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tervousness brought on by overterve Toric almost immediately
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oled me, could not sleep, head
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ation. Yours truly,
JNO, E. SCANLAN,
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DO, Telegram of the strength of the service of th

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Catholic Directory

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1889

If you want Good Ordered

that Pope Leo XIII. has forwarded to him a crezier from the Vatican Exhibition as a token of esteem and paternal

GENERAL BOULANGER is reported as having applied to the Pope for a divorce on the ground that his marriage was irregular. The General must know that divorce is never granted by the Pope; but if the marriage contract were invalid from the beginning, owing to the existence of an annulling impediment, it is within the Pope's province to examine into the case and to dedde according to the facts. Later reports, however, denythat the General has applied for a divorce WANTED Active men, young or middle sged, to sell catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. Cecanic Publishing Co., Guelph, tort.

GENERAL HARRISON was congratulated on his election to the Presidency by forty ministers a few days ago. They were glad that an earnest Caristian occupies the Presidential chair; but probably Gen. Harrison was all the more thankful to them that they did not wait on him as them that they did not want on him as Burchard waited on Blaine, before the election. The Evangelical Alliances are prompt enough to interfere in politics themselves noth withstanding their persistant protests against Romish interference in politics. But their intermeddling does not always prove beneficial to the party for whom they interfere.

THE Jewish Messenger very properly takes to task a Jewish preacher who, in one of his late sermons, said that the "supposed founder of Christianity was an amiable young enthusiast of moderate education." It is gratifying that so respectable a Jewish organ repudiates this impertinence. The Messengereays: While themes of this character are out of place themes of this character are out of place in the synagogue, no Jewish preacher has a right to refer contemptuously to Chris-tianity's Founder. We resent prejudice against Judalem; let us be careful lest we show the same spirit of prejudice towards other religious."

As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Cunningbam, the leading Toronto leweler, has special inducements to offer readers of the Record in furnishing the best value in Diamonds, Reliable Watthes, Fine Jewelry and presentation goods. By writing us any goods will be sent per express for examination to all parts of Ontario. Correspondence solicited, Maunfacturing in all its branches, Remember the address—77 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario.

From the London Tablet we learn that a rumor was circulated that the priests of the Vatican had revolted for an increase of pay. The rumor was very busily repeated in many quarters by an Anglican doctor to whom it was traced by the Tablet's Roman correspondent. This doctor was found to be very specific in his statement, for he said the priests in question are called "aconites." This led to the discovery of the true state of the case. The altar have of the Church are case. The altar boys of the Church are commonly called acolytes, and the resem-blance between the two words led to the blance between the two words led to the suspicion that the report had some reference to the altar boys of St. Peter's, and this was found to be the truth of the matter. The boys usually received a cent (a soldo) when they served Mass, but they struck for higher pay and insisted on receiving two cents. This was the origin of the statement that the priests of the Vatican had revolted. The Vatican priests have not yet sunk to the level of the Western preachers who have refused the Western preachers who have refused to pray any more for the Legislature unless they be paid at the rate of \$5 per prayer.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

At the conclusion of the Gospel at High Mass on Sunday last, Father Kelly, ascended the pulpit and after asking the congregation to kneel down and recite with him the usual prayers for God's blessing upon the work of finishing the cathedral and to unite bishop, priests and people in complete harmony of spirit in cathedral and to unito bishop, priests and people in complete harmony of spirit in this great undertaking, he read the following amnouncem nt: "The tenders of contractors for the building of the front of the Cathedral have been duly received, and will be opened and examined to-day after the High Mass for the purpose of determining to whom the contracts for the several parts of the work shall be given with just regard to economy in expendi-

PRINCE 4.5.5

D. & J. S. D. L. S. D. L.

of the house of God.

THE MEBTING ON SUNDAY.

The following gentlemen met His Lord ship in St. Joreph's Chapel after High Mass on Sunday last: Messrs M Flanagan, James Swift, Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Phelan, P. Smith, T. Hanley, Wm. Rigney, Owen Therney, J. J. Behan, F. Reeves, John Shanshan, S. Lambert, J. Hailigan, Z. Prevost, D. Driscoll, J. Campbell, Capt. Murray, Capt. McDonald, John Kavanagh, T. Howland, John OShea, T. Flanigan, J. Crowley, M. Kelly, P. Whelan, T. Farrell, H. McGuite, J. Andrien, P. Howland, the Freeman representative and many other gentlemen of the congregation.

Mr. Connolly, the Architect, explained the plain in its entirety and its various details. Father Twomey then opened the tenders, which were all in sealed envelopes. The several gentlemen of the Committee took notes of the amounts IMPROVEMENTS OF A GRAND CHAR-ACIER TO BE MADE IN THE CATHE-DRAL.

HIS LORDSHIP SPEAKS. His Lordship speaks.

His Lordship then begged to remind the Committee that the amount of the sliver collection, b gan in August, 1884, is at present \$35,339.03. This much stands undiminished to the credit of the Building Fand. The sum of \$12,366, ad vanced from this fund for purposes different from that for which it had been collected, such as the steam-heating apparatus (4.486) the pointing of the waits of the the tower alone, for which separate tend wings out of our present to build dees had been received, and to leave the wings out of our present contracts for construction at a future day. This observation was received with cries from all quarters: "Let us have the whole work (4.486,) the pointing of the waits of the cathedral and palace, and necessary repairs (\$1,785) and other works that could not be avoided, and for which we could not conveniently hold a separate collection or borrow money on interest, has to

Catholic Second.

Loudon, Sat., Feb. 16sh, 1889.

Loudon, Sat., Feb. 16sh, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

His Lordship, the Bisbop of Kingson the list commencement of the great of the times, it will cease being the other districts of the first commencement of the work. It is impossible to postpone the commence of the great of the first commencement of the work longer. The patience of the great lead of the remarkable generosity of the Catholics of Kingson, and their steadfasiness in following: St. Michael's new church, Bellsville, built by a poor congregation in keeping in the weekly silver collection about two years: the total amount of the two years: the tower that yexpended on the church exclusive despite the fact that for the last four and a half years they have not seen even the first commencement of the work. In great the special mention of the following: St. Michael's new church, Bellsville, built by a poor congregation in about two years: the total amount of the two years: the tower, is \$54.317, of which \$25.000 was borrowed by the Bisbop. They paid, the first commencement of the work. In great part of the tower, is \$54.317, of which \$25.000 was borrowed by the Bisbop. They paid, work in the present of the tower, is \$54.317, of which \$25.000 was borrowed by the Bisbop. They paid, the first commencement of the work. In great part of the tower, is \$54.317, of which \$25.000 was borrowed by the Bisbop. They paid, work in the best O.tawa or their new convent. Alexandria church, built by farmers without aid from outside to be in selected limestone with the desidence of the church she that of the church she weekly silver collection of the church she they a poor congregation in about two years: the total amount of the tower, is \$54.317, of which \$25.000 was borrowed by the Bisbop. They paid, built by a poor congregation in about two years: the tower, is \$54.317, of which \$25.000 was borrowed by the Bisbop. They paid, built by a poor congregation in the church she weekly silver collection of the church she weekly silve despite the fact that for the last four and a half years they have not seen even the first commencement of the work. It is impossible to postpone the commence of the work lunger. The patience of the people has been tried sufficiently. Their loyal earnestness is proved by the ganerous weekly contributions, and now Goo's time bas come, and let us begin in His name and for His sake take up the work for which our Lord Jesus Christ has been forty-five years mutuely, yet earn estly, appealing to us to stir our faith and make a sacrifine for Him, in imitation of the glorious faith of those who have gone before us, who have left this noble temple as a monument of their zeal for the glory of the house of God.

THE MEETING ON SUNDAY.

The following gentlemen met His Lordship in St. Joseph's Chapel after High Mass on Sunday last: Messrs M. Flana gan, James Swift, Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Paelau, P. Smith, T. Hanley, Wm. Rigney, Owen Tierney, J. J. Behan, F. Reeves, about \$310,000 arcently for the was borrowed for them by the Bishop. St. Margaret's church, is with the proposed in \$39,752, of which \$15,000 as borrowed for them by the Bishop in St. Joseph's Chapel after High Mass on Sunday last: Messrs M. Flana gan, James Swift, Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Paelau, P. Smith, T. Hanley, Wm. Rigney, Owen Tierney, J. J. Behan, F. Reeves, the first church gan, and the sullivan and the sulling that the sulling tha \$27,500, of which \$10,000 was borrowed for them by the Bishop. Trenton mis-sion: total cost of works done in Trenton during the past six years—erecting tower of the Church, building new convent, enlarging school houses, etc., is \$23,257, of which only \$4,000 was borrowed by the Bishop, the balance having been supplied by the congregation in various ways. GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

After the architect had satisfied the

committee respecting the several tenders in comparison with each other, the discommittee respecting the several tenders in comparison with each other, the disposition to proceed with the main business of the meeting became manifest. At this point His Lordsbip stood up and announced that if the committee or any number of point His Lordship stood up and announced that if the committee or any number of the gentleman present thought the tenders for the construction of the entire front of the cathedral were too high to allow us to undertake the entire work just now, he would be content for the present to build the tower alone, for which separate ten

and his wife in great admiration of their tion to all parts of Ontario. Outside Sampling tobacco smoke collected, Manufacturing on 11 its branches. Remember 277 Yong Street Grown Contario. On tario.

"The steme for collection with the steme for collection with the steme for collection who is puffing tobacco smoke in the city of the steme of the stating own of the tower. He also reported that, owning to the baldness and Information to the steme of the stating own of the tower. He also reported that, owning to the baldness and Information to the steme of the stating own of the tower, is \$62 000; that of St. Mary's thus for the statification of the street of the statification of the statification

Montreal limistone, the facing being of equared random ashler. The great tower, some thirty-five feet square, not including its boldly projecting but resses, and rising with its graceful pinnacles, to a height of nearly two hundred feet will feet the nearly two hundred feet will form the characteristic feature and landmark of this fine old city. The tower, as with the Church, is in the late or perpendicular period of the Christian architecture, and like many of the most imposing types in this style in the Middle Ages, is without a spire, being simply fin-i hed with pinnacles. The great wings project on either side and with their boildly-a-piring i nacles, high pitched and crested roofs and great gabled windows support, in fitting harmony, the grandeur of the tower and help to bring out in hold relief its majestic stateliness. The noble arched entrances, stateliness. The noble arches centrances, three in number, form the most striking features of the facade. The central or chief one leading to the great porch formed by the ground floor of the tower, and a minor, yet still grand, entrance leads to another roomy porch in each wing.
These three great porches, connected by
arches, constitute the Northex, a great
vestibule of the Church where in the
Churches of the early Christians the Cate-

NO. 539

of the tower, and above these is a charming group of three heautifully designed niches, carved and canopied. The central, and much the largest and most ornate one, will contain a great statue of the Blessed Virgin and the Divine Child with Sacred Heart, the niches on either side having statues respectively of St. John and St. Joseph. The upper two stories form the great belfry stages, with their lofty coupled and traceried windows, deeply recessed, moulded and boldly louvered give the true character to a great church tower, and abundant exit for the pealing of the great of the tower, and above these is a charm abundant exit for the pealing of the great chimes. Finally we come to the megoincent and highly picturesque finish of this grand tower. The enriched cornice, the boldly machiclated battlements, the great

I have seen it oft in the chapel lone, When a few kneit around the altar throne, Meek and noor in the morn light dim. The prically face like an untoned hymn.

Near the adorable Presence resting there,
'Mid the noly caim of quiet prayer,
'Mid the bright angels kneeling noseen,
It was well to see one with such saintly
mien.

But once in the busy, thronging crowd, With noises ever rade and loud, I looked up to see that heavenly face, With its calm, still, prayerful, holy grace.

I was one of the worldlings, but the spell That the world had cast from my spirit fell I I could have knelt down in the crowded

street
To kiss the tread of those blessed feet.

My heart to its deepest depths was stirred; I knew not why, but I suddeely heard The barmony sacettly lent to the breeze; I am gladdened still by its memories.

I knew that the angels were very near To the seautiful soul to God so dear; I could almost see the flash of their wings, And hear their joyful murmurings.

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER III. CARTER'S PROPOSAL.

Clare O'Donoghue acted stravgely after the departure of the visitors: she avoided Nora, and continued to weak such an unusually thoughtful and pre-occupied air, that had not Nora herself been deeply absorbed in curious thought about those same visitors, she would have about those same visitors, she would have wondered at Clare's manner.

Poor Ciare! She was strangely unhappy and remorseful—unhappy that the very memory of the admiring and deferential notice of the handsome officer should still linger in her mind, and remorseful that she had suffered him to leave without according him a more generous pardon. Her checks burned with scorn sesinst herself, and she went about the little household duties, which she voluntarily performed, with a fierce energy born of her own disturbed mind.

Another knock sounded at the cot-tage door; this time it was no timid rap, but a bold, peremptory signal that proclaimed the right to demand an entrance. Clare opened to the new-comer, but started back with an expression of alarm in her countenance.

"God day, my dear," said a coarse, thick, blustering voice. "Maybe I'm not as welcome here as I ought to be, seeing the start you gave when you saw me; but I'll forgive you in consideration that things'll be better in the future. The speaker ushered himself into the

apartment—a powerfully built, coarse man, with a large, round, red face, and little gray, contantly-winking eyes. He was dressed in flashly garb and wore a massive gold chain pending from his

velvet surtout.

Clare had regained her self-possession. and with it her wonted spirited manner.

"To what are we indebted, Mr. Carter, for this early visit? I thought your business in Tralee was to detain you for a month or more."

month or more."
"So it was, my jewel, so it was; but business of more importance came up last night, and brought me down here to day. I must see Miss McCarthy private to day. to day. I must see Miss mecanical just ately for a few moments; so do you just

yourself for a little while." Clare drew herself erect. "I shall do no such thing, Mr. Carter leave you alone with her to insult her by another proposal of marriage-never!

It is my duty, in my brother's absence, to protect Miss McCarthy, so I shall be esent at any interview you may have th her. We have no secrets from each "Easy, my darling, easy, and listen to

me. I'm not the villian you'd make me, I'll not hurt a hair of Miss McCarthy's head, but I must speak a few words to her privately. Just tell her, and see if oesn't consent herself to the inter

Clare reluctantly ascended to Nora and Mr. Carter threw himself into a chair and began to pull sundry papers

tough business," he muttered "but I'll have to do it; and, faith, if that doesn't bring her to her senses, I'll-His soliloquy was abruptly ended by the sudden and noiseless entrance of Miss McCarthy. She stood before him in such exquisite beauty and queenliness of air that he became disconcerted, and utterly forgot the speech he had pre pared for her. He rose and made re-peated ungainly bows, while his florid face deepened in hue, and his stammer-ing efforts to say something were so wildout that the perspiration rolled from his forehead.
"I understand that you wished to see

me alone," said Nora coldly; "pray state your business briefly." Exasperated by her hauteur, Mr. Car-

ter recovered somewhat from his con-fusion. Wiping his face carefully, and drawing repeated long breaths, while his little ferret like eyes winked furiously, he responded:

"Yes, my dear Miss McCarthy, I do wish to see you on most important busi ness, and I'll be as brief as I can. The last time I mentioned something to you you indignantly scouted it, you scorned myself and my offer. This time-"

Nora interrupted him: "Pray, Mr. Carter, spare yourself; I cannot and shall not listen to such language as fell from your lips the other day; to do so would be criminal on my part, and it is criminal in you to compel me to listen to such utterances, knowing as you do that I am the affianced of Carroll O'Donoghue, Carter wiped his face again—a very

necessary proceeding, for the perspira

"Hear me," he said ; "if you refuse me this time, not even a root shall cover your head. I have here the papers which shall drive you and that hoyden, the world; if you except, you shall be a lady, with all that your beauty and your own sweet self are entitled to; you shall do what you will, only marry me, Nora McCarthy.

He was down on his knees before her a task which the tightness of his clothes and his own large form rendered awk ward and somewhat difficult.

The girl shrunk from him, her lip curling with intense scorn, her eyes flashing out their horrified loathing.

"Get up, Mr. Carter; such a position ill becomes you, and know, oace for all, I fear your threats as little as I regard your promises. Send us out, if you will, on the cold charity of the world; its charity will be warm and tender compared to the fate of being your wife. Do your worst. I have no feeling for you other than pity for your poor, abrunken, sin'ul soul."

She turned her back upon him and

sbrunken, sinful soul."
She turned her back upon him and walked in her queenly way toward the door. Discomfited and enraged, but neither humbled nor daunted, Mr. Carter rose and strode after her.
"Mind," he said horsesly, "you told me to do my worst, and I'll do it. I came here to day prepared to shield you

came here to day prepared to shield you and those you have your heart in, but now both you and they shall feel the weight of my anger. Maybe one day you will kneel to me, Nora McCarthy." She had gone from the room, without ven a glance at bim.

even a glance at him.

He clutched the papers, still in his hand, like a madman, and darted from the cottage. A tall, dignified form in the plain black garb of a Catholic priest

was approaching.
"Why, Carter, what in the world is the "Why, Carter, what in the world is the matter?" spoke up the hearty voice of the pleasant faced clergyman, as the two met: "you seemed so flurried, and I thought this part of the country wasn't to see you for a while yet; what has brought you down here now?"

Carter doffed his hat, and strove to conceal the evidence of his late passion. "I came here, your reverence, in the interest of the O'Donoghues."

"Ah!" said the priest, with a peculiar intonation of voice; "let us hear what your great concern in their welfare would do for them this time. I fear your interest in them is taking a very peculiar turn."

"Daes your reverence doubt me?"

"Does your reverence doubt me?" "Das your reverence doubt me?"
asked Carter, striving to to assume an
air of injured innocence.
"I am not quite sure that I ever fully
trusted you," was the reply, "though
charity has made me blind in some in-

charity has made me blind in some instances; but there are strange stories about you lately. How did you become on such intimate footing in Tralee garrison, that you are well known there, I understand, and well received by even the officers; and what is this which Clare O'Donoghue tells me of your proposal of marriage the other day to Miss McCarthy? Surely, Carter, your assurance and pretensions do not rise to such a and pretensions do not rise to such a nit as that !"

Carter winced beneath the sarcasm of the rebuke, and he had much to do to

restrain an insulting retort.
"I got a footing in the garrison that l might serve the boys in the places about —that I could warn them when there was danger, and gave them information that would help them in their plans. And as for the other matter," assuming a supplicating look and tone, "can your reverence blame me if my heart went where many another heart in the country would go if it only dared—to lovely Nora McCarthy? I will make her a lady, father; she shall have comfort and wealth for the rest of her days; perhaps

your reverence would speak for me,"
"Never, sir!" burst from the priest in
righteous indignation; "sooner would I read the burial service over Nora Mc

Carthy's coffin than ever consent that she should become your wife."

Carter could no longer control him-self. "Then that roof which covers her now shall shelter her no more. She shall go out the pauper that she is, she and Clare O'Donoghue—I have here the tool of eviction." He shook one of the

papers in his grasp.
'My home shall be open to them," replied the priest, "and may heaven for give me, Morty Carter, for my past trust in you. I but followed the reliance which that good man, Carn O'Donoghue, now gone to his rest, placed in you; but when I pledged myself to be ever the friend and adviser of his motherless children, I did it, deeming that you, as their legal guardian, would be as true to

tion of the cottage which Carter had just left, and the latter, looking after him in speechless rage, muttered

"That's the way is it? I'm found out, am I? then, begorra, it's my turn now. am 1 thee, degorra, it's my turn now. Pil have my revenge; there's nothing to stop me. The affianced of Carroll O'Donoghue, is she? maybe when Carroll O'Donoghue hears something he won't be so ready to claim her as his affianced, even if he should get the chance to do so."

CHAPTER IV.

CAPTAIN DENNIER. "This must be the way he meant," soliloquized Captain Dennier, as he paused in some perplexity at the head of a path leading directly to the shore; "he said I could walk along the strand for a mile or more before making a turn;" and at length having settled the matter he went briskly on. Strange thoughts warred in bis mind. The unaccountable impression produced by the first sight of Father O'Connor, and which had deepened during their conversation while they walked together, added to the singular interest awakened by the two lovely Irish girls he had so recently left, seriously disturbed him. He looked abroad on the fair land, mellow with sunshine, and felt again all those emotion which had so stirred his soul an evening or two before. His sum moned his native pride to his aid, his loyalty to that country of whose people and whose prowess he was wont to vaunt, and he strove to British crown was undiminished. The sea-breeze fanned his face, and that it might cool his fevered brow, he lifted his cap and walked with it in hand alon

the shore.

Taere was not a person in sight, nor a habitation; bold rocks lined the way; and impelled by the wild feeling within his own breast for a wilder and more completely isolated scene, he clambered down the rugged declivity, and walked where the sea almost touched his feet. Now picking his way over clumps of damp see weed, now springing from bowlder to bowlder, and again pausing to peer into some cavity in the rocks, the officer on one of the stones. A long gray over-

coat covered his person, while a wide-brimmed, low-crowned hat almost en-tirely concealed his features. The officer halted in some surprise.

"Halloo, stranger!" saluted the man, looking up from under his slouched hat; "how do y ... come in this place?" "I'm on my way to Cahirciveen," was the reply, "and I turned a little out of the road to enjoy this wild scenery of

yours."
"Ab! it is grand, is it not?" and the

speaker jumped nimbly up.
"Perhaps you have come some distance, and are fatigued," he continued. tance, and are fatigued," he continued.
"We of the coast here are always provided," drawing, as he spoke, from the pocket of his overcoat a small canteen, and proffering it to the officer.
"I have come from Dhrommacohol."
"Dhrommacohol!" the man in the grav over-dress repeated esgerly.
"Yes; and it was my good fortune to meet there two of your lovely country-women."

