1, 181 7.

e recm or

EST.

nae

Year. 25 cents.

er evenings.

\$12.00;

HERS.

St. Louis.

th Name 47a

d Durability.

more Street, renue, N. Y.

g Given Up

direc of the demies for only a few or ville's document of they leave rouly a few or ville's document of the ville's document of the ville's document of the ville's document of the ville of the ville's document of ville's document of the ville's d

BBROOK,

e's Bridge.) 1

ot consult us, for list of onials, etc. ways kindly e. Prof. Or. his Medical ondon, Ont., day night of

d treatment

sociation

FREE.

Street.

CES:

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO 186 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers, FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS

A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

24 The sum, arising from the tax for school purposes, shall be divided as follows:

follows:

1. An amount proportionate to the value of the property entered in panel number three, shall be divided be tween the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners and the Board of Protestant School Commissioners in the relative proportion of the value of property entered in panels numbers one and two respectively in the relative proportion of the Roman Catholic and Protestant population of the town, according to the then last census,

2. The taxes, derived from panels number one and two, shall be divided between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Boards, in the relative proportion of the value of the property entered in panels number one and number two, respectively.

espectively.
33. The respective Boards of school 33. The respective Boards of school commissioners of the said town of Richmond shall have power to lay aside annually a portion of their revenues, not exceeding one fourth thereof, for the purchase of lots, and for the construction of school houses, without any limitation as to the amount to be expended on each school house, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it shall be lawful for either of the said Boards, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in council, to raise loans for the said purposes, and

loans for the said purposes, and to transfer as security for such loans a part of their annual claims on the corporation of the said town for the following years, subject to the above limitations; and either of the said Bords with the said purposes, and to transfer as security for such loans a part of their annual claims on the said Bords with the said purposes, and to transfer as security for such loans a part of the said town for the above limitations; and either of the said Boards, with the approval aforesaid, may for the said purpose, raise money in advance, by issuing debentures of not less than one hundred dollars each, redocumble in not more than twenty-five years, and for such amount as the surgistic dead. superintendent of education shall approve, and in such case the portion of their revenues set aside annually, as aforesaid, or so much thereof as they may determine shall be applied to the forming of a sinking fund for the redeemption of the said debentures; but the Lieutenant Governor shall not grant such approval, unless it be established to his satisfaction that the interested parties have been notified, at least thirty days beforehand, by public notice given in the asual manner, and published in at least one newspaper in the town of Richmond.

34. It shall be lawful for the said Boards to decare in the said debentures that the same are secured by hypothec on all the real estate then their property; and in the case when such declaration shall have been made, the said debentures shall be secured, both as respects principal and interest, we all their said value at the same are secured by the said debentures shall be secured, Lambton, Lanark, we all their said value at the said their said value at the said their said secured, Lambton, Lanark, we all their said value at the said the

both as respects principal and interest, on all their said real estate, without the firmality of registration articles 2084 and 1130 of the Civil Code to the contrary

notwithstanding.
35. Any of such debentures may con-35. Any of such debentures may contain a stipulation to the effect that the sum, annually carried to the sinking fund established for the redemption thereof, he paid to the holder thereof instead of leing invested by the commissioners.

In any such case such debenture is not redeemable at the expiration of the term thereof, but shall be deemed to be paid and discharged in full by the payment of the interest and sinking fund specified in such debenture,

such debenture, 39. It shall be lawful for either of the

39. It shall be lawful for either of the boards of commissioners to establish, either separately or in connection with the common schools of the town under the control of the Board, taking such action, a superior school, graded school, model school or convent for girls, or to imalgamate with any such school or any college already established or that may be easily the town of Richmond.

What town in Octavic world was a stable of the town of Richmond.

What town in Ontario would not rejoice to be placed in the favorable position of Richmond? But we cannot hope to see such a happy state of affairs inaugurated in this Province till the Catholic people of Ontario, irrespective of party feeling and partizan bias, rise in strong and united assertion of their just rights. I have the honor to be, My Lord, very aithfully yours, JOHN F. COFFEY.

A FEDERAL DISTRICT.

At a late meeting of the Ottawa city council the following resolution was put Dundas through the usual formalities:

"It was moved by Ald. Greene, seconded by Ald. O'Leary, "that the city clerk be instructed to give notice in proper manner, that application will be made to the Local Legislature at its part sitting for a control of the control of Parry Sound (new) York, West made to the Local Legislature at its next sitting, for an act to amend the Municipal act to enable the Dominion government to take appointment and control of city police. Carried; yeas 11 Peterboro', West Peterboro', West

We doubt if the Legislature of Ontario ought to pass any such law as the of the Conservative—irreparable, humil-Ottawa city council desires in the matter liating. We rejoice that we were enabled

of its police protection. So long as Ottawa continues part of the Province of Ontario, its municipal government must be conducted on the principles obtaining everywhere else. But we have always thought that Ottawa, with one or two of the neighboring townships, should be formed into a federal district, and given over altogether to the tender mercies of the Federal Government.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Now that the contest in which the patriotic people of Ontario bravely met and signally overcame the blinded partisans who sflict the Province with their presence, is over, we have but to offer hearty congratulations to the majority on its great and significant triumph. Never was a more severe and never a more important contest fought out in Ontario. The Conservative party, led on by the Mail, entered into the fight by inciting five sixths of the population to wage relentless war on the helpless and unoffending one sixth. Malevolence, misrepresentation, mendacity, slander, all were vigorously plied in support of the Mail "No-Popery" platform. The electorate of Ontario was asked, nay adjured, to efface legislation, to violate treaties, to trample upon the constitution, and to smash the very confederation to pieces, because the Mail would have Mr. Meredith made Premier, and a war of races and creeds inaugurated to make of Canada a veritable hell upon earth and a blot upon civilization. To destroy Mr. Mo wat's government, the Mail was prepared to set neighbor against neighbor citizen against citizen and all men against country in fratricidal and suicidal conflict. But the people would have none of the Mail's dictation nor of Bunting's advice. They resolved to stamp Mowat with warmest approval and Dillon, of whom, as a Catholic, they need stigmatize his opponents with severest condemnation. The elections of Tuesday, Dec. 28th, will be forever memorable

in the history of Ontario. The constituencies then voted : LIBERALS. CONSERVATIVES.
Algoma, E, holds over Addington
Algoma, W, holds over Bruce, N
Brant, N
Carleton Cardwell Brockville Dufferin Durham, E Elgin, W Frontenac Darham, W Grenville Grey, S Grey, N Halton Glengarry Hastings, E Hastings, W Hastings, N Kingston Lanark, S Grey, N Haldimand Hamilton Huron, E Huron, W Leeds Lennox London Middlesex, E Lambton, E Muskoka Lanark, W Northumberland, E Lincoln Middlesex, W Perth, N Simcoe, W Toronto (2) Victoria, E Victoria, W Norfolk, N Northumberland, W Outario, N Ontario, S Ottawa Oxford, N Oxford, S

Peel

Toronto

York, E York, N York, W

East Elgin

Grey, N

Stormont (formerly West Elgin returned two Con-Northumberland, E

Mr. Mowat's triumph is complete, satis-

factory, overwhelming. The discomfiture

servatives as Corn-Middlesex, E wall and Storm-Victoria, W. ont). Muskoka

(formerly

Parry Sound Perth S Peterboro', E Peterboro', W Prescott Prince Edward Renfrew, N Renfrew, S Simcoe, E Simcoe, C Stormont Waterloo, S Welland Wellington S Wellington, E Wellington, W Wentworth, N 60 CONSERV. GAINS. Ottawa Hastings, W
Northumberland, WLennox LIBERAL GAINS.

public.

A concert each night relieved the business like character of the proceedings, and the most popular singers of the city attracted crowds too large for the half. Suffice it to say that the end in view was

Cathedral of Florence, as a testimonial of gratitude for the manifestations of devotions of which he and his wife, Queen Margaurite, were the objects during their

to lend some little assistance to the cause of right and truth and justice. But row that the battle is over, now that the cohorts of the No Popery brigade have been scattered and beaten, we resume our old attitude of thorough going Catholic independence, free from all entangling alliances with parties or party leaders -ready to-morrow if necessary to take sides against the party we so lately supported if church or country demand such action. It pained us more than we can say to have had to write as we did of our neighbor and fellow citizen, Mr. W. R. Meredith, whose many amiable qualities none are more ready than we to acknowledge. But duty was in the circumstances inexorable and we cannot regret our stand during the contest. If we gave many severe blows during the battle, we had, on the other hand, to bear the brunt of many a severe assault from the enemy. We retire, however, from the contest with malice to none, with good-will to those who crposed us-with gratitude to those who generously

General Grant, "Let us have peace."

sustained us. We say in the words of

WEST KENT,	
Dillon.	Clancy
Town of Chatham599	645
Township of Chatham347	513
Dover319	320
Raleigh430	293
Romney 99	63
Tilbury East	140
Wallaceburg 149	242
2 199	2216

Majority for Clancy, 17.

The above figures show that it was the ote of Wallaceburg that gave Mr. Clancy his beggarly majority of 17. Had our people in that district done their duty as they did in other parts of the Riding, Mr. Clancy would have been left at home and the member for West Kent would be Mr. not be ashamed. We are obliged by the facts of the case to apply to Wallaceburg the well known and significant words, "There is something rotten in the State of

MR. CURRAN'S SPEECH.

We publish elsewhere a speech deliv. ered by Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., at Chatham, on the 17th of December last. Our readers are well acquainted with our views and position on the points dealt with by Mr. Curran. We give the speech, however, as a matter of justice to him.

THE BAZAAR.

The bazaar now going on in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral promises to be one of the most successful yet held. Next week we will give an extended notice together with the names of the prize winners.

dence of the Catholic Rec LETTER FROM HAMILTON.

The people of St. Patrick's had a very successful "Christmas tree" in Grossman's Music Hall in this city during the Xmas holidays. It began on the 28th ult., and was brought to a close on New Year's Eve by the distribution of the many useful and ornamental article which decorated the tree and made it one of the richest and must heautiful ever seen in Hamiland most beautiful ever seen in Hamilton. Great credit is due to the kind and ton. Great credit is due to the kind and generous people of St. Patrick's for contributing so many beautiful articles, for everything on the tree was the donatton of some kind parishioner or other. In this, however, St. Patrick's people are merely acting in accordance with their well-earned reputation for generosity, for it is well known by those who know them that they are generous even to see the second of the second them that they are generous even to a fault, and assuredly second to none in the diocese of Hamilton. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies of the Altar cannot be given to the ladies of the Altar Society, of whom the managing committee, presided by Messrs. Major Moore, was composed, for the energetic way in which they worked. A graceful feature of the proceedings was the offering of special prizes of considerable value, amongst which a silver cake basket, a silver fruit dieh, a bride's cake, an elaborately worked cushion, a tollet set, a silver ately worked cushion, a tollet set, a silver cruet stand, were the most conspicuous. It is better not to mention the names of the munificent donars of these valuable gifts lest their humility would take umbrage at seeing their charity made

Suffice it to say that the end in view was amply accomplished, Over \$500 were drawn into the church fund, and the Catholics of Hamilton were provided with an innocent and amusing way of spending their time and money without going to the opera or other places to look for it. We think that such things as Xmas trees have a moralizing effect on the people and we would like to see them patron-

King Humbert, of Italy, has given 100,000 francs for the bronze doors of the recent visit to Florence.

MR. C. DONOVAN, M. A.

SEPARATE SCHOOL GRADUATES ENTERTAIN THEIR FORMER PRINCIPAL AT A COM-PLIMENTARY DINNER-A MAGNIFICENT RE UNION.

Times, Dec. 80. As fine a company of young men as has been seen together in Hamilton for a long time surrounded the table in the dining room at the Commercial Hotel last light, on the Cogning of a compile. dining room at the Commercial Hotel last night, on the occasion of a complimentary dinner tendered to their former principal, Mr. C. Donovan, M. A., Inspector of Separate Schools. There were present as guests Mr. Ballard, Public School Inspector; Rev. Fathers Craven, Slaven and Halm, and Messrs. J. G. Buchanan and Morrison, of the daily press.

The spread comprised edibles of the The spread comprised edities of the best description well served, and spoke volumes for the cuisine of "Mine host" Doyle. After the cloth had been removed Mr. Donovan made a few pleasant remarks, and proceeded to "call the roll," when the following gentlemen who had very longly been layer under him. had previously been boys under him in the R. C. School answered to their

in the R. C. School answers names:
Joseph F. O'Brien, Alphonse Schwen-dau, Andrew O'Brien, M. Malone, Patrick Padden, John O'Brien, John O'Connor, Geo. Collier, Albert Schwendau, Chas. Marks, John Hunter, Nicholas Buck, James M O'Brien, Wm. Howard, Chas. Brennan, P. Obermeyer, John Buck, F. Marks, John Hunter, Nicholas Buck, James M O'Brien, Wm. Howard, Chas. Brebnan, P. Obermeyer, John Buck, F. Byrne, James O'Heir, H. Obermeyer, Daniel McAuliffe, Jas. Duffy, Wm. Fitz patrick, John Devine, James O'Brien, Sarsfield Sweeney, Thos. Cummings, E. Byrne, Eugene Schwendau, John Reardon, James P. McGowan, Thos. Fitzpatrick, Wm. McGaulay, Joseph Delorme, Wm. Hunter, Wm, Howard and Wm. McKinty.

Mr. Joseph F. O'Brien occupied the chair and Mr. Alphonse Schwendau the vice chair. The Chairman gave the toast of "The Queen," which was enthusiastically druck and the Governor General of Canada was duly honored.

The Secretary read letters of apology from the following persons:
Inland Reseaue Inspection, District H.

Inland Revinue Inspection, District H.
District Inspector's Office,
Winnepeg, Manitoba,
Dec. 24th, 1886. A. J. Schwendan, E-q, Secretary, &c.,

DEAR SIR-I bave to acknowledge the DEAR SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind invitation to attend a re-union of the pupils who attended St. Mary's School during the time Mr. Donovan was at its head. I regret jery much my inability to be present, as nothing would be more pleasing to me than to be with you. It must be pleasing to Mr. Donovan to know that his eld pupils recognize his worth and give public expression to it. I must also thank you for the kind remarks you make of myself, as an old master of St. Mary's school. I trust that your re-union will be, as I have no doubt it will, a very pleasant one.

pleasant one. Yours very truly,
John K Barrett. Chicago, Ill, Dec. 27.
My spirit is with you and deep regret KEOUGH.

Hamilton, Dec. 29th, 1886

My Dear Sir.—I regret very much that I cannot be present at your reunion. Such a step, by the ex-pupils of the Hamilton Separate Schools, I look upon with pleasure. It will not only revive their friendship but show to the world that they as Catholic review. world that they, as Catholic young men, have received an education in the Separate Schools which have fitted them for filling Schools which have used them for mining places of trust in business and for passing themselves as gentlemen in society.

A. J. Schwendan, Yours respectively,

City. C. J. McCabe.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Assistant Superintendent's Office,

Eastern Division,
Ottawa, Dec. 24th. A J. Schwendan, Eq.,

Hamilton Oat.

Dear Friend:—Your valued favor of the 18th inst. to hand. I most sincerely that owing to the large the 18th inst. to hand. I most sincerely regret to say, that, owing to the large amount of business, which generally come upon us, at this season of the year. I will be unable to accept of your kind invitation, which I can assure you is a rare disappointment to me, as I would like very much to meet, once more, all my old school fellows, especially on an occasion, when our respected friend, Mrt Donovan, well be at their head.

Wishing you all a pleasant time on the evening in question and a bright and

evening in question, and a bright and prosperous New Year.

I am, yours truly
A. W. Henry.

Hamilton, 27th Dec., 1886.

My Dear Mr. Schwendan,—Your polite invitation to the dinner to be given pointe invitation to the dinner to be given to C. Donovan, Esq., M. A., in the Commercial Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst., by his former pupils, has just reached me. It would give me great pleasure to be present on the occasion, but unfortunately I made an official appointment for that evening, which will revent the eccentrate of the second secon prevent the acceptance of your invitation. Mr. Donovan is a gentleman whom I highly respect for professional ability and literary acquirements, and whom I esteem and honor for his sterling integrity, sound principles, and devotion to duty. With many thanks.

I remain, dear Mr. Schwendan,

A. J. Schwendan, Esq, Hamilton. "His Lordship the Bishop and Clergy-men of Hamilton Diocese" followed, and was received and drunk with enthusiasm.

Rev. Father Slaven was called upon to respond. He said that it had given him a great deal of pleasure to accept the invitation to be present, on account of his past relationship with the promoters of the reunion. His connection with the R. C. Schools extended over a good many years, and while the faces of all he saw before him were familiar, time had

wrought such changes in some of the former pupils that he could scarcely recognize them. Nothing gave him more pleasure than his connection with school work. It was true that those engaged in educating the youth had many discouragements to contend with, but it looked as if everything was exceedingly encouraging with his young friends. In fact, he had positive evidence that education had not been thrown away upon them. (Hear, hear.) He advised them to continue to profit by the lessons which they had received at school as they had done in the past. It was satisfactory to have Inspector Ballard with them, as well as their honored guest, Mr. Donovan, Inspector of Separate Schools. He was sure that His Lordship the Bishop, as well as the other clergymen of the diocese, would think favorably of the Research of the cause of education. "Our Absent Friends" was proposed and ably treated in response by Mr. John Devine. Many of the absent ones were scattered in different parts of America, but he felt that all were present in spirit and would hear of the reunion with feelings of gladness, especially as it had been so successful. "The Press," "Mine Host" and "The Chairman" were toasted, and the interesting proceedings were then brught to a close by singing in concert, "God Save the Queen." well as the other clergymen of the dio-cese, would think favorably of the gathering and be gratified with the com-pliment which had been paid them in drinking the toast of their health.

Applause) Rev. J. J. Craven said he was glad to Rev. J. J. Craven said ne was glad to be present to do honor to Mr. Donovan. No one had done more for the advancement of the Separate Schools in this city than that gentleman. (Applause.)

Rev. Father Halm was also pleased to be present. He had had the pleasure of be present. He had had the pleasure of being present at a recent official visit by Inspector Donovan in St. Mary's School, and had observed his practical remarks to the teachers and pupils, He felt satisfied that under Mr. Donovan's inspectorship the Catholic schools would be kept fully up to the standard. (Applause.) (Applause.).

"Our Honored Guest" was then proposed and was very warmly received, the company singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Donovan was greeted with cheers. He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
—There is a fashion in speech that
requires men to say on occasions such as
this that they cannot find words to express their feelings. Apart from this
fashion I honestly assure you, gentlemen,
that this is my position to-night. But,
if I cannot do justice to the occasion, I
can at least say that I feel happy to be
among you again after so many years of
separation, that I feel proud to notice
how well you have spent your time since
you left school, and that, when I refl-ct
that you are assembled here this evening
to do honor to me, your former
teacher, I feel grateful that you are
thus appreciating as men the humble
efforts I put forth in your behalf when
you were boys. There was a time when

you were boys. There was a time when I could stand before you and express myself with full confidence and completeness, and if, at that time, with considerable emphasis, it was on the whole with beneficial results. That was the time when, at intervals, in our regular programme of studies I took occasion to call your attention to the fact that was the your attention to the fact that your great your attention to the fact that your great business in life was to become good and useful men, and that the surest way of becoming such was to begin by being good and useful boys. Now I feel that this often repeated advice has been successfully practiced; for I see before me a body of respectable well-to do young men, who are a credit to themselves, to their friends, to the Separate Schools and to the city of Hamilton. I honor you for the happy state of affairs,

to do young men, who are a credit to themselves, to their friends, to the Separate Schools and to the city of Hamilton. I honor you for the happy state of affairs, and I give you all the credit for it, because it, and it is more difficult to practice than to preach. Ecouraged by the success of that advice, and presuming on my jormer relations to you, I take the liberty of urging you to continue as you have begun. Comparatively speaking, the world is all before you still; the main part of the tattle of life has yet to be fought; there are honors yet to win, and there is good yet to be done. But keep on as you have begun, and you need have no fear of final and complete success. And when that time has come, and you can look back over your lifetime and say, "I have striven manfully and faithfully tod om y duty"—that is, to do what is right—you will exprience a satisfaction that nothing in this world can supply. In conclusion, I beg leave to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your warm and hearty ovation tendered me this evening, and to assure you do or wherever you go.

