# he Catholic Record.

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

## **VOLUME 11**

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#### AN EVERY . DAY STORY.

Maurice Francis Egan in Catholic Home

The old man had worked hard. The veins in his reddened hands were swollen. As he sat in the sun, with his head thrown back against the wall, one could see how

back against the wall, one could see how white his forehead was in comparison with the sunburned and weather tanned skin of the rest of his face. His eyes were clear and blue, with an occasional sparkle in them which was quenched soon enough. Only once he showed a sudden interest in what was going on around him. It was when a hand organ struck up "The Kerry Dance." He showed a row of well preserved teeth, such as are seldom seen in old men born on this side of the water, and said.—

ONALD

interesting Deafness. n Deafness. hey may be free 33.-0 St. John

THE CURE

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# LONDON, ONTARIO SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

changing tints. From the Park on the other side came a sultry breeze isden with the scent of clover. Across the lots oppo-site,—lots at this season of the year smooth as a tennis lawn,—a little child, in a red frock, moved elowly, carrying a steaming pail towards the clock factory, where one or two lights already shone in the windows. The organ, now far down the street, softened its notes, but still phayed the "Kerry Dance." What was the old man thinking of in this alien land? His eyes were closed. A flash of light shone on the cross of the church his eyelids and he looked up in a startied way and grasped his stick. "This is peace." "Whay, you ought to be peaceful, and happy, too." "I am alone." "There was a soft cadence in his voice

always opened at the Angelus.

"Sure, sir," said Bridget, the servant,

for him.

"Against what ?"

 deed,"
 i He's gone at last," she said, in a man Division of Diritinguam on the twoment

 I made a mental note of this.
 i He's gone at last," she said, in a man Division of Diritinguam on the twoment

 The next day, Brian Murphy saw
 ner suggestive of relief, decorously tem
 This being Mr. Chamberlain's division, it

 Murphy said he was "quite a gentleman,
 very quit—of course I mean the funeral.
 This being Mr. Chamberlain's division, it

 No service at the house, though of course
 make a prayer or so to the relatives. Of
 make a prayer or so to the relatives.
 Division of Diritinguam on the twoment

 though she did not how a minister of
 religion could reconcile it to his conscience
 or minister will look in and may be
 not chosen, but a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. John Morley

 to recommend milk punch three times a
 make a prayer or so to the relatives.
 or more the source of the "Alone? Haven't you your son and your two grand children and your daugh-

nsighbors, had wrinkled her light skin and thinned the blonde hard, which she tied in a thinned the blonde hard, which she tied in a thinned the blonde hard, which she tied in a thinned the blonde hard, which she tied in a she bet, more and the she her and the set of the base frock-or wrapper, or gown, or whatever it was,-bespoks an anxious struggle with the sewing machine. It was a marvel of uilles and ribbons. The unhappy chil, dren, too, were rullfed up to their oyse. "Smoke ?" why, of course," is he said, relaxing her habitual frown into a bit, provided it's eight as and her soft and by in bit she set on with it. John says it's his only pleasure, but the sorted will it the same. The provide it's eight as and her sorted will it is on the site ought not cultivas such pleasures. But appleagrees for it. But the read truth is, "Make be south allow it all the same. Proposed an anxy it's a heavy cross on an old man the site of the boars with it. John's mult as any anything against her, for the's only herself, after all --can't bely shide Grandpa's plys. It's just toos with a bit, provided it's eight as l' ought not cultivas such pleasures. But is t. Lan's most syling against her, for with t. John's mult as many this against her, for with t. John's mult as many this against her, for the's only herself, after all --can't bely with t. John's mult as many this against her, for the's conter, base and having the link all by heart. I dile on the lith of November, and the sevent allow it all the same. Proposed and ansi' by broke out the old man, with intense bitter of lite Johnny's curity head handy reach-ing to the priority should having the lithe same. The proposed and man' we had stopped under a big oak. The fock of sheep were tripping over the spolegies for it. But it he reature the sheepheri and it will by heart. The strip fault drow at the lith of the same of the source were the sheepheri and by the strip and in the the source of the liter sheepheri and by the source were the sheepheri and by the source were the st

ately sfraid Howard and Lincoin might catch it. If it had been small-pox, this sentence could not have been breathed more solemnly through her nose. "It does seem hard, and John, though he was born in this country, sometimes thinks it's not quite right. But since I caught Howard eaying "tay" at his aunt's, "von can imagine my mortification,—I

the reat of his native place series along the series of th

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH

A gunboat was sent a few weeks ago to A gubbat was sent a lew weeks ago to Clare Island with police and Emergency men to carry out evictions. The agent, not stiefied with turning out the tenants, determined to take also their crops, their only means of subsistence for themselves and their families. For this purpose an emergencyman and five pollee were ap pointed, but at night the islanders, being equally determined that the evicted should not be thus deprived of their property, but the corn and carried it to a place of nct be thus deprived of their property, cut the corn and carried it to a place of security. The agent will have for his clevrness just the bill to pay the emer-gencyman for his time and his board bill. A most enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Association was held in the Western Division of Birmingham on the 16th ult. This being Mr. Chamberlain's division, it was unanimously resolved to oppose him at the next election. An opponent was not chosen, but a committee was ap-

The Times will have to meet anothe

libel case, proceedings having been begun by Mr. Thos. Quinn, M P., against that

journal for having associated his name with Frank Byrne, who is alleged to have

provided knives for the Phoenix Park

murderers. It is also stated that at least

six other similar suits will be entered

immediately. It has now become quite the fashion for

Mr. Bilfour to release his political prison-ers two days before the expiration of

their term. This lessens the likelihood of

public demonstrations in their honor, a thing not over agreeable to the Govern-

for refusing to sell provisions to the police

this feathered songster covers with leaves all unburied dead, as St. Martin clothed the beggar. The martins receive from him their name, and the swallows of the North go in winter, the plous say, to the summer-land of St. Martin. When the stern Paritans of New England for once forgot their rage at all that was beautiful, and gave to the lingering summer which came in the New World a thought and a name, they probably did not know that they were following in the foot steps of the French peasantry of the Middle Ages. Their first winter in New England appeared to come early, and they cheered for Messre. Dillon and O'Brien, and groaned Balfour. The police batoned the people, and were stoned in return. "He did not know" what action he would have taken if Mr. Balfour had been cheered for, and Messre. Dillon and O'Brien groaned, but the officer considered it would be no offence to groan Dillon and O'Brien. It is an offence to groan Balfour. The prosecutions were acjurged for a The prosecutions were a jurned for a fortnight. Judging from the past the learned magistrates will certainly convict the accused for it has even been held that to cheer for Mr. Gladstone is an obstructo cheer for Mr. Gladstone is an obstruc-tion of police, and one District Inspector swore that to cheer for Lady Anne Blunt is a worse offence than to attack the police with sticks and stones. This is the way that justice is administered in Ire-land.

Conservatives even urge the Govern-ment to do something towards a fair solution of the Irish question. The Dublin Express (Conservative) demands that the Government outline the course they will pursue in regard to land purchases. It says numerous in cumbered estates are now wastefully managed by court officials which might be placed under peasant pro

prietors and conducted with advantage. Eleven hundred eviction processes have beer issued at Strokestown against the tenants on Lord de Freyne's estate, and eight hundred processes of eviction were taken out by various landlords at Athlone and Castlerea Quarter Sessions : a total of 1900.

As an evidence that Balfour has more dread of an adverse public opinion than be pretends, a correspondent of the New York Evening Post states that of late he has displayed "astonishing activity in defending his policy and conduct by means of private correspondence, instead of affecting, as formerly, complete indiffer-ence to such attacks."

## CATHOLIC NOTE?.

The Catholics of Australia and India have presented the Pope with \$1,000,000. Cardinal Moran is the first ecclesiastic ever placed on the list of honorary freemen of the city of Dublin.

The erection of the towers on St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, cost \$200,-000, of which \$120 000 have been paid.

Rev. Buchard Viliger, S J, received presents to the amount of \$12,000 on the occasion of his golden jubilee, at the Church of the Jesu, Philadelphia.

The Misses Drexel of Philadelphia recently visited White Earth Indian

A cablegram from Rome announces the

NO. 525

A cablegram from Kome announces the appointment of the Rev. Dr. J. R. O'Con-neil, now president of the American Col-lege at Rome, as Bishop of Richmond, to succeed the Right Rev. John J. Kenne, who recently resigned his bishopric to take charge of the Catholic University at Washington, as its first rector.

Washington, as its first rector. Father Guillard, O. M. L., owing to ill health, has been retired from the rector-ship of the Holy Angels' parish, this city. He is replaced by the eloquent and popu-lar Father Riordan. We wish happiness in his retirement to Father Guillard, who has labored hard in Buflalo, and extend cordial greeting to his successor.—Buffalo Union. Union

A priest in the Hattford (Conn.) Diocese calls out from the pulpit the names of his parishioners who violate the decree against round dancing. He recently created quite a sensation, it is alleged, in the little town in which he is stationed, by publicly calling the names of three young women, present in the congrega-tion, who had previously indulged in the forbidden pastime at a public ball. forbidden pastime at a public ball.

It is pointed out as an interesting his-torical fact that for the first time in Eagtorical fact that for the first time in Eag-lish history there are four Cardinals of the Catholic Church resident in Eng-land at one time, viz: Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster; Cardinal Howard, Cardinal Newman, and Car-dinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Carthage and Primate of all Africa.

Cardinal Lavigerie's expose of the horrors of the slave trade as now carried on in Africa, and his earnest appeal for co-operation among the European powers for its suppression, are bearing good fruit. It is stated by the Standard's Berlin cor-respondent that England and Germany have agreed to take parallel action to comhat the traffic

Fat the traffic, Bishop-elect Foley is to receive a pres-ent of a costly Episcopal ring from St. Martin's Institute, St. Martin's Church, B-'timore, of which he has been pastor for many years. At his consecration Cardioal Gibbons is to officiate, Eishops Loughlin and Wadhams will resist, and Archbishop Ryan will preach the sermon.

Whatever one's estimate of President Cleveland may be, there is only one opin-ion regarding his excellent wife, who has certainly set the example of many noble virtues to her country women. Her bene-factions are said to be without number. She recently gave an audience to three Sisters of Charity, and presented them with \$100 on behalf of the orphans under their charge.

their charge. Twenty five Chippewa Indian girls have just finished a three years' course of instruction at the House of the Good Shepherd, in Denver, Colorado, and have retained home. Their parents are very proud that their danghters have learned to read and write, and have acquired in other respects the ways of the pelefaces. Educated Indian girls take pains when they return home to make the filthy lodges tidy, and by degrees the parent's also adopt the nowly acquired habits of the whites, and finding them comfortable adhere to them. Thus civilization is suc-cessfully acquired by the red children of ressfully acquired by the red children of the forest.

Pen Picture of an Ex-Priest.

From the Kanses City Catholic Tribu'e. An apostate who publishes a libelous sheet in the city of Brooklyn and whose avowed object is "Fighting Jesuits" has had the audacity to send us a copy of bis scandalous writings. He is an ex-priest who was once a

Trappist and who, no doubt, was ignomiai-The celebrated Jesuit theologian, Suarez, is said to have known by heart Tois is a brief summary of his virtues and the claims he puts forth for sympathy and money. Your expriset is a great money gatherer. No sooner does he for sake the altar than the cursed thirst for gold takes possession of his soul and he becomes willing to slander everything he once held dear. No sooner does a Catholic become perverted than he seems of feel it his duty to mount the platform and strut and rant and tear his garments with the bate of Rome. Oh! Rime, Rome, what a terrible ac-count you will have one day to renderaccording to the denunciations of suspended priests. You were "respected before the Franks had crossed the Rhine, before the Saxon had set foot in Britain." You saw the beginning and end of all the dynasties of Europe. But these enervating by posities of largers in the domed. The battle between you and freedom is to be fought in the Mississippi valley before

# QUESTION.

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CHOOL OF Male Head-tre, for First tale salary, owledge of s. Applica-November, f22.3 w

ED. DOL. TOWN master, hold-and three ers, holding mants to fur-tary.-A. J. 529-tf I could hear her voice within, scolding the servant in a strident way. Why had Howard been allowed to dabble in the water and why had not Lincoln his beet apron on ? These questions repeated fortisimo, were very evident. "Howard and Lincoln," said the old man, in a low voice, with a careful glance at the door, "they're the names of my grandchildren; was Brian Murphy." There was a bitterness in this simple

statement which opened my eyes. The quaint figure of the old man, stout,

clumsy, bent, dressed in an alpaca coat, out of a pocket of which the clay pipe peeped, was out of place against the prim-brown stone wall, with its "genteel" stucco ornaments, as rich brogue was out of place beside the high pitched tones of his active, nervous, and excessively "genteel" daugh-ter in law. And somehow I thought of Mrs Platt's "In Primrose Time," with a great sympathy for the old man. He seemed to belong to that land when, in

May,-"Everybody wears the lovely favor Of our sweet Lady Spring, And though the robins in a bright pro-cession Go towards the chapel's chime,-Good priest, there be but few sins in con-fession. In Primrose time."

In the fading twilight, beside the rheu

"Sure, sir," said Bridget, the servant, meeting us on on one of these pilgrim-sces, "you never did a more blessed thing. Oh, my heart's sore with the gentility of that female brigand." When we became uore intimate, as we naturally did, as we went slowly along, in the twilight under the cool shade of the Park trees he scemed anxious to find ex. matic old man, who could not move of his own accord, the simple and blithe plessures of his springtime arose before me. "Lin-coln," cried the shrill voice inside, "I told Park trees, he seemed anxious to find ex-cuses for his son. He seemed to grow you to keep away from your grandfather." The old man was indeed alone, By and by, his son, trim, alender, bright eyed, with a business mainer and whiskers cut in the lighter in weight with every trip, though "John means well," he often said, "but a man's meaning is nothing, if his wife

approved way of the time came along. Better, father ?"

"Better, father ?" "Well enough, John." And with a slight bow to me, he passed into the house. He came out in a short time and helped the old man in.

I was comfortable enough where I was. The dinner bell had not begun to ring yet, so I took the old man's chair and watched the changing sunset, smoked and won-

the changing sunset, smoked and won-dered why the twilight to-night should be sadder than usual. Madam, the daughter-in-law, came out upon the step, with Howard and Lincoln, two thin, over-groomed youngsters. Madam had evidently been handsome household matters and the nec.selfy of making as good an appearance as her

And this charming person passed, with her children on their alien way. Their father was at home in darkness with the ing out to join the fittle Baptists in the usual anniversary procession of the Brooklyn Sunday Schools only made him shake his head and say,— "The poor children ! If they had only had the luck to have had a decent Irish dead. \* \* \* \*

It was a very decorous funeral. Mrs. woman for a mother. 'Twas an ill day that brought us to this country." Murphy's pastor made a tender prayer to the relatives, who rustled in new clothes. The old man looked very serene. The One of the neighbors happened to have wheeled chair. It was easy enough to borrow it and cary enough, while smok-ing a cigar before dinner, to push the old man to the church, which the sexton furniture was gloomy, cold, respectable. I do not know whether John Murphy prayed for his father's soul or not. I bleased Bridget with all my heart, without a single criminal case on the docket. With the large city of Limerick

within the jurisdiction of the court, it is phenomenal that this should be the case, and there is probably not a city of the same importance in the world which could show such a record. Yet Limerick is one when she stole into the room, before the astonished group, and laid the crucifix and the bunch of shamrock on the old man's Madam was glad enough to get the old man out of the way. "He spolled the look of the stoop," she said, and the old man was almost happy, when, just as we turned the corner, I lit his disused pipe for him.

"I couldn't help it, sir," she sobbed, after the functal was over, "I felt he wouldn't rest easy so far from home, if he hadn't the blessed cross upon him.

#### THE SUMMER OF ALL SAINTS.

BY F. L. S.

Before the snows of winter settle down upon the earth, and after the autumn frosts have given to the forest trees a gala dress of russet and crimson, there tomes in certain latitudes a peaceful sesson, when the sup is warm and the breeze like a benediction; when belated bees fly about doesn't mean the same thing. She means in the soft air, and a smoky haze clothes well, too, of course. I'm afraid it's my own fault that things are as they are. Nora my wife, and the other Nora, my daughter that's dead, were always against to " stream and mountain. This season we know as Indian Summer. The Acadian peasants, because this late respite from winter's rigors came at the time when the Feast of all the Blessed was kept, called it the Summer of All Saints, and the

"Against what ?" "Against sending John to the public school in our town in Connecticut. He was such a good boy. He was the making of a priest. I taught him to say the rosment. The three Miltownmalbay shop-keepers who were in prison six months French for a similar reason named it the Summer of St. Martin. And as the Indians of New England called this sumwere released in this manner soon after Father McFadden's release. Andrew Leahy of Fermoy finished a mer the Smile of the Great Spirit, so the devout Frenchman speaks of it as the

to Mgr. Dupanloup, late Archbishop of Paris, took place on the 11th inst. Three cardinals and thirty bishops assisted at the celebrated.

During the prevalence of the yellow as repressive measures should be adopted, and if ministers neglect to bring in a bill fever, Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, Florida, heroically went to every part of his diocese where, owing to the breaking out of the dreaded plague, his presence was for local Government he will support the Opposition in condemning them. For the third time in succession, the needed. quarter sessions of Limerick has been

The Sisters of Bon Secours from The Sisters of Bon Secours, from Troyes, France, who nurse the slok at their homes, were introduced into New York City some six years ago, and now find constant employment for over twenty Sisters. They are erecting a splen did building.

The Rev. Father Villiger, S. J., of Philadelphia has been a member of the Order of Jesuits for fifty years. On the occession of his jubilee the Rev. Father of the counties in Ireland which has been proclaimed under the Crimes Act, under the pretence which Mr. Balfour made that this special measure was needed in order to prevent the commission of crimes. was presented with a purse of \$10,000. As he has taken the vows of poverty he The only matters of importance which came before the Court were some appeals against eviction on the Vandaleur estate, will devote the money to charity.

The Pope has appointed Cardinals Ram Simeoni, Moselli, Jacobini, and polli, Aglaridi to re examine the question of the restoration of diplomatic relations with England, with a view of deciding as to the extreme limit of concessions which can be made by the Vatican.

The Catholic bishops of Belgium have sent an address to the Pope, assuring him of their fervent devotion and praying that heaven may terminate the prolonged bitterness of his position and allow him to realize his aspirations for the independence of the Holv See.

In receiving the Archishop of San Francisco, the Pope complained bitterly of his position and of the action of the Italian Government. He exhorted the Archbishop to stimulate American Catholics to a peaceful agitation for the restora tion of the temporal power.

American Catholics who have a desire American Catholics who have a desire to visit the Holy Land will have an ex-cellent opportunity of doing so in the early spring. A pilgrimage will start from New York, under the auspices of the center opportunity of doing so in the early spring. A pllgrimage will stat from New York, under the auspices of the Franciscans, and take an interesting trip through Europe, spending Holy Week in in Jerusalem.

#### The Rosary.

The Holy Rosary is a form of prayer, beautiful in its origin, easy in its use, efficacious in its results. Jesus will be in the midst of that home in which all the family unite once a day to recite the Rosary. They will be blessed who never following. They will be blessed who hever fail daily to resite the Rosary. We beg of you then-each and every one-to make it a practice to say the Rosary with attention and devotion each day without fail.

It will be your consolation during life : It will be an earnest of a happy death; and when you stand before the judgment seat of God, you will then realize how beneficial, how salutary it was to have repeated so often, "Hail Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death,-Sodalist.

One of the finest literary men in the

United States said to a temperance lec-turer: "There is one thing which I wish you to do everywhere; entreat every mother never to give a drop of strong drink to a child. I have had to fight as

## 

#### NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

## ETHAN ALLEN'S DAUGHTER.

HOW SHE WAS CONVERTED AND BECAMP

A NUN. The first settlers of Northern Ver-mont, writes J. C. S. in the Ave Maria, were a remarkably brave, bardy, and energetic band of men. Adventurers even to a supreme and reckless contempt of darger, they gave little thought, for the most part, to any interests not immediately connected with the con-stant and absorbing struggle demanded from them by their isolated position, in from them by their isolated position, in the midst of hostile Indians and the the midst of hostile Indiana and the numerous beasts of prey which prowled through that rugged wilderness. Hence the following circumstances—related to me by a member of the family in which it occurred aroused a new and startling interest in minds little given to such trains of thought as it awakened.

Oa a certain fine day in August, the little daughter of

A FAMOUS HERO OF THE REVOLUTION. a leader of these staiwart pioneers, wandered into the woods near her home to gather blackberries. She descended into a ravine, through which a mountain brook swollen by recent rains was dash-ing with noisy babble. Seeing an abundance of the fruit on the opposite bank, she passed over on a tree that had fallen across the stream, and was soon so much absorbed in her pursuit that she so much absorbed in her pursuit that she went on unconsciously, up the brook, far from the bridge by which she had crossed. The noise of the rushing water prevented her hearing any other sound until a crashing of the very branches from which she was picking the fruit revealed the terrible presence of a buse revealed the terrible presence of a huge bear coming furiously towards her. Para-lyzed with norror, she fell on her face to shut out the monster. Calling to mind that she had heard it said,—for religious that she had heard it said, --for religious knowledge was purely accidental in that community at the time--if any one in great danger should pray to God for protection, He would grant it, she cried aloud to Him to save ner. All at once she felt herself gently lifted, and held firmly and tenderly IN THE ARMS OF A VENERABLE MAN, the mild and compassionate expression

IN THE ARMS OF A VENERABLE MAN, the mild and compassionate expression of whose face was engraved upon her memory, never to be obliterated. He carried her across the stream, up the batk, and onward to the border of her father's "clearing," where he placed her father's "clearing," where he placed her carefully on the ground. The child turned to take his hand, and lead him to her home that her father might thank him, but he was gone! She looked in every direction, and listened intently for the sound of his receding footsteps through the echoing forest, but not a trace could be seen, and nothing was heard save the distant murmur of the water. Pale and breatbless with affright he ran home and told her mother what had happened, describing minutely the majestic aspect and mild countenance of her preserver. Her father thought the

stranger must have been

ONE OF THUSE have been ONE OF THE HUNTERS who frequented the torest for game, but the child insisted it was impossible; for he had no weapons, and his dress and appearance were entirely different from toose of any other persons she had ever seen. The neighborir g men were soon rallied and killed the bear, with two ubs, near the place where the child saw it; but no clue could be discovered o

Many and various were the conjectures concerning this event through all that region, the dwellers in which were not easily induced to believe in any supernatural or miraculous sgency-too prone, indeed, to doubt even the miracles recorded in Scripture-while the best of them were firmly persuaded that, though hese might be true, "the age of mirach

was past, centuries ago." Some thought the little one must have fallen asleep in the woods, and that it was all a dream. Others questioned whether it was not

AN APPARITION IN ANSWER TO THE PRAYER of the terrified child, who steadfastly persisted in asserting the reality of an event which the capture of the animal second to person So in the

exist ; but it served, happily, as a transi seemed to prove. So indelibly was it engraved in her memory that during subsequent years she never visited any tion to a more complete allotment which the very force of things should bring the very loce of things should oring about sconer or later. Soon, in fact, in the streets and places of public resort, in the Faubourg du Roule, requested the formation of a new section, which, the first to separate from Mont St. Genevieve, first to separate from Mont St. Genevieve, set was frequently carried on a journey hoping to get a glimpse of that one face, so long, so fondly and reverently remem-bered. Miss Allen's health being frail, hrst to separate from Mont St. Genevieve, fixed its meeting place in the Rue du Faubourg du Roule, and assembled there on the 25th May, 1835 On the 30 h o: June, another swarm left the old house of the Bonnes Eudes, and the Bonne Nouvelle quarter became the seat of a fourth section. In fine, towards autumn, the Saint Garmetin exting its diverse. she was trequently carried on a journey or excursion for its benefit. On one occasion of a pleasure trip to Quebec, the company stopped some time in Montreal. In the course of visits to places of interest there they arrived at the Hotel Dieu, in the chapel of which, the Saint Germain section, itself, aban-doned the heights of the Place de l'Estraover the altar of St. Joseph, a very fine picture of that Saint was placed. No picture of that Saint was placed. pade, which were decidedly rather far away, and went, in Rue Cassette, to take ner did she see it than she turned to the Sister who was conducting them, and asked with trembling agitation whose away, and went, in Rue Uassette, to take a possession of an apartment graciously put at their disposal in the house which the Society of St. Francis Regis occupied, by M Gossin, its President. At the end of the year, the definite covariant was therefore an accomplished likeness it was; then turning to her astonished mother, the young girl exlaimed

NOVEMBER 10.