"Their names!" "Miss O'Donoghue and Miss Mc Carthy.'

For an instance the anxious questioner ror an instance the anxious questioner touched his hat as if in his eagerness he would have thrust it entirely back from his head, but he suddenly recovered his caution, and dropped his hand to his side again.
"Which do you prefer; which to you

was the lovelier of the two?" he asked in a voice that trembled slightly. "Miss McCerthy is the lovelier, but I prefer Miss O'Donoghue."
"Ah!" There was a deep breath as

"Ah!" There was a deep pressure of relief from the questioner, and his voice was steadier as he answered:
"I do not admire your taste; the whole county rings with Miss McCarthy's beauty and goodness."

beauty and goodness."
"I grant you that," said the Englishman, "but to me, there was something indescribably charming in the spirit of Miss O'Donoghue."

"Oh, aye! she has enough of spirit; the whole parish is aware of that." "You seem to know them intimately,"

said the officer.
"Every one about here knows them," was the somewhat evasive reply. And now let us drink their healths."

In turn they quaffed from the canteen then the officer drew out his watch and asked if he could reach Cahirciveen be-

"Essily," was the reply; "keep to the walk above here for a half mile; any one will direct you then. I would be myself your guide, but I have not the time at my disposal."
"Oh, that will do, my dear fellow; the

way is so plain now that I cannot mis take it."

With a friendly adicu they parted, and in another moment Captain Dennier had lightly climbed the rocks again, and

was walking briskly on the path above.
The strange man looked about him on
eyery side, far out to sea, where shadows of an approaching storm seemed to lie on the deep waters, and immediately around him, where only the rocks a he murmuring waves met his view. this watching and listening attitude he waited until he deemed sufficient time had elapsed for the officer to have passed far from the scene; then he bent almost to the ground, and putting his hands to his mouth, gave a peculiar whistle. It reverberated among the rocks with a startling shrillness, and brought out of one of the stony recovery one of the stony recesses the lithe figure of a man—lithe and not ungraceful, despite its ill-fashioned, almost grodespite its ill-insmioned, almost gro-tesque garb. A shaggy overcoat, much too long and wide, flapped about his per-son, and a battered hat comically fastened on the side with a loose knot of what had once been a gay colored ribbon, but which was now of the dingy hue of the hat itself, covered his head.

With his face toward the ground, he listened for a moment as if expecting a repetition of the whistle; then catching simple trust in you I have unknowningly permitted you to do them any wrong, may God forgive you, Morty Carter!"

The priest turned away in the direction of the cottage which Carter have a summer thrust on his the speed and along the rocks with the speed and agility of a mountain goat. The form in the gray over-dress stood on the top of an elevated bowlder, on an apparently keen and anxious watch have a true to his the speed along the rocks with the speed and agility of a mountain goat. and giving his hat a firmer thrust on his

new comer, "just as my heart was growin' onaisy that I didn't hear it

"I couldn't give it sooner, Tighe, for a "I couldn't give it sooner, Tighe, for a little after I arrived here a soldier came this way on his road to Cahirciveen. I deemed it best to be friendly, and he stopped awhile. Then I wanted to give him time to be well gone."

"Aye," answered Tighe, "he's one of the blackguards, I suppose, that's up there now at Cahirciveen—didn't I hear all about it a bour are?

all about it an hour ago? Sure the queen has full news o' yer escape, an' tuese fellows have been sint to Cahirci reen to arrest you, bad scran to thim Mebbe this one that you've been talking to has his suspicions about you, an' that it's back he'll be comin' with a lot more

o' the scurvy pates."
'I don't know, Tighe, but he seemed a right good fellow."

"Ah, masther dear, you can't thrust any o' 'em—tail an' hide, they're all the same, an' the sooner you're cut o' this place the betther."

"Any time, Tighe, only I must see Nora before I fly for good; I must see her to night, then I shall be as prudent as even you can wish me to be.

"Tatther an' ages! was there iver the bate o' this?" and Tighe in his vexation almost danced upon the rock. "Would you be puttin' your neck in the halther afore it's made for you? You can't see her to night; sure they'll be havin scouts from the rigiment in ivery direc tion, an' it'ud be as much as yer life is worth to go near Dhrommacohol. Och, masther dear, put yoursel' once more under me biddin'; the boys is waitin beyant wid a boat, an' we'll smuggle you to Amerikay. Sure I'll tell Miss Mc-Carthy on me bended knees o' the love

you have for her, an' how you thought o' her day an' night." "It won't do, Tighe, my faithful fellow, it won't do. Nora McCarthy is so wound about my heart that I must have one sight of her, however brief, and one sound of her voice to give me nerve

Tighe gave a vigorous thrust to his battered caubeen, and dashed his over his eyes.

"Manage this for me," continued the speaker, "as you have managed many another affair for me. Under cover of the darkness I can steal to Dhrommacohol, see Nora and my sister for a few moments, and then, Tighe, my faithful, tender Tighe, I will do whatever you

There was no resisting that appeal, accompanied as it was by the winning look of eyes that had all a woman's soft-ness in their depths, and Tighe hung his head and answered with a creatfallen

"Sure it's well you know I can't refuse when you ax in that way; but it's to your death you'll be goin'. Ah then, when I followed you to that far counthry, an' you made your escape from prison there, did I think you'd be as onthract able as this? But niver moind,-I'll shrive me best to manage it, an' if you're ketched, an' you have to die, why then, Tighe a Vohr'll die alongside o' you."

CHAPTER V. MRS CARMODY.

A mile distant from the cottage in which dwelt Nora McCarthy and Clare O'Donoghue, there stood one of the better class of Irish country cottages; while there was little evidence of care in the patch of ground surrounding it, there seemed to be unusual thrift and meatness within A bright truf fire neatness within. A bright turf fire emitted its cheerful blaze, and the earthen floor was tidly swept. An attempt at a dresser had been made in attempt at a dresser had been made in one corner of the room, and upon a portion of it shone numerous brightly scoured tins, while the remainder was well stocked with ware, many of the pieces, however, being broken, but so placed that only the good side of each was visible. In the opposite corner rested a settle now arranged as a bed, with coarse, but clean coverlet and pillow; an open door revealed a smaller apartment, evidently a sleeping room. At tidy, florid Irish woman, with her black dress pinned about her, and her gray hair covered by a spotlessly clean cap having huge frilled borders, stood beside a table, peeling potatoes. She beside a table, peeling potatoes. She seemed to be absorbed in deep and not very pleasant thought, for sometimes she shook her head ominously, and after intervals she muttered such sentences

as the following:

"I niver had an aisy moment with him, an' I'm afraid I never will. The Lord betune him and harrum, but where can he be at all, at all? Six months this very day since I laid eyes on him. Maybe it's in want of a male's mate

Maybe it's in want of a male's mate he is this night; oh, it I thought so—"
She suspended her work to brush the tears from her eyes. The door was suddenly flung open, and some one bounding across the floor caught the wildly across the floor caught the astounded old woman with a clasp that

threatened to stifle her.
"Mother, mother! did you think I was iead? sure I'm not—I'm here, your own

lighe, back again." There was another embrace that threatened ruin to the starched frills of the spoiless cap, and utter annihilation of their wearer. She struggled to escape, the spoiless cap, and utter annihilation of their wearer. She struggled to escape, and when at length she succeeded in becoming disengaged from the huge folds of the flapping coat, and was assured that her fears had all been groundless, and that her scape-grace son was there in the flesh, and well and hearty, her affection for the time happy sielded to indice tion for the time being yielded to indig-nation. "You vsgabond! what do you mane by such tratement to yer poor old mother? It wasn't enough to be breakin' my heart wid your hunts, an' your fairs, an' your fights; to have Father Mesgher tellin' me that you wor the greatest scape-grace in the country, but you must break my heart intoirely by gom' off the way you did, without as much as lavin' a line to say where you

wor."

'Is it a line o' writin' you mane?" asked Tighe humbly.
"You omadhaun! what else is it I'd

mane ?" Sure how could I lave that, when my edication just stopped short o' bein' able to write at all? Now, mother, listen to at the first sight of the being springing amid the rocks, it descended.

"I heerd the whistle," spoke up the back and seemed about to go into the inner room; "then I'll say good by to you foriver; mebbe it's killed I'll be tonight where I'm goin', an' then you an' the country 'll be rid of the scape

grace. He pretended to hurry to the door, well knowing that she would follow him. She did so, flinging her arms about him.
"Come back, Tighe, my son! I will listen. Sure my heart was brakin' while you was gone' an' ivery day I fixed yer room the same as if you slept in it the

night afore. Look at it!" She drew him to the inner spartment though poor almost to bareness, it was clean and neat, and there had been even some attempt at taste in the disposition of bows of bright hued calico on a kind of dressing stand that occupied one corner. Tighe encircled her with his arm. "You wor always a good mother, an'you desarve a betther son than I am; but come now till I tell you, for I'll have to be movin

She would have busied herself in pre paring a meal for him, but he insisted upon having her undivided attention so taking a seat where she could lool fondly into his face, she smoothed the rumpled frills of her cap, and prepared

"You know, mother, how heavy me

thransported him."

"I do, my poor boy, I do."

"Well, I couldn't rest, an' unbeknows

to you or any one, only Shaun, who seemed to understand it all, I used to take long walks by the say-shore, an' I used to used to picthure to mesel' the lonely jail he was in afar from us all. Begorra, I couldn't stand it, an' I said to Shaun one day, I'll go to him. Shaun, if I swim the ocean, I'll rach him some way,' an' the dog looked in my face as if he was a Chresthen and jist knew what I was sayin,' an' barked; I made up my mind from that minute. I moinded how I used to hear them tell in Mrs Learn's aublication.

tould the people a story about mesel' that won them complately, an' Shaun, what with his thricks an' his affection, what with his thricks an' his affection, he took their hearts intoirly. But I soon found the times there wor changed; big say ships niver touched there any more, an' me heart got heavy agin, only Shaun, somehow, had a way of lightenin' it; he'd look in me face with that look of a Chresthen, an wag his tail, an' bark, an' somehow. I'd take courage.

how I'd take courage.
"At last good luck kem in my way. Shaun and mesel' saved one of the fisher Shaul and mess save one of the hater men's childhre from thrownin' one day whin a big wave was carryin' it away foreninst us, and the poor father was so thankful that he said there wasn't one thing he would not do for me.

"'Faith,' said I, 'there's one thing that if you'd do it for me, I'd be the happiest man alive.'
"'An what is that?' he asked.

"'To get me off to Austhralia.'
"'I'll do it," he said, "if I'm a livia'

"An' he was as good as his word, mother: he tuk me to England himself, in his own little fishin' smack, an' by spakin' a word for me here an' there among some of the sailors that he seemed

among some of the sailors that he seemed to know purty well, atther awhile I found mesel' shipped for Melbourne as one of the hands, though the sorra much knowl edge I had of what that meant—faith it was as an omadhaun in airnest I tuk the place, an' they had more spoort out of me than they iver got work.

"It'd take too long, mother, to tell you all that happened afther I reached Melbourne—how by dint o' beggin' an' blarneyin' I made me way across the country till I kem at last to the jail where the young masther was. It tuk long days an' nights o' watchin' afore I could make him know it was me was near him, but I did at last, an' somehow afther that good did at last, an' somehow afther that good luck was on our side. I got to be on sarvice at the jail, an' I med fun for them till I kem to be a scort of favorite among them, officers an' all. Like the people on the ship, they thought me a harrum less omadhaun, an' they didn't much moind what I was about. But all the time I was thinkin' an' plannin' an' prayin'—yes, mother, on many a night whin I'd lock up to the stars an' away to the say that parted me from ould Ireland, an' whin at the same time I'd think of the broken hearted young masther so far from all he loved, I used to dhrop on me knees an' ax God to deliver him.
"Well, there kem a night at last when

we stood together outside the prison the ocean. There wasn't wantin' friends to help us, an', though the hue and cry was raised, we landed safe in Ireland, an' we're here for the last three days, down at Hurley's, where the boys meets,

watchin' the signs o' the times, an' waitin' to know what to do. "The masther is for stayin' an' takin' his chance agin with the rest of the lads, but they've raised the sarch for him, and moreover, they're accourin' this very part of the countbry in such a hot way that it'll be betther for him to lave at once. Some of the boy's that'd die to save him coaxed him to fly the countbry entoirely, an' I begged him on me two knees to go. It wasn't one bit o' use; he won't stir a foot till he's seen Miss McCarthy. So to night he'll make the trial to see her ready for him. Do you now, mother, go up to the cottage an' prepare Miss Mc Carthy an' Miss O'Donoghue for his

The kind hearted old woman had been weeping silent tears during the recital; now she dried her eyes very vigorously, and shook her head.

"There a power o' sorrow come to the young things. I was there to-day, an' Miss Clare told me how they'll have to give up even the cottage that shelthers them. Father Meagher had just been in afore me, an' he had made them promise to come at once to his house. They wor preparin' to go, for they wor in mortal

Tighe sprang from his seat.
"By the powers, mother "By the powers, mother, you don't mane that Morty Carther is decayin' the

masther."
"I do that same; an' more betoker there's many a black story tould about him lately."

Tighe folded his arms and dropped his

head upon his breast; he was evidently in very troubled thought. His mother did not disturb him, but continued to did not disturb him, but continued to dry her eyes and to shake her head. "Well," he said at last, as if speaking to himself, "it'll onnarve him intoirely whin he hears this." Looking up, he continued in a different tone: "Go to thim anyway, mother, an' tell thim the masther'll be at Father Meagher's as soon as the night is rightly settled; an

you'll lay eyes on me agin; but don't recave me in the scoldin' way you did this evenin'." He caught her in a quick, hearty embrace, and was gone before she had recovered from the effect.

TO BE CONTINUED.

now good by; mabbe you'll see me alore long, an' mebbe it'll be awhile afore

A VINDICATION OF THE BOSTON CATHOLICS.

From the Christian Union.

We have received some protests against We have received some protests against our Boston correspondent's statement respecting the recent school election in Boston, and our characterization of the anti-Catholic crusade as unjust and irrational, and one correspondent asks us how the complaint against Swinton's text-book of history was reasonable. The statement embodied in the foot note was such as to convey the impression that indulgence "is permission to commit sin." This impression is untrue. The Roman Catholic Church does not teach any doctrine in-Church does not teach any doctrine involving permission to commit sin, and any statement which gives, or appears to give such an impression may reasonably be objected to, not only by Roman Catholics in the interest of their faith, but by all men in the interest of accuracy.

If the Sufferers from Consumption, sayin,' an' barked; I made up my mind from that minute. I moinded how I used to hear them tell in Mrs. Leary's public house of a part of Ireland where big say ships sometimes touched. A quare thought kem into me head, an' I acted on it. I made straight for the part they mintioned, mesel' an' Shaun, an afther a few days I kem to a fishin' village. I

WHAT LEADS TO CONVERSIONS?

Catholie Columbian.

In the Catholic World for January, "A Convert" in referring to his own change of religion, describes the first slight impressions made upon his mind by wit. nessing the solemnities of a midnight Mass, on Christmas. From that, he says, the light came into his soul, afterwards.

Mere grand ceremonials are, in them. selves, an insufficient motive for conversion to our faith. We have more solid attractions. Most of those men and women of heroic souls who have come over to us, have first been longing for a firmer ground to stand upon than the Protestant Churches could furnish to a

believer. Such was the case with one of those, Mr. Joshua Huntington, a new Englander, who became a Catholic over twenty years ago. In his "Gropings After Truth," he wrote thus: "My creed came to be nothing but a collection of opinions, held with various degrees of confidence, but containing almost no articles to which I could say 'credo,' 'I believe ',' ithout any more than a containing almost no articles to which I could say 'credo,' 'I believe ',' without any mental reservation what ever." Pursuing his inquiries, he discovered what his soul panted for in Catholicity. Hence he wrote, "This Caurch claims to be, not only a Church, the Caurch and the claims to speak by but the Church, she claims to speak by Divine authority. * It was evident, if she has this authority, she supplies just what I have felt the need of all my life."

what I have felt the need of all my lite."

Very similar was the gradual approach of another great Protestant mind, an Episcopal Bishop in N. Carolins, L. Sullman lees, D. D., who, in the darkest days of Know Nothingism, came an humble layman into the Catholic fold. He thus wrote in his "Trials of a Mind " sity is not now as great as it was in the days of the Apostles, for certainty in the faith. The wants of mankind are as urgent in their demands now, as they were then, for the blessing of an infal-lible guide."

Precisely the same in substance, were the steps that led the greatest of our American converts, Mr. Brownson, to seek and find mental rest in the Catho-lic Church. He, too, was glad at last to find solid ground on which to stand. In his article on "Church against No-Church" he described It thus

The witness to the fact of the revels. tion, and the interpreter of the word, must not only subsist through all ages and nations, but must be unmistaleable, and unmistakable not only by a few and unmissanable and men of parts pullosophers, scholars and men of parts and leisure, but by the poor, the busy, the weak, the ignorant, the illiterate; the weak, the ignorant, the illiterate; for all those are equally commanded to believe, and have a right to have a solid believe, and have a right to have at ground of belief, which they cannot have if they may, with ordinary prudence, mis-take the true witnessed interpreter true witnessed interpreter, and call in a false witness and a mis-in-ter-preter and this witness and interpreter must be infallible.

MORE PROTESTANT FAILURES.

THE INDIA MISSICNARIES MEET WITH NO

It seems that the Church of Scotland It seems that the Church of Scotland Mission in India has been a complete failure. This we learn from a brochure entitled "A Few Facts About our Foreign Missions," published by the Rev. W. A. Liston, a retired chaplein of her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Establishment, Madras. The chief point to which Mr. Liston The chief point to which Mr. Liston directs attention is the educational methods pursued by the Mission at the three Presidency towns, and he admits that after fifty years of the higher educational campaign against heatnenism, the Church of Scotland could number only 343 members and adherents

Southern India The reason he gives for this failure is The reason he gives for this faithre is that the mission has devoted its energies to the education rather than to the evangelization of the heathen, and that, while it has been successfully adding numerous graduates to the Madras and other universities," it has "signally failed to add converts to the Caurch of Christ. He adds: "as to the missionary character of these institutions (Church of Scotland of these institutions (Church of Scotland Mission Colleges), if this is not a misnomer, they are certainly practical failures in this relationship. During the whole of my twenty years' service tuthe Madras Presidency I am not aware of a single direct convert who has been gained to the cause of Christ, or the Church of Scotland, from all our labors in the institutions."

"Yet the "Bible hour' is never missed in these institutions by the measurement.

in these institutions by the missionary; but with what result? Here is M. Liston's answer: "The students attend our colleges to study and pass for a de-gree, not to read the Bible. And when the Bible hour' comes on, these Hindus get up the facts of the Bible very much in the same fashion that Christians, in our school days, got up our Roman Antiquities or our Grecian Mythology.
These Hindus can tell you to a nicety how many concubines Solomon had; they can tell you the exact date of the deluge according to Usher's Chronology, and they have the facts of the Bible at their

they have the facts of the Bible at their fingers' end; but, to my mind, they are no nearer Christ by this method than are those students who attend what we Indians call 'puck' government colleges."

This is how Protestant missions are progressing in India And here in Ceylon do they make greater progress? We sak our Protestant friends in Jaffaa, who have educated thousands of Hindus in their high schools, unfettered by government regulations, and free to teach whatment regulations, and free to teach what-ever they like, whether the results have been much superior to those obtained by the Scotch Mission colleges? We ask them to deduct from their members all Catholic perverts and all native path agents and their families, and then shew us how many true and sincere Christians remain on their lists?—Jaffna Catholic Guardian Fuardian

A Sure Remedy for Neuralgia. Neuralgia is one of the most common and painful affections incidental to this climate. Life to thousands is made mis-

climate. Life to thousands is made mis-erable through its agency, and as it affects the nerves, only the most pewerful and penetrating remedies can reach it. Nervil-ine has created wonder in the minds of those who have uselessly tried other rem-edies, since its action seems magical. To all suffering from any kind of nerve pain, internal or external, we request a trial of Nerviline. Sold by all dealers in medicine, 10 and 25 cents a bottle,

BY THE REV. ENEAS LL. D., F. PART GEORGE HAY, JOHN G

MACDONALD, AND

CATHOLICS OF

FEBRUARY 16

Mr. Thomson, w Geddes, augured the from the incipient re Many eminent state in England, meanwl over the fall of the tinction of despotis showed himself more sinister predictions t who could not see tragedy and overth progress, until the Versailles to Paris. versalies to Paris, king, in the hands of lace. Bishop Gede from the meeting, vin the Enzie. He foat Preshome well slaters were busy rof Findlater had preing of Gregory the Goope of the Caracot From the 18th to From the 18th to

an incendiary fire of The priest's servan

been awake

gave the alarm and son. Some of the gave their assistant the flames; others unconcerned, But the whole premise consumed. As it w dued, whilst only th of the chapel was having been wilfully neighbors dec guishing it, there co the evil spark was the greatest cauti avoid any step tha flame. On this acc sidered that they joint resolution w of putting a stop t acted upon with singing was found bishops at their concluded again churches. It was put down. Mr. put down. Mr. Bishop Geddes tha to music had been submission, but the alat once to get His friend, Mr. M side of the street, the order against called. He had been confided to missionary priest stop it suddenly to Mr. Menzies gregation that t hymn, Abeste Fi the fashion prentice boys street. It was ev

birds in the squar It is not a little

Catholic bymn i

Church music, u

Portuguese hymn. Mr. Thomson

climate of Scalan

to his friend, Gordon, indeed

there frequently,

of his life, but o hurry of busine respite from his

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ose that place the founder of it

ertain that it w orable to the he riend at Rome there to ascerta things the bisho his own private good friend, kno Waters, might sending them to There were b among the cler brother of the been already melancholy in person of Mr. wandered abou months. It was

Stobball.

at Scalan, a hig now pursued th of its episcopa referred to wh burgh, were, Italian and E ilius' Lexicon, tionary, Know Edinburgh, a new edition appear, wher Besides these Gunter's scale ring dial, or a Geddes' own took pains to the old style. was also sent Gedder, on things, inform that a form recommend limited "till

a certain nur former way. letter witho and it was no ation of the of some hym ln a lette

agent states

could not but decline the invitation, whilst acknowledging their politeness. It would have been very unpleasant for him, on such an occasion, to accept, and would, besides, have made choice news

for the populace. Bailie, Hutton and Mr. Donaldson desired to be most kindly remembered to their old school-fellow,

Bishop Hay. So also did his highly esteemed friend, Dr. Alexander Wood.

