic exist. ence. The solid compact Catholic min ority did not exist outside of Mr. Meredith's vivid imagination, and one of the strong arguments of the Archbishop was humiliation of being exhibited in his true his defying Mr. Meredith to give his reasons for supposing a solid compact where fanaticism. But His Grace saw from the none such could be found. No meeting outset Mr. Meredith's wiles, and refused of Catholics had been held, no pastoral to follow him through his tortuous course letter had been published, no authorita. of empty abuse. Anti-Catholic journals tive pronouncement had been issued to like the Mail, the Oltawa Journal, etc., warrant such a charge sgainst the Cath have very persistently called upon His olic body, whereas anti Jesuit conven-G ace to repudiate the sentiments of the tions had been held, Evangelical confer-Canadian Freeman, under penalty of ences had assembled both in Montreal being held responsible for them. His and Toronto, petitions had been signed, Grace may calmly tell these journalists and carried to the foot of the throne, and Mr. Meredith that if he were to against what was styled Jesuitical exercise that censorship of the press endowments and Romish eggressions which they demand, many of those who that never existed, except in the imagare making the demand would loudly inations of the fanatics who simed at denounce such muzzling of the press as a despotism, and would make it a new

excuse for vilifying the Catholic Church. His Grace very properly declines to quently demonstrated in Archbishop Cleary's letters by most evident proof It is the universal verdict of the press and unassailable argument ; so that Mr. as far as they are not tied to Mr. Mere-Meredith, who fancied he had an ordindith's chariot wheels, that in the deary athlete to deal with, saw himself bate which has taken place Mr. Mere. grappling with a giant, and cried out dith has been completely demolished. honesty, he was a "ferocious bigot ;" and Thus the Woodstock Sentinel Review

says

TIONS.

The most holly-contested election for separate school trustees which has ever taken place in Ontarlo, we belleve, was that held in Toronto on New Year's day. bishop Cleary. The Free Press, while The question of the ballot at separate school elections, and not the improvement Mr. Meredith, would not open its of the schools under the existing law, was, columns to Archbishop Cleary's eloquent strangely enough, the matter at issue beexposition of the open war declared by tween the contestants. We say strangely Mr. Meredith, in his London speech, was the ballot made the fasue, for not a sgainst the Catholics of this Province, Catholic school section in the Province whom he designates as the "common has declared itself, either by direct vote of enemy." Mr. Meredith accuses the formor. the people, or through the school boards, Archbishop of resorting to a very vivid to be in favor of introducing the bailpt. imagination for his facts. But the Arch-It may, therefore, by fairly inferred that bishop quotes Mr. Meredith's own words the Catholic people in the Province do in proof of his grounds for indignation not wish for a change of the law in this respect. Only in Toronto has there been ferocious onslaught on the whole any egitation on the subject at all. It wish to destroy the influence of the clergy cannot be disputed that there was on the Province. It was not the Arch. in school matters, and this reason nfust, school board of last year in that city a therefore, have little weight with them. considerable number of members who were Mr. Meredith to say in his London Beides, not a single instance has been in favor of sending a petition to the Legis. speech : "Is there not great danger to adduced where the clergy have exercised lature to introduce the ballot, but as this other than a legitimate inflaence on the the State in this solid compact of the was not the purpose for which they were minority ? I say it is one of the greatest elected, it cannot, by any stretch of imag. dangers to modern civilization, one o on this subject outside of Toronto shows instion, be said that they represented the the greatest evils we have to contend that the people are not laboring under people in this. But the elections of New with in parliamentary government." the tyranny which our enemies pretend Year's day took distinctly the character of to have discovered. Now that Toronto "Your sim in saying all this," said the a declaration of the wishes of the Catholic Archbishop, "was to arouse the evil pas has also spoken its mind so plainly, we electorate on this subject, and the result sions of the fanatics that hang around trust we have heard the last of this false was the defeat of the ballot candidates in pretenca. every instance. and to lash them into fury. Nor yet In the city there are thirteen wards. In enough, abandoning yourself to uncon-

seven there was no contest, the entiballot candidates being elected by accisma. in Thursday's issue : tion. Contests took place in six wards only-St. Stephen's, St. Matthew's, St. John's, St. Thomas', St. James' and St. Alban' .- with the result that the opponents of the ballot received 631 votes, while Its advocates received 179. The poll refind the following : sulted as follows, the lowest figures being, tised lawyer to boot, and a political leader of many years' standing !" There in each case, those of the ballot cand!dates :

> ST. JOHN'S WARD. H F McIntosh 155 D P Cabillan 63-92 Rev Father Gibbon.99 PCurran. ST. ALBAN'S WARD. T McQuillan...... 24 T Rabelly..... 17-7 ST. MATTHEW'S WARD. O Pape...... 46 G M Vincent.. 3-43 661

In St. Matthew's ward Mr. J. J. Cosgrove, who was also an anti-ballot candldate, polled 32 votes, making against the ballot 631 votes, and bringing up the msjority to 452 sgainst the ballot.

We have no desire to stir up any actimonious feelings in regard to the contest wilch has thus been docided, and we hope that whatever of bitterness there mir have bien will be now laid aside. We presume that those who were favor. able to the ballot honestly thought that its introduction would be beneficial to the schools, bat we would beg of them to remember that the single fact that all those who have declared their uncompromising hostility to Catholic education have also declared thomselves in favor of the ballot in the separate school elections, the disruption of the constitution and is of itself a circumstance not calculated the breaking up of coufederation into its to impress us with the conviction that its original fragments. All this was elo- introduction would be a benefit to our schoola.

Tae Mail has made it one of its staple charges against Mr. Mowal's administration that this gentleman "refases the ballot to the Catholic electors," who are supposed to be larguishing for it. It is "encligh," and, as the Globe puts it, "fairly certainly not in the hope of increasing the

necessarily oppose him, and, if not, we THE BALLOT AND THE cannot trust him. TORONTO SCHOOL ELEC. coreheads and cranks of every descrip- and affection of the people of Gaelph, Protestant as well as Oatbolio. They tion to render the operations of the Catholic trustees more uncertain and | mind their own business, as the Ray. Mr. Porter does not, and they have nover been less efficient ; and this is why they are so known to stir up ill will and excite disspxlous for the ballot, whether Catholics like it or not. This will be, however, for cord between neighbors, as it seems to be Mr. Porter's special mission to do. They Catholics a sufficient resson for declining have been guilty of no such aggressions their officious interference in our school as have been perpetrated by Rev. Mr. matters. Let it be borne in mind that the position of separate schools before the law

Porter and his colleagues, day after day and Sanday efter Sanday. Both Mr. is quite different from that of the public Porter and Mr. Hughos are guilty of schools, and it will be understood that even unadulterated faleebood in stating that if the bailot be desirable for the latter it it is the sim of the Catholic priesthood to does not follow that it would be so for the destroy the public school system. Over and over again it has been stated by Bishors We have seen only one reason advanced by supposed friends of Catholic education and priests, and by the Catholic press, that we have no objection whatsoever to in favor of the ballot. It is that the Catholic electorate would, if it were adopted, be freeer from the it flaence of

the common school system, as far as its use by Protestants is concerned : morethe clergy. The Catholic body have no over, where Catholics are not numerous enough to support a Catholic school we are glai to see them make use of the facil. ities for education afforded in the public schools, provided there be no interference with their religious convictions. Catholics, therefore, do not desire to destroy the public school system ; but we istrepuously schools ; and the absence of all sgitation object against the obstacles by which fanatics like Mr. Porter and Mr. Hughes would prevent Catholic children from acquiring a religious education where we are both able and willing to bear the cost

JANUARY 11, 1890.

of imparting it. Mr. Hughes maintains that the religious education imparted by the Catholic It was to be expected that the Mail would pretend that the result in Toronto Caurch does not contribute to make the was due to clerical intimidation. It says children moral. He maintains that illegit. imate births and muiders are more fre-"The ratepayers who voted egainst the quent in Rome than in London, and he ballot yesterday were subjected to as complete a system of pressure and terror-ism as any Irish peasant ever was." gives some figures to bear him out in this. On what authority are these figures based ? He says "on a Catholic Almanac And elsewhere in the same issue we published at Tarin." There is no such Catholic Almanac as he pretends, and the figures which he gives are evidently nonwants the right to choose between separate and public schools, and he desires the ballot." sensical. He says there are in Rome 3 160 illegitimate births for every 1,215 We wonder by what method of clairlegitimate. These figures are absolutely voy ance the Mail has discovered this "defalse, though we do acknowledge that ize" of the Roman Catholic taxpayer, inthere are many children of the Church who are not faithful to her socred teachasmuch as the indications are all the contrary way as far as they have come to inga; but it can be proved that Protestant public knowledge. It is needlers to say Germany, Sweden, England and Scotland that the pressure and terrorism are all in | are far below the Catholic countries in rethe Mail's imagination, which is known to | garding the sacred character of the marrisge tie, and in regard for human life, in spite of the fact that some of these

Catholic countries have been dominated by anti-Catholic government, Have we not been told by Mr. Phelps. "statement of the case" professedly by a in a recent number of the Forum, that leading Catholis layman, which was the 500,000 divorces which have been granted during twenty years in the United States are almost entirely confined to the Protestant white population ? And is it not notorious that the Mormon population of Utah and other States of the West, whose anti-social immoralities have given and are still giving such trouble to the United

States Government, is recruited almost

exclusively from the Protestant popula-

tions of the United States, Sweden, Denmark and Germany ? Mr. Hughes thinks proper to allude to the sad murder of Dr. Cronin in Calcego, and he says "the men who murder are not Protestant Irishmen but Roman Oatholic Irishmen." We are sorry to say that there is strong reason to believe that Dr. Cronin's marderets were men who ought to be Catholics and who ought to have profited by the good lessons of Christian

meekness inculcated on them in former We already in a late iseue pointed out a years by the Church. We cannot be long list of the falsehoods uttered by Mr. responsible, nor is the Catholic Church J. L. Hughes, the Public School Inspector responsible, for their disobedience to her of Toronto, in his lecture delivered in this precepts. Bat Mr. Hughes appears to ty on the 20th inst. The Rev. Mr. Porter.

JANUARY 11, 1810.

MR. MEREDITH'S DILEMMA. judged which Mr. Meredith to Archbishop Cleary.

Profess You Mr. London. Out, Dec. 27, 1889 My Longo AccHustacopering for the state of the state content with a superficial reading of it, it which would be difficult, in the mass of exhorts against tion, instruction and fatherly admonition dischar which it contains, and which reaches its satisfac climax when you stay for a moment the drop a sympathetic tear at the thought of the to just a sympathetic tear at the thought of the to just I have done to my cause, to recogniza the handiwork of the fiery eccles tastic who at the last Provincial general relation swept Evaluate O train with his denunciations of the party I had the bener now the to lead, and exhorting, way, commanding, those of his Episcopal flock to cast their ballots egsinst it. But it has been impossible for you to tion of

conceal entirely your true sentiments, or ment o to hide the motive or object of your attack. ious li Else, why do you speak of ny Agnostic for hun friends? Or why do you talk of the "ferocious bigots" of the Equal Rights Association, or falcely charge me with meignin destring to oppress the Boman Catholic I ba minority, or with seeking, by disgrace ful methods, to catch the votes of the un-The b thinking populace, and it flaence religious passion ogainst the Roman Catholic min-ority of Outario? For, mask it as you may, that is the charge which you insinu ate, though you do not appear openly to Archb meke.

(ele Kip

I can appeal to a lifetime in this com I can appeal to a lifetime in this community for the enswer to the oberge of intolerance and bigotry which you insinu-ste against me and to the utterances of nearly twenty years of public life as my defence against your calumbions charges. Letter y Tried by the same test, can you ask a verdict of acquitial on a like charge from inst., They discussed a lite when the they discussed they are all they attern they do not they discussed verdict of acquittal on a like charge from your fellow citizens? I trow not. They do not, they cannot forget the cruel, the disappo prise th you ha wanton attack which yoz publicly made you ha upon the defenceless girls and young ment it upon the defencelers guis and young ment i women of Ontario, and that, too, that you might make a point against the public rehool system of this Province; nor can they forget the larguage which you though fit to use towards your Protestant fellow citizens when you were addressing a hody of Bornan Catholic gentiemen connected with an association which had its that y

nected with an association which had its meeting not long ago in Kirgeton. Then, too, by what right do you eneak of those who are connected with the Equal Rights movement as feroclous bigots? Such larguage frem a politician, in the heat of a political harangue, could hardly he pallisted; but what is to be said of its use by a high digatary of a great Charch, not spoken, but written in the seclusion of his atdy, and when he was reaming a continied of his study, and when he was penning a chicial charge of intolerence and bigotry sgainst a public man? Trink of such lauguage as applied to the recognized leader of the movement whose position in the Church Allt

to which he belongs is as high as that of b fore Your Grace in your own, and whose every utterance, while he spoke with clearness against a piece of legislation which a vast majority of his fellow-citizens, what. ever view they may entertain of the towns constitutional question involved, juin sweet with him in condemning, was character- the cer ized by that broad liberality, generous allies j toleration and true obsrity towards all I ale men which should pervade the utterances me to not only of a Christian minister, but of disagre in you

a Caristian gentleman. Then, how do you justify your attempt the re to make ms an oppressor of the Roman | mand Catholic minority, if not in act, at least | Where in intention ? "W. I had thought that you concurred with exerci

me in deprecating the advice given to press, the Roman Catholic minority by the topics writer of the article in the Canadian direct Freeman to which you referred in your first letter; but se your last letter seems intim to leave that matter in doubt, the people of the Province, whom you are address-am of ing by means of your own choosing, sre entitled to know whether you do or do not approve it, and if no other good re-sults from my correspondence with you, much good will be done to have obtained of "fr definition of your view on that tion,'

subject. But you say that my proposition to men. meet such a combination, as is suggested, have involves the oppression of the minority. nake Granting your premises, I deny your the K conclusion; sud am astonished that, in well the face of the declaration which I made as to the principles upon which I be-text; lieved that the government of this Propubli vince should be conducted, you should mind make such a charge. In this Frovince the Roman Catholic cedin minority has been treated not merely justly, but with generosity, and if, which you e I am Justiy, but with generosity, and if, which I am I do not deny, prejudice exists in some as to quarters against the Roman Catholic, it is, in my judgment, due meinly to the policy of the Church, which forbids the youth of the country being educated to-gether, and to a system of education which tends to constant from the rest of forbids which tends to separate from the rest of "calu the community a body of its citizens by creed lines, as well as to the injudicious tion" ity of and intemperate utterances of men on both sides, who do not know, or have forgotten, what civil and religious liberty strat it. I have no quarrel with my Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. I have nothing the to do with their religious views or opin-ions, and cannot be drawn into a controversy as to the merits or demerits of the if ev versy as to the merits or dements of the dogmas or practices of their Church. I am ready to give to them every right which I enjoy, and I seek to take from them none that I claim for myself, Long repe but I am not willing that exceptional privileges should be granted to them, nd I protest against, and shall use my mine and 1 protest against, and that use my mild best endeavors to prevent their utilizing they the party system for enabling them by war means of the balance of power, which it is claimed they hold, to dictate their guar terms to political parties. As to their separate schools I have nothing to add to what I have said, exvinc cept to say that the principle on which are they, in my judgment, rest is that their ston organization and support depend solely upon the voluntary action of the Roman Catholic citizen, and that the State has in It is their creation and for their conduct com-mitted to its citizens, and not to the hierarchy, the management and control the of them. Upon no other ground and on no other view of their true position can for the existence of them, in a free country, be excused, much less defended. full be excused, much less defended. com By the principles which I have laid the down my party and myself must be disc

ba very lively at timez. It is worthy of remark that the Mail 179 420 says after the school election that it "reculted just as was expected :" but just before the election it had a one sided headed "Clergy varsas Laity," as if the

laity were on one side and the clergy on the other in this dispute. The recult is proof positive that the Mail was altogether midnf srmed in the matter, for it adopted elitorially the hypothetical layman's views. Of course, this layman proclaims that his views are those of the "progres elve element." and that the movement le gaining head way in various parts of the Province among Catholics. The state.

ment is altogether gratultous. These efforts to divide the clergy from the latty have been tried before ; and even the school law of 1863 was not grined until the laity showed unmistakably that they were one with the clergy in demanding that Act as a work of justice.