The Lesson of the

## O thou who bearest on thy The weried calm that fo See how the Autumn g ened leaf

ened leaf To sure repose in its own . Ab, not for every whirl the Of wild forlorness roun sheaf, Or hurrying onward in a

Spin o'er the moorlands space ! Some hollow captures each

ing wall Arrests the wanderer on The Autumn's pensive bea

all, And Winter finds them sere and gray, They nurse young biossoms sweet call And shield new leaflets

May. Thomas Wentworth Higginso

Written for CATHOLI

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'D

PART II. ETC , AND THEIR The excitement of the

Kev. Robert Menzies, of L brated mass for this picus It was scarcely over who observed assembling rou and exclaiming against t of those people who d "Popery" into that Pre after the synod had so protested as ainst it only a Before the Catholics could their homes, which they quietly as possible, the n the house, threatening th ing savage cries and MacDonald showed the r house, where, however, disappointment, they cou of "Popish" worship. To and becoming more violen the windows, tore the door and rifled the house of e cculd carry away. Mr. Me aged to secure the altar f then mingled in the c self-preservation joined in is the priest ?" MacDon was a Protestant, endea out, in order to give not trate, but she was inter mob, and so maltreated obliged to take refuge house. The riot spread sons were wounded wit respectable parties were assaulted in the street suspicion of being Cathol gentleman who had res time in the city as a th turer, under the prote Board of Trustees, was object of vengeance to t also an Englishman of Bagnall, who had introdu gow the manufacture of ware. The law officers although friendly to Cas them, in reply to their

#### The Waiting Angel. BY MAURICE F. EGAN.

There is a small cemetery almost under the eves of the chapel, where little children are buried—as if they would be lenely out youder in the plain.—Charles Warren Stoddard's "Lepers of Molokai."

The little children lie beside the sea-The ever-changing sea - an argent field At night, -by day of gold, whose depths shall yield

Both good and evil when the end shall be It sparkles and it glows, as when in glee The children played, and glad their voices pealed From careless lips that now in death are exceeded.

sealed\_

Sealed stiff and silent, though their souls are free: Could they be lonely, though no gentle hand

(Imagined by the poet) gave them mate? Ah, no: their angels—seen not while they

played Beneath the pa'ms, in their delightful

They see and face to face ; and so they

wait-Our angels-for us, patient, undismayed ! -Ave Mar

### THE BOAT RACE.

BY WILLIE B

Many years ago Robert Williams and Harry Doyle lived on the banks of the noble Potomac, a few miles from Piney Point. They had been intimate friends from their earliest childood and never dreamed that the bright current of their mutual friendship could ever be disturbed

Their fathers had presented each with a yacht, which the byys sailed with great skill, considering their ages-Robert was fourteen and Harry one year his junior. Harry's yacht was the fastest of the two, and was the cause of much jeslousy on the part of his old friend. This feeling

One bright summer's day a trial of speed was to come off between the rival

c nocealed, and was so arranged that it was with the greatest difficulty that the rudder could be changed. The morning of the race the shores were lined, with the friends of the two bys, and raresport was anticipated. The vachts started on time. Soon, however, R h rt was in the lead, and, to the sur-prise of Harry and his friends, the latter was unable to manage his boat. They bad reached deep water when a sudden

The boys, discerning the approaching The boys, discerning the approaching storm, at once endeavored to change the course of the little vessels and return to the shore. Robert had no difficulty in managing his craft, but Harry was help-

Robert, observing the perilous con-dition in which Harry was placed, immediately realized the enormity of his crime, and determined to reacue his vic tim even at the cost of his own life. Again changing the course of his boat, he started in pursuit. The wind favored him, started in purenit. The wind favored him, and he was soon even with Harry. Un fortunately he was unable to control his craft, and before either of the boys appre-headed the new danger, Robert's yacht struck Harry's amidship, upsetting it and throwing the lad into the river. The speed was so great that Robert was unable to seize the now drowning boy as he rapidly passed him. The crowd on the shore were horrified at the speetsele, and yet they were powerless to render the yet they were powerless to render the lightest assistan as the boys were at

It would be impossible to describe the houghts which, in an instant, flushed brough Robert's mind. Above the through howling mind he heard the cry of distress which came from the one his own crime

"O, Harry, what a wretch I am and how mercifully has the Blewed Mother saved us both from death and me from eternal punishment! O, Harry, can you forgive me 3"

me" Harry replied by kissing the almost broken hearted boy, while tears rolled down his own cheeks, mingling with those which flowed copionsly from Robert's

eyes. A brief explanation was made to Robert's parents concerning the mystery, and the unpleasant subject was spoken of

From that day the two boys became as brothers, and when they were strong their parents give them new boats, which they often raced, but with the kindest and most noble feelings of honest rivalry. Years passed by, and Robert became a prominent physician and Harry won honors at the bar and in the legislative hall at Annapolis. The lesson to Robert was a severe one, but was the means of destroying his jealous disposition, and changed his selfish nature into one of the purest and most unselfish. Although he

was at first suppressed, but finally became so bitter that it was noticable to all.

speed was to come off between the rival boats. The evening previous Rebert, at a late hour, went to the river and, by the aid of a confederate, succeeded in attach-ing to Harry's yacht a large stone. The chain which held the stone was carefully concealed, and was so arranged that it was with the concentrat diffuence that the

rquall s, reig up, which soon blew into a gale, giving evidence that danger was larking in its path.

less. Despite his greatest efforts his boat boat refused to change its course and rapidly drifted before the wind

sob, as the train steamed out bearing away their loved ones, perhaps forever, reminded me of Milton's lines, on our first parents leaving the Garden of Figure "Some natural tears they shed, then wiped Then hand in hand with wandering s'eps and slow Through Eden took their solitary way."

least a mile from land.

more prosaic factories nestling near it, were soon passed, when a grand vise of the 'Beautiful Citie'' burst on our vision. Very fine it looked rising along a hill crowned by luxuriant woods and blue mountains in the background. After a had consigned to a watery grave. In that trying moment his remors + was so intense

and would not be pacified until he was permitted to onter the room. Throwing himself upon the neck of his my happiness, and banished that feeling o loneliness which comes to every Irish heart as the last glimpse of Erin fades

from view. Alas! for human hopes. In the midst of my poetical dreams, I felt the first awful sense of coming woe-my head grew dizzy, my feet tottered, my torgue a will sense of coming woe-my head grew dizzy, my feet tottered, my tongue became as a dead member, and I feit all the horrors of sea-sickness gathering close upon me. The call for dinner in-creased my malady. All went down happy and rejoicing while I lay on deck determined to conquer or die. Half an hour passed and recistance was no longer possible; I rushed down through the saloon, where all were enjoying the good things set before them, as if sea-sickness was unknown and unbeard of, little dreaming how soon they were to

no more. From that day the two boys became as

sickness was unknown and unneard or, little dreaming how soon they were to follow in my footsteps. I managed to reach my berth; then followed a night of woe and chaos. Morning came and I must get on deck or suffocate. To pic-unst get on deck or suffocate.

friend be said :

changed his selfish nature into one of the purest and most unselfish. Although he never forgot the lesson he learned at such a fearful cost, he could not fail to rejulee that beaven had permitted him to pass under the rod, as by the experience gained in his early years he was enabled, during a long life, to throw aside all jealous feelings and to share in the success which came to his numerons acquaintances. From the day of the dis-astrous boat-race he had realized that some herolor remedy was required to destroy his selfish pride, and he thanked God that the remedy had been applied before it was too late.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD

A TRIP O'EB THE ATLANTIC.

A bright October morning saw us

mounted and isy on deck for the next two days without sense or motion, "Oh! to think of it, oh! to dream of it, file my heart with tears." Day followed day before I was capable of doing anything but gaze on the huge waves dash over the ship and scan the distant horizon on the look out for a steamer on its homo-ward treack ward track. At night I watched the Great Bean

and Castor and Pollux shining down like old friends, sending my thoughts far over the lone ocean to other scenes and other days.

The weather became very cold, mak ing life on deck a sad affair indeed. Sunday dawned wet and dreary; after Sunday dawned wet and dreary; after breaktast the steerage rassengers en-livened the gloom by singing paalms to the accompaniment of a concertine; the voices were very sweet and they kept up all day in spite of the rain. At night in the saloon a Protestant clergyman suggested some hymns, which were at once taken up, nearly all joining in vari-ous keys, which brought to my recollec-tion the old Yorkshire rhyme:

ture my misery is impossible. However, I mounted and lay on deck for the next

assemble at the little station, ready to start for the long trip across the Atlan tic. Many kind friends were there to "I thought some sang verra well, but others dia grunt and groan. Every one sang what he would, while I sang Darby and Joan."

tic. Many kind friends were there to wish us un bon voyage, and helped make our parting moments bright and cheer-ful, which otherwise would have been sad indeed. Soon the sound of the guard's shrill whistle put an end to our lively chatter, and with loving messages to Canadian friends, and promises of long letters to all, the train started, tearing us away from kind faces and from the view of the blue hills of Tip. perary that for months to come we As we neared the banks of Newfoundland we were enveloped in thick fogs which lasted for two days, causing some alarm, as the vessel went very slowly and had to anchor one night owing to the density of the atmosphere, while the fog born kept shricking discordantly every five minutes. It was a dismal time, having a depressing effect even on the most perary that for months to come we would see only in dreams when far away from the Emerald Isle. A pleasant run a depressing effect even on the most light-hearted; as the fogs cleared a little, brought the inverse is a pressent run brought the tower of Limerick into view, and after a short delay we started for Cork. The scenery as we went southward was very pretty; beautiful country seats and for ald cortice run. though, rain came down in torrents, followed by lightning and thunder. The rain lasted all day, while the wares, lashed to fury, rolled mountains high as I lay in my berth. Though light-ning fished and the thunder light-thun country seats and fine old castles rose I lay in my berth. Though light ning flished and the thunder crashed unlike anything I ever heard in the old country, it was grand to hear, and I dropped into the arms of Mor-pheus, luiled by the wild fury of an elec-tric storm at sea. I was on deck next morning at six fresh and bright after an early bath, the sun was rising gloriously mid clouds of crimson and orange, and a up through the trees; winding streams sparkled in the sunshine, on the banks of which the farmers were busy gather-ing in the hay crop, whilst the fragrant perfume of the meadows was wafted perfume of the meadows was waited through the carriage windows, as the train rushed past. At Charleville we witnessed one of those heartrending scenes, alas! so common in our poor country. Some young girls were leaving for America and the moment of parting with their relatives was a scene one could never forget. The grief of fathers and brothers would touch the hardest heart. The last longing look and broken sob, as the train steamed out bearing early bath, the sun was rising gloriously mid clouds of crimson and orange, and a large vessel was appearing above the horizon. The news soon spread and all hurried from their berths, glasses in hand, prepared to have a good view as she passed. Soon she came near enough so that we could see her passengers return-ing our eager looks with interest. The bright sun and the prospect of land next day caused our dormant spirits to rise at last. Leaning over the vessel that night, while below on the foaming waters the while below on the foaming waters the phosphorus sparkled and glittered like brilliant gems sparkled and gittered like brilliant gems sparkling on the waves, we were full of hope and joy, expecting to sight land on the morrow, and struck up "The old friends at home," composed by a remendence will As we neared Mallow we were charmed with the picturesque beauty of its woods, glens, and murmuringstreams. The town and its surroundings are very romantic; a fine bridge spans the river which runs onward to the Lee. Blarney in the distance, with its historic castle, and by a reverend poet while returning from a visit to his I rish home. The words were appropriate to the occasion and all joined with gusto in the chorus. I give the words of the first-starza :

While bounds my bark o'er the surging wave And the rainbows dance in the fitting spray While the mainyards strung by the mar-iner braye Seem to burst from their bonds away. Tarough the cordsge whistles the shrill East wind.

And the seagulls shrick in the clouds above T 14.

numbler.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE SOCIETY in the Rue du Petit Bourbon, Saint-OF SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL. Assuredly, such obscure beginnings From the Bulletin for June.

were not made to draw attention; they avoided it, moreover, and it was not without hesitation that, at their third or Two months have scarcely passed without hesitation that, at their third or fourth meeting, the young Conference proposed to somit M Gustave Colas de ia Noue among its members, so much did it tear to see that intimacy decrease on which it justly set so much value. Once half opened, the door could no looger be closed to other recruits, such heaving Da Conde, Hommais, Pesson. since His Holiness, Leo XIII., deigned to lavish in a solemn manner his en-coursgement and counsels on the delecontigement and councers on the dele-gates of the Conferences of Samt Vin-cent de Paul, who had hastened to his feet from all parts of the globe. So soon after the beautiful and consoling days of our Pilgrimage to Rome, why has it seemed to your Council General that it would be useful to us to use a sole. seemed to your Council General that it would be useful to us to cast a rapid glance back on the early years of our Society? Their intention, unquestion-ably, was not to induce us to grow proud of the advance that has been made in half a century; on the contrary, they thought nothing would be more appropriate to incite our zeal than to see the manner in which God is pleased to bless works, when those who eive them

gether agsin on their return, several even brought reinforcements, and the second campaign was opened in Novem ber, under the happiest auspices. Meanwhile, the *Tribune Catholique* had ceased to appear; it was necessary, therefore, to remove and transport into the House of the "Bonnes Etudes," the seat of the rising Society. The latter, besides would soon have found itself too much confined in the place it occupied at first; for, during the winter, it had constantly to enlarge its ranks in order to receive therein new adconstantly to entarge its ranks in order to receive therein new ad-herents, won over by degrees through the holy contagion of charity. The following summer, some young men whose occupations detained them at Paris, offered themselves to

health, was remarked among all for his zeal, and was thus canctifying the first fruits of a life he was later on to conserate entirely to God: his name was crate entirely to God: his name was Leprevost, and he was the future founder of the Holy Families and of the Little Brothers of Saint Vincent de Paul. After Brothers of Saint Vincent de Paul. After the summer came autumn, bringing back with it the first members, and others too, so much so, that in the month of Decem-ber, 1834, the total number of members of the Conference exceeded a hundred. We have just seen, by this rapid sketch, how our Society had been up to that time developed quietly and uninter-ruptedly; but we have reached the time when a decision was made which was to association more, we shall always esteem it less excellent than others; we shall

It less excellent than others; we shall only see in it, as it is in fact, a work founded, we know not by whom or how : born yesterday, and which may die to morrow." These characteristic lines seem to me to reproduce faithfully the prevailing ides of the first members of our Society to describe the set of th our Society; to do as much good and make as little noise as possible. Assuredly, never will ruptedly; but we have reached the time when a decision was made which was to have an important influence over the future of the work, and I must now speak of its division into two distinct sections. This division seemed necessary. In reality, the members of the Conference became so numerous that the meetings, instead of being devoted mostly to speak of the upor were nearly always occupied Assuredly, never will a human work recall better, at its outset, the parable of our Divine Master, and never was a grain of mustard seed smaller and Let us go back, if you will, to the instead of being devoted mostly to speak of the poor, were nearly always occupied by the endless distribution of tickets. And on another side, meanwhile, the fear of seeing the bonds of true affection, which reigned among all, grow weak, and the thought that M. Bailly could not be, at the same time, in each section, in-clined some excellent minds to oppose the convertion. Output month of May, 1833; let us enter the house bearing the number 18 Rue du Petit-Bourbon, Saint Sulpice, and, in order to become acquainted with our founders, let us penetrate, at eight o'clock in the evening, into the room where their first meeting is being held. It is an office, all encumbered with papers and port-folios, the editing office of the Tribune Catholique, a journal of which M Baily is clined some excellent minds to oppose the separation. Osanam, who supported the first of the two opinions, commenced the attack. A commission was elected, and the discussion became quite warm. "Do you remember," wrote Ozanam, four years afterwards, "that famous meeting of the end of December, 1834, where the division was discussed, where Ls Taillan-dier wept, where Lt Perriere and I treated one another with scant ceremony, and where we ended by embracing in a more friendly way than ever, wishing one another good wishes for the new year about to dawn?" The crisis was passed, thanks to the clever and wise interven-tion of M. Bailly; but the new organiza. Catholique, a journal of which M Bailly is both the proprietor and principal editor. The founders are all there; six young gentlemen and M. Bailly, to whom the presidence is accorded presidency is accorded, more on account of the affectionate confidence he knows of the affectionate confidence he knows how to inspire, than for his forty years of age. Of the six young men seated around him, one alone, Jules Devaux, is a medical student; the five others are following their studies for the law. The eldest of them all (the only survivor now, to whom you would not forgive me were I not to send an affectionate and grateful remembrance) is called buy

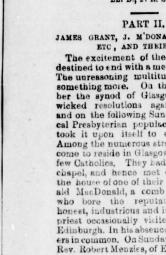
grateful remembrance) is called Paul Lamache, and is twenty-three years old. tion of M. Bailly ; but the new organize Lamache, and is twenty-three years old. The youngest is Francois Lallier, Father Lallier, as his friends call him, despite his nineteen years, on account of his even temper and early maturity. There are slao Felix Clave, the good Auguste Le Taillandier, and lastly, Frederic Ozanam, with his refined mind and heart, and the enthusiasm of his twenty hummer. At present they have in tion did not come into operation until the 24th February, 1835 M Bailly remained President of the Society which, hence forth included two sections: that of the Faubourg Saint Jacques, and that of the Faubourg Saint Germain. These sections were to occupy distinct places in the House of the Place de l'Estrapade ; each House of the Place de l'Estrapate, soon of them was to hold a particular meeting for the distribution of tickets, then the members of the two sections should asheart, and the enthusiasm of his twenty summers. At present they have in view one single object.—"To learn to know and love one another better, and, in order to arrive thereat, to learn to know and love together the poor of Jesus Christ;" therefore does the meet-ing pass off in the most cordial intimacy. After the Veni Sancte and the reading of a few verses of the Imitation, they adopt members of the two sections should as-semble under the presidency of M. Bailly in a General Meeting, in order to yote ex-traordinary relief, deliberate on the ad-mission of candidates, and to make the

collection Such an organization could not long

Failed.

CATHOLICS OF &

LL. D., F. R. S



## as Messrs. De Conde, Hommais, Pessou-

as accesses. De Conde, Hommais, Pesson-neaux, Chaurand; and the number of Brothers amounted to fifteen, when the vacation of 1833 dispersed cur students for two months. Almost all met to-gether again on their return, several

the manner in which God is pleased to bless works, when those who give them selves up thereto, for His greater glory, have, like, our founders, together with the love of charity, the love of humility. Moreover, my task this evening, I hasten to mention is a small matter. For went Moreover, my task this evening, I hasten to mention, is a small matter. For want of new details, I have been abliged to recapitulate what has been so often and so well related on the presidency of M Bailly, and for most of you, my dear Brothers, this report will be but a feeble echo of pages that are often read over again. But I am confident that the vividness and charm of your remember vividness and charm of your remember-

vividness and charm of your remember-ances will make you forget the dryness of my account; and that is how my nex-perience finds itself encouraged by the very fact that ought to frighten it. In the month of December, 1835, when, two years after its foundation, the un-hoped-for development of the "Confer ence of Coarity" needed the publication of a rule, M Bailly, in the admirable pre-face to our Constitution, wrote as fol-lows :- "Although we may like our little association more, we shall always esteem supply, as far as possible, their absent friends, and the weekly meetings were no longer suspended. One of these de  $vo \, e \, i$  solitaries, although in uncertain health weak possibled

short delay in Cork we started for that willingly would he have given his Queenstown. The trip down the river is charming; it is one uninterrupted scene of natural beauties; fine woods in their own life to save the poor boy. He made the greatest effort to direct his boat to the place where he had seen Harry sink, but bis nervousness prevented him from ac lovely Autumn tints grow down to the water's side, while pretty villas and hand

complishing his purpose. At length, hopeless though he knew the attempt, he determined to leap into the river and swin in search of Harry. What he would do should he succeed in reaching him he did not have a function of the search of the succeed in reaching some manoions greet the eye on all sides. The Cork park runs along the river looking pretty from the steamer as gap groups of citizens wandered through its lawns and arenues. As we near Queens lawns and avenues. As we near Queens-town the view is really grand, the nouses rise tier upon tier, while the magnificent cathedral towers above all, giving quite a continental appearance to the town. At night when seen from the harbour with all the lights glinting and glimmer-ing, together with the many colours glis-tening on the moonlit waters, it is cer-tainly equal to a scene in Venice. We assisted next morning at early mass at the cathedral, which I am glad to say is at length about to be completed, thanks to the benevolence of an American lady. Eleven o'clock saw the tender leave for the Adviatic We were greatly pleased he would do should he succeed in reaching him, he did not pause to inquire. His only thought was that it was his duty to die in the effort to save his old friend. Divesting himself of coat and boots, he leaped into the water and, after a terrible effort, reached Harry, who had risen to the surface, and telling him to put his arm around his neck, he started for the shore. shore.

The two boys were devout Catholics and in that trying moment begged the intercession of the Blessed Mother. After contending with the waves for a full half hour, Robert found that he could no longer support his almost drowning com-Lieven o clock saw the tender leave for the Adriatic We were greatly pleased with the first sight of the White Star Company's splendid steamship; the passengers crowded on deck to see

panton. "Harry," he managed to say, "I am the cause of you death ; I weighed your rud-der. Can you forgive me ?"

A faint "Yes" was all that Harry could say, but it was sincere. Robert continued : "We will die in each

And, indeed, they would soon have sunk had it not been for the assistance sent them from a steamer which had suddenly come upon the scene. The boys were pick

come upon the scene. The boys were picket up by the life-boat and carried ashore. It required care-ful nursing before any signs of life were visible, and many days before they were enabled to converse with their friends. Harry was the first to recover and begged to be taken to the bed-side of his companion, who, in his delirious mements, constantly asked:

the time watching the busy life around until the bell rang for luncheon. Soon the vessel weighed anchor, and we were

above Ilat, and I gaze, but my absent mind Reverts to dear scenes of home and love – On! for the dear friends at home, The true, loving friends at home.

The true, loving friends at home. We rose early next morning to see New York harbor as we entered, but to our intense disappointment a thick fog shut all out from view, and it was only as we approached the docks we got a glimpse of the great city. All gazed eagerly for waiting friends on the docks. The excitement was intense when they recognized each other. Like Colum-bus, I could have kissed the ground when first treading the land of the free, but all such sentimental ideas vanished in the bustle and worry of getting through in the bustle and worry of getting through the customs.