A change, at this time, came over the mind of Cardinal Albani, and he showed

an inclination to be more friendly to th

hope there was of the erring writer's re-conciliation.

The great popularity of Bishop Geddes did not save him from misrepresentation. Some busy bodies among the Catholics of Edinburgh were pleased to circulate the rumor that Bishop Geddes,

contrary to the prohibition which he and Bishop Hay had issued, allowed singing

to take place openly in the bishop's chapel; that a new teacher of music had

chapel; that a new teacher of music had been engaged at a salary of £35 a year; and that Bishop Hay was blamed for re-fusing a similar permission to Mr. Menzies, on the other side of the street, a partial

A Severe Trial.

Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka,

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the state of a

duces.

ABY 16, 1889.

lie Columbian. c World for January, "A orring to his own change cribes the first slight le upon his mtud by wit. emnities of a midnight nas. From that, he says, nto his soul, afterwards. ere monials are, in them. cient motive for conver. . We have more solid ost of those men and

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ESTANT FAILURES.

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Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME.

Mr. Thomson, writing to Bishop Geddes, sugured the worst consequences from the incipient revolution in France. Many eminent statesmen and patriots in England, meanwhile, were exulting over the fall of the Bastile and the extinction of despotism. Mr. Thomson showed himself more penetrating by his sinister predictions than Edmund Burke, who could not see the extent of the tragedy and overthrow that were in progress, until the forced return from Versailles to Paris, of the unfortunate king, in the hands of the Parisian popu lace. Bishop Geddes, on his return from the meeting, visited his old friends in the Enzie. He found the new Church at Preshome well advanced. The slaters were busy roofing it. The Earl of Findlater had presented a fine painting of Gregory the Great, a masterpiece of one of the Caracci.

From the 18th to the 19th of August procedure fire occurred at Stobball.

an incendiary fire occurred at Stobhall.
The priest's servant and another man having been awakened by the smoke, gave the alarm and called Mr. Macpherson. Some of the neighbors cheerfully gave their assistance in extinguishing the flames; others stood by, or passed on unconcerned. But for the calm weather, the whole premises must have been consumed. As it was, the fire was subdued, whilst only the thatch on one side of the chapel was destroyed. The fire having been wilfully raised, and so many of the neighbors declining to aid in extin-guishing it, there could be no doubt that the evil spark was still alive, and that the greatest caution was necessary to avoid any step that might fan it into a flame. On this account Bishop Hay con flame. On this account Bishop Hay con sidered that they were justified in the joint resolution which they had taken, of putting a stop to the singing scheme, and he entreated his condition to see it and the thirteeta in the constant of the control of concluded against singing in the churches. It was not, however, easily put down. Mr. Robertson informed put down. Mr. Robertson informed Bishop Geddes that the orders relative to music had been received with all due submission, but that it was impossible all at once to get rid of their teacher. His friend, Mr. Merzies, on the other side of the street, had some hopes that the order against music would be recalled. He had none. But as it had been confided to the prudence of each missionary priest, he intended to let it dwindle away gradually, rather than missionary priest, he intended to let it dwindle away gradually, rather than stop itsuddenly. It is said to be due to to Mr. Menzies and his Highland con to Mr. Menzies and his Highland con gregation that the popular Christmas hymn, Abeste Fideles, was introduced into Scotland. It rapidly became the fashion in the city; apprentice boys whistled it in every street. It was even said that the black birds in the equares, joined in the chorus.

It is not a little remarkable that this Catholic hymn is now to be found in almost every collection of Presbyterian Portuguese hymn.
Mr. Thomson feared lest the severe

Mr. Thomson feared lest the severe climate of Scalan should prove injurious to his friend, Bishop Hay. "Bishop Gordon, indeed," he wrote, "resided there frequently, during the latter days of his life, but only to retire from the hurry of business and enjoy a little respite from his apostolic labors. He choose that place because he had been the founder of it, always had a particular attachment to it, and treated it with peculiar favor." It was by no means certain that it would prove equally favorable to the health of Bishop Hay. A triend at Rome had requested the agent there to ascertain what books or other things the bishop would like to have for things the bishop would like to

his own private use, in order that this good frierd, known to have been a Mr. Waters, might have the pieasure of sending them to him.

There were but few cases of insanity among the clergy. That of Mr. Gordon, brother of the principal at Paris, has been already alluded to. Another melancholy instance occurred in the person of Mr. James Cameron. This priest's mind became so affected that he wandered about the country for several months. It was finslly arranged that he should reside with Mr. Macpherson at

Edinburgh, and Buchin's medicine, a new edition of which was soon to appear, when it also would be sent. Besides these books, there was a founter's scale, a terrestial globe and a ring dial, or astronomical ring of Bishop Geddes' own manufacture, and which he took pains to describe as designed for the old style. A set of purple vestments was also sent at the same time. Bishop Geddes, on occasion of sending these things, informed his right rev. friend, was also sent at the same time. Bishop Geddes, on occasion of sending these things, informed his right rev. friend, that a form of faculties which he had

in an edifying manner, and was much regretted." She left the Cardinal, Duke of York, her beir. There is also in Mr. Thomson's news the nomination of the first American Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, in the person of Mr. Caryl (Carroll). He was mistaken, however, in stating that the United States had refused to received a Vicar Apostolic with the title of bishop in partibus. On the contrary, they declined all interference in the

matter.
It would appear that Bishop Geddes It would appear that Bishop Geddes concurred rejuctantly in the peremptory prohibition of music which Bishop Hay had issued. He now, according to promise, prepared his reasons for requesting that the prohibiton should be so far modified as to admit of some hymns being sung in the churches of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, after Christian doctrine on Sunday afternoons. Great advantage, he insisted, would accrue to religion from the use of suitable music; and such had been sanctioned by the Church in every age. Music was mentioned by St. Justin, as part of to counteract the bad effects of the Fleming appeal.

The delicate position in which the Catholics and clergy, and even the higher magistrates stood, at this time, is well illustrated by the circumstances of a capital execution. The town council resolved to permit any Catholic clergyman to assist the culprit publicly on the scaffold. The Lord Advocate, on being consulted, declared that he saw, in this, no impropriety. Bailie (alderman) John Hutton, a friend and former school-fellow of Bishop Hay, communicated the resolution of the magistrates to Bishop Geddes. The bishop, however, dreading lest some of the rabble should raise a noise, declined the kindly meant offer with thanks, considering it sufficient to attend the unfortunate man to the last moment, in prison, and to be stationed during the execution, in a window close at hand; and so it was done. The magistrates invited the bishop to dine with them after the dread ceremony. He could not but decline the invitation, whilst exhausteding their redistances. was mentioned by St. Justin, as part of divine worship, even at a time when the Caristians were obliged to assemble in the catacombs. As to danger, from all that Bishop Geddes could observe, there was not the slightest fear of anything arising in consequence of the use of was not the slightest fear of anything arising in consequence of the use of music in the churches. The great majority of the Catholics wished it, and they could not be made to understand why the bishop should not encourage the practice. The prohibition was obeyed prudently and by degrees. But for this wise moderation, there certainly would have been scandal. The bishop gave great weight to the following consideration: Sunday afternoons and evenings were times of peculiar danger to young persons. It was therefore, a matter of great importance to attract them to chapel to Caristian doctrine and devotion. In forwarding this desirable object, music would be a powerful influence. Its music would be a powerful influence. Its practice would also be a distant preparaion for having High Mass sung on some feetivals, which will tend greatly to the edification of the faithful when it shall be found to be expedient. "Your predecessor," he concludes, "was very de sirous of seeing this; and what he said to me on the subject was one of the reasons which I had for causing Church music to be taught at Valladolia. I wish the same were done in all our houses abroad. I beg you will consider all this; and I hope you will give a favorable answer to our petition. You shall hear of and see the good effects of it."

Catholics could now associate, and in the most public manner, for mutual benefit. So early as 1785 a burial society called "St. Andrew's Catholic society" was formed in the congregations of Edinburgh. It was sofar successful that in November, 1789, its statutes, laws and regulations were made public in order to attract attention to it, and, in conse quence, rendered it more efficient. Only Catholics of good moral character and sound constitution and whose sge was not over thirty six years could be admit not over thirty six years could be admit-ted as members. A member, after five years of membership, was entitled to re-ceive five shillings weekly, in the event of bis becoming indigent. The expense of funerals was provided for from the funds of the society. The society was managed by a president, six directors, a treasurer and a clerk who were elected annually. There were also three arbiters for settling such disputes as might arise between memdisputes as might arise between mem-bers. From their decision no appeal was bers. From their decision no apparentiated to any court of law. Parties who gave donations became honorary members. This society continued in full operation for many years. It was finally wound up, from thirty to forty years ago, and its capital divided among the members.

The members indicated severe indicated

appoint that the holy oils should be blessed at Edinburgh.

The bishops were agreed as to the advantage of their visiting each missionary although desirable, could not be done. The small number of priests rendered it necessary that the bishops themselves should often attend to parchial duties. Hence, considering also their episcopal functions throughout each district, it was impossible for them to visit the clergy frequently, or reside with them any length of time. Their presence, there fore, must be disamanced.

months. It was finally arranged that he should reside with Mr. Macpherson at Stobhail.

If one may judge from a list of books at Scalan, a higher class of studies was now pursued there, under the auspices of its episcopal president. The books referred to which were sent from Edinburgh, were, among others, Altierl's Italian and English dictionary, Schrevilius' Lexicon, Eachard's classical dictionary, Knoxes' history of Scotland; two copies of a translation of the Mass, lately made by Mr. Robertson, priest at Edinburgh, and Buchin's medicine, a new edition of which was soon to appear, when it also would be sent.

on Saturdays, threatening to expel all who refused. Mr. James Carruthers, the that a form of faculties which he had been preparing, was not yet printed He asked the bishop whether he would recommend that their form should be limited "till they are recalled," or to a certain number of years, say two or three? He was himself in favor of the former way. He could not conclude his letter without entreating the bishop, and it was not till after serious consider ation of the matter, to permit the singing of some hymns at Eduburgh and Aber.

who refused. Mr. James Carruthers, the priest of the place, could not fail to see the injury that was thus done to the children of his congregation. Their heads were filled with erroneous ideas, the very opposite of what their parents and pastor taught them. They also became confused in their minds and pastor taught them. They also heads were prevented from learning their own catechism, their time being given to Mr. and it was not till after serious consider ation of the matter, to permit the singing of some hymns at Edmburgh and Aberdeen, on Sunday atternoons.

In a letter of 28th Nov., 1789, Mr.

catechism, their time being given to Mr.

Fleming's. Mr. Carruthers found a remedy. He brought from Galloway a young man, a native of Ireland, who had come to Scotland with a view of obtaindeen, on Sunday atternoons.

In a letter of 28th Nov., 1789, Mr.
Thomson, informed Bishop Geddes of the death of the Duchess of Albany at Bologna, on the 17th Nov., 1789. The agent states in his letter that "she died" teach reading, writing and arithmetic.

Telegy. The states of Ireland, who had come to Scotland with a view of obtains of the Duchess of Albany at Bologna, on the 17th Nov., 1789. The agent states in his letter that "she died" teach reading, writing and arithmetic.

He was, besides, a good Latin scholar, and was superior to Mr. Fleming as a pen man. The people was much pleased, procured for him a school room and sent their children to him, preferring to pay a teacher who could instruct their children according to their own principles. Mr. Fleming and his friends, as may be supposed, were much offended and threatened to memorialize the society at Edipburgh for propagating Christian \$100,000. The Czar of Russia wears a ring in

which is embedded a piece of the true

Edinburgh for propagating Christian knowledge. As a Catholic school master was still proscribed by law in Scotland, Bishop Hay, apprehending evil results from the memorial and the misrepresentations. from the memorial and the misrepre-sentations and exaggerations which The testimonial to Cardinal Manning in the silver jubilee of his episcopate will take the form of freeing his pro cathedral at Kensington from a debt of \$55,000. would probably accompany it, requested his friend and coadjutor to use his influ-ence with a gentleman who was a mem-ber of the Propagation Society in order to counteract the bad effects of the Flem-

The Pope, through Cardinal Lavigerie has sent to cardinal Manning a large old medal as a token of the share which episcopal jubilee.

in that city.

German Catholic pilgrims. From the top the German and Papal flage float side by

Vatican and Pekin.

The Catholic journals of France state that one of the latest receptions into the monastery of the Grande Chartrouse is the son of an Auglican bishop. A correspondent from the monastery itself to the Paris Croix confirms this news.

There are two hundred churches attended by about two hundred thous-States. This is doubtless a surprise to

an inclination to be more friendly to the Scotch College. In view of the prospect which this better feeling afforded, Bishop Hay wrote to congratulate Mr. Thomson. It would appear that Bishop Geddes had given offence to some of their English friends by showing friend ship to Dr. Alexander Geddes, and by see doing had injured himself and the

court and at mass. Speis of Irish descent.

The library of Catholic books published in England during the lest half century, and sent as a Jubilee Offering to the Holy Father, consists of about 1,500 volumes—translations, prayerbooks, school books, and books of minor fiction being excluded. It is not unlikely that their final resting place will be in the English College, Rome. ship to Dr. Alexander Geddes, and by so doing had injured himself and the Scotch mission. Bishop Hay remarked on this in his correspondence with Mr. Thomson, and stated that he had remonstrated with his coadjutor. It is not, however, said that Bishop Geddes expressed and proposel of Dr. A. Geddes'. be in the English College, Rome.

nowever, said that Bishop Geddes ex-pressed any approval of Dr. A. Geddes' erroneous comments accompanying his translation of the Scriptures. He countenanced him as a distinguished man of letters, whilst, by breaking with him, he would have destroyed the best firmed.

The Holy Father has appointed Rev. Father Bucceroni, of the Society of Jesus and professor of moral theology and Christian archaeology in the Gregorian University, to the cifiles of theologian to the Bayaria Apostolica. Father Bucceroni has won a high repute for himself as on has won a night epice to Rome a few years ago to fill the chair of moral theology at the Gregorian University; but as the author of several theological works of the author of several theological works of great merit his name proceeded him, says the Liverpool Catholic Times.

Stanishus Kostka, corner of Nobe and Ingraham streets, Chicago, of which Rev. Simon Viobezynekt, C. R., is pastor, assisted by twelve priests. The member chip runs into the tens of thousands, and is constantly growing. Those priests are a community an live an austere life upon the plainest of food, and allow themselves as soon as we should see it prudent. The no luxuries and few comforts, as the world only proper answer that I thought I could give to this was, that they might have as many schools of music as they pleased, but that there would be no liarly adapted to the difficult station he

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster of Um-fraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

nothing equal to it

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says
he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric
Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame
back he could not do anything, but one
bottle has, to use his own expression,
"cured him up." He thinks it is the best'
thing in the market.

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"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

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CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Jesuit Fathers of Detroit are about to build a new college to cost

One of the pioneer priests of Brooklyn, Father Huber, of College Point, is dead.

Coadjutor Bishop Matz of Denver say the new cathedral to be erected in that city, and for which a fair is now being held, will cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

One of the most esteemed German artists, Edward Koacktuss, of the Academy of Dusseldorf, Germany, has just entered the novitiate of the Dominicans

Among recent building improvements in Jerusalem is the "German House" for

The Apostolic Delegate to China is about to open negotiations with the Imperial Government on the subject of direct diplomatic relations between the

and colored Catholics in the United many and can be set down as the most convincing proof that the Catholic Courch is a living vital force,

Countess Mary Tasife, daughter to the prime minister of Austria, has a soprano voice so perfect and well cultivated that Patti is said to have exclaimed when hear.

BERLIN, ONT. ing it: 'You are more than my equal.'
Countess Mary, however, sings only at
court and at mass. Speis of Irish descent.

Miss Eliza Satchwell, who was received into the Church in Milan recently, is the daughter of an English General. She wore the white robes of a catechumen and read aloud her profession of faith. The Marchionees Stanza was her godmother at conditional baptism. She afterwards pro-ceeded, attended by many friends, to the Archbishop's Palace, where she was con-

could give to this was, that they might have as many schools of music as they pleased, but that there would be no music in the chapel, until we should have our superior's full approbation. And to this, you may be persuaded, I have most strictly adhered, which was, certainly, no more than my duty." Bishop Hay in his reply acknowledged that he had been felsely informed, and that the coadjutor's "explication of the matter was perfectly satisfying."

To BE CONTINUED.

nski is a smallich, thin, wiry, nervous, enthusiastic, hard working man, peculiarly adapted to the difficult station he is largely composed of Poles. Cloistered, the pastor and his assistants live strictly apart. No female crosses the threshold of their simple apart ments. They live literally aloof from the world, save as their spiritual ministrations demand their presence among their people. Besides a live church, excellent parish schools are maintained.

A Pastmaster's Opinion.

A Postmaster's Opinion.

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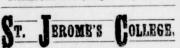
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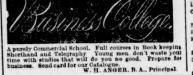
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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Feb. 16th. 1889.

DIOCESES OF HAMILTON AND

On Tuesday afternoon we received a telegram conveying the important intelligence that the Roman Bulls appointing Bishop Dowling to Hamilton and Dean O'Connor to Peterboro have reached this country.

"DR." KANE, OF BELFAST. The Rev. Dr. Kane, who, with Mr. J. R. Smith, came here to champion the cause of Balfourism and Coercion, has lately been giving exhibitions of vulgar brutality and violent bigotry at which even Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg expressed himself humbled and disgraced. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Irish Temperance Lesgue, at which Mr. Johnston, M. P., presided. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that the red rag, which excited the fary of the reverend doctor, was the name of Mr. Biggar, M. P., in a resolution thanking certain members of Parliament for introducing a bill to carry out the recommendations of the select committee on Sunday closing. The meeting was a mixed gathering of gentlemen of different persuasions and convictions both political and religious. The Sunday closing movement originated and became a success in the archdiocese of Cashel, where factions met and fought, and where tippling was not confined to race course or fair day gatherings. Archbishop Croke issued a pastoral letter that was read and published in every church and chapel of the diocese. In this mandate His Grace vehemently denounced the practice of tippling on Sundays, and portrayed the scandalous results inseparable from such auti-Catholic and soul destroying babits. His Grace concluded his admirable letter by pronouncing sentence of excommunication against any person guilty of selling or purchasing liquor on Sunday. The most beneficial results flowed from this determined stand taken by a prelate who is so very popular, and whose word is law in the extensive districts over which he rules spiritually. All feuds and faction fights came to a happy termination, and Tipperary became a model county for happy homes and quiet observance of the Lord's day. The promoters of the temperance cause in ence to have a law passed in the House of Commons similar to our admirable Crook's act, in virtue of which all sale or purchase of liquor on Sunday would be considered a misdemeanor, and punished as such, The beer and whickey interests, which are very powerful in England, have been true to day : resisting legislation for Ireland in this particular, under the apprehension that similar laws would soon be called for in England and Scotland. The temperance workers have sgreed to forget all party bitterness and sink all other questions that divide them so as to unite their strength on this one point so well calculated to promote the moral improvement of the country at large. Thus Tories and Liberals, Unionists and Home Rulers are equally accepted as members of the Temperance Lergue. Col. Saunders, of Derry, ard Johnston, of Billykilbeg, stand on the same platform with Mesers. Healy, Biggar and C. S. Parnell. The cause was working admirably together and producing good fruit both in England and Ireland. A Select Committee was lately appointed in the British Parliament to examine into the advisability of framing laws enforcing the Sunday closing movement. At the meeting held in Ulster Hall, Dablin, on the 17th of January last, a resolution of among the speakers and all was perfectly satisfactory and harmonious until Rev.

vote was trimming with treason and trucking with sedition." "Let any man," he cried, 'who wanted to vote thanks to Biggar, go down to St. Mary's hall, Ulster hall was no place for trimmers and trucklers with Parnellism and crime. Mr. Biggar is the man," he continued, whose only objection to murder is that sometimes the wrong man is murdered." These fanatical and intolerant denunciations of the rev. firebrand changed the peaceful and happy temperance meeting into a veritable bear garden. Mr. Biggar's friends, and they were many, loudly protested against such uncalled for onslaughts on a man who served the cause they were advecating. But Dr. Kane had also a body guard who shouted back defiance The Freeman's Journal stated that Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, who presided, called the fanatical speaker to order several times and in the most pointed manner disassociated himself from the antics of Dr. Kane and set that worthy a needed example of common sense and

good manners.