"The Roman Catholic taxpayer. . . .

TWO FANATICS.

the horror express Mr Meredith against the use of such a term, we cannot but look upon the Rev. Han. nibal's Canadian imitators as quite wor thy of the same title. These people may as well know at first as last that the Catholics of Optario are not in the humor of submitting to their threatened oppressive measures. We wish to live at peace with our Protestant fellow citizens. We are submissive to the laws of our country. We are as anxious for the welfare and prosperity of the country as are our Protestant neighbors ; but if there is a faction in the country determined to in. augurate a persecution against us, let it be well understood that we are determined to regist it to the end. We are confident, however, that the general Protestant sentiment of Ontario is not in favor of the policy of persecution which Mr. Meredith has formally adopted ; but, relying on the

spirit of justice and fair play with which we believe the majority of Protestants are animated, and on cur own firm purpose to maintain our rights, we have no fear for the result of the contest with which Mr. Meredith threatens us.

Mr. Meredith lays great stress upon the term "ferocious bigots" which His Grace applies to certain members of the Equal Rights Association, and he appeals to the prejudice of the Protestants of Ontario to resent the use of such expressions. Words like these must not be taken as meaning more than what their writer intended to convey by them. | bination."

Some are of opinion that Mr. Meredith It can scarcely be denied that both fero. was not sincere in asking his supporters city and bigotry were displayed by a very considerable number of those pre- to regard Catholics as "the common sent at the Equal Rights Convention in enemy," and in his opposition to Catho Toronto in June. This is all that His lic schools. If he is sincere we must

uns away from Archbishop Cleary. E 'The Archbishop replied that he had neither approved nor inspired such sen-timents; that he was in no way directly Globe, 'can anybody honestly allege that or indirectly responsible for the utter access of the journal in question ; and the editor of the journal makes a similar statement. This ought to satisfy any reasonable may, but Mr. Meredith, instead of withdrawing the imputation stead of withdrawing the inputation against M rr. Cleary. . . . in-sists upon His Grace giving his opinion of utterances with which he had nothing to do. Having made an utterly unwarranted use of the prelate's name for partisan purposes, he tries to shift the ground of dispute and to force him into a new controversy in the hope of excit ing Protestant prejudice against him."

The Sentinel-Review adds :

"While Mr. Meredith is wasting his time in petty squabbles to excite race and religious hatred, Mr. Mowat is settl ing the difficult problems of the time and binding Canadians more closely to gether in patriotic endeavor toward national advancement."

The Globe also, though objecting to Monseigneur Cleary's reference to ferocious bigotry on the part of some Equal Righters, acknowledges that with the exception of this. Protestants in general would entirely approve of his last letter. The Globe adds, in its issue of 31 inst. :

"A shabbier evasion we never heard than the Opposition leader is guilty of in pretending (in his final letter) that he only meant people to understand that he only meant people to understand that Roman Catholics if they form a solid combination should be attacked as the common enemy. His imputation clearly was that they had formed such a com

Archbishop Cleary shows lack of courage and candor in sticking to the point that Mr. Meredith, by denouncing Roman that it believes the adoption of the ballot Catholics as the 'common enemy,' tried to incite a political war against them ? A shabbier evasion we never heard than the Opposition leader is guilty of in pretending that he only meant people to understand that Roman Catholics, if they formed a solid combination, should be attacked as the common enemy. His imputation was that they had formed such a combination, and now he wants

to abandon this imputation by asking people not to understand him as asserting that the Roman Catholics should be treated as the common enemy," Archbishop Cleary has compelled the Opposi tion leader to est his own words, and to deny that he meant to advocate the abolition of Roman Catholic separate

schools, which he did in the plainest terms in the presence of nigh two thousand people in London not two weeks since. There was never not so complete an overthrow of any public man in so short a time as that of Mr. W. Meredith by Arcbbishop Cleary, As the Globo puts it: "He was knocked out in the third round. What a laughable dismounting from the Protestant horse," continues the Globe. "He was kicked up on that horse by the Hamilton Spectator, and now he has been un horsed, and fairly tumbled down."

COMPLIMENTARY.

Ottawa, January 6th, 1890. Thos. Coffey, Esq , Catholic Record, London DEAR SIR-Eaclosed please find my subscription for yourvery valuable paper. I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your humble servant, + I. THOMAS, Archbishop of Oltawa.

what possible reasoning," continues the Province that the Mail and other oppon-Baptist minister, introduced the lecturer as having come hither "In the interests of ents of Catholic education raise their the public schools against Jesuit aggresvoices in demanding the ballot for them. tion ;" and in the opening part of the lec-The Mail, especially, has openly declared ture Mr. Hughes said : "I am going to prove to you that the Roman Catholic would end in the destruction of the Church has issued its mandate against the separate school system. While we do not public schools." believe in such prognostications they ought to make our people pause before

asking for such a change in the law. It ought to be remembered that the Ontario school laws so far discriminate between the separate and the public schools as to give the latter every possible advantage, and to leave the disadvantages to the separate schools. Persons discontented with details in the management of the

public schools have not it in their nowe this enlightened nineteenth century there to impede their almost automatic opera should be found professing Christians tion. With the separate schools the case who accept such nauseous stuff as the teaching of Him who is "the way, the is altogether different. All Protestant are made public school supporters, truth and the life."

even though their children be sen "Jesuit aggression" in Oatario, forsooth When and where has there been Jesult to the separate schools, as is freaggression in Outario above all the Proquently the case, especially in the case of mixed marriages : but Catholics are expressly permitted to become public school supporters. As a consequence, whenever Catholics are disposed to follow their private plages, in preference to their conscientious convictions, they take their reverge by becoming public school supporters. This is not very frequently the

case, but we have too often known it to occur. We have known it to occur when a child failed in the promotion examina. tions ; we have even known it to happen

because there was a private grudge egslost one of the school trustees. There is not received at their hands. Tais is all the the schools in Goderich or the towna doubt that the enemies of Catholic aggression of which the Jesuits have been spips in its immediate vicinity. This education foresee that the introduction of guilty. The six Jesuits who are in Gueiph speaks volumes for the school and the the ballot into the Catholic school are known to be earnest and zealous Sisters in charge of it,

forget, conveniently, that the Chicago Anarchists who wantonly killed the policemen of Chicago at the Haymarket were exclusively Protestants-and men who were reared on Protestant principles. The policemen who were killed on that occasion, while maintaining law and order, were nearly all Irish Catholics. He for-gets that both in Toronto and in the township of Arthur Irish Catholics were

The ignorance displayed by Rev. Mr. Porter in his statement is so gross that it scarcely needs a word in refutation. But both the malice and ignorance of his utterances are simply specimens of the utterances are simply specimens of the openly advocated, and that the murderous attacks made upon Mr. Wm. O'Brien and more recently on His Grace the Arch-bishop of Toronto were the immediate consequence of such teaching. Oace for all, we hold that Catholic parents have an inalienable right to im-part Catholic education to their children, and this right it is our purpose to main-tain. pabalum which he every Sunday deals out to his congregation under pretence that he is feeding them spiritually with

the "Word of God." It grieves us that in

ANOTHER proof of the superior training imparted in our separate schools has come to hand this week ; and we might here mention that this is not an isolated

vinces of this Dominion? In this Procase. In almost every instance where the pupils of Catholic schools are placed vince there are just nineteen Jean'ts. Six are doing parish work in Guelph and in competition with those from the thirteen are engaged in similar work in highly favored public schools, the chil-Algoms. The labors of the thirteen are dren of the former are able to hold in a great measure devoted to the spirit. their own, and oftentimes take the ual care of the Huron Indiane, which highest honors. In Sister Benedicta's tribe in the past made many mardivision of the Goderich separate school tyrs among the Jesuits by putting them four pupils were successful in passing to death for Christ's sake. It is by their entrance examination to the high teaching these poor Indians the way of school, and one of them, Annie Curtin, salvation that the Jesuits make roturn obtained the highest number of marks for the ill treatment which their brethren of any of the successful candidates from

JANUABY 11, 1810.

MR. MEREDITH'S DILEMMA.

Mr. Meredith to Archbishop Cleary.

London. Out, Dec. 27, 1889 LORD ARCHBISHOP-I have the have the hear a set owned to be a set of the set of the set owned of the set owned to be the set of tion, instruction and fatherly admonition which it contains, and which reaches its climar when you stay for a moment the torrent of your eloquent investive to drop a sympathetic tear at the thought of the in jury I have done to my cause, to recognize the handiwork of the fiery eccles fastic who at the last Provincial general election swept Eastern Outarlo with his denunciations of the party I had the bonor to lead, and exhorting, way, commanding, those of his Epiecopal flock to cast their ballots egsinst it.

But it has been impossible for you to conceal entirely your true sentiments, or to hide the motive or object of your attack. to hide the monive or onject of your anacher Else, why do you speak of my Agnostic friends? Or why do you talk of the "ferocious bigots" of the Equal Rights Astociation, or falcely charge me with Astociation, or falcely charge me with desiring to oppress the Roman Catholic minority, or with seeking, by disgrace ful methods, to catch the votes of the un thinking populace, and it flaence religious making populate, and it indence follows pseulon ogainst the Roman Catholic min-ority of Outario ? For, mask it as you may, that is the charge which you insinu ate, though you do not appear openly to make

make. I can appeal to a lifetime in this com munity for the enswer to the charge of intolerance and bigotry which you instau-ate against me and to the utterances of nearly twenty years of public life as my efence against your calumnious charges. Tried by the same test, can you ask a

verdict of acquittal on a like charge from your fellow.cttizens ? I trow not. They do not, they cappot forget the cruel, the wanton attack which you publicly made upon the defenceless girls and young young women of Ontario, and that, too, that you might make a point sgainst the public school system of this Province; nor can they forget the language which you thought fit to use towards your Protestant fellow citizers when you were addressing a body of Roman Catholic gentlemen con-nected with an association which had its

meeting not long ago in Kirgeton. Then, too, by what right do you speak of those who are connected with the Equal Rights movement as fercelous bigots ? Such language from a politician, in the heat of a political harangue, could hardly be pallisted ; but what is to be said of ite use by a high dignitary of a great Church, not spoken, but written in the seclusion of his study, and when he was penning a charge of intolerence and bigotry sgainst a public man ? Think of such lauguage as applied to the recognized leader of the movement whose position in the Church to which he belongs is as high as that of Your Grace in your own, and whose every utterance, while he spoke with clearness against a piece of legislation which a vast majority of his fellow-citizens, what ever view they may entertain of the constitutional question involved, j in with him in condemning, was characterized by that broad liberality, generou teleration and true obsrity towards all men which should pervade the utterances not only of a Christian minister, but of a Coristian gentleman.

Then, how do you justify your attempt to make me an oppressor of the Roman Catholic minority, if not in act, at least in intention ?

I had thought that you concurred with me in deprecating the advice given to the Roman Catholic minority by the writer of the article in the Canadian Freeman to which you referred in your tirst letter : but as your last letter seems to leave that matter in doubt, the people of the Province, whom you are addressing by means of your own choosing, are entitled to know whether you do or do not approve it, and if no other good re-sults from my correspondence with you, much good will be done to have obtained definition of your view on that subject.

political spitators ever urging him to betray his own conscience and his child's temporal and eternal interests by the divorces of religion from youthful cducajudged, and not by unjust inferences which you, sgainst the whole spirit of it, profess to draw from my language. You have too long been accustomed,

when any question affecting or supposed to affect the Roman Catholic people of this Province was being raised, to see its tion. Tais paternal right has been accorded by the God of nature; it is inalienable; no parent can surrender it to you. It is ratified with supreme sanction by the public men, through fear of the cry which you are now seeking to raise against me, deferred from the efficient Divine Lawgiver of the Christian religion, who chose to be a child and, for our exam ple, "to grow in wisdom and age and grace discharge of their duty; but I have the satisfaction of believing that whatever of the earthly parents assigned to Him by His Heavenly Father. It was held and exercised by Catholic parents throughout this Province before Confederation and before the British North America Act, and was before before God and men" under the tutelage effect my declaration of principles may have on my party or myself-and it may be that your forecast of the result may prove correct (for I know the effect of the crusade you seek to preach)-these principles must ultimately receive the North America Act, and was brave. endoration by their votes as they do now the convictions of the people of Ontario, because, as I believe, they have ly maintained against enemies more powerful than you, and was finally sc-knowledged by Hon George Brown and their foundation in the principles of eter-nal justice, and that without the recognithe whole body of dissentients to be an indispensible condition of perce in Ontario, and was accordingly embodied tion of them there can be no full develop ment of the principles of civil and relig-ious liberty which have done so much

in the Act of Confederation. The peaceful possession and free exerfor humanity, and for none more than for the Roman Catholic minority of the cise of this parental right has hitherto been regarded as a sacred treasure, that makes our people feel more happy in great Empire of which we form a not Canada than they could hope to be in a neighboring country of brighter material prospects for themselves, bat of darker surroundings for their children. Have

then coolly turn to me and say you don't consider it "oppression." My dear sir, the same forces that have gradually

dragged you down to your present depths would draw you to co-operation

in still more grievous acts of oppression whenseever the exigencies of your posi

tion and the tyranny of your new master would demand it of you. Religious per-secution once begun, no one can tell

where it may stop. The lessons of his-tory on this subject are pregnant with werning. The enactors of the most

infamous statutes in the penal code of the Tudors and Stuarts, that now bring

a blush of shame to every Englishman's check, used to say, as you say to day,

you are charitably disposed towards the law-abiding minority of this Province in

forcibly proclaimed in that part of your address to the Liberal-Conservatives of

London wherein you took unfair advan-tage of an ambiguous word written by some unknown person in a Kingston

paper, and, after odicusly interpreting

it in a sense suitable to your purpose,

. "Is there not great dang

Your Grace's obedient servant, W R. MEREDITH. The Most Reverend the Archbisher (elect) of the Diocese of Kingston, Kingston, Ont. you, sir, over asked yourself why Annex ation, so highly favored by some of your modern associates, has never been counenanced by the Catholics of Ontario as a tenanced by the Catholics of Oatario as a class? It has been my business to make the inquiry, and the primary argument egainst Annexation always adduced has been the advantage enjoyed by parents in this country for the religious rearing of their offspring. And you would destroy this strong bond of loyalty if you could, and rob your 400,000 Catholic fellow-clifzins of this priceless civil right, and then could turn to me and eav you don't

Archb'shop Cleary to Mr. Meredith. The Palace, Kingston, Dec. 29th, 1889.