Song—"The Irishman's Toast"—Mr.
John O'Brien.

The Vise Chairman then gave "The Educational Interests," which elicited an able response from Mr. Bullard. He spoke highly of the Canadian system in general and the Hamilton schools in particular. He had visited the Separate Schools with Inspector Donovan, and felt satisfied from what he saw that the schools, their teachers and the Inspector vere about the schools, their teachers and the Inspector vere about and the Separate Schools with Inspector Donovan, and felt satisfied from what he saw that the schools, their teachers and the Inspector vere about and had proved the schools, their teachers and the Inspector vere about an able response from Mr. Bullard. He schools, their teachers and the Inspector vere about the schools with Inspector Donovan, and felt satisfied from what he saw that the schools, their teachers and the Inspector vere about the schools, their teachers and the Inspector vere ab

schools, their teachers and the Inspector were abreast of the times. (Applause). Mr. DeLorme sang "The Minstrel Boy"

with good effect. "Canada Our Home" was drunk with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. M. Malone responded elequently and with true patriotic spirit, enlarging upon the natural resources and the great possibilities attending the future of the Dominion. He concluded with a neat

compliment to his former teacher.

Mr. Charles Marks fayored the company with "Sailing," which he rendered excellently. "The School Boys," elicited a clever

response from Mr. John Riordan. The gathering, he said, should serve as a remiuder of the interest which Mr. Donovan had always taken in their welfare, as well as of the happy hours they had spent in school.

Mr. James M. O'Brien performed a

close by singing in concert, "God Save the Queen."

Mesers, John Huuter and James Duffy entertained the company at intervals with music on the pianoforte.

Altogether the affair was most successful and enjoyable and the committee are worthy of congratulation for their efforts in connection therewith. in connection therewith.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Denis McCarthy.

Mr. Denis McCarthy.

One by one the old familiar faces drop from the ranks of the living and go to meet their reward. The morning that ushered in a bright New Year—the morning when friend met friend and wished each other happiness and prosperity during its continuance—on that morning salness and gloom were the portion allotted to one home whose head had suddenly been summoned to the presence of our blessed Lord. Mr. Denis McCarthy was an old resident of London and had at the time of his death attained the ripe old age of eighty years. It is and had at the time of his death attained the ripe old sge of eighty years. It is hardly necessary we should write of him any words of praise. Our people all knew him and all held him in the highest regard. He was truly a model man, honest, sincere, and industrious, a Catholic whose example was a blessing in the parlsh. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the church and of rehgion he was ever found in the front rank, eager to forward the interests of both. He was for more than twenty years a member of the St. Vincent de Paul's Society, and in the carrying out of its purposes his kindly charitable nature could be seen to better advantage than in any other capacity. The funeral took place on Monday, 3rd instant. A Solemn Mass of Requiem was offered up in St. Peter's Cathedral for the repose of his soul. Rev. Father Tiernan took occasion to refer to the holy life spent by the good man who had now gone to his reward. The rev. gentlemsn referred in touching terms to the great assistance rendered him by the deceased during the elegen years he had deceased during the elegen years he had the great assistance rendered him by the deceased during the eleven years be had deceased during the eleven years he had been pastor of St. Peter's. At all times he could be relied upon to lend a willing help in the promotion of every good work. He leaves a widow, three sons and four daughters to mourn his loss. Two of the last mentioned are Sisters of St. Joseph. We tender to the family our heartfelt condolence in their sad

Acknowledgment.

An Eviction Incident.

As an incident illustrating the shadows

As an incident illustrating the shadows of tragedy and pathos streaking the picture of the Skye evictions, we need but refer to the following:

A sheriff's officer, attended by his satellities and protected by a party of police, stopped a fueral procession to enquire the whereabouts of one Ewen Macleau, who happened to be "wanted" "There is Ewen Maclean," replied the person addressed, pointing to the rough deal office, and it was even so. deal ceffin, and it was even so.

Can the mind conceive any rebuke more so'emn than this offered to those who hunger after the pound of flesh? If they do not feel it they have hearts hard as the nether mill stone, -London Universe

flute solo most acceptably.

"The Minister of Education" was duly remembered and Inspectors Ballard and law. The good habit once formed, it becomes

me of rhythm its megic p at drst was the happy trill, has the echo that answered the hill, jealous friend spoke near his side, his lips the sweet song—side.

oman paused where a chandeller ow in the darkness its poleoned spear; any and foolsore from lourneying long that strayed unawares from the right len, and its demons were beck'ning her in; ans of an urcula, like one who forgives, her back, and in heaven that sweet

Words! Words! They are little, yet mighty They lighten the earth over our blessed

BEN HUR:

" Britis

D. Persona, my matches?" he and many matches? The set length of the control of th

The watchman on the wall above the gateway was disturbed, one cool September morning; by a party coming dwanth at treet in noisy conversation. Hegave one look, then settled into his drowes again.

There were twenty or thirty persons in the party, of whom the greater number were alaves with torebes which drund little and smoked much leaving on the air the perfume of the Indian ard. The masters walked in advance arm in armone of them, paperently fifty years old, dightly baid, and wearing over his scapt locks a crown of haurel, seemed, from the attentions paid him, the central object of some affectionate ceremony. They all sported ample togas of white wool broadly bordered with purple. A glance had sufficed the watchman. He knew, without question, they were of high rank, and escorting a friend to his ship after a night of festivity. Further 'x planation will be found in the conversation they carried on. "Mo, my Quintua," said one, speaking to him with the crown, "it is ill of Fortune to take thee from use so soon. Only yeterday thou didat return from the rankeyond the Pillars. Why, thou has not ver ngot back thy land lega."

"By Cator! Il a man may swear a woman's cath," said another, somewhat worse of wime, "let us not lament. Our Quintua is but going to find what he lost leat night. Dice on a rolling ship is not dice on shore—ch Quintua!"

"Abuse not Fortune!" exclaimed a third, "She is not blind or fickle. At Antium, where our Arrius questions her, abse answers him with nods, and at sea she haddes with him holding the rudder. She takes him from us, but does she not always give him back with a new victory?"

"The Gecks are taking him away," another broke in. "Let us abuse them not the gods. In learning to trade, they forget how to fight."

The ceeks are taking him away," another broke in. "Let us abuse them not the gods. In learning to trade, they forget how to fight."

The ceeks are taking him away," another broke in. "Let us abuse them not the gods. In learning to trade, they forget how to fight."

"The Gecks

ting are early to and translated and are the area of a same and a same area of a same area of a same area.

indi (while e an u out the film) , copce exceme town and indicate to a continuity of the analysis of the continuity text and spirit sites of the continuity text and spirit sites of the continuity text of the continuity that continuity the continuity that the continuity that continuity the continuity that con

The state of the s

what we have the said with a perceptible brightning of the passage between the dick and the case increased one-half, so that a rating speed als borg dawn directly lowered his occase increased one-half, so that at rating speed als borg dawn directly lowered his occase increased one-half, so that at rating speed als borg dawn directly lowered his occase increased one-half, so that at rating speed als borg dawn directly lowered his occase increased one-half, so that at rating speed als borg dawn directly lowered his occase increased one-half, so that at rating speed als borg dawn directly lowered his occase increased one-half, so that at rating speed als borg was a speed also because the speed and the seal of the speed and the sp

dum . defender: -- startward) ed tollet eva. Susyra darettlepotoni man et e ocupe e control and for the control and entered and entered and entered and entered

une in the face, and answered:

"I was accused of attempting to assassinate Valerius Gratus, the procurator."

"Thou!" cried Arrius, yet more amazed, and retreating a step. "Thou that assassin!

All Rome rang with the story. It came to my ship in the river by Lodinum."

The two regarded each other silently. "I thought the family of Hur blotted from the earth," said Arrius speaking first. A flood of tender recollections carried the young man's pride away; tears shone upon his cheeks.

the young man's pride away; tears shone upon his cheeks.

"Mother—mother! And my little Tirzah! Where are they? O tribune, noble tribune, if thou knowest anything of them"—he clasped his hands in appeal—"tell me all thou knowest. Tell me if they are living —if living, where are they? and in what condition! Oh, I pray thee, tell me!".

He drew nearer Arrius, so near that his hands touched the cloak where it dropped from the latter's folded arms.

"The horrible day is three years gone," he continued—"three years, O tribune,

Some say, "Consumption can't be cured." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral proves, by forty years' experience, a cure for this disease, when not already beyond the reach of medical aid. Even then its use a florde great relief, and insures refreehing aleen.

a lifetime in a bottomless pit and no relief but in labour-that time not a word from an whisper. Objeff, in being f could only forget l. If only could only forget it. If only from that scene—my sister to my mother's last look! I I plague's breath; and the shock battle; I have heard the ten the sea, and laughed, the prayed; death would have dance. Bend the oar—yes, of mighty effort trying to escaping of what that day occurred. dance. Bend the car—yes, of mighty effort trying to escaping of what that day occur what little will help me. To are dead, if no more, for happ not be while I am lost. I them call me in the night; them on the water walking anything so true as my mo And Tirzah—her breath was at white lilles. She was the branch of the palm—so fresh so graceful, so beautiful! S day all morning. She came music. And mine was the he ow! I"— of thou admit my gui

PER ME INTE

TO BE CONTINUED. SPEECH OF MR. CURRA AT CHATHAM.

On Friday afternoon, the on Friday afternoon, the not less than 2,500 electors of of Kent assembled in the Ci House, the majority being French Canadian Catholics, discussion of Dominion pol distinguished strangers who invited to speak. Mr. Corne made a very able speech in language, which was repulauded.

plauded.
Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., introduced by Mr. C. J. O'Nef of the meeting, and received longed cheering.
He said that he had seen it

He said that he had seen if in certain newspapers that he to the province of Ontario to the provincial electoral contest assure them that statement without foundation. In no jou seen any objection raised to the Laurier, member for the City of companying his chief, the Honthrough Ontario, aiding him ting the views of the Oppost Dominion Parliament, and hunderstand on what princip could find fault with Mr. Currifor the City of Montreal. for could find fault with Mr. Carrifor the City of Montreal, for assistance to his chief, Sir Jo donald—(great cheering)—in the policy of the Government to which policy he had given in the House of Commons. that purpose and no other he had kind invitation of the le Government to accompany his beyond that, and the warm antic reception they had given him feel that the motto before a manager than the walcome amongst them (Cheer welcome amongst them (Cheer proceeded to touch on the sa of the Governmental policy, masterly review of matters in west, tracing the causes of the giving a history of its progresults, and showing how utter that been the course of tion and their organs relative in which they had treated its beader at various periods of leader at various periods of versy. He alluded in fervid I the many good and noble

FRENCH-CANADIANS IN THE P

amongst whom he said he was had been reared, and with wh always acted in the closest bon hip, and he ventured to prothe men who had misguided m in the late crisis would soon level as demagogues and distur-spurned as such by an indigns patried as such by an intigger tion whose good fatth they he and whom they had betrayed pathy with a man who hed rich his sade fate (Cheers). The Fr dian people might, in days to-in some of the incidents of the but it would not be in the c man who had been willing and sell binnelf to the Governm sum of thirty five thousand di valor and endurance of the ga fifth battalion had done hon people. Given no unsertain fifth battalion bad done hon people, given no uncertain prevery of their race, and a names to the roll of battlef French Canadtane had shown the hardy-descendants of their nation in Europe, while the self-marifice of their noble in who had abandomed all these the human heart—homes amongst the savage tribes and ized half-breeds had only been the heroism with which two of fallen in winning the marty the heroism with which two of fallers in winning the marty Andraws, side by side with B Lebout, those soldiers of the had moistened the soldiers of the had moistened the soldiers heroism faith; were the no less heri Fafard and Marchand, who beneath the blows and amidst relief this works and amidst relief this marchand. peneau the blows and amage pells of their murderers, had con glows not only on the Courch, nationality which could diaim children. (Loud cheers.) We space will not permit us to give interesting details of this bra speaker's remarks, with the tracts from the annals of gation of the faith on the cause of the rebellion, and the cruel time from Crit. of the rebellion, and the crustions from Grit newspapers as of Grit leaders adverse to the were now proclaiming through the committee of the c

would, a sentimental subject, o not involve any material issu-dian politics, but so long as hur lasted men would be influence

ment. It was a good thin should be so, for cold calculat alone could never give birth to ous impulses that prompted to rked

not,

tern.

m or

t else

ns."

irned

dmir-arena; effect

is best

TOWEL.

from ar it a

By ita

an the is not ving a

en in and second an timmo

n," he ces. I rchant, to have thon " and, as He was

namber 1 300 1 0.0 toLish-

nomores

breast were trib

sassinmazed,

g first. carried s shone

Tirzah!

ribune, n"—he

me all living n what

that his

gone,

proves, for this nd the

reshing logoron TO FRAME

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

SPEECH OF MR. CURRAN, M. P., AT CHATHAM.

On Friday afternoon, the 17th inst. On Friday afternoon, the 17th inst., not less than 2,500 electors of the county of Kent assembled in the Clifton Opera House, the majority being Irish and French Canadian Catholics, to hear the discussion of Dominion politics by the distinguished strangers who had been invited to speak. Mr. Corneiller having made a very able speech in the French language, which was repeatedly applauded.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., was introduced by Mr. C. J. O'Neil, chairman of the meeting, and received with prolonged cheering.

He said that he had seen it mentioned in certain newspapers that he had come

longed cheering.

He said that he had seen it mentioned in certain newspapers that he had come to the province of Ontario to take part in the provincial electoral contest. He could assure them that statement was entirely without foundation. In no journal had he seen any objection raised to the Hon. Mr. Laurier, member for the City of Quebec, accompanying his chief, the Hon. Mr. Blake, through Ontario, adding him in propagating the views of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, and he could not understand on what principle any one could find fault with Mr. Curran, member for the City of Montreal, for giving his assistance to his chief, Sir John A. Macdonald—(great cheering)—in vindicating the policy of the Government of Canada, to which policy he had given his support in the House of Commons. It was for that purpose and no other he had accepted the kind invitation of the leader of the Government to accompany him; it would be an impersinence on his past to go beyond that, and the warm and enthusiastic reception they had given him made him feel that the motto before him was not a dead letter, but that he was indeed welcome amongst them (Cheers.) He then proceeded to touch on the salient points of the Governmental policy, and gave a masterly review of matters in the North-west, tracing the causes of the rebellion, giving a history of its progress and its masterly review of matters in the North-west, tracing the causes of the rebellion, giving a history of its progress and its results, and showing how utterly inconsis-tent had been the course of the Opposi-tion and their organs relative to the mode in which they had treated its unfortunate leader at various periods of the contro-versy. He alluded in fervid language to the many good and noble qualities of the

spursed as such by an indignant popula-tion whose good faith they had surprised and whom they had betrayed into sym-pathy with a man who had richly deserved his sade fate (Cheers). The French-Cana-dian people might, in days to come, glory in some of the incidents of that rebellion, but it would not be in the career of the man who had been willing and anxious to sell himself to the Government for the sum of thirty five thousand dollars. The valor and endurance of the gallant Sixty-fifth battalion had done honor to their valor and encurance of the gallant Sixtyrifth battalion had done honor to their
puople, given no uncertain proof of the
bravery of their sace, and added other
names to the roll of battlefields where
French Canadians had shown themselves
the hardy descendants of the most warlike
nation in Europe, whilst the Christian
self-marrifice of their noble missionaries,
who had abandomed all that was dear to
the human heart—home; and friends and
kindred—the carry the banner of the Cross
amongs: the awage tribes and semi-civilized half-breeds had only been excelled by
the heroim with which two of them had
fallen in winning the martyr's crown.
And mow side by side with Brabant and
Laboual, those soldiers of the Cross, who
had moistened the soil of old Canadia with
their blood for the propagation of the
faith, were the no less heroic Fathers
Fafard and Marchand, who, in falling
beneath the blows and amids the savage
yells of their murderers, had cast's had of
glory not only on the Courch, but on the
nationality which could diam them as it's
children. (Loud cherks.) We repret that children. (Loud cheers.) We regret that space will not permit us to give the many interesting details of this branch of the interesting details of this branch of the speaker's remarks, with the copious extracts from the annals of the propagation of the faith on the causes and result of the rebellion, and the cruthing quotations from Grit newspapers and speeches of Grit leaders adverse to the views they were now proclaiming throughout the Dominion. Mr. Curran then proceeded to say that he desired to make a few results. bominion. In current then proceeded to say that he desired to make a few remarks on a subject which might not so deeply interest every one in the wast gatherwho formed no inconsiderable part of the Dominion of Canada. It was, if they would, a sentimental subject, one that did not involve any material issues in Canadian politics, but so long as human nature lasted men would be influenced by sentiment. It was a good thing that it should be so, for cold calculating reason alone could never give birth to the generous impulses that prompted to noble deeds

and every hour a whole lifetime of misery—a lifetime in a bottomless pit with death, and no relief but in labour—and in all that time not a world from any one, not a whisper. Oh, if, in being lorgotten, we could only forget! If only I could hide from that scene—my sister torn from me, my mother's last lock! I have felt the plague's breath; and the shock of ships in battle; I have heard the tempest lashing the see, and laughed, though others prayed; death would have been a riddance. Bend the car—yes, in the strain of might; effort trying to escape the haunting of what that day occurred. Think what little will help me. Tell me they are dead, if no more, for happy they cannot be while I am lost. I have heard them call me in the night; I have seen them on the water walking. Oh, never anything so true as my mother's love! And Tirzah—her breath was as the breath of white lilies. She was the youngest branch of the palm—so fresh, so tender, so graceful, so beautiful! She made my day all morning. She came and went in muste. And mine was the hand that laid them low! I"—

"Dost thou admit my guilt?" saked Arrius sternly.