The people of London who, in our city
hall. Hatened to the same Dr. Kane's rabid utterances, must recognise their friend in the Freeman's pen picture of him. But they must be utterly astour ded him. But they must be utterly astourded at the moral courage which no man here seemed to possess, but which Mr. John-ston, head Orangeman though he be, dis-played in imposing silence on the rev. disturber and in disciniming all responsi-bility for such uncalled-for and such in-opportune expressions of fanaticism and intolerance.

We trust the gentlemen who gave so hearty a welcome to Dr. Kane and applauded his wild and untruthful asserwill learn to appreciate him at his just value, and know how to treat him if he again condescend to honor Lordon with his presence, and to favor our citizens with his bissed and fire brand views on Catholicity and Home Rule for

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

It is very commonly assumed by th non-Catholic press that Italian unity as it exists at present is a fact so fixed that the re-acquisition of temporal power by the Pope is altogether hopeless. An article in a late issue of the Globe not only takes the view that the restoration of the Pone to his temporal dominions will never take place, but maintains that it is not even desirable for the Pope himself, or for the Catholic Church, that such a restoration should be accomplished. We are not disposed to deny the fair intentions of our contemporary towards Catholics and the Catholic Church, for the Globe has frequently made manifest its desire for equal justice to Catholics and Protestants. but on the question of the Pope's temporal rights we must say that our contemporary is not in a position to form a correct judgment. We do not deny that it is very natural that a Protestant journal should look at the Catholic Church just as it looks at any of the sects into which Protestantism is divided. From this point of view our contemporary very gravely draws the conclusion that Pope Leo XIII. no more needs temporal dominion than does "Bishop Carman" or "Bishop Williams" for the work of superintending the Methodist Church. When it is remembered that the number of Methodists, by the last census, was not 540 000 in Ontario and the North West, counting together the Methodist Church of Canada and the Episcops | Methodists, who, we believe, are united under the Dublin and other citles have been for superintendence of Rev. Messrs. Carman comparison will be seen. The Methodists, Presbyterians, and other Protestant denominations are confessedly merely local institutions. Even the National Protestant churches are but local. What Lord Macauley said in 1840 is equally

> "The reformed churches were mere national churches. The Church of England existed for England alone. It was an inetitution as purely local as the Court of Common pleas, and was utterly without any machinery for foreign operations. The Church of Scotland, in the same manner, existed for Scotland alone. The operations of the Catholic Church, on the other hand, took in the whole world. Nobody at Lambath or at Edinburgh Nobody at Leinbeth or at Edinburgh troubled himself about what was doing in Poland or Bavaria. But Cracow and Munich were, at Rome, objects of as much interest as the purileus of St. John Lateran.' It is true that Canadian Methodism has

some few missionaries in Japan, but it will not be said that this constitutes it a universal Church. The Cathelie Church, on the other hand, extends her influence into every nation. If the Canadian Methodist Conference were to pronounce that smoking is a sin, as it is any day not at all unlikely to do, what influence would the decision have on the habits of the people of Amsterdam or Berlin? But the decrees thanks was passed to the members of of the Pope are accepted and obeyed in Parliament who introduced the bill every clime and country. Even when recommended by the league. Gentlemen Victor Emmanuel entered Rome, he of every shade of political feeling were declared that the position of the Pope was not merely an Italian question. He said : "The Government of the king will protect Dr. Kane stood up with fire in his eye the interest which the whole Catholic and made a fierce attack upon Mr. world possesses in the entire independence Biggar, whose name appeared on the of the Pope." There is surely no such those who spoke in the House of universal interest in the absolute inde-Commons in favor of the resolution. To pendence of Superindents Carman and Williams: (We believe these gentlemen move a vote of thanks to Mr. Biggar was outrageous," he shouted, "and any man do not claim the title of Bishop, which is who held up a hand in favor of such a given to them by the Globe.) It is, there.

As a matter of fact the attempt has

fore, scarcely correct to put their case and that of the Sovereign Pontiff on one level. There is some difference, surely, between Toronto, the Methodist capital of Optario, and-save the mark-of Japan, and Rome. the ecclesisstical capital of the world. It is therefore, difficult to conceive that the following could have been seriously penned by the Globe's editor :

"Why it should be thought necessary why it should be thought necessary that the Pope, in order to become a great spiritual potentate, should become once more a petty Italian ruler, is what we have never been able to understand. It would not help Bishops, Carman and Williams one bit in their work as superintendents of the Methodist Church to have each a town to himself, which he could manage or mismanage at his sovereign pleasure. We rather think such a supposed privilege would be a distinct and positive hindrance. Why then should it be different with Leo XIII, who, as far as the outside world either knows or caree, has exclusively a spiritual function, just such as is that of Methodist Bishops or Presbyterian Moderators?" It is not a question of the largeness of

the State of which the Pope shall be

sovereign, but the question is, shall the Pope, who, as Supreme Head of the Universal Church, must direct the consciences of kings and princes everywhere, as well as of their subjects, be free to do so? Or shall he be subject to the caprices and interference of monarch and a Government who are just as likely to be hostile to the general nterests of the Church as to be favorable? Indeed at the present time the hostility of the Government to the Church and its Head is a fact too notorious to need demonetration. It is requisite that the Head of the Universal Church should be perfectly free from the control of even a Prince favorably disposed towards him, in order that his decrees, whether disciplin. ary, moral, or dogmatic, may not even be suspected of being influenced by the political exigencies of the state in which he may reside. The welfare of the whole Church depends upon the freedom of its Supreme Head from the interference of any Government. Where would have been that freedom, if the Pope had been the subject of Henry the Eighth when that monarch wished his divorce from Queen Catharine? Where would the Pope's freedom have been in bringing Henry the Second to repentance when he murdered St. Thomas a Becket? Where would it have been if he had been a subject of France when Napoleon wished to establish a French Church as completely under his control as the Church of England is under control of the British Parliament, or the Russian Church under control of the Czar? Where would have been the liberty of the Church when Napoleon demanded a divorce from the injured Josephine? It is needless to say that his liberty would be as illusory as that of the Servian Bishops who only a few months ago were obliged to acknowledge King Milan's right to tamper with and dispense himself from the observance of the laws of God. He is kirg, forsooth, and therefore not bound by any legal re-

striction imposed by God or man! It is to be hoped that, placed in such circumstances, the Head of the Catholic Church would show more independence han did the schismatical Servian prelates. History tells us that most powerful influences have been in vain brought to bear in the past to obtain from the Popes an assent to the inquities of kings; but make him the subject of any mundane Sovereign, and his equitable declaions outreges upon his person.

Here we may remark that it is not neces sary for us to dwell upon the Globe's Mark Twain style of belittling the Pope's authority by saying how little "the outside world" knows or cares about the Pope's spiritual functions. There are not two worlds on this domain of Christendom. The inside world is the Catholic Church itself. The "outside world" of which the Globe speaks is but an agglomeration of limited localisms. But the Pope's Jubilee, which has only lately terminated, shows that even that "ontside world" has been forced to acknowledge its respectful regard for such an authority as that of the Pope. That authority has received respectful consideration, not only from the Protestant rulers, William of dermany, Victoria of England, President Cleveland of the United States, Oscar of Sweden, and the rest, but also from the Czar of Russis, the Mikado of Japan, the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and others whom we need not enumerate. Could we conceive of such testimonies of respect offered to "Bishops Carman and Williams," or to the Moderator of Presby. terianism, either in Canada or elsewhere?

But we are told that as a matter of fact the Pope is really free to-day. The Globe has it :

"Was the Pope ever more independent, in the true sense of that term, than he is now? The people and Government of Italy respect his independence to the fullest possible extent. They have no wish to interfere with it, and if they had they would be of all fools the greatest if they wave made the stream the greatest if they ever made the attempt. The spiritual head of two hundred millions of people could not be really coerced or d with impunity. The first attempt in this direction would raise such a general ferment and call forth such a general protest as would make the Italian Government feel what a mistake it had made."

actually been made, and it has called forth a general protest from the bishops of every country. We do feel confident that the Italian Government will be made to feel the force of this universal protest, and that the result will yet be the Pope's restoration to temporal independence. But our esteemed contemporary is of

opinion that the Pope's liberty has not

been assailed at all. If the professions of the Italian law of guarantees were true, the Globe's statement would be correct enough. But they are not true. The first three articles of the Law declare the position of the Pope to be as inviolable as that of the king. The second article declares that any attack directed against the person of the Sovereign Pontiff shall be "punish able with the same penalties as those established in the case of an attack directed against the person of the king." Yet in practice, net only are the sinfidel newspapers allowed to vilify the [Pope and insult him most grossly, but whenever the canalile of the city think proper to assemble about the Vatican, and to cry out "Death to the Pope," "Burn the Vatican," they are allowed to do so without interference from the police. The only occasion since 1870 when a Papal procession passed through the streets of Rome. was when the remains of Pope Pine IX. were removed from St. Peter's to be laid at rest in San Lorer zo. This was on July 13th 1881. The Government refused the royal honors so plentifully promised in the Law of Guarantees ; but this even might be overlooked if they had granted ordinary protection egalest the rabble: and this the Government promised. At the same time, to this extent the Government interfered with this solemn rite. which was peculiarly a rite of the Church, that it forbade the clergy of the city to take a place in the procession. About 100 000 devout Catholics spontaneously seembled to show honor to the diceased Pontiff, and were it not for their presence. the two or three hundred Garibaldian ruffians who assembled also would have been quite free to have carried out their design which they openly proclaimed, to throw the Pope's corps into the river Tiber. Without any interruption from the police, these ruffisus followed the procession, crying out "death to the Pope: Long live the King : Long live Garibaldi." Such is the liberty which the Holy Father er joys in his own city—the city which is lawfully the Church's patrimony.

We might mention many other facts which show the amount of liberty granted to the Pope in his rule over the Church. We will only call attention to one more of these facts at present. Rome, the centre of Catholic unity, has always been the centre of Catholic learning, and surely if the Pope be free to exercise his sacred functions, he should be left in undisputed possession of the means to keep up the Roman institutions of ecclesiastical learning, and he should be undisturbed in the control of the magnificent libraries theologians of the first rank. These libraries have been seized and in many cases scattered and sold by the Italian Government, and the educational institutions have been closed and confiscated in many cases. The Church has been crippled in every way, the clergy have been banished, and the seminaries broken up, so that there are not clergy enough

now to meet the necessities of the people. In fact, so far is our contemporary from having proved that the Pope has no need ciates with the most degraded of temporal independence, that he has rather furnished arguments why the temporal authority should be restored. It acknowledges the justice of the Catholic demand that the "spiritual head of two hundred millions of people be not coerced or confined," (two hundred and fifty millions would be nearer the mark:) then millions would be nearer the mark; then eince without temporal authority, the Holy Father is both coerced and confined, the only remedy which can correct the evil ought to be applied, that is, the res.

toration of the temporal power.

It is very true, as the Globe states, that for hundreds of years the Church had no "temporal power or earthly patrimony;" but after the seat of imperial authority was transferred from Rome to Constantiwas transferred from Rome to Constanti-nople, the necessity of a supreme author-ity in Rome placed the Roman Pontiffs on the throne of the city, and thus Providence provided the Church with that independence which, when she became actually spread through-out all nations, was necessary for her welfare. The seizure of Rome was a robbery, so much the more outrageous as it was at the same time a sacrllege. If it was at the same time a sacrilege. It was not even accomplished by the wish of the Roman people. The revolutionists who sympathized with the robber king were but a small fraction of the population. The Holy Father, then, properly insists upon the restoration of his rights, master upon the restoration of his rights, which are founded upon every principle of justice; and indeed the prosperity of Italy itself requires that the independent position of the Pope should be re-established and recognized.

Socialists are so busy propagating their doctrines among the workingmen of Rome that the Government are seriously alarmed. This is but the result which might be expected from the persecution to which the Church is subjected. The State has not the authority trine, and it cannot expect to have that influence which will recommend its dcc influence which will recommend its dcc trinal views to the people. To leave the Church her full liberty in her own sphere would be the proper way to ensure the promulgation of the correct doctrine concerning the rights of property, and the duties of citizens in regard to the State and toward each other. CHINIQUI IN ORILLIA.

We learn from a letter sent us by an esteemed correspondent that poor old Chiniqui lectured last Thursday in Orillia. ple have for carrion. The town's dead walls were for weeks previous placarded with posters announcing two lectures by "this antiquated apostate." Our esteemed correspondent esys: "In the evening about 400 Orange. men, Sons of England and disciples of Calvin, listened to his thread-bare tale of how he and some other cranks left the true Church. Of the door money he pecketted \$60, and by early train next morning cleared out: postponing his second lecture sine die. Altogether he met with a cold reception, the more sensible people regretting that he had been invited, nce his lecturing could produce no other poseible result than to sow the seeds of hatred and bitterners in our midet. Being over seventy years of sge and nearing his end, before he has another opportunity of visiting us he may be called away to a region where there is no enow." This latter remark is very uncharitable on the part of our correspondent. We should never despair even of the worst cases of sin or of moral or mental obliquity. God's mercy is wonderfully far-reaching and may vouchsafe the grace of conversion and repentance to the most hardened wretches. The great difficulty spprehended, no doubt, by our correspondent lies in the fact of Chiniqui's apostacy, St. Paul declairing, Heb. vi. 6, that of such rebe's against truth and divine grace as Gavezzi, Chir iqui and the of union among Protestants for the prorest, "it is impossible for them to be renewed again to penance" While there is life there is hope, however, and God's mercy infinite. The true motto for every Christian should be nil desperandum.

On the occasion of the lecture above mentioned a very timely letter was sent to the Orillia Times, and we transfer it to our columns, as forming an interesting chapter in the history of the disturbance and scandals created some thirty years sgo by the apostacy of the far-famed Chiniqui. The latter when in holy orders championed the cause of tem. perance, but, unfortunately, like most other ardent promotors of that cardinal virtue, he went too far in his denunciations of those who did not agree with him. And, like other temperance fanatics, he made all virtue consist in abstaining from the use of alcoholic stimulants. Had he practised other social virtues, no less necessary and even yet more honorable, he would not have fallen under the censure of his ecclesiastical superiors and become a rebel and a renegade from the Church that educated and nurtured him. The letter in the Orillia Times refers to his zeal for Catholic truth while in the ministry; and shows how logically he could argue in favor of the claims of Mother Church, from which he afterwards apostatized, and upon which, for the last twenty years, he has been heaping which are necessary for the education of the vilest and most blasphemous outrages in pulpit and on platform.

A NEW CRUSADE.

One of the most insensate bigots of this fair Province of Ontario is the Inspector of the public schools of Toronto, Mr. J. L. Hughes. He allows no opportunity to pass to throw out insult and contumely upon Catholics, and for this purpose who put in an appearance in Toronto with the filth of calumny. He it was their wives and daughters to the hall Edith O'Gorman.

We have too much regard for the respectable Protestants of Ontario to retort upon even Mr. Haghes, by recalling to mind the special cases of delinquencies which have occurred among the Protestant clergy, even within the last few months, and which would completely offeet the delectable stories which were related on a Toronto platform last April while Mr. Hughes occupied the chair, even if these stories were true. The immoralities of the Catholic priesthood and the Catholic nuns were the theme of Fulton's discourse on that occasion. They were, however, immoralities of days long past. We might say to the lecturer and the chairman who introduced him to the Protestant public, something like what Mark Twain told the Italian guide who, wishing to show him all the curiosities possible, pointed out the tomb of "Chrisophoro Colombo, the great discoverer of America." Mark demanded to know, "Is he dead?" And on hearing that he had the corpses of ancient days brought up its more vigorous prototype, should it before him : "but if you have any nice adopt the same secondancy policy. fresh corpses, trot them out." He was quite willing to take a look at them and already snubbed by the Alliance. Hence to pay his conductor in proportion to in his letter he bitterly complains of

Mr. Hughes to get in a supply of fresh corpses for exhibition before again appearing before the public as a panderer to the depraved appetite which some peo-

We suppose, however, that Mr. Hughes imagines that he has found a real griev. ance against the Catholics of Onterlo and Quebec now, for in the Mail of the 7th inst, there appears a letter under the title, "Canada's Greatest Enemy : Aggres. sions of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy," which for falsehood and malignity is not surpassed by any of the utterances of Fulton the obscene, though we must acknowledge that on the present occasion Mr. Hughes does not make use of the obscenity of which he is a quondam patron. The same letter appeared in the Globs of the same date, though under less

sentational headings. Mr. Hughes begins by informing the public that the crusade which he is now engaged in preaching through the Dominion of Canada was begun by him over a year ago, so we may judge that his appearance in company with Justin D. Fulton was simply one of the sallies of the campaign. A year ago Mr. Hughes, in company with Rev. Dr. McVicar, President of the Presbyterian College of Montreal, called on Sir William Dawson, and these three worthies discussed together "the unjust aggressiveness of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in regard to educational affairs both in Quebec and Ontario." Mr. Hughes tells the result of these deliberations: "We agreed as to the urgent need tection of their libertles and the preservation of their rights."

The proposition made by Mr. Hughes

was that a meeting of leading Protestant ministers and laymen should be called for the purpose of forming an organization to effect the desired union, and to meet the

aggressions of Romanism; but on Mr. Dawson's suggestion it was decided that the "Evangelical Alliance" already existing is exectly the organization wanted. Sir William Dawson said : "Your object is perfectly right, but I would suggest a different method of calling the meeting. Why multiply organizations when an organization already exists for this purpose? The Evangelical Alliance is the proper body to move in this matter, and I strongly advise you to await their action." Sir William explained that it was the intention of the Montreal Alliance to extend their operations throughout the Dominion, and to establish a Dominion Allianca. Mr. Huges says the object of the Alliance is "the very object I had in view. I was delighted. I heartly agreed

who had been my co-workers in Toronto.' From all this we learn what the object is which the Evangelical Alliance have in view: to combat the "eggressions of Romanism," This is certainly a pretty euphemism for the objects which the Evangelical Allience has never pretended to conceal, as the purpose of its existence. There are no aggressions of Romanism. either in Ontario or Quebec, and the only object for which the Alliance exists, and for which Principal McVicar, Sir William Dawson, and J. L. Hughes are working is

with the proposal plan, and so did those

to destroy Catholic education. We are not alarmists. We have no fears that these doughty heroes will accomplish their purpose. The Catholics of Canada are not in this Dominion by virtue of any makes use of the vilest means, and asso tolerance extended to them by the trio Montresl to decide upon the fate of the from time to time for the purpose of Catholic Church in this Dominion. These bespattering Catholics and Catholicity bigots may as well know at once that we do not beg their favor, nor will we endure who took the obscene Falton under his their telerance. The Catholics of Canada special patronage, and who, by letters to are an integral part of the Dominion, and the press, as well as by his presiding at on our rights we stand as citizens, equal Fulton's lectures, endeavored to induce in every respect to our Protestant fellowthe Protestant people of Toronto to bring citizens. The trio of whom we have already spoken threaten us with war-no wherein Fulton retailed his indecent lies, less—unless we accept their dictatorship. borrowed, for the most part, from the Rev. James Fleck, quoted with less-unless we accept their dictatorship. scandalous writings of Maria Monk and approbation by Mr. Hughes, said at a meetof the Evangelical Alliance, the other day : An attempt is being made to roll back the tide of history-to reverse the verdict of the Plains of Abraham-and it behoved them as those whose forefathers had won this splendid inheritance. . . as Britons to rally round the old flug, and stand shoulder to shoulder for their rights."

Catholics need only regard with contempt this belligerent talk. We have had occasion in the past to contend with equally determined and far more inquential foes than those who are engaged in inaugurating the new crusade. Orangeism was, in its day, a powerful political and religious, or rather irreligious, factor in the politics of Canada. Its war cry was Protestant Ascendancy, but it has ceased to exercise any important influence in the country. The very fact that Sir William Dawson and Mr. Hughes, with the fiery Professor McVicar, deem it necessary to use the Evangelical Alliance as their instrument for the suppression of Romanism, is evidence enough that Orangelsm is been dead for nearly four hundred years virtually defunct. The Evangelical Allihe told the guide he had no wish to have ance has no better prospect, before it then

their freshness. We would recommend the neglect of vigorous measures on

the part of this society Senator John Macdons appointed Dominion President Montreal meeting, and Mr. Hug as "delighted" at the prospect th out as he was by his conversat Sir William Dawson. It was the mined that the whole country s organized to check-what? The" There are a few Jesuits in Cans haps seventy all told, and the the Evangelical Alliance are to be toward their suppression! It was the cld story of the mountain But this was only the Mont gramme. Toronto, the centre of ion Protestantism, was jet to from, and in Toronto a meeting Alliance was held on 28th of Mr. Hughes informs us that at t ing "every speaker made Rom chief theme." The Rev. John Rev. Mr. Milligan, Rev. A. Rev. Jas. Fieck, and others clearly enough that "our fire Christians is to check the pr Jesuitism in Canada by securing Protestants." One speaker "Romanism is placing its heavy the schools of the country." all vent had been given to the feelings of these gentlemen, M says that "no attempt was made a membership or organize on ness basis," On the contrary a large committee of ma was appointed, none of mittee, except the chairm even a member of the a and the chairman bimself dec the speakers at the meeting had gone outside the objects of the by their manifestation of a " to introduce the anti-Papal q the meeting."
Altogether, Mr. Hughes thin Evangelical Alliance does not

promise to be a very energetic with himself for the supp Romanism. He wishes now new vigor into the association,

We corgratulate the memb All'ance on their not having the plane, and under the dictator James L. Hughes. The welf common country is at prese view by all classes of citizens. to be attained only by mutual Catholics have no design to education of Protestants either or Quebec, and it is false to have made any aggressive me this direction. But we do either, to allow a proselytisi indoctrinate our children w tantiem in Protestantized sch Evar gelical Alliance have, as as individual members are made manifest their intentio duce Protesant teachings as public school programme, same time to starve th schools out of existen must be made to understand not going to let the control o pass to them, and that even schools are not to be Prote long as one penny of Catholic

to their maintenance. The Toronto public schools Protestant, as the Toronto Ca their own Catholic schools. is most unseemly that their e servant, Mr. Hughes, should make such wanton attacks up as he is in the habit of doing Dominion have never made a movement as this against tant fellow-citizens. The ci aggression is, therefore, me for bigots of the J. L. Hugh which they endeavor to bid their insane hatred of Cath Protestants of Toronto may correct to employ a public sc to waste the time for which ing him to go around the co did in 1886, on a tour, partly and partly political, but the by such means convince their schools are quite uns that, therefore, there is no n olics to have schools of the will be free from the irflu men as Mr. Hughes.