Insignificant part. I have the honor to be

To W. R Meredith, Esq , Q C. M. P.P. : DEAR SIR-Lest evening's mail brought me the Toronto journals containing s letter which purports to be your reply to mine published on Tuesday morning, 24th iest., in the same papers. I confess to disappointment and some degree of surprise that after four days of preparation you have failed to produce a single argu-ment in reply to mine, and have found it necessary to substitute angry invective for reasoning, and to scamper off into the limitless regions of space, frothing and foaming with terrible sgitation. I sincerely regret having been the innocent cocasion of your grevious mental dis-turbance. But you should remember that you have been the aggressor, and mine has been simply self-defence. Had you not thought fit to make a direct personal attack on me, when addressing the Liberal-Conservative Association in

Lundon, you would most certainly have passed without a word of comment on my part. I would have left you and your utterances to the politicians, and continued to attend to my ever pressing that they did not mean oppression of their fellow subjects, but only the en-forcement of equal rights and the rule of conformity. Tell us not, therefore, that you are any longer the liberal minded official business, probably without reading your speech. If, therefore, you feel gentleman you formerly were; or that burt, be candid enough to blame your self. Although your letter sets no argument

your effort to despoil them of their relig ious and civil liberties; or that public before me for consideration, I take note of your eulogy of the Equal Rights Asso justice or social peace or the good order of life among citizens, or all these toclation, whose "ferceious bigotry," poured out in torrents of bubbling vibiol upon the platforms of all the cities and chief gether, constitute the principle and motive of your present crusade against the Catholics of Ontario. Lay your hand towns of the Province, is an unction of sweet odor to your soul as you stand in on your heart and you will feel it uumis tskably ; it is the pulse of Despair re-sponding to the throb of Ambition. the centre of your grotesquely -: ombined allies just now. I also note your reiterated demand on Your "intention" to oppress and, in fact, to ruthlessly crush the Catholic minority of this Province is still more

me to muzzle the press when it dares to disagree with your ideas. It may be that a your mental exc'tement you overlooked the reply given by mato this singular de-mand in my letter of date 22nd inst. Wherefore let me repeat it here:

"Were I or any other prelate to exercise a rigid censorship of the exercise a fight densership of the press, such as you demand, on political topics, or on any other than those directly bearing on faith and morals, al-though you would, as your letter intimates, appland our action, many amongst your modern associates would, I amonget your motern associates would, I am convinced, ring out their loudest desunctitions against the Catholic Oburch, and proceed to vilify her from day to day, and from week to week, as the very type of despotism, the enemy of 'free thought' and 'modern civiliza-tion,' the citadel of 'obscurantism,' and

ity. Now, sir, when you sought to in-fluence the already excited passions of all else that would depreciate her before But you say that my proposition to men. It nowise concerns me whether you meet such a combination, as is suggested, have rightly or wrongly interpreted the involves the oppression of the minority. nsked sentence you have produced from s is suggested, have rightly or wrongly interpreted the Granting your premises, I deny your the Kingston newspaper. You know, as the country knew—that there is no conclusion; and am astonished that, in well as I, that a sentence withdrawn "solid compact" among the Catholics of the face of the declaration which I made from its antecedent and subsequent con Ontario such as you described. It has

"Did the Hon, Mr. Marcier or the from pursuing that course which they leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature attempt by any disgraceful method of this kind to catch the votes believe to be best calculated to advance

their country's interest. I now part from Your Grace, congratuof the unthinking populace, and infla ence religious passion against the Pro-testant minority of Lower Canada, your lating myself on the absolute justice of the principles which I advocate, which stands confessed when you are unable to would then, I trow, rise up in revolt against such petty politicians' barbarity. David, the royal einner, felt no remorae of conscience over the murder of the attack me for any position which I have actually taken and are compelled to resor to a very vivid imagination for you facts, and, having called it to your sid, to a most copious vocabulary for the denuncistion of the image you have set up. have the honor to be, Your Grace's obedient servant.

W. R MEREDITH. The Most Reverend the Archbishop elect of the Diocese of Kingston, Kingston

London, Jan. 2, 1890.

Archbishop Cleary to Mr. Meredith. The Palace, Kingston.

Sunday, 5th January, 1890. To Wm R. Meredith, Esq., C.C., M. P. P :

DEAR SIR-I have the boner to acknowledge receipt of your letter pub-isbed in Friday's issue of the Empire. Whilst I experience no small share of satisfaction at your prudent resolve to lay down your arms, I do not forego my right, as complainant against you in the court of public opinion, to "sum up" the case before I allow you to part from me My complaint was that you had "pub licly attributed to me the authorship of a sentence extracted by you from a King-ston newspaper, which you were pleased to interpret to your suditors as revealing a "great danger to the State," "one of the dangers of modern civ-ilization," "one of the greatest evils we have to contend with evils we have to contend with in Parliamentary Government," and "against which both parties should crv, "Unite, unite against a common enemy." See of Kingston." I honorably accepted your assurance; and, on your further explanation that you had merely haz-arded a conjecture as to my responsi bility in the matter, I allowed your im putation to stand as "conjecture and no more." Accordingly I challenged you to justify your public utterance of this "conjecture," declaring it illogical, un. just and illegel. You made no defence your original charge altogether, never referring to it in any of your subsequent etters, and thus you have virtually pleaded guilty to an indefensible and unjustifiable attack upon me before my fellow citizens throughout the Province Pardon me, sir, if I venture to say that according to the laws of honor you are bound to make me an adequate apology. In your first letter to me (dated Dec. 19) you claimed that I should have can. sured the newspaper from which you had extracted the sentence to which you were pleased to attach a most odious meaning, and in each of your subsequent rejoinders you have insisted that I an bound "to approve or disap-prove" that sentence, as interprete by you. Your pairon and inspirer, the Toronto Mail, and all the small antieach morning from its editor, pined in full chorus with your demand. Ye seem to have had a previous agreement about amongst gentlemen to answer impertinent questions, more especially if they have been captiously contrived. But I prefer to deal with you as a lawyer. Having had the advantage of thirty years' study of law, and ten years practice in the judicial application of i's principles and methods, I take exquisite pleasure in probing your legal mind and analyz ing its operations. Suppose you were re-tained as Queen's Counsel in a case, the issue of which depended on your estab.

at your meeting in London three months after date, I had not seen it or heard any-thing about it. This statement remains on the record undisputed. 3rd, that

TOT TIME THE AVERAGE ANT TOT

my episcopal office does not extend to censorship of the press on political topics or any other, save those which bear directly on faith and morals; and that condemnation or approval of your pet sentence does not appertain to my business in any way whatever. Against this my allegation as to the extent of my duty, you have not demurred even by a whisper. Let me now ask you, in the hearing of your fel-low-lawyers of Ostario, whether or not I

sm bound to accept your interpretation of that isolated sentence, and publicly to condemn it in order to save myself from ocial responsibility and all your fancied guiltiness in regard of it? Don't part from me, if you please, till you settle this question. The public will await your answer with more than ordinary curiosity. I might indeed have formulated a

more easy, and perhaps more interest-ing case for your legal decision. Sup-pose the Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Legislative Assembly had identified himself, his party and his political programme, with Mr. Sol White, ex M. P. P. and had publicly signified ab-solute unity of sentiment with that learned gentleman by taking him around circuit of the Province as his the whole lieutenent and alter ego to be the choice speaker and trustworthy exponent of the views of the party of Opposition on every platform in the cities and on every platform in the cities and towns of Oniario during the electoral campage of 1886. When the aforesaid Mr. Sol White struck out straight for Annexation and delivered to the world be world be account. But in a constant his manifesto against British connexion. mannesso against britan count code, was or was not the Leader of Her Msjesty's Loyal Opposition bound to purge himselt and his many coloured party from the suspicion of complicity by an early and unambiguous pronounce ment of disspproval? I need not expatiate upon the abave-mentioned three essential conditions of proof of complicity in their bearing on this very serious case-especially serious in respect of a Conservative Leader. I believe, Sir, you have been "consulted" on this particular case ere now. Would you kindly favor the public with the legal opinion you have given as to the Conservative Leader's responsibility? Has he been so "disingenuous" as to evade a direct answer ? And, if so, why so? Do, Sir, speak out this time. Before quiting this division of my argument, I feel bound to notice the passage in your last letter wherein you charge me with underrating the "intelligence of my fellow citizens," when I spoke of your insistence on my official condemnation of a political article in a newspaper as a "demand to muzz's the press" in favor of your policy. Hear me. It is solely to the intelligence and public spirit of my fellow citizens of Oatario I have een appealing throughout this controversy which your wanton aggression has forced upon me. I have no Party to sustain me; no daily press to huzza for me and vilify my antagonist ; no adviser to take counsel with or to aid me by suggestion; I have nothing on carth to rely upon except the inherent rightscueness of my people's cause, and the bonest intelligence of the Protestant majority, whose attention to my feeble utterances I have been compelled to crave, not for my sake, but for the sake of justice and fair-play towards their peaceful fellow citizens constituting the ininority, who are denounced as a "common chemy" of Canadian society, and threatened with religious and civil disabilities. Now, sir, let the honest in-telligerce of the people of Oatario judge between you and me on this last point, as on all the rest. Here are the terms of your demand on me :

'One would hardly have thought that so important a statement would have appeared in it (the newspaper) without your approval, or if it had appeared without that approval, would have been per-matted to remain before the public without issue of which depended on your estab-lishing the responsibility of one man for a libel written by another, would you are mine.) Could a politician speak not think it all-important (the question or write more distinctly in favor of conspiracy or agency being excluded) Episcopal interference with the liberty unworthy tactics, and they will only to prove definitely three points, viz of the Press. And you further add that recoil on your own head. I do not 1st, that the written document in ques- I am bound to "approve or disapprove. to prove definitely three points, viz : of the Press. And you further add that

In fact, Sir, there has been nothing in

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

brave and faithful officer whose bed he had defiled, till the prophet of God ap pealed to the unextinguished spark of Distural justice in his breast by a parable of infinately less grievous injury done to

one of his peasant subjects, Let Lower Canada be your parable." In conclusion, let me add that the loyal Catholic minority of Oatario are not in the least perturbed by your denunciations and

least perturbed by your demunctations and threats of oppression. Witness their peace-ful attitude, their absolute composure under such grave provocation. They rely on the protection of the God of rightcom-ness; on the stability of the Constitution and the fidelity of our most gradous Quein to the Royal Charter bearing her sign-mannel and the Royal Seal; on the score of indice and foir play and on the searce of justice and fair play and Christian charity and public honor and social peace that animates the great Protestant majority of the electorate of Ontario in laudeble rival-y of the great Catholic majority of Qaehec. Three years ago they gave the world a splendid proof of their possession of these virtues, which are the solid basis of national pros-perity. Why, then, should the Catholics of Ontarto be alarmed to-day ? I remain, dear sir, yours very respect-

fully,

+ JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop (elect) of Kingston.

Mr. Meredith to Archbishop Cleary. Mr. Meredilli to Archipishop Cleary. ⁴Unite, unite against a common enemy.⁹ My LORD ARCHEISHOP-I have the boore to acknowledge the receipt of that you did not impute the authorship your letter of the 29th ultimo. I do not think a discussion of the merits or demerit of my letters, as con-levant to the subject of our correspon-dence, would be of interest to the public, who must themselves indea as to that. See of Kingdan.⁹ Long the discussion of the sentence to making you appear to say "The words taining or not containing arguments re-levant to the subject of our correspon-dence, would be of interest to the public, who must themselves judge as to that from what is said, rather than from opinions expressed by either party to the controversy, and I do not therefore follow you in that discussion further than to suggest that where an accusa tion is made against a public man of it tolerance and bigoiry, it is not irrelevant to inquire what manner of man his accuser is. My case on this point is unanswered, except where you go out of of any kind; and, in view of my counter your way to repeat your opprobrious statement and argument, you abandoned opithets towards those who are connected your original charge altogether, never with the Equal Rights movement, and by the repetition of them show your desire to fasten the charge of ferocious bigotry upon the leader of the movement.

I did not overlook the statement you quote from your letter of the 22ad ult., nor do I fail now to observe the disin genuous way in which you for the second time evade a direct answer to the ques tion whether you approve or disapprove of the position taken in the quotation I made from the article in the Canadian Freeman. You must have a not very high estimate of the intelligence of your Freeman fellow-citizens when you speak of the request that you should give that answer as a "reiterated demand on you to muz zle the press," Surely it were the part of a coursgeous, if not a candid man that you should give the answer, but you dare | Catholic local sheets that take their out not give it, because the only answer you could now give would convict you of making a foundationless charge against me. I say the only answer you could give, besay the only answer you could give, be-it. Now, sir, an all-sufficient reply to cause I venture to think that even you you would be that it is not the practice date not now endorse the practice dare not now endorse the position that both the political parties of this

hastened to charge it with astounding recklessness of aspersion upon the en-tire Catholic population of Ontario, and to denousce them as a body worky of universal execution. Hear your own country are more factions whose quarrels are to be utilized for the purpose of a compact minority (holding the balance most awful language in reference to that fictitious charge : "Is there not great most awful language in reference to that factitious charge: "Is there not great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority?" "Danger to the State" has ever been the keynote of of power between them), dictating its terms as the price of its support, and it was such a combination as that, and not my Roman Catholic fellow citizens, that penal legislation. Whence the danger ? From the "solid compact" of the minor. denounced as the common enemy to be met by united action. This you know full well, and yet, for the purpose of giving point to your attack, you deliberately misstate my position. Foriunately the people of this Province your auditory by this unworthy appeal, you knew full well-avery resident in the country knew-that there is no are too intelligent to be misled by these

5

as to the principles upon which I believed that the government of this Province should be conducted, you should make such a charge. In this Province the Roman Catholic

minority has been treated not merely justly, but with generosity, and if, which I do not deny, prejudice exists in some quarters against the Roman Catholic, it is, in my judgment, due mainly to the policy of the Church, which forbids the youth of the country being educated together, and to a system of education which tends to separate from the rest of the community a body of its citizens by creed lines, as well as to the injudicious nd intemperate utterances of men on both sides, who do not know, or have forgotten, what civil and religious liberty

I have no quarrel with my Roman

Catholic fellow-citizens. I have nothing to do with their religious views or opin-ions, and cannot be drawn into a controversy as to the merits or demerits of the dogmas or practices of their Church.

I am ready to give to them every right which I enjoy, and I seek to take from them none that I claim for mysel but I am not willing that exceptional privileges should be granted to them, rotest against, and shall use my best endeavors to prevent their utilizing the party system for enabling them by means of the balance of power, which it is claimed they hold, to dictate their terms to political parties.