SPEECH OF MR, CURRAN, M. P.

and heroic achievements. (Cheers) it was not surprising, therefore, that if in this land, the home of mer of so many different reces, the Englishman looked back proudly to the land of the benter, with its mountains and valleys, everyone immortalized by some valiant achievement (Cheers); if the German glorified in the old water land, end the French Canad'an whose ancestors had lived and prose pered here for centuries, everyone immortalized by some valiant achievement (Cheers); if the German glorified in the old water land, end the French Canad'an whose ancestors had lived and prose pered here for centuries, everyone immortalized by some valiant achievement (Cheers); if the German glorified in the old water land, end the French Canad'an whose ancestors had lived and prose pered here for centuries, and had written many a brilliant page in the annals of New France, still looked b

west trading the causes of the rebellion, giving a bistory of its progress and its personal party but the Liberal-Conservative party, in the Demilton of Canada, and no other party but the Liberal-Conservative party, in the deeted any life! Catholic members to the Dombinon Parliament at the last in which they had treated its unfortunate on the Dombinon Parliament at the last general election—(greet cheering)—were its antagonism to the Walpes and a spiration where they had treated election—(greet cheering)—were its antagonism to the walpes and a spiration of the proposal and its proposal and noble qualities of the many good and noble qualities of the green and the construction of a different origin, might be particulated and the construction of a different origin, might be particulated was a imputation, coming from a political wasfare—but the Montreal Fost and spiration of a different origin, might be particulated was a many based on the viles and constantly as a strongly supporting of the wondered construction of a different origin, might be particulated was a many based on the viles and not the former, that should be made to the original to the walpes and application which they had treated its unfortunation and the rection of the great that the state of the walpes and proposal to the walpes and application where they had treated and proposal to the walpes and proposal to the walpes and proposal to the walpes and proposal to the desired was and the party and the object of purposal to the desired was and the proposal to the proposal form the proposal form to the proposal form to the dark of the proposal form the proposal form to the dark of the proposal form the proposal form to the proposal form the proposal form to the proposal form the proposal form to the proposal form the proposal form the proposal form to the proposal form the proposal form to the proposal form to the proposal form the proposal form the proposal form the proposal form t

gle in Ireland, (cheers), and from that day until now he had never lost an opportunity of forwarding the interest of the movement by every means in his power, by voice and pen, in season and out of season, his time, his energy, his talent and his mioney, far beyond the limited means at his disposal, he had never falled to devote all to the promotion of a cause that he locked upon as eared, and the results of which he firmly believed would give peace and prosperity to Ireland, freedom in its truest sense to the Irish people, and strength and prestige to the Empire, of which she would still form an integral part. (Cheers) Would they permit him to give a brite history of the question as it had presented itself and been dealt with in the Canadian Parliament in the shape of sympathetic resolutions on two occasions. (Cries of "Go on 1"go on 1") In 1889 the movement in the old country hid made great strides. Parrell, the leader of the Irish people, had secured the confidence of the nation, and by his incomparable skill had won the esteem and respect, if not this affection, of those who were opposed to him. At that time there lingered in jail a number of political prisoners, who had been charged with offences against British authority, or, rather, who were detained as suspects. The home rule cause that he is upport he was met not only with the objection that the Canadian Parlia. On the objection that the Canadian Parlia. In the objection that the objection that the canadian Parlia. In the objection that the objection that the objection that the canadian Parlia. In the objection that the canadian Parlia. In the objection that the objection that the objection that the canadian Parlia. In the first address, but he was further met by the firs British authority, or, rather, who were de-tained as suspects. The home rule cause and the fate of the suspects awakened the deepest feelings of as good and true an Irishman as ever lived—a man who may have this said about him, that he would,

in any emergency,

LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR IRELAND,
and that man is the Hon. John Costigan and that man is the Hon. John Costigan, a gentleman of whom it had been said no later than a couple of weeks ago in the columns of the Dublin Freeman's Journal: "Mr. Costigan is a type of the transplanted Celt—bold, feerless and uncompromising with a passionate attachment for the old land and an unshaken faith in her ultimate triumph." (Great cheering.) He determined to see if it would not be possible to get a resolution of symmathy possible to get a resolution of sympathy with home rule for Ireland, embodying a prayer for the release of the suspects,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

| The complete of the property is the first thing the first the

hame ruled Canada—our own free and happy home. (Cheers). This was a subject to which it would be an outrege to attempt to make political capital in this country, at the expense of a great national movement, and he would say that he believed

BOTH PARTIES IN CANADA

BOTH PARTIES IN CANADA

BOTH PARTIES IN CANADA

ROULD HARTIES IN CANADA

BOTH PARTIES IN CANADA

ROULD HARTIES IN CANADA

This was tantamount to saying, gentle me "mind your own business." Those who had been adverse to sending the address in question, who had been adverse to the cause of the result in the result had been averse to allow the resolution to pass without the result in the result had been adverse to the cause of the result in the result had been adverse to the cause of the result in the result had been adverse to the cause of the treet of the cause of the result in the result had been adverse to the cause of the result in the result had not been satisfactory to Canadian dignity, however beneficial it might have been to the cause of the result had been adverse to the cause of the result had been adverse to the cause of the result had been adverse to the cause of the result had been adverse to sending the t

his own part, from the earliest moment that Isaac Butt had inaugurated his movement in Ireland he had been a consistent supporter and advocate of the cause. As far back as 1873 he had proposed the first resolution

AT THE FIRST HOME RULE MEETING held on the continent of America, favoring the formation of an association to promote home rule views and provide the sinews of war for the constitutional struggle in Ireland, (cheers), and from that day until now he had never lost an opportunity of forwarding the interest of the movement by every means in his power, by

the situation, and the unanimous decision arrived, at was that as any resolution proposed, even if carried, must inevitably he so carded by a largely decreased vote, it was better to let well enough alone. Canada was before the Queen and the Empire, as having pronounced without a dissenting voice in favor of home rule for Ireland in 1882, that pronouncement had never been recalled; and the friends of home rule in England, Ireland, and Scotland could point to our pronouncement as an argument, if they thought it would help the cause. Under these circumstances, when the St. Patrick's Literary society of Ottawa had approached the Hon. Mr. Costigan and asked him to again bring forward home rule resolutions, he had answered them that in the opinion of his friends, it was not prudent to do so for the reasons just given. The Hon. Mr. ne had answered them that in the opinion of his friends, it was not prudent to do so for the reasons just given. The Hon. Mr. Blake was then applied to by that organization, and, he had been informed, by another organization, and a few days afterwards that gentleman had come before the house with a resolution to the before the house with a resolution to the effect that we should again present an effect that we should again present an address to Her Msjesty expressing our joy that a measure of home rule for Ireland had been introduced by the Government of England. He had just pointed out how the Hon. Mr. Costigan had acted when b-inging forward his resolutions in 1822.

the Queen, these papers had most emphatically and very unwisely condemned a similar motion on the part of Mr. Carbray in the Quebec Legislature on the same aubject. This is what was published in

subject. This is what was published in those newspapers:

"Mr. Carbray has also moved in the matter, but his intention is to present an humble address to Her Majesty the Queen. Now we would like to know what the Queen has got to do in this matter, or why her name should be dragged into it at ali? Mr. Gladstone has had to fight against the Queen to bring in his Home Rule bill. It is not Her Majesty we have to thank for the Ministerial recognition of the principle of home rule for Ireland—it is Mr. Gladstone. Consequently it is the latter, and not the former, that should be made the object of our admiration and the recipient of our congratulations. Under the circumstances Mr. Carbray's proposed address is out of order; it is not only uncalled for, it is undeserved."

But then Mr. Carbray was a Liberal Conservative— (hear, hear)—his action

nounced as party backs and traitors and anti-Home rulers and all because knowing that it could not carry, instead of betraying the cause by voting with Mr. Blake and allowing the motion to be defeated and thus inflict an injury to the cause, they sought to save the position and carried a resolution, equally as effective as Mr. Blake's although in doing so they well knew they were exposing themselves to be misunderstood and misrepresented, as they had been. It had been stated that in aupporting the Costigan amendment as they had been. It had been stated that in supporting the Costigan amendment the Irish Catholic members were the slaves of party. In the first place there had been no party pressure at all. The prevalent party idea was to leave the question open and let every member wore according to his own views. The only pressure in the matter came from the advanced friends of home rule—the Irish Catholic members who did not wish to run any risk in a matter they had so much at heart. On the eve of the vote on the Home rule question he had sent the following letter to the leader of the Government :-

Stab May, 1886.

My Dear Sir John, — With reference to leaving Blake's motion for an address to Her Majesty an open question, and the other proposition that Mr. Costigan shall present a resolution embodying the views already snoken of Lamproported by present a resolution emongying the views already spoken of, I am requested by several of the Irish Catholic members of the House of Commons, who have just held a meeting for consultation, to see you again, and should I fail to do so, to send

you this note.

We fully appreciate the difficulties of We fully appreciate the difficulties of the situation, owing to the unfavorable reception of the last address by the British Government, but leaving the question open and our speaking and voting for Blake's address to the Queen will not ensure its being carded even by a small majority. What we wish at the present juncture is that Canada should appear as favorable to home rule to day as in 1882 We are prepared to support a resolution in preference to the address, if it be as effective as Blake's, and set forth the hope that the measure to be granted to Ireland may be satisfactory to the Irish people.

Yours sincerely,

J. Curran.

To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister.

Costigan's message of sympathy to Par-nell on his own behalf and that of the Irish members of the Canadian Parlia-ment, and with reference to his amend-ment to Mr. Blake's resolutions:— "The most notable of these is the long

and deeply earnest communication of the Minister of the Inland Revenue in Canada. The Hon. John Costigan, who speaks on behalf of the Irish representatives in the Dominion Parliament, is, we need hardly remind our readers, the mover of the cele-brated series of resolutions in favor of home rule for Ireland passed in 1882, and which was the first expression of its kind in favor of the Irish National demand. Mr. Costigan also moved the amendment to the resolutions in the Dominion Parlia-ment a few deys sgo, and the purport of which was so ludicrously misinterpretered by several of our home journals as well as

of home rule arguments against the cause and enabled him and them to point to the press of Canada and to newspapers professing to be home rule, but in reality Grit organs, as authorities for stating that the Costigan amendment meant nothing at all. Such was not the case, and he was proud to think that at this point in the Dominion of Canada as representative a place of every class, creed and origin as any in the country, he could express the best wishes for the success of home rule for Ireland amidst universal approval (Loud cheers) Let them look at the result of the amendment of Mr. Mill, of Bothwell, who proposed that the Costigan Bothwell, who proposed that the Costigan ameridment when carried should be forwarded to Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell, and that would give them the key to the whole situation. Every Irish Catholic in the bousehad voted for Mr. Mills, amend ment and yet is had been that by a vote of 62 to 87, thus showing that had they acted otherwise than they had done, the main motion would have suffered a like defeat. He and his friends of the same defeat. He and his friends of the same race and faith as himself, who occupied representative positions, however painful it might be to them to see themselves libelled and maligned day after day in newspapers whose mission ought to be something bigher and more partroite than to slander and vilify those for whose protection many of them had been founded at great sacrifice of money by a generous people, had at all events the proud satisfaction of feeling that they had acted for the best, and if mistake they had made, it was one that affected their own popularity, but that had saved the cause of home rule from humiliation and rebuff in home rule from humiliation and rebuff in the Parliament of Cauada. The best and truest Home Rulers in Canada, with

MR. EDWARD MURPHY, OF MONTREAL, at their head, had acknowledged when the matter had been fully explained that he and his friends had adopted the only course consistent with the best interest of the home rule cause. He had been anxious to lay those explanations before them, and the manner in which they had

A Ghost when bringing forward his resolutions in 1822.

To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Bow DID Hon. MR. BLAKE ACT IN 1886, What precautions did he take to secure the success of his resolutions? He would not say that Mr. Blake was not a sincere Home Ruler, but he would say that it was through the mand by their influence that Wealth awaits every worker. Both sexes.

the resolution had been brought in, and he asked them not to look to the Grit press here, but to consult the opinion of the IRISH PRESS IN THELAND as to the value of their proceedings. Parnell's organ, United Ireland, spoke thus:—

"Great capital is sought to be made by a couple of Tory papers out of the fact that the Dominion House of Parliament in the province of Quebec, which had not been misunderstood. (Loud cheers). The elequent speaker closed his address by a reference to

THE UNFORTUNATE RIELITE MOVEMENT in the province of Quebec, which had not been without the consequences that the best and wisest neen had predicted. That movement had given rise to a counter one in the province of Ontario—just as in the province of Prince Edward Island during the late local elections a miserable sectarian cry had been raised to defeat the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, prime minister of that province; so it seemed that in the province where he was speaking an attempt was being made to set creed against creed in political contests. He would say from what he knew, and knew it well that there was

there was

NO HEART MORE DEEPLY WOUNDED

in the whole Dominion than that of the
Rr. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald by the people, and adhered to the sentiments of expressed in the former address to the Crown on the subject of granting a measure of self-government to Ireland. While declining to forward any freeh address, having regard to the snub then administered by the Tory (1) Government, the Canadian Parliament reiterates its good wishes for Ireland, and earnestly hopes' that some measure satisfactory to its people may be passed. Now, where is the cause of our contemporaries' unholy joy? Between amendment and resolution it is all but a case of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. The advantage; if any, is on the side of Irish liberty; for it is from the responsible Ministry these good wishes smanate, not from the irresponsible Opposition.

Mark well. The advantage, if any, is on the side of Irish liberty by the adoption of the Costigan amendment; and where, he asked, should his Irish Catholic colleagues and himself be found but where the advantage of Irish liberty was to be secured? There they stood, where the exponent of Irish sentiment in Ireland and Irish statesmanship, the highest that has been developed in the history of Ireland, indicates they were right in standing. (Cheers.) tration; in one word, the policy that was destined to make of Canada that which God and nature destined her to be, one of the most free, happy and prosperous nations in the world. (Prolonged cheer-

Mr. Curran then addressed the meeting in French with great effect. Our French Canadian compatriots were delighted with his speech.

WAS IT A MIRACLE ?

A GIRL'S VOICE RESTORED AFTER EIGHT

YEARS OF DUMBNESS. WILESSARRE, Des. 8—A remarkable case of restoration of speech to a young lady who had been dumb for eight years through the agency of faith and prayer is reported from the neighboring village of A hley, and the facts in the case are well authenticated. Miss Kate Martin, now nineteen years of age, lost the powdr of speech through a severe illness of scarlet fever. Many of the physicians of the neighborhood exhausted the utmost resources of their skill in the attempt to relieve her, but without avail. Of late years she has held the belief that her voice would be restored to her suddenly and miraculously, and has spent many hours in prayer. She was an earnest Catholic, and hearing of the wonderful cures effected by visiting the famous chapel of Knock, in I seland, tried to induce her parents to let her pay a visit to the shrine. WILEEBARRE, Dec. 8 - A remarkable

praise to God, and the unusual sound of her voice issuing from their daughter's room aroused her parents who rushed in and joined their thanks to hers.

A Catholic Queen.

Queen Coristina, of Spain, distributes more than 100,000 lire a month in charity, without counting extra donations to almshouses, hospitals and other beneviolent institutions, some of which she founded heres in substitutions the bank of the Manganeres, in sight of the royal palace, in an open and cheerful spot, one sees a little house painted in bright colors, surrounded by a garden, from which in passing one hears the laughter, shouts had, it built as a resort for the little children of the laundresses, who, while their mothers were working, used to be left on the street. It is a mingling of almshouse and school. Sae has also founded a hospital for foundlings, a house, or species of college, for the children of the tobacco workers; and the children of the tobacco workers; and a distribution of soap, meat and bread for all the poor of the city. See has several times gone quite unexpectedly to assist in the distribution, to assure herself that no abuse was made of it; and having once discovered some roguery, she provided against a repetition of the offence. The Sisters of Charity receive from her every mouth 70,000 line, — N. Y. World.

Struck with Lightning, Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn whin Patnam's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work so quickly and without pain that it seems magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Parnam's Painless Com Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere. where.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas Eslectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penuling it for several days to no effect, the Ecleoric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately."

"Great God?" he exclaimed, "
assemblage of Irishmen have you
that those who are most ready to
every pledge have been the
sincere in perseverance to the e
have you not rather seen that they
like myself, went into Parliamer
fectly unpledged, not sup
by the popular voice, bu
the face of popular acclaim, wh
time for trial comes are not found
ing? I declared myself in the pro
of the bishops of Ireland, and of m
leagues in Parliament, that let the
ter of the day be who he may—le
be the Earl of Derby, let him
James Graham, or Lord John Ru
t was all the same to us, and so he
God, no matter who the minister m

it was all the same to us, and to good, no matter who the minister me no matter who the party in power he. I will support neither that mi

THE CATHOLIC RECORD RICHMOND ST. THOS. COFFEY, PUB. AND PROP.

GENERAL AGENTS: OLTAWA AGENCY: P. J. Coffey, General Agent, 74 George

, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, , and Peterboro, and leading Cath-gymen throughout the Dominion. respondence addressed to the Pubrean be stopped.

reans writing for a change of address
and invariably send us the name of their

Catholic Record

CONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1887. THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF ATHABASCA-MACKENZIE.

We have been handed for publication in the REGORD by the venerable and illustrious Bishop Clut, auxiliary of the Vicar-Apostolic of Athabasca Mackenzie, a document that will be gladly welcomed and eagerly treasured by the faithful everywhere. Our translation is made from the original in the handwriting of Mgr. Clut himself.

The worthy blahop's paper is entitled "An Appeal to Generous Souls," and The Vicariete Apostolic of Athabasca

Mackenzie is situated in the extreme North of Northern America. It is anded on the south by the diocese of St. Albert, in charge of Mgr. Grandin; on the north by the frozen ocean; on the west by the summit of the Rocky Mountaine; on the east by the northern portion of Hudson's Bay, It is in extent three times the size of France. Confided to the care of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, it has for first Vicar Apostolic Mgr. Faraud O. M. I., Bishop of Anemour, elected May 8th, 1862, and consecrated Nov 30th, 1863. As Bishop Faraud had been already seriously impaired by severe spostolic labors, and by privations of every kind, His Lordship found himself unable to make visitations of his immense Vicariate. Wherefore soon after his consecration, he asked and obtained an auxiliary, in the person o Mgr. I. Clut, O. M. I., Bishop of Erindale, elected August 3rd, 1864, but not

consecrated till August 15th, 1867.

But thirty-nine years have elapsed since, in 1847, an Oblate missionary vis ited the southern portion of the vast territory to be afterwards formed into the Vicariate-Apostolic of Athabaska-Mackenzie. It was the Rev. Father Tache who first proceeded to Fort Chipeweyan (Lake Athabasca) where he sojourned for three weeks only, but baptized 194 infidels.

In the month of August, 1848, the Rev. Father Tache, later on Archbishop of St. Chipeweyan, and there remained four months. This second visit was, like the first, crowded with heaven's choicest missionary station. On the 8th of September, 1851, Father Faraud had the consolation of inaugurating the first mission

the extreme end of Lake Athabasca and there established a new mission dedicated to our Lady of the Seven Sorrows. In 1855 the Rev. Father Vital Grandin.

since become first Bishop of St. Albert. went to the mission of the Nativity. He is the third missionary, in point of time, of the North.

In 1858 the Rev. Father Clut, having sojourned a winter at St. Boniface, where on the 20th of December, 1857, he was ordained priest by Bishop Tache, arrived at the house of the Nativity, accompanied by Father Eynard. The latter had orders to proceed as far as the mission of St. Joseph, there to meet Father Grollier. He, however, hearing that an Anglican Archdeacon was on his way to Fort Simpson, did not hesitate souls, for these, I know, withdraw from in the face of great obstacles, to go also no sacrifice. to Fort Simpson, where he baptized, with. out a single exception, all the Indian and half breed children. Having ob- of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and tained great success at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie district, Father Grollier Polar Circle, where he founded a mission dedicated to Our Lady of Good Hope.