MORE INTOLERA

From the facts which we almost every week it would wave of Protestant Intolere and is working its hateful entire Dominion. Some Thankegiving Day, it was I ter, in Toronto, who a cribe of Ireland to the influence He was merciful enough to other half to the account Then the No-Popery cry election to the civic chair i city. A few days later on from the chaplain of the Gr gratulating a few "wild Iris wild tattooed Indians, on Ireland from Pope and Pope and wooden shoes." This reminded of our physical feriority by an applicat Brockville authorities, to for a Chief of Police, and plain terms that the application

There are a few Jesuits in Canada-per-

toward their suppression! It was, surely,

the cld story of the mountain in labor.

But this was only the Montreal pro-

gramme. Toronto, the centre of Domin.

ion Protestantiem, was yet to be heard

Mr. Hughes informs us that at this meet-

ing "every speaker made Romanism his chief theme." The Rev. John Burton,

Rev. Mr. Milligan, Rev. A. Campbell,

Rev. Jas. Fieck, and others, showed

clearly enough that "our first duty as

Christians is to check the progress of

Jesuitism in Canada by securing a union of

Protestants." One speaker said that

"Romanism is placing its heavy g ip upon

the schools of the country." But when

all vent had been given to the pent up

feelings of these gentlemen, Mr. Hughes

says that "no attempt was made to secure

a membership or organize on any busi

ness basis." On the contrary, though

a large committee of management

was appointed, none of the com-

mittee, except the chairman, was

even a member of the association;

and the chairman bimself declared that

the speakers at the meeting had altogether

gone outside the objects of the association

by their manifestation of a "disposition

to introduce the anti-Papal question at

Altogether, Mr. Hughes thinks that the

Evangelical Alliance does not give fair

promise to be a very energetic conspirator

with himself for the suppression of

Romanism. He wishes now to infuse

We corgratulate the members of the

All'ance on their not having fallen into

the plane, and under the dictatorship of Mr

James L. Hughes. The welfare of our

common country is at present kept in

view by all classes of citizens, and this is

to be attained only by mutual toleration.

Catholics have no design to control the

education of Protestants either in Ontario

or Quebec, and it is false to say that we

have made any aggressive movement in this direction. But we do not intend,

either, to allow a proselytising crew to indoctrinate our children with Protes

tantiem in Protestantized schools. The

Evar gelical Alliance have, as far at less

as individual members are concerned,

made manifest their intention to intro-

duce Protesant teachings as part of the

public school programme, and at the

same time to starve the Catholic

schools out of existence. They

must be made to understand that we are

not going to let the control of our schools

pase to them, and that even the public

schools are not to be Protestant'zed as

long as one penny of Catholic taxes goes

The Toronto public schools are,c f course,

either in Toronto or elsewhere in the

Dominion have never made so aggressive

a movement as this against their Protes-

tant fellow-civizens. The cry of Romish

aggression is, therefore, merely a blind

did in 1886, on a tour, partly anti-Catholic,

and partly political, but they will scarcely

by such means convince Catholics that

their schools are quite unsectarian, and

that, therefore, there is no need for Cath-

olics to have schools of their own which

will be free from the influence of such

MORE INTOLERANCE.

From the facts which we have to record

almost every week it would appear that a

wave of Protestant intolerance has set in

and is working its hateful way acress the

entire Dominion. Some time ago, on

Thankegiving Day, it was Rev. Dr. Hun-

ter, in Toronto, who a cribed half the ills

of Ireland to the influence of Romanism.

He was merciful enough to jot down the

other half to the account of landlordism.

Then the No-Popery cry was raised at an

election to the civic chair in our own fair

city. A few days later on we had a lecture

from the chaplain of the Grand Lodge, con-

gratulating a few "wild Irishmen and a few

men as Mr. Hughes.

to their maintenance.

new vigor into the association,

panderer some peo. r. Hughes eal griev. nterle and il of the under the : Aggres. terarchy," nity is not

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erances of we must t occasion se of the quondam red in the under less ming the ne is now he Domin. im over a that his Justin D.

lies of the lughes, in car, Prestof Monwson, and together he Roman ducational rio." Mr. e delibera gent need r the propreserva. r. Hughes

meet the at on Mr. cided that ady exist n wanted. ar object is gest a dife meeting. when an this purnce is the tter, and I ir action." was the ince to exshout the Dominion object of

t I had in tily agreed did those Toronto. the object ce bave in essions of a pretty which the pretended existence. Romanism, d the only exists, and ir William

ve no fears ccomplish of Canada tue of any the trio ate of the n. These ce that we we endure of Canada inion, and ens, equal nt fellowwe have h war-ro ctatorship. ted with at a meetther day :

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political us, factor ar cry was has ceased uce in the r William the fiery cessary to their inomanism. ngelem is dical All're it then should it

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MUTES OR

Protestant called for nization to

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time bigotry of former years has long since disappeared. We are only too willing since disappeared. We are only too willing to admit that, certainly in this regard, there is a change for the better, a vast improves and interest of the processor a haps seventy all told, and the efforts of ment on the ignorance and intelemble ment on the ignorance and intolerable bigotry of twenty-five or thirty years ago.

But, from the instances above quoted, it must strike intelligent people, who read the cuttoms and chapter to the signs of the times, that the crows are the cuttom as a strong words used are the cuttom of personal jealousy, which Mrs. Macleod is said to entertain for Mrs. Starr's popular twenty and chapter to the signs of the times, that the Evangelical Alliance are to be directed from, and in Toronto a meeting of the Alliance was held on 28th of January, desired, and shall be heartly welcome

have more sense and less bigotry, setting up the "No Irish-need apply" notice, as though it were a new place just started, with a few puritanical settlers who hed never heard the sorg with that name and title. In order to show how meaningless is the cry of "protecting the minority in Ireland." Hon. Charles Dawson, M. P. and ex Lord Mayor of Dublin, delivered, lest year, a lecture in Dublin and other cities, in which he proved from blue books and schedules, that in the Catholic cities of Cork, Limerick and Dublin there are more clerks and salaried officials of Protestant than of Catholic belief. He showed, too, and proved to a demonstration that in those cities, with overwhelming Catholic majorities, religion was never taken into account when appointments to office were made. It is strange, indeed, that in enlightened Canada, in the nineteenth century, with an open bible in every man's banty, the same decency and liberality

cannot be understood and practiced. Our reason for stirring in the matter this week is an item which appeared in the Ottawa Free Press of last Wednesday, and which we copy for the information of our readers. It reads as follows:

"WANTING A CHIEF.—Ex-Mayor Frank McDougal last week received a letter from the authorities at Brockville, stating that they wanted a police officer to succeed Chief Mitchell, who has recently resigned the control of the force and would prefer one from the Ottawa force This letter he handed to Chief McVeity, and yesterday four applications were forwarded. The applicant must be a Protestant." "WANTING A CHIEF. - Ex-Mayor Frank

In Great Britain and Ireland the above item would scarcely be understood. Bigotry, no doubt, exists to a large extent in the remote corners of England and Scotland where railroads have not penetrated; and in some other places, too, where dense ignorance of Catholic teachings exists. But nowhere is bigotay so intense or so devilish as to exclude good men from the ranks of the constabulary. The finest body of men in Great Britain compose the Dublin police force, which is almost exclusively Catholic. The majority of the police force in London the Great i Irish and Catholic There is no more stalwart, more noble or more dashing body of men in Europe than the green coated legion of 12,000 constables, who, to day, because of the oath they took, are at Balfour's wicked will in Ireland. But it

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

EMINENT TORONTONIANS AT LOGGERHEADS

Victoria Correspondence Vancouver Courier. which they endeavor to hide from view their insane hatred of Catholicity. The Protestants of Toronto may think it quite covered to ample a public school in the covered to a p correct to employ a public school inspector to waste the time for which they are paying him to go around the country, as he ladies of the Pandora street Methodist church filled the school room to overflowing by announcing a debate, with three
well-known ladies of the church on either
side, upon the question, "Was St. Paul a
married man?" The subject was unique
and the audience expected the argument
to be ditto and were in no way disappointed. Cold Biblical facts, pro and
con, were interspersed with humorous
anecdotes and witticisms, useful in the
debate. but considered by some to be church filled the school room to overflow debate, but considered by some to be decidedly irreverent and casting a slur decidedly irreverent and casting a slur upon the sancity surrounding the character of the greatest spostle of the Christian Church. The debate was reported in extense by the city papers, and proved abundant food for conversation for the remainder of the week. Sunday following the discussion of St. Paul's domestic relations may the constitution of the analysis. ing the discussion of St. Paul's domestic relations was the occasion of the anniversary of the Sunday school, and Rev. P. McF. Macleod, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, had promised to occupy the pulpit. The debate, however, had met with his strongest disapproval, and two days before he was to have preached he despatched the Rev. Mc. Start, the shepherd of the Methodist flock, "an awfull letter." censuring pastor and people awful letter," censuring pastor and people for allowing the discussion and making, for allowing the discussion and making, he averred, the church the scene of a debate, some of the arguments adduced in which would have disgraced a brothel. The letter was a lengthy one and was wild tattooed Indians, on having rescued Ireland from Pope and Popery, brass money and wooden shoes." This week we are reminded of our physical and mental inferiority by an application from the Brockville authorities, to Ottawa, asking for a Chief of Police, and stating in very plain terms that the applicant for such a little, no method to the comment was shown to but few. One who saw it was, however, incr, an agent employed for carrying arms.

appointed Dominion President at the Montreal meeting, and Mr. Hughes was as "delighted" at the prospect there held out as he was by his conversation with Sir William Dawson. It was there determined that the whole country should be organized to check—what? The "Jesuita," since disappeared W. and observe the signs of the times, that more changes for the better and still further improvement are much to be desired, and shall be heartly welcome when they come.

It is scarcely possible to conceive of an old town like Brockville, that ought to have more sense and less blooms at the possitions they have taken. The clergy of the Episcopal Church supported Rev. Mr. Macleod from their pulpits on Sunday, which some people, of course, disapproved, and the whole matter is gradually cooling, although the two churches henceforth "will never speak as they pass by."

THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

At the session of the Parnell Commis sion on the 5th inst. the Attorney General said he had finished the Irish part of his case, and that he would now take up the American part.

A sitness named Beach testified that

A sitness named Beach testified that he joined the Fenians in 1865 and was appointed military organizer. After the failure of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians he joined a society known as the "B C," the object of which was to provide money to carry on the Irish agitation and ship arms to Ireland. The witness said he remembered the visit of Marser Dillon and Penyall to Areasia in witness said he remembered the visit of Messrs Dillon and Parnell to America in 1880. The meetings held during their stay in the United States were organized exclusively by the United Brotherhood or Clan Na Gaet. The witness attended several meetings at which Messrs, Dillon and Parnell were present. Mr. Parnell and Parnell were present. Mr. Parnell attended the demonstration in Coicago, at which bodies of the Clan Na Gael and the Hibernian R'fle Guards were under arme.

Beach produced a copy of the constitution of the "B. C." or Ulan Na Gael. It provided for concerted action with the Irish Brotherhood and kindred societies to bring about a combination of the Irish bring about a combination of the Irish revolutionary movements in all parts of the world, to act decisively against England. The witness said that in 1878 Devoy and Millen were sent as delegates to Ireland, receiving \$10,000 from the skirmishing fund, and a further sum which does not appear in the official lists Beach further testified that Mr. Egan told bim Mr. Parnell desired to join the Brotherhood, but it was thought his con-

Brotherhood, but it was thought his connection with the organization would destroy his usefulness, and he was not allowed to join.

Beach said Mr. Egan also told him

Beach said Mr. Egan also told him that many payments were made by the Lesgue which it was impossible to make public, and he instanced the paying of Dutch officers sent from Amsterdam to assist the Boers during the Transvaal war. The witness had two interviews with Mr. Parnell. The first was held in the house of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, at Clapham, and the next in the lobby of the House of Commons, where, after conversing with Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Parnell together, he had a talk with Mr. Parnell alone. Mr. Parnell said it rested wholly with the leaders of the revolutionary party to bring both parties into line. He asked witness to get Devoy to meet him in Paris, and offered to defray Devoy's expenses. He also desired to meet Alexander Sullivan, Hines, and others. Mr. Parnell also said he did not see mt, Parnell also said he did not see why a successful insurrection should not happen in Ireland, adding, "I think we will have at the end of the year £100,000 in the Lesgue treasury. That's The Toronto public schools are, of course, Protestant, as the Toronto Catholics have their own Catholic schools. But it still is most unseemly that their employee and servant, Mr. Hughes, should be paid to make such wanton attacks upon Catholics as he is in the habit of doing. Catholics, either in Toronto or elsewhere in the letters of introduction to Mr. Kenny, M. P., and others of the League. He discussed an open movement with Mr. Sexton and Mr. Kenny. He was driven by Mr. Kenny to Kilmainham gaol, where he saw Dillon, Sheridan, and Boy-

bon.

Beach said, further, that Breslin Hines and Devoy formed the revolutionary directory and that Dr. Carrol was pleased to see that Mr. Parnell was returning to his senses on the revolution question, but he objected to any coalition between the organizations.

organizations, THE WITNESS' ALIAS. THE WITNESS' ALIAS.

The witness was introduced to Mr. Parnell and others of his party as Major Lecaron, under which name he had been known for the past twenty eight years. He attained the rank of mejor in the Federal army during the civil war. He was also a major in the Irish republican army. He was graduated M. D. after the failure of the raid on Canada. When he returned to America he got a circular returned to America he got a circular from the "V. C." meaning the executive Council of the Clan-na Gael, announcing that it had been decided to call up the twenty five per cent. D. fund, or camp subscriptions, to expedite military pre-

On the following day, Beach continued his evidence, stating that a conference of the "F. C." was held August 3 d, 1881. The meeting discussed preparations for dynamits operations, and recommended the formation of classes in mining engineering. At a secret meeting, held prior to the convention, Delegate D. O'Mahon Connor attacked the revolution O'Mahon Connor attacked the revolution directory for its inactivity during the preceding two years. He said he had made certain suggestions which had not been executed. These suggestions included the rescue of Mr. Davitt from prison, and the fitting out of an expedition to South Americs, which should land upon territory

read a circular of instructions intended for the exclusive use of the senior guardians. In this circular every branch of the organization was commanded to en deavour to perfect itself in some particu-lar branch of warfere. The open conven-tion of the Lesgue met in Philadelphia April 26, 1883 Egan, Mooney, and Bolan summoned the convention. Witness at

witness stated that "programme" meant the united programme of the future.

The witness said he saw Egan constantly during the convention. After the convention the Land League became the National League.

Prominent Irishmen and Irish Americans in New York indignantly secut

cans in New York indignantly scout Beach's (alias Lecaron's) story. They speak of his alleged evidence as a tissue of fabrications, and denounce the man as a spy and informer on his own confes-sion. Dr. William B. Wallace, ex-Presision. Dr. William B. Wallace, expression of the New York City National League, and one of the most trusted men in the organization, said yesterday:

—"I don't believe the sensible portion of —"I don't believe the sensible portion of the English people will condemn Parnell on the evidence of a self confessed soundrel like Lecaron. I don't care what the judges do; for the people of England will come out all right in time."

The following contradiction to Beach's story is also telegraphed from Milwaukee; —Milwaukee, Feb. 8.—A despatch term. London vesterday contained a

kee:—Milwaukee, Feb. 8.—A despatch from London yesterday contained a statement by Beach, the witness against Parneil, that on March 8, 1883, he had seen Egan and Sullivan in Milwaukee and conversed with them about the revolutionary plans of the Irish National League. Joseph G. Donnelly, the registrar of probate in the city on the day mentioned, was a member of the committeee which had charge of the meeting at the Academy addressed by meeting at the Academy addressed by Sullivan and Egan, and which met them at the depot and entertained them dur ng the evening. He says the statement is absolutely false. Mr. Donnelly said, Sullivan and Egan arrived here at eight o'clock and we conducted them from the depot directly to the Academy. The the depot directly to the Academy. The committee was composed ot well known citizens. I sat on the platform all the evening conversing with both guests, but there was no Beach among us. From the academy we all proceeded to the Plankinton house, where we remained until 3 30 o'clock in the morning. We accommand Eggn and Sullimained until 3 30 o'clock in the morning. We accompanied Egan and Sullivan to the depot and saw them depart for Chicago. No man named Beach was with them. Not a single allusion was made to anything of a revolutionary character. Many respected Irish citi-zens will testify to the same. Beach's

zens will testify to the same. Beach's story is a lie."

There can be no doubt that Beach's story is entirely false. Mr. Saxton, Lord Mayor of Dubin telegraphs:

"I have no memory of ever meeting Lecaron. His story connecting me with Brennan's departure, is an absolute false.

half of Ireland. He says the United States half of Ireland. He says the United States should follow our example and decline to confirm the appointment of any Minister to this country so long as the Irish representatives are treated as felons. The Americans may rest satisfied that every Liberal in this country would approve their action. Lord Salisbury and the classes have always shown themselves to be bitter enemies of America.

enemies of America.

The following is an extract from Mr.

John Morley's able speech at Sheffield on
the political situation. Mr. Morley has
complete confidence in the early success of Mr. Gladetone's policy of Home Rule for

"In November last the Chancellor of the Exchequer went into Scotland. He swept through it with waving plumes, with brandished sword and loud martial shouts, like Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the Alps at Sanger's Circus. In December the Prime Minleter himself went to Sco and and tried a little version of the Midlothian campaign. He told them with jubilations that Scotland had at last accepted the Primrose League. There were luncheons, there were profuse decor ations, the tables groaned under caskets and addresses, and the Prime Minister himself, with all the authority of his char-acter and his position, said this:—It is to you, Scotchmen, above all others, that we appeal. If Scotland would once come to a sense of the issue of this struggle, if Scot-land would cally give a decisive and distinct vote sgainst the H me Rule movement, I am convinced the Home Rule party would dissolve.' (Laughter.) Gentlemen, the Govan election is the answer to that pathetic appeal. Govan following Bridge patient appear. Government of the Prime Minister that Scotland rejects his programme, and does not care for it; that she rejects his pathetic appeal; that she will not give a distinct and declaive yote against Home Rule-(Loud Cheers)-that cotland, solid at the next election, is

ment. It says: "We can recken among our friends such statesmen as Hon. Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Jas McShane, Judges Doherty and Barry, and ecores of men eminent in professional and mercantile circles in Canada." During the past year Canada sent over \$5,000 to

the past year Canada sent over \$5,000 to aid Ireland in her struggle.

The National Lesgue Branch at Mitchelstown is peculiarly a roll of honor. Among its members there are one Euglish nobleman, viz, Lord Wolverton, 6 English members of Parliament, 113 English Liberals, the Mayors and High Sheriffs of Conmel, Waterford, and Wexford, and a best of recomment continuous of Expland host of prominent gentlemen of Eegland and Ireland. The martyr, John Mande ville, was also a member of this branch, and it is named after him.

The testimonial to John Maroney, who

April 26, 1883 E.an, Mooney, and Bolan summoned the convention. Witness at tended as the Clan na-Gael delegate of the Braidwood (Ill) Camp. He also represented the League. Egan did not attend the secret meetings, but he requested the witness to inform him of the details of the discussions, and declared the programme was satisfactory to all Nationalists.

Mr. Davitt asked if anyone he knew was present.

Witness—Yes; every gentleman you know in Chicago was present at one time or another.

Witness stated that "programme" meant the united programme of the future. league." The London Times is now endeavoring to convince the public that it has ceased to exist, practisally; never-theless it continues to hold branch meet-ings all over the country, and everywhere mass meetings are being held under its auspices at which the public assemble in thousands and tens of thousands. Not a bid showing for a suppressed association Mr. Finnesne, M. P., has been placed in the infi mary of Limerick juit, as he is

suffering from bronchitis.
At a recent meeting of the Liberals at Ayr Lord Ripon reminded the meeting that it seemed to be forgotten that Lord Beaconsfield, in 1877, had, at the suggestion of Mr. Parnell, incorporated into an Act of Parliament clausee providing that there should be a distinction between political offenders and ordinary criminals. That law was still in existence and should be acted upon. Dealing with Lord Sails bury's recent remarks at Edinburgh, Lord Ripon said he should be inclined to belleve from Lord Sallsbury's utterances that the Prime Minister intended to grant

Home Rule himself.
The result of the struggle on the Clanricade estate for the past three years is.: Forty families evicted, 135 men sent to prison, one man desd in prison, one dead

prison, one man desd in prison, one dead after eviction, and ninety families under threat of eviction.