We reluctantly bade good bye to the Adviatic and the new friends we met on board, whose kindness contributed so much to the pleasure of our voyage across the Atlantic. The White Star across the Atlantic. The White Star Company may well be congratulated in the possession of this splendid steam-ship and their efficient officers and men, who won the esteem and gratitude of the passengers by their uniform courtesy and the atlantic. and kind attention. On returning, if we cannot cross in the

Adviatic, we shall certainly go in one of the Company's magnificent steamers. After sightseeing in New York we started us go on board and seemed for the most us go on heard and seemed for the most part to be Americans returning from Europe. After a hasty run through the vessel visiting the fine dining saloon, library and sleeping berths, all wonders of elegance and luxury, the time for saying farewell to the dear friends who came from home to see us embark more for Canada, and the ride through the most delightful scenery was a pleasant ending to our trip. We reached St. Thomas on a fine morning, such another as saw our departure from home just a fortnight before. The dear familiar came from home to see us embark was now at hand. With hurried au revoirs the fortnight before. The dear familiar faces that greeted us at the depot and the hearty csad mills faulthe which we re-ceived made us torget for the time-being that we ever left Ould Ireland. DELLA. ender moved off while we watched it dance on the waves, dim and shadowy through the mist of blinding tears. Seated on deck we tried to while away

#### Among the Indians,

begged to be taken to the bed-side of his companion, who, in his delirious mements, constantly asked: "Harry, can you forgive me? I am your murderer." The parents of the unhappy boy were greatly distressed at this, and were at a loss to account for it. Gradually Robert's fever left him, and when he once more became rational, he asked for Harry

a few verses of the Imitation, they adopt at once the visiting of the poor families in their own homes as their chief work; and they will go and ask Sister Rosalie, Rue de l'Epec-de-Bois, for a list of families and tickets to distribute. Next, the assembly, having thoughtfully de-liberated, gives itself the name of "Conliberated, gives itself the name of "Con-ference of Charity," corresponding with the name adopted to designate the studious reunions for youths, and St. Vincent de Paul is unanimously pro-claimed its patron. Afterwards they decide that each one, according to his power and good-will, shall contribute to the expenses of the Con-ference, and before reciting the fical Sub tuum, the first collection is made in a hat. There has been no question of rules, of parade, or of publicity, and no rules, of parade, or of publicity, and no one has dreamt of laying the foundations of a large association. No ! unquestionably such a thought

No! ubquestionably such a thought had not inspired this meeting At Paris, to finish their studies, our young men had met in the hospitable house of the Piace de l'Estrapade, formerly occu-pied by the "Society of Good Studies," and whither M. Bailly continued to at tract youths by means of the Confar. tract youths by means of the Conferences he had organized there. Animated with the same faith, the struggles they maintained against the disciples of Fourier, the materialists and the Fourier, the materialists and the followers of Saint Simon of the "Historic Conference" in particular, were not long in drawing them closer to each other; but if they thus became stronger every

day in their beliefs, they were in des-pair at the uselesaness of their efforts to convince their adversaries, and at the little good resulting from their discus-

It was on leaving one of these stormy It was on leaving one of these stormy and useless controversues that Oz mam understood that it was not enough to speak, that he should act, and assert the vitality of his faith by works. Then, taking up again an idea already ex-pressed by Le Taillandier, he proposed to his best friends to give themselves up together to the practice of charity, and we have just seen how the valiant little band. encouraged by M. Bailly. and by bottles of which cured him. we have just seen now the valiant little band, encouraged by M. Baily, and by the counsels of the Abbe Oliver, at that time the parish priest of Saint Etienne Mont, knew how to employ their time from the moment of their first meeting

THAT IS THE PORTRAIT OF MY PRESER.

separation was therefore an accomplished fact, and M. Bailly thought the moment had come to codify into one Rule, full of From that time Muss Allen was a firm believer in Catholic verities, and, to the inexpressible dismsy of her parents and a large circle of triends, improved the first opportunity to make her solemn profession of a faith cuccerning which wisdom, the customs followed up to that time. He prefaced it by these considera tions that you all know, my dear Brothers, and read it at the General Assembly held and read it at the General Assembly held on the evening of the second festival of the Society, the 8th December, 1833. On that very day he took the title of Presi-dent General of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, and composed the Ordinary Council of Direction. they were entirely ignorant, accepting the slanders of its bitter enemies as truth. She afterwards became a nun in the Hotel Dieu, and was long remembered as the first one from "the States" who entered a convent in Canada.

Miss Allen had a half sister—by her mother's second marriage who died leaving three little daughters. The con-version of their for the a window of Cured by B. B B. When all Else version of their father, a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, soon fol-lowed that which we have related. Not Mr. Samuel Allan, of Lisle, Ont., states that he tried all the doctors in his locality while suffering for years with Liver and Kidney trouble; nothing benefitted him until he took Burdock Blood Bitters, four long after his conversion he died leaving his daughters with the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, in Mon-treal, to be educated Catholics One of bottles of which cured him. OUT OF SORTS —Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if ne-glected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Par-melse's Vegetable pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a oure will be effected. them still survives, and in a wild region of the "far West" sustains the character of a most devoted and faithful Catholic. From time to time many in her native From time to time many in her native State who loved the gentle nun of the *Hotel Dieu* have become Catholics with their families; proving that the Heart of Infinite Mercy while saving that inno-cent child from physical danger, was swayed by a far deepar purpose for the salvation of souls. waive their rights and n ance; but, as soon as po lish a good relutation of tract. They might also the hope that their syno the people more wisely than it had dene in past possible, however, that entertain any such hope In view of such occurr

general clamour, it is by prising that the Catholics regard to the fate of Refiet Bill. The Ministr Sir John Dalrymple zealo and the Lord Advoca plighted word; but, mig ment be swayed by the demonstrations that we in Scotland ? There was agment to be derived fr of the Relief Bill for the I This Bill had received t in the National Parliamer August 14th, and, with th some murmuring on the Whigs out of doors, and a riots in the counties of Do was cordially welcomed large. The town of illuminated, and the Pr there, with Lord Clan head, spent an evening in their Catholic fellow tow was no reason why Scot an exception to the c throughout England and performance of an act o justice towards the Cath ing of the principal Cath of Scotland was held of August, with a view to c was best for them to do in the passing of the mea relief. Bishop MacDo together with several ing Highland Catholics. interest was also well Bishop Hay persuaded the not without some diffisome diffic resolutions which were to effect : "That Lord Linto of Munches, and Mr. Glen wait on the Lord Advoc Castle and thank him, in Catholic people, for his phis promise of future service should also inform him th the proposed Relief Bill consideration of a meeting at Edinburgh. It was also TER.

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NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

The unreasoning multitude resolved on something more. On the 13th of Octo ber the synod of Glasgow issued its wicked resolutions against "Popery," and on the following Sunday the fanati-cal Presbyterian populace of that city took it upon itself to execute them Among the numerous strangers who had come to reside in Glasgow there were a few Catholics. They had no church or chapel, and hence met on Sundays sti the house of one of their number, Don-aid MacDonald, a comb manufacturer, who bore the reputation of being priest occasionally with offensive.

Article Orthogeneric descent descent

As has been seen, General Bourgons die houes does of the number, Number stie dac Donald, a comb manufecturer, who bore the reputient die houes, and exclose and isofteen her die houes, and exclose assembling round the bouss, and exclosing grains the implement to the Catholies ould ge her her houes, these heer seen strongly to require, the bouse, which the price and ding that he has as index to the company reset ing the made the base on houe, threatening the made the tribetes over the houes, where, threatening the made the fores over the houes, where, however, to their pressive finance, of "Copin's working, the robot reset in the tribete in the second the base over the houes, where, however, to their pressive finance, of where, however, to the robot many set in the second to bring appointment, they could find no sign of "Copin's working, the robot could ge the made the robot proposed of the pressive finance, well as a second to pressive the made the matter to the count and the base over the second the tributes over the houes, where the second her of the mob proposed the matter to the count and the matter to the count and the prise defined the matter to the count and the distance, over the houes, which the prise could ge the made the tributes over the houes, where, threatening the made the robuses of the pressive finance, and which he base of the times eeem strongly to require, "House, where, threatening the made the robuses, and exclosing the there are strongly to require, "House, threatening the made the robuses, which the solutions of the many the the there are the house, threatening the made the robuses over the houes, where, threatening the made the robuses over the houes, where, threatening the made the robuses over the houes, where, threatening the made the robuses over the houes, where, threatening the made the robuses over the houes, where, threatening the made the robuses over the houes, where, threatening the made the robuses over the houes, where, threatening the made there er what tely the Largest assortment of Bronzes, Vest-ments, indices and Choriums at the lowest market prices. Orders respectfully solicited. ance of ght the SCHOOL FURNITURE in brokes, threstening item and utter ing savage cries and imprective verter diseppointment, they could find no signs of "Popier" worship. To make amean sheet and riked the brokes, the threst fill show at break fill was clearly proved to have been of "Popier" worship. To make amean sheet and riked the brokes of the protection of the stress sheet and riked the brokes of the protection. The sheet sheet of use routes the sheet sheet fill show at brokes, as be rich and could carry away. Mr. Menze shad methan sheet and they may and the detuiling in Channer 3. The General granted permission to the sate and or an antice of the protection of the sheet and they may and the sheet and sheet for watching the sheet and the sheet and the sheet and sheet for public sheet and the sheet and the sheet and sheet for public sheet and the sheet and the sheet and sheet for public sheet and the sheet and the sheet and sheet for a sheet and the sheet and the sheet and the sheet and rike the sheet and the sheet and the sheet and the sheet sheet for a sheet and the sheet and the sheet and the sheet sheet for sheet and the sheet an in all the world OPAU by foundy never tails, and there is hat one OPAU by found rever training and ever the set of the se The Bennett Furnishing Co., si London. Ont., make a speciality of menufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furni-iure. The Catholic Clergy of Catada are respectfully invited to soud for estalogue and prices before awarding contracts. 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 Special Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. Ry, 1050 Union Ave., Kansas City, M adfastly 33 RICHMOND STREET. - LONDON ONT y of an Bagnall, who had introduced into Glas-gow the manufacture of Staffordshire ware. The law officers of the crow, although friendly to Catholics, advised them, in reply to their application, to waive their rights and make no resist-lish a good refutation of Drummond's tract. They might also have expressed the hope that their aynod would teach the people more wisely in the future animal STEINWAY. 00 was it during ted any To Const ery face c resort, me face, remem-A year or so ago several Catholic papers No and 1999 1999 CHICKERING. in the United States published a marvell-Oth STATE OF ous story, to the effect that the Rev. Father Walter, the beloved rector of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., was (man) STATE TA ng frail, AND HAINES. ence summoned to a death-bed by mes-sengers from another world. We made journey Da one Quebec, the hope that their synod would teach the people more wisely in the future than it had dene in past. It is quite possible, however, that they could not entertain any such bope. In view of such occurrences and the general clamour, it is by no means su-prising that the Catholics feit alarmed in regard to the fate of the promised Relief Bill. The Ministry were friendly, Sir John Dalrymple zealous in the cause, and the Lord Advocate true to his plighted word; but, might not Parlia-ment be swayed by the extraordinary demonstrations that were taking place their best to keep the young men under their charge from riotous and disorderly inguiries of the Rev. Father at the time. and he was kind enough to furnish us with a correct version of the incident-ESTEY & CO'Y ORGANS. ime in isits to ived at conduct. About noon on February 2nd the mob again assembled around the new chapel house and began to pelt the with a correct version of the incident-very different, by the way, from the one which was so widely published. We postponed its publication until now, thinking that the narrative would be read with greater profit in the month dedicated to the Holy Angels. "The strange sick call I had," writes Father Walter, "happened some twenty-five years sgo. 1 was called up in the middle of the night by the ringing of my front door-bell. I went into the front which. Large Assortment of Reliable Second-Hand PIANOS. inmates with stones. Mr James Cam-eron and a young priest, Mr. Matthison, just arrived from Spain, sat down to ery fine d. No Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited. just arrived from Spain, sat down to dinner at two o'clock; but the shower of stones soon became so sharp that they could no longer remain with safety in the house. They managed with great difficulty to force their way through the crowd, to the other chapel-bouse in Blacktriar's Wynd, taking with them the servents and as much of the obspace for rned to them, A. & S. NORDHEIMER, n whose plighted word; but, might hot rains letters of his as remain give indication of ment be swayed by the extraordinary demonstrations that were taking place in Scotland? There was much encour-agment to be derived from the passing was one of the few who in their whole girl ex. 15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. middle of the night by the righn of my front door-bell. I went into the front bedroom, opened the window, and saw two small boys, about seven or eight years old, standing on the steps. On asking what they wanted—who was sick, —they replied that a person was sick and dying at N. — (I do not now recollect it distinctly) on 11th or 12th Street. Hurrying back to my noom. I dressed and PRESER-BRANCHES - MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON. blackthar's wynd, taking with them the servants and as much of the chapel fur-niture as they could collect in a few hurtied moments, and conceal about their persons. Their departure was the signal for the mob to force the doors of of the Relief Bill for the Irish Catholics. If eacaped all censure, because censure This Bill had received the royal assent could find no access to one who entered a firm Coloratorial a to the nts and red the - A PERFECT FOOD FOR CHILDREN-August 14th, and, with the exception of ity of old age, and whose conduct from August 14th, and, with the exception of some murmuring on the part of the Whigs out of doors, and a few incendiary riots in the counties of Down and Antrim, was cordially welcomed by the nation at large. The town of Loughrea was illuminated, and the Protestant people there, with Lord Clanricade at their head, spent an evening in festivity with their Catholic fellow townsmen. There was no reason why Scotland should be sn exception to the cordiality shown throughout England and Ireland, in the performance of an act of elemency and solemn which the house, which was instantly filled with wild men, armed with hatchets and stones, under the powerful strokes of which the interior of the house soon Because it supplies all the nutrition that is needed to meet the physical demands of Hurrying back to my room, I dressed and prepared to administer the Sacraments. Meantime the messengers had disappeared. I went to the house indicated, and found cepting s truth. GROWING BOYS AND GIRLS MOBREL in the ered as s" who became a complete wreck. The space JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF of open ground around, and all the avenues leading to it, were at once filled with a dense mass of the rabble, and the front door partially opened. I ascended to the third floor without meet ascended to the third hoor without meeting any one, and there also found a door open. Inside the room was a dying man, alone, who said he was a Catholic, and that he wished to see a priest. I asked him if he had not sent two little boys for by her died instantly was heard a general roar : "Set fire to it, set fire to it immediately !" sn exception to the cordiality shown throughout England and Ireland, in the performance of an act of clemency and justice towards the Catholics. A meet-ing of the principal Catholic proprietors of Section d was held on the 1dth of of the current of the principal catholic proprietors at the current of the ae con. of the This cry decided the fate of the building. Straw and barrels of tar were distributed over the several floors, and the whole BRAIN, BONE AND MUSCLE on fol-l. Not me. He replied that he had not, that there were no boys in the house. He had And, if given to children regularly, it will LAY THE FOUNDATION for HEALTHY BODIES and STRONG MINDS. justice towards the Catholics. A meet ing of the principal Catholic proprietors of Scotland was held on the 14th of August, with a view to consider what it the passing of the measure for their relief. Bishop MacDonald attended, together with several of the lead-ing Highland Catholics. The Lowland Bishop Hay persuaded the meeting, but justice towards the Catholics. A meet-ing of the principal Catholic proprietors of Scotland was held on the 14th of leaving of the we little boys in the house. In had two little boys in the house. In had both dead. I gave him all the Sacraments, and then took my departure. "I thought at the time that the circum-stances were very singular, but paid little HEALTH FOR ALL. Mon-One of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT region attention to the incident afterward. Here atholic. you have the simple facts of the case of the Who can doubt that God worked a THE PILLS interest was also well represented, were given to Lord Linton by Sir John Bishop Hay persuaded the meeting, but not without some difficulty, to adopt resolutions which were to the following effect: "That Lord Linton, Mr. Maxwell, the proposal to raise a Catholic regiment in the proposal to raise a Catholic regiment miracle in behalf of the dying man, and that the messengers were his two children awaiting him in the better world ?-Ave Parify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restors to health Debilitates Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless leart of resolutions which were to the following effect: "That Lord Linton, Mr. Maxwell, of Munches, and Mr. Glendonwyn should wait on the Lord Advocate at Melville Castle and thank him, in the name of the Catholic people, for his past favors and his promise of future services. That the heads of the proposed Relief Bill were under the consideration of a meeting of the Catholics at Edinburgh. It was also resolved that Mr. THE OINTMENT Indentation of the set of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless THE OINTMENT Is an infailible remedy for Bad Logs, Bad Breasta, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatian. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR BORE TIMENTS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. tinno. er, was for the .... 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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

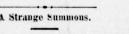
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## Booth and the Lord's Prayer.

From the Millenarian.

A friend tells us an anecdote of Booth the tragedian, which we do not recollect having seen in print. Booth and several All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nonrishmet to keep up the system, should take Harknoss Reef, ison and Wize. We are sufe in any ing there is no preparation in the marked which will give better results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore, of distin-HARKNESS & Co., Druggists





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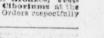


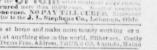
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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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Catholic Record. Lonson. Sat., Nov. 10th. 1888. BISHOP CLEARY'S LETTER ON

PURGATORY AND LIMBO.

We published in our last issue a letter addressed by His Lordship the Right Rev. chased for God through our redemption Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, to the by His blood, not even the saints could editor of the Catholic Weekly, of Troy, enter into heaven. Pargatory is that N. Y., intreply to certain strictures of that place where some couls suffer for a time, journal upon a Doctrinal Instruction recently issued by His Lordship on Purgatory. The Review thinks, or seems to think, that His Lordship, in not speaking at length of Limbo, in a doctrinal explanation on Purgatory, "ex professo ignores the expression, and apparently, at least, places himself out of joint with the generally accepted Catholic tradition "

It is almost unnecessary for us to say that His Lordship shows that the Catholic Weekly has fallen into a mistake. It was not the hishon's intention to make his in. struction extend over the whole field of Catholic theology, so his Doctrinal Ir-

struction was limited to the subject of Purgatory. This could not be interpreted as ignoring the doctrine of the Church on a subject of which he was not treating. However, the criticism of the Troy Weekly gave occasion to His Lordship to enter into a learned and lucid explanation on the question "What is meant by the descent of Christ into hell?" which is spoken of in the Apostles Creed. This descent is spoken of by St. Paul in these torms : "Ascending on high he led captivity captive : he gave gifts to men. Now that he ascended, what is it but because he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth? He that descended is the same also that ascended above all the heavens, that he might fill all things." (Eph. iv., 8 10) and by St. Peter thus : "Christ also died once for our

sins, the just for the unjust . . . . enlivened in the spirit, in which also coming he preached to those spirits that were in prison, which had been sometime incredulous, when they walted for the patience of God in the days of Noe, when the ark was a building : wherein a few, that is eight souls were saved by water." (I Pet. Ili., 19) St. Jerome explains that "the lower parts of the earth" mean hell, "infernus," to which our Lord and Saviour descended as a corqueror for the purpose of taking with him to heaven the souls of the saints who were shut up therein.

Bishop Cleary explains that all doctors of the Church are in accord that the hell pose of exterminating Christianity, the here referred to, which was visited by teaching of Christianity became an im-Christ, is Limbo, that place of rest where possibility, and Christians were extirthe souls of the saints were detained who pated. Now, however, that the country

abode is styled by theologians the Limbo to fly out of the porch." This, however, of the Fathers) as those who were still is denied by the Colonel. detained in pugatorial pains, etc. This great commentator is therefore of opinion that Christ did not preach to the spirits in the hell of the damned, but that He did preach to those in Limbo, and also those in purgatory. These words are contained n his commentary on 1 Peter ili, 19. He is equally clear in his commentary on Peter iv, 6. The Apostle says: "For this cause was the gospel preached to the dead." Estlus believes these words to have the same extension as the words of the previous chapter, Christ "preached to the spirits that were in prison," that is, He preached to "all the dead who were capable of benefitting by his preaching of the gospel to them, whether they had been

already received into the bosom of Abraham completely purified, or were still suffering their purgatorial pains." To understand these passages it is to be

remembered that Limbo is that place where the souls of the saints who died before Christ remained until Christ opened heaven; for till man was pur-

on account of venial sins committed or on account of their not having sufficiently atoned by penance for mortal sine which have been forgiven.

The opinion is quite consistent with the words of Holy Writ : "Thou also, by the blood of thy testament hast sent forth thy prisoners out of the pit wherein is no water." Zichary ix, ii; and Ecclus. xxiv, 45, where the wiedom of God, that is, Christ, says : "I will penetrate to all the lower parts of the earth, and will behold all that sleep and will enlighten all that

hope in the Lord." On the whole we see no reason why the controversy on this subject was forced upon His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston by cur Catholic contemporary of Troy, who should have seen in the very page of the Bishop's Dectrinal Instruction from which he extracted two sentences for criticism. that the doctrine which he charged the bishop with ignoring is distinctly enunciated, although not dealt with at length, or by way of separate dissertation upon it. We do not, however, regret the result, since we have thereby gained additional light, and more abundant testimony of tradition from the learned bishop, whose letter in reply states this interesting question so luminously, and with such profusion of theological and scriptural argument, that it may well be regarded as a supplement worthy of his Doctrinal Instruction, which has been received by clergy and people everywhere with gratitude and admiration.

CATHOLICITY IN JAPAN.

There is every reasonable prospect of a great spread of the Catholic religion in the Empire of Japan. Much had been done during the life of the illustrious Saint, the Jesuit Father, St. Francis Xavier, to make known in that country the faith of Christ, but persecution was the fate of all who remained Christians, until, in fine, with the aid of the Dutch merchants, who even lent their artillery

to the Japanese authorities for the purso much

SUDDEN DEATH OF A GOOD PRIEST.

With much regret we are called upon to day to chronicle the sad and very sudden death of the Rev. Father John Shea, of the archdiocese of Toronto. The deceased priest was a native of Toronto city and had reached the fifty-fifth year of his age, when death by heart disease overtook him in the midst of his usefulness, and in the apparent enjoyment of excellent health. A sad family history is that of Father John Shea's. He was but Margaret and Kate, who at the time were mere boy when bereft of a mother's care by the band of death. His father,

well-known contractor, and much esteemed for his many sterling qualities, was too busily eugsged in secular concerns to bestow much attention on the education of his children. On, an older sister, who afterwards became Mrs. James Stock, devolved the responsibility of the Christian training and bringing up of the children left orphans by their mother' death. John was sent to the Catholic College of St. Hyscinth, in the Province of Quebec, where, with Latin and Greek, he acquired a thorough knowledge of French that in after years proved of the came more numerous and varied. greatest advantage to him in his missionary career. He finished his preparatory studies in St. Michael's College and completed his divinity course

at St. Sulpice, Montreal. He was ordained to the sacred office of priesthood by Bishop de Charbonell, and occupied several important and responsible posttions during his sacerdotal career. He was for some time attached to St. Michael's Cathedral and then appointed pastor of Oshawa and Whitby, which parishes he administered with much edifi-

cation and success for several years until ill-health compelled him to retire for some time from the sctive duties of parochial life. He was afterwards appointed to Brockton and did missionary work in Vroomanton and Brock townships in North Ontario. He had just taken possession of the parish of Dixie when death

overtook him. Father Shea was a man of grand and noble physique, being over six feet in

height, and well built in proportion. He was of a mild, unobtrusive, cheery disposition, with a well informed mind and genial heart that made him a host of attached friends as well among the laity

as among the priests of his own and the neighboring dioceses. Considered socially he was the perfection of gentlemanly bearing, being courteous and affable to all with whom he came in contact, while his ever-ready wit and exhaustless fund of well-told anecdote, made him a welcome visitor to every fireside he chose to honor and make happy by his presence. His life was saddened by the death of his

well-beloved father, honest and fearless John Shes, one of the staunchest and most devout of the old ploneers of St. Paul's parish, who, about six years sgo, passed to his reward. Three sisters who were marcied, and a brother of nineteen sum mers, preceded him to the tomb and were consigned to early graves.