Not to be too long, I will not speak the successive establishments made here and there throughout this immense territory of the extreme North of America. Suffice it to say that at this and 19 others visited once or twice a year.

were, needless to say, pages and more or less barbaruss. Cannibalism was com-mon enough among them. Besides, the deformed, the infirm, and the old were banks of lakes and rivers, there to die of hunger, or be devoured by wild beasts. Poor old women, unable any longer to do manual labor, or incapable of walking after the caravans, were pitilesely aban-loned, even by their own children. Temale children were often cast into children were often cast into ow immediately after their birth, as their sex made them weless for th chase, and they were consequently Whenever a family was thought to have ex afterwards born were mercilessly sacrificed by their barbarous parents. How many women, since christians, have to the missionaries that they had taken the lives of their female children, I have myself heard a multitude declare in deepest anguish their guilt of this crime. Some indeed said : "It pained me a great deal to cast my daughter or

I hasten to say that, thanks to the missionaries, this sad state of things has changed very much for the better. In very many of our missions there is no longer a single pagan-whole tribes are now entirely Catholic, and I can state that among these poor savages a great number are good practical Catholics. The men themselves set the example. They are often better instructed than the women, being able to read in syllabic books composed for them in their respective languages by the mission aries. A great number of women too, unwilling to be distanced in book learning by the men, are also able to read and write well.

my daughters into the snow, but my

husband forced me by threats to do it."

The men are just as pious and assiduous in their frequentation of the sacraments as the women. We always have as many men as women approach ing the tribunal of penance and the Holy Table. Still more-in many of our dear missions there is no exception among men or women in the discharge of this duty. The actual number of Oblate missionaries in the Vicariate is 23, 2 Bishops and 21 Fathers. We have also 23 lay brothers or cathechists. The Sisters of Charity, of Montreal known as the Grey Nuns, number 20 in the Vicari. ate, and have 8 tertiaries of the order of St. Francis to aid them in their heavy labors.

Our missionaries, our religious, and our schools, subsist only by the generosity of the admirable associations of the Propagation of the Faith and of the Holy Infancy. This apostolic society, under the patronage of the Holy Women of the Gospel, sends us vestments and altar linen. It is, I repeat, through the generosity of the Propagation of the Faith especially that we are enabled to subsist and remain in these inhospitable regions. Boniface, visited for the second time Fort We have absolutely no revenue, nor any other rescurce but these just mentioned May these different societies accept in the name of the missionaries of the nge, In 1849 the Rev. Father Far- Mackenzie and in my own, our sincere and, afterwards first Vicar Apostolic of and hearty gratitude. We forget not to Athabasca-Mackerzie, was despatched by Pray for our benefactors living and dead. Every year, on the 3rd of Decemwho frequented Fort Chipeweyan, and in ber, feast of St. Francis Xavier, the mis- souls and suffered so much to redeem 1850 he sgain went there to found a fixed sionaries of the Vicariate say each a mass for their benefactors who are living, and another during the octave of the Holy Souls for those that are dead. Besides, house there and very appropriately gave all the members of the congregation of it the name of Our Lady of the Nativity. | the Oblates of Mary Immaculate make In 1853 Father Grollier went to visit every day, at night prayer, remembrance of its benefactors living and dead. The missionaries of the Mackenzie have not received in vain till this day the alms of their benefactors. They have largely modified the barbarous customs of these frozen regions. But they would have done much more good had they been nore numerous, and the alms more abundant, What poverty! What privations do not those missionaries and the religious inflict on themselves who come to aid in the Christian education of the children, but especially of the orphans,

This paper, as its title indicates, is an appeal to generous souls, to young priests and seminarians, and also to good young men in the country places. I say that I make an appeal to generous

As all the missionaries who labor in the Vicariate belong to the Congregation as, after all, in these frozen regions, there which we may term the capital of the are so many sacrifices to be made, so many privations to be endured for pure thence directed his footsteps to the love of God, and of human souls, it is desirable that all postulants for these missions should form a purpose of joining that congregation.

We are under very pressing need of priests. Notwithstanding that our brothers fairly exhaust themselves, there is, however, a number of posts that can not moment, 6th December, 1886, the Vicari be visited every year. Some Protestant ate Apostolic has 12 central missions preachers, profiting by this circumstance,

health, but I, myself, saw, on my way outh last summer from our most remote entral mission in the north, Good Hope established in the Polar circle itself, a dosen of our Fathers on the road, and of those fully half were ruined and exhausted by fatigue and privations. By letters received from our other missions on my journey, I learned with sorrow that the same sad state of things prerailed everywhere.

These dear fathers, however, seeing or mowing me to be grievously sick, imcosed on me the obligation of coming back into a civilized land in quest of rest, care and strength. But my heart wa neavy at the thought of being obliged to leave these dear missionaries, many of whom needed the care and rest themselves that they wished me to take. I console myself with the reflection that I may, at least so I trust, be enabled to return to them with a band of intrepid missionaries and with some resources in the way of alms. Notwithstanding that we have twenty

three lay brothers, of whom many are

also ruined by fatigue or advanced in

years, we need a new supply of good lay

brothers. It is almost impossib us to find among the Indians men fitted to do our work, for they do not know how to work, and don't desire to work. They prefer their wandering and adventurous life, in order to be free. What then happens? The poor missionaries, who would require all their time for the ministry or for the difficult study of the different tongues and dialects of the savages, are forced to spend a great part of the day in manual labor. The Bishop of Erindel, who writes these lines, can truthfully effirm that at least one third of his missionary life has been spent in very onerous manual labor, taking up too much altogether of his precious time. Had we a sufficient number of lay brothers, we could devote more time to the work of saving souls. Our brothers, in their humble life, have part in the recompense of the missionary, which is great in deed. Until 1880, Mgr. Clut never had the consolation of having a brother to accompany him in his long and painful journeys of winter and summer. He often had no other companion than a me:cenary savage, and many a time saw himself abandoned on the way, exposed to die of hunger. This, in fact, is what has happened to many of our missionaries. The Bishop might indeed have taken a brother from such or such a house, but each of our missions had such pressing need of its lay brothers, and so many of the Fathers were in feeble health, that he could no think of depriving them of the services of a brother. A reinforcement of brothers having arrived in 1879, the Bishop now erjoys the luxury, but during his travels only, of having a brother for companion. In 1883 the Rev. Father Le Corre also brought us from Brittany certain number of lay brothers. But I have need of a dozen more. Hence, good young men from our country places who feel a desire for the religious life, and who would like to contribute to the salvation of souls in the humble life of our Brothers, should enroll themselves in the service of our missionaries. I beg of them to do so in the name of Our Divine Master, who had such love for that are being lost, I make an appeal to the courageous souls of priests, and of

side, do you not behold those poor mis sionaries, and the bishop himself, yield ing to the burden of manual labor of every kind. See you not our good Indians who invite you to give them the and sacrifice? Would not the poor Bishop of Erindel return happy to his accompanied him or preceded him there?

I humbly ask the clergy to take pity on our dear missions and to encourage whenever opportunity offers the young respond to our appeal. If any of the will inspire them with the necessary Montreal, Canada.

ance, his letters will be carefully for- to do, vis, organise at once and on a warded to him wherever he may be.

I must make known the fact that I

casons pertaining to the welfare of our nissions will till then detain me in who finally decide to embrace the life of sacrifice of our missions would do well to act at once on their determination, I will then have them make their noviciate at Lachine, whence after one year's poviciate they will then be sent to our clasticate at Archville, near Ottaws, to finish their theological course or await my return. If any among them have finished their theology or have it nearly finished, I will send these to our missions immediately after their noviciate, for the need of missionaries is more than urgent. Aid may be given to our Scholasticates, our Noviciates, our Juniorates, the sources whence our missions are kept alive, either by directing to them young men who show signs of a serious ocation, or by the formation of Scholarships, or by annual subscriptions, or by gifts of money or other valuables. Our schools in the Mackenzie country may be aided in the same way and sixty dollars would make an annual purse for the raising of an orphan, male or female, in the Vicariate. This would be a great charity for the mission and for the child adopted. I say all this that those who cannot become missionaries, may know the means to have part in the merits and recompense of the missionaries by aiding them with prayer and with almsgiving.

O all ye priests, religious and Chris tians, of the whole world-ye who love Jesus Christ and the souls purchased by His precious blood-behold the millions of infidels who stretch out their arms to you-come to their succor, according to your means, by prayer and by alms, or in giving yourself to them in the life of missionaries, and your recompense will

be great in heaven. As far as subjects for our missions are concerned, I, of course, make special appeal for the Mackenzie country. But if the rigorous climate of this immense region should frighten some, who might on other accounts wish to become Oblates of Mary Immaculate, I may state, that they may easily gratify their aspirations, for the Congregation of the Oblates, recent as is its origin, has been blessed by God, and is scattered through out the world.

In closing this appeal I count on the generous sympathy of my readers and I raise my hands in supplication to God, that He may bless all these dear readers. asking them at the same time to pray for me, and for the missionaries of the Vicariate of Athabasca-Mackenzie.

Bishop of Erindel. CATHOLICS IN THE NEW LEGIS. LATURE.

+ ISIDORE. O. M. I..

We have been by several asked how many Catholics have been elected to the new legislature of Ontario, and in reply lay before our readers the following statement of Catholics elected on the

1Z:	
. Clancy	Kent West
	Algoma West
	Renfrew South
	Prescott
Fraser	Brockville
	Wentworth North
	Welland
	Renfrew North
	Essex North
Robillard	

f Dec.			
Messra	Tierney	Renfew	Sout
	Baskerville	Ottawa	
	Dillon	W. Ken	t.
	Coste		
	McCaul		
	Molloy		t.

We are pleased to learn that the Toronto Branch of the Irish National League of America is prepared to send, wherever his presence is required, a gentleman of ability and experience to organize branches of the League. We example of prayers, humility, industry lately said that we thought that every place with a settlement of fifty Irish families should have a branch. The missions if a good number of young cities and towns should, however, set the priests, of seminarians and of lay brothers, always more difficult, a good example by coming to the front with the work of establishing branches of the Irish National Association. There are, we whenever opportunity offers the young know, very deserving and patriotic men of their respective parishes to Irishmen in Stratford, St. Thomas, Windsor, Chatham, Seaforth, Goderich readers of these lines wish to co-operate and Sarnia, not to speak at all of other with the poor of the Holy Ghost, who places that could be easily mentioned. We invite some one or more of our devotedness, if they feel themselves friends in other places to open communtruly called to this life of sacrifice, by ication with Mr. R. B. Teefy. 29 Balmuto excellence, let them not fear to address st., Toronto, treasurer of the branch the Right Rev. Bishop Clut, Hotel Dieu, there. Mr. Teefy will gladly give them all the information they desire, and

sound footing branches of the Irish National League of America.

THE MAIL AND JUDGE KEOGH. vs. BISHOP CLEARY.

The Mail, in its parting shot jus pefore the elections on the 28th, took deadly aim at the Bishop of Kingston, but, strange to say, that prelate still lives and moves and prays! "Whatever," said the now shattered, but then defian organ of Orange Toryism, "Whatever the result of to-day's elections, steps ought to be taken to bring Bishop Cleary to a standstill." It is one thing, added Mr. Farrar, for a clergyman to make a politcal speech in the pulpit—the greater Canon Dumoulin, and the lesser Innes, for instance, did it to the Mail's hearty satisfaction—one thing even for elergymen to make a political speech on the platform, as many firebrand Tory preachers did all over the Province— but it is quite another thing for a Bishep o command his flock to kneel during divine service, and pray that His Lordship's political enemies may be overthrown. The Mail further assures that the "wide difference betwixt these two acts is the measure of Bishop Cleary's invasion of the freedom of the electorate in his diocese." Now, we pretend to know something of the diocese of Kingston and its good Catholic people, and with all our profound regard for the Mail as an authority on mensuration, we must say that in our estimation the people of the Catholic diocese of Kington are heart and soul more in favor of prayer at the altar of God, than of political harangues from the pulpit, that they are conscious of no wrong inflicted, no invasion attempted, on them by the prayer in which this gifted, beloved and venerated Bishop asked them to join, and in which they did join, from their inmost soul, with the exception, perchance, of a hickory Cath. olic or two, in possession of ill-worn title or in quest of government "boodle." What did Bishop Cleary ask his people to pray for? He asked people to kneel down and join him in praying with all the fervour of your souls to the Heavenly Father, through the merits of our dear Lord Jesus Christ, the head of the whole Church, and the intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary, the help of Christians, that he may be pleased to look with pity upon this disracted Province of Ontario to repress the violent passions of the wicked com bination of men who are clamouring for senal laws against our holy religion, and to infuse His divine spirit of charity, peace and union into all Catholic hearts throughout this struggle that is forced upon us. In particular you are requested to pray that our enemies may not be able to deprive us of our constitutional right to our Separate schools, against which they are waging a most bitter and desperate war, not deprive our sick and our orphans and our helpless old people in the Hotel

means of subsistence." Where the intimidation? Where the invasion here? Would the Mail condemn Canon Demoulin for inviting to pray with him in time of tumult after the following fashion ?

Dieu and House of Providence of the

"O Almighty God, King of all kings, and Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and, to be mercitul to them that truly repent; Save and deliver us, we humbly beseech thee, from the hands of our enemies; abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound

"In Ireland and in Quebec the clergy who have been brought to book were guilty of using threats from the altar or the pulpit—menacing the unfortunate voter with hell or with the deprivation of the eacraments. Bishop Cleary has in-troduced a new form of the offence in troduced a new form of the offence in ordering the people to pray for the poll-ticians whose interests he has at heart. Nevertheless we think that, under the ordinary definition of undue clerical influence, the order to pray is just as gross a violation of the law as the threat to consign to eternal torments or to visit with the loss of spiritual privileges. Bishop Cleary imposes and thrusts upon the Catholic voter who may be inclined to vote Catholic voter who may be inclined to vote for the Opposition a supplication to God that the party of his choice may be defeated; in other words, by virtue of his authority as the spiritual head of the diocese, his Lordship compels certain persons to take sides in the most solemn manner conceivable against that party manner conceivable against that party which, if left to themselves, they would upport. The clergyman who preache political sermon argues, appeals, ex-orts; but Bishop Cleary forces his unfortunate flock into the position of suit-ors to the throne of Grace for something which they not only do not want but would rather not have. If to constrain and 19 others visited once or twice a year.

Before the arrival of the missionaries

B

to pray for something contrary to his

Clearly the Bishop of Kingston must stop praying or consult Mr. Farrar as to the form and the object of his orisons. Feeling, however, that Bishop Cleary is prelate that it will be difficult to frighten into submission, the Mail evokes the ghost of the late unlamented Judge Keogh—another spostate—to terrify Dr. Cleary into a surrender:

Cleary into a surrender:

"I recognize the full right of the Catholic clergy to address their congregations," said Mr. Justice Keegh in the borough of Galway case in 1869, "to tell them that one man is for the country, that another man is against the country, that another man is against the country, nay, more, I would not hold a very hard and fast line as to the language which in excited times may be used by Catholic ecclesiastics or by civilians. They may be impatient and zealous and wrathful, provided they do not surpass the bounds of what is known as legitimate influence." We venture to think that the limit of legitimate influence is overstepped by the prelate who travels up and down his diocese during a general election, at Kingston to day, in Glengarry to morrow, coercing members of his flock into calling upon God and the Virgin Mary to overwhelm the men for whom up to that instant they had intended to vote. Should Mr. McLennan be defeated in Glengarry to day, or should Mr. Metcalfe fail in Kingston, we trust the question will be brought into court. If Bishop Cleary does not know should Mr. Metcalfe fail in Kingston, we trust the question will be brought into court. If Bishop Cleary does not know his duty in a free country like this, he must be taught it. The higher the offender the more fearlessly he must be dealt with."

apostate:

And again a little more of the suicide "In the Irish case to which we have referred, Mr. Justice Keogh referred to the measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which was then going through Parliament, saying: 'If the Legislature in its good will and pleasure and judgment is minded to strike down what is called one ascendancy. I have and ment is minded to strike down what is called one ascendancy, I hope and believe that the intelligence, the spirit and the independence of the lay Catho-lics of Ireland will prevent the setting up of another ascendancy over them more galling and fatal though coming from the midst of their own community. The ascendancy of the priest in elections has ascendancy of the priest in elections has well nigh come to an end in Ireland. In the United States it has never been tolerated. Amongst the habitants of Quebec it flourishes, and is likely to endure despite the decision of the Supreme Court in the Charlevoix case. The question now is, Shall it be set up The question now is, Shall it be set up in Ontario? Are the Irish Catholics willing to submit to so great a tyranny?"

The Mail, no doubt from that fellowfeeling which makes some men "wondrous kind" to some others-looks up to Judge Keogh as an authority on clerical intimidation. Let us for a moment glance at the unfortunate man's history. Elected to Parliament as an ultra-Catholic and an ultra-Irish Nationalist, he was for some years the idol of the clergy and people of Ireland. His hypocrisy was, lowever, too thinly veiled to escape detection. When detection came, but before condemnation was pronounced on him, he conceived for the hierarchy of Ireland a hatred only equalled by his savage detestation of the people who loved them. His judicial career was marked by barbarous outbursts of infamous-nay, hellish rage against the Irish priests and people. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, in his own inimitable way, recites an incident of his early political history in reference to the famous ecclesiastical Titles Act whereby Catholic Bishops were prohibited from assuming titles taken from any place in the United kingdom. Mr. Sul-

livan writes : "On Tuesday, 23rd of August, 1851, an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland was held in the courageous souls of priests, and of pupils in the grand or little seminaries, that some among them come amongst us to help directly in the salvation of souls. I make the same appeal to young men of less education, but who are pious good christians, to come also to work by good example, by zeal and by devotedness for the conversion of abandoned souls. Our brothers bear, as do our Fathers, the name of missionaries; in the Vicariate they have the honor of sitting at the table of the Fathers and of the Bishop himself when he is in the same mission at themselves or travels with them.

O! good young men of our country.

The courageous souls of priests, and of priests, and of priests, and of priests, and of the seminaries, the Robillard......Essex North Robillard......Russell When the same mission at the same mission at the same mission at the many of the Bishop himself when he is in the same mission at themselves or travels with them.

O! good young men of our country.

O! good young men of our country.

O! good young men of our country.

The prayer we find duly set down for times of tumult in the Book of Common Prayer. We freely admit that Bishop Cleary and Canon Dumoulin are quite different men, even in their mode of prayer. Conscious, perchance, of this difference, the Mail would have the Bishop of Kingston denied access to the throw role, assuage ther mailes, aut and confound the their pride, assuage ther mailes, the bishop and to take measures for Catholic defence. The most Rev. Dr. Cullen, at that time Archbishop of Armsgo, filled the chair. There was a great array of Catholic oblemen are, with the merits of thy only Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

This prayer we find duly set down for times of tumult in the Book of Common Prayer. We freely admit that Bishop Cleary and Canon Dumoulin are quite different men, even in their mode of prayer. Conscious, perchance, of this difference, the Mail would have the Bishop of Kingston denied access to the thory provide the price; that we, being armed with the only gi the Rotunda, Dublin, to protest against the Titles Bill, and to take measures for of the new statute, and, holding it forth, said, 'I now, as one of her Majesty's counsel, holding the act of Parliament in my hand, unhesitatingly give his proper title to the Lord Archbishop of Armagh.' title to the Lord Archbishop of Armagh.'
He then went on to promise that he and his friends would have the hostile act repealed if the people of Ireland would but send them a few more parliamentary colleagues. 'We will have no terms,' said he, 'with any minister, no matter who he may be used here. terms, said he, with any minister, no matter who he may be, until he repeals that act of Parliament, and every other which places the Roman Catholic on a lower platform than his Protestant fellow subject."