Mr. Balfour his given orders that Mr. O'Brien be placed in a comfortable cell and that his clothing be given back to him. The special despatch of the Mail per the New York Herald Bureau gives the following interesting details concernthe following interesting details concerning the Government's backdown in its treatment of Mr. O'Brien:

London, Feb. 10

London, Feb. 10

We have passed through a week of some strange and unlooked-for events. To begin with, Mr. Balfour undoubtedly capitulated to Mr. O'Brien. Put what gloss one may upon the occurrence, there is no misunderstanding its real character. Surrender was made at a time when a great outcry was raised throughout a large section of the country respecting Mr. O Brien's treatment, so that it must inevitably appear that the Government gave way in alarm; that they dreaded public opinion, which they felt was condemning their with them. Not a single allusion was made to anything of a revolutionary character. Many respected Irish citicans will testify to the same. Beach's story is a lie."

There can be no doubt that Beach's story is entirely false. Mr. Saxton, Lord Mayor of Dublin telegraphs:

"I have no memory of ever meeting Lecaron. His story connecting me with Brennan's departure, is an absolute false-hood."

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

Arichat, C. B., Dec. 27, 1888.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN Listes and decline to confirm the appointment of any Minister to this country so long as the Irish representatives are treated as felons. The story is a lie,"

Arichat, C. B., Dec. 27, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find P. Order of the Record. Woodslee, Jan. 10th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find P. Order of the Ministry its own tale. Deprive Mr. Balfour of his reputation for heroism and firmness and I really do not know what would be left of him. It is own tale. Deprive Mr. Balfour of his reputation for heroism and its confirm the appointment of any Minister to this country so long as the Irish representatives are treated as felons. The sentiatives are treated as felons, and the sentiatives are treated as felons. The sentiatives are treated as felons. The sentiatives are treated as felons are treated as felons, the sentiatives are treated as felons. The sentiatives are treated as felons are tre although Mr. O'Brien and his clothes are attnough Mr. O'Brien and his ciothes are only regarded as subjects for derision in London, the people of Eugland generally take a much more serious view of the matter, and do not approve of a man being treated like a murderer for making an indiscreet speech. That is one of the week's events, and although you know all about it, yet I desire to call your all about it, yet I desire to call your attention to it again, because I think it is destined to produce most important con-sequences even yet. Undoubtedly many sequences even yet. Undoubtedly many Conservatives, who are dead against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, but who are equally against a policy of inflicting harsh personal indignities on men who have been sentenced, mark you, under an exceptional law, whose offences are not offences at all under the ordinary law of the land—from these Conservatives we shall no doub; hear in the course of time. As for the Liberal-Unionists, they are much more Tory than the Tories themselves, and therefore they will doubtless go in for clothes stripping, hair-cutting, and police regulations, pure and simple.

Coercion as a means of preventing the spread of infidelity. At the dedication of St. Paul's new Catholic Church in Baltimore he said in his sermon: "We were informed recently by the daily papers that a certain anti-Christian Sunday school was organized in this city for day school was organized in this city for the porpose of advocating an infidel doctrine. Several ministers appealed to the municipal authorities to suppress the school. For my part I would be sorry to see the arm of the civil law raised toward the suppression of this school. Opercion is not conver-Scotland, solid at the next election, is going to range herself under the banner of the Liberal chief."

(Loud cheers)

United Ireland expresses the heartfelt thanks of the National party for the strong sympathy shown by prominent Canadians for the Irlah Home Rule move
St. George, Feb. 8th, 1889.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find two dollars for which send the Catholic Record argument and persuasion in dealing with thanks of the National party for the strong sympathy shown by prominent Canadians for the Irlah Home Rule move-

Cardinal Gibbons is not in favor of

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Complimentary letters reach us by every meil from the most prominent amongst the clergy and laity of the Dominion. We will not, we think, be claiming too much when we assert that the CATHOLIC RECORD is the most reliable exponent of Catholic thought in Canada. We assure our many friends that it will ever be true to its name, nor will any ir fluence whatever be permitted to render it aught else but an honest and fearless defender of the faith. The following are a few of the letters we have recently received:

Thornhill, Jan. 7th, 1889 My Dear Mr. Coffey, -Eaclosed please find \$2, my subscription for 1889. I am happy to find that the RECORD is holding ite own. As a Catholic newspaper, it has a good standing, and has a fast hold on the community. I hear it well spoken of everywhere. REV. J. J. EGAN, P. P.

Battleford, Jan 9th, 1889 Battleford, Jan 916, 1889
Sir,—I herein enclose my subscription
to the Catholic Record for 1889. I
take this opportunity to wish you a happy new year and success in the publication of your good and interesting paper, the Catholic Record.

FATTER BIGONESE O. M. I.

West Pubnico, Jan. 21st, 1889. Enclosed please find \$4 in payment of your excellent paper, and please to con-tinue to send it. Yours truly, Wm. McLeod, P. P.

Cantley, P. Q, Feb. 7th, 1889. DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed my subscription to CATHOLIC RECORD for the year 1889, and with it accept my very best wishes for the success of such a good Catholic journal.

Yours very sincerely,

W. J. HOLLAND, P. P. Gaelph, Feb. 8th, 1889. DEAR SIR,—Euclosed is two deltars, subscription for your excilent paper to Jan, 15th, 1889. To me the Record is a welcome visitor. May the talents that grace its columns long be spared to vindi-cate the cause of faith and fatherland,

and to imbue the rising generation with the spirit of our holy religion and with love for the old land. Yours truly, DENIS NUNAN, M. D. Plymouth, Dec. 26th, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Euclosed please find \$2
for my year's subscription for the year
1888, with thanks. Please continue the
paper, for I cannot do without it. JOHN MADIGAN.

Bridgeport, Jan. 223, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Please find cheque for \$2 subscription for CATHOLIC RECORD. I am well pleased with it. There is no Catholic family should be without it. I would not give it up if it cost me \$5 a wear. Law yours most respectfully. year. I am, yours most respectfully,
PATRICK NEVILLE.

Monckland, Jan. 9th, 1889. Please find my subscription for the current year. I am highly pleased with your paper and consider it one of the best journals that ever entered my household. ANGUS CHISHOLM.

Ingersoll, Jan. 1st, 1889.
Herewith please find \$2, my subscription to the Carnolle Record, I carnestly trust that the Record, which is made up of selections from the best and ablest Catholic journals and periodicals on the continent, together with its able and scholarly editorials on all questions which concern both the spiritual and

young. Continue, then, to send west-ward that welcome messenger, clothed in its usual garb of justice and truth, towering high above political trickstering, although always ready to recognize true merit in a politician of any stripe; and always ready to lend a hand in rend-ing assunder the chains which bind God's creatures of any creed or nationality in a manner incompatible with that heaven. born freedom which an allwise Provid-

Brantford, Jan. 3rd., 1889. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find \$2.00, my last year's subscription to the CATHolic Record. I must say that it is the best paper I ever read, and I think such a good Catholic paper should be in every Catholic family. J. DALY.

Elmvale, Dec. 24th, 1888. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find annual subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Many times I have been asked for a copy of the RECORD by my Protestant friends, who seem delighted in perusing the ablywritten editorials in defence of the Cath-olic religion. Your paper should be in the house of every Catholic, as they will not only find news from their own country but news from the land we all hold so dear, "Old Ireland." I wish the RECORD every success, and ere another Christmas rolls around, may your subscribers outnumber those of the Frenchloving journal, the Toronto Mail.

E. J. SKELLY. Smith's Falls, Ont., Feb. 5th, 1889. DEAR SIR,—I enclose my subscription for 1888. I am greatly pleased with the general tone of your excellent paper and trust that it may long continue. JOHN J. ROWEN.

Then soothing reflections Arise in the mind;

The soft cloud of whiteness. The stars beaming through The poor moon of brighted. The sky of deep blue, The rush of the river, Through vales that are still. The breezes that ever Sigh lone o'er the hill,—nads that can toften, and stars.

The sun of the morning Unclouded add bright, 'The landscape adorning With lustre and light, To glory and gladices, New blies may impart—But of live to sadices And softness of neart.

A moment to ponder—a sesson to g The light of the moon, or the shadow

Arise in the mind;
And sweet recollections
Of friends that were kind;
Of love that was tender
And yet could decay;
Of visions, whose splendor
Time withered away;
In all that for brightness and bea

The painting of fancy-the work of

A bliss to the eye and a balm to the

NEWS FROM IREL

On the 14th of January, Dr. Corporer for South Kildare, hel quest on the body of Mr. David

of Russelstown House, Athy, accidently drowned on the previous

James McLaughlin, late Guardis Athy Union, have been summon

Local Government Board sudito

the surcharges made against the amount of £136, which they had

give in relief to evicted tenants.

On the 16th of January, in took place the funeral of Mr. Morrogh, J. P., one of the best

Irish sportsmen, who had been years the Master of the War

Mr. T. J. Healy, of Wex

accepted an invitation from M

and prominent members of Party to assist in preparing ev

use in the Times Commission pr

With feelings of sincere reg

nounce the death, after a brief John Brennan, E.q., which on his residence, Scart, county Kil Thursday, 3rd of January. Th

gentleman was highly esteeme

charity won for him the respe-miration of all who knew him.

About mid-day on January I-named Patrick Morrissey whili in painting the interior of f Female School, in Kilkenny, f ladder, and striking his head s

of the desks beneath, sustained

Mr. Arthur Poe, of Har

Ballingarry, with the as:istar Cox, sub-sheriff's deputy, and b

ceeded a few days ago to Mercier and four children, th

whom is only ten years, from ing at Killaloe, near Callan. T amounts to about ninty acres.

and a half year's tent was off lat dlord in public court. The considered a very harsh one.

who is a Protestant, has me struggle, supported by he neighbors, to save herself an children from evic ion.

On January 15 h, Mr. John sided at Maryborough, at a condelegates of National League the Queen's County, and stabout to undertake a mission

and America to enlist support ants of Ireland from the Ir

On January 17th, two ten Massereene estate—Mr. Kelly, and Patrick Lawless, of Strat evicted from their holdings in

of a force of police. The barricaded, but when the balli entrance possession was given On the evening of January

spectable farmer named An left his residence at Dunleek

some live stock on his farm.

turn he was obliged to cross a was spanned by an arched Mounthanover. Portion of

had given way owing to the Forde attempted to cross, a

the water and was drowned. tricts in Louth and Meath ar

those distant lands.

Queen's County.

Louth.

Kilkenny.

Wexford.

Mesers. J. Minch, jun., W. Da

Kildare.

FEBRUARY 16, 1889.

AMONG THE HEATHER.

One evening walking out, I o'ertook a modest collect,
When the wind was blowing cool, and the harvest leaves were falling.

"Is our road, by chance, the san e, might we travel on together?"

"O, I keep the mountain side" (she replied),
"among the heather."

"Your mountain art is sweet when the gray are long and sunny.

There are plent.

There are plent.

are long and sunny,
When the graws grows round the rocks, and
the whinbloom amelia like honey;
But the winter's coming fast, with its loggy,
annew weather.
And you'll find it bleak and chill on your
hill among the heather."

The sun goes down in haste, and the night fails thick and stormy;
Yet I'd travel twenty miles to the welcome that's before me;
Singing hi for Eskydun, in the teeth of wind and weather!
Love'll warm me as I go through the snow, among the heather. From "Irish Songs and Poems," by Wm.

It is remarkable that "The Imitation of It is remarkable that "The Imitation of Christ"—which we sometimes think is not anfficiently valued by the generality of Catholics—was the favorite book of Gen. Gordon, a man of very true religious instirct who at times seemed almost to be a Catholic; of George Eliot, the novelist, who was a Positivist, and of Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism.—Ave Maria.

Maria.

No better eulogy was ever written of eng woman than that which appeared in the Penneylvania Mercury," June 9th, 1786, of a your glady belonging to one of the leading families in the United States. A few lines from it read as follows: If the frailities of her companions was the topic of conversation, she spoke but to vindicate; when their virtues were admired, she joined with a fervency that testified her liberality. . . . No motives influenced her conduct but the happiness of her fellow creature." Where such women are found—women "educated in the paths of prudence and virtue," there will be found our best society. —Mrs. V. A. Ward.

Mr. Lecky in his History of Rational-

Mr. Lecky in his History of Rational-Mr. Lecky in his History of Rationalism in Europe, on the effect of devotion to the Blessed Virgin in Europe during the "Ages of Faith," says: The world is governed by its ideal, and seldom or never has there been one which has exercised a more profound, and on the whole, a more salutary influence than the a more salutary influence than the mediaval conception of the Virgin. For the first time woman was elevated to her rightful position, and the sanctity of weakness was recognized as well as the sanctity of sorrow. No longer the slave or toy of man, no longer associated only with ideas of degradation and sensuality, woman rose in the person of the Virgin Mother into a new sphere, and became the object of a reverential homage of which antiquity had no conception."

ENRICHED BY AN OLD DEBT. A Plymouth (Mass.) special to the New York World says: "Howard M. Fay, a peddler of extracts, has received nearly \$30,000 from the estate of a New Orleans business man, recently deceased, to whom his father lent \$5,000 thirty years ago. The debtors will provided that the amount be repaid with compound interest."

A WEALTHY NEWSBOY.

One week ago William Keane, a deformed newsboy, died suddenly in a room in North St. Louis. He was thirty-six years old and had sold papers continuously for twenty-five years. His stand was for fifteen years in front of the Southern Hotel, but for the last ten years he had disposed of his wares in front of the Lindell. When he died his room was searched, and the searchers were surprised to find and the searchers were surprised to find \$2,050 and a certificate on the Safety Deposit Company. The box in the Safety vaults was opened and street railway and railroad bonds valued at \$21,000 were found. His relatives lived in abject misery and never knew he had the wealth.

THE POOR BIDDEN TO THE WEDDING

about the door to a sumptuous The generous invitation was entirely unexpected, and a more thoroughly sur prised set of individuals you never saw.

These people had donned their best clothes and assembled in the neighborhood to catch a glimpse of the bride and her charming costume, so when the invitation came for them to accept the bride's hospitality they were astonished beyond measure. It required considerable nerusaion to induce the learn see beyond measure. It required considerable persuasion to induce the lowly peo ple to enter the stately mansion they finally did so, and partock of the most royal feast of their lives.—Wilming-

CLEVER IRISHWOMEN.

The "Madge" of "Girl's Gossip," in Mr. Labouchere's London Truth, is Mrs. F. J. Humpbreys, a middle-aged Irishwoman, who also writes much for variou

other papers.
Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris journalist, is an Irishwoman, who remembers, as a child, being carried about on O'Connell's shoulders. She has a strong, handsome face, blue eyes, full of merriment and expression, heavy black lashes, and very abundant white hair, which she wears with extreme simplicity. She is a brilliant woman and an always interesting talker, full of wit and anec dote, never at a loss for a word, and without a spark of malice in her com

position has extraordinary health and strength, and a beautiful unconscious ness of herself that is extremely taking. In a saloon filled with beautiful women, and clever women, the statesmen and the wits invariably gravitate in her direc tion. She is so good humored, so amu ing, so natural; a quick witted Celt by birth, a Parisian by education, and a

them what he once said to an old heg
who created the bitterest hatred between
a husband and wife that had formerly
loved each other dearly: "You are far
worse and more mischievous than I and worse and more mischievous than I and all my companions in hell." What ter worse and more mischevous than I and all my companions in hell." What terrible curses are uttered in the Holy Scriptures against those wicked people! "The whisperer and the double tongued is accurated; for he hath troubled many that were in peace." Not without reason then, does St. Gregory count them amongst the children of Belial; for if it is true that "blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God," there is no doubt that they who disturb peace are the children of the devil. "Six things there are which the Lord hateth, which He cannot bear to see in the world, as the wise man says in the Book of Proverba, "and utterly abhors. And what is that? "Him that soweth discord among breth ren;" that is, commentators tell us, a tale-bearer who creates strife and enmity among others. Would it not be better for one of that character to be dumb, than to make such a wicked use of his than to make such a wicked use of hit tongue?—Father Hunolt, S. J.

PATHERHECKER'S SUCCESSOR.

THE REV. AUGUSTINE F HEWIT, WHO WAS FORMERLY A PROTESTANT MIN-ISTER.

The Rev. Augustine Francis Hewit, who was elected Superior General of the Paulists Fathers on Wednesday, 24 inst., has always been a zerlous co-worker of the late Father Hecker, whose place he fills, having joined with him in the organization of the Paulist Fathers.

Father Hewit's life has been a very re-

Father Hewit's life has been a very remarkable one. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., on Nov. 27, 1820. His father, the Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, was a Congregational clergyman of the first half of the century and the pastor of a church at Bridg-port. At the time of his death, in 1867, he was in charge of a Presbyterian church which he had formed from his old maids. Young Nathaniel Augustus, his parish. Young Nathaniel Augustus, his son, was brought up under the tenets of the Congregational Courch, and in 1839 he Was graduated from Amberst college.

He studied law, but abandoned it at the

end of a year to enter the Theological Institute of Connecticut, then established at Windsor. In 1842 he was licensed to preach as a Congregational minister, but he next year, his religious views having undergone a change, he entered the Episcopal church, and was appointed a deacon in that church. He labored in the liocese of Maryland, and a year or two ater was to have accompanied Bishop Southgate to Constantinople as a mission ary, but the missionary committee refused to ratify his appointment on the ground that his beliefe tended too strongly to the Catholic faith.

His views had been quite pronounced for some time, and in 1846, when he entered the Catholic Church, it caused but little surprise to his friends. In 1847 he was ordained as a pricet and made vicepresident of the Charleston Collegiate Institute. In 1850 he became a member of the Redemptorist Order, and eight years later joined the Congregation of St. Paul, in which organization he at once took an active part. At that time he received his religious name of Augustine Francis.

From the year 1865 Father Hewit has een engaged in active literary work, besides being professor of phil sophy, theo-logy, and Holy Scriptures in the Paulist Seminary. Among the many books he seminary. Among the many books he has written are "Reasons for Submitting to the Catholic Church," "Life of Princess Borghese," "The King's Highway," "Problems of the Age," and a "Life of the Rev. Father F. A. Baker." He has been

A brother of Father Hewitt, the late Dr. Henry S Hewitt, served with credit during the war. He also joined the Catholic Church and devoted much of his time to the benevolent enterprises of the Church in his later years .- N. Y. Sun.

Assisting at Mass in Ancient Times.

As a general rule the churches of early days had no seats for the people to sit on, as that position was not deemed in keeping with the gravity becoming the house of God. As the services, however, were much longer than at present, those who, through feebleness of health or other causes, could not stand, were allowed the use of staves to lean upon, and in some rare cases even of cushion to sit upon—a practice which is yet quite common in the churches of Spain, and in many of those of the rest o

Europe.
It was the rule to stand always on Sunday, in memory of Our Lord's glor-lous resurrection, and to kneel the rest of the week. As kneeling is a sign of humiliation, it was the rule to observe it during the penitential seasons and on all occasions of mourning. According to St. Jerome, St. Basil the Great, Tertullian, and others, these rules were derived from the apostles themselves.

Whenever any important prayer or lesson was to be read, and the people had been kneeling beforehand, the deacon invited them now to stand, by the words, "Erecti stemus honeste"—that is "Let us become erect and stand in a becoming manner." During the penibecoming manner." During the pentential season the congregation were invited to kneel by saying, "Flectamus genua," and to stand up afterwards by "Levate," The same custom may yet be observed in Lent and on some other

birth, a Parisian by education, and a good woman from principal—surely this is a happy combination.

Mrs. J. H. Riddel, one of the most lise of living novelists, is a native strength of living novelists, is a native semblination of vegetable electrices ever charming of living novelists, is a native of Carrickfergus. Her father was High Sheriff for the county Antrim, and soon after her death she went to London to have a struggle for fame. The battle was

CATHOLIC CHURCH THE AND THE SCRIPTURES.

BY REV. J. A. FANNING, D. D.

BY REV. J. A. FANNING, D. D.

The Rev. Father Fanning said that during the last week he found on his deak a pamphlet entitled, "The Power Behind the Pope." The title interested him, and set him a-thinking. At tirst he thought that it might be an essay upon the Holy Ghost, because the only "power behind the Pope" that he knew of was the Holy Ghost, who had been promised to the Church. God Himself promised to be with her all days even to the consummation of the world. But he found that it was not an essay upon the and that it was not an essay upon the Holy Ghost. Then he thought it might be a political pamphlet, and might have some relation to the position of the Holy See at the present moment. But no; it was not a political pamphlet. It was a reproduction of an argument which had been published some time ago in the Contemporary Review. It contained some statements which were new, but not true; and some statements which were true, but not new; and some falsehoods which were not new. It seemed that the object which the author of the pamphlet had in view was to sell a book. A certain French gentleman of great literary renown had written a translation of the Gospels. That translation of the Gospels had in turn been translated into English by the author of the article which appeared in the Contemporary Review. The translation being inharmonious and incorrect was properly prohibited by the Holy See, and consequently the English translator of the book was very angry because the sale of the French translation had been stopped the French translation had been stopped and the merits of the English translation consequently lowered. Here was WHERE THE SHOE PINCHED

The author of the pamphlet was very angry and very irate with the Pope, because he discharged his duty; because he acted as faithful custodian of the truth, and prohibited a book calulated to do a great deal of injury to the faith. Of course the pamphiet repeated the old, old story that the Church deprives the people, the laity, of the privilege of reading the Bible. The author was reading the Bible. The author was tremendously severe on "the modern Romish system, which deprives the people of the Bible." Presumably, by "the modern Romish system" he meant the Catholic Church. Now, does the Church deprive the people of the Bible? If Protestants entered any Catholic book If Protestants entered any Camonic and at a minimum! price. On the first page of every copy they took up they would find a letter written by one of the Popes to an Italian Archbishop who translated the Bible into Italian The Pope praises the Bible into Italian The Pope praises the Archbishop for his zeel, and tells him to continue his work, and to exhort the people to read the Scriptures. These words were contained in every edition of found, not only no prohibition to read the Bible, but actually an exhortation to do so. Now, the French gentleman who made the translation of the Bible was a a most extraordinary career, and was, the preacher assumed, as true a Catholic now as before that translation had been prohibited. When he was a young man he suffered from a disease of the eyes, and a friend of his, at the present

A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY, advised him to go to the famous shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. He went, and his sight was miraculously restored After this restoration of his sight he felt exceedingly grateful to the Mother of God, and he wrote one of the most entrancing books on the subject which he (the preacher) had ever perused. Gifted with a brilliant imagination, pos sessed of a remarkably original French style, the author made his book very attractive; and it was not only in the original but in the translation. He had also written a refutation of an infamous FEAST.