Thus Father Shea, in addition to his priestly duties, was burdened for a long time with the charge of several young people left orphans by death's sad visita. tion. The wonder was how he could keep up and be cheerful under the weight

At 10:45 the funeral procession left the

## THE SPIRITUALSTIC FRAUD.

Some of our readers will remember more or less distinctly the origin of the spiritualistic delusion in 1848. The

vourgest daughters of John D. Fox, of Hydeville, Wayne County, New York, were the first in connection with whom certain rappings were heard which were very mysterions from the fact that these rappings were found to be answers to any questions which might be proposed. The cause of the rappings, however, could not be traced, and every effort which was made for this purpose failed in its object. The rappings accompanied the two girls, respectively twelve and six years of age. It was then presumed that the rappings were of supernatural origin, and after a time the Fox girls attained great notoriety, and thousands of persons became interested in the manifestations, which soon after became the basis of a kind of religious belief. The rappings were accom panied by manifestations of other kinds. soon after public notice was called to them, such as the turning of tables, movements of tables and other articles of furniture through the room, mesmerism. clairvoyance and other things similar, and as time passed these manifestations be-

felonicusly wounding, the doctor pleaded The teachings of spiritualism as not guilty. His counsel, Mr. Morson, religion were absurd enough for its consaid in his behalf : "This is an old thing, domnation, but what absurdity is there Your Worship. For years past the students that some persons cannot be got to behave been attacking this man, both by lieve? Hence spiritualism has now its insults and malicious injury to property. thousands, even millions of adherents : Last night, they put out all the lights and there is scarcely any absurdity within on the street, fired volleys of stones the limits of plausibility that it has not and two shots from a gun." The case solemnly inculcated. This was acknowlhas been remanded to a higher court, and edged in a spiritualistic journal, Mind the doctor admitted to bail at \$4,000. and Matter, on 15th May, 1880, in the Now this is all very damaging to the repufollowing terms : tation of Toronto's fair city. Is there no

"Trance speaking, of all forms of mediumship, is the favorite field for these spiritual devils to show their power, and they exercise it there freely. It is a fact, and a hard one to scoept, that the spiritual rostrum through these infernal deceptives is anything but reliable as to the truths of spiritual if a." suthority in the metropolis to quell disturbances of this kind? Where are the police? And, if need be, where are the lately in Toronto, and were awarded spiritual life."

Dr. W. B. Potter, another noted Spirit. ualist, has acknowledged in his book, "Spitualism as it is," that the teachings of the various spirits who have made their revelations through spiritualistic mediums, are more full of "endless contra-

dic.ions and absurditles" than most "seek. ers after truth under difficulties are aware of." He adds :

"We are taught that God is a person, hang Bill O'Brien on a sour apple tree." that he is impersonal; that he is omnipo-tent, that he is governed by neture's laws; that everything is God, that there is no God, that we are Gods. We are taught that the soul is eternal, that it commences evil and law-breaking, they have taken it into their heads that any pranks they play, existence at conception, at birth, at ma-turity, at old age; that all are immortal, to property, must be condoned by the established authorities. It is time the that some are immortal, that none are immortal, etc." people of Toronto should wake up to a

But we need not continue the quotasense of self-respect, and show a detertion. The absurdity of a religious system mination to put down all such exhibitions made up of such inconsistencies must be of savagery on the part of the scatter. evident to every rational being. Yet brain hoodlums who frequent Toronto there have been many manifestations of University. spiritualism which lead to the belief that though gross imposture constitutes much of its phenomena, there is also much of diabolical intervention in them.

vivid and interesting description of a Now the two Fox sisters have publicly declared that the rappings on which the trip across the Atlantic, and we hereby congratulate our lady friend, Della, on whole system was based were a mere the success of her maiden effort to give imposture. Margaret Fox, now Mrs. suitable expression to her bright fancies Margaret Fox Kane, declared the other day before a large audience in the New York Academy of Music that she "has been mainly instrumental in perpetrating

NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

RIOTOUS STUDENTS.

"Riddled with shot." "Termination of

the Students' Parade on Hallow eve."

Such is the heading of long reports on

Toronto's daily papers of Friday last. It

appears the students of Toronto Univer

sity are in the habit of celebrating hallow

e'en by public parades and roaming

around the city till a very late hour mak

ing night hideous with their shouts of

revelry and bacchanalian songs. On last

House and several private residences, they

wound up in front of Dr. McCully's

dwelling house, where they com-

menced hooting and stone throwing.

The doctor resented this manner of pro-

ceeding, as it appears it is not the first

time he was assailed by similar unbecom-

ing and insulting methods of annoyance.

He opened his window and warned away

the roysterers, and threatened to fire upon

them if they did not leave his premises.

These threats of the doctor only incensed

them all the more, and the shouting and

stone throwing became fierce and furious.

The doctor then fired his shot-gun among

the crowd and one young man, a son of

Dr. Oldwright, was wounded in the legs.

At the court house where Dr. McCully

was arraigned on a charge of shooting and

military? The Queen's Own and the

Royal Grenadiers made grand displays

medals for gallantry. Surely there is suf-

ficient armed force in Toronto to protect

life and property from bands of rioting

hoodlums, called students. But it appears

the students are a privileged class. After

mobbing William O'Brien and assaulting

him and his companions with brickbats

A CATHOLIC GRIEVANCE.

We publish to-day, in another column.

#### worship which their consciences forbade, were obliged to leave the shelter of the

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saloon, and walk or sit on deck while the preaching and pealm singing lasted. The bishop, and it was our Bishop Walsh who was present, made a very serious and vigorous remonstrance to the captain on the injustice done a large number of respectable passengers. The latter, who was a very courteous and humane gentleman, acknowledged the correctness of the Bishop's argument, but said the rules of Friday evening, after visiting the Opera sea going Bittish vessels were very stringent on this point and could not be deviated from. The dining ealoon at 10 a. m. every Sunday morning is turned into a veritable place of Protestant worship. Should a Protestant minister happen to be a passenger be is called upon to read the English church service as laid down in the Book of Common Prayer. Were no minister to be found, then the Captain should act as chaplain general for the time being, and whether a man of Christian faith or an unbeliever he is ipso facto constituted and ordained priest of the establishment for the occasion. He is furthermore bound in duty to have Protestant bibles distributed to every passenger, and must himself read the Church service and offer a prayer, and if he feel so inclined and is glib of tongue, may expound the gospel, and preach a homily on the perils of the deep and the hopes of a prosperous voyage and of a

blessed resurrection. Now, this is really too outrageous and too absurd ; that no matter how many Catholic priests or bishops may be aboard the captain is constituted priest and bishop over them all, and is, by the rules of British sea going vessels, entrusted with the care not only of their preclous persons but of their immortal souls. We in Canada may not be able to bring sufficient weight of influence to stop this anomalous and upjust discrimination in favor of the pampered Church of England, but our American exchanges ought to enter a solemn protest against the outrageous grievance and advise their readers to boycott the White Star, or any other line, that will not show impartiality in the matter of religious worship on board its

CLERICAL INCOMES.

sea going versels.

and bludgeons they were allowed to escort Dean Vaughan, of Llandaff, at a recent Lord Lansdowne from the theatre, and diocesan conference, advocated the abate-ment of the incomes of the bishops so as draw his carriage, to the tune of "We'll ment of the incomes of the bishops so as to scelerate the increase of their number, and compared the income of the Arch-blehop of Canterbury—£15,000 or \$70,000 —with that of the principal officers of State. The Archbishop receives a better salary than that of the President of the United States; but, of course, there are numerous and heavy calls upon it. He is probably the best paid ecclesiastic in the world, though clerical incomes in such places as New York and Chicago are very large—Mail, 3rd Nov. Thus encouraged in their propensity to no matter how insulting or how damaging large \_ Mail, 3rd Nov.

At the general Christian Conference held week before last in Montreal there was a loud outcry raised about the wealth of the Catholic priests and bishops in the Province of Quebec. It was not stated, how. ever, that the latter were in receipt of any particular annual stipend, or that any priest or bishop was particularly rich. The great bulk of priestly or episcopal wealth consisted in costly churches, magni ficent colleges, extensive and well appoin. ted hospitals, convents and asylums. and thrilling experiences of a first voyage The Rev. Dr. McVicar, quoting from by land and sea. We trust that Miss Father Cruchet's review, stated that Delia's efforts shall not stop short here, the Catholic Church in Quebec owns

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DURING the past week His Eminence Cardinal Newman was reported to b seriously ill, but latest advices state that he is now out of danger. A thanksgiving mass for his recovery was celebrated a the Orstory on the 4th instant.

THE proprietor of a dime museum ha offered Lord Sackville West \$2,000 per week to exhibit himself at a levee. This is a novel idea by which in future unsuc cessful diplomatists may profit, for suc cessful diplomacy would never bring in se good pay.

THE Catholic Weekly, of Troy, appende the following paragraph to the letter of the Bishop of Kingston, published by that paper in reply to its criticisms upon the Doctrinal Instruction of the Bishop on the subject of Purgetory : "The learned Bishop of Kingston places us under profound obligations by his masterly and exhaustiv letter. We thank His Lordship for the courtesy of stealing a few hours from hi laboriously official life to teach us the doctrine of the Church and remove mis conceptions. We give His Lordship the assurances of our deep respect."

LONDON continues to afford new atroci ties. On the 17th ult. a man named Hellier was found dead with a bullet wound in the temple, and a revolver in his hand. Near by a man named Morris was lying severely wounded. Morris was taken to the hospital. The two men were brothers.in.law. It is supposed that Hellier first shot Morris, and then killed himself. It will be long before London, like Limerick, will present white gloves to the judge for three consecutive quarter sessions. Yet it does not appear that the Government intend to apply a crimer act to London "to prevent possible crime."

MR. GOSCHEN has been offered the freedom of the city of Aberdeen as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held as a member of the Government. The dubious ness of the honor may be estimated from the fact that it is tendered by the city council by exactly a majority of one, the vote being twelve to eleven. A public indignation mass meeting was also held which condemned the action of the courcil in the strongest terms, and a deputation was sent to the council to lay before it the resolutions of the meeting. As drowning men catch at straws, it is believed that Mr. Goschen will accept the proffered honor.

MR. GLADSTONE holds sound views in regard to the indiscolubility of marriage, and the evils of divorce. In a recent letter to Rev. Dr. Dike (Episcopalian) of Auburndale, Mass., the grand old man defines his ideas on the subject of divorce as follows: "Personally, I hold to the law of the whole western Church, which teaches marriage to be indissoluble, and regards severance a mensa et thoro (from bed and board) as the expedient allowed in cases where the gravest difficulties may have arisen within the married state." On the divorce question the greatest of all Englishmen is as Catholic as the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster. THE Free Christian Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces appears to be a very unhappy family. We are informed by the Toronto Mail that five of its ministers have been expelled "for preaching the doctrine of instantaneous entire sanctifica. tion. There are two Baptist denomina. tions down East, the Baptists and the Free Christian Baptists, and both have been talking of union. The expulsion of five clergymen for a doctrinal difference, which is tolerated though not favored in some other Churches, bodes ill for union. It is thought that the expelled clergymen will unite with clergymen in other denomina. tions holding to the Holiness doctrine, and thus a new denomination will be formed. This is a blow to those who think corporate union Lossible."

damned, or Purgatory, was visited perbody remained in its sepulchre. The passage above quoted from St. Jerome shows

visit the hell of the damned, for the souls firm foothold among them. of the reprobate can never be delivered from their torment. Thus also St. Anselm teaches. He calls these lower parts of the earth "hell" or "loca inferorum," and he adds : "For thither Christ descended as to power all who were his own."

Some few theologians have maintained man" at a summer resort, and used much that Christ visited the hell of the damned | bad language in reference to the matter. to rebuke the spirits there detained. and to Colonel Ingersoll denies his having used reproach them for their crimes on account | bad language, but it is stated on his behalf of which they are justly punished. that "Rev. Joseph Cook" made efforts to This merely speculative opinion is not be introduced to the Infidel, and found at favored by the greatest doctors of the last some one willing to introduce him. Church : and in a passage quoted by Dr. The Colonel, when informed of the pro-Cleary from the illustrious Estius it is posal, said he had no desire to know Mr. said : "The first opinion, (viz. that Christ Cook. The latter then stated aloud that preached to the good spirits only and Colonel Ingersoll felt sore against Chrisdelivered them from the lower pit) tians because he had been so badly appears to have more probability than defeated by Mr. Gladstone. Ingersoll the others : yet so that the whole must be retorted by saying "he had no desire to understood from the part : that is, in know Mr. Cook because the latter is a saving that he preached to the spirits who liar." Some one who was present says saying that he preached to the spirits who in time past had been incredulous, you extend it to all the spirits capable of salva-tion who were in the lower regions when Christ came there, as well those who were then in the bosom of Abraham (whose) is and a coward. The correspondent declares that the Colonel gave vent to "demoniac that the Colonel gave vent to "demoniac that the colonel gave vent to "demoniac then in the bosom of Abraham (whose) phemy" and "oaths that frightened ladies

died before Christ. Thus far there is no has been reopened to the clergy, even discussion, no difference of opinion, for it some have been discovered who had is certain that the word hell as used in received the faith through the teachings Scripture and by the Fathers of the Church, of the successors of those first Christiane, means not only the hell of the damned, and there is at present the germ of a but also Limbo and Purgatory : it means, fruitful Church in that idolatrous land. indeed, the entire place of abode of souls | There are now sixty European Catholic in the other life, outside of heaven. How- missionaries there, and the faithful ever, it is not to be necessarily inferred number 35,000. The admirable self. from this that either the hell of the consistency of the Catholic faith will undoubtedly commend itself to an intellisonally by Ohrist during the time that His gent and logical people, such as the Japanese are representated to be, and We may say with them, that the duties of their office, which compelled when once the sublime mysteries of the general Catholic tradition that Christ Christianity are unfolded and explained their presence at home on All Soul's visited only those whom He was about to to them, conversions will be rapid, and day, rendered it impossible for them to deliver, and that, consequently, He did not the Catholic faith will again obtain a

A FRIENDLY INTRODUCTION.

The New York Presbyterian of September 15th contained a communication Lynch. At the door of the cathedral the his soul, that he might bring forth with stating that Colonel Ingersoll declined to be introduced to a "distinguished clergy-

was escorted by a procession of acolytes. A solemn requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Rooney, with Rev. Father Rohleder as deacon, Rev. Father Morris sub deacon, and Rev. Father Hand mas. ter of ceremonies. The congregation was large, and all the priests of the city and many from the outlying parishes attended, including Vicar-General Heenan, of Hamilton, Rev. Fathers McEntee, Jefcott, Slaven, (Oakville), Sheehan (Pickering) and Davis. An immense concourse of citizens followed the remains of the popular priest to the last resting place in St. Michael's cemetery.

But Christian the fraud of Spiritualism upon a too-conresignation to Gods holy will, became with fiding public." She adds that she will him from practice, an easy habit. Father now tell "the truth, the whole truth, and Shea's loss will be keenly felt in the nothing but the truth, so help me God." archdiccese, and in the ranks of the priest. The mysterious rappings which accomhood a void is created that will take some panied herself and her sister she declares years to fill up. Several priests of this to have been produced by a movement of diocese were associates and intimate her great toes, and she illustrated how friends of his from the early days of their this was done; but by means of a soundpriestly life and share in the grief of their ing board she was able to make the noises Toronto confreres over the departure of appear to originate in any part of the one so universally esteemed as a brother room where she thought proper. After priest and a staunch friend. this exposure by Mrs. Fox Kane, the

system ought to collapse, but we suppose that with so much self-interest as is involved in the movement there will still be found some who will adhere to it as be present at the funeral obsequies, strongly as ever. which took place on last Friday.

#### BECOMING FREEHOLDERS.

house ep route for St. Michael's Cathedral. The pall-bearers were Rev. Fathers Hand, It is gratifying to note that Morris, Harris, Sheehan, McGinty and though so many Irish tenants suffer the hardships of eviction, not a few

cortege was met by Father Laurent, who are becoming owners of their holdings by purchase on reasonable terms. This is the case on Miss Smithwick's estate at Araglen, County Cork, where, under the Land Purchase Act, the tenants have become proprietors by contracting to pay eleven and a half years' rent. On the estate of Mr. Edmund E. Hartopp also the holdings will be purchased at fourteen and a-half years' rent at the present rates. In this case the annual installments to be paid will be about two-thirds of the present rent. Lord Lurgan has offered to sell at sixteen and a half years' purchase, but Mr. Blane has advised the tenants not to accept the offer, as the land is not

worth the amount demanded. The reso-Rule, and the acquisition of new proprietorships, the condition of the people will be ameliorated very soon.

like grandfather's clock, but that she 900 churches valued at \$37,000 000 will give some further evidence of the 900 parsonges with the palaces of the Cardinal Archbishops and bishops, power that is in her, and delight our readers with yet more realistic descriptions valued at \$9,000,000 ; 12 seminaries or of future experiences a l'etranger. preparatory colleges for the priesthood One thing struck us as very remarkable worth \$600,000; 17 classical colleges, \$850,and worthy of comment in her details of 000; 259 boarding schools and academies, ocean life, that we must refer to, and \$6,000,000; 800 convents, \$4,000,000-a challenge examination and prying into by total of \$61.210,000.

our exchanges. She and her companions We firmly believe no country in the de voyage were subjected to the annoyance wide world for its size and population of being compelled to assist at heretical (not quite 2,000,000) can present anything worship-and listen to psalm singing more equal to this grand result of the energy, or less discordantly rendered by ladies and generosity and zeal of the French-Canagentlemen who were not of the orthodox dian priesthood for the advancement of faith, or who perhaps had no faith at all. good works, the promotion of religious Must this infliction be forever tolerated anlightenment and progressive civilization. on board the ocean passenger steamers? Were the priests and bishops of the Must Catholics, who are now found in

sister province what they are large numbers on every steamship that falsely represented to be, selfish, crosses the ocean, be debarred the right rapacious money-grabbers, they would accorded to Protestants of essisting at pocket their incomes like the Presby. public worship ? There is no discriminaterian ministers in Canada and the fat tion made in favor of one religion, above Protestant bishops in England.

or below the other, in the matter of What works of charity or religion are passenger rates. All have to pay alike promoted or founded by the Archbishop for the use of the large dining saloon in of Canterbury with his \$70,000 yearly which Protestant worship is held every income? What becomes of the \$50,000 Sunday morning. If there be ugly, annually paid out to the Bishop of York, murky weather, a mist, rain, snow or a or in what charities are invested all the dense fog, the Catholic passengers are other thousands upon thousands of pounds subjected to the alternative of remaining sterling paid out every year to all the out in the cold, or in the rain, as the other Protestant bishops, rectors and precase may be, or of assisting at benderies? All men know that whatever Protestant worship. This we consider a charitable establishments or universities serious grievance and one against which exist in England are maintained at the Catholics should enter a strong and deterpublic expense. The poor houses and asylums in England are kept up, and very mined protest. We have crossed the ocean when over one hundred Catholics miserably, on etarvation rations, by a harsh were cabin passengers, and four or five and grinding poor-tax levied on rich and Catholic priests and a bishop were on poor alike, while the bishops and rectors late attitude of the people of Ireland is board, and yet there was no permission enjoy their enormous wealth for the comthus gradually bringing about good results, given, although asked, for the celebration fort and luxury of themselves, their wives and with the near prospect of Home of Mses or reciting of Catholic prayers in and their hopefuls. Meanwhile the poor the grand saloon, which was reserved for curate does parochial work and deems Protestant worship alone. Those who himself did not wish to join in or participate is a "Passing rich on sixty pounds a year."