As to their separate schools I have nothing to add to what I have said, except to say that the principle on which they, in my judgment, rest is that their organization and support depend solely upon the voluntary action of the Roman Catholic citizen, and that the State has in their creation and for their conduct committed to its citizens, and not to the mitted to its citizens, and not to the his child for this life and for the next in danger to the Sialt hierarchy, the management and control the light aud warmth of religion according an instant and in to his faith. He does not ask you to pay the principles which I have laid down my party and myself must be

text may be plausibly presented to the never been heard of by friend or foe; I public in a sense whoily foreign to the mind of the writer. Wherefore, since I have no knowledge of the context pre-

ceding or following the short sentence you extracted from the Kingston paper, I am unable to form a prudent judgment as to its meaning. Neither does it as to its meaning. Neither does it appertain to my business in any way whatever. The conductors of the paper are, I presume, able and willing to give you due satisfaction." nity against the Oatholic community and has not been ashamed to repeat it hundreds of times in the last three years. From the editor of that journal you borrowed it, and to his pur-

give you due satisfaction " You are pleased to say it is a "calumny" to impute to you the "inten-tion" of oppressing the Catholic minor ity of Ontario, should you ever succeed in gaining power. This sounds very strange indeed. If there be calumny in the inverse indeed. poses you have striven to apply Your aim was to arouse all the essions of the fanatics that hung around the skirts of the two great political parties, and, to lash them into fury, you the imputation, yourself is the author of it. No words could more clearly than the State in this solid compact of the

yours express the intention, the design, the passionate determination to oppress your four hundred thousand Catholic greatest evils we nave to contend with in Parliamentary government." Nor yet enough. Abandoning yourself to uncontrollable fury, you "out-Heroded Herod" by your final call for veugeance upon uncifending citizens: "Both parties fellow-citizens in the Province of Ontario if ever you get the power to accomplish it. The most copious division of your London speech is devoted to the multiform assertion of your purpose and the repetition of the stale old sophisms by

which you strive hard to assure you modern allies that you are seriou mind with them in regard to it, and that they and you are excusable in making war upon the educational rights of the minority of the Province of Ontario, guaranteed to them by the Constitution

equally and in exactly the same terms as to the minority of the Pro-vince of Quebec. And this, you are pleased to say, does not mean "oppres-sion." It is oppression of the worst kind. It is oppression of the dearest religious enemy It is oppression of the dates, reignous and civil liberties of a loyal, honest, un-off-ading people. The Catholic parent has as much right as you, sir, to educate his child for this life and for the next in

esitate to repeat that such a combina. has not been organized, or projected, or in the remotest way suggested in public tion, created and existing for such a purpose as I have spoken of, could not or in secret. It has existence only in the brain of your patron and preceptor, the Toronto Mail, which has exceptiated be tolerated in a free country, or io arow that whenever it is attempted party lines must be obliterated, if neces sary, to meet it, not by oppressive measures, but a stern resistance against this, and many other more wicked theories, for its own purposes of maligageression

Equally foundationless (courtesy forbids my using a stronger adjective) is the charge that I advocated "making war upon the educational rights of the minority of the Province of Ostario, guaran teed to them by the Constitution." It is impossible for you, in the face of what I have said and written on that subject, successfully to mislead even yourself, much less the people of Oatario and I leave the matter, therefore minority? I say it is one of the dangers with this single observation, that to modern civilization, one of the nothing, in my judgment, is more likely greatest evils we have to contend with to bring about an agitation for such con stitutional changes as may be necessary to permit the abolition of separate schools than the extraordinary preten ions put forward by the Hierarchy in

certain places with regard to their right sbould cry, 'Unite, unite against a COMMON ENEMY.'" Good God! was it to control them and the intemperate utterances of such too zealous champi not the most shocking language that ever fell from the lips of a public manas Your Grace has proved yourself so

practised lawyer to boot, and a politi-Depend upon it, those whose caus cal leader of many years' standing ! Now, Mr. Meredith, look me straight ou champion will not thank you for the spersion you put on their country and in the face and say, did you not signify your "intention," should the power at their lovalty to it, when you suggest that, though their material interests would be served by annexation to the neighboring any time be yours, to oppress the loyal, peaceful, industrious, religious Catholic ininority? If they be the "common Republic, they are restrained from ad-socating Annexation by a consideration sgainst whom both political of the advantages with regard to separate schools which they enjoy in Canada. They have, I doubt not, a higher opinion parties have to fight for their very exist ence, what can possibly result but oppression, and, if needs be, extinction ? of their country thhan Your Grace seems to entertain, and they will not, I ven ture to think, thank you for the sugges "great If the Catholic minority be a langer to the State," does it not become tion that the continuance of their alle-giance to it depends upon their retaining an instant and imperative duty of the State to protect itself by depressing and oppressing them through the agency of penal enactments and divers disabilithe rights they now enjoy with regard to education. Be assured, too, that covert threat to the majority in Ontario, which the statements to which I have adverted contain, will not deter them ties? I take the liberty of repeating here what I wrote in this reference to

tion was a libel in the sense imputed: 2nd, that defendant was privy to the writing or publishing of it: and 3rd, that although he did not co-operate he was bound by bis effice or contract to prevent such publication or order its retraction. You dare not ask a verdict from the jury without plain proof of all and each of these three points. Should you do so, the presiding jadge would undoubt-edly call you to order in the middle of your speech. or he would point out to was mained and the sense in this most free country. No newspaper asks for my "approval" to middle out to order in the middle of so well known to the laity as to myself. What appears in a newspaper does not require my "permission to remain before the public." It may remain till Doom's your speech, or he would point out to the jury how widely you had deflected from the lines of common law and common sense, and would direct them to give their verdict unbesitatingly against you. Let us apply this to your case against me. You persist in claim-ing that I should, in virtue of my episco

pal jurisdiction, approve or disapprove the sentence of some unknown writer in a local newspaper which you have thought fit to interpret as revealing a "zolid compact of the minority grievously injurious to the State," "to modern civilization," etc., etc., and if I decline to submit to your unwarranted dictation, I must incur, you say, the res-

libel in the sense imputed

Lion Was a

ponsibility and all the heinous guilt you have conjured up in support of your war-fare against the Catbolic minority as the "common enemy." In presence of all "common enemy." In presence of all the dignified judges and learned lawyers in the land, I respectfully submit that your cause is lost, it is trebly beaten, all three essential conditions of proof, as above stated, being conspicuously non-

existent in your argument. For I have put a evidence that, lst, I have no knowledge whether the naked sentence withdrawn by you from its antecedent and subsequent context, is fairly chargeable with the odious interpretation you have thought it your inerest to put upon it ; and you have not, despite my reinterated challenge, offered even a simulacrum of proof, or alleged any reason whatsoever in support of your fanciful interpretation : that, 2nd,

the

Day, if it awaits "my permission to re-main," or the remotest interference on my part "to modify, if not to withdraw it," unless perchance it be directly antaginistic to faith or morals. Sir, will you kindly grant me permission o halt here. Official business of paramount importance demands my instant attention for a few days. I promise to return as soon as possible to my review of between you and me in the court copinion. Meanwhile I wish you of public opinion.

a "Happy New Year," and have the hon to be, Yours very respectfully, + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston.

MR MAYOR CLARK has been re-elected to the Mayoralty of Toronto for a third term. His opponent was Alderman Mc-Millan, Mr. Clarke received 10,326 votes, and Mr. McMillan 8 422. Mayor Clarke's majority was therefore 1,904. The ex-Alderman's personal fitness for the position is undeniable, but it would seem that the support of the Mail was fatal to his prospects. In addition to this, the whole power of the Equal Rights Association was exerted in his favor, but the people of Toronto are not satisfied to be d ated by this faction.

It is reported from Baltimore that your fabeling interpretation: tast, 230, I have not been privy to the writing or publishing of the sentence brought up by you; that I don't know who wrote it; and that, prior to your production of it

Catholic Record

London, Sat., Jan. 11th, 1890.

THE DIVORCE OUESTION.

6

The Hon, Mr. Phelps, in the Forum for December, states that he believes it to be impossible to obtain a uniform divorce law in the United States, which has been proposed by some as the means of lessening the evil condition to which many States have attained owing to the ease with which divorces are granted by the Courts. The matter lies within State jurisdiction, and there is no practicable way to transfer the jurisdiction to Congress. He says the remedy will be to prohibit marriage by either of the divorced parties while the other party lives. Without being so fully aware of it, as to give the Church due credit for preserving the sanctity of the married state, he recommends precisely that method of dealing with the question which is employed in the Catholic Church.

He shows conclusively that it is the liberty to marry again which causes the alarming number of divorces. Thus the uncompromising stand taken by the Church in not permitting the dissolution of the marriage tie for any cause but death is vindicated by the results of departing from this practice of the Church. Yet there are many outsiders who maintain that the Church law is too severe. It is thus shown that the world owes a debt of gratitude to the Church for maintaining the inviolably sacred character of marriage. The Oatholic Church allows separation, for very grave reasons, but the parties cannot in such case marry again. This is precisely Mr. Phelps' solution of the problem.

The total number of divorces granted by the United States Courts in twenty years, from 1867 to 1886 inclusively, was 328,716, and he adds : "It is likely that during the present year, at a moderate estimate, not less than 35,000 divorces will be granted, almost entirely among the Protestant white population." These figures he justly considers most alarm. ing.

The Protestants who maintain the lawfulness of divorce ground their opinion upon the text of St. Matthew, v. 32: "Whoseever shall put away his wife, save for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." Mr. Paelps in commenting on this text affords a curious example of the liberties which Pro testantism leads its votaries to take with the sacred words of Scripture.

He observes that the words in italica are omitted by Sts. Mark and Luke, and that the language there distinctly condemns "the putting away a wife for any cause whatever, and marrying another." He continues: "By what authority, intelligible to a layman, is the statement of St. Matthew accepted, and that of St. Mark and St. Luke rejected ? Both cannot be right. Is it more likely that the two are mistaken than the one ? This argument in favor of divorce and re-marriage might therefore be sufficiently answered by the remark that it is not made out that Christ ever used the language on which it is based. Such is the view that has always been taken by the Roman Catholic Church ; and however inclined a good Protestant may be, on general principles, to reject the interpretation of his theological opponents, it is easier to reject than to confute it."

schools are very ford of representing that He proceeds to maintain that even we wish to have separate schools at "pub-

asked :

tion of possible change in the relation, the constant attraction toward others with whom it would seem to be more desirable, the pernicious example of divorce and re marriage by which they are surrounded, that lead people of a certain class, not the best, certainly, but by no means the worst, to feel impatient of the bond under which they live, to exaggerate each other's faults, to be care-less of each other's merits, and to spec-ulate upon the alluring prospect of 'fresh fields and pastures new.' It would cre-ate a very different union between such minds if the law made marriage to be in Oatario : but if there are some inequalities it is very easy to smooth these without destroying the whole system, and introducing discord and injustice to a large portion of the population.

QUESTION.

has been adopted by the Presbytery :

HIGH CHURCHISM. The Rev. John Langtry, of Toronto, has reated a considerable sensation in that

city, and, indeed, throughout the Province, by a sermon preached in connection with minds if the law made marriage to be in fact, what it is in theory, 'for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death do them part.'" the Anglican jubilee recently held. The sermon was a review of the history of the Church of Eogland during the last half century. The High Church movement, THE MANITOBA SCHOOL which began at Oxford fifty years ago, and which was led by His Emigence Cardinal Newman, who was then an Anglican Divine, along with Dr. Pusey, is particu-The Winnipeg Presbytery have put on record their determination to look for

larly obnoxious to those Protestants. schools with some religious teaching in whether of the Church of England or of Manitobe, and it is confidently asserted other denominations, who are neually that public opinion is in favor of this. styled "Evangelicals." The Presbytery, however, desire a com-The movement arose from a more close promise teaching. This may possibly suit study of the primitive faith of the Church Protestants, but Catholics want Catholic than had usually been given to this subeaching whereever they can afford to ject ; and it was to be expected that when support Catholic schools. The Winnipeg earnest thinkers began to appreciate the

Free Press states that the union asked for fact that doctrines which are now reby the Presbyterians is a voluntary, not a jected by Protestantism were held by forced, union. In this case these bodies Sta. Ignatius, Irena 18, Cyprian, Optatus, should support the Catholic demand, Ambrose, Basil, Augustine, Jerome, John which does injustice to no one. All the Carysostom, the Cyrils, the Gregories, by reasons given by the Presbytery speak Tertullian and Origen, and others who loudly in favor of the Catholic view on wrote of the doctrines of the Church durthe subject. We understand too that Mr. ing the first three centuries of her exist-Greenway hus fallen into the plan proence, the conclusion was inevitable that modern Protectantism had been transmitted intact in the Church from the Apostolic posed by the Presbyterians and Episcopalians. Why should the Catholics be altogether ignored ? Surely their views should be regarded with some respect if

age. These were the chief considerations which induced thousands of the clergy of the Establishment to adopt anew doctrines which had been abandoned by Protestantthe Government are really in earnest to grant equal rights to all, as they profess. The following is the resolution which lam in all its forms ; and of course to the

ism in all its forms; and of course to the same extent these clergymen, who num-bered amongst them the most learned and most zealous of the Anglican clergy, came nearer to the Catholic Church in their belief than had hitherto been known the belief than had hitherto been known "This Presbytery, while cherishing and expressing a decided preference for a thor oughly unsectarian public school system, embracing all schools maintained by pub to be the case among Protestants. E ran-gelicals stigmatized the new departure as lic moneys and under the supervision of the State, is resolutely opposed to any system of State-supported education in a Romanizing movement, and, as argu-ment could not support it, every effort which prayer and the reading of the Bible and the employment of its teachings to inculcate and enforce Christian morality, was made to arouse the prejudices of the populace resinet it. It was thought that these tactics would be successful in resistare prohibited, as indefensible in principle, almost certain to be prejudicial in operaing the "Tractarian movement," as it was called ; but it was soon found that the tion, and, moreover, as wholly unnecessary and useless as a measure of conciliation, and it appoints the following members : people as well as the clergy became rapidly impregnated with the new ideas, and now the Tractarian or High Church Dr. King, Dr. Daval, Dr. Bryce, Prof. Hart Jos. Hogg, D. Anderson, C. H. Csmpbel party is so strong that not only does it resist suppression, but the day seems not far distant when it will scually rule the and Dr. Agnew, a committee to act either by itself or in concert with similar com-mittees of other bodies with a view of Church, as it does already many dioceses. Instead of driving Tractarians out of securing that, if possible, effect be given to the views embodied in the motion, in any legislation relative to public school the Church many of the Evangelicals have been obliged to leave the Church them-selves in order to cut loose from Tractareducation at the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature."

ian influences; and this is the origin of the "Reformed Episopal Church," an off-shoot of the Church of England, which has spread over a large portion of the United States, and which exists, to some extant in Canada At the Presbytery meeting, one of the ministers present, the Rev. Dr. Bryce, "Why should one Church have the right extent, in Canada.

to run schools at public expense? Way should this Church which claims infallibil-A mistaken idea of the Ritualists is that they can turn the Church of Eagland into a branch of the Universal Church, merely by the restoration of some of the lost doc ity have its own system of schools?" The question of the infallibility of the by the restoration of some of the lost doc trines, and by the re-adoption of certain forms of Bitusi which their Church abandoned when it was made a new organization with the kirg substituted for the Pope as its head. This is impos-sible, for the supremacy of St. Peter's successor is the very foundation of that unity without which the Church cannot exist. Yet the Ritualists say not to Church has nothing to do with the right of parents to educate their children religiously in accordance with their conscientious convictions. It is introduced only to throw a mist over a matter which is perfectly clear, and to excite the pre-

exist. Yet the Ritualists seem not to have discovered yet that the ancient Church was subject to the Pops, the necessity of which submission is a doctrine becessity of when submission is a doctribe which is just as clearly laid down by the ancient fathers as any doctribe which the High Churchmen have taken up. Dr. Langtry in his jubiles sermon thus speaks of the Oxford Tractarian move-

now. The opponents of the separate "It was just at the beginning of these

PURE POLITICS.