An incident in connection with the Drexel wedding has not been published. After all the invited guests had been banqueted at the palatial Walnut street residence of the bride, the servants of regular contributor to Catholic periodicals, and from 1869 to 1874 he edited the control of the Source of the Catholic World.

To the Catholic World.

The Catholic World. book which had appeared twenty years ago, called "The Lite of Jesus." It was amusing to note how the writer of the "Life of the pampblet contradicted himself He He has been told them in one page how this French was not for twenty years after that he discovered the Gospels In other words, according to his paneg; rist, this French author undertook to refute what was undoubtedly a very able work from an infi tel standpoint, while he was himself in a state of absolute ignorance of the subject with which he dealt. Surely it is self evident that any man who under took to write a book dealing with the life of Jesus must necessarily consu't the original history of that life as it was set forth in the Gospels. Nor was this the only disparaging remark which the writer of the pamphlet made concerning the French author, apparently under the impression that he was saying something to his credit. He gave them to under stand, for instance, that the aim of the French author was to translate the Bible in such a way that in style it would resemble the novels of Dumas. Surely it is high time that a man should be called upon to halt when he undertakes to translate the Scriptures in the same

style as is SUITABLE FOR A TRASHY NOVEL. He (the preacher) had no doubt that the French gentleman had recognized his error, and that, like any other good Catholic under similar circumstances, he had found out that he undertook more than he could execute, The pamphlet also contained some flimsey remarks about the infallibility of the Pope. When the French gentleman undertook to tranlate the Scriptures, he submitted the scheme to the Holy See. The Holy See approved of it. But when the Holy See found the translation to be erroneous it condemned it. There was a difference between approving of an enterprise and approving of its execution. Although the Holy See approved the undertaking, it did not follow that it would approve it did not follow that it would approve its execution. Of course the translation would, when published and perfected, come within Papal cognizance, but the enterprise itself and its execution, being mere facts unconnected with dogma, had nothing whatever to do with the Infalli bility of of the Pope. And this was only a sample of the flipparcy with which people talked of subjects about which they were misinformed, or temi-informed, or

which they maliciously minunderstood.

The writer of the pamphlet, moreover, finds some things in the translation which he does not like. For instance, he does not like the translation—which is the correct translation—of the reference to the wind of whoever undertook such a task. He correct translation—or the reference to those who were spoken of as "the brothers" of our Divine Lord. The eal-pmy had been refuted a million times; but there were persons who did not wish but there were persons who did not wish to understand aright anything they disagreed with. Those "brothers" of our Lord were "brothers" in the sense in which his hearers were his (the preacher's) brothers. They were cousins, relatives, men of the same nation, called themselves "brothers;" members of the same society, members of the same community, members of the same Church. Nor did the writer of the pamphlet like what had been said about the primacy. What did please him was the translation of a Greek word which means "do perance." They know THEIR SEPARATED BRETHERN SAID

that it was unnecessary to do penance, and that all they had to do to enter into the friendship of God was to quit their wicked life, to begin to lead a new one, and to let the rest pass by. That was a very easy way of going to paradise—to believe that one's sins were forgiven. But it was not the teaching of the Gozpel. Unfortunately, the French author interpreted the Greek word in a Protesant sense—to the great delight of the writer of the pamphlet. There were many other mistakes in the translatior, and on this account it had been prohibited. As he had said, he had not the least doubt that the French gentleman had loyally recognized his error, and that had loyally recognized his error, and that he had accepted the condemnation in he had accepted the condemnation in the spirit of St. Augustine, who says, "I may err, but I may not be a heretic"— because he did not know he was erring. Now, here they bad

concerning the interpretation of the Scriptures. To the Church, and to the Church only, belonged not only the in-terpretation of the meaning of the Scrip-tures, but also the declaration of their authenticity. From the way some peo ple talked about the Bible it would as if they thought it was written by God in English. Some people talked God in English. Some people talked about the Bible as if they were perfectly satisfied it was written by the hand of God and handed over to some printer. This, he need hardly tell them, was not the case. The question of the authenticity of the Scriptures was a matter of illimitable research. Four thousand seers ago a man wrote the Pentateuch-the five oses. They were written in Hebrew. After him came the prophets, inspired men, who have also left us their writings About 500 years before the coming of Carist, the Jewish people, the custodians of the sacred writings, were carried into captivity. The original texts of the Sciptures disappeared. They were, how-Jews secretly into Chaldea. The Jews were there for seventy years, and during that time they forgot the Hebrew tongue. It was therefore found necessary when they returned from captivity-of course t was all arranged by the providence of God—that a man should go to work and search here and there and everywhere among private families and in other places for the Sacred Books, and write out the Hebrew text in Chaldale letters—just as to make Irish more intelligible and easier of acquisition to beginners, the Irish words are often written in English letters. The whole of a New Testament, again, as we have it now, was written in Greek, although the Gospel of St. Matthew was

written in THE TONGUE WHICH OUR LORD SPOKE -the Arimesc. What were they to do intended that they were to read the Scriptures, and bring there cwn judg-ment to bear upon them? Certainly not. God would not have provided for our salvation it He intended that each one was to learn for himself from the Scriptures how he was to live and die. He would have imposed an intolerable burden upon the shoulder of His creatures, and acted unjustly towards them. Unjustly, in the first place. Moses was the first sacred writer, and when he wrote the Scriptures were in follow that all the people who lived be-fore the advent of Moses and all the people, outside the chosen people, who lived after that event, were necessarily damned? God forbid. Then, for three bundred years after our Lord ascended into heaven the Scriptures were not complete It was not know what was the word of God and what was not. It was toward the latter end of the fourth cer tury that one of the Popes, with the assistance of St. Jerome, made a collection of the various texts and gave us the Holy Scriptures as they stand to day. If it were true that the Church forbids the reading of the Bible by the laity, why had she taken such care of the Scrip tures? Why was she so sclicitous that they should be free from every errornot only error in words, but even in punctuation—and allowed no one to pub-lish a copy without previously submitting it to learned men to make sure that it corresponded with the originals? Sh speaks to the faithful by her example Sunday after Sunday of the value of the

Scriptures, reading portions of them in the Epistle and Gospel of the day. SHE COMPELS HER PRIESTS, SHE COMPELS HER PRIESTS, under pain of mortal sin, to read the Scriptures for nearly an hour every day of their lives. Was all this evidence that the Catholic Church wished to deprive the laity of the right of reading the Scriptures? The rev. preacher went on to point out that the Church did not forbid individual research into the authenticity of the Scriptures when the antecedent conditions were favorable. These implied a mature mind; a determination to give one's self wholly up to the work; a good income, for the work would be costly as well as unremunerative; and a great will ingness as well as a great capability for study, for the preliminary qualificat would include an intimate and per knowledge of the Hebrew, the Chaldeac, the Greek and the Latin languages. Then all the Commentators had to be studied, and all the codicils and MSS, that had come down from the earliest days had to be compared. The difficulty of this latter be compared. The difficulty of this latter task could only be appreciated by those who attempted it. There was no punctuation in these old MSS; one word ran into another. He himself had spent seven and see if it does not please you.

of whoever undertook such a task. He would either come to the conclusion that

WHAT THE CHURCH SAID was true, when he would have to reproach himself with a practically wasted life, or to the conclusion that what the Church said was not true, when he would be lifting up his voice against the voice of God, against the voices which have come down rechoing through the ages, from Peter to his successor to day; the voices of the upbroken successor to day; the voices of the probable successor of Partiff of blances. unbroken succession of Pontiff, of bishops, of priests, of the most learned men of all times who unanimously uphold that the decisions which have been rendered concerning the Scriptures by the Church are true, and will continue to be true as long true, and will continue to be true. God remains with His Church has promised to be with her till the con-summation of ages.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Never think that God's delays are de-

There are light-houses all along our lives, and God knows when it is time to light the lamps. By what ineignificant accidents an

strange contrasts the affairs of men appear to be governeed. Nothing more detestable does the earth

produce than an ur grateful man .- Anson

Do not fear the work self denial, You believe perhaps that it only means incon venience, constraint, weariness, lassitude. No, it means also love, purification, perfection. Pharosh demanded bricks without straw. Men who keep their minds pro-ducing continuously without repienish-ment are similar taskmasters.

He that would have friends must show himself triendly. Mutual offices of love and alternate help or assistance are the fruits of true friendship.

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to day than he was yesterday .- Pope If you will be as pleasant and as anxi-

ous to please in your homes as you are in the company of your neighbors, you may have one of the happiest homes in Love surpasseth all sweetness, height, depth and breadth: nothing is more plessing, nothing more excellent in Heaven

or earth; for love is born of God .- Thoma How beautiful and truthful was the saying of Cardinal Newman, that "there is not one of the writers who write so bravely against the Church but owes it

to the Church that he is able to write at Every evil to which we do not succumb sa benefactor. As the Sandwich Islander believes that the strength and valor of the enemy he kills passes into himself, so we gain the strength of the temptation we

esist. - Emerson. According to the talents intrusted to her care is the weight of every woman's responsibility. If she is contented to do the duty that lies nearest her; and if faithful in small things, her life work will broaden before her, growing richer and fuller as the years speed on.

Let people's tongues and actions be what they may, my business is to keep my road and be honest, and make the same speech to myself that a piece of gold or an emerald would if it had sense and language —"Let the world talk and take their method, I shan't but sparkle and shine on, and be true to my species and my color.' -Antoninus.

The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it from their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF ST. IGNATUS OF LOYOLA, by Father Genelli, of the Society of Jesus. Translated from the German by M. Chas. St. Foi; and rendered from the French by the Rev. Thos. Meyrick, S. J. New York: Benziger Bros, 36 and 28 Barclay street. Price, free by mail, \$1 50.

ALPHONSUS' PRAYER BOOK. Selections from the works of St. Alphonsus de Liguori, Doctor of the Church, founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. A complete manual for every day, every week, every month, every season of the Christian year, and for all the principal circumstances of life. By Rev. Father St. Omer, C. SS. R. Translated from the French by G. M. Ward. New York: Benziger Bros, 36 and 38 Bar-clay street. Price by mail, \$1 00 DATHOLIC WORSHIP. The Sacraments, Ceremonies and Festivals of the Church availabled in question and services. explained in questions and answers. By Ray, O. Gisler. Translated from the

German by Rev. Richard Brennan, LL. D. New York: Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay St. Price by mail 25 The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I never used any medicine that can equal Parme lee's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidney Complaints. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pils

can be given in all cases requiring a Cath-A Severe Attack.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters, I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B. B.

Want of Sleen

insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleepless. ness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful condition.

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some im-purity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Aver's Sarsaparilla.

Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to health." William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was

weight increased over twenty pounds.

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IN BRONZE on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE.



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Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
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MERVE RESTORES
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASE.
LOVE FOR MERVE AND DISEASE.
LOVE FOR MERVE AND DISEASE.
LOVE IN THE MERVE AND DISEASE.
LOVE IN THE MERVE AND DISEASE.
First day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free is
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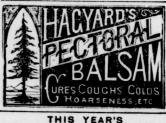
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cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six botues, \$5.

CATARRH Not a Liquid or HAY-FEVER



FINER THAN EVER.

Cork. At Donoughmore, count cently, Mrs. Murphy, with he ters, went to sleep in a room large peat fire. Next morniphy and one daughter were from sufficcation; the other i Some significant announce

flooded.

made at the last meeting of town branch of the Irish Nat The Secretary stated that two the military forces, to testify abhorrence of the inhuman of of the Government and the d the British army, had reques deville to nominate them m Mitchelstown branch. Th stated that a policeman had £1. Is as his subscription to Indemnity Fund, with an the hatred with which he detested the savage admi coercion law. The death is announce William Popham Wrixon

Deceased was a member of county Cork family.

The magisterial inquiry is of Patrick Abern, at Mid. stable Swindell, has ended a a refusal of the magistr informations against the a ground that the evidence

worthy! Kerry. On the 16th of January, tion of an enthusiastic oplace on the extensive farm Killarney, of Mr. Daniel with two others, was sen month's imprisonment b Massey and McDermott, for the arrival of Mr. O'Connor Trales Jail, been in the cheered for the "Plan o

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N

unds.

The sun of the morning Unclouded add bright, Unclouded add bright,
The landscape adorning
With lustre and light,
To glory and gladuess,
New bliss may impart—
But oh! give to saduess
And softness of neart.
A moment to ponder—a sesson to grieve—
The light of the moon, or the shadows of eve

Then soothing reflections
Arise in the mind;
And sweet recollections
Of friends that were kind;
Of love that was tender
And yet could decay;
Of vislons, whose splender
Time withered away;
In all that for brightness and beauty may The painting of fancy—the work of a dream!

The soft cloud of whiteness,
The stars beaming through.
The poor moon of brightness,
The sky of deep blue.
The rush of the river.
Through vales that are still.
The bree zes that ever
Sigh lone o'er the hill,—
Are sounds that can roften, and sighs that impart

Wexford.

On the 16th of January, in Dublin, took place the funeral of Mr. Leonard Morrogh, J. P., one of the best known of Irish sportsmen, who had been for many years the Master of the Ward Union Hunt.

Mr. T. J. Healy, of Wexford, has accepted an invitation from Mr. Parnell and prominent members of the Irish Party to assist in preparing evidence for use in the Times Commission proceedings.

With feelings of sincere regret we announce the death, after a brief illness, of John Brennan, E.q., which occurred at his residence, Scart, county Kilkenny, on Thursday, 3rd of January. The decessed gentleman was highly esteemed, and his charity won for him the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

About mid-day on January 15th, a man named Patrick Morrissey while engaged in painting the interior of St. John's Female School, in Kilkenny, fell from a ladder, and striking his bead against one of the deaks beneath, surtained concursion Kilkenny:

of the desks beneath, sustained concussion

of the brain.

Mr. Arthur Poe, of Harley Park, Bailingarry, with the assistance of Mr. Cox, sub-sheriff's deputy, and bailiffs, proceeded a few days ago to evict Mrs. Mercier and four children, the eldest of whom is only ten years, from their holding at Killaloe, near Callan. The holding amounts to about ninty acres. Only one and a half year's nent was offered to the amounts to about nitty acres. Only one and a half year's lent was offered to the lat dlord in public court. The eviction is considered a very harsh one. The tenant, who is a Protestant, has made a leng struggle, supported by her Catholic neighbors, to save herself and her poor whild the form sixty to the same of the

Queen's County.

On January 15th, Mr. John Dillon presided at Maryborough, at a convention of delegates of National League Branches in the Queen's County, and said he was about to undertake a mission to Australia

entrance possession was given up.
On the evening of January 12th, a respectable farmer named Andrew Forde left his residence at Dunleek to look after some live stock on his farm. On his resome live stock on his farm. On his re-turn he was obliged to cross a stream that was spanned by an arched bridge, at Mounthanover. Portion of the bridge had given way owing to the floods. Mr. Forde attempted to cross, and fell into the water and was drowned. Many dis-tricts in Louth and Meath are very much flooded.

Cork.

At Donoughmore, county Cork, recently, Mrs. Murphy, with her two daughters, went to sleep in a room containing a large peat fire. Next morning Mrs. Murphy and one daughter were found dead from suffication; the other recovered.

Some significant announcements were made at the last meeting of the Mitchelstown branch of the Irish National League. The Secretary stated that two sergeants of

The Secretary stated that two sergeants o the military forces, to testify their intense abhorrence of the inhuman coercion policy of the Government and the degradation of the British army, had requested Mr. Mandeville to nominate them members of the Mitchelstown branch. The Chairman stated that a policeman had handed him £1. Is, as his subscription to the Parnell Indemnity Fund, with an expression of the hatred with which he individually detested the savage administration of coercion law.

The death is announced of Major William Popham Wrixon at Rostrevor. Deceased was a member of a well-known county Cork family.

The magisterial inquiry into the killing of Patrick Ahern, at Midleton, by Constable Swindell, has ended as we expected,

in a refusal of the magistrates to return informations sgainst the accused on the ground that the evidence was not trust.

Kerry.

tion of an enthusiastic character took place on the extensive farm at Ards, near Killarney, of Mr. Daniel Sheehan, who with two others, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Removables Massey and McDermott, for having, on the arrival of Mr. O'Connor, T. C., from Tralee Jall, been in the crowd that cheered for the "Plan of Campaign." parish in the Woodford district. At one house a desperate resistance was offered, in the course of which a policeman was injured. A number of men were arrested and taken to Galway jail.

Roscommen.

While Mr. IT. M. Healy, M. P., was in Castlerea, where he came to defend the cleven men summoned for unlawful their children are teething.

About 1,000 persons, with horses, ploughs, and farming implements, assembled, and before the shades of evening closed the necessary spring tillage was perfected. Mr. Sheehan, who is a brother to Mr. J. D. Sheehan, M. P., is still in prison.

Limerick. Two summonses under the Coercion Act have been served on Margaret Clune, an evicted tenant, over sixty nve years of ags, and her son, Michael Clune, commanding their appearances at the Coercion Court at Limerick, to answer charges of intimidating Michael Ryan, who has taken from which the Clune accounts.

a farm from which the Clunes were evicted.
It was in connection with this case that
the Ballyneeaty meeting was held, and
Messes Sheehy, Finucane, and others were on January 16th, Mr. Hobson, sub-sheriff of the country Limerick, evicted William Coffey, of Ballyphilip, at the suit of the landlord, Rev. Alexander Irwin,

The office of the Clare Independent, a Nationalist paper published in Ennis, was broken into on Saturday night, Jan. 12th. Some of the plant was injured and an attempt made to set fire to the premises, but little damage was done. The reason for the outrage is unknown.

On January 13th, the police authorities were made the victims of a great hoax at were made the victims of a great noax as Killard. Large forces of police arrived at Doonbeg, in charge of Iospector Otter and Capt. Welch, R. M. They were led to believe that a mouster meeting was to be held in the neighborhood, to be addressed by Mr. Cox, M. P., or some other member of the Light Party. The police were of the Irish Party. The police were merched constantly from place to place all

dey, to the amusement of the people.

The Rev. Father Little, of Sixmile-bridge, is latterly being subjected to the greatest annoyance by policemen "shadowing" his movements. The rev. gentleman caunot leave his residence without a brace of constabulary men doing the sleuth hound after him, and so insulting has the practice. after him, and so insulting has the practice become that he has found it necessary to make public allusion to it.

Tipperary. Tipperary.

On the 16th of January, Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., was lodged in Cionmel Jail. In an interview he detailed how he was illegally dragged along the road for three miles; how he was deprived of rest for two nights, and again the previous night in the police barrack was given no kind of sleeping accommodation, and had to lie on the floor with only an overcoat. He felt so unwell that a doctor had to be brought to him.

Waterford.

The Mayor of Waterford visited the Ine mayor of Waterford visited the jall on Friday evening, January 18th, and found the Coercion prisoners, after suffering their three days' bread and water, in just as good fighting form as they were on the previous Monday, when they were committed. Antrim.

The recent letter of His Holiness Pope about to undertske a mission to Australia and America to enlist support for the tenants of Ireland from the Irish race in the sedictant lands.

I.outh.

On January 17th, two tenants on the Massereene estate—Mr. Kelly, of Cioghan, and Patrick Lawless, of Strainagh—were evicted from their holdings in the presence of a force of police. The houses were barricaded, but when the balliffs forced an entrance prosessed on the press and other sources, as to the Pope being antagonistic to the desires and aspirations of the Irish people. Lying misrepresentations and to the desires and aspirations of the Irish people. Lying misrepresentations and calumny had been indulged in by men in prominent positions as to the intentions of His Holiness with regard to Ireland, but these had now been effectually exposed; and they could see from the circular which had just been read that the Pope was in full sympathy with the down trodden people of Ireland in the efforts they were putting forth to crush the spirit of tyrenny that had so long existed in the land.

Armagh.

Armagh. There was fierce resistance to an eviction near Lurgan, on Saturdsy, January 12th, a sign of the times that bodes ill for tyrannical laudlords. The landlord is Baron Lurgan, a son of the peer, now deceased, who was once owner of the famous greyhound, "Master Magrath;" and the place is in the very home of Orangeism and "Loyalists." In fect, Armagh is the most Orange county in Ireland, if Belfast be excluded from the counties of Antrim and Down. A very few years ago the conduct of the tenant in this case, whose name is John Heany, would, on the sacred preserves of Lurgan, have been regarded as rank rebellion, and There was fierce resistance to an evichave been regarded as rank rebellion, and the man who would have so defended his home against an evicting brigade would have been looked upon as either a desper-ate criminal or a madman. But times are changed; and now, even in Armagh, tenants are not afraid to fight for their

Down.