A clearer insight into this infamous man's true character is given us by the same writer in his citations from a speech delivered in Cork county in 1852, in reply to a charge of insincerity to the popular cause, formulated against him by Mr. McCarthy Downing :

"Then rose up Mr. Keogh; and never, perhaps, were his marvellous gifts more requisite than at this critical moment. The future fate and fortunes of his The future late and lorsules of his leader and party hung on the turn affairs might take at this meeting; an open

no matter who the party in power be, I will support neither that mi nor that party, unless he come power prepared to carry the mer which universal popular II demands. I have abandoned my profession to join in cementing forming an Irish parliamentary of That has been my ambition. It na base one, I think it an honorabl I have seconded the proposition of Sharmon Crawford in the House of mons. I have met the minister ut to the utmost extent of my limited lites, at a moment when disunit not expected. So help me God! that and every other question to I have given my adhesion, I will be I know I may say that every one friends is as determined as myse unflinching, undeviating, unalt unflinching, undeviating, unalt supporter of it." At the very moment that this wr man adjured his God to witness h cerity, he was trading on his cou honor, and bargaining for her sale enemy he so ostentatiously deno A more consummate piece of p treachery, a more blasphemous disp political criminality was never ma never witnessed in any age or any try. But this is not all we have of Judge Keogh. Mr. Sullivan t that in the course of the general e of 1852 "Mr Keogh, addressing a Westmeath, in the interest of his Captain Magan, delivered a spectaining at least one suggestion, listening Ribbonmen were not lil forget. "Boys," said he, "the d

> who voted for Sir Richard Levinge." And this is the man whose author Mail invokes against the Bishop of ston! This wretched man, whose had been rewarded by an Irish Ju actually perished by his own ha long after that very Galway jud from which the Mail cites with

> now long, and the nights are shor

winter the days will be short and th

will be long; and then let everyone re

evident satisfaction ! The Bishop of Kingston nee defence at our hands against the of Judge Keogh or the formidable cal presence of Mr. Edward Farrs Cleary stands too high in the re this whole Dominion; he is too entrenched in the love and ven of the Irish Catholics of Ontario, defence from any man. The in of truth, however, require that we expose the base resorts of the co tion against which he and his pe successfully prayed. One of schemes of the enemy was expo a letter to the Ottawa Free Press

A Citizen Slander Nailed. To the Editor of the Free Press:

To the Editor of the Free Press:

SIR,—This morning's Daily Citi
shes what he calls "our corrent's" statement, that in St. I
church in Alexandria, on Christm when the Very Rev. Vicar-Gener donald invited his congregation t down and pray for the divine pro of the church, a large number male portion of the congregation from their seats. Thus far, indi-states the truth, but not the whole because all the members of the gation, male and female, instan from their seats and assumed t from their seats and assumed tomary kneeling posture for A most atrocious calumny is ever, alleged by the mous correspondent against the ily loyal and devoutly religious people of Alexandria, by the fix Poppery clap trap:—"The males) left the church in a bod others leaned back in their serefused to bend the knee." It is witness the enormous excesses witness the enormous excesses dacity to which the No Popery give way in their effort to deceive electors. electors. I was present among t gregation in Alexandria on the o referred to, and I was in a posee every person's movement at of invitation to prayer. I most sassure your readers, on the we gentleman and a Christian, that person, male or female, left the or failed to kneel down in th Catholic form and join in the pra never witnessed so much fervor in the prayers of a congregation Finnan's church in Alexandria or

mas day.

I enclose my card in proof of tability of my testimony, but not lication.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfull

A LOVER OF Ottawa, Dec. 27. We happen to know the write

letter-we know too the religious ter of the good men of Glenga knowing the writer and know people of Glengarry, we must sa more abominably clumsy atte falsehood and slander we have witnessed. Nowhere in the die Kingston is Bishop Cleary more venerated than in Glengarry. No ust to

dge

the tell try, ard in olic nay ful,

flu-the

er-

up eral en-

or we into now he the

rch, ugh ture

and pirit ho-g up nore rom The has

ase.

low-

von-

rical

nent

tory.

tho.

Was

Was.

cape

but

d on

by of

BAY-

oved

rked

nay,

and

own

at of

ce to

Act

hibi-

any

1, an of ld in ainst

of Dr.

and emen John orary ousin the , was de-quent which He,

copy forth, esty's ent in roper agh.'

ould nent-

on a

in-

given

cita-

Cork

ge of

ormu-

arthy

ever,

f his

open been There stood

reast, he burst forth in these

"Great God?" he exclaimed, "in this assemblage of Irishmen have you found that those who are most ready to take every pledge have been the most sincere in perseverance to the end, or have you not rather seen that they who, like myself, went into Parliament perfectly unpledged, not supported by the popular voice, but in the face of popular acclaim, when the time for trial comes are not found wanting? I declared myself in the presence of the bishops of Ireland, and of my colleagues in Parliament, that let the minister of the day be who he may—let him be the Earl of Derby, let him be Sir James Graham, or Lord John Russell—it was all the same to us, and so help me God, no matter who the minister may be, no matter who the party in power may be, I will support neither that minister nor that party, unless he comes into power prepared to carry the measures which universal popular Ireland demands. I have abandoned my own profession to join in cementing and forming an Irish parliamentary party. That has been my ambition. It may be abase one, I think it an honorable one. I have seconded the proposition of Mr. Sharmon Crawford in the House of Commons. I have met the minister upon it to the utmost extent of my limited abil— I have seconded the proposition of Mr. Sharmon Crawford in the House of Commons. I have met the minister upon it to the utmost extent of my limited abilities, at a moment when disunion was not expected. So help me God! upon that and every other question to which I have given my adhesion, I will be—and I know I may say that every one of my friends is as determined as myself—an unflinching, undeviating, unalterable supporter of it."

At the very moment that this wretched man adjured his God to witness his sincerity, he was trading on his country's honor, and bargaining for her sale to the enemy he so ostentatiously denounced. A more consummate piece of political treachery, a more blasphemous display of the content of t

political criminality was never made and never witnessed in any age or any country. But this is not all we have to say of Judge Keogh. Mr. Sullivan tells us that in the course of the general election of 1852 "Mr Keogh, addressing a mob in Westmeath, in the interest of his friend Captain Magan, delivered a speech containing at least one suggestion, which listening Ribbonmen were not likely to forget. "Boys," said he, "the days are now long, and the nights are short. In winter the days will be short and the nights will be long; and then let everyone remember who voted for Sir Richard Levinge."

And this is the man whose authority the Mail invokes against the Bishop of King. ston! This wretched man, whose infamy had been rewarded by an Irish Judgship, actually perished by his own hand not long after that very Galway judgment from which the Mail cites with such evident satisfaction !

The Bishop of Kingston needs no defence at our hands against the ghost of Judge Keogh or the formidable physical presence of Mr. Edward Farrar. Dr. Cleary stands too high in the regard of this whole Dominion; he is too deeply entrenched in the love and veneration of the Irish Catholics of Ontario, to need defence from any man. The interests of truth, however, require that we should expose the base resorts of the combination against which he and his people so successfully prayed. One of the last

church in Alexandria, on Christmas Day, when the Very Rev. Vicar-General Macdonald invited his congregation to kneel down and pray for the divine protection of the church, a large number of the male portion of the congregation rose from their seats. Thus far, indeed, he states the truth, but not the whole truth; because all the members of the congregation, male and female, instantly rose from their seats and assumed the customark kneeling posture for prayer. tomary kneeling posture for prayer A most atrocious calumny is, how-A most atrocious calumny is, however, alleged by the anonymous correspondent against the heartily loyal and devoutly religious Catholic
people of Alexandria, by the following
No Popery clap trap:—"They (the
males) left the church in a body, while
others leaned back in their seats and
refused to bend the knee," It is sad to
witness the engrouss events of menwitness the enormous excesses of men-dacity to which the No-Popery organs give way in their effort to deceive honest electors. I was present among the con-gregation in Alexandria on the occasion referred to, and I was in a position to gregation in Alexandria on the occasion referred to, and I was in a position to see every person's movement at the time of invitation to prayer. I most solemnly assure your readers, on the word of a gentleman and a Christian, that not one person, male or female, left the church or failed to kneel down in the usual or falled to kneet down in the brayers. I never witnessed so much fervor or piety in the prayers of a congregation as in St. Finnan's church in Alexandria on Christ-

mas day.

I enclose my card in proof of the reliability of my testimony, but not for publication.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.

We happen to know the writer of this letter—we know too the religious character of the good men of Glengarry, and knowing the writer and knowing the people of Glengarry, we must say that a more abominably clumsy attempt at falsehood and slander we have never witnessed. Nowhere in the diocese of Kingston is Bishop Cleary more deeply venerated than in Glengarry. Nowhere in We happen to know the writer of this

Canada are the Catholics more devoted to country and to church than in that grand old county which, despite every

subjects in Quebec. subjects in Quebec.

(3) Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority effecting any right, or privileges of the affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to

education.
(4) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Gover-nor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and vincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section."

If the letter of this provision be any wise ambiguous or obscure, its spirit is quite evident. Its clear purpose was to protect minorities everywhere in the Dominion in the exercise of their educational rights and privileges as enjoyed at the time of Confederation, The Catholics of Ontario entered Confederation weak in numbers and wealth, with schools poor and scattered, and with a small half dozen colleges, some of them scarcely deserving the name, receiving meagre aid from the state. The attention of those who now speak in terms of schemes of the enemy was exposed in would be patriotic indignation of the 28th ult:

A Citizen Slander Nalled.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

Sir,—This morning's Daily Citizen publishes what he calls "our correspondent's" statement, that in St. Finnan's church in Alexandria, on Christmas Day, when the Very Rev. Vicar-General Machiner Control of the Careful of once fully in their power. This incident is related in the CATHOLIC RECORD of July 19th, 1884, from which, My Lord, I will with your permission cite it in full with the accompanying remarks of that

journal, Said the RECORD of that date : We were very forcibly struck by the speech of Mr. Blake at the last annual commencement of Toronto University.
Than Mr. Blake there is no man in this
Province who knows better how to state a case. His learning, his lucidity of speech, and his earnestness of conviction, all do him service when he places his opinions on any subject before the people of this country. Mr. Blakes position on the subject of state education is well known. He is convinced and argues that all the denominational colleges in the land should be feeders of the state university, through which alone the state university, through which alone he thinks the standard of education can he thinks the standard of education can be raised. In the speech referred to he took a retrospect of the history of the question of state aid to denominational colleges since confederation. That re-trospect is interesting. Said Mr. Blake: Confederation came and gave us free-dom for local affairs, including the great

question of education. All people Ontario had settled down to the that the voluntary system should be carried out in our institutions to the fullest extent, and the proof of that end is obvious. Up to that time seven col-leges in the Province were receiving public grants:

should not be lawful after that time. That law was assented to by the whole Legislature. There was no division of parties upon it. I do not mean to say there was not a man in Parliament who did not sympathize with that law. But the public sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of it. An attempt was made to get up an agitation against this policy. The subject was discussed during the recess, and we went back to Parliament knowing that the subject would be brought up again; and in December, 1868, it was proposed

"That in the opinion of this House it is necessary and expedient in the interests of collegiate education that some comprehensive scheme be devised and adopted for giving effect to the objects, and for extending the operation of the Act, 16 Vic., cap. 89, for the establishment of a Provincial University, and the affiliation of colleges to be supported in connection therewith."

To this resolution the following amendment was moved:—

"While this house recognizes the im-

ment was moved :—
"While this house recognizes the importance of educational interests it is still of the opinion, as expressed by the Act of last session, that no college or institution under the control of any re-ligious denomination should receive aid

Igious denomination should receive aid from the public treasury."

Now some who approved of the principle of the amendment, yet wished to recognize the desirability of some improvement in our existing provisions for superior education, and particularly did they wish to recognize the expediency of providing for a providing for a

providing for a
UNIFORM ELEVATED STANDARD
of education through the medium of the
Provincial University. I had the honor
of moving in that direction, but I felt
that there was great difficulties in the
way, that could not be overcome without the cordial assent of existing institutions whose chartered rights no one proposed to interfere with in the slightest degree; that this action must be purely voluntary or nothing could be done. I felt also that it was not for those who stood in the relation in which they still that it can be seen as the stood in the relation in which they still that it was not for those who stood in the relation in which they still that it can be seen as the stood in the relation in which they still that it can be seen as the stood in the relation in which they still that it can be seen as the stood in the relation in which they still that it was the still the

educational system to devise a plan which they had not power to carry out, because as I have stated, no plan could be carried out except it should receive the cordial assent and co operation of these other institutions. I did not agree these other institutions. I did not agree with their view that we should devise the plan, but I did agree with the view that we should express our willingness to consider fairly and cordially any plan that might be devised by those who complained of the existing state of things. I moved the following amendment:

ment:—
That this House, while firmly adhering to the view that denominational colleges should not be supported by State aid is prepared to give its best consideration to any scheme which may be laid before it for the improvement of superior education and for the establishment and continuous through the Deciriorial maintenance through the Provincial University of a uniform and elevated

standard of graduation.

Now, that amendment was carried by a vote of 66 to 4, and the four who voted against it did so because they thought it was not unfavorable enough to the denominational colleges, so that there was practical unanimity, in the mind of the Legislature, in the re-assertion of the view that the public interests re-quired the adortion to the full of the the view that the public interests required the adoption to the full of the existing system, that there was to be no attempt to resume a system of public aid to denominational colleges, and that it was important to make arrangements for the establishment of a uniform and elevated standard of graduation through the medium of this, the Provincial University. Now, since that time there have been in the Province four general elections, and I am not aware that any party or individual has at any time raised the question whether the decision which was then reached by the Legislature was a sound decision.

constitutional. Mr. Sanfield Macdonald, then at the head of effairs in this Province, was by no means a friend of Cath-olic education. He was its most decided and determined enemy. He had placed himself on record as such by his motion moved on the 14th of March, 1865, in amendment to the Confederation scheme on the subject of religious education in Upper Canada. The journals of the Housefor that day gave us a very exact view of Mr. Macdonald's position

on this question :
And the Question being again pro-And the Question being again proposed, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Cartier, the Honorable Mr. General Cartier, the Honorable Mr. Brown, the Honorable Mr. Galt, Mr. Robitaille, Mr. Haultain, and the Mover, be appointed to draft an humble Address to Her Majesty, founded upon a Resolution adopted by this House, on Friday last, on the subject of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island in one Government.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall) moved in amendment to the Oues.

wall) moved in amendment to the Ques-tion, seconded by Mr. Scatchard, That the words "and that it be an instruction the said Committee to consider whether any constitutional restriction which shall exclude from the Local Legwhich shall exclude from the Local Leg-islature of Upper Canada the entire con-trol and direction of Education, subject only to the approval or disapproval of the General Parliament, is not calculated to create wide spread disastisfaction, and tend to foster and create jealousy and strife between the various religious bodies in that section of the Province," he added at the and thereof

be added at the end thereof.

Mr. Macdonald's motion was indeed rejected. Had his views been carried out he might in the first session of the local legislature have gone further than withdrawing the grants from the denominational colleges. Our separate schools might have been obliterated. Our mistorum at the time reset that Mr.

candidates on this ground. But no more pronounced enemy of Catholic interests in matters educational ast in the legislature of Ontario than Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who actually opposed the election of Mr. D'Arcy McGee in Prescott, preferring to that distinguished man, who ran as a supporter of his own, a bitter opponent, Mr. James Boyd. Mr. McGee took the field as the standard bearer of the Catholic Prenaier planned his defeat. It was then a misfortune for the Catholic body that the Premier of Ontario should have been Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. But that body owed it to itself to have entered a most energetic protest against the course adopted by the government and legislature of the day. We have always looked upon the attitude of our people at that time in the light of a base surrender and cannot but feel that we were guilty of a dereliction of duty in not entering an appeal to the general government against the course adopted by the legislature. We were of duty in not entering an appeal to the general government against the course adopted by the legislature. We were then wronged. It is now full time that our wrongs should be righted, that the Catholics of Ontario should, in the matter of university education, be placed, in so far as the state can place it, on terms of equality with non-Catholics and secularists.

In my last letter I said, my Lord, that the public schools of Ontario are, according to the theory of the two greater of their earlier exponents and defenders, the late Dr. Ryerson and the late Mr. Geo. Brown, wholly unsectarian in character. In practice I have, however, shown them to be quite different. They are in vast majority really Protestant schools, with some form of non-Catholic prayer and worship. In some few cases they are, indeed, wholly unsectarian, but, on that account, not less objection able to our people. In some instances they are not only non-Catholic, but entirely anti-Catholic. Such is the public school system of Ontario both in theory and practice. In both it is objectionable to Catholics and its support is to them as grievous an injustice as was the support of the Protestant estab. lishment in Ireland to the Catholic mejority in that country. In both cases there is violation of conscientious liberty.

What Catholics want is a school law giving them control over their own schools throughout the Province. But as objection might be raised to the feasibility of any proposal looking in that direction, I propose My Lord, to enter into certain investigations from which we hope to draw conclusions favorable to a sound scheme of Catholic education in Ontario.

In the memorandum previously spoken of, the writer, four years ago, said:

"With regard to the attendance of Catholic children in Ontario in Public and Separate schools respectively, it may be stated that in 1880, in 31 towns there were, according to the Minister, 41 Separate schools, with an attendance of 6583 pupils. Few besides Catholics living in these places know the extent of the sacrifices and the arduous character of the labor that had to be undergone to secure the establishment of these schools. The minister reports total school population in all the towns of Ontario at 54,218. Of this number about one sixth, or 9036, would be the Catholic town school population of Ontario. Now as provision has been made for Separate Schools for only 6583, of that number there must be 2453 Catholic children in towns who cannot frequent Catholic

schools. If we turn to the county figures we find natters in a still more unsatisfactory condition as far as Catholics are concerned. Mr. Crooks places the whole school population of the counties at 384,226 of which say 64,036 would be Catholic. Now according to the same report of the Minister, provision has een made for the Catholic education of only 7191 out of this vast number of children. In other words, only one out of every nine Catholic children of Ontario gets the benefit of the Separate School System. In the whole province, including cities, towns and counties, there are 25,311 Catholic children attending Separate Schools, whereas there cannot be any fewer than 85,000 Catholic children of school age in the

Province. The electoral districts in Ontario where the Catholics are in a majority are reported by the last census as follows

In the following electoral districts of Duebec the Protestant population is greater than the Catholic :-

Total population, Prot. population,

electoral districts in which the Protes tant exceeds the Catholic population but in most cases the excess is very slight indeed. Let us, however, pursue our investigation a little further. According to the census of 1881 there are in

hese counties are	-:-
	Total pop. Cath. pop.
Carlton,	24.6896,839
Renfrew, S. R.	19,1608 947
Renfrew, N. R.,	20 9658,014
Frontenac	14,9933,991
Kingston	14,0914,451
Hastings, E. R.	17,3134,512
Peterboro', W. R	, 13,3103,338
Victoria, S. R.,	13,7994,267
Algoma	20,3205,756
In Quebec on	the other hand the

following place	s :	
	Total.	Prot. pop
Bonaventure	. 18 908	5,031
Megantic,	19,056	6,057
Richmond,& Wolfe,		7,950
Sherbrooke,	12.221	5,362
Montreal,		36,208
Pontiac,		8,522
Now, what		igures show

They clearly prove (1) That the Separate school system of Ontario, in its present form is wholly inadequate to meet the just wishes and demands of the Catholics of the Province, and (2) That the Catho. lic population of Ontario is as favorably grouped as the Protestant population of Quebec for the establishment of a system of education similiar to that obtaining in the latter Province. Let us take a glance at the Quebec Education Act, saddening as must be the reflection to which it will give rise when we think of the difference between the laws enjoyed by our fellowcitizens of Lower Canada and the burdens under which we labor in this Province.