In Cardinal Gibbons' new book, "Our Obristian Heritage," occur these striking

sentences : The ballot is the expression of the will of a free people, and its purity should be guarded with the utmost jeslousy. To violate that purity is to wound the state

The repeated cry of "election frauds" is one fail of warning. In many instances, undoubtedly, it is the empty charge of defeated partians cgalast the victors of defeated partians calust the victors; yet enough remains, of a substantial character, to be ominous. In every possible way-by tickets insiduously printed, by "stuffing" the box, by "tisne ballots," by "colonizing," "repeating" and "personation"-fraude are attempted, and too often successfully upon the ballot. It is the greatest menace to free institu-tions.

tions. Defective registration laws and negli-gence to secure the ballot $b_{\cdot \mathbf{X}}$ by careful legal enactments, in part account for such a state of affairs; but the prime cause is legal enactments, in part account for such a state of affairs; but the prime cause is that the better class of citizens so often stand aloof from precideal politics and the conduct of campaigns. It is one result of universal suffrage that elections very fre-quently turn upon the votes of that large class mede up of the rough and baser sort. To influence and organize this vote is the "dirty work" of politics. Gentlemen naturally shirk from it. Hence it has gotten, for the most part, with general political machinery, into unreputable hands; and from these hands issue the election frauds which thicken in the great cities, and gravely endanger our institu-tions. The ballot is the ready and potent instrument that registers the will of a free people for their own government, and the violation of its purty leads directly to the point where there is either loss of liberty or revolution to restore. We all remember what happened in 1876, when remember what happened in 1876, when alleged tampering with election returns affected the Presidential succession, and a and other church ornaments

great cloud arose, and for weeks hung dark and threatening over the land. It was a tremendous crisis, and perhaps only the memories of the recent war averted dissetrous strife. C. B. LANCTOT, MONTHEAL P.Q.

disastrous strife. The privilege of voting is not an inher-ent or inalienable right, but a solemn and a secret trust to be used in strict accord-ance with the intentions of the authority from which it emanates When a citizen exercises his righteous judgment in casting his vote for the most acceptable candidate or for a measure that will be an about the the interests of the community, he is making a legitimate use of the prerogatives confided to him. But when he sells and barters his vote,

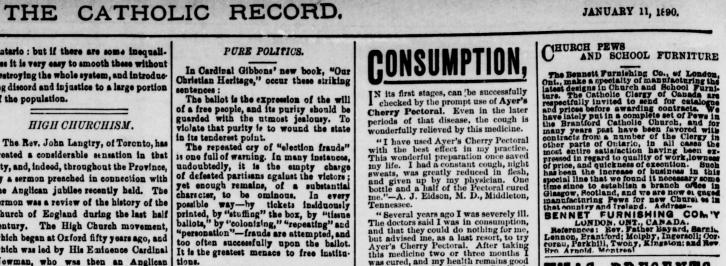
and disposes of it to the highest and disposes of it to the highest bidder like a merchantable commodity, he is clearly violating his trust, and degrading his citizenship. The enormity of the offense may be readily perceived by push-ing it to its logical consequences. If one man may sell his vote, so may the multi-tude. Once the purchase of votes is tolerated, or condored or connived at, the obvious result is that the right of suffinge will become a mere farce, money and not will become a mere facce, money and not merit will be the test of success, and the election will be determined not by the personal fitness and integrity of the can-didate, but by the length of his purce. We hall it with satisfaction that a more

healthy public opinion on this subject seems developing, that reputable citizen appear more disposed to bear an active part in practical politics, and that "re-form," "a free ballot," "a fair count," are

becoming, under the preseure, more and more party watchwords. It is a purifying tendency in a vital direction.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe. Dr. Barnardo is perhaps an excellent nan and has the velfare of Protestan children at beart. Catholic children, bow ver, he does not seem to care so much about. One would imagine that a man placed in his position, and having the amount of sense he is supposed to pussess, would act a little differently than he has done. He is most cortainly wrong in sending children to distant countries without firet consulting their parents or relations. For example, Harry Gessage has been shipped example, harry creases are orthour output off to Canada, and his mother now wishes to send him to a Cathuic home. Dr. Barnardo is a Protestant, and has a great

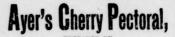


N its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

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

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

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



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JANUABY 11, 1890.

New York Catholic Review. FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR BARLY MASSES,

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth SUNDAY IN THE OCTAVE OF CHRISTMAS. "Jesus Christ being rich, He made Him-self poor in order to enrich us with His poverty."-2. Cor., vill. You know, my desr brethren, our Lord Jesus Christ did not begin to exist when He was born in the stable at Bethlehem. He was the Second Person of the Divine Trinity from all eternity. He was the He was the Second Person of the Divine Trinity from all eternity. He was the infaite God Himself for ages on sges; that is, forever and ever. Let us think of innumberable centuries away back-we are still no nearer the beginning. He was without a beginning, as He will be with-out eading. The text says that being rich, He made Himself poor. Oh, how rich He was ! Our

The text says that being rich, He made Himself poor. Oh, how rich He was ! Our thoughts fail us when we try to think how rich He was. He made all things, and without Him nothing was made which was made. The world and all in it is but a spect in the vast universe which He hes made. Look at the innumerable worlds which He has created, laid out before us as on a map in the heavens at night. As the Psalmist says, "The hesvens declare the glory of God and the firmament show-eth His handiwork."

eth His handiwork." But, being rich, He made Himself poot. By His own voluntary, willing choice He left all this glory and riches and came down on this earth. This certainly was being poor enough. But it was not being poor enough to please Him. One would have thought it enough to choose the richest parents, or at least such as could afford Him the comforts of life. But He chose the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph the cerpenter. When He was born there was room for everybody else afford Him the comforts of life. But He chose the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph the cerpenter. When He was born there was room for everybody else in the incs, but no room for Him. He chose a miserable shed to be born in ; all His life lorg He was a poor man. In in-fancy and childhood supported by the daily labor of St. Joseph, and no doubt toiling Himself as soon as He had the strength to do it. He frequently chose to suffer the pargs of hunger, and had not a place to rest His weary head after walking about all the day doing good and relieving the miseries of others. Yes, He made Himself poor-not a sham poverty, but a real poverty ; a poverty from His cradle until the last breath of His life. Why did He do this 7 The answer is, "in order to enrich us with His poverty." How does He enrich us with His poverty," How does He enrich us with His poverty, and what to do with, happy ; and, on the con-trary, those who have just enough to get along with, who have by without many a thing they would like to have, miserable. This is an entire misjadgment. This is just twisting things around the wrong way. As a general thing, the rich in this world's goods are the miserable cores Those called poor have much the best chance of irme happiness. What judgment does God make of this matter 1 He says "Ye cannot serve two masters, for you will love the one and despise the other ; ye will serve the one and hat manon" [that is, riches] The one who has is laber is apit to be

and Mammon" [that is, riches]

The one who has riches is apt to be selfishly taken up with what riches can selfishly taken up with what riches can buy, i. e, fins clothes, fast living, pleasures. He serves Mammon and he cannot serve God at the same time. He thinks he has no need of God, for riches is God neuroph for him. is God enough for him.

On the contrary, the poor man, finding so much to put up with here, verily detaches himself from pleasure and worldly enjoy-ment and finds his concolstion and a pure joy in the thought of his Heavenly Father Joy in the thought of his freeventy eather and the recompense of eternal joy in Heaver. As the Apostle St. Paul says, "But plety with sufficiency is great gain, for we brought nothing into this world But and we can carry nothing out. Bu baving food and raiment and wherewith

be covered, with these we are content." This is the lesson which the poverty of our Lord and Master teaches us, and which is able to enrich us truly here, and which is able for eternity.

THE PRIEST'S PRESENCE.

JANUARY 11, 1890.

constitute no reason why a legal remedy should not be applied to the correction of a great evil, just as assault and battery are actionable, notwithstanding that Ohrist said : "If a man take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also."

We must here remark that Mr. Phelps completely mistakes the Catholic Church's teachings if he imagines that she puts aside the words of St. Matthew as he does. The words of Sts. Mark and Luke assist the Church in interpreting those of St. Matthew, and if the Catholic version of this Evangelist be examined it will be found that adultery is given as the cause for which the wife may be put away. It justifies separation, but it does not justify re marriage. It is stated. both in St. Matt v. 32 and xix, 9, that "he that shall marry her that is put away" is condemned distinctly in every case, even in the case when separation is allowable. The Catholic Church does not reject St. Matthew's words, as Mr. Phelps imagines. The error is, there. dispute. fore, not in St. Matthew, but in those who misunderstand or misinterpret his words.

A good point is made by Mr. Phelps when he shows from the example of countries which adhere to the Catholic law of marriage, that there is no real necessity for divorce facilities; and the reasons which are usually advanced by advocates for divorce are also ably refuted. To the reason that many marrisges prove unhappy, because of matrimonial quarrels, he answers :

"It is in fact the ease with which divorces are obtained that is at the bottom of a very large proportion of matrimonial quarrels. It is the ever-present sugges. [This is the case in Manitoba as well as faction,

ic" expense ; but we may reversa the question and ask "why should schools be practically excluded from them ?" Our lemand is that Catholic schools should be supported by the money of Catholics, and t cannot be denied that the public money is as much theirs as of Protestants.

judices of Protestants sgainst Catholics

The question is one of parental right, and

We answer the above queries by saying

that Catholics do not ask to run their

schools at "public" but at their own ex-

peuse, as the separate schools are run

not of the doctrines of the Church.

Another answer to Rev. Dr. Bryce i given by the Winnipeg Free Press, as follows :

"Because the Manitoba Act guaranteer this right to the Roman Catholic Church." Another statement made by Dr. Bryce is so well answered by the Free Press that we are pleased to insert it here. Dr. Bryce said :

"The Presbyterian Church and the Church of England were here before the transfer of the country, and had as much right to separate schools as the Roman Catholic Courch."

The Free Press answers :

"This is something which no person, intimate with the Act, already referred to and the circumstances of the country at the time of the creation of Manitoba, will Undoubtedly the Roman Catholic, Church of England and Presbyterian denominations, each and alt, have, or ac least had, exactly the same constitutional the other Churches into the Church or rights in respect of separate schools, all of caived than brought to a successful issue, the other Churches see the absurdity of them having distinctly denominational schools at that time. They had these rights then and have them still if they are schools at that time. not prejudiced by the acceptance of, and working under for nearly twenty years, without protest, the existing system. If the Presbyterians and the Church of

England desire to give up their privilege, we do not dispute their right to do so but that is no reason why Catholics should | but the Queen has none. be forced to follow their example.

We have said that the Catholic schools are supported by the money of Catholics.

lic" expense; but we may reverse the question and ask "why should schools be run at public expense, when Catholics are run the context of the dauger that was impending over the Church of England, combined together to save her, if they might, from extinction. They set them might, from extinction. They set them-selves with trembling earnestness to up hold her plainly-stated doctrines, to re-store her despised and neglected usages, to revive her spiritual life-in one word, to re-assert for her her rightful place as the Catholic Apostolic Church of this empire. The ground they took was the simple and The ground they took was the simple and honest ground that the members of the Anglican Church are in conscience b to believe the doctrines set forth in her service books and to obey her laws; and, further, to take the Bible, as interpreted, not by each individual for himself, but as interpreted by the concurrent testimony words, to bind themselves by that which of the Church has been held always, everywhere, and by all, as their rule of faith. This was the sole object of the Oxford movement in its inception. This, in spite of many errors,

mistakes, exaggerations and failures, is in sole object to day As Dr. Langtry is one of the most forward advocates of union among Protes-tant Churches to day, it is no wonder that the Evangelicals regard such utter ances as indicating that the object of the Union movement on his part is to absorb the other Churches into the Church of The other Churches see the absurdity of submitting to the claims of a Church which is itself as schismatical as their own. They feel that if union can be attained only by abs rption, it were better for them to submit to the authority of Pope Leo than to that of Pope Victoria. Pope Leo has certainly some claim from history Pope to supremacy in the Church of Christ.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satis-

fifty years that a small band of godly, as lous young men in Oxford, roused by This was probably the reason he sent the boy in question abroad. The matter bay in question abroad. The matter has been before the law counts, and the doctor has been informed that he cannot say: "I am unable to produce this boy because I have caused him to be removed from England." The result is that he will have to fetch Harry back to this country. Dr. Barnardo will have to be carefully watched. If a Catho-lic institution acted in this way towards a Protostart child here. Protestant child how angry the doctor would be, and what a scandal would be made out of it. We read, not with astonishment, for we

are long pist such in all that has tion with Protestantism, that at St. John's. tion with Protestantism, that at St. John's, Bradford, "The Bishop of Richmoud (whoever that dignitary may be) delivered a practical and earnest address on foot-ball." The reporter neglected to say whether the preacher was for or against the Racher suits but took out a state of the state state. whether the prescher was for or against the Ragby rules, but took care to state that this football sermon was given in the church on Sunday. The Bishop of Rich-mond is evidently in no sense of the word S. bisteries. a Sabbatarian

The Old, Old Story

Ine old, utd story A little cough; a feeing ill; A bradache ol; a daily chill; A slower walk; a quickened breath; A frequent talk of coming death. No strength to rise from day to day; From loving syes he fades away. Now lifts no more the weary head, The struggle's o'er; the man is dead. Such is the fatal progress of consumption

Buch is the latal progress of consumption. How often is repeated the oid, old story. Yet not half so often as it was before the knowledge came to mankind that there was a discovery in medical science by which the dread disease could be arrested to health This wonderful remedy, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents. Worn Out and Run Down

By disease and debility the human system mes worn out and run down before its Keep the head clear. the bowels time. regular, the blood pure, the kidneys and liver active by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, nature's great tonic and regulator, and disease cannot exist and disease cannot exist.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Alte wine used and recommended by His Emi-neuce Cardinal Tachereau. Specially recom-mended and used by Rt. Rev. Arobbishor Lynch and Bishop Waish. We also make the best Native Claret the market. Bend for prices and circular. The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., o Sandwich, being good practice. Catholics we are satisfied their word may be relied on and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy scriftee of the Mass is pure and un-adulterated. We, therefore, by these pre-out of the Marks. Rs. of Longers t JOHN WALSE, Bp. of London.

excuse me."

tent in the presence of God. It was but another proof of the power of faith in the Catholic heart and won the admiration of all who, peering through the station windows, were amezed at the spe ectacle.

spectacle. Father Hickey at once telegraphed to the Sisters' Hospital at Columbus and the poor efflicted man was taken there by the early morning train.

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

To INVIGORATE both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

A noteworthy feature of the Catholic Church is the spirit of reverence ever man-lfested even under the most trying cir-cumstances towards God's anointed.

A singular illustration of this universal truth was shown at Milford Centre, O, recently. A poor unfortunate stranger was caught under the night vestibule train on the Big Four R. R, and his lower limbs mangicd in a horrible manner. Amputa-tion of one leg and part of the other foot was found necessary. The man giving his name as John O'Connell, 6th Ward. Philadelphia, had called for a priest and Rev. John Hickey, of Marysville, was not fied by telegram to come on the first train which would arrive about 2 o'clock, a. m. Father Hickey did not wait for the train was at the unfortunate man's side during the painful operation. Upon regaining consciousness the poor fellow was piled with a number of impertment questions, and reasonably refused to preffer an satisfactory information. Father Hickey at this moment whispered to the man asking him if he didn't wish to see the asking him if he didn't wish to see the priest: replying in the affirmative, the attending physiclars told him that it was the priest then at his side. A ray of brightness flashed on the poor man's countenance and turning he said in the most effectionate manner, "Father, please areas are at a set of the state of the same set of the set of

His whole manner charged and he be came as gentle as a child, while all with drew from the waiting room of the station, leaving the priest and the peni JANUABY 11, 1890.