#### GLADSTONE IN BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Nov. 5 .-- Mr. Gladsto no arrived here to day. The city was en fete in his honor. Mr. Gladstone will remain in Birmingham most of the week remain in Birmingham most of the week and will make several speeches. He was driven to the Town Hall in a carriage drawn by four horses. A great crowd awaited him and numerous deputations presented him with addresses. Mr. Giad-stone, in a speech, said the addresses fully recognized the fact that the high operation was availy the Facther fully recognized the fact that the Lish question was really the English, Scotch and Welsh question, and that until the question was settled the country until the question was settled the country could know neither solid peace nor effectual progress. He said that all efforts to solve the Fisheries question with the United States had been egregious failures. The Liberals did not wish to increase the The Liberals did not wish to increase the difficulty of settling the matter in dia-pute, but they were desirous that by a judicious choice of persons and the suggestion of measures the question should be cattled in a manner tending to draw both countries into closer relations. The Sackville incident, he said, was extremely unfortunate. It had resulted in the infliction of a serious slight and disparagement upon England. He hoped the matter was susceptible of satis-

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factory explanation. The incident ought Government that sought to degrade me to serve to moderate a little the spirit of before the world and to lessen the influ-ence that I command among the peasants vaunting and bragging which is in vogue among the Tories. of West Donegal must soon learn, if they

#### FATHER MCFADDEN AND HIS CAUSE.

Father McFadden's release from Derry jail took place two days before the term of his six months' imprisonment had expired. The Government, in perpetrating this wondrous act of generosity, was not, however, moved by sheer benevolence the object being to take the public unawares, so that there might be no demonstration in honor of the rev. gentleman, But the Derry Nationalists were not so easily baulked. By some means or other it became known that he would be released, and immediately on

He then assured his hearers that his future course would be the same as that bis exit from the jail he became the hero of a most enthusiastic ovation from the people. He was escorted to a prominent hotel from which he delivered a sturring he had pursued in the past. He added : "I emerge into public life to-day again in as good heart, thank God, as I ever enjoyed : (loud cheers) in better address, which proves that his six months imprisonment has not converted him to epirits, certainly, than when I entered jail, with a heart fuller of faith and of be a supporter of alien rule. The intention on the part of the

bope than ever it was, unchanged and unchangeable in my determination to. day, to stand by the poor in all their trials and sufferings, whether sgainst iniquitous landlords, or cruel misgovern. people was to give him a grand reception and a banquet on the day of his release. Thursday; but the Government thought to thwart this by releasing him on Tues day. The trick as an experiment in iniquitous landlords, or cruel misgovern. ment. My determination so to stand is stronger than ever it was." (Loud and prolonged cheering) This spirit of determined resistance thwarting was not a success. The crowd that gathered to greet him on his unexpected release numbered several thou pected release numbered several indu-sands: many prominent ladies were pre sented to him for an introduction, and an address of sympathy from England was read to him. When the news of his to oppression, universal as it is with the Nationalists, and supported Nationalists, and supported by the nation, cannot but prevail in the end. was read to him. When the news of his release spread, all Donegal was illumin ated with bonfires over an area of siz

THE PARNELL INQUIRY. hundred miles, the houses were illu-minsted in all the important towns; and Father McFadden's bishop received him back to his psrochial charge with every The Weakness of the Times-Tory Case Becoming Apparent. mark of honor which could be shown to It is stated that Mr. Gladstone and Sir a distinguished priest. Surely, if the Government expect to

William Vernon Harcourt will be ex-amined before the Parnell Commission in regard to statements in Caot. O'Shea's testimony relative to the Kilmainham treaty. Sir William Harcourt writes that have the law more respected by imprison-ing such men as Father McFadden they will be egregiously disappointed. His crime was the advice he offered to the at the proper time he will take steps to contradict Capt. O'Shea's statement in dore tenantry to make eviction difficult by resisting it, and almost simultaneously with the ovation tendered to him on his release a scene was being material particulars. He says some of O'Shea's assertions were mere fictions. Joseph Kayanach Joseph Kavanagh, one of the Times witnesses, who shot at a man named Planche Cox in a tavern opposite the Law

time to discharge to a faithful people the

as a parish priest."

important duties whether of temporal or spiritual necessity, which I owed to them

enacted in the courty of Louth at Bel patrick, eight miles from Drogheda, which, if it were a lone occurrence of the kind, would be sufficient in the eyes of Courts yesterday, has been remanded for trial. He said he had admitted to Cox any one with a spark of humanity in his that he made a certain statement, which breast to justify Father McFadden's advice. James Dunn, an old man over had appeared in the St. James' Gazette, but he intended to deny it when he was ex eighty years of age, suffering from actuate bronchitis, was to be evic:ed For eighty years he had lived in the house, and had never fallen into arrears until the general bad times made it immessible to me the amined by the Parnell Commissio amines by the Partiell Commission. This confession caused the quarrel which re-sulted in the shooting. Further advices state that the Kavanagh-

Cox affray has created a tremendous seusa impossible to pay the rent which the impossible to pay the rent which the land would not produce. He told the evictors that if he were removed he would die within half an hour, but the tion in Parnellite circles and has also tion in Parnellite circles and has also stirred up considerable feeling among the Tories. The examination of Kavanagh in the Police Court has proved the reckless manner in which the Times has gone about obtaining evidence to sustain its cause as hardened police and emergencymen know of no mercy. His furniture was put outside broken, and himself was carried out with insufficient clathing and placed on out with insufficient well as the disregard of truth shown by its himself was carried out with insumment clothing, and placed on a stool with the wrecked furniture around him. Some kind persons removed him to a barn, but about midnight he was a corpse. At the Coroner's inquest Mrs. Dunne, agents, whether upon their own or their employers' account. The witnesses in the case showed conclusively that even humble workmen were paid  $\pounds 6$  per week-1 greater sum than they ever had in their lives—to remain in Lordon and answer to At the Coroner's inquest Mrs. Dunne, widow of the deceased, testified that the day of the eviction was "a bitterly cold

their names when called to the witness box, and the testimony altogether shows day" and that he remained on the road an hour and a half. Dr. Davis, the medithat the witnesses brought, including prisoner Kavanagh, are the kind not to be cal officer of the dispensary district, stated "he had no hesitation in saying believed under oath if their antecedents are known. The Evening Star (Parrellite) heads its report of the Kavanagh Cox examination "Walterism and Crime" and accuses the Times of flooding London with allowed to disgrace the courts with that sort of witnesses in its behalf.

actively engaged in getting up the case for the Times It was elicited that most

The sub sheriff's counsel, Mr. Dane, here admitted : "I quite agree with you. It would hardly happen in any other country." Dr. John Wilson quite agreed with

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uilders.

stated "he had no nestitation in saying that the fact of that man over eighty years of age receiving this shock of the eviction and the exposure to cold on that bleak October day, it it did not kill him, at all events hastened his death. It was discretely this that he was left on disgraceful thing that he was left or London, the Star asserts, has been turned into a sort of Texas, and Fleet

street, at the expense of the Times, is in-fested with rows and taverns with

tions in detail, and the liberation of Mr. Parnell as the result of them. More than that. He swore that he destroyed the memoranda of these transactions at the had not already learned, that they have made a great mistake. This demonstra-tion that awaits me on my release does not look as if the people of Ireland would record means a demonstration in the second se request of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Gladstone. Sir William publishes a letter to day, saying manylof Captain O'Shea's statements are pure fiction, but does not deny this particular allegation. regard me as a dangerous criminal to be avoided and guarded against. Whatever

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The court upon rising yesterday stood adjourned until next Tuesday in order influence my long imprisonment might have been expected to produce in my regard, Mr. Balfour and his subordinates had not the slightest doubt. I am sure Times may have leisure to arrange for the continuity of evidence, a course which Sir Charles Russell has from the had not the slightest doubt. I am sure, but that it would have the effect of breakfirst insisted upon. Editor Buckle, of the Times, had an interview with Lord Salisbury at the ing down my spirits, possibly my health, and causing me to regret the course which marked me for special persecution, and made it impossible for me for such a long

Foreign Office, on the 5th, with reference, it is supposed, to the Parnell charges.

### BOOK NOTICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF NEWFOUND LAND. By the Very Reverend M. F. Howley, D. D., Prefect Apostolic of St. George's, West Newfoundland.

This volume treats of the history he Church from its first establishment in Newfoundland down to the year 1850, and gives besides as an introduction to the subject treated a summary of the previous events connected with the discovery of this New World by Columbus and precolumbian explorers. The Very Rev. author states as his reasons for not carry. ng the work down to a later period, his esire not to make the work too bulky, his anxiety to make it a jublice offering to our Holy Father Leo XIII., the importsuce of the glorious episcopate of Dr. Mullock, which makes it worthy of a volume itself, instead of its being tacked on to the end of a book already suffi-ciently large, and lastly, the insufficiency of the materials on hand to complete it deserves the biography of that illustri-

ous prelate. The end of the fifteenth and the begin.

The end of the fifteenth and the begin-ning of the sixteenth century was a period during which geographical research was wonderfully developed, and it was at this period that Newfoundland was dis-covered. Missionary zeal soon induced priests to follow to the newly discovered countries which thus became known to Europeans, and Christ was preached to the savage inhabit-ants. Thus, as early as 1524, missionaries ants. Thus, as early as 1534, missionaries accompanied Jacques Cartler to Canada and Newfoundlend, but on the arrival of Sir Humphrey Gilbert to take possession in 1583 the Book of Common Prayer was ordered to be used as the only liturgy throughout the Island. No serious efforts, owever, seem to have been made to estab lish religion in the country until Lord Baltimore, George Calvert, as head of the Newfoundland Colony, established a settlement on the Island under the name of Ferryland, and in 1627 two priests arrived there and Mass began to be cele brated regularly, though in England the penal laws were in full force. An un. successful effort was made, however, by a Protestant minister resident at Ferryland, Rev. Mr. Stourton, to have the exercise of the Catholic religion prohibited, though of the Catholic religion prohibited, though the colony was really a Catholic settle-ment in which liberty of conscience was grauted, just as it was in Maryland under the same Lord Baltimore. Lord Baltimore left Ferryland in 1629, owing to a series of unfavorable circumstances, and in 1638 Sir David Kirke gave a new impetus to the Colony and brought out one hard had

the Colony and brought out one hundred men to prosecute its se tlement. Later the French made a settle French made a settlement at Placentia, and in 1796 the Island fell into the hands of the French and remained in their possession till the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when it was regained by England. Catholic religion continued to be professed openly, and the number of Cath-olics increased, chiefly through immigra-tion from Ireland. In 1763 the population was 13, 112, of whom 4 795 were Cath-olics, but as the fixed population was about 7 500, more than half were Cathoabout 7,500, more the persecuting spirit which lice; however, the persecuting spirit which led to the enactment of penal laws in England caused similar laws to be enforced in Newfoundland, and heavy "Pil tell you what's the trouble," fines and other punishments were inflicted on all who were discovered practicing the on all who were discovered practicing the control of the field of the field of the field of the field of the path of the field of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field of the field of the control of the field of the control of the field of the field of the field o

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union and Times Should Emperor William meet Luther him from such a calamity !--how the blessed "Redeemer" would give the Kaiser a dash of his old-time "Table Talk" for

those recent courtesies to the Pope. It is none other than Spurgeon the great London pulpiteer who thus stigmatizes Godless England : "Do not I upon England as a Christian country. "Do not look 1 was a greet mistake to think that it was. They were living in old heathen land again. He spoke to a minister the other day, and asked him if some of his people day, and arged find it some of his people were Christians, and he replied, 'No, they are just beathens.'" And this is the very citadel of Protestantian, and amidthe loud glory of the Lambeth Conference! Verily, charity should begin at home; and evangelical zeal, instead of sending cargoes of bibles and missionaries to other benighted lands, should seek to Christianize heathen England.

#### Catholic Columbian.

The Philadelphia Times happily re-marks that "Balfour, accusing the Gladstonians of crime, is a spectacle that must make the brutally-evicted tenants rub their eyes, and stare.

Owing to the lady missionary's health having given way in China, the Rev. Thompson, Episcopal, and his apostolic spouse have abandoned the field. Satan has no encumbrance ; missionaries should not have them, either.

The New York Independent is unequal to the conception of the fact, that, under to the conception of the fact, that, under nominally Catholic governments, if every Emperor, King, duke, earl, or other potentate, could have been permitted to set saide the laws of God and of His Church, (as for instance, as to divorces, concubinage and the like.) the concubinage and the like,) the Church would have had no trouble from them. But Holy Church stood ever firm proclaiming the sacredness of the divine law and commands, and, thereby arrayed against her Henry the Eighth and Napoleon the First, and similar tyrants with perverse passions. If St. Thomas a Becket had submitted the exercise of spiritual functions to Henry the Second of Eogland, he would not have had to seal his devotion to a principle by the sacrifice of his lite before the altar. Carar should always keep his hands from meddling with "the things that are God's" Where this Where this rule obtains, the Church enjoys repos and pease. Catholic Citizen.

Balfour, the English "statesman," ha come out in high feather this week crow-ing over the fact that he has killed his man-Mandeville. Just now there are two figures who attract attention in England :-Balfour and the Whitechapel murderer. Both get in their work.

#### New York Catholic Review.

The Christian Alliance, as it styles Itself one outcome of the faith-cure fever. It held a meeting at the Central Baptist Church of this city on Tuesday, October 9th. Many Protestant clergymen were present to pray and deliver addresses The meeting was largely attended, especi ally by women. In the afternoon an "inquiry meeting" was held under the charge of the Rev. Charles W. Ryder, of Providence, Rhode Island. Here are t o specimens of the inquiries made to and answered by Mr. Ryder: He was asked

"If a person has true faith and prays to be relieved from pain, would God certainly answer the prayer" God certainly answer the prayer" Yes certainly," answered Mr. Ryder cheerily, "if the person has true faith." Mr. Ryder makes very free true with the Almighty. A mother rose, pre senting her son, a young man who had suffered from epilepsy all his life. He had true faith, but did not grow much better. The yourg man toid his own story of suffering and prayer. Where-upon the irrepresable Mr. Ryder asked him if he took medicine. The poor young man admitted that he was taking some patent medicine for his disease. "Pill tell you what's the trouble," mid the irrepresable Mr. During the state of th

confession for a Protestant to make ! these words are taken from a speech de-livered by a Presbyterian minister at the livered by a Presbyterian monoral Alliance. lateConference of the Evangelical Alliance. And on the very same day, at the same Conference, another speaker had the And on the very same day, at the same Conference, another speaker had the honesty to confess that he could not take refuge in the distinction drawn between the visible and the invisible Church, adding: Visible and the invisible Couren, adding . "It was not of an invisible Courch that our Lord was thicking when He prayed that His people all might be one, that the world might believe that God had cont Him." Here we have the Evangelical Him." party admitting that, at least, there ought to be but one Church, and that there is not a single one of all the "Churches" into

doctrine believed or taught.'" What a

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which they are divided to which a man may go with a certainty that he will not be taught error for truth. And it is plain that the Church of England cannot be ex-cepted from this condemnation; for at the ate Church Congress one of the speakers, beneficed clergyman of the Establish ment publicly and emphatically protested against what he called "the unautorized and soul destroying heresies" they had heard that day !

#### Milkaukes Citizen.

A Protestant Epiecopal layman writes he Evening Wisconsin a letter in which the public is "set right" on the relations subsiting between the ministers and flocks of that denomination : "The clergy are our servants ; we hive and pay them and expect they will keep in the front with the growth of thought. We don't dispute that they may have been called of God to the work of the ministry, but we assert that our rectors were called by us and their teachings must suit us or there will be a vacancy and an opportunity for labor in another field. History repeats it-self. We accept suggestions from the pulpit, but take no orders." This is plain talk it much be a but. pulpit, but take no orders. This is plain talk. It must be a little galling to the divines of the Episcopal church to have matters so presented. But we surmise that this layman is fairly accurate. Your wealthy business man, your railway mag-nate, your leading lawyer and your extensive manufacturer compose the vestry of the Episcopal church. Rev. Algernon Allthings, installed as rector, must observe that he is the bireling of these gentlemen. Must they make it plain to him that they pay him? Very wait to him that they pay him? Very wait to him that they received. His pulpit exhortations must entertain. He must teach the agree-able. If he pleases God 'is well; but at any rate he must please the vestrymen. pay him? Here are the makings of a very sordid religion. Respectability may be its God, but no moral impulse will ever go out to the world from such a sect. No premium is placed upon conscience; individual con-secration to any timely trath or crying resecration to any timely truth of contrast of form is repressed. The preacher is not allowed the liberty of his natural courage. Yet this is the system prevailing in the most respectable of Protestant sects. Put it to the ministers themselves: Does this sort of government breed the sincerest Christianity ? Must not the preachers themselves feel cramped within its worldly limitations ?

#### Catholic Columbian.

We all know-heating so many fulsome reports about the matter-how much money is annually raised in this country by Protestant Missionary Societies, for the conversion of the heathen. Statistics on the subject show that it costs enormously, in proportion to the questionable good effected. We quote from a late We quote from a late report, as follows

Last year, in Caylon, 424 agents of the Church Missionary Society spant over \$55,000 in making 190 adult converts out of a population of nearly three mil lions; but the relapses were more numerous than the converts, as there was a decrease of 143 native. Christian adherents. In China 247 agents of the same society spent \$74 375 in making 116 converts out of a population of 382 000 000 In Northern India (Bengal, Bombay and the

Northwest provinces) 715 agents made 173 convert at a cost of \$170,930. For the benefit of the numerous Pro-

testant ministers, who have a leaning, when speaking of the Catholic Church, 8 80

THE Free Christian Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces appears to be a very unhappy family. We are informed by the Toronto Mail that five of its ministers have been expelled "for preaching the doctrine of instantaneous entire sanctifica. tion. There are two Baptist denomina. tions down East, the Baptists and the Free Christian Baptists, and both have been talking of union. The expulsion of five clergymen for a doctrinal difference, which is tolerated though not favored in some other Churches, bodes ill for union. It is thought that the expelled clergymen will unite with clergymen in other denominations holding to the Holiness doctrine, and thus a new denomination will be formed. This is a blow to those who think corporate union Lossible."

#### GLADSTONE IN BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Nov. 5 .-- Mr. Gladato n Birmingham, Nov. 5. --Mr. Giadsto ne arrived here to day. The city was en fete in his honor. Mr. Gladstone will remain in Birmingham most of the week and will make several speeches. He was driven to the Town Hall in a carriage drawn by four horses. A great crowd awaited him and numerous deputations presented him with addresses. Mr. Giad-stone, in a speech, said the addresses fully recognized the fact that the Irish question was really the English, Scotch and Welsh question, and that scotth and weish question, and that until the question was settled the country could know neither solid peace nor effectual progress. He said that all efforts to solve the Fisheries question with the United States had been egregious failures. The Liberals did not wish to increase the difficulty of cettler the difficulty of settling the matter in dia-pute, but they were desirous that by a judicious choice of persons and the suggestion of measures the question should be settled in a manner tending to draw both countries into closer relations. The Sackville incident, he said, was extremely unfortunate. It had resulted in the infliction of a serious slight and disparagement upon England. He hoped the matter was susceptible of ratis-

Dr. Davis that exposure on the load its an hour and a half had been fatal to deceased, though the sickness itself would sconer or later have proved fatal e on the road for

the road.'

This is only one of the hundreds of occurrences equally brutal which have taken place within a short time, and are still taking place under the operation of British in the place under the operation of British law in Ireland, and we may safely say that all the ferocity of Turkish or Russian rule could not produce more shocking instances of tyranny and bar-barity. And England employs in such work the brave soldiers who stormed the Redan and Tel-El-Keber, and were not deterred from achieving victory by the Redan and Tel-El-Keber, and were not deterred from achieving victory by the rugged and precipitous heights of Magdala. It is a wonder to us that such men submit to be employed in such work as they are forced to perform. It was for denouncing just such deeds as the evicting to death of James Dunn that Fether McFedden

that Father McFadden was condemned to the tortures of Balfour's jail; deeds which if perpetrated by Bashi-Bazouks would make benevolent Englishmen

of the League meetings were held in dis-tricts where evictions had occurred, that at rom one extreme of the kingdom to the from one extreme of the kingdom to the other denounce the Government which permitted, not to say authorized them, as worthy only to be blotted out of ex-istence. We believe there is, however, humane feeling enough among the Eng-lich member to put a stor to such diabolilish people to put a stop to such diaboli-cal work of their rulers as soon as they become really aware that the like is don at plance meetings, even to the degree of taking a friendly glass with the speakers. One of the points made by Sir Chas, Russell was that Scrabnally, whose blood-curdling denunciations of landlords gave become really aware that the like is done in their name. They have tolerated and encouraged it long enough, and they cannot free themselves from re-sponsibility for it as long as they remain as apathetic as they have been in the past. We trust that now that the true state of the case has been had hefere curding denunciations of landlords gave quite a sanguinary tinge to the Attorney. General's brief, was and is regarded by the police and people in Ireland as a harmless, drunken crank. He is rarely state of the case has been laid before them by the Liberal party they will en-deavor to atone for the past; but there allowed on the platforms, and usually pours forth his eloquence before the regu-lar speakers arrive or after their departure. can be no atonement till the Salisbury Government be hooted New York, Nov. 4,-G. W. Smalley cables to the Tribune: The Parnell Com-

can be no atonement till the Salisbury Government be hooted out of their cosy positions. The Government have little to gain by treating Irish patriots as they have been doing. They have not yet succeeded in breaking down the indomitable spirit of one of them. Father McErddon address mission has sat but three days this week Most of the evidence taken was routine evidence, reports of speeches and the like, but Capt. O'Shea's testimony was regarded on both sides as important. Perhaps it one of them. Father McFadden, address ing the thousands who welcomed him, said: "Mr. Balfour has shown his craven cowardice by discharging me this morning unexpectedly. But I think it impossible to take the patriotic Nationalists of Derry by surprise. (Oheers). . . . . The

scoundrels carrying revolvers and taverns with scoundrels carrying revolvers and filled with strange oaths and whiskey. The admission of Cox that he could not, or would not, make under oath before the Commission the strength to melow numbered considerably more than half of the population, which was, by the census taken in that year, 26 505, and the Catho-Commission the statement he made to his Commission the scattering in the made to his employers—the agents of the Times—upon which his subp on a was based, has led a great many persons to believe that the Times' case is founded upon a conglomer-

lic religion was tolerated from the year 1782, though still it was subjected from time to time to persecution until near the close of the century. In 1796 Father James Louis O'Donnell was consecrated Times case is founded upon a conglomer-ation of falsehood, hearsay, suspicion, and expectation which under the searching light of cross-examination and the burning heat of reason, will crumble to the dust and precipitate the fire fabric into the Bishop with the title of Vicar Aposto Newfoundland. At the present time religion is in a flourishing state and the Catholic education of the children is fully mendacity, together with its builders. The Sun's London special says:-The evidence intended to crush Parnell and his friends was in their favor so palpably yesterday that the Tories are already ask. provided for.

The spirit of faith which animates the people cannot be better described than by an account of the zeal with which all en tered upon the erection of the grand cathe dral at St. John's, which was commenced ing if there is to be an early collapse of the Times' case. Sir Chas. Russell scored brilliant success by extracting from Police Reporter Irwin a series of admissions clearly indicating that the Irish meriatrates and other Government officials have been

in the year 1839 by Blabo Fleming. The occasion is thus described on page 353: "Never," says Dr. Mullock, "even in the sges of faith, did a people exhibit greater enthusiasm thar. did the New foundianders in the erection of this tample. for the League meetings were nearly all of them people were exhorted to be patient and abstain from crime, that outrages were most frequent in districts where the League was weakest and secret societies had the strongest hold, and that plicemen were nearly always well treated w at public meetings, even to the degree of the cathedral ground without a shilling's expense for labor or cart-hire. Again, temple. Hundreds and thousands of tons of stone, landed at the Bishop's wharf by

cargoes of stone from Keily's Island would continually arrive, gratultously conveyed in ships belonging to St. John's and the outports; and again the people, day after day, month after month, year after year discharged them, and convared after year, discharged them, and conveyed them to the building, untiringly laboring for the glory of God." The Very Rev. Dr. Howley describes all

these vicisitudes through which the Church has passed with most copious extracts from the authorities from whom the information is derived, and the ele-gance of diction which characterizes the work makes it most interesting reading. Nothing less could be expected from the

medicine. You have not enough faith. What you must do is to look right in the face of the Lord and tell Mr. Devil his face of the Lord and tell Mr. Devil his time bascome." Quack medical doctors are despicable enough, but quack spiritual doctors—what are they? Protestant clergymen of repute should denounce this patent humbug. It is "epiritualism" in the pulpit, and the preacher is the "medium." Methodist revivals and "shocks of glory" partake of the same character. There is a spirituality from below as well as from above. elow as well as from above.

United Ireland.

The engaging candour of the constables help us to a notion of what constitutes an illegal assembly in the eyes of the police. Bonstable Lipsett, in Ballinasloe, swore that cheering for Mr. Gladstone was, in that cheering for Mr. Gladetone was, in his opinion, an obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. District-Inspector Hamilton, in Athenry, swore that cheering for Lady Anne Blunt was a worse offence than attacking the pollce with sticks and stones. That the police notion of an illegal meeting has not altered, and that they are still prepared to give full practical effect with baton and bayonet to their opinions, is sufficiently evident from the evidence of Sergeant Mitchell at the recent prosecution at Kil-kee of seventeen of the most respectable inhabitants for taking part in illumina tions and rejoicthes on the release of John Dillon from jall :

Mr. Hilliard (solicitor for the accused -"Is it because they groaned Balfour and cheered Dilion and O'Brien you called on the people to disperse ?" Sergeant Mitchell-"Yes; the people

were charged and batoned that nigh On further cross examination he con

"He considered it would be an offence groan Dillon or O'Brien, but it would be no offence to groan Balfour."

Which groaning would be more likely to create a breach of the peace at a popular meeting it is for the public to judge. After this there can be little wonder at the multitude of imprison

make use of the offensive term "Romish," we give what the Boston Pilot says regard-ing that matter. "Romish"-says that paper-is etymologically as eilly as "Americkish" or "Yankish" would be. Socially, it has the same origin as "Paddy," Socially, it has the same origin as "Paddy," "Dutchy," etc., used to indicate nation-ality, but refined people do not go to the slums or the Knownothing lodges for their vocabulary in alluding to a political or religious rival.

RIDGETOWN.