An Act to amend the law respecting ducation in this Province. Assented

to April 15th, 1869.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, nacts as follows:—
Within four months after the passing

of this Act the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint, to form and con-stitute the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, together with the Minister of Public Instruction or Superintendent of Education for the Province, as the case may be, for the Province, as the case may be, for the time being, twenty-one persons, fourteen of whom shall be Roman Catholics and seven Protestants, and until such appointment shall take place the members of the present Council of Public Instruction shall continue in office,

2. The said Council as soon as reorganized under this Act, shall resolve itself into two Committees the one continued.

itself into two Committees, the one consisting of the Roman Catholics and the other of the Protestant members there-of, and the matters and things which by law belong to the said Council, shall be law belong to the said Council, shall be referred to the said Committees respectively, in so far as they shall personally affect the interests of Roman Catholic and of Protestant education respectively, and in such manner, and form as the whole shall from time to time be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor Council on the report of the Musicus. determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the report of the Minister of Public Instruction or Superintendent of Education as the case may be, for the time being, shall be a member (excificio) of each Committee but shall have the right of voting only in the Committee of the religious faith to which he shall belong.

The quorum of the Council of Public Instruction thus re organized shall consist of nine members, and each of the Committees of the same shall fix its own quorum.

4. The total aid to the universities, classical colleges, industrial colleges, academies and model schools, under the provisions of chapter fifteenth of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, or any other law that may be passed concerning superior education, shall in future be distributed between the totality of the Roman Catholic and of the Protestant Institutions respectively, in the relative proportion of the respective the relative proportion of the respective Roman Catholic and Protestant popula tions of the Province according to the

then last census.

9. From and after the time of the pass. ing of the Order in Council for the divi-sion of the Council of Public Instruction as provided by the 6th Section of this Act the grants to the Normal schools and all other grants whatsoever for edu-cational purposes shall be divided between the Roman Catholics and Protestants respectively, in proportion to the Roman Catholic and Protestant pop-ulations of the Province at the then last census, but the sums to be paid to the common schools shall continue to be apportioned and distributed in accordnce with chapter fifteen in the Consoli dated Statutes for Lower Canada.

13. Any non-resident proprietor may declare in writing to the School Com-missioners and to the Trustees of dis-sentient schools his intention of dividing his taxes between the schools of the m jority and those of the minority, and in that case the School Commissioners in that case the School Commissioners shall continue to levy and receive such taxes, and shall pay over to the trustees of the dissentient schools such part and proportion thereof as directed by the said proprietor.

14 Whenever the School Trustees of

14. Whenever the School Trustees of the minority in two adjoining municipalities shall be able to support a school in each municipality, it shall be lawful for them to unite and to establish and maintain under their joint management, a school which shall be situated as near a school which shall be situated as hear the limits of both municipalities as possible so as to be accessible to both; said Trustees shall jointly report their proceedings to the Minister of Public Instruction or to the Superintendent of Education for the time being, as the case may be, who shall remit the share of the common school grant to the Secretary Treasurer, whose name shall

appear first on the return.
Whenever there shall be no dissentient school in a municipality, it shall be lawful for any resident head of a family professing the religious faith of the minority in the said municipality and having ontario nine counties wherein the Catholic population, though less than half, is

Ontario nine counties wherein the Catholic population, though less than half, is

Ommissioners that he intends to sup-

port a school in the neighboring munici-pality, which school shall not be more than three miles distant from his residence; and he shall thenceforward pay subject to the restrictions above named, his taxes to the Commissioners or Trustees, as the case may be, by whom such school shall be maintained; but special mention shall be made in all the school returns of children coming from a neighboring of children coming from a neighboring municipality, and such children shall not be taken into account in apportion-ing the school grants between the Com-missioners and Trustees.

These are but few of the provisions of the education, law in force in the sister Province, but these few, thus cited, incontestably prove that the spirit of Lower Canadian legislation on the sub. ject of education is even-handed, just and broad minded. But, lest any one fail to see this as clearly as we desire it to be seen, I will, My Lord, by your kind leave, and the leave of those of my readers, already satisfied with the justice of our position, cite from an act passed at the last session of the legislature of Quebec, in regard of the public instruction in the town of Richmond, a corporation in the Eastern townships of mixed population. We call our reader's earnest attention to the provision of this Act:

1. Hereafter there shall be, in the town of Richmond two boards of School Commissioners, and each of such board shall be composed of five commissioners, and shall be, under its own name, a body

and shall be, under its own name, a body politic and corporate, with all the powers and privileges of corporations.

2. One of such boards shall be The Board of Eoman Catholic School Commissioners of the town of Richmond and the members thereof shall be Cath-

and the members thereof shall be Catholics.
3. The members of each of
such Boards shall be elected by
proprietors of real estate, entered
on the town assessment roll,
and by tenants who agree with their
landlords to pay the tax levied under
this act sufficient to entitle them to vote
at municipal elections in the town.
4 The members of the Roman Catho.

4 The members of the Roman Catho-lic Board shall be elected by Roman Catholic proprietors, and Roman Catho-lic tenants, described in section three, and those of the Protestant Board, by Protestant proprietors and Protestant tenants, described in section three.

7. The annual grant of the government 7. The annual grant of the government of this Province, for the support of schools in the town of Richmond shall be divided between the two Boards of School Commissioners, in proportion to the Roman Catholic and Protestant population of the town, according to the then last census.

8. The two Boards of commissioners

may, from time to time, meet together and agree with respect to the establish-ing or altering the amount of the tax to be levied on the taxable real estate of the town for such purposes; provided that such tax be not in any case less than two mills or more than five mills in the dollar.

11. It shall be the duty of the council

11. It shall be the duty of the council of the town of Richmond to cause to be levied, by its secretary treasurer, upon the taxable real estate of the municipality, the tax which shall have been determined by the two Boards of Commissioners, or that of three mills in the dollar, if such Boards have not agreed

on the amount, 12. Such tax shall be known as "the school tax." It may be levied and re-covered at the same time as the other covered at the same time as the other taxes of the town, and shall further, for the purpose of the collection thereof, be deemed to be a municipal tax of the town; provided always that the corporations and companies, which may have been or which shall be exempted from municipal taxes by by law of the town council, shall nevertheless be liable for the school tax.

13. Real estate, belonging to religious,

13. Real estate, belonging to religious, charitable or educational institutions or corporations, and occupied by them for the objects for which they were established and not solely possessed for the purpose of deriving a revenue therefrom shall be exempt from the school tax,

17. The said roll shall be divided into

17. The said foil shail be divided into four district panels.

Panel number one shall comprise the taxable real estate, belonging:—

1. To corporations or incorporated companies subject to taxation under this

act:

2. To persons professing neither the Catholic or Protestant religion, Jews or whose religion is unknown, or again, when the father and mother are of a

different religious belief;
3. Lastly, properly belonging, partially

3. Lastly, properly belonging, partially or jointly to persons or partnerships, some of whome profess the Roman Catheolic and others the Protestant faith; Panel number four shall comprise all real estate exempt from taxation, to wit: (a) All lands and properties, belonging to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors occupied by any public body or department or by any person in charge thereof for the service of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors; and successors;
(b) All Provincial property and build-

ings;
(c) All places used for public worship, parsonage houses and the dependencies thereof, and all cemeteries;
(d) All public school houses and the grounds on which they are built, provided

the area thereof does not exceed one arpent.
(e). All educational establishments or institutions, as well as the ground on which they are built, provided the area

of the same does not exceed two arpents.

(f) All buildings, grounds or properties occupied or possessed by hospitals or other charitable institutions, provided the area does not exceed three arpents.
18. Property, possessed for revenue

purposes by religious, charitable or edu-cational institutions or corporations, shall be entered on panel number one, or panel number two, according to the religious denomination to which such institutions or corporations belong, or according to the declarations made by them to that end. If the religious denomination be not known, and if no declaration is made, such property shall be entered on panel number three.

at thy shrine, Mori Holy Maid !

ou shalt reign! Chained to The nd of man Thy swey shall own, and to the Opr queror bow. his lyre to Thee shall life tellect its choicest gift

on the murble Soor he knek is breast exultant felt vivid farmee plow:

India repaired half Europe's lose; O'or a new hemisphere the Cross off Shore in the extractor, And from the falce of inr. Japan To the broat Andel, wes for man half A bloodiess victory it in the

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The work of renovation and decoration which has been going on in the Pre-Cathedral, Maslborough street, Dublin, for some six months has been completed, and on December 8th, the escence of re-opening the church was purfermed with great impressiveness. Striking and classic in style, the fine sharacteristics of the Cathedral were considerably marred by the dullness and deadness into which the decorative portions of the interior had fallen. The Cathedral is now something like what it ought to be. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Austriashop of Dublin, and in the church were three other Archbishops and eight Bishops, together with a large number of clergy. The Lord Mayor and a large representation of the Corporation in their robes attended. A sermon of great power and alsquence was delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, whe, selecting an appropriate text, dwelt upon the strong attachment of the Catholic people to their Falth, as evidenced in the fact that "the noblest buildings standing on the earth at this moment are the houses of God, built by the falthful of God's Garch."

five and down bend. They were becomparied by their priests—Revi Trither Comery. P. P., Drumish: Revi John Briedy, P. P., Killoe; and Revi Denis Grey, C. C., Balkinamuck. There reversad gentlettien waited at the Reval Arms Hotel on Mears. Darley and Roc, the detate agents and in accordance with resolutions previously adopted at a meeting held by the tenants demanded for judicial kenants. 30 per cent, and non-judicial kenants. 30 per cent, and non-judicial holders 40 per cent, of a reduction in the rents time. The agents replied that they would give 15 per cent, to those tenants who had not goes into the land courts and nothing at all to the others that had. The tenants left in a body, and at a meeting subsequently held determined to stand by the Plan of Campaign.

held determined to stand by the Plan of Campaign.

Cork.

On Dec. 7, an evicting force arrived at Ballinascarthy, and captured "Ton Hurley's Castle." The force consisted of sixty police, under the command of Mr. Oronin, R. M.; County Thapector Carling, Bandon; Dustriet Impectors Carring, Bandon; Dustriet Impectors Carring, Bandon; Dustriet Impectors Carring, Bandon; Bustiet Impectors Carring, Bandon; Bustiet Impectors Carring, Bandon; Dustriet Impector Crane; Mr. J. Gale, Sub-Sheriff, with two cartloads of ladders, tools, and other appliances. Owing to the sarly hous, and the secrecy observed, the people were taken unaware. Tim Hurley was absent, being in Cork awaiting his trial for having explosives in his possession. There was no resistance offered save some jeering at the bailiffs. The old mill at Castleview has become an object of very considerable importance in the history of the rent war in the South. The story of its defence from the first attack of the ahrieval party has become so well known that the proceedings connected with its final falling into the hands of the bailiffs will be naturally a subject of much public attention. The miserable sight of a crowd of Resident Magiatrates, County Inspectors, District Inspectors, and bum-bailiffs, backed by a formidable force of baton-men, evicting a helpless family, was not rendered more painful by any scenes of violence. The wife of the persecuted and imprisoned temant quietly submitted. A prankish pig was the only thing that resisted, and its attempt to evade the sheriff covered the evicted party with well merited ridicule.

them the "Plan of Gampaign," exherted them to stand by the Rortunna tenants of the Dunasade estate, to whom the agent, Gerald O'Comon, had refused to grant the reduction of 25 per cent., which they deemed to be fair. In Portuma the tenants paid their rents into the heads of Mr. David Sheehy, M. P. and, whereas, the tenants had come here to pay their rents at that reduction, they should be resolved to support, not alone the action of the Pertumna people, but likewise to insist that the tenants who is were eviated should be reinstated in their holdings, before they would pay a copper to the rent office even with a reduction of 25 per cent. The tenants unanimously agreed to accept those terms, and paid into the hands of Mr. Mayne their half-year's rent. less the 25 per cent. The Very Rev. E. Thomas, P. P., V. P., and the Rev. Patrick Colgan, O. O., were present with M. Mayne during the entire proceeding.

Leitrim.

Mr. Patrick J. J. Bergin, nephew of Edward Costello, Eeq., of Carrick-on-Shannon has been sworn in solicitor of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. Mr. Patrick J. J. Bergin served his apprenticeship to James Goff, Esq., Solicitor, I Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

The spectacle witnessed in Ballaghad.

apprenticeship to James Goff, Esq., Solicitor, I Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

Sligo.

The spectacle witnessed in Ballaghaderin, on Dec. 3d, was one little calculated to bring comfort to the hearts of the landlords. The work which Daniel Crilly, M. P., and William Redmond, M. P., had in hand for four days on the Dillon and the De Freyne estates, was proceeded with in the most enthusiastic manner. Two offices for the reception of the rents, less 25 per cent., which Lord Dillon's agent had refused, were opened in the town. Mr. Crilly and Father O'Hara, Adm., presided over one, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Hannigan presided over the other. A continuous stream of people passing in and out during the day, and the pile of notes and heaps of sovereigns at the close of the day's labors, showed how thoroughly wedded to the "Plan of Campaign" the Dillon tenantry had become. As well as being rent day it was market day, and the scene as the hours went on, became more animated. The feelings of the people ware effectually roused when it was rumored that a balliff was in town serving processes on the Dillon tenantry. At three o'clock a public meeting was held in the Market square, which was closely packed with a dense crowd of people.

PROTESTANT PREJUDICE

The tenheity of Protestant prejudice is

at least to the leading features of Catholic teaching—that these men should persist in pandering to Protestant prejudice by repeating the old mistakes, stale calumniles and misrepresentations of Anti-Popery writers and orators, this, indeed is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as ismentable as it is strange, and it is as is a martiel in a recent feature of the morative failure of Methodism in this country the writer remarks that "It constructed a hierarchial system which classly resembles that of Rome and only waits the opportunity for the display of its autocratic power." Again, the writer remarks, "This right system has so far been in the hands of good and conscientious men, but the possible heel of the bishop is on the neck of every Methodist minister in the land and the despotism is one that time will develop rather than decrease. While the Methodist belong almost universally to the democratic class in society, they are under a system of religion that has all the possibilities of the worst historical period of the Papacy in reserve." Now, with the truth or falsity of the charges here brought against the Methodist system we have nothing to do. It is enough for us that this Herald writer represents it as an irresponsible despotism, "with the possible heel of the blahop on

The second secon

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute after for children of addres. The experience of years has proven it to be of mestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. proven it to be of mestimate vaniles testify to its reat worth. Jas. F. Moling, Hill-Thousands of physicians and families testify to its reat worth. Jas. F. Moling, Hill-liard, Ohio, writes: "I have, used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral hi my family for twelve years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, V.a., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good. I was saved from the grave, I am sure, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and have recommended to to others with the happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Chicago, Illi, writes: "I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice in medicine, any preparation of so great value as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs; and I constantly recommend it to my patients, It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is effective in relieving the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a skilful physician to be very dangerous, and hable to terininate in Pneumonia. After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occaration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs; and I constantly recommend it to my patients, It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is effective in relieving the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass For sale by all Druggists.

Taken at Our Words

A whisper through the dark! so clo

For it is written: "Love must reign

gusan,
And triumph in profound humility,
(In bitterest abjection, live and lang
Before it can rejoice in unity!"
'So be it," we respond, and pressing n
We thrust our bleeding hearts upo horns; ood and tears the Sacred Heart; And love rejoices even while it mour

ALONE WITH THE LEPERS

LABORS OF FATHER DAMIEN IN THE SELF DENYING OF MISSIONS.

Chas. W. Stoddart in Ave Maria
Father Damien and his heroic
among the lepers of Molokai are no
subject of widespread interest amo
the thinking classes in the comme
Mr. Stoddart made his way to Mo
and while a resident on the Hawsii
Sandwich Islands not long since, g
permission from the Board of Hea
re-visit the leper settlement. Aft
graphic account of the journey, he
describes his first impressions of Ka
and his meeting with Father Damie
By the roadside, on the edge of th
lage, between it and the sea, stood s
chapel; the cross upon its low belfr
the larger cross in the cemetery be
assured us that the poor villagers,
not neglected in the hour of their en
ity. As we drew near, the churc
gate was swung open for us by a tre
laughing urchins, who stood hat in
to give us welcome. Now, for th
time, I noticed that they were alingured; that their faces were searce Chas. W. Stoddart in Ave Maria

time. I noticed that they were as figured; that their faces were seared at their hands and feet maine sometimes bleeding; their eyes like eyes of form histitaned animal; mouther theorets, and their whole in many only repulsive.

These was lepers; so were they, them, that had greeted us as we through the village; so are they all a few pairlieged exceptions, who dit the sea. Other lepers gathered as as we entered the chirch yard; the steps were trowded with themser and their number increased, it seems each newcomer was more hardlest the last, until corruption sould get ther, and fich suffer no deeper dithis side of the grays. They your drew side as we advanced, close behind us, and encircling us at ever The chapel door stood sjar; in a mit was thrown open; and a young naused upon the threshold to the The chapet door stood syst; in a min it was thrown open; and a young paused upon the threshold to g welcome. His cassock was wor faded, his hair tumuled like a school his hands stained and hardened b his hands stained and hardened be but the glow of health was in his fabuoyancy of youth in his manner; his ringing laugh, his ready symand his inspiring inaggestism told the inspiring inaggestism told and he in a public state of the contract of the contr who in any sphere might do a noble and who in that which he had ch doing the noblest of all works. The Father Damien, the self-exited pri-one clean man in the midst of his fi lepers. We were urged to din him, Good soul he was consci-asking us to the humblest of table we were a thousand times welcome

best he had.
Dr. Halbeck, an Eastern travelle best he had.

Dr. Halbeck, an Eastern travelle us that in looking down from a neing height into the great leper hos Hamel en Arade, he saw two lepe ing peas in the field. "The one hands, the other had no feet—these bere being wasted away by disease one whe wanted hands was carry other, who wanted feet, on his bake again carried in his hands a seed, and dropped a pea every nethen, which the other pressed in ground with his foot." Casee as able may be found at Kalawac, but he maimed are not expected to manual labor, and for the most peare surrounsided by friends who and ready—yes, eager to serve the we were passing through one of the we found a little heap of humanity up in bed and covered all over wi woollen blanket. Some one raiscovering, and exposed a wither woollen blanket. Some one raiscovering, and exposed a wither the eyes did not open; the eyelids were like thick films, quivered the fisch of an arm that lay ac breast was eaten away—it looked had been eaten by rats, but it was fang of the destroyer that had there. This miserable creature with anneal by a triand who smiled

fang of the destroyer that had there. This miserable creature winning by a friend, who smiled cently as he told us that the old ridying. Again and again we visit and three days late found him ap unchanged; without eating and dand almost without breathing, curled in an ignominious heap of tion, awaiting tardy death.