New York Catholic Review. FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES. BY THE PAULIES FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apocitie, Fifty-inith street and Ninth wrenne, New York City. SUNDAY IN THE OCTAVE OF CHRISTMAS. "Jesus Christ being rich, He made Him self poor in order to enrich us with Hin powerty."-2. Cor., vitl. Yon know, my dear brethren, our Lord Jesus Christ did not begin to exist when He was the Second Person of the Divine Trinity from all eternity. He was the infaite God Himself for ages on ages that is, forever and ever. Let us think of innumberable centuries away back-we are effil no nearer the beginning. He was! that is, forever and ever. Let us think of innumberable centuries away back-we are effil us when we try to think how without a beginning, as He will be with-out eading. The text says that being rich, He made Himself poor. On, how rich He was! Our thoughts fail us when we try to think how without Him nothing was made which wes made. Look at the innumerable worlds which He has created, laid out before us as on a map in the heavenes at night. At the Pasinist says, "The heavene declared the glory of Gd and the firmament show." But, being rich, He made Himself poor. By His own voluntary, willing choice He eff all this glory and riche and const." But, being rich, He made Himself poor. By His own voluntary, willing choice He takes no cognizance of passing events there would give utterance to such words. Where must we look for the brightest in-

But, being rich, He made Himself poot. But, being rich, He made Himself poor. By His own voluntary, willing choice He left all this glory and riches and came down on this earth. This certainly was being poor enough. But it was not being poor enough to please Him. One would have thought it enough to choose the where must we look for the brightest in-tellects of our country? As has been interrogated by Rev. Father Aylward, are euch men as Laurier, Langevin, Caron, Chapleau and several other French-Canahave thought it enough to choose the richest parents, or at least such as could afford Him the comforts of life. But He chose the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph the corpenter. When He was diane, who have been educated in the French schools and colleges not an honor to any country? Is not that noble patriot, the venerable Sheriff Chaveau who extols Joseph the expenter. When He was the venerable Sheriff Unaversit who takes and portrays the beauties of rhetoric to a in the ints, but no room for Him. He has cholars, a gentleman in whom is reborn there was room for everybody else in the incs, but no room for Him. He chose a miserable shed to be born in ; all His life lorg He was a poor man. In in-faccy and childhood supported by the dally labor of St. Joseph, and no doubt tolling Himself as soon as He had the strength to do it. He frequently chose to suffer the pangs of hunger, and had not a place to rest His weary head after walking about all the day doing good and relieving the miserles of others. Yes, He made Himself poor-mot a sham poverty, but a real poverty; a poverty from His cradie until the lest breath of His 1!fe. Why did He do the ? The answers; a 'th order to enrich us with His poverty." How does He enrich us with His pover.

How does He enrich vs with His poverty ? My dear brethren, we think those we call rich, who have a superfluity of everything and more than they know what to do with, happy ; and, on the con-trary, those who have just enough to get along with, who have to go without many a thing they would like to have, miserable.

This is an entire miejadgment. This is just twisting things around the wrong way. As a general thing, the rich in this world's goods are the miserable ones Those called poor have much the best chance of true happiness.

What judgment does God make of this matter? He cays: "Ye cannot serve two masters, for you will love the one and despise the other; ye will serve the one and hate the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon?" (that is riched) and Mammon" [that is, riches] The one who has riches is apt to be

man has or can have.

selfishly taken up with what riches an buy, i. e, fins clothes, fast living, pleasures. He serves Mammon and he cannot serve God at the some time. He thinks he has no need of God, for riches is God enough for him.

On the contrary, the poor man, finding so much to put up with here, verily detaches himself from pleasure and worldly enjoy. ment and finds his consolation and a pure joy in the thought of his Heavenly Father and the recompense of eternal joy in Heaver. As the Apostle St. Paul says, "But plety with sufficiency is great gain, for we brought nothing into this world and we can carry nothing cut. But baving food end raiment and wherewith

to be covered, with these we are content." This is the lesson which the poverty of our Lord and Master teaches us, and which is able to enrich us truly here, and for eternity.

THE PRIEST'S PRESENCE.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

CATHOLIC vs. PROTESTANT EDUCA. TION. To the Editor of the Catholic Record: REVEREND AND DEAR SIR-I have read with much interest, and no doubt thou. The editor of the St. Thomes Times need have no anxiety in regard to the French-Canadians. Their devotion to the cause of education and their love and fear of the great the provided to the french-Canadians. Their devotion to the cause of education and their love and fear of the great the provided to the french-the provided to the state of the provided to the french-the provided to the state of the provided to the french-the provided to the state of the provided to the french-the provided to the state of the provided to the french-the provided to the state of the provided to the french-the provided to the state of the provided to the french-the provided to the provided tothe provided to the pro their God enables them to hold their own in any and all of the higher walks of life; and their obedience to the commandments

and precepts of the Church makes them faithful, loyal citizens who can be depend. ed upon in the hour of need. By this time, no doubt, the editor of the St Thomas Times has discovered much more than his match in the eloquen and patriotic Father Aylward, and I will leave the priest to prove to the "intelli gent" newspaper man the unfairness and folly of his ways. Very respectfully yours, J. M. E. LAVALLEE, Almonte, Dec. 27th, 1889.

TEACHING ALL NATIONS.

Mr. Stead, the editor of the London

Pall Mall Gazette, lately visited Rome and writes as follows of the Congrega tion for the Propagation of the Faith : Our Protestant missionary societies are Our Protestant insion of the Failth: Our Protestant insionary societies are hardly one hundred years old. The College of the Propaganda was founded in 1622 by Gregory XV., and has been working ever since. On its shelves are archives recording an activity that has hever ceased, and which it is devoutly to be hope will never cease. Great volumes of letters bound in parchment stand side by side, bearing eloquent but silent witness to the self denying labors of hundreds of thousands of devoted men and womon who have gone forth to labor and to die in partibus infidelium. Their handwriting is faint and faded now, but with how fiery a zeal were the pens guided which traced these characters! What innumerable dramas, full of the noblest humsn heroism, enacted not in Christmas day broke bright and clear over the Stone Town, and though the over the Stone Town, and though the roads had been rendered almost impas-sible by the heavy rains of the preceding days, large numbers of teams might be seen pouring in from the country, and wending their way up the steep till which leads to the parish church. Although we cannot boast of an imposing edifice, it is doubtful if many altars in the diocese on that day presented a more beautiful ap-pearance, for what with the fibers. What innumerable dramas, full of the noblest humsn heroism, enacted not in full ampbitheatre before an applauding or even a hostile throng, but lived out day by day in obscurity, in disease, in neglect, without hope of praise or of earthy re-ward! They wrote their epitties with their blood, and sealed their testimony with their lives. Men of the highest edu-cation, and women of the most refined pesrance, colored lights, elegant drapings, etc., one was almost unconscious of the primitive style of the building. Three Masses were celebrated by the pastor, Rev. P. Brennan, who at the last Mass gave an elequent ser mon appropriate to the festival. The munificent collection taken up shows how

cation, and women of the most refined tastes and the gentlest births, sent to labor among the black fellows of Australia abor among the black fellows of Australia or the Hottentots of Africa, if by any means they might save some, have left their only written record herc—in these few fragmentary records of their diffi-culties. Their real record is to be found, not here, but in the lives of their converts, in the tribes reclaimed from asympty in the families million in any way opposed to the progress of our educational systems why do Protestants send their sons and daughters to Catholic institutions for that pollshed and refined completion of their studies which can nowhere be gained as from savagery, in the families which they have humanized, in the children whom they have educated, in the women well as in a Catholic college or convent? If we visit the convents of Ville Marie, Jesus and Mary, Mount St. Mary, or in fact almost any large convent in Montreal or Quebec, we will find Protestant girls whom they have raised from being the chattels of brutes into some semblarce of the mother of Ohrist. As I walked round the crowded shelves in the archives from ell parte of Canada and the United States receiving the benefits of an educa-tion which none but the industrious, learned and loveable Sisters can impart. of the Propaganda, I thought of all that vast mass of unknown valor, of love that vast mass of unknown valor, of love stronger than death, and of services to the lapsed and the lost, I grudged the old saints their monopoly of the altar-pieces, and would willingly have sacrificed a whole hecatomb of St. Sebastians for a few tributes to those St. Sebastians and St. Cecilias of our own time. Aud the same may be said and proved of the Catbolic universities and colleges. An enemy of education, indeed ! She is,

instead, the best friend, the truest guardian and mother which the enlightenment of St. Cecilias of our own time. We went in succession through the Col But she opposes and will ever use her influence sgainst the progress of heresy lege and the church, and then visited the and infidelity. All must have the same faith and espouse the same doctrines with in her fold. Her mode of teaching (to printing office of the Propagnia. It is about to flit across the way to the new premises where it will have more elbow premies where it will have more ellow room. At present it is almost as much too small for the demand upon its cases as a certain printing office, which shall be nameless, not a hundred miles from Char borrow a passage from the Ray. Father MacLaughlin's splendid work on "Is One Religion as Good as Another ?") excludes absolutely every principle, prerogative or privilege that could lead to contradiction in the domain of doctrine. She interdicts ing Cross. One room was set apart for producing in very handsome style the new the use of private judgment in matters of the use of private judgment in matters of faith now-she has ever interdicted it-and she will coutinue to interdict it to the end of time. Free enquiry, individ-ual preference, liberty of mind, freedom of thought, private judgment, in the domain of faith, are words which she has no ears to hear. She will not, she connot, litten to thom. They would not the the publications of the Propaganda.

edition of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, who is at present in the highest favor with the Pope. Here are printed all east their own type, bind their own books and do almost everything except meke their own paper. The "comps" at the Propaganda set type in as many languages as those who are employed for our Bible Scalaty. As a sample of their means the listen to them. They would rend the rock on which she rests. She takes her as these who are employed tor our block Society. As a sample of their resources they have produced the Loid's Prayer in two hundred and fifty different languages, in one hundred and eighty different char who built her, and she will tolerate no human pretensions which would tend to split them asuader. Nor will she suffer any sophistry, however plausible, that would construction of the most polygicit places in the world.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. One of the first kind acts of his Grace Archbishop Walth in this diocese was to present to the Catholic courch in Brampton three large and beautiful oil paintings They were executed some years ago by Mrs. Holmes, a lady as well known for her many accomplianments as for her virtuous and holy life. They represent the descent from the cross the entombment and Christ on Calvary; the size of each is 8x6ft. As soon as the Catholics of Brampton

saw these costly and magnificent gifts they at once set to work to prepare a fitthey at once set to work to prepare a fit-ting place for them and to get them framed anew regardless of expense. Miss Wigley, slater of Mrs. Holmes, end who is also recognized as an artist of a high order and a devout Catholic, helped with her exquis-ite taste to so place these works of art that they would show to the best advantage. This present, which His Grace has so gen-erously given M.s. Holmes' parish church, will place the priest and people of Brampton under everlasting obligation to the Archbishop. They will remind the congregation of the unceasing zeal and intelligent plety of

the unceasing zeal and intelligent plety of Mrs. Holmes, and of the generosity and paternal kindness of our good Archblehop.

> FROM ST. MARY'S. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

> > for what with rich flowers

much this good pastor is appreciated by bis people. The choir, under the direc-tion of the organist, Miss Shea, rendered St. Clair's Mass in excellent style, the principal solos being taken by Mosers. Clark, Fleming and Kehos. The separate school of this town, she in charge of Miss Shea, is in a flourishing condition. two of

Shea, is in a flourishing condition, two of the pupils having passed the recent en-trance examination, this being nine dar-

water set and a seal skin collar.

PRESENTATION AT GALT.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Your friends in Galt learn with regret

them in high esteem. As a small token

address read by Miss Connor :

heartily joined.

Th

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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REV. L. FUNCKEN, C. R., D. D., President

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE. TORONTO, ONT.

Induce examination, this being nine dur-ing the last two years. On Monday evening, December 23rd, the ladies of the Altar Society assembled in the school room for the purpose of wishing their postor, Rev. Father Bren-nan, a happy Christmas, and at the same time presented him with an elegant sliver water set and a seal school of the color. TORONTO, ONT. In affiliation with Toronto University.) under the special patronage of the admin-istrators of the Arch-diocese, and directed by the Basilian Fathers. Fall Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for Univer-sity matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tution \$150.00 per year. Haif boarders \$75.00. Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars apply to rev. gentleman was completely taken by surprise, bat in a few words expressed his thanks to the ladies who always evinced such kindness and good will towards him. The evening was then spent in sociable

further particulars apply to REV. J. R. TEEFY, President

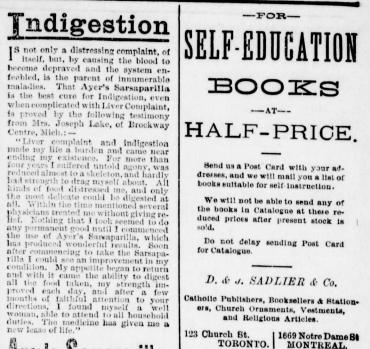
REV. J. R. TEEFY, President. A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to puple even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure sud food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoy-ment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educes-tional advantages uneurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choices and standard works. Litter-ary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent fea-ture. Musical solices take place weekly, sevating taste, testing improvement and insuring sall-possesion. Suict attention is puid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness. intercourse and song, in which all present On Thursday, 19th inst., the young thes of the choir and a few friends met at the residence of Mrs. McChrohen and presented Miss Cox with an address and a set of fure, prior to her departure for her home at Mount Forest. The presentation was made by Miss Johnston and the To Miss Cax, Organist of St. Patrick's Church, Galt :

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE

that you are about to sever your connec-tion with the choir of St. Patrick's Church. While holding the position of organist here—a period of three years— your treatment of every member of the choir has invariably been friendly and courteous and you have been held by them in high settem. As a mult taken CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, SANIA, ONT. This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refued education. Particular at tention is paid to vocel and instrumental music. Board and tuition per annum, §160. For further particulars apply to the Mother Superior, Box 363.

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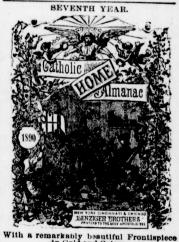
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TDUT TICK O ADDRESS W AND TOUT

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND

A noteworthy feature of the Catholic Church is the spirit of reverence ever man-ifested even under the most trying cir-cumstances towards God's anointed.

A singular illustration of this universal truth was shown at Milford Centre, O, recently. A poor unfortunate stranger was caught under the night vestibule train on the Big Four R. R, and his lower limbs mangicd in a horrible manner. Amputa-tion of one leg and part of the other foot was found necessary. The man giving his name as John O'Connell, 6th Ward, Philadelphia, had called for a priest and Rev. John Hickey, of Maryaville, was noti fied by telegram to come on the first train which would arrive about 2 o'clock, a. m. Father Hickey did not wait for the train but drove over six miles in a buggy and was at the unfortunate man's side during the painful operation. Upon regaining consciousness the poor fellow was plied with a number of impertment questions, and reasonably refused to proffer any satisfactory information. Father Hickey at this moment whispered to the man asking him if he didn't wish to see the asking him if he didn't wish to see the pricet: replying in the affirmative, the attending physicians told him that it was the pricet then at his side. A ray of brightness flashed on the poor man's countenance and turning he said in the most effectionate manner, "Father, please evenue me." ATCHER MA."

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spectacle. Father Hickey at once telegraphed to the Sisters' Hospital at Columbus and the poor efflicted m an was taken there by the early morning train.