The children in this parish, who have been under instructions at the hands of the energetic and zealous parish priest, Rev. M Cummins, for some weeks past, on Sunday last received first communion at his bands. The little ones were care fully prepared. They were examined publicly before the congregation, all of whom expressed the utmost satisfaction whom expressed the utmost satisfaction at the prompt answers given. The choir, under the able direction of the organist, Miss McKeon, and assisted by Miss Bere-horst, of Chatham, and Mr. Wilson, High School teacher, deserve much credit for the artistic manner in which the music of the mass was rendered. The solo of Mr. Wil-son, at the Offertory, was a masterly effort, and was particularly appreciated by the large congregation.

KIND WORDS.

Father Northgraves, the able editor of the London, (Oat ) CATHOLIC RECORD and the readers of that journal are to b con. gratulated upon the acquisition of Father Flannery's brilliant pen for its editorial columns. The copious contributions of these two scholarly priests will give a charming variety to the pages of our Lon-don contemporary, which cannot but enhance their present worth. \_\_Bufalo Union and Times.

General Joseph Wheeler has become a Catholic. A dispatch from Macon, Ga., states that he was a pall-bearer at General but Capt. O'Shea's testimony was regarded on both sides as important. Perhaps it will be more important. Perhaps it the Kilmainham treaty will have to be met. The Gladstonians always declared there was in this country, and we will the book the will be crulation it merits. Will be bounds of our communion there is no false the bounds of our communion there is no false

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### Rest.

#### "My feet are weary, and my hands ar

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tired : My soul oppressed, And I desire, what I have long desired, Rest—only rest. Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain, In barren ways; 'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain, In harvest days.

"The burden of my days is hard to bear, But God's knows best ; And I have prayed, but vain has been my

For rest - sweet rest.

'Iis hard to plant in spring, and never reap The autumn yield; 'Tis hard to till and when 'tis tilled to

Weep, O'er fruitless field.

O'er fruitless field. And so I cry a weak and human cry, So heart oppressed ; And so I sigh a veak and human sigh For rest- sweet rest. My way has wound across the desert years, And cares infest My path, and through the flowing of hot tears.

I pine for rest.—FATHER RYAN.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY. THE MIDDLE STATE.

Conservative and thoughful Protes-tants, as to the middle state between eternal happiness and suffering, where souls may suffer for a time and be after-

wards admitted to heaven, as they are doing in relation to Indulgences and all that is involved in them,—are fast coming, if not to adopt the Catholic view, at least to make the way easy, at some future period, for that much to be-desired step. And, it is worthy of note, that this

change of view and of conviction is taking place among that very class of change Protestants who have by far distanced their brethren in learning, in study, and in careful investigation. The ignorant ones still hug their traditional bigotry to their bosoms, while the more intelligent ones, as the professors of some of the universities, open their minds to the admission of new truths, whose power

they are not disposed to resist. The Providence (R. I.) Journal, writting of the doctrine of Purgatory and of the inclination in certain Protestant quarters to arrive at a belief somewhat imilar, uses these words :

Protestant Church has every. The where opposed the doctrine of purgatory, asserting that "the souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness and do immediately pass into glory." Of the two ideas, the one assuming instant boliness as the result of death in reward for a midimum faith in Jesus Christ, and the other requiring a gradual cleansing of the soul from the stains of sin through purgatorial pains, the latter is the more rational. Some thing of concession to the Roman Catholic doctrine has been lately seen in a growing belief in an intermediate mainly observant in the specula tions of German theologians, introduced into this country by the "new theology" school. - Catholic Columbian.

#### SOME STATISTICS OF THE SHRINE AT LOURDES.

A fair idea of the fervor which is witnessed unceasingly at the famous Grotto of Lourdes may be gathered from the following brief statistics of but one year of its history. The picturesque but ob-scure hamlet of only a ccuple of decades back is to day one of the most celebrated spots in the world, and promises to become in time a great city devoted wholly to Mary.

During February, 1887, 1.100 Masses were celebrated at this Sanctuary, and 10 900 of the faithful received Holy Communion. The number of intention sent in reached as high as 13,378. Of these three hundred and twelve were in thanksgiving. The ex votes (or offerings made in fulfiment of a promise) were eight hearts, five crowns, twelve frames, one altar cloth, twelve corporals, thirtyone altar cloth, twelve corporals, thirty, fortunately did not succeed, Father five amices and purificators, two boquets Ryan has been warmly congratulated by

sent the two human inhabitants of the Garden of Eden. It offensively met their Garden of Eden. It offensively met their eyes as they went to and from Mass on Sunday or holiday. The name of the tavern was more easily remembered than the proper tille of the sacred building, so that by degrees the latter came to be popularly spoken of as the Church of Adam and Ave : and to this day there are many persons in the city who would be surprised to learn that it had never received such a dedication. The tavern has long since vanished from the alley, while the church has obtained a handwhile the church has obtained a hand some entrance from the Quay. Both of these changes are tokens of progress in the right direction

THE LAND OF MISSIONARIES. ing the farm. They were protected by a very large police force under the com-mand of District Inspector Tyacke, Pil Ireland is still the land of missionaries, just as it was in the early sges of faith. It is a fact so well recognized that a curi-ous development has been reached in town. ous development has been reached in connection with it, as witness the follow-ing advertisement which is taken from one of the Dublin morning newspapers : "Priests. Wanted a few priests for Tas-mabia. Apply personsily or by letter to Archdeacon Hogan, 125 Lower Baggot street, Dublin." In the same journal there'is a lengthy advertisement from the Rev. Mother St. Gaeton, of the Congrega-tion of the Holy Infant Jeeus, who had passed thirty five years in the mission of Singapore in India, and who had returned to Europe for the purpose of seeking subjects for the novitiate willing to go with her to India to devote their lives to the services of God and in works o' religiou and charity. Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ballarat in Australia, who has been for some months in this country, goes out this month with no fewer than twentyconnection with it, as witness the follow the door and amidst the jeers of the crowd the bailiffs entered and proceeded to evict the police inside. The farce was played out to the end, the police were marched into the yard, and after some parley were readmitted as care-takers. Thus ended one of the most novel eviction scenes ever witnessed in the district.

this month with no fewer than twenty, five in his train, including nuns as well The heathen scorned him for his ignor ance, and mocked him for his inability to answer their objections sgainst the nature of God, and for his obstinacy in dying for as priests ; and his company of voluntary exiles contains five learned professors from the French College, Blackrock, whose business it will be to found a similar college for the benefit of the Catholic source of Followst Here a God about whom he could give no account. He answered : "In a family of Catholic young men of Ballarat. Ere this dispatch reaches you, thirteen young Irish priests for various American diointelligence, some are grown to youth, some are infants; all love their father, but all do not know him equilay. The elder can give an account of him, of his character, infants know neither his charceses will have arrived in New York. Dr. Redwood, first archbishop of Wellington and metropolitan of New Zaaland, has acter nor his name. All they know is, also been here, and is taking away with a body of Marist Fathers. Cardinal Moran, who is to leave for his diocese of that he is their father, and that he Sydney about the middle of next month, will likewise take priests and nuns with him. So it is plain that the old mission ary reputation of Ireland is being well

maintained in these days of materialism and agnosticism.

#### A BRAVE PRIEST.

London, Sept. 27.—A daring case of sacrilege occurred this morning at St. Alphoneius' Catholic Church, Clarendon and the devil put it into his head that it was no use of his going every week, because he always had the same sins to square, St. Pancras. About half an hour after midnight, Father Michael Ryan, one of the priests, was engaged in devo of his temptation, and the saint desired him to take a large pitcher, that stood in the refectory and fill it with water, tion when he was startled by seeing four men enter the side window. The burg lars were armed with "jimmies," and it and leave it at the gate of the monaswas evidently their intention to clear the tery a week; he made him repeat this church of all its plate and valables. The process for several weeks, and then, one hour they selected-between one and two in the morning-was favorable for their purpose, as everybody in the neighborhood was then asleep. Father Ryan, when he was awakened, rushed out alone, and was at once confronted by the four scoundrels. Three of them were big men, and the fourth was a light active fellow. They all set upon him together, but he bravely defended him elf, and in a few moments he succeeded in felling three of them. He then strug-gled with the fourth, while so engaged, the three others, seeing the man they had to deal with, ran away. The fourth man was eventually taken to the station by the police, who did not come upon the scene for fiteen minutes after the struggle commenced. Some of the plate

church was scattered about, but it was all recovered, including two silver cruets found in the pockets of the man who was apprehended. The ruffians also attempted to force the Tabernacle, but

hood of this village at the yearly rent of £5. It was managed for her the last twenty years by a nephew named Richard Walsh, who was looked upon by every-one as the probable successor to the holding. Miss Brown died somewhat unexpectedly without leaving a will, and the result was that numerous claimants for the farm presented themselves that travelling in Spain, in 1862, before the canonization of the Japanese martyre, he wore his Dominican habit wherever he went. This was a violation of the law in the so-called Catholic king dom, which has so sorely felt the wound inflicted by Liberalism, Freemasonry, and English auti-popery ever since the Penin-sular War. The officials of the country for the farm presented themselves, amongst the number being Richard Walsh of Kilmuray, a cousin to the occupier, who, after a lot of letigation, sular War. The officials of the country peremptorily ordered him to remove his ecclesizational dress. "Never, gentleman !" he replied. "I dress as I pleace in free America. I shall, as an American, wear occupier, who, after a lot of letigation, was decreed by Mr. Justice Johnson as the person who had the right to admin-ister the farm in the interest of all the relatives. In pursuance of that pro-nouncement the sub-sheriff and his bailiffs attended for the purpose of evictwhatever clothes I choose in Spain, Rus sia, or Chins; lock st my passport; there is my certificate of citizenship." He suffered no further molestation.

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THE COST OF PARDONING SINS.

A good story is told of himself by a season ticket holder on the Boston and Maine railroad—a wide awake, jolly, generous, joke-loving gentleman, liberal in his religion. Riding in a horse car a short time since, with the Catholic priest of his village, who had been active in trying to induce his flock to become termorate he familiarly addressed him in town. The dwelling house was barri-caded, but the bailiffs were not long in battering in the doors, as the resistance was but feeble. Situated on the holding is the Slieverue police barrack, and to meet the requirements of the law the occupants had to be ejected out of the house. The Royal Irish marched up to temperate, he familiarly addressed him in language something as follows : "Father just now-I don't know but that you are doing as much good as all the other clergymen in town." The priest quietly replied that he was doing what he could to improve his people. "I'll tell you what it is," continued the gentleman, "I've hear the king of state di

What it is, continued in genterman, it to been thicking of attending your church, but was afraid it would cost too much to get all my sins pardoned." "Oh," said the prices, "we can manage your case; Among the martyrs of Cochin Chins, in when we have a very large contract, we these last years, was a simple catechumen. make a liberal discount

WHERE SHE HAD HIM.

Wife-The Bible says much in favor of women, John. I thought that the Israelites kept their women in the back-ground, but, if they did, the Bible, which many children, some are grown to mature s their history, doesn't. Husband-Humph ! The Israelites did

well by keeping their women in the background; that's where women should W .- But still the Bible says that-

H-Ob, I know there are a few women mentioned in the Bible. There loves them; and this is their reason for loving bim in return, and trusting him with all their hearts." Such is the true, child like love of God, the basis and the crown of Bible is a history of men. our perseverance - "Four Great Evils of the Day," Cardinal Manning. Women are mentioned only incidentally, as they had influence on the actions of men. The book says very little about women com

pared to what it does about men. W. (musingly)-You might be right Once upon a time there was a monk who had a great dislike to confession after all, John, now when I come to think of it. There is one thing, at any

rate, it says about men that it does not say about women. tell, and grew no better. He told St. Bernard, who was his abbot, H. (smiling)-I thought you would come to your senses, Mary. What is it the book says about men that it does not say about women?

W. (placidly)-It says, "All men are liars," Then the husband arose and put on his hat and went out to see what kind o

iay, he bade him empty the pitcher and night it was. bring it to him The monk did as he was told, and St. BISHOP DUPANLOUP ON MARRIAGE. Bernard desired him to look into the Will you allow me to express a Catholic pitcher, and tell him what he saw there view regarding the question "Is Marriage a Failure?" In so doing I will first quote the words of Bishop Dapanloup on the subject of marriage. "Marriage," says

"I see nothing, Father Abbot." "Are there no slugs, or insects, or dirt

of any kind ?" asked St. Bernard, "No, it is perfectly clean, the water has washed it and prevented anything sticking to the bottom," said the monk. "That is just what your weekly confession does to you, my son," replied the abbot; "it washes your soul and keeps it pure; and prevents sin and imperfections cleaving to it."

A MARTYR'S ANSWER.

FREQUENT CONFESSION.

FREE WILL AND LIBERTY.

There can be no greater or more dangerous heresy than that which teaches man to exercise the free will which God has given him so as to reject the laws which have been established for the government of the universe. The words of St. John, "Whosoever committeth sin is the slave of sin," should be sufficient to convince every believer in the Bible

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the distinguished orator, "is a great and august sacrament." (Eph. v. 32) It is therefore, not merely an ordinary and profane convention, a natural and passing mutual feeing, a captious and uncertain partnership ; no, it is a sacrament. Whilst God Himself intervenes as a wit-MANUFACTURING ness, as a judge and avenger of this im-portant contract, the Christian husband and wife banish forever any lukewarm-UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the con bine. Always open. ness, which would be an outrage, any dislike which would be perjury, and un-faithfulness, which would be sacrilege.

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"I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes E. Bragdon, of Palestine, Texas, "believ-ing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died."

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## NOTICE TO COATRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and en-dorsed "Tenders for the New Upper Canada College," will be received at this Depari-ment until twelve o'clock noon, on Thursday, the Fif-teenth day of November next, for the several works and materials, labor, etc., re-quired for and in the erection and construction of the proand construction of the pro-posed New Upper Canada Col-lege Building.

NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

Mary's Woe. BY MAURICE F. EGAN.

Rare is the heart that in its utmost sorrow

Finds not another heart to share its woe, And pressge rainbow colors for the morrow,— And God above is kind to hearts below !

Alone ! Who is alone ? The criminal dying, Though steeped in shameful crimes all through and through,

Will leave some heart that trusted, spite his lying -Some loving heart that, spite his sins,

was true

The mother from whose sight the cold The mother from whose sight the total grave closes Her son's fair eyes,—on whose heart fails the clod That strikes on him, and crushes her life's

roses, Has still her comfort; for she has her

God ! But Mary, near the Cross, was of all

mothers-Of all her race, in truth, the most alone : Her grief, her woe, was not the woe of

others, Nor like to others did she make her

She stood, transfixed, heart pierced and

She root, transmed, heart pierced and tearless, gazing
 Up through the twilight to the thorn-crowned head,
 Whose sacred brow was scarred, whose eyes were glazing,
 And saw her not; for He, her God, was dead

What sorrows like to hers, I ask ye, broth-

hearts known? Our grief has sharers-half is borne by

others,-But Mary bore her crushing woe alone.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW

MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Dono-

hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

XLIV.

MATRIMONY.

DEAR PEOPLE : We are going to say a few words to you to day on the Promise of Marriage, which usually precedes the reception of the sacrament. In this

country, where young people themselves, and not the parents or intermediaries,

and not the parents or intermediaties, enter into engagements as to future marrisge, informal company keeping is quite common. This kind of company-keeping does not necessarily imply any intention of future marrisge. It simply means that before young people bind themselves by an engagement to marry they wish to know each other's disposi-tion, and also whether or not they mutually love each other. It may at any time be honorably discontinued by either party. This kind of company-keeping is often spoken of with great levity, although it is quite a serious matter, and usually attended with great danger. It is in this matter particularly that the wisdom and experience of the parents

is in this matter particularly that the wisdom and experience of the parents can show to good advantage. If a young man is so unmanly and unjust to a joung lady as to keep up this kind of company-keeping unreasonably long, the parents of the young lady should bring him to a sense of his duty. This phase of company-keeping is attended with great dapper. Love pas

attended with great dauger. Live, pas sion, sin, disgrace, are too often the sad

history of company-keeping. Happy, blest, is the young lady who has the wise restrictions and admonitions of a good mother to guide her. The mother will

impress upon her daughter the sin and the dishonor of unchastity in a woman.

She will tell her how unpitying the world is towards a fallen woman, that while

both sexes are equally bound before God to be chaste, the want of chast

tity in a woman is a social sin which the world never forgives.

When we say a man is honorable we mean that he tells the truth and keeps

his word; but when we speak of

-Ave Maria

ers? What sorrow like to hers have our

of lilies, and several marble slabs

One of these ex votes has a history, Some of our readers may remember the Protestant minister, W. S., who came from the confines of India to make his abjuration on the 25th of March, 1884, in the presence of the Archbishop of in the p Rheims. Since then he bas often visited the shrine where he had received so many graces. A votive heart now bears this inscription written with his own hand "In testimony of the gratitude of an Anglican minister, converted at Lourdes March 25, 1884."

In the year 1886, Our Lady of Lourdes received the homage of the following illustrious personages amongst her many thousand children who flocked to her shrine : two cardinals, one representative of the Holy See, fifty seven archbishops and many bishops and mitred abbots, while for the priests it will be enough to ray that during the year 32,510 Masses ere said at the Grotto.

The number of pilgrims in the year was 91,548; Communions 327,500; donations-178 crowns, 328 hearts of metal, 19 decorations, 9 standards, 270 inscriptions on marble, s stand a large number of vases and sacred ornaments. The offer-ings for the great Cnurch of the Rosary that is building beside the Basilica amount at present to 1,622,254 francs.

#### THE CHURCH OF ADAM AND EVE.

There is a Franciscan church in Dub In commonly called by the citizens the Church of Adam and Eve. There are many who firmly believe that it was dedicated to our first parents. This delusion is a curious instance of the way in which minor popular fallacies spring up. It arose simply enough. When the sacred edifice was built, the shadow of the Penal Laws still brooded over the country, and the earlier Catholic churches of the present century had to man anyway, and his folks were all Protestants. There, now, I guess I read my history enough to know what I'm a talking about " talking about." "I always was taught to believe that be hidden away in recesses of the city, as it were, not daring to show on high the

emblem of salvation in the prominent thoroughfares. The Franciscan church was one of those that had thus to be set was one of those that had thus to be set away in the background. It could be approached from the Quay-side only through a narrow alley; and in this dark-some passage there lurked a tavern which

and Eve." Old men still living remem-ber seeing this tavern which its swings in thrust out from the wall, and bear-ng a hedious daub intended to repre-

his parishioners and brother priests o London on his gallant conduct. Father that no man can be in possession of liberty and reject the word of God or Ryan had a severe struggle with the ruf fians, and if he did not happen to possess the fine physique and dash of the average fail to observe the laws recorded within its inspired pages. An individual has the right under the civil law to purchase Tipperaryman, he most unquestionably would have been overpowered, and per-haps killed. and use intoxicating drinks, and yet no intelligent man will for a moment de-clare that the inebriate is in possession

A CONVERSATION OVERHEARD IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 15. EDITOR OF THE PILOT -The following

abject slave that walks the earth. The civil law leaves it optional with the citi zen to lead a sober life or to become the conversation actually took place in my nearing. In fact I was subsequently slave of strong drink, but as soon as he appealed to by female No. 1 to decide whether or not she was right about Columbus. Of course I could render exercises this miscalled liberty so as to become irrational, the law seizes him and he becomes a slave in a two fold sense. He is mentally a slave to his vice and a slave under the sentence of the out one decision, although I fear in a doing I made an enemy of the poor woman. The latter probably got mixed up with Cabot. R. E C. "We Protestants are agoing to show civil law.

Columbus was a native of Italy and a Catholic," was the meek rejoinder by

ady No. 2, as she quietly took her de-

POLICE EVICTED IN IRELAND!

parture.

"We Protestants are agoing to show the Catholics of Boston that our public schools are far superior to those now maintained by their churches," tri-umphantly exclaimed a middle aged lady seeking to register as a voter, one day recently. "Why," mildly suggested a bystander, "the Catholics have as much claim to this country as Protest-ants, and in the early days Catholic A NOTABLE CONVERT. A convert to Catholicism has been made in the person of Miss Kate Haward, a daughter of Joseph Howard jr. The curious thing about her conversion is that her family have, ever since she was born, been conspicuous in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. ants, and in the early days Catholic Maryland was more tolerant in regard to

Brooklyn. Deacon John Howard, who died last winter, was one of the founders of the Church, and it was he who brought Henry Ward Beecher from Indianapolis to Brooklyn. He was Beecher's most in-timate friend, and their wives and chil-dren were almost like one household. Howard was a tich man and he retired from housen man and he retired education and religion than were any of the other colonies." 'No, siree, Mary-land wasn't neither. Catholic children never did know nothing only what our public schools learned 'em. This is a Protestant country, and will stay ao." "What," said lady No. 2, aghast, "I always thought Columbus discovered America." "Well, what if he did," snappishly replied the champion of pub-lic schools, "Columbus was an English-men any and his falls marching

from business many years ago. There-after he spent a great deal of time with Mr. Beccher. Joseph Howard, jr., was never much of a church menber himself, but his wife was a devout Plymouth

member, and so were his brothers. His five daughters were reared under Plymouth influences. Miss Kate's defection is, therefore a surprise to all who knew her, and a grief to her relations. But she has her father's independence of character, and, when she became convinced that it was right to become a Catholic,

she had the course of her conviction. She spent a year in the study of the religion she proposed to embrace, and in spiritual preparation for her entrance into it.—Pittsburg Post.

ing of Heaven has not been denied, I know of none more touching and more beautiful than the sight of a Christian young man, and the bride of his choice, both kneeling at the foot of the same altar and humbly receiving from the hand of God the blessing upon their alliance. It is then that religion, by ennobling in the name of virtue itself the strongest and anticipation into the stronger and anticipation into the greatest of comforts in the bitter troubles of this life, and that same relig-ion, alternately grave and indulgant, of liberty simply because he has the power of becoming intoxicated, in which condition he is the most pitiable and

spectacles of happiness to which the bless

benign and austere, unites the betrothed couple with ties that only death can sever couple with ties that only death can sever, and, having received their solemn promises of fidelity, it affords them, so long as they abide by its side and under its influence, pure joys and innocent pleasures, and when the time of enchantment and romance has passed, it converts these into deep and true affection and all the happy results arising from a chaste union and holy commanion-hip.

oly companionship. Religion does yet more; it reveals to Religion does yet more; it reveaus to the Ohristian spouses that their union here, below, is only a figure of that far more delightful union in Heaven, whence all fears of earthly clouds and painful separa-

tion are forever bankhed. Let that religion which inspires such sentiments and affords the means of such sentiments and affords the means of such conjugal happiness be made the basis of the education of the young, and be allowed entrance into our public schools, and it will be found that the question, "Is Marriage a Failure ?" will soon become an anachronism. The interference by men with institutions, the so-called reformation of what our Lord and Redeeme has established for the best of His crea tures, will always lead to confusion, dis-

order and misery.

Avoid the harsh, irritating griping com A boat the mass, irritating griping com-pounds so often sold as purgative med-iclae, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are invaluable as a family medicine.

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religion she proposed to embrace, and in spiritual preparation for her entrance into it.—Pittsburg Post. A PASSPORT WORTH HAVING. It is told of the late Most Rev. Arch-blabop Alemany, of San Francisco Cal., this medicine convenient.