Father Damien's dutler were ending. From early Mass till lothe flock was bonsed in sleep he wand when at last he had sought it was too often to lie awake for the future, and perhaps to again into the ward-rooms, to again into the ward-rooms, to angush of the sick or dying. I white cottages which had taken to of the thatched buts of the native rected under his eye; and, furth he personally assisted in the bons.

100177731 LEGIC COLOMBIANTO DECL.

int and

1 31 1

with a ed by a

Cherry

n occathink.

Mrs.

tacked

ry Pee-theria.

began estored

incess Court, made

adras,

. C.

ins its

NT.

I

at will be

H. D.D.

ocuad in

.50 OO WORK

bly

LITY

ges. 80c.

0.

N

X

Wishing of ourity of

Taken at Our Word:

The chapel door stood sjar; in a moment it was thrown open; and a young priest paused upon the threshold to give us welcome. His caseock was worn and faded, his hair tumbled like a schoolboy's, his hands stained and hardened by tolip but the glow of health was in his face, the buy ancy of youth in his manner; while his ringing laugh, his ready sympathy, and his inspiring magnestism told of one who in any sphere might do a noble work, and who in that which he had chosen is doing the noblect of all works. This was father Damien, the self exided priest, the one clean man in the midst of his flock of lepers. We were urged to dine with him. Good soul he was conscious of asking us to the humblest of tables, but we were a thousand times welcome to the best he had.

Dr. Halbeck, an Eastern traveller, tells us that in looking down from a neighboring health with the paper with the paper. We had a manufacture of charge, to all who deste it, this end free of charge, to all who deste it, this send free of char

we were a thousand times welcome to the best he had.

Di. Halbeck, an Eastern traveller, tells us that in looking down from a neighboring height into the great leper hospital of Hamel en Arade, he saw two lepers sowing peas in the field. "The one had no hands, the other had no feet—these members being wasted away by disease. The one who wanted hands was carrying the other, who wanted feet, on his back; and he again carried in his hands a bag of seed, and dropped a pea every now and then, which the other preased into the ground with his foot." Cases as deplorable may be found at Kalawao; but there the maimed are not expected to do any manual labor, sud for the most part they are surrounded by friend, who are able and ready—yea, eager to serve them. As we were passing through one of the wards, we found a little hesp of humanity drawn up in bed and covered all over with a red woollen hanket. Some one raised this covering, and exposed a withered face the eyes did not open; the eyelids, which were like thick films, quivered feebly; the flesh of an arm that lay across the breast was caten away—it looked as if it had been eaten by rate, but it was only the fang of the destroyer that had struck there. This miserable creature was being fanned by a friend, who smilled complances. which medicine is a specific for all painful which medicine is a specific for all painful complaints.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Cowrites: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking of the destroyer that had struck there. This miserable creature was being fanned by a friend, who smiled complants of the told us that the old man was dying. Again and again we visited him, the struck of the several years. I commenced taking of the centry as he told us that the old man was dying. Again and again we visited him,

cently as he told us that the old man was dying. Again and again we visited him, and three days later found him apparently unchanged; without eating and drinking, and almost without breathing, he lay curled in an ignominious heap of corruption, awaiting tardy death.

Father Damien's, dutler were neverending. From early Mass till long after the flock was bonsed in sleep he was busy, and when at last he had sought his pillow it was too often to lie awake planning for the future, and perhaps to be called again into the ward-rooms, to ease the angulsh of the sick or dying. The neat white cottages which had taken the place of the thatched huts of the natives were erected under his eye; and, furthermore, he personally assisted in the construction.

of most of them. The small chapel which | Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay

The district of some overviews.

The analysis of some overviews are so



R. DRISCOLL & CO. REFORM UNDERTAKERS And Furniture Dealers.

Open night and day. An attendant always on the premises. THE FINEST HEARSE

in the Dominion.
Upholstering a Specialty. R. DRISCOLL & Co , 424 Richmond St.,

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the case showledge of the natural laws which carried application of the due promise in the carried application of the due promise and by a carried application of the due promise tables with a decicately showered beyong several course but a ricles of det that a constitution may be gradually brittly until at one cought or reast overy tendency to disease. Hundreds are under the constitution may be gradually brittly until at one cought or reast overy tendency to disease. Hundreds wherever there is a week point. We are reast a stack wherever there is a week point. We are the stack of the stack of the constitution of the carried stack of the carried s fatal shart by keeping ourselves well forthind with pure blood and a property southest frame. — Out Berrier dashets. — Made, simply, with beling water or milk. Soldonly in JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeobathic Chemists, London, Engiand.

Credit Paroissial, 1641 Notre Dand Street, C. B. LANCTOT,

CHURCH BRONZES. Gold and Silver Plated Ware,

Says, Merinos, Ecclesta tical
Vestments, Etc.
Manufacturer of (1911) Oil Pathengs,
Stationa of the Orbes, 1911 of s. Flags and all
kinds of society flags as

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

day of January, 1887, for certain works or construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and she at the Office of the Cape Breton Railways at Ottawa, and she at the Office of the Cape Breton Railways appendentions and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are compiled with.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Department of Railways and Causia.

Department of Railways and Cauals, Ottawa, 15th December, 1886. 428-3w

K. of 1. Clothing & Furniture Store MEDDOWOROFT'S WEEKLY PAYMENT STORB.

New Tweeds, new Dress Goods, Everything new. Ordered Clothing a Specialty Dress and Mautle Making to suit the most fastidious. Furniture and Carpets of every description. Buy where you can get everything you want cheap and on easy payments.

W. S. MEDDOWCROFT, Corner Wellington and Horton Sta..
LONDON, ONT

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ENTRY OF LAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS,
DROPSY,
FLUTTERING
OF THE HEART,
ACIDITY OF
THE STOMACH,
DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

Hoyal Canadian Insurance Co FIRE AND MARINE, BURNETT, AGENT.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors.



MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1834. Church, Chapel, School, Fre Alarn
and other bells; nico, Chimes and Peals

McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Feels for CHUROITS,
COLLEGES, TOWER CACES, ed.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed, Send describes and catalogue.

MA, J. & Mondioachispair.

Bells of Pures Copper and Tin for Churches Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLY WARRAKTBD, Chtatogue sent Free. MANGUZEN & TIFT. Giaginasti, O.

Mineral Bacine, with Fleetric and
Mineral Bacine, with Fleetric and
Mills. CURE DYSPEPSIA. ASTHMA
Ustarrh and full spinal and Nervous
Discoses. Recommended by physicium for
Recumstam, Paralysis, Lung and Kidave
Complaints. Perfectly safe and reliable
320 buthdas it. Send for circulars. J. G
WILSON, Electric Physician.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest described to the Color of the Co

Bennett Furnishing Company, London, Ont., Canada.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia;
Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Corcorap, Parkhill, Twoby, Kingston; and Rev.
Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

HEADQUARTERS

FINE COFFEE

A FTER repeated trials elsewhere, we are firmly convinced of the superiority of the Ooffses packed by Chase a Sanborn. We have now decided to supply all our customers with these goods, and anticipate as in creased consumption. Every cince is guaranteed.

STRICTLY PURE POSITIVELY SATISFACTORY,

or returnable and money retunded. The these Coffees, and help drive adulterated are inferior goods out of the market.

Yours respectfully,

SCANDRETT & CO

and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency as the Clerymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual descreyer of worms in Children or Adalta.

Illustrative Sample Free

HEAL THYSELF!

Do not expend hundreds of dollars for adver-tised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and defined your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invaluable pre-soriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopula, for all forms of otherole and actus discouses beside being a Standard Scientific and Papular Medical Treatise, a Household Phy-sician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, pestpaid-maded in plan wayness.

scaled in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send new or cut this out, for you may never see itagain. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfingh st., Beston, Mass.

nddress—
P. A. McCARTHY, President
The Stevens County Abstract & Real Estate
Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.

THE PUBLISHERS DESTRE TO CALL

astendion to the following list of Hooks

captible representations and expressly for cany spain g purposes and

to sell on the install ment plan. They are all

the published we are car van darasters, have

seen car van darasters, have seen car van darasters, have seen car van darasters, have seen car van darasters, have seen car van darasters, have seen car van darasters, have seen car van darasters, when having seen car van darasters, we have seen car van darasters, when have seen car van darasters, we have seen car van darast



BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,600 CAPITAL PAID UT 200,000 RESERVE FUND 50,000

BESERVE FUND. 50,600

Heary Taylor, President; John Labati Vice-President; W. B. Meredith, Q. O. M. P.P.; L. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Dumeld, President of the City Gas Company; F. B. Leys; Benjamis Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, President Condon Loan Company; Thos. Long of Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers, Collingwood; J. Morison, Gevernor British America Insurance Company, Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

A. M. SMART, Manager.

BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA
WATFORD, DRESDEN.
Agents in the United States—The National
Park Bank.
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of
Scotland.
Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold
Collections made on all accessible points
and a general banking journess transacted.
BAVINGS BANK DEFARTMENT. — Deposits
decived and interest kilowed thereon.

TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, w feel assured, be glad to learn that WIL-SON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity e Sicilian Wine, whose purity and continueness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior, wine for altar use.

MOTAIL (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, SO. The only house in the city having a hildren's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 192, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.



a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER It contains neither alum, time, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success arising from its being intrinsically THE EARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such No addition to or variations from the simple name:

simple name:
COOK'S FRIEND
IS GENUINE.
Trade Mark on Every Package.

BIC OFFER. To introduce them, will give fives you was self-operating Washing Machines. If you was not send us your name, P. O. and express one and concer. The National Co., 33 by Sept. 1.

F. MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS,
Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week with
out interference. Post free, 21 a box, water
lasts a year. Dollar netes are accepted.
REV. R. W. MEAGER,
Weymouth, Englast.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART. LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivaled for healthiness the language of the latest constitutions. All brackets of the latest constitutions. All brackets was proven and food wholesome. Extensive grounds and food wholesome. Extensive grounds and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, tree of charge, not easy in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunious are held mentally. Vocal and instrumental music form a way works. Literary reunious are held mentally, vocal and instrumental music form a way works. Literary reunious are held mentally, vocal and instrumental music form a way works. Literary reunious forms a way works. Literary reunious forms a held mentally and the latest and ensurin self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and installectual development, habits of neatness and contains to suffice difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Separator, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is plied to vocal and instruments music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 16. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MOTHERS.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, lecated in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in the system of edited tion, great facilities for acquiring the French and the system of edited the system of edited the system of edited the system of the system o tion, great facilities for acquiring the Free language, with thoroughness in the rudim tal as well as the higher English branch Terms (payable per session in advance) Canadian currency: Board and tuities, French and English, per annum, 3101; de man frée of charge; Music and use of Flas 360; Drawing and painting, 310; Red and be ling, \$10; Washing, 320; Private room, \$10; For further particulars address:—MOTE SUPERION,

FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, and Wellington Street, London, Telephone. B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, Bro. on real estate. M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGION Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutan Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every mouth, at the hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Caste Hall, Aibion Block, Elehmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARD-MAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

THE LONDON MUTUAL The only Mutual Fire Insurance Company licensed by the Government of Canada.

Head offices, 428 Richmond street.

Head offices, 128 Richmond street.

This Company insures private residences and the contents thereof, and farm property; and by the last Government returns it will be seen that it has, with exception of one other company, and whose business in Ontario it doubles, more property at risk, than any other company in the whole Dominion. The business of 1886 has exceeded that of any previous year, and still increasing, thus making this company the largest, most successful and best mutual fire office in the world, result of resonable rates, good management, and fair, honest dealing. For interest capity to J. A. Hutton, city agent; Arch. McBrayne, 718 Dundan street, for East London; John Ferguson Campbell and William State, county agents, or at the office.

Bit innend street, between 9 and 4 daily.

D. O. MACIDONALID.

STATE TO TEST AND ADDRESS AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE P

MELLYPO CHIEDA

rector to an t same two unest

Sall AND DUNDAS STREET: Vacation

FROM WATERLOO. Bro. A. Kern, of Waterloo, has, we are plad to learn, resolved to embark in one measurement of the members of Berlin branch, of which Brother Kern was a most active and worthy member, took occasion recently to testify their great regard by presenting him with a handsome marble clock, valued at \$40. The gift was accompanied by a neatly worded and most occapilmenting address, to which he made a suitable reply. After the business of the presentation was concluded the spiritual adviser of the meanch gave the members a most suitable means a most members.

cluded the spiritual adviser of the branch gave the members a most instructive lecture on C. M. B. A. matters. Bro. John Martel, of the Grand Central, which has caly recently been finished, invited the members to a sumptons lunch, which was beartily erjydered all returned home with light hearts and sentiments of brotherly love for one moother.

BRANCH 24, THOROLD.
Chancellor—Rev. T. J. Sullivan
President—John Corbett
First Vice President—John McNulty
Second Vice President—John McNulty
Recording Sec —Archie McKeague
Financial Secretary—Edward Foley
Tressurer—John Battle, jr.
Marshal—Jaa. P. Coan
Guard—Wm. Ferrie
Trustees—Henry Dusaw and Wm.
arin.

earin.

BRANCH 17, PARIS.

President—James Gardiner.

First Vice-President—J P. Keavenev.

Second Vice Pres.—Terence Flahaff.

Treasurer—John J. Moore.

Recording Secretary—James Ryan.

Assistant Recording Sec.—Frank Fry. Marshal—James Sugrue. Guard—Wm. Fleetford.

Guard—Wm. Fleetford.
Trustees for one year—John J. Moore,
T, O'Brien.
Trustees for two years—Joseph Ion,
James Sugrue and Frank Fry.

BRANCH 25, CAYUGA.

Representative to Grand Council—
Father Bardou.
Alternate—William Sennott.
President—John Murphy.
First Vice-President—John Farrell.
Second Vice-President—John Walsh.
Recording Secretary—Moses Clair.
Assistant Rec. Sec.—Father Bardou.
Financial Secretary—Richard Synnott.
Tressurer—John Wadel.
Marshal—Peter Fuer. Tressurer—John Wadel.
Marshal—Peter Fuer.
Guard—Joseph Murray.
Trustees—John Farrell, John Walsh,
Peter Fuer, Moses Clair and John Wadel.

ster Fner, Moses Clair and John Wedel.

BRANCH 2, ST. THOMAS.

President—S. B. Pocock, re-elected.

First Vice Pres.—Rev. W. Flannery.

Second Vice Pres.—John Townsend.

Recording Secretary—T. H Cray.

Financial Secretary—W. Jeffors.

Treasurer—J. H. Price.

Marshall—John Powers.

Guard—S. Corbett.

Trustees—D. Barrett, D. J. Don ohue and W. P. Revnolds.

JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P., ON RE-

CENT EVENTS. Boston Pilot.

"What do you think of Mr. Chamberlain's overture to the Liberals, in his speech at Birmingham on the 23rd ult?" was asked of Mr. McCarthy in Boston the

Mr. McCarthy, rather dryly; "but no more sudden, you may remember, than his defection from Mr. Gladatone. It was not unexpected that Chamberlain would come around to the Liberal party again. Beadde being a man of great talent and exceeding energy, he is an intensely ambitious man—ambitious, I believe, within proper and laudable bounds; and the substitution of the Paulist Fathers, devote much time to the giving of popular missions.

Scotland has a deep rooted and rapidly spreading Home Rule Association. The popular desire for the restoration of the Paulist Fathers, devote much time to the giving of popular missions.

Scotland has a deep rooted and rapidly spreading Home Rule Association. The popular desire for the restoration of the Paulist Fathers, devote much time to the giving of popular missions.

Scotland has a deep rooted and rapidly spreading Home Rule Association. The popular desire for the restoration of the popular desired for the within proper and laudable bounds; and he knows that the political career he desires is possible for him only within the Liberal ranks. The Tory Ministry would not offer him office; it could not afford to do so, nor could he afford to accept it if offered. His following, like Harington's is very small. He once had considerable strength with the people of Birmingham, but his recent course has greatly weakened it. He is not a man of the people."

"What do you think will be the effect of Churchill's present action upon his future career?"

"What do you think will be the effect of Churchill's present action upon his future career?"

"That depends upon the reasons which led him to resign. If he resigned from whim, from mere caprice, it will injure him. If it turns out that he can show that there was some gross muddling in the accounts of the admiralty, or that foreign

dolph has acted sagaciously, and will win by it more than he loses,"
"He is reported as promising the Government a 'general support'?" was suggested.
"Oh, that is a mere form; it means

suggested.

"Oh, that is a mere form; it means nothing. It is done every time a member of a Cabinet resigns. He will not give the Government support, although he will probably oppose Mr. Gladstone,"

"It hink," said Mr. McCarthy in conclusion, "that the political situation induced by Churchhill's resignation brings the Liberals and horder Mr. Von Fielden, who was for several brings seem to work together for good to the Irish party. No Government can live that does not take them into account. They are the rock upon which successive ministries go down. Coercion in Ireland under Mr. G'adstone's former ministry, as the ill-advised instance of the late Mr. Forster, was as fatal to his Government as it was, and will be again, to Lord Salisbury's. As to what will now be done by the Liberals and Nationalists, I presume tha first thing after the re assem—

bling of Parliament will be a vigorous attack on the policy of the Government, and I do not give the Government a much longer lesse of life."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Milwenkee Citisen.

The Western Watchman remarks that "Some three or four cheap Catholic papers have been started in the east. We take no stock in cheap newspapers. They are of the impersor al sort and take their life and imspiration from the counting room, and not from a surcharged believing heart." It is alleged also that their capital stock consists of 20,000 bottles of patent medicine and cheap editions of books, together with the 200 per cent. made off the states of Catholic school books in the West.

The down grade in marelity is taken

The down grade in morality is taken almost imperceptibly in small derelic-

simest imperceptibly in small derelictions.

Not a defaulter of millions who did not begin his dishonesty with a misappropriation of pennies. Nothing but the most scrupulous honesty is acceptable in figuriary trusts. Approximate honesty will not 10. The slightest opening in the door means ultimately a full swing back and a journey to Canada. Other virtues besides honesty are similarly endangered. Neglect, inexactness, carelessness and lukewarmness, rather than premeditated wicked intent, make the majority of bad people. The care with which we avoid slight faults," says St. Alphonsus Ligouri, "is an entrenchment and a solid rampart sgainst serious faulta." Few of the many wise sayings of this great doctor of morals is more indicative of his profound insight in the frailty of human nature.

Boston Pilot.