On the 12th of January an inquest was held at Goraghwood, on the body of a ganger on the Great Northern, named Jasganger on the Great Northern, named Jas.
Hasley. The deceased was found on the railway track terribly margled, one leg and one arm being almost severed from the body, and the head a mass of pulp.

short distance away was the corpse of B.
This story is no fiction, and the circumstances as detailed actually occurred.

As a tollet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor Galway.

On January 16th, a number of evictions were carried out on the estate of Mrs. Hannah Lewis, at Ballinagar, a remote parish in the Woodford district. At one house a desperate resistance was offered, in the course of which a policeman was injured. A number of men were arrested and taken to Galway isil.

assembly at Cloontrack, and which was postponed, he and Mr. L. P. Hayden, M. P., were dogged by Constable (Gudgeons) Madden, who, by the way, has received his two V's for his faithful duty towards the Bantam Law" in Castlerea

A MARTYR TO DUTY.

A priest has just passed away who, says the London Weekly Register 12th inst., deserves more than the curt notice, 'Died, January 6, 1889, at Princeton, Rev. George Green, aged 74." For upwards of a quarter of a century, unknown and unnoticed by the world, on the most desolate spot in England, under trying and discouraging circumstances, Father Green has labored indefatigably for the salvation of the most degraded and abandoned of on January 16th, Mr. Hobson, subsheriff of the country Limertck, evicted William Coffey, of Ballyphilip, at the suit of the landlord, Rev. Alexander Irwin, from a farm of seventy-seven acres. Two laborers named John and Michael Mahony were also ejected from a cottage at Ballyphilip.

Mr. Jacob Bright (brother of John Bright) has subscribed five guineas to the Moroney testimonial, and, in a letter to A bliss to the eye and a balm to the heart.

-Una.

MEWS FROM IRELAND.

Kildare.

On the 14th of January, Dr. O'Neill, Cornorer for South Kildare, held an inquest on the body of Mr. David Brown, of Russelstown House, Athy, who was accidently drowned on the previous Saturday.

Mesers. J. Minch, jun., W. Dunne, and James McLaughlin, late Guardians of the Athy Union, have been summoned by the Local Government Bosrd auditor to pay the surcharges made against them, to the amount of £136, which they had voted to give in relief to evicted tenants.

Wexford.

Mahony were also ejected from a cottage for the from any town and society, on the summit of a wild and barren mountain, sur rounded by bog and rock, exposed to its peculiar weather (said by some to be worse than that of the Artic regions)—hard and long frosts, deep enow, plercing who is a great cause. This is a great cause. I himk I am right in assuming, that Thomas Moroney was prepared to give his life in a deirable residence, nor convicts a very gents! congregation. Yet Father Green rejoiced in his isolation (relieved only by true receipt of his Week'y Register that every nation which has become free has paid a high price for liberty; but I had boyed that in the nineteenth century, in the United Kingdom under representatives. In this I have been mistaken."

Clare

The office of the Clare Independent, a sked for him. Seldom could be be in visited every cell the inmate of which had asked for him. Seldom could be be in duced to quit his post for a day; seldom would be take his well earned holidays. His advanced age and length of service en His advanced age and length of service en titled him to a Government pension, but he did not desire rest; he dreaded to be put "on the shelf." His Bishop recently thought to offer him a small pleasant mission near the sea, but he clung with affection to the wild moor and the poor convicts. Writing, only a week before his death, he said to a friend that he felt well, and howed to reas another ten years at his and hoped to pass another ten years at his work. But the icy colds and piercing demp winds of Dartmoor suddenly struck down this brave, hale, old man, while on duty. Within a week succeed bronchitle, inflammation, death. His striking char-acteristics were charity and humility. Ever ready to do an act of kindness, he never uttered angry words. He was con-tented with, and even sought, the lowest place. He live! a retired and mortified life, and died a martyr to duty. Like St. Peter Claver with the slaves, and Father Damien with the lepers, Father Green lived and died with the couvicts.

A HORRIBLE DREAM REALIZED.

About ninety years ago there flour About ninety years ago there flurished in Glasgow a club of young men whose extreme dissipations earned for it the name of the Hell Club. Besides their regular meetings they held one grand saturnalia of drunkenness and blasphemy a year, and one of the leading spirits of this year was a young man named Archibald B, a brilliant and handsome fellow. One morning, after returning from one of these carones's. returning from one of these carousals, B. retired and dreamed that he was mounted on a favorite black horse and was proceeding toward his own house when he was stopped by a stranger who said, "You must go with me." He tried to escape but was powerless, and in his efforts to escape, was thrown from his horse, and, instead of striking the earth, felt himself falling through space. He fell for a great distance, and, observing the stranger at his side, asked: "Where are you taking me?"

"To hell," replied the stranger.

At length a light appeared and soon increased in blaze, but instead of hearing cries and groaps, as he expected, he was met with sounds of mirth, and found himself in front of a building within which was a scene of revelry, and where every amusement of earth was carried on with a vehemence that excited his unutterable amazement.

He soon perceived that he was among old acquaintances whom he knew to be dead, and each, he observed, was pursu-ing the object that had formerly en-grossed him.

Finding himself relieved of his con-ductor, he ventured to address his former

friend, Mrs. D., whom he saw sitting, as had been her wont on earth, absorbed at had been her wont on earth, absorbed at loo, and requested her to introduce him to the pleasures of the place, which appeared to be extremely agreeable. With a cry of agony she answered that there was no rest in hell, and the voices of all her campanions took up the cry, "no rest in hell!" while throwing open their vests each disclosed in his bosom an ever burning fire. These, they said, were the flames of hell. In the midst of this scene his conductor returned and restored him to his hed with the warning: restored him to his bed, with the warning:
"Remember, in a year and a day, we

meet again." At this crisis he woke up, and from the effect of his dream was obliged to keep his bed for several days, resolving, however, to abandon his wild life. He was no sconer well, strange to relate, than his companions won him over, laughing at his dream. At the annual feast, a year later, be took part, and to drown his intrusive thoughts, drank freely. In the dawn of the morning he mounted his horse and started for home. Some hours afterward his horse was found quietly grazing by the wayside, and a short distance away was the corpse of B.

As a toilet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivated. It cleanses the scalp and removes dandrnuff, cures itching humors, restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and promotes its growth. growth.

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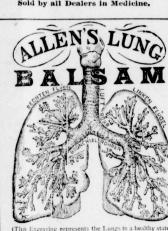
J. T. Teller, M. D., of Chittenange, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds have written at greater length. He says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and coating, and their effects are all that the most careful physician could desire. They have supplanted all the Pills formerly popular here, and I think it must be long before any other can be made that will at all compare with them. Those who buy your pills get full value for their money. "Safe, pleasant, and certain in

their action," is the concise testimony of Dr. George E. Walker, of Martinsville, Virginia.

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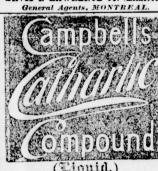
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work, embroidery in gold and chentile, war,
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A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (Including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, 9160 per sunum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 46-ly

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Meetings.

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

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PURE NATIVE WINES.

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Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau. Specially recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop
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We also make the best Native Claret
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the market.
Send for prices and circular.
London, Sept. 13th, 1887.
The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., or
Sandwich, being good practical Catholics,
we are satisfied their word may be relied on,
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altgruse to the clergy
of our diocese.

† JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London. Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pows in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been errorseed in regard to quality of work, loweness of price, and quickness of execution. Buch has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now e, gaged maunfacturing Pews for new Churc, as in that country and Ireland. Address—BENNET FURNISHING COM. YERORDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Barnt. Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Corcoran, Parknill, Twolay, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Annold. Montreal.

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ey on hand period," to ccording to payable at to borrower cipal, with a so desires, money will y applying Richmond WARE.

om prices. encing. re and But-rence. CO.

C. M. B. A.

We would call the attention of our C. M. B. A. Branches and members to the fact that we make a very pretty all k C. M. B. A. Badge, nicely trimmed with gold fringe, according to price, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00, and can be used by branches when attending funerals of deceased members, or at a demonstration of any kind, and it imparts to a body of men a next appearance.

CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Catholic Bocieties of the Dominion of Religious, National and Benevolent," and would call their attention to the fact that we are the only Catholic firm in Canada who make, a specialty of association supplies,

make a speci	RILLY OF MINOC	
Banners, Badges in Silk	Collers.	Sashes, Emblems,
Seals, Charins, Medals, Rubber	Wood Cuts,	Electotypes, Cushings
Stamps,	Letter Beads,	Manuel,

Designs and prices fornished upon aspin and Agent and Manufacturer of Association Supplies, 255 st. Martin Street, Montreal. Established May, 1884.

C. M. B. A

Assessmen's No. 1 and 2 were issued Assessments No. 1 and 2 were issued from the Supreme Recorder's office Feb. 3rd and from the Grand Secretary's office Feb. 7th. They call for the payment of 19 beneficiaries, 9 in New York State, 3 in Michigan, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 5 in Canada. and 5 in Canada. New Branches.

New Branches.

Chevalier F. R. E. Campeau organized
Branch 96 at Levis on the 29th January,
and Branch 97 at Quebec on the 30th
January. List of officers will appear in

In 1888 there were 164 deaths in the C.

M. B. A., of which 25 were in Canada and
139 in the United States. For the payment of the beneficiaries of those deceased brothers, 16 assessments were issued, on which Canada paid about \$50,700.

brothers, 16 assessments were issued, on which Carada paid about \$50,700.

Branch cflineers and local examiners will please take notice that the address of our Supervising Medical Examiner, Dr. Hanavan, is now 389 Burwell street, London, Ont.

A Pleasant Time in Prescott.

Perhaps one of the most pleasant and accessful affairs of its kind that has taken place in Prescott for years was the grand ball given by the members of the C. M. B. A., on Wednesday night in Victoria Hsil. Owing to the snow blockade on the G. T. R. and the almost impassable state of the roads, many from Brockville, Morrisburg, Irequois and Cardinal were prevented from being present. When the ball opened, however, there were sighty three couples of the youth and beauty of Prescott on the floor. No accountant having been "fold off" assentry at the door of the hall proper to guard the water fountain or to banish with an autocratic sir those who desired to gezs with interested and appreciative eyes on the teene, the Ielegraph soribs meandered at will on this occasion. The dresses of the ladder, without being extravagant, were both hard with an accession, and in the grand march went to make the scene a chaiming and dzzellug one. It was evident from the Great was the refore enjoyment, and happiness and good humour was the order of the night. The music, which was furnished by the Ogdensburg orchestre, must have ruited the most fastidious. At an opportune the organish of the course of the control and the precent of the didees, which was a furnished by the Ogdensburg orchestre, must have ruited the most fastidious. At an opportune the organish of the control and the precent of the didees, while dancing ceased not a moment. The tables grooned under a burden of everything and under a burden of everything of the control and the precent of the didees, while dancing ceased not a moment. The tables grooned under a burden of everything of the control of the control of the control of the affect of the decided of the affect of the dancing ceased not a moment. humour was the order of the night. The music, which was furnished by the Ogdensburg orchestre, must have suited the most fastidious. At an opportune period in the progress of the programme supper was served on the stage, while dancing ceased not a moment. The tables groaned under a burden of everything and anything that would tickle the appearance of even a chronic dysperite. Here it tite of even a chronic dyspeptic. Here it is due to Miss Bella Murphy to say that the sumptuous and elaborate menu was provided under that young lady's supervision. If there is any truth in appear ances, Miss Murphy must have found a strong guarantee of appreciation of her services and ability from the gusto with services and ability from the gusto with which her numerous and ravenous family which her numerous and ravenous family disposed of the good things of life so temptingly prepared and so smartly provided. In a word the affair was a success in every particular, and reflects the greatest credit on the part of the management. Telegraph,

Resolutions of Condolence.

Dublin, Feb. 4th, 1888.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:
At the last regular meeting of Branch 69
it was resolved that
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wissom to visit by the hand of
death the family of our esteemed brothers,
Hugh Dunn and Jos. Dunn, by calling home
to eternity the soul of Mrs. Hugh Dunn, we,
the members of Branch No. 61, while bowing
submissively to the divine will of God, extend
to our worths brothers our deepest sympathy
in this their hour of affliction.

WM. A. NEVEN,
Flection of Officers.

Flection of Officers.

Flection of Officers.

Branch 53 St. Marys.

President, Henry Carss
First Vice-President, Fatrick Dunn
Second Vice President, Frank Markey
Recording Scoretary, Jas Kennedy
Financial Secretary, Chas Wholitian
Treisurer, Jas Kennedy
Marshal, Thos Teavila
Guard, Win Heart
Trustees, for one year, Rey Father Brennan, Henry Carr, Jas Kennedy; for two
years, Richard Nolan, Thos Doyle.

Branch 57, Orlilia.

Splittual Adviser, Rev K A Campbell
First Vice-President, Win Thomson
Treasurer, K M Donnelly
Recording Secretary. P Flzgerald
Corresponding Sec, Joseph Thomson
Financial Secretary, W J Gallagher
Marshal, James Mahoney
Guard, P Ennett
Trustees, R A Lynch, T Connor, Bernard
Mullin, John Regan, R D Gunn.

answer he would make row? Was he answer he would make row? Was he right in 1851? Jesus Christ came not to cause a book to be printed but to establish a Church. How did the masses learn the gospel for 1,400 years before the Bible was printed and circulated? The Bible had to be written, and copies were so scarce that only a few could possibly possess them. The Chiniqui of 1851 is a Catholic and confounds Ramsay the Methodist. The Chiniqui of to-day is an apostate and stirs with indigration the heart of every honest man. CATHOLICUS.

DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

CONFIRMATION AT YOUNG'S POINT.
His Lordskip, Right Rev. Thomas J.
Dowling, accompanied by his Secretary,
Rev. Father Radkins, visited this place on
Sanday last and administered the sacra-Sunday lest and administered the sacrament of confirmation to twenty-one candidates. The interior of the church was nicely decorated, and the choir gave select music for the occasion. The children were examined by His Lordship, after which the sacrament was administered Mr. C. Young was standing sponeor for the boys, and Mrs. J. E. Kearney for the girls. After Mass he addressed the congregation, who were delighted with his eloquence. His Lordship returned to Peterboro in the evening.

PRESENTATION TO A DEPARTING PRIEST. In accordance with the episcopal man agement of pastorates in the diocese of Peterboro, Rev. Father Kleity, after serving the parish of St. Martin's church,

Peterboro, Rev. Father Kielty, after serving the parish of St. Marin's church, Ennismore, for ten years, resched the end of his pastorate in that place last Sunday, having been appointed to St. Joseph's, Douro. His flock took advantage of the occasion after Mass on Sunday to present him with the following address, which was accompanied with a puree of \$270:

Rev. Father Keilty was acceptly affected by the evidences he received of the affec-tions of his flock and regret at the sever-ance of such fond ties. His emotions ance of such fond ties. His emotions prevented his usual fluency of expression in replying, the tears coursing down his cheeks, giving further evidence of the depth to which his emotions were stirred. He thanked the people for the kindness expressed so touchingly and so substantially on the present occasion, and also gave his expression to the deep regret he felt at the severance of so many strongly woven ties. The address referred to his work in the parish but he bore testimony to the willing co-operation and assistance to the willing co-operation and assistance of his flock, without which his efforts would have been less successful. He had always found his people willing and ready always found his people willing and ready when asked to contribute to the promotion of their interest: in sympathy, in substance and co-operation. So far as his feelings and inclinations went he parted with them with regret, yet he was willing to yield a cheerful and willing obedince to the voice of the Church as heard through their beloved behaps.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS TO REV.
FATHER CONNELL—THE REPLY.
PRESENTATION.—On Sunday the Rev.
Father O'Connell was presented with a purse and an address by his partshioners.

The address was as follow: To the Rev. D. O'Connor, P. P., South Down;

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER,--It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that we, your loving children, surround you to day to say far-well to you as our pastor and counsellor and friend.

Signed on behalf of the congregation.
John McDorky,
John Leary.
WILLIAM MOHER,
JAMES FORY,
PATRICK BARRY,
ROBERT ALLEN.

JOHN LEARY.

WILLIAM MOHER,

JAMES FORY,

MARTIN MCMANUS,

PATHICK BARRY,

ROBERT ALLEN.

Douro, February 3rd, 1889.

FATHER O'CONNELL'S REPLY.

Mr. Reeve, gentlemen and my dearly beloved people. I feet to-day like a father about to leave home and family with a prospect of neer the relations. I feet the trying moment of our separation as priest and people. I feet imy authority over you now experts and people. I feet my authority over you now expers spent among you, and consider how comfortable, joyfui and happy you made my life not only by your many acts of generosity, but especially by the practical virtue of your lives, manifested by the glorioustestimony and efficacy of your faith, it is no wonder that I should feel the anguish and sorrow of a father about to leave his good, faithful, loving and devoted children.

Before leaving you it seemed pleasing to you to present me with an address secompanied with a substantial purse of \$300, as the last mark of your love, esteem and good will. To say that I sincerely and heartily thank you would be too cold a form to express the feelings that now animate me. To say that you surprise me would be to fairlify the truth. Your address speaks, too, of your own sorrow. I don't doubtit.

I can read the language of your hearts through your tearful eyes, and feel the limpression more forcibly than any written address can inspire.

The long experience of your generosity. I can read the language of your hearts through your tearful eyes, and feel the limpression more forcibly than any written address can inspire.

The long experience of your generosity. I can read the language of your hearts through your affection at the world hat could or would entice or obligs me to leave you hat here is nothing in this world that could or would entice or obligs me to leave you hat one of the procession of the process

object.
I also rejoice that, in parting from you I bear with me your love, good will and esteem, which I prize more than all other considerations.

esteem, which I prize more than all other considerations.

Be assured I shall never forget you in my future home, and whenever I shall bless my people I shall be shall be member me in your family circles and epecially when you come here to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, to pray to your Heavenly Father in the Neme of our Lord Jesus Christ, His holy Mother, and your patron saint, St. Joseph.

So now I bid you a partit g and loving farewell, and beg your acceptance of your generous present, to be applied to your new church, and may the blessings of beace, Joy, union and charity of the hoy Trinity remain with you and your families forever.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

The foreign settlement at Chang Klang Foo has been almost totally destroyed.

It is officially stated that the stories in the foreign press connecting the death of Rudolf, the Austrian Crown Prince, with unlawful amours are pure inventions. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons are reported to be starving in Chen Kiang, The famine has been caused by the severity of the winter.

The British Consulate at Ching-Kiang Foo, and seven houses of foreigners have been destroyed by rioters. The British man-of-war Mutine has been despitched thither to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

The "Omnibus Bill" which provides for the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico as states has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of forty-six. It is expected that it will also pass the Senate. It pro-vides for the admission of Dakota as one or two states, as may be decided by a preliminary election.

It is stated in a cable despatch that Premier Floquet proposed to the French cabinet that General Boulanger should be arrested as a conspirator against the Republic. The cabinet agreed to this by a majority, but Mons. de Frecinet protested, fearing bloodshed, and the matter was dropped.

It is said to be President Cleveland's intention to resume the practice of his profession as soon as his Presidential term be completed. The ex-Presidents hitherto have lived in retirement, and Mr. Cleve-land's resolution is properly regarded as a sensible solution of the question, how are ex-Presidents to spend the remainder of their lives?

Fifty prominent ladies of Prosser, Adams County, made a raid on a saloon and gambling house at that place on Mon-day night the 4th inst. demolishing the entire establishment. The ladies attacked the building when it was crowded, with their aprons full of lumps of coal, break-

Financial Secretary, then wholenam Marshal, from the Santa S

lever to overthrow the Infilel power which is now at the helm, and the indications are that he will do this, at least.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

Catholic missionaries who were captured by insurgents at Samoa have been ran-somed by the East Africa Company. A princess of the blood royal at Msda-gascar has become a Catholic with the con-sent of Queen Ranvalons.

On the 9th ult, the annual Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Napo-leon III. was celebrated in the Church of St. Augustin, Paris.

A Catholic officer, Baron von Hueine, whose brother is one of the leaders of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, has been appointed aide de camp to the Emperor William.

Baron von Warendorf and Baron Egbbert van der Berg Protestant nobles of Prussa, have become Catholic, having been received into the Church in the Chapel of the Sisters of Cross at Rome.

On the 20th ult. the colored Catholics of Philadelphia held a meeting to receive the report of the delegates to the Congress of colored Catholics held in Washing. ton 1st January.

The work on the Catholic University at

Mashington is being prosecuted with great energy. It is decided that the divinity school will have ten chairs. St Adelbert's Church of East Buffalo,

N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. It was insured for \$20,000. It was one of the largest structures of the city and had a numerous congregation of Polacks.

A magnificent Catholic cathedral was dedicated at Hong Keng, China, on 7th Dec. The roof is of cast iron, and the main building of blue brick, with red brick buttresses. Its cost is \$120,000, and it will accomodate 4,000 people. Cardinal Ledochowski, who was impris-

oned under Bismark's enti Catholic laws, died at Rome on the 7th inst. He was Primate of Poland and Archbishop of Posen. He was released on the condition that he should reside abroad.

The finest building in an educational way now going up in Bosion is an Italian Catholic school, located on the site of what was once a Protestant church. It is situated close to where Father Haskins commenced his Boys' Protectorate.

At a banquet at Grau recently Cardinal Simor, Primate of Hungary, proposed the health of the Holy Father, and in the course of a speech, which was vehemently applauded, declared that the Pope had a Divine mission, which was recognized by all the powers of Europe, with the single exception of "Italy the infamous."

The Mariet martyr, Peter Marie