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

would generate the least deviation from them. Her tacking is one, absolute, clear, unerring, emphatic, definitive. No creeds of human origin can rear their heads within her pale, except to be branded with her loud and withering anathemas. She will never recognize any appeal from her tribunal. She will surfer none of her children to sit in judg-ment upon her decrees. In all places, at all times, in all cfroumstances, her voice is unchanging. High position, boundless wealth, literary attainments, vast erudi Weath, herary attainments, vast erudi-tion, transcendant ability, genius even of the highest order, make no difference. With the king and the subject, the phil-osopher and the savage, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, her method of teaching is the same. To the youth of fifteen and the old man of four-score she speaks in the same tone. To each genera-tion of her children, as they grow to understand her symbol of faith, she says understand her symbol of faith, she says with the authoritative voice of her founder: "You are but of yesterday; you are but fifteen, twenty, thirty, fifty, eighty—at most a hundred years of age. You did not live in the days of Jeans Christ to hear the doctrines He com-manded to be believed, and the precepts He commanded to be fulfilled. But I lived in His time for I are. His Church lived in His time, for I am His Church, His spouse. And I have brought down in my bosom through the centuries that have since rolled away the doctrines He revealed to the world, and the sense in

which He meant them to be receivedthe precepts He imposed, and the manner in which He meant them to be fulfilled. It is mine to teach you. It is yours to listen and to believe. But it is not yours, and it never can be yours, to build up a creed out of your own head.

This mode of teaching bears upon it the impress of Divine institution; and as Jeane Ohrist came upon earth as the light of the world, how can it be conscientionaly claimed that His spouse, the Ohurch, is an enemy to the enlightenment of mankind? Is it not obvious to all that the address of the St. Themes When a Nasal Balm.

the editor of the St. Thomas Times, and others of a kindred spirit who are slaves

twenty students resident in the College, and some three hundred more attend the lectures. Between them they are said to speak seventy different larguages. When Mgr. (Jacobini gives a reception you begin to realize something of the michief that was done by the confusion of tongues. It is about time that English began to supersede all other tongues as the common language of the confusion began to supersede all other tongues as the common language of the world. Al-though they taik all languages, corres-pondence is carried on only in four, namely, Euglish, French, Latin and German. On an average, about fifty letters are received and answered daily, and the office boy, who has the run of the matin prace hashed outher to correct waste paper basket, ought to possess one of the finest collections of fore'gn postage

stamps extant. I left the Propaganda with the convic-tion that, so far as vast portions of the world are concerned, the Catholic Church world are concerned, the Catholic Church is an enormous, an incalculable power for good. Whatever men may think about their doctrines as to the life beyond the grave, the men who have gone out from this College, and who are directed and controlled by the Congregation of the Proneguade are a constitute mention Propagenda are an effective, moral, and elvilizing force of the first value in all that concerns the social and material amelloration of the lot of uncivilized man.

Out on the Plains

the wonderful virtues of Nasal Balm, are known and appreciated. W. M. Arm-strong, of the mounted police, Fort Sas-katchewan writes: - I have been using Nasal Balm as directed and find it to be all you claim for it — "A Sure Cure for Catarrh, Easy to Use, Pleasant and Agree-able. It gave me relief from the first application. Everybody suffering from Cold in the Head or Catarrh should use Nagal Balm.

Sudden Change. Mrs. George Flewelling, St. John, N. B. writes:--"I sufferad from weakness and costiveness, so I bought a bottle of Bar-dock Blood Bitters, and before I finished it, acting on the Stomach, Inversional Bowers, removing all obstructions. To Invitocars both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine. Stormatic Quinine Wine. Stormatic Quinine Wine, Stormatic Quinine Stormatic Q

Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost was nothing to the College in the Pizzza di Spagna. There are one hundred and twenty students resident in the College, and some three three days of the College, and some three three days of the College, ELIZA JOHNSON.

ELIZA JOHNSON M. T. McCowell, H. EGAN.

Miss Cox responded by thanking them for their kindness and said she would ever cherish a kind remembrance of her friends there. A very enjoyable evening was spent in music and singing.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the I no oest anoughe and expectorant for the cure of colds and coughs and all throat, lung, and brouchial troubles, is, u.adoubt-edly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your druggi-t for it, and, at the same time, for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary Incts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secret the gastrio juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have lead against ten other makes which I have

Well Pleased.

DEAR SIRS-I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheuman Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism. I had it for some time and was cured by two bottles, and I must say it is the best thing I can get for general use as a pain reliever. J. MUSTARD, Strathavon, Ont. IF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE could be infused into the thick nodles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels and weaken their stomachs and howels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both." The Lanes and Streets

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. Prescriptions carefully compounded and re-ders attended to with care and dispatch Telephone No. 419. Of a city are like the veins and arteries of the body; if foul or impure, disease results. Cleanse the blood from the foul humors by DR. ROURK. - - MANAGER. Cleanse the block from the four futures by using Burdock Blood Bitters, the best blood medicine ever devised to cure all blood disorders from a common pimple to ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO.

FIRE AND MARINE. BURNETT AGENT



THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Branch No. 4. London, s on the 2nd and 4th Thursday o menth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall Eleck, Richmond street. Marth a President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec

8

C. M. B. A.

The next regular convention of the Grand Cauncil of Canada will be held in Montreal, commercing on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 18:0.

Answers to Correspondents.

About one hundred and sixty dele tes and officers are expected to attend 2. Yes, it is contrary to our constitu

2. 1es, it is control to allow lay persons not members of the Association to be present during the institution of a can-didate, or during the time any of the business of the Branch is being conduct. ed. See the 1st "Order of Business page 96 constitution, and the "Openin Ceremony" page 6 of our Ceremonial.

3 A member cannot hold the position of president and first vice presi-dent at the same time ; neither can be hold the position of president and mar shal at the same time.

The "Application for Membership" is not to be sent to the Supervising Medi-cal Examiner, but must be kept in the Branch until the applicant is initiated, when it should be immediately forwarded to the Grand Secretary by the Becording Secretary of the Branch, with date of initiation, etc., thereon. The Recording Secretary should also see that Becording Secretary should also see that a proper designation of the beneficiary is made in said application for mem-bership. The name of some person or persons must be given; euch terms as "my legal heirs," "according to my last will," "my heirs and assigns," etc., will not arswer, and a beneficiary certificate will not be issued on such a designation.

A large number of Branches have not yet sent in their list of officers elected for the ensuing term. All that we have received have been published.

Branches are requested to be as prompt as possible in paying the per capita tax. See section 1 article vi. pege 69 constitution.

We regret very much to announce the death of Mr. Kieran Clark. which took place at his residence, 264 Victoria street, Toronto, on Saturday, the 4th inst. He was in the seventy fourth year of his sge and was a native of the county Longford, Ireland. The funeral took place on Mon day to St. Michael's cemetery. The late Mr. Clark was a most estimable gentleman and had a bost of friends, all of whom admired bim for his many stering quali-tities of head and heart. Ho was ever a true son of old Ireland and a fervent child of that Church which is so dear to the hearts of the Irish people. The deceased gentleman was father of Brother N. J. Ciark, Secretary of Branch 85, Tor onto, to whom we tender our sincer sympathy.

London, Dec. 30th, 1839 Thos. Coffey, Esq. Desr. Sir-Kindiy in-sert the following in this week's C. M. B. A. news and oblige, yours fraternally, W. Concoras, Rec. ec. Branch 4.

London Dec 27tb, 1889. London Dec 27tb, 1889. Recretary of Branch No. 4, C. M. B A., \$2,000, in payment of benchciary due me on the death of my husband, James Flizgerald, late a member of said Branch.

MRS. MARY FITZGARALD.

London, Dec 27th, 1889. Received of Wm. Corcoran. Recording Pecretary of Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A. \$2,000, in payment of benefictary due me as trustee of the late Kev. Martin Kelly, a member of said Brarch. Rev. PHILLIP BRENNAN.

Resolutions of Condolence

At a regular meeting held at Berlin on becember 11th, 1889 it was moved by Brother outs yon Neubroon, seconded by Brother

Louis von Neubronn, seconded by Brother Aloves. Sauer, and Rescived, Thai we, the members of Branch 12, de tender Brother John Stumpf and family cursinevre sympathy in the sad less which they have sourcanced by the death of their little son, and we commend them in their sad s fliction to Him who orders all things for the best.

First Vice-President-Jas P Coan Ne o nd Vice President-John J Battle, jr Recording Neo-Archibaid McK-ague Assistant Recording Neo-Jos J Royers Financial Secretary-E P Foley Treasurer-W in Genrin Marshal-John McNalty Guard-Fhomas Faulta egate to Grand Council-Rev T J Su Ivan Alternate-John Corbsti Trustees-Kor three years, Richard Con nerford and Patrick McMabon Meeting nights every other Tuesday. A McKEAGUE, Rec. Sec. Branch 82. Kingsbridge.

Branch 82. Kingsbridge. Spiritual Adviser-Rev B Bonbat Chancellor-John Long. President-Martin Wollty First Vice-President-ThoS Stiles Second Vice-President-To Connor Recording Secretary-Morgan Austin Assistant Secretary-Morgan Austin Assistant Secretary-Morgan Austin Trassues-P Stiles Marshal-J Dalton Guard-P M Sullivan Guard-P M Sullivan Representative to Grand Council-John Long Alernate-PJ Neven.

Branch 28, O'tawa

Branch 28, O'tawa. Chancellor-F R Latchford Presider J C Earlight First Vice-Fresiden.-E J O'Connor Second Vice-Presiden.-C O'Leary Treasurer-H Higgerty Reor citing "ecretia J-T Amith Assistant S cretary-D Hogan Firshcial Secretary-E Connors Marchal-A Pegg Guard-H Chamberlain Tratices-For two years, T McGrall, J Byrne and M Olanoy ; for one year, M White and D J Harris Hepresentative to Grand Council-F R Latonford

Alternate, Rev F J Cole. Branch 6), Dublin.

Brasch 63, Dublin. President-Sernard O'Conneil First Vice-President-Jos Dann Second Vice-President-Jos Dann Necording Secretary-Win A Naven Assistant Secretary-Philo Cashin Financis Heeretary-DJ Bruxor Marshal-H T Cassidy Guard-P Callaghan Trustees-u King, John Carpenter, G Bruxor, Jos Dincon and Hugh Danu Representative to Grand Council-B O'Conneil Washington correspondent of the Globe, which, if true, throws some light on the erratic, while ostensibly independent course of the Toronto Mail during the last few years. A gentleman of Detroit, who is a member of the Hoar Committee on Foreign affairs, relates that the Representative to Gran Connell Alterna:e-Wm A Neven. Hoar Committee, after a careful consid

in favor of it.

A STARTLING STORY.

come to the conclusion that a policy of

indifferentism towards closer trade

relations between the two countries will

be more effectual towards bringing about

annexation than a policy of conciliation,

and that with this object in view s

policy of moderate retaliation towards

Canada should be adopted by the United

those who favor this Annexation move-

ment, and, therefore, through the Hoar

Committee it is proposed to burk this

Mr. Hear claims to be in possession of

secret information from Canada to the

effect that the annexation sentiment has

so grown that it is only a question of

time when Canada will come easily into

the hands of the United Staics. Tae

The strange course followed by the

Mail in its successive advocacy of most

bill if possible.

Branch 14 Galt.

Branch 14 Gait. Gait, January 2nd, 1890. First Vice-President-Ohiries Bart Freevording Scenetary - Pitrick Badigan Assistant Scoretary - Pitrick Badigan Assistant Scoretary - Diward Barrett Freamer - Edward Rudigan Assistant Scoretary - Diward Barrett Massistant - Diward Councel - Diward Scoretary - Diward Barrett Massistant - Diward - Diward Scoretary - Diward Barrett Massistant - Diward Barrett Massistant - Diward - Diward Barrett Massistant - Diward -

States, Mr. Butterworth's bill which has been recently introduced into Congress for a reciprocity in the exchange of the products of the two countries on libera terms would not meet the purposes of

Branch 6, Stra hroy.

Branch 6, Stra hroy. Hpiritual Adviser, Rev A 1 McKeon President, Rev A 1 McKeon First Vi e President, John Barry Becoud Vice-President, Horber Mee Recording Secretary, Jas Healy Assis'and Secretary, Micbael Barry Financial Secretary, Por Keelo Treasurer, Por Dever Marshal, Jonn Muldon Gaurd, Frank Upion Trusters, Jas Kesity, A McDonnell, Frank Upion, Joseph Leizans and Jas Barry Reoresentative to Grand Council, Nev A I McKeon.

source of all this information is said to be the editor of the Mail, and it is Branch 80, Tilbury Centre. Branch 80, Tilbury Centre. Spiritual Adviser, Rev Father Wassereau Coanc-llor, J F O Keefe Presioent, W C McGrigor First Vice-President, Henry Benoit Becone Vice-President, Samuei Mathers Recording Secretary, John O'Neill Assistant Recording Sec, Francis Tudeil Financial scoretary, Francis Campbell Treasurer, Charles Trudeil Marshal, J B Dagneau Gaard, D H Bradiey Representative to Grand Council, Walter Weish asserted that the information was received by Mr. Hoar through Mr. Wight, the Secretary of the Committee, who is also the Washington corrrespondent of the Mail. The Hoar Committee relied entirely upon this information from the Mail office in adopting the conclusions to which it had arrived.

Weish Alternate, Dr J F O'Keefe Medical Examiner, Dr J F O'Keefe Trustees, for two years, P Cnompogne and J Moulex; for one year, obarles frudeil, Francis Trudeil and John O'Neill.

opposite measures in the trade relations hatween Canada and the United States Branch 75, Penetanguishene Branch 75, Penetanguinnene. Fresident, Thos Harford First Vice-President, John Qaigley Second Vice-President. Joseph Dasome Recording Secretary. Charles E O'Reilly Assistant Recording Sec, Mitcael Gendron Marshal Poter Lanouette Guard, Issae Howels Delegaie to Grand Council, Anthony Delegaie to Grand Council, Anthony Dhalue Trustees, Harvey Yorke, J P Dusome, John advocacy of these measures, on the plea

A NEW DODGE.

How

BEANS?