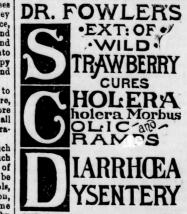
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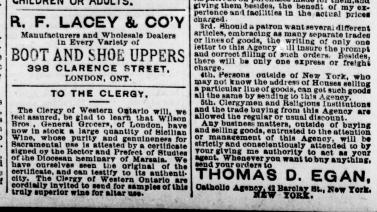
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posed New Upp;r Canada Col-lege Building. Tenders must be on the printed forms to be obtained at this Department, and must be signed with the schual signature of every person tendering (including each member of the firm, followed by their post-offic-address, and with all blanks in the forms propriy filed in. Back bender must be sccompanied by an accepted bank character of the second of the firm, filed if the party tendering character of the finite of the fact of the second of the second of the second of the second the file of the second of the second of the second the file of the second of the second of the second the file of the second of the second of the second the file of the second of the second of the tender when called upon to do so. Where the part is tencer is not accepted the cheque will be refurmed. For the due fuidiment of the contract, sat-isfactory security will be required on real estate, or money, or satisfaciory approved securities to the amount of the above men-tioned cheque may be taken as part of said security. To each tender must be attached the sctual security. The plans and specifications can be seen in the faception from of the Paritament fulldings, on Front street, from 9 a m. to 5 p.m. each week day. The Department in not be bound to accept the lower or any tender. Bender week day. The Department of the off the schult fulldings on Front street, from 9 a m. to 5 p.m. each week day. The Department on the partiament fulldings. On Front street, from 9 a m. to 5 p.m. each week day. The Department on the schult.

-OBJECTS OF THE-

## NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

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The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: ist, it is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the metropolis, and has com-pleted such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable is to purchase in any quality, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or mana-facturers, and hence-and. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my ex-perience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

his word; but when we speak of a woman's honor, we mean her chastity. She will tell her that to be a flirt or a coquette, or ambitious to have many admirers, is sure to have its punishment addinfers, is sure to have its punishment and end in unhappiness. She will tell her that a man who truly loves her is not likely to be always bestowing extrav agant praise upon her, and that real love is always and everywhere respectful. Expressions of attachment are per-fectly legitimate, but if they apring from truth and love they will be such that they

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have correct noticns. The marriage engagement is looked upon as a legal con tract. A breach of this contract entitles the injured party to recover damages. A modern jury is likely to make those

#### NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

#### Mary's Woe. BY MAURICE F. EGAN.

Rare is the heart that in its utmost sorrow Finds not another heart to share its woe And presage rainbow colors for the

morrow,--And God above is kind to hearts below

Alone ! Who is alone ? The criminal dying,

Though steeped in shameful crimes through and through, Will leave some heart that trusted, spite

his lying -Some loving heart that, spite his sins, was true.

The mother from whose sight the cold

grave closes Her son's fair eyes,-on whose heart falls the clod

That strikes on him, and crushes her life's

roses, Has still her comfort ; for she has her

But Mary, near the Cross, was of all mothers-Of all her race, in truth, the most alone :

Her grief, her woe, was not the woe of others, Nor like to others did she make her

She stood, transfixed, heart pierced and tearless, gazing Up through the twilight to the thorn-

crowned head, Whose sacred brow was scarred, whose eyes were glazing, And saw her not; for He, her God, was received into the Church, or on condi-

What sorrows like to hers, I ask ye, broth-

ers? What sorrow like to hers have our hearts known? Our grief has sharers-half is borne by

-Ave Maria.

## SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES. [Delivered by the Rev. James Dono

hoe, rector of the church of St. Thoma Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

XLIV.

#### MATRIMONY.

DEAR PEOPLE : We are going to say few words to you to day on the Promise of Marriage, which usually precedes the reception of the sacrament. In this country, where young people themselves, and not the parents or intermediaries, enter into engagements as to future marriage, informal company keeping is quite common. This kind of company keeping does not necessarily imply any intention of future marriage. It simply means that before young people bind themselves by an engagement to marry they wish to know each other's disposition, and also whether or not they mutually love each other. It may at any mutually love each other. It may at any time be honorably discontinued by either party. This kind of company-keeping is often spoken of with great levity, although it is quite a serious matter, and usually attended with great danger. It is in this matter particularly that the wisdom and experience of the parents can show to good advantage. If a young man is so unmanly and units to a young man is so unmanly and unjust to a joung lady as to keep up this kind of company keeping unreasonably long, the parents of the young lady should bring him to a sense of his duty. This phase of company keeping is attended with great denuer.

tins passe of company-sceping is attended with great dauger. Live, pas sion, sin, disgrace, are too often the sad history of company-keeping. Happy, bleat, is the young lady who has the wise restrictions and admonitions of a good mother to guide her. The mothe impress upon her daughter the sin and dishonor of unchastity in a woman She will tell her how unpitying the world is towards a fallen woman, that while both sexes are equally bound before drd to be church that God to be chaste, the want of chas in a woman is a social which the world never forgives. tity When we say a man is honorable we mean that he tells the truth and keeps his word; but when we speak of woman's honor, we mean her chastity. She will tell her that to be a flirt or a coquette, or ambitious to have many admirers, is sure to have its punishment admirers, is sure to have its punishment to the sure of the s

damages very heavy if the party reced-I will consider the matter from an exclusively ecclesiastical standpoint. A chaivery concentration standpoint. A marriage engagement is called *sponsalia* by theologians, and is defined to be a promise of future matrimony, which is deliberate, mutual, expressed by a sensible sign, and made by parties capable of marriage either at the time the prom ise is made or at some specified future In this definition the five conditions

In this definition the five conditions of sponsaliz are contained. 1st. It must be deliberate. That is, it must be sin-cere, not feigned. The person making the promise must know that by making it he binds himself to keep it. 2d. The promise must be mutual. If only one of the parties promise there are no encoded enow when Brother Theodore's division, overcome with fatigue and hunger, sud-denly found themselves in front of the enemy's batteries attacking them in full force and stopping their way. Deadly discouragement took hold of all. Officers and soldiers threw their arms to the ground. It is well known to what the parties promise there are no sponsalia. 3rd. The promise must be expressed by a degree of utter discouragement entire sensible sign. Words are not neces a degree of utter discouragement entire brigades feil during this mounful cam-paign, on which they had set out so bravely and proudly. In a few months they were no more than a confused mass of demoralized men and walking skelea sensible sign. Words are not neces-sary. Tacit consent, however, is not sufficient. Some sensible sign must be employed, suited by its nature to ex-press the promise, unless words are used. 4th. There must be a promise of marriage. It would not suffice if each of the parties tons In this state of things what was to be

said : "I will never marry any person unless I marry you." 5th. There must done? Go back they could not! But how should they advance? Hide them. unless I marry you." 5th. There must be no impediment to the marriage selves behind the rocks as a shelter from A promise of marriage between a Catho lic and a non Catholic is not valid. the bullets? They would thus condemn themselves to die of cold and hunger. All at once an officer stepped forward, sword in hand, and pointing to the bat-If the promise of marriage is made on condition that the non-Catholic party be

tery, cried out to the weary men : tion that a dispensation be obtained a "Follow me !" soon as the condition is fulfilled, i A rare thing in the annals of the neither party withdraws consent in the French wars then happened. Not a voice answered the appeal to honor, Yes, there was one. One man alone, he meantime, the sponsolia become valid without any renewal of consent.

When two persons are engaged to get married, in virtue of the engagement was afterwards Brother Theodore, neither, under pain of grievous sin, can the ranks and offered himself in these words : refuse to enter the married state at the "I will go alone if you desire it !" Saying this he threw down his knap time that has been determined when making the promise. If no time has sack and placed his rifle on the ground. Then, on his knees in the midst of the been determined, then the marriage must take place as soon as one of the snow, he made a great sign of the cross before all his comrades in arms, who did parties reasonably domands. When once there is a marriage engagement between two parties, neither party can lawfully marry anybody else until freed from the engagement. If a man who is not dream of smiling at him, and recited the Our Father, the Hail Mary, the Apos

tles' Oreed and the act of contrition with more fervor than he had ever done engaged to marry a woman should marry before anybody related to her in the first degree Now, taking up his rifle, he advanced that is, a daughter, mother or sister, the marriage would be invalid, and vice versa. at double quick pace in the direction of the cannon, in the face of two discharges which did not make him slacken his a woman engaged to marry a man would invalidly contract matrimony with his pace. With head down he still went on, father, brother or son. This is an interesting and practical

with as much assurance as ff there were ten thousand men behind him. He was on the point of reaching the battery. The question which sometimes arises : If a man who is engaged to marry a woman on the point of reaching the battery. The astonished enemy suspected a stratagem and credited the French with the design of turning flank while they were occu-pied with a single man, and, abandoning makes presents to her, but afterwards, through his own fault, and not through any fault of the woman, breaks his engagement, is the woman bound to return the presents? Theologians say she is not, because the man forfeits his artillery and baggage, the whole battery took to flight. Our bero was master of the field. But

right to them by unjustly receding from the contract. It is held, however, that he only said with his wonderful frank ness and a coolness which nothing could the parents of a woman who is engaged to a man, in case she should die betore marriage is entered into, are bound to disturb .

"Do you see ? You have only to pray The officer in his enthusiasm, which was shared by all the others, ran forreturn to him the presents he has made. It remains now to state in what way sponsalia may be dissolved. All agree in saying that sponsalia may be dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties. Sponsalia are dissolved also by the advent of a diriment impediment. For ward, and snatching his own Cross of Honor from his breast placed it on that of the young man, as he cried, with tears in his eyes: "My brave fellow, you de-serve it more than I."

advent of a dyname in perimet, for instance, if one of the engaged parties should marry somebody else, the injured party is freed from the engagement. In case the one who broke the engage Brother Theodore simply replied: "Commander, I have only done my duty !' It was exactly the same fifty years ment should become free again by the death of the one he has married, he

later, when the rough gown of the Trappist and in the severest cold he passed his half days on his knees con would be bound to make good his prom ise and marry the innocent party if she tantly reciting his beads-he only did his duty .- Pilgrim of Our Lady of Mar. Sponsalia are also dissolved by selecting a more perfect state, for instance by religious profession, by the reception of Holy Orders, by a vow of entering tyrs.

MR. DAVITT'S OPINION OF MR. PARNELL.

chastity or of receiving Holy Orders. A grave crime on the part of one of London Universe. At the Imperial Hotel, Dablin, on Thursday night, Mr. Michael Davitt gave a dinner to Dr. O'Bielly of St. Louis, U. the engaged dissolves sponsalia, a serious theft, for instance, homicide, or any such thing implying disgrace. A notable change of state is sufficient S. Dr. O'Reilly's health having been drunk, he replied at length, and said Irishmen in America were united on the to dissolve sponsalia, that is, some circum-stance which, if known or forseen, would

regeneration of their native country, though they might differ as to the means by which that end should be accom-plished. have detered one from making the engage-ment. Too long a delay in fulfi ling the promise of entering the matrimonial regeneration of their native country, though they might differ as to the means by which that end should be accom-Mr. Dsvitt proposed the health of "Mr. CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.-R B. Murray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnish-ings in the West, and is prepared to fit up churches, public buildings and private houses with Waited Carnets Theorem state is sufficient reason to cancel the

BROTHER THEODORE'S BEADS. THE DEVOTION FOR NOVEMBER.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Some years ago in one of the Trappist

monasteries there was a good lay brother wery cld and sick and worn out, who was never seen without his beads. It was Brother Theodore. Yet in other days he

had borne other arms, In 1813, Brother Theodore was one of

Napoleon's grand army coming back from Russia conquered by the cruel cold. They had walked for long hours in the

month of November is at The hand, and every good Catholic knows that two special feasts occur at its very opening. One is the feast of All Saints', the other All Souls' day. Prayer for the souls of the faithful departed constitutes the devotion of this month in a particular manner. We need not tell our readers, as Catholics, that the Communion of Saints is one of the leading doctrines of Caurch. Those who are in heaven and those who are in purgatory are all in communion with us here on earth. The saints in the other life know our

wants and pray for us according to the fervor with which we implore their inter-cession. Here is what the great St. Bernard says on this subject : "They know in heaven infinitely better

than on earth our aff-ctions, our desires, our miseries, our weaknesses, our cares, our temptations, our dangers, our misfortunes; they do not forget that they are still our brethren; they take a lively interest in everything that regards our welfare; they pray, and, as friends of Our Saviour, they obtain for us the graces which we so much need."

This, indeed, should be a source of great consolation to us Catholics. These saints belong to the Church Triumphan in heaven, which is united with the Church Militant here on earth and the Church Suffering in purgatory. Many of us have relations long since

passed away, and perhaps enduring the pains of purgatory for verial sins. The Church teaches that we have it in our power to relieve their agonies by praying for them, or by getting the Holy Sacti-fice of the Mass offered up for them. Therefore, in compassion for the poor sufferers, we should humbly approach the Throne of Mercy, and implore the Almighty, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the saints. that He would relieve them of their pains and bring them to eternal rest. Then we may feel certain that they will pray for us, and let us never forget that our turn will come too; so it may be wise to make friends for ourselves in the world beyond the grave who will extend comfort and consolation to us when we may happen to be in sore need. Listen to the cry of those afflicted suf-

ferers who, in the language of holy Job, plead and implore, each one of them, in this language; "Have pity on me; have

this labguage; "Have pity on me; have pity on me; at least you, my friends, who pass by the way, have pity on me; for the hand of the Lord lies heavy upon me." Heartless, indeed, must we be, if we neglect to pray for the souls in pur gatory, especially during the month of November, which the Caurch has spec November, which the Church has spec-ially set apart for the purpose. We should remember that the Word of God tells us that "it is a holy and a whole-some thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins." And also let us keep in the state of grace, for the prayers of a person in mortal sin are of no benefit to the dead. May the Lord have merce on the soul

May the Lord have mercy on the souls of the faithful departed. -N. Y. Free man's Journal.

#### A Rare Combination.

#### There is no other remedy or combination f medicines that meets so many require ents, as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such Chronic diseases as Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrotula and all humors of the blood

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ents PROMPT, POTENT AND PERMANENT results lways come from the use of Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

IT IS SAFE TO USE Freeman's Worm Powders, as they act only on the worm and do not injure the child. SICK HEADACHE caused by excess of bile

or a disordered stomach is promptly relieved by using National Pills.

## "Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

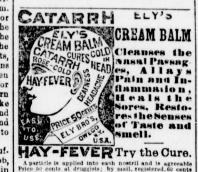
May do for a stupid boy's excuse; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of tters, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families ; bu I intelligent households keep Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

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ring time." J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., ooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring ddeine, I find a splendid substitute 'the old-time compounds in Ayer's rsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Bs. After their use, I feel fresher and conger to go through the summer."

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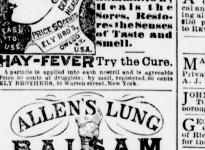
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and end in unhappiness. her that a man who truly loves her is not likely to be always bestowing extrav agant praise upon her, and that real love is always and everywhere respectful.

Expressions of attachment are per-fectly legitimate, but if they spring from truth and love they will be such that they may be spoken in the presence of a father or a mother. No good mother will ever allow her daughter to spend hours alone with the person who is paying court to her. Long walks in lonely places, visits to theatres, concerts, ball rooms, jour-neys by rail or boat, these are things which no wise Christian mother will ever permit her daughter to indulge in while accompanied only by her admirer. Good society, although its principles are entirely worldly, does not tolerate these things. The Christian mother who tol erates them does not deserve to be called a Christian. A young man who calls upon a young lady while he is even slightly under the influence of liquor, spould be driven from her house at once engagement. and forever.

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engaged parties for a distant country with-out consulting the other party is also deemed a sufficient reason for the other party to recede from the contract. In this country, a failure to obtain the consent of parents as a general rule does not endanger the validity of an engage-ment to marry. If the argent have a list

eligion, and probably also by a vow c

be willing.

not endanger the validity of an engage-ment to marry. If the parents have a just reason for dissenting, it would undoubt-edly invalidate sponssika, but, generally epeaking, they have no such reason in a country where all are considered equal in rank. Good children, however, will always seek the advict and consent of their parents before entering into an engage-men to marry, and an honorable young man will always seek permission from the parents of the young lady to whom he man will always seek permission from the parents of the young lady to whom he wishes to pay his addresses. An engage-ment to marry should not prolong un-necessarily the time of keeping company, as there is generally constant danger of off-uding God, for it must never be for-content that the particular to such an open gotten that the parties to such an engage-ment are obliged to behave as chastely towards each other as if there were n

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sal value in Chronic Complaints. H. A. McLaughlan, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Veget-able Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Bil-iousness, and Torpidity of the Liver, Con-stipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc. There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying

Parnell." He said Mr. Parnell controlled a party without any fear of divided authority. A Conservative in the best sense of the word on both national and land questions, he could yet count upon the respect and admiration, if not upon the active help, of the most advanced Nationalist. He (Mr. Davitt) had never not heard from sear the most advanced Parnell." He said Mr. Parnell controlled

yet heard from even the most extreme Irish revolutionist a word of hostility spoken against their great constitutional leader. No matter how much Radicals like some of them might differ from Mr. Parnell on the land question, his leader ship was loyally acknowledged. When ever and wherever difficulties might con even and wherever difficulties might con front him in carrying out his own more moderate policy the enemy of Ireland felt that no other living Irishman could so fully command such universal corfid-ence, and hence the employment of the forger's infamy, the slanderer's cowardly weapon, and the renegade's deadiy malice, to injure or destroy the one figure in Ireland's national struggle who embodies his country's resolve to hattle

embodies his country's resolve to battle on seven centuries more, if need be, for right and justice and liberty (applause).

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external and internal use in all painful omplaints. complaints. Thos. Myers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., immediate relief has been received by

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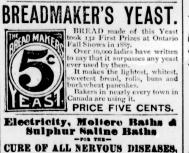


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## THE JATHOLIC RECORD.

## O. M. B. A.

8

ment No. 14 was issued on Novem Assessment No. 14 was inside on Novem ber 3. It cells for the payment of 16 ben-epicaries ; 9 in New York state, 3 in Penn-sylvenis, 2 in Michigan, and 2 in Canada. C. M B. A. deputies requiring "peti-tions for charter" to establish new Branches, can procure tame from the Grand Secretary.

## A SCORCHING ENGLISH SPEECH.

#### BIR WM. HARCOURT ON BALFOUR AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir William Harcourt, M. P., ex-Home Secretary of Great Britain, in an address to 5,000 people at Oldham, on October 10th, said :--

10th, said :--If the policy of coercion was as wise as I believe it to be foolish, in my opinion Mr. Balfour's method of proceeding is the most mischlevons and most unstateman like that could be adopted. That is why I say he is making the worst of a bad I say he is making the worst of a bad case. He is trying to put upon Ireland for the first time not a policy of coercion alone, but a policy of coercion barbed with insult ("Hear, hear.") Most poli-ticians of former times had always held that it may be good to kill your enemies, but short of killing your enemies nothing is more foolish than to insult, to irritate, and to exampted and yet that seems to and to exasperate, and yet that seems to be the settled policy of Mr. Balfour ; and be the settled pointy of Mr. Dallour; and remember a man may forget an injury but he never forgives an insult (cheers), and depend upon it that is true of nations as of individuals. Now take the case of Mr. Mandeville, of which we have heard so much. I will concede to Mr. heard so much. I will concede to Mr. Balfour everything that he asks, and that is a good deal. I will assume that Mr. Mandeville was rightly condemned, that he was rightfully imprisoned, and that he was rightly treated in prison. Even Mr. Balfour could not ask more than that. But the man is dead. Mr. Balfour was quite justified if he can in showing that he was not responsible for that unfortun-ate event. I say nothing on the case. When you imprison men by the score for ate event. I say nothing on the case. When you imprison men by the score for artificial crimes—crimes of your own manufacturing—it is very likely that some of them may die upon your hand. But when the man is dead, why should a man in Mr. Balfour's position seek to sneer at his fate and to damu bis charac-ter? ("Shame.") The man is dead. That might suffice him. Why should he insin-uate what he dares not assert, and what I am told is untrue—that the dead man was a sot who embarked in drukken brawls? Even if it were true, what purpose of a sot who embarked in drunken brawls ' Even if it were true, what purpose of humanity or statemanship is served by defiling a dead man's char-acter ' (Loud cheering.) That is what I mean by the splitit and temper of this coercion. That is what I call making the best of a bad policy. This is the sort of treatment by the victor of his victims, by the strong of the weak, which sinks of treatment by the victor of his victims, by the strong of the weak, which sinks deep and rankles long in the heart of a nation. All this may seem highly amus-ing to the *Times* newspaper and to the fine people in Londor, but what do the Irish people think of it *i* Aye, what do the people of England think of it? ("Hear, hear.") Mr. Balfour is administering Ireland upon the Hottentot principle— Ireland upon the Hottentot principleon the principle of contempt and batred of the people with whose fate he is charged -a policy admistered not only with all the overwhelming power, but with all the irritating insolence of the dominant race towards a subject people-a people DESPISES THE LAW IN THE HANDS OF MR BALFOUR

as not so much a vindication of right as an instrument of insulting might. Every taunt and every glue and just he flongs at them are treasured up as specimens of British rule, and as such they are so many British rule, and as such they are so many nails in the offin of Unionism and of the Unionists. How do you suppose a policy of this kind operates upon the people? Exactly as similar treatment some hun-dreds of years ago by the Balfours of the time of Lord North-did upon the leaders of American independence. It made them more and more determined that have embraced the cause of the people of Ireland-(hear, hear)-that they are determined that this iniquitous farce of them more and more determined that they would resist to the last the Government which they regarded not only as t, it will be recorded in history that as there has been no British statesman who has ever drawn towards England the hearts of the Irish people as has been done by Mr. Gladstone (loud cheers), so there as been no Irish administrator who done so much as Mr. Balfour to make the present system of Irish Government in tolerable and impossible for the Irish people; and an this sense it is that I say we may accept Mr. Balfour as the most effective advocate of Home Rule. Sir William Harcourt then proceeded to scathe Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whom he treated with contempt as a dishonor able hypocrite, who tried "to hunt with for the testimonial which was given to him by his grateful country men for the services which he had rendered them. Why does not Mr. Chamberlain attack Grattan for the testimonial he received ? Why does he not villify the name of Mr. Cobden, who received testi monials from the men he had served? Were these paid agitators and a kept party? No, gentlemen, that is not the language of the -these are the invidious sentilemocrac ments of a purse-proud plutocracy who could see no worth except in wealth, and yet I have known many poor men quite as honest and quite as disinterested as the rich, and sometimes a great deal more so. Well, then, it is said, this money comes from America. Why should it not come from America? (Cheers). Who are the Irish in America? Millions—aye, more millions than the Irish at home. Where England and Scotland are increasing their population of Ireland is sadly, in my opinion disgracefully, diminishing ("Hear, hear.") But who are the millions in America? They are the men who have been driven to America by our misgovernment (cheers), and by the extortion of Irish landloids ("Hear, hear.") How could you expect that they should not symathize with their countrymen at home They minister to the domestic wants of the Irish in Ireland; ave, they pay rack-rent. Mr. Chamberlain's friends-the dukes-do not complain of that Irish money (cheers). He has no objection to the kept land owner ("Hear, hear")-kept

by the dollars of the American servant-maids. That is the sort of keeping which is altogether hon-rable. But why should not they sympathize also with the needs of their kindred, or give them better hopes in the future than they had in the pest, of which they had so blitter an ex-perience? In my opinion this aid from America is honorable alike to those who dive and those who receive it (anniance). give and those who receive it (applause) This fair and constitutional agitation This fair and constitutional sgitation gives some means of resistance, some hope of escape from the overpowering force of his oppressor. This question of the lrish nation in America in one of the most cerious and the most grave upon which it is possible to dilate. You have in America an Irish nation, a nation you in America an Irish nation, a nation you cannot coerce. You cannot put them in prison, you cannot proclaim their meet-ings, you cannot stills their voices, you cannot close their mouths. You can in-sult, you can irritate, you can exaperate. It is to that statesmanlike task that Mr. Chamberith in success after space.