Boston Pilot.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bagebawe, Bishop of Nottingham, England, in his Advent Paetoral, encourages Catholics to resist the monstrous tyranny of the exactions of tithes for the support of the Angilcan Church. He asks:—"Why should Catholics and nonconformists have to pay a heavy annual tax for the maintenance of Church of Eugland parsons? Let them be maintained as all other ministers of religion now are, by the voluntary offerings of maintained as all other ministers of religion now are, by the voluntary offerings of their own congregations. These are rich enough, in all conscience, to keep them if they like them, without burdening us for their support. We think, then, that this most unjust annual tax of tithes, which is levied upon the whole country for the benefit of one Protestant sect only, ought to be at once abolished. And we can see no reason why Catholics should not strive for its abolition with all their might and main. might and main.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Independent, pays a hearty tribute to the symmetry and efficiency of the Catholic system of popular missions, or "revivals," as it calls them. It is mistaken, however, in its assertion that the Church has borrowed this method of re-animating religious fervor from Protestantism. Mission preaching has been resorted to in every age of the Church's history. It was practiced with extraordinary success by St. Francis and St. Dominic in the thirteenth century. The Franciscans and Dominicans are to this day celebrated as preachers of missions. But it was reserved for St. Vincent de Paul to systematize mission giving. In 1617 he preached to the peasants of Folleville, France, his first mission. He founded a community to carry on the work—the priests of the Congregation of the mission. These with several other modern orders, as the Jesuits, Redemptoriste, Passionists, and in the United States the American Congregation of the Paulist Fathers, devote much time to the giving of popular missions.

Scotland has a deep rooted and rapidle. Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Independent, pays a hearty tribute to the symmetry and efficiency of the Catholic system of popular missions, or "revivals," as it calls them. It is mistaken,

Ave Maria.

Speaking of the death of Gambetta, the notorious French tribune, Mr. E. Drumont, after describing the scene round his death bed, remarks that in the Office for the day on which he died the following words occur: "They are dead that sought the life of the Infant." Mr. Drumont was pondering over these words as he reads

are traders, and seem more desirous of making money than of gaining converts. They manage to acquire large landed property, and several of them are amongst the richest of the European settlers. The natives plainly perceive this, and the consequence is that they hold the priests in high esteem, while they look upon the others as selfash and interested persons, who seek their own interest rather than that of those they pretend to evangelize. I am not a Catholic, but I can not help admiring the spirit of self-sacrifice which animates Catholic missionaries everywhere."

where."

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A correspondent asks why, in the death notices of religious, the word "preclous" is sometimes used to qualify death. It ought to be clear enough without explanation. A good death is truly a precious death—a beautiful and wondrous thing, a miracle of Divine grace. But we know of no adjective that is terrible enough to qualify the death of those who, like the Foolish Virgins, are found unprepared. Every man who has been sick can testify how impossible he found it to keep his mind fixed on any thought that required concentration. In no act is concentration more necessary than in that of the examination of conscience in the face of death. Many people, it seems, look confidently towards a sweet and smilling passage from life. No matter how little their callousness—their coldness—may have deserved it, they think that it will be serens at the end. Perhaps they have been neither hot nor cold, and therefore self-satisfied, and ur mindful of the warning that they will be "comited out" of His mouth. Our correspondent will pardon us for this digression; but his question and the end of the year, which naturally brings thoughts of the end of life, has suggested it. If he has ever seen a stricken man in a moment touched by the confusion that precedes death—trying in agony to prepare himself for confession, and failing in mental and physical despair—he will need to have no explanation why the death of the prepared is "precious."

Catholic Youth.

Catholic Youth.

There are schools where young men and women are carefully educated in all, the ways of business, to that they can go forth and enter the business world with success, but as the business of this life is to prepare for an eternal life, there ought to be schools wherein every detail of what is needed for that next life should be taught. Catholic parochial schools were instituted for this purpose, and parents who understand their obligations towards their children, do not fail to give their children all the advantages of such schools.

Colorado Catholic. Colorado Catholic.

Leo Lespes, alias Timothee Trimm, tells us such a pretty story of a "wake," that I cannot resist the temptation of telling it to you, not in Leo Lespes' own words, alas? but as briefly as prose can tell it.

tell it.

It was Christmas eve, and a good nunhad come to Paris from a country province to collect money wherewith to purchase a beautiful window and altar piece for the convent chapel. Early on the morning of her arrival she set out on her collecting mission. Wherever she went she begged, and her sweet gentle face generally brought forth a coin even from the most unwilling. But it was evening, and still strong in her purpose, she continued wandering from door to door, then from church to church, till late in the night; for was it not Christlate in the night; for was it not Christ-mas eve, and who could refuse an obole

mas eve, and who could refuse an obole to Christ's Holy Mother?
When the midnight Masses were finished, however, she began to retrace her steps to the convent where she was staying in Paris. On her way she was met by a crowd of laughing men and women who were on their way to a restaurant where they intended to keep their reveillon. Seeing the nun, they imagined she was one of themselves dressed up for the occasion in nun's disguise. whim, from mere caprice, it will injure him. If it turns out that he can show that there was some gross muddling in the accounts of the admiralty, or that foreign alliances were projected of which he could not approve, or that he found his collesgues impracticable and unmanageable on the Irish question, and was unable to batter sense or justice three contingencies—I think that his course will help his political career far more than it will injure it. I believe that he has a substantial reason for his resignation. I venture to say that he knows what he is doing, for he is shrewd as well as an audacious man. If I were a betting man, now"—pursued Mr. McCarthy, warming up into great interest —"I would lay a wager that Lord Randolph has acted sagaciously, and will win dolph has acted sagaciously. At the propers and the properties of the working classes in the matter ter; and it is pleasing to know that in this tist paralized to know that in this capacing to know that in the matter paralized paralized to know that in the matter ter; and it is pleasing to know that in the matter paralized paralized to know that in the matter ter; and it is pleasing to know that in the matter paralized to know that in the matter ter; and it is pleasing to know that in the matter paralized and the sadius prove of these country who are the matter paralized to know that in the matter ter; and it is pleasing to know that in the matter paralized to know that in the matter ter; and it is pleasing to know that in the matter ter; and it is pleasing to know that in the matter ter; and it is pleasing to know that in the matter ter; a

It was not long, however, before they found that this was no mask, but a real

sounded a pure Church canique, sung by an angel's voice. Not an eye was dry as the holy strains continued. The men's heads fell upon the table, and their frames could be seen quivering with emotion, whilst the poor women were weeping copiously, regardless of the paint which trickled down their cheeks. When the hymn was finished, the nun arose and a sgain handed round her bag. This time all the gold that was in the men's and women's pockets fell into the bag. They then soberly and respectfully accompanied the nun to her town convent, and she told them at parting that she would ever remember them in her prayers. She had not thought there was so much religion about the youth in Paris. She told this to the Sisterhood where she was stopping.

to the Sisterhood where she was stopping.

She told this to her own Sisterhood, when she returned to them, which she did within forty-eight hours from the time she had set out from it. For, thanks to their "reveillon," she had collected sufficient funds for the window and altar piece for her convent's chapel. She told them of the good, kind people keeping Cbrist's "reveillon" in the centre of Paris. She had not seen impurity, for she knew not what impurity was; she only saw with the eye of innocence, she only heard with the ear of innocence, and she believed with the faith of innocence. "To the pure all things are pure." the pure all things are pure."

Conversions in England.

Conversions to the Catholic Church are still numerous in England. The most notable during the past year were Lord Charles Douglas Hamilton, brother to the Duke of Hamilton; Lord William Neville, son of the Earl of Avergenny; Sir Pnilip Rose, Bart., late one of the Sheriffs of London; Mrs. Bancroft, the celebrated actress; the Rev. De Lisle and the Rev. Mr. Hay, at Rome, the Rev. Dr. Mossman, an old college friend of Cardinal Manning's and a leading man among the Ritualists, Rev. Mr. Hennesy, for twenty-eight years Vicar of Little Compton; the Rev. Fr. Langdon, now a priest at Plymouth; the Rev. Mr. Southerendon, the late curate at St. John's church, Torquay. Among the priesthood are to be found the Right Rev. Lord Petre and the heirs of Earl of Fingall; Father Plunkett, a Redemptorist; Father Baron Arundel, the Hon, and Rev. A. E. G. Arundel, the Rev. W. A. Heathoote, heir of Sir W. P. Heathote, Bart, Hursley Park, Hants. Of the forty peers twenty four are converts, and of baronets twenty-two are also converts. There are eighteen Catholic lords holding courtesy titles, twelve of whom are converts. One of the latter, Lord Charles Thynne, uncle to the Marquis of Bath, although nearly seventy years of age, has lately been ordained by Cardinal Manning. Conversions to the Catholic Church

To save our souls, we must live according to the maxims of the Gospel, and not according to those of the world.

MARRIED. In Almonte by the Rev. Father Foley Andrew O'Neil, E.q to Miss Mary Manion daughter of John Manion, Esq, Almonte.

DIED. Dec. 28, 1886, aged 15 years, Katle M. J. Oullahan, only and dearly beloved child of Edw. Oullahan, Esq. Stockton, Cal. R. I. P. On Jan. 1, 1887, Dennis McCarthy, aged 79 years and 9 months.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of every description, suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS, 199 Bundas St.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials or oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. GLASSTONE, PARNELL AND THE IRISH STRUGGLE.--Wanted, the right man to in troduce thiswork. Must be recommended Apply at once.—J. S. Robertson & Bros 110 Dundas street, London.

For the best photos made in the city go to Env Bross, 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. a specialty.



ACMESKATES

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

No. 118 North Side Dundas at.

F. C. FLANNERY'S

BANKRUPT STOCK STORF

LESS THAN COST

For the next two weeks the balance of B. Lloyd & Co's stock, in order to make room or big shipment of goods on the way.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING GOODS AND PRICES:

All wool. black and colored cashmeres, 25c.; fancy dress goods, 5, 10, 12, 15, and 20c., worth double the money; grey fiannels, table linens, napkins, grey and white cottons, tiegs denims, shirts and drawers, towels, towelling, shirtings, blankets, cotton bags, etc. 213 TALBOT STREET, WEST,

ST. THOMAS.

THE ONLY COMPLETE, CORRECT AND AUTHORIZED EDITION.

SADLIERS' Catholic Directory.

Almanac and Ordo for 1887. THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC AND ORDO for 187, containing full Statistics of the Catholic Church in the United States, Canada's, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, West Indies, Ilierarchy in Germany, Austria, etc. Every report comes from the highest authority in the Diocese. Orders respectfully solicited. Sent free upon receipt of price.

PRICE. 1 vol, paper cover, - \$1.25 1 vol, bound in Cloth - 1.50

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. PUBLISHERS, 31 and 33 Barclay St., New York,



Our Candles are for sale by all dealers, and their superior quality gives them the lead over all others. Send for testimonials and prices. AGENTS FOR CANA ... Thomas Coffey, ondon, Ott.; I & J Badlier & C Mont-

R. ECKERMANN & WILL,

Manufacturers,
Syracuse, - New York. St. Catharines Business College.

This is purely a Commercial School, conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants. Four regular teachers are employed, besides ansistants; a Commercial Law Lecturer, who delivers one lecture each week, and other eminent lecturers at stated periods each term.

Nearly one-third of students are Ladies, and about one-third are from Catholic families. Parents are requested to inform the Principal what church they wish their suns or laughters to be placed in communion with while at the College and their was will in all cases be fully complied with Address.

With Address.

Nearly Research.

PAY YOUR Water Rates

THE 15th INSTANT,

P. J. BURKE.

SECRETARY. RUPTURE

Have you heard of the astounding reduction for DR.

J. A. SHERMAN'S Famous Home Treatment, the only
known guarantee comfort and cure without operation
or hindrance from labor! No steel or iron bands. Peror hindrance from labor! No steel or iron bands. Pergages. Now \$10 only, Send for circular of measurements, instructions and proofs. Get carred at home and
be happy, office \$24 Broadway, New York.

Staff: W. N. Yerex; S. C. Edger; W. J. Elliott; Miss Kirkpatrick and the Principal. Special: Professors Tyndall & Davidson. Lectures by Eminent Statesmen and Educators; 150 Students past year, 30 Ladies. A. J. CADMAN, PRIN. BOX 400.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

HAND SLEIGHS,
Clipper Coasters,
TOBOGGANS

All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourisement to keep up the system, should take Harkness Beef, Iron and Wine. We are safe in saying there is no preparation in the market with will give better results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

HARKNESS & CO'Y HARDWARE COR. DUNDAS & WELLINGTON STS.

LONDON, ONTARIO.



For 1887. Fourth Year.
Per copy, free by mail, 25 cents.
Priceper dozen, \$2.00. Free by mail, \$2.35.
Beautifully and profusely illustrated with a rose-colored cover. Chromos trated, with a rose-colored cover, Chromo Frontisplece of Cardinal Gibbons, and Calendars in rel and black. It is the best value for the money of any Catholic Almanae over offered to the American Public and Just the Book for long winter evenings.

50th Thousand of Catholic Belief, 40 cts. 10 copies, \$2.65; 50 copies, \$12.00; 100 copies, \$20.00.

BENZIGER BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF VESTMENTS & CHURCH ORNAMENTS, Printers to the Holy Apostolic Sec. New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis.



Tone, Touch Workmanship and Durability,

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Commercial Hotel-Next visit to Branford, January 1st. Next visit to Chatham, Rankin House,



A Complete Cure After Being Given Up

A Complete Cure After Being Given Up ages. How stoonly, Send for circular of measurements, instructions and proofs. Get cured at home and be happy, office 28 Horadway, New York.

ST. JEROME'S

COLLEGE

BERLIN, ONT.

When through treating with three of the best doctors, not one thousand miles from London, I was eft, just where they leave months' treatment from Prof. Orville's doctors, and the after only a few months' treatment from Prof. Orville's doctors, and day assistants, I am not partially but completely cured. I had catarrh, pharngitis, bronchitis, and weak lungs, all of which are cured. I had the worst form of dyspepsis and indigetolic; with no appetite, etc., and I am now cured in all these respects. I had nervous and general debility, was tired all the time, could not even stand for a few minutes, or walk without great weakness and distress. I had a very weak and painful back for over two years constitutes to students preparing themselves for Business or for the higher Professional Studies in Universities and Seminaries.

TERMS — Board and Tultion, \$120 for ten months.

For further particulars apply, before Aug. 25th, to

REV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., Rector, Berlin, Ont.

BUSINESS

LIAM — Revery weakness and all the worst form of dyspepsis and bridgetolic; with no appetite, etc., and I am now cured in all these respects I am over two years constitute, and painful back for over two years cons

And he is certainly skillful and kind to everyone.

MRS. ELSA (EDWIN) SHOBBROOK,
Odell P. O.
(One mile over Clarke's Bridge.) I

S100 for a Female weakness, or Womb
trouble (not Cancer) that we cannot cure. For a test case of pure Dyspepsia that
we cannot cure. For a pase of Catarrh or
Throat trouble that we cannot cure. For a
private Disease that we cannot cure. For a
case of Seminal Weakness or Sexual Debility that we cannot cure.
P.S.—All Invalids who cannot consult us
in person, should send 6c. for list of
questions, circulars, testimonials, etc.
Terms reasonable, the poor always kindly
considered. Everyone welcome. Prof. Or.
ville can always be found at his Medical
Institute, 181 Dundas street, London, Ont.,
from Monday night until Friday night of
each week.

TO DUBTERS—If you need treatment. and have deubts of our skill and reliability send to us for home reference.

Medical Reform Association London, Ont., 181 Dundas Street.
CONSULTATION FREE. VOLUME 9.

NICHOLAS WILSON & C

Tallors and Gents' Furnisher

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLEN

INSPECTION INVITED

An Ode to the New Year.

A SPECIALTY.

God bless our land! with Faith's right ha Shower blessings on our people, From waste of snow to city bright, Ring love from every steeple; From hearts where founded hopes at ide In regal homes of splendor, Send forth to ail in cot and ball, A message pure and tender!

God bless our land! with patriot hand Inscribe her brightest story, Across the span of future years In deed of deathless glory; From east to west, from north to south, Shower blessings on our people, From waste of show to city bright, Ring love from every steeple!

God bless our land! with Faith's right ha Heal bitter strife's unkindness.— And wounded hearts win back in love From passion's rule and blindness. God bless our hearts! God bless our home Shower blessings on our people! In purest chime thro! endless time, From heavenly church and steeple!

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL BYZAA

The Bazaar, lately held in the Ci Hall in this city, having for object tiquidation of the debt on St. Peter Cathedral, has been one of the most st cessful yet held. It opened on the 27 of December. On entering the hall found the first table in charge of tladies of St. Mary's parish, literal loaded with many beautiful and cost articles. This department was in chargo f Mrs. Connors, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Fitzhenry, Mrs. Curran, jc., Miss. Powell, Miss Mary Aun Farrell, Minnie Bird, and Miss Mary Hannat The next in order, on the east side

Minnie Bird, and Miss Mary Hannat.
The next in order, on the east side the hall, and running almost its filength either way we found the magrificent display of the Children of Mapresided over by Mrs. O'Brien, at assisted by the members of the societ. We may be here permitted to mentithe fact that this good lady has durithalf a century been foremost in even movement for the furtherance of tinterests of the Church. When Lond was a small town—when the church was modest frame one—when Catholics we few and poor—when priests could on

few and poor—when priests could or pay them a visit a few times throughouthe year—Mrs. O'Brien was a remarka the year—ars. O Brien was a remarka figure in the congregation. During to long period of time named every bez:
was made successful mainly through it efforts. All who know this good la sincerely hope she will be spared ma years amongst a congregation all of who know her and hold her in the bigh

On the north side of the hall the lad On the north side of the half the lad of St. Peter's parish were found no w behind their neighbors in the richn of their display or in earnest work turn over a goodly sum of money. charge here were Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Bur Mrs. Laobapelle, Mrs. Murphy, Minnie O'Mara and Miss O Rourke.

The refreshment tables were place the Council Chamber. Mrs. Dewe Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Darcey and the assistants may fairly claim that no cleft their side of the house with a other than a look of the utmost satisfi tion. We can state from experien

that no hotel in the city supplied bet meals.
Rev. Father Dunphy, who had cha
of the bassar, seemed to be at all tin
wherever his presence was requir
For some months he has devoted me
time and attention to the bazaar, and must feel a great amount of satisfact that his efforts have been crown with such remarkable success. Fat Tiernan has also been a constant visi Tiernan has also been a constant visi encouraging by word and example al do their utmost. His Lordship Bishop honored the bazaar with presence during the week, as also M Bruyere, Fathers Coffey, Walsh, Kenne Aylward, Boubat, Flannery, Cornyn, Coran, Brennan, Brady, Molphy and Coany of whom did not escape the water and the ticket sellers.

of the ticket sellers eyes of the ticket sellers.

The band of the 7th Battalion e evening rendered some of their selections.

We should not forget to mention to Messrs B. C. McCann and J. B. Vin great praise is due for their constant carnest efforts to swell the total amo A pleasing feature of the bazaar was A pleasing feature of the bazaar was presentation of gold watches to O'Brien and Mrs. Fitzbenry, by Father Dunphy, on behalf of His Lahip Biahop Walsh, as a recognition of time and attention given by them months past to render the underta nuccessful, and for having sold the gre number of tickets

The last day of the bazaar a spi contest for a gold headed cane took p between Sir John A. McDonsid and Edward Blake. The latter carried of prize by a vote of 909 against 619.

The drawing of prizes took place of south gallery of the hall, in present Rev. Father Dunphy, Messrs. Drom McCann, Vining, Coffey, Philip and Pocock, Patrick Kelly, J. J. bons, Daley, Martin O'Meara ethers. The twe Masters Description of the control of the second of th

bons, Daley, Martin O'Meara ethers. The two Masters D gole drew the prizes, and they announced to the audience below as were drewn. The following are the ing numbers together with the name vinnars:

winners:

1 Fifty dollars in gold, given by
1 F. Ceiffey, London, won by 14087
Cox, Albert street, London, Ont.
2 Dinner set, value \$40, given in