Dublin, Jan. 6.—The O'Shea trial will probably not come on earlier than the Easter Sittings of the Divorce Courts; probably it will not be heard until the year is well advanced. Until it is heard Mr. Parnell will continue in all respects is while work wat as he has of late A great sensation has been caused in political circles by an application for a divorce made by Captain O Shes, Mr. Mr. Percell will continue in all respects his public work just as he has of late years endeavored to fulfil it. His col-lesgues will require from him neither explanations nor expositions of anything that affects him per-sonally. He will lose none of their confidence until he is proved to have forteited it. In the House of Commons it is not likely that a single bit will be dronged in resard to the Parnell being made co-respondent with Captain O'Shea's wife. The Tory prets are jubliant over the prospect that in the course of the trial there will be so much scandal thrown out against Mr. Parpell as will force his retirement from public life, and perhaps delay the victory which Commons it is not likely that a single hint will be dropped in regard to the forthcoming trial. Mr Parnell will not be effected, at least politically, by any-thing except, possibly, on the condem-nation of the Court. The opinion gains nation of the Court. the Home Rale cause is on the point of securing. Considering, however, that Mr. Parnell not only outlived the Times Pigott Houston accusations, which were founded upon the forgerles and perjuries ground that O'Shea's move will prove to be a flasco. It is predicted that he will which were so carefully concocted with the hope of ruising Mr. Parnell's char never go into the witness box. At a meeting of the Municipal Council acter, but that he passed through the ordeal triumphantly, and was completely in Dublin on January, 6 h a motion was

made to ask the Queen to visit Dablin vindicated, the anticipations of the Tories and open the new museum. The motion are rather premature. was rejected, on the grounds that the Council had no authority over the museum, and that if such a request was

There is little room for doubt that Cap tain O'Shea has made himself the tool of made political opponents might use the facts against those members who voted I eland's enemies, to ruin, if possible, Mr. Parnell by this new move. The people of

Ireland have implicis confidence in Mr. Parnell, and the accusations which Mr. O'Shea has been induced by the Times conspirators, and those who are in league with the Times, will not lessen that confidence. We have not the least doubt that Mr. A strange plot is revealed by the Parnell will come out of this new trial as trumphantly as from the ordeal of the Forgeries Commission. The Nationalists are firmly convinced that Capitala O'Snea's accusations are as calumnious as were those of the Times, and thes te has been induced by the friends of the coverament to take this step in the nope of deisying the day of its utter defeat, which every eration of the relations existing between one recognizes to be close at hand. the United States and Canads, have

The Freeman's Journal remarks editor tally that it was necessary for the Tories to counteract the effect produced 1. Lon-don a few days ago by Mr. Parnell's hospitable reception as the honored guest of the great Liberat leader of Engina, ad that this device of au attacs upon an private character has been adopted as the most likely means to gain the object of the Government. All ireland is confident that this last effort to tojare Mr. Parues will be as futile as was the effort founded

upon the Times-Piggot forgentes. Mr. Parnett shows his configence in the the navel passage, all sy irritation and re-lieve the dul, oppressive headache ac om-panying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Naval Balm in the Mr. Lowie, to take steps to settle the At a meeting of the National League, which took piece in Daoitn on the 31st

house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and N sal Balm is the roubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on re-ceipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) ult., the optaton universally expressed was that every method, ho wever dishonorabi ad disavaest, would be tried to injure the ints cause, but that hotning could shake the love and trus, of the Iran poople for their leaver. Mr. Parnel, positively deales by addressing O'Shea's allegations, and there can be not reason to doubt his entire truthfuines. while there is much reason to doubt th of the platauff

of the plataulf THE Winnipeg Sun has passed into new hands, it naving been purchased by a syndicate. The rumor is that the new owners are hostile to Mr. Greenway's Government, in which case they will be without an organ in Winnipeg. Messra Greenway and Martin may, after all, discover that their anti Catholic policy is not the thing for Manitoba According to the report of the Parts Seminary of Foreign Missions for 1885 there was an locrease of 5,000 adult bap times over 1887 to the 26 mis-tone cou-nected with the Seminary There ware during the year 26 990 adult bap times over 1887 to the 26 mis-tone cou-nected with the Seminary There ware during the year 26 990 adult bap times over 1887 to the 26 mis-tone cou-nected with the Seminary There ware during the year 26 990 adult bap times over 1887 to the 26 mis-tone cou-nected with the Seminary There ware during the year 26 990 adult bap times over 1887 to the 26 mis-tone cou-nected with the Seminary There ware during the year 26 990 adult bap there to converted, a d 10 348 chilter-during the year 26 990 adult bepitsms, 805 during the season with Mr. Davits during the pleasure of exchanging the compti ments of the season with Mr. Davits during the position of Market inspector, of therefore and four, ware wear meand on during the position of Market inspector, of a tatter owner years and anot been known in Winter and four, ware way off in the files. Heleaver, of the pleasure of exchanging the compti ments of the season with Mr. Davits during the position of Market inspector, of the the during

April 18th, 1785 and is now nearly one bundred and four years old. Mr Mossey was married in 1823 In 1830 he emigrated to Canada, going direc Oornwall, where he has since resided His



A FEMALE (EACHER FOR THE R. C. Separate School, Port Dalhousie, for 1890; salary \$300 per vear; one expable of playing organ and feachir geholt, preferred, Audress, stating qualifications and ex-perience, to ED. MURPHY, Sec. Treas. Port Dalhousie Ont. 185 2w

JANUARY 11, 1890.

+ GIVEN + TO

Dalhonsie Ont. 185 2w TEACHER, HOLDING 2ND OR 3RD class cetticate; one competent to teach both English or French, for R. C. S. S. No. 3a. Walden; dutles to commence as soon as possible Apply to W. H. MALONEY, secretary of the Board, Amherstburg, Oat. 586 8w



TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street. NEW 10RK, 148 Filth Avenue. WASHINGTON. 817 * arket Space.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. Under the Direction of the

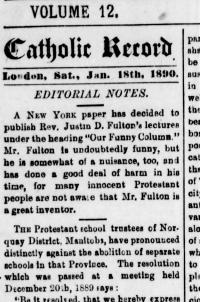
Sisters of The Holy Names of Jesus and Mary,

AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO.

This educational establishment highly re-This educational establishment highly ro-commences listef to the favor of parents auxions to give to their daughters a solid and useful estucation. The scoolastic year, comprising ten months onens at the beginning of Sep-tembe, and closes in suly

temoe and closes in July TERMS: HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE. Board and utteo, per abnum, \$70.60 Music and use of Plane, 24.00 Disawlog and Patcing, 15.00 Red and Bedding, 10.00 Bed and Bedding, Weshing, For further information, apply to the Sister Superior.

P. J. WATT,



"Be it resolved, that we hereby express our strongest conviction that the abolition of separate schools would prove injurious alike to the interests of Catholics and Protestan's, and that we will oppose such abolition /s the utmost of our power."

Sir_I have read the latest letter of Bishop Cleary in reply to Hon. Mr. Meredith, the noble leader of all those who are in favor of just and equal rights of all citizens. I call it an impudent one. Will Bishop Cleary, as an honest, straightforward man, state in an honest and plain manner whether he is in favor of the sentiments expressed in the Kingston paper, or whether he is opposed to them. It does not require a long rigmarole. 80

The above letter appeared in the Tor onto Mail of the 10th. It was signed by John Rawlings, and his place of habita tion was given as London. We have lived in this city for more than thirty years, and, with a certain degree of mor tification, we make the admission that we do not know John Rawlings. We are sorry the street number and occupation were not added, so that John Rawlings could be traced up. We merely desire to add that, in the words of Archbishop Cleary, "gentlemen are not expected to answer impertinent questions," even when propounded by John Rawlinge, of of London.

As ALREADY stated, it has been charged that the Toronto Mail managers have been carrying on negotiations with certain ing about thereby the annexation of Canada to the United Stater. The editor of the Mail, Mr. Farrar, has, it seems, been lately in Washington, but that paper states that his object in going there was simply in search of health and recreation. We hope Mr. Farrar's health has been much benefitted by the trip, and we are pleased to know that Washington is a health resort. Doubless it is a very healthy place for annexa tionists. When certain parties placed one hundred dollar bills in the hands of mem. bers of Parliament in the assembly room, at Toronto, a few years sgo, no doubt have we that they, too, were in search of health and recreation.

A MEETING of the Dominion Alliance was held in Montreal on Tuesday last. These dear good men are far out on the

VOLUME 12. Catholic Record London, Sat., Jan. 18th, 1890. EDITORIAL NOTES.

A NEW YORK paper has decided to publish Rev. Justin D. Fulton's lectures under the heading "Our Funny Column." Mr. Fulton is undoubtedly funny, but he is somewhat of a nuisance, too, and has done a good deal of harm in his time, for many innocent Protestant

Election of "flicers. Branch 4, London

Brauch 4, London. Charcellor-Martin O'Meara President-P F Boyle First Vice-President-John Forristal Becond Vice-President-Peter McGlade Marshal-Ed Dibb Transurer-Philip Coox Financial Secretary-CG Wright Recording Secretary-Wm Corcoran Assistant Secretary-John J Daiton Guard-John Curtin Trostees-For Iwo Labell M We Guard-John Curtin Trustees-Fortwoysers, O Labell. M Hart-mann and as F O'Meara; one year, Thos Coffsy and John Lewis Representative to Grand Council-Martin O'Meara Alternate-P F Boyle.

Branch 27, Fetrolia. Branch 27, Petrolla. **Bpirtual Advises - Rev P J Gnam** Chancellor - A Kavanegh **President - Wm Giesenu**, re-selected **First Vice-Pres-Con Sullvan re-selecte Recond Vice President-w m White Recording Sc - John J Harvey Assistant Sec - John Kelly Financial Sec - A Ravanegh**, re-elected **Tressure-C Mo Naus Marabai-T Neiligan**, re-selected **Guard-T Gallvan Representative to Grand Commeil-W** -W Gleeson and T Gallivan stative to Grand Council-

Gleeson Alternate-4 Kavanagh kegolar meeting nights, first and third Tuesday of each month. JOHN J. HARVEY, Rec. Sec,

Branch 91, Picton Branch 9), Picton. Spiritual Acviser-Rev J McDonagh Chancellor-P H McCarron President-L H Redmond First Vice-President-Martin Storiz Scoond Vice-President-Thos Deuold Treaure-M Goodwin, reelected Recording Scretary-Jas Mulligan Assistant Recording Sec-A Valette Financial Sec-w J Goodwin, re-elected Marshall-Wm B D-movan Guard-Jos thannon Representative to Grand Council-P H McCarron D H

-P H McCarron, D J Goodwin

Branch 103, Linwood. Spiritnal Adviser-Rev F O'Reilly President-Jos E Meyer First Vice Preside: L-Jos Weber Recond Vice Preside: L-Joemens Esbaugh Recording Secretary-A Kern Assistant Becreiary-Alex Starr Treasurer-John Freedman Marshal-John Freedman Guard-John McGoey Trustees-For two years, John Hayes, John Reidel and John McGoey; f r one year. John Freedman and Jos Weber Representative to Grand Council-A Kern. Branch 103. Linwood

Branch 24, thorold. Spiritual Adviser-Rev T J Sullivar Changellor-John Corbett President-Jones Williams Quigley, P McD-mald and W Barter The address "Penetanguisnene Ont.," will find the keecording Secretary and President and, ladeed, all the other officers as well. Fraternally yours. Bey. L MINEHAN. that they cannot be attained in the present temper of United States politicians. If this story of the Globe's cor respondent be correct, the real policy of the Mail is to work for the Annexation

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

thanking the donors he

very near.

its manufacture

holders.

ment.

of this country to the United States. At a recent banquet in Liverpoor where Mr Parnell was entertained, Even with such an object in view the effort to excite sectional and religious cheque for £3 500 was handed to him as the Liverpool contribution to the Tenants' Defence Fund. Iu dissensions in Canada is unpardonable but it is easy to understand that any thing which will tend to create discord thanking the donors he said he thought he was fairly entitled to boast in Canada, will also have a powerful that he was the first Irishman who had effect in making it impossible for that he was the host linking who had been so trusted by Eoglishmen, who had started this subscription before Russell had won the victory for him. He again declared that the object of the Home Rule party was to secure the industrial development of Ireland. Why should the promoters of a plan of compute that heat articular fore form Canadians to live together in peace.

and will help to make them look to new conditions of existence It would appear, therefore, that the desire of the Mail to "smash Corfederation" constitutes merely part of of campaign that kept sgitation free from crime be treated as criminals ? Earl Spen the plot in which it seems to be implicer's coercion was directed at real crime cated.

but Bilfour's was only sgainst shopkeepers for refusing to seil Irishmen had had in We cannot pronounce on the truth of times past some justification for hostility to England, but now they entered joy-fully and hand in hand with English Liberals into a battle which he trusted was these allegations, but there is room for investigation, and the full light of day should be thrown upon the treasonable machinations referred to by the Globe's A scarlet clock, worked by the personts correspondent

of Carns, in Ireland, has been presented to Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone The Courch of the Holy Innocents or assured the donore, through Miss South-ern of Manchester, who made the gift, 37th street, New York, has been lighted with electricity, and the people of the congregation are delighted with the that she would never put on the garment without offering up a prayer for the welch nge Arcobishop Corrigan, bowever, fare of the poor people wao assisted in has addressed a communication to his

priests requesting them not At a recent meeting of English landtroduce electricity owing to the danger from fire which is caused lords, held in Dublin, is was decided that the retention of a landed class was a by this mode of lighting His request was not made till after electricnecessity for Ireland. But the pro per ity of the country demands that measures be adopted as will make the had been introduced into the Holy Innocents Church, so that the parist people of the country the owners of the land, instead of a class of absentee land priest of Holy Innocents' Courch did no transgres any rule. It is not yet known whether His Grace intends to cause the The following is the most recent cable

removal of the electric wires in this dispatch relating to the O'Snea suit against Mr. Parnell It shows clearly that the concocters of the scheme are case

A: a mission given b J-suit Fathers in Altoora, Pa, a faw weeks sgo, ten Pro testants were received into the Church. on the road to a ridiculous disappoint.

wife has preceded him to her home be yond the skies about ten years Of his family of four daughters and two sons but one daughter and two sons are liv ing, all residing in Cornwall. ing, all reading in Cornwall. One of his "boys" is now sixty five, and another is fitty two. The old gentleman has en joyed remarkably good health. He is able to get around among his children every day. He remembers the re-bellion of '98, being a 'stip of a boy' in those iroublerome days. After the came in C made he served in the re-One of his he came to C nada he served in the re ellion of 1837. Mr. Mossey has remark

ably good sight for one of his age. LK

FULL WEIGAT

AKING

some years away off in the first. He reaves a wid w and eight children to mourn his hes Mr. Daton was a sindly, generous man and a most devout Catholic Peace be with him.

FULFORD & Co.

OBITUARY.

Jeseph K. Dalton, Brantford.

Brockville, Ont.

CARD OF THANKS.

It is again the pleasing duty of the Sisters of St J., sph gratsfully to acknowledge the

CARD OF THANKS. It is again the pleasing duty of the Sisters of St J. epb gratefuly to extinowledge the many very acceptable presents received/roum inte underous fireds and benetactors of the institute who's thoughtfuly shared the experience of preparity a christmas and New Years' les ival for the unusually is go number of the manes and foring of each: **By Mark 198 ival for the unusually is go number of the manes and foring of each: By Mark 199 Therman P.** P. eity, a quarter of heer; Mer Joseph Kennedy, a tursey and a smaked ham; nev. P. Corcoraw. P. La Soite, Store and the store is the store of the store and the store of the stor

Its under ner. ranke a marvel of priv., strength ard insommens. More concomused than the writings winds can obbe vid in competition with the multitude of low ortgin. hes left a legacy of \$650,000 to the "ROTAL BAKING FOWDER CO., 106 Wail Street." Holy Father.



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HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC. We especially recommend its perusal to our Protestant filends, whom we know to be since.e. but in server, as was ourself at one time.-Western Catholic News, Chicogo. The work may be had by addressit g Thos. Coffee, OATHOLIC Record Office, London. For the new photos made in the city go to For the new photos made in the city go to FDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and ex-amine our stock of frames and pasparionis, he lavest styles and finest assortment in the vity Children's pictures a specially.

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CUBE OF ALL WERVOUS DINEASES J. G. WILSON, LINGTROPATHINT. 800 Dundas Street.

ocean and have neither oars nor steering appiratus for their little craft. The allince itself is an aggregation of contradicione. Some will fight to the death for the Scott Act, others for total prohibition. otlers for high license, others again for a snall number of licenses, and so on ; but the body as a whole does not really know what it wants. It is composed in great mart of Protestant clergyman and laymen who are more enthusiastic than sensible so far as the promotion of temperance i concerned. A number of subjects were to be discussed at the meeting, bat we have not yet seen a report of the preceeding-The 4th section of the business was put down thus: "The alliance platform for political action." The Catholics have been accused, and very un justly too, of doing something of this character. The principle has been denounced as something odious by the Equal Rightists. Will the alliance be condemned for straying into this path? We think not, for quite a large number of people have one set of scales by which to weigh Catholic movements and another for those of Protestants. There are altogether twelve questions to be discussed. The last one is : "Are Prohibitonists fools ?" We have our own opinion of men who would ask such a question about themselves; but we might add that a number of gentlemen in Canada seeking to bring about such a momentous change in our condition are losing much valuable time.

> FROM a letter which appears in another column, it will be seen that the statements made by the Toronto School Inspector, Jas. L. Hughes, in a lecture recently delivered in this city, in regard to illegitimacy in Catholic as com-

POWDER Absolutely Pure