Chamberlain in speech after speech addresses himself. These millions of Irish addresses himself. These millions of fran in America act and react upon the policy of the United States just as they do upon the policy of England. Of all things in the world that which I most desire is

the world that which I most desire is A CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP WITH AMERICA. It is for that reason that I long for the conciliation of Ireland, of the Irish people in Ireland, and of the Irish people in the United States. First, for the good of Ire-land; second, for the credit of England, and, not least, because I believe it is absolutely essential to a good understand-ing between England and America. No man who knows anything of the relations between the two countries can be ignorant between the two countries can be ignorant of the infinite mischief which is wrought by the bitter and insulting language which men in the position of Mr. Chamberlain addressed to a great and influential section addressed to a great and influential section of the American people. He has done harm enough by it already ("Hear, hear"), and there may be a great deal more mis-chief flow from it in the future. Nothing can be more dangerous to the concord of these two great kindred pople than that the Irish race in the United States should be taucht to recard the Government of be taught to regard the Government of England as the foes of themselves and their kindred at home. It is for that rea-son, as well as for the rest, that I enter my solemn protest sgain these unwise and unstatesmanlike denunctations of the anti-Americans nor which M. Comberanti-Americans upon which Mr. Chamber-lain is perpetually harping (cheers).

LORD ROSEBERY ON IRELAND.

Said Lord Rosebery at Leeds :-- If our policy is simple, the principle that under-ties the policy is simpler still. We believe ites the policy is simpler still. We believe, to put it as shortly as I can, that Govern-meuts are made for the people, and not the people for Governments. (Cheers) The people are not even made for treatles of union. Treaties of union are made for the people. All Governments and all treaties are only arrangements for the popular good, and when they fail to satisfy that requirement they are downed (Cheers) If you view the Government of years. Young Miss Elmina Sims acco Ireland according to that standard it stands condemned. (Cheers). It has never existed, it has never even pratended to exist, for the good of the people. It has been conducted on behalf of a class, of a party, and a sect. It works, and has worked, continual misery and shame. (Hear, hear.) No one has denounced the situation of affairs with more vigor and with more elequence than those two members for Birmingham who now employ so much vigorous interview who have employ so much vigorous interview have attempted to redress that wrong. (Hear, hear) I believe that that truth is so patent and so obvious that her Majesty's present advisers see it themselves I firmly believe that the Parliament of 1886 will not pass to a natural death without her not pass to a natural death without her Majesty's Government endeavoring to offer the Irish people that measure of local government which they denounce us for offering. (Hear, hear). But whether their hearts be turned to the good of the people or not, sure I am of this—that the democracy of England and of Scotland have embraged the gauge of the people of

THE GLOUCESTER STREET CON-VENT, OTTAWA.

GREAT CELEBRATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF LORD AND LADY STANLET'S VISITS. Gloucester St. Convent, conducted by Gloucester St. Convent, conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, was en fete on Wednesday. Seldom in the annals of that excellent institution has a prettier speciacle been witnessed. The occasion of the rejolcings was the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lady Stanley of Preston. The distinguished visitors accommended visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lady Stanley of Preston. The diatingulahed visitors, accompanied by Capt. Bagot, Capt. Colville, Mrs. Bagot and Miss Lister, entered the hail of the institution at eleven o'clock. They were tendered a cordial reception on their arrival by the Rev. Father Gendreau, chaplain of the convent, the Rev. Mother Provincial, the Mother Superior, her assistant and Mother St. Egbert. There were also present in waiting Rev. Fathers Gauthier and Dallaire, of St. Jean Baptiste Ohurch, Nolin and Nelles, of the Ottawa College, Principal MacCabe of the Normal School, and Mr. F. H. Langevin. The Vice-Regal party, after the usual exchange of courtestes, were conducted through the corridor, over which spanned a tiumphal arch, on which was artistically designed the motto, "Thrice Welcome Here." They scon reached the large music hall. Here fifteen little girls in white apparel, with sylph-like step, re-ceded before the illustrious visitors, strew-ing sweet flowers on the carpet to the data. The heaven of the search was en

ceded before the illustrious visitors, sirew-ing sweet flowers on the carpet to the dais. The beauty of the scene was en-hanced by the harmony that swelled from the orchestra. No less than fifteen differ-ent kinds of instruments were brought into requisition and played upon in this and subsequent renditions. The violfn was performed on in truly artistic fashion by Mise Carmen Dunne and Miss Katle Martin, and the time bonored harp had its favorite players in Misses M. Bradley and Mallette. The remaining artiste disand Mallette. The remaining artists dis played great talent. The musical exhibition on the whole was a thorough success and richly merited the encourisms liberally conferred by His Excellency. The good Sister St. Honore, teacher of music and conductress of the orchestra, likewise came in for the well-earned meed

of Vice Regal praise. While the musical artists were engaged,

Their Excellencies admiringly observed the taste displayed in the reception hall. Several appropriate motices, lettered in Several appropriate motices, lettered in gold, adorned the port is and richly-gilde. walls. Flowers, evergreens and costly pendants hungin gay profusion all round. Facing His Excellency and fronting the dais, the motio, "O honored guests thrice welcomed," was quite conspicuously emblazoned. This was relieved on either side by the Dominion coat of arms and side by the Dominion coat of arms and that of the Governor-General. At the conclusion of the music, young Miss Jeannine Chapleau, daughter of Dr. Chap-leau, came forward and presented His Excellency, with a bouquet, recting at the same time appropriate verses in Erench, with a talent worthy of riper verse Young Muss Elemine Sime score plished a similar task with equal pro-ticiency in English. choir followed, singing the "Lau-The

The choir followed, singing the link date." This was a capital performance. Miss Angustine St. Julienne, daughter of Judge St. Julienne, of Alymer, took up the solo in an exceedingly artistic manner. She was cordially applauded by Their Ex-callender. cellencies. Miss L. Bardy then read the French address to His Excellency. This was fol-lowed by the address in English, read by

Miss Carmen Dunne. These two talented Miss Carmen Dunne. These two talented poung ladies acquitted themselves in ex-cellent fashion. Miss Irene Glasmocher and Beatrice Mallette respectively ad vanced after each address with bouquets to His Excellency. It may be remarked, en passant, that the addresses were in them-selves works of art.

en passant, that the addresses were in them-selves works of art. Addresses to Lady Stanley followed the presentation to the Governor General. There were two, one in French, the other in Eoglish. The latter was read by Miss Annie Mitchell, the French one being read by Miss A Hurwood. These two iffed

own cavalry from whom we had only a few minutes before separated. General Gordon seemed to be somewhat discon-certed by it. I remarked to him, "General Gordon, your men fired on me as I was coming over here, and undoubtedly they have done the same to Merritt's and well let them fight it out." To this pro-position General Gordon did not accede. I then asked, "Why not send a steff officer and have your people cease firing ? They are violating the flag !" Hosaid, "I have no staff officer to send." I repled, "I will let you have oue of mine," and calling for Lieutenant Vanderblit Allen, I directed him to report to General Gordon and carry his orders. The orders were to go to General Geary, who was in command of a small brigade discontinue the firing. Lieutenant Allen dashed off with the message, but on the divering it to General Geary was taken prisoner, with the re-mark from that officer that he did not care for white flags that South Caro-hulans never surrendesced. I twas about this time that Merritt, getting impatient at the supposed treacherous firing, ordered a charge of a portion of his com-mand. While Generals Gordon and Wil-cux were engaged in conversation with ing of sabres, indicted a charge and the isculations of my staff officers were beard, "Look! Merrit has ordered a charge!" The fight of Geary's brigade followed; Lieutenant Allen was thus released. The last gun hai been fired and the hast charge made in the Virginia cam-paign. **VISITORS TU TORONTO** tender you the the homage of our deep respect and esteem, and to welcome you with all the cordiality of our hearts to this our Convent Home. Many times in the history of this institution it has been the privilege of its inmates to be honored by the presence of our country's Chief Magistrate, but, on no previous occasion, we may venture to assert, was their joy greater than that we experience to day in greeting your Excellency. greater than that we experience to day in greating your Excellency. We can say but little; on such an occas ion as this, words fail to express our appre-ciation of the honor you confer upon us, but those happy faces, those joy-lit eyes before you, are more eloquent than words, and a mother's heart will readily divine their meaning. Accept, most gracious Lady, our earnest wish that your stay in Canada may prave in every sense agreeable and happy, and

in every sense agreeable and happy, and that your Excellency may find in the sincerity and loyalty of your Canadian sincerity and loyaity of your Canadian subjects, ample compensation for the eactifices you have made in leaving home and country to come and re-side with us. May time prove to your Excellency that amid the enows and frost of this Canada of ours, are found women as true, and men as loyal as in any por-tion of her Majesty's boundless domin-ions. CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME. Ottawa, Oct. 31, 1887.

Lord Stanley, in reply to the addresses, spoke first in French, and afterwards in English. 'He begged to return thanks for the cordial welcome tendered to himself and Lady Stanley. It was to them as it was to all his illustrious predecessors, a source of sincere satisfaction to visit an institution like is Concretion do Nature institution like the Congregation de Notre Dame, famous for its intimate connection palgn.

Dame, famous for its intimate connection with the antiquities and early history of Canada, and for the good work it has always done, and still continues to do, in imparting a sound moral education. He took the young ladies into confidence and told them he would prefer addressing a large public audience to addressing them. Young ladies as a general rule were good critics, and from the great exhibition of taient he had the pleasure of witnessing, he could easily infer that they were no exceptions to that general rule. Having paid a touching tribute to the exquisite music, the readition of which VISITORS TO TORONTO Will please note that one of the finest dis-tise of watches, je zeiry and silver ware in the city may be seen in the window of No. 77 Yonge street, two doors north of King. 70 which establishment Mr. D. H. Canning-nam, formerly of Perta, but more recently of Bothwell. Is proprietor. But this msy-intended viz, to give the passer by an dea-of which establishment of the kind in the city. Here one can get any article where with any establishment of the kind in the city. Here one can get any article is worked and the stock that will com-part with any establishment of the kind in the city. Here one can get any article where with any establishment is sceellent ind is calculated to please all tastes, while high is a protectical watches and invite the prices are very reasonable. Mr. Cunning-ing the vision finds to repair watches and presentation. Those at a distance who have any interto in for cost and estimates both for presentation. Those at a distance who have any basiness in his line would do well to presentation. Those at a distance who have any basiness in his line would do well to presentation. Those at a distance who have any distance are been in this city for any basiness in his line would as with y and in two years, during which this city for any many here is a practice and enjoys the being as fairly and as ilborative dead enjoys the base in the base is a bit with winom here and the base in the store and enjoys the base in the prices are expected and enjoys the problem as fairly and the store and enjoys the print two parts, during which time be has any and many select of all with whom here and the baseness who y expected and enjoys the any and many select who year any acalege the baseness division any avery for any the store and any and the parts and parts exquisite music, the rendition of which afforded such intense delight, he believed great credit was due to the lady teacher, Sister St. Honore. He hoped the young ladies' paths through life would be strewn with flowers. He felt assured that they would one and all, meet with many an occasion of putting in force the maximes of self restrinit they learned within their pescaful convent walls. He could not

pescelul convent walls. He could not speak about the curriculum of studies they pursued, as he had not yet inspected all the work done, but he could easily infer from the efficient manner they had acquitted them selves in the reading of the addresses, in singing and in music, that other branches were not neglected. In conclu-sion he becoved to address a word to them should be begged to address a word to them in behalf of Lady Stanley. They would both carry away with them and retain in long and grateful remembrance the very control and any if the membrance the very

cordial and gratifying reception the very received from the worthy Sisters and pupils of Notre Dame. The National Anthem brought the pro ceedings to a finish. The Vice-Regal party having withdrawn with the reception hall were conducted through the institu-tion. They examined the various depart-ments with internet and examined the is not difficult. If the Church could be subservient to princes and rulers-grant Casar the things that are not his-if it would accommodate itself to the vices of princes as readily as Luther did in the

ments with interest and expressed them selves as deeply gratified with the neat-ness, finish and elegance of Notre Dame. A holiday was granted the pupils by request of Their Excellencies.

### THE FINAL CHARGE.

SHERIDAN'S OWN NARRATIVE OF THE CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES AT APPOMAT. TOX. Beyond us, in a low valley (near Appo-

princes as readily as Luther did in the case of the Landgrave of Hesse, princes and rulers would be likely to live in peace wish it. Luther allowing two wives to the German prince, and keeping the pesce, and the Pope, at the expense of over a century of religious ware, blood-shed and persecution, throughout all Britain, excommunicating the English prince for putting away his lawful wife, shine forth in the pages of history as immineus examples of the bearing of the two Churches towards peoples and rulers. mattox Court House, after my flank movement) lay Lee and the remnant of his army. There did not appear to be Antie Mitchell, the French one being read by Miss A. Harwood. These two gifted young ladies were well applauded. Two rich bouquets were then handed to Her Excellency by Miss N. Benoit and Miss Doney. The following are the addresses: To His Freedman the Right Homershle Sir box much organization, except in the advanced thas army. There did not appear to be much organization, except in the advanced the organization, whom we had been fighting, and a rear guard under General Longstreet, still farther up the valley. Formations were immediately the organization were immediately the much organization were introduced to be ware dedicated in the dicesse and that all

NOVEMBER 10, 1888.



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toricaily Considered " 12no. cloth, pet. \$1.25
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**VOLUME 11** 

"A FACT."

The monk was preaching; strong his earn From the shundance of his heart he spoke And the flame spread—in every soul that heard ove and good resolve awoke— The poor ay bother, goo ant and old, Thankeidd that he had heard such word

"Still let the glory, Lord, be Thine alone." So prayed the monk, his heart absorbed i "Thine be the glory; if my hands hav sown The harvest ripened in Thy mercy's rays, It was Thy blessing, Lord, that made m

Bring light and love to every soul that "Oh Lord, I thank Thee that my feeeb

strength Has been so blest; that sinful hearts an cold cold Were melted at my pleading-knew is length How sweet Thy service and how safe Th fold, While sorls that loved Thee saw befor them rise Still holier thoughts of loving sacrifice."

So prayed the monk; when suddenly h

heard An angel spsabing thus: "Know, O my so Thy words had all been valn, but hear were stirred, And saints were edified, and sinners won. By his, the poor isy brother's humble ald, Who sat upon the pulpit stair and prayed.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. THE REV. GEORGES ANTOIN BELCOUR.

In the CATEOLIC RECORD of Novemb 3rd there is an article, taken from th Catholic Historical Researches of Philadelphi Cathole Historical Researches of Philadephi which embodies a letter from the Rev. A. Belcour, and which has suggested me that perhaps a short sketch of the H and labors of that missionary priest mig not be out of place in the columns of journal that aims at making all emine Chardings known one to the other. Canadians known one to the other. B first allow me to correct two errors whi would at once strike any student of t would at once strike any student of t Church history of Lower Canada. In t first place, Mr. Belcour never sign Belcour-Picton, for the very good reas that such was not his name, he being that such was not his name, he being French-Canadian pur sang, and quite i nocent of any English appelation what ever. In the second place the good pri wished his latters to be sent not to i care of the Ray. Charles F. Caze whose personality is apocryphal, but **Rev.** Charles F. Cazeeu, the well-kno Secretary to the then Archbishop Quebec. Both these errors appeared the Historical Researches, and probably the English newspaper from which letter was copied. letter was copied.

The Reverend Georges Antoine E cour was born on the 23 d April, 18 at La Baie du Febvre (then in the c cese of Three Rivers.) His father named Antoine Belcour, his mot Josephte Semire. The young Belc made his studies in the Seminary licolet, and was ordained priest on 10th March, 1827. His first cler unctions were performed as vicaire Three Rivers. In 1829 he was appoin Three Rivers. In 1829 he was ap, oin cure of St. Francois du Lac; in 1830 had charge of St. Martine. In 1831 young priest volunteered for the arou mission of the Red River. Mar. Tache, in his "Vingt Anneee Missions dans le Nord Ouest de l'An ique," says: "In the month of June, 1 the Rev. Father Aubert went to giv mission to the Indians of Wabassim a post established on the banks of post established on the banks of River Winnipeg by the intrepid Belcour, who visited it for many ye and who at this juncture surrendere unreservedly to the Superior of Oblates In chronicling the events of 1847, 1 Tache says: "In the month of Ma 1847, the Rev Father Bermond left La Baie-aux-Canards (Lake Winni ous), situated about seventy leas from Saint Boniface. This mission visited in 1840 by Mr. Belcour, an visited in 1840 by Mr. Belcour, an the following year by Mr. Thibault, commenced an establishment the According to Mgr. Tache, Mr. Bel laboured in the diocese of Mgr. Pro cher until 1859-twenty-eight year mission work in the diocese of the " lone land," as the letter publishe last week's Excomp shows he had diff the mit the Government and with last week's RECORD shows he had diff ties with the Government and with Hudson's Bay Company in and b 1847, at the close of which year he turned to Quebec. In 1849 he reat work in the Indian Missions, his i quarters being Pembina. In the au of 1859, Mr. Belcour came esstagain cepted the charge of the missio Rustico, in Prince Edward Island, Rustico is a name fairly well know the public of these days on account being the site of one of the famous mer hotels which dot the north she "The Garden of the Gulf," but when Belcour went there it was a very hu little place indeed. It had any amou history to give it respectability, but h does not do much towards building parish in this matter-of-fact centu Rustico (so named from an old bonh called Racicot) had an existence i days when the white lilies waved ov Ile St. Jean, and the flocks of the Ac

that they have determined that a Local Legislature shall be set up in Ireland for the determination of distinctly Irish affairs so long as the Imperial supremacy is safeguarded. (Hear, hear.) They have determined that Irish government shall no longer be a happy hunting ground for Tory principles-(cheers)-or the mere machinery for keeping the dis cordant army of the Unionists in order, but that it shall be administered for the benefit, and for the whole benefit, of the Irish people. (Cheers) To that compact Yorkshire has set her hand-(cheers)-to that compact Leade, the constituency of the Gladstones-(loud cheers)-who chose the son and who chose the father

-(cheers, and "And will do sgain")-and who would fain have kept the father only we held tight on to him-(laughter)-] say that Leeds, the constituency of the Gladstones, and Yorkshire have set their hands to that solemn attempt. I do not doubt their success, because, more than Leeds or even Yorkshire, the Liberal party has taken up with determination-and the Liberal party has known adversity, has known reverses, has known calamity, but when it has once set its face to an

object it has never known permanent de feat. (Loud cheers, amid which the noble E arl resumed his seat)

EDUCATIONAL

The French teachers of the county of Essex met in convention at Tecumseh, October 27tb, and took advantage of the occasion to present the inspector of that county, Mr. Girardot, with a handsome gold-headed cane, accompanied by a very appropriate address. Mr. Girardot has been for many years devoted to the interests of education, and is loved and respected not only by the French teachers but by each and every one in his inspec torate without regard to religion or nationality. The inspector made a suit. able reply, thanking the teachers in a few feeling words, and the convention closed, all admitting that it had been one of the

Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, G. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, etc., e'c etc MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY -

Intay if PLEASE YOUR EXCELENCY.-Uniting our feeble voice with that of the nation, we, the pupils of the congre-gation de Notre Dame, bid your Excelleny a most sincere and cordial welcome. As the worthy representative of our great, good, and noble Queen, we greet you with sentiments of profound respect, rejoicing in the choice that has been made of your Excellence, to gooran in he a month of your Excellency, to govern in her august name, this, not the least loyal portion of Her Majesty's dominions. We are both Majesty's dominions. We are both flattered and honored by the gracious condescension with which your Excellency descension with which your Excellency has deigned to visit this institution, already favored by the presence of several of your noble predecessors. They also were pleased to honor an institution whose origin is coeval with that of the earliest settlement of Canada, and which

those noble women whose names deserve to be inscribed upon their country's honor roll. Beneath the shadow of these peaceful walls our days glide on in happy content. The great social and political changes which agitate and convulse the outside world affect us but little; still we are not indifferent to our country's weal, nor do we ignore the names of those noble men who have courageously fought and won her battles, whether on the war field or in the political arena; nor of those who still labor to promote her welfare. Their deeds are familiar to us; we are taught to admire and appredate their devoted-ness and to pray for their success. Allow us, it terminating, to express a wild that your Excellence's solution in

wish that your Excellency's sojourn in Cauada may be one of uninterrupted peace, and attended with abundant bless ings. May you find in your Canadian subjects that true loyalty for which they have ever been distinguished, and which has always won for them the esteem and affection of their rulers.

begun to make a bold and sweeping charge down the grassy slope, when an aide de camp from Custer, filled with debt. charge down the grassy slope, which an aide de camp from Custer, filled with excitement, hat in hand, dashed up to me with the message from his chief: 'Lee has surrendered ! Do not charge; the

has surrendered ! Do not charge; the white flag is up !" Orders were given to complete the formation, but not to charge. Looking to the left, to Apportation Court House, a large group was seen near by the lines of Confederate troops that had fallen back to that point Courter had not to that point. General Custer had not

has been the Alma Mater of many of

all admitting that it had been one of the most beneficial as well as the most pleas-ant yet held. The first ecolesiastical synod in Glasgow since the Reformation was held last month. Hereit and the first rules in the first rule in the first rule in the first schedulation of their rulers. CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME. Ottawa, Oct 31, 1888. To her Excellency Lady stanley of Preston. My LaDy:-Stancerely appreciative of the great honor which your Excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard the standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard the standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard the standard the standard demand the standard standard the standard demand the standard the standard the standard demand the standard the standard demand the standard the stand

BORN. At Dorchester, on the 25th October, the wife of Anthony Henry, Esq., of a daughter DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.-Address DR. Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

VISITORS TO TORONTO

Cæsar Teo Grassing.

From the Catholic Sentinel.

Confederate troops that had failen back to that point. General Custer had not come back, and, supposing that he was with the group at the court house, I moved on a gallop down the narrow ridge, followed by my stiff. The court house, I and, tasing off my hat, called out that the first was opened on us firm a skit of timber to the right, and distant not much over 300 yards. I halted for a moment and, tasing off my hat, called out that the first was being violated, but could not stop the first, which now caused us all to take shelter in a ravine running parallel to take shelter in a ravine running paralle to take shelter in a ravine running baralle to take shelter in a ravine running baralle to take shelter in a ravine running baralle to the court house a gentic accent had to be made. I was in advance, followed by sergeant carrying my battle flag. Within 100 to 150 yards from the court house and Confederate lines, some of the men in their ranks brought down their guns to all worine in the saddle, and saw a Confeder at esoldler. ATTEMPTING TO TAKE MY BATTLE FLAG from the color bearer. This the sergeant had no idea of submitting to and had drawn his sabre to cut the man down. A word from me caused him to return his sabre and take the flag back to the staff officer, directed him to go over to the shalt and take the flag back to the staff officer, directed him to go over to the shalt and conduct meant. Kind spologie were made and we advanced. The superior officers met were deneral J B.



#### SELF - FITTING BASE.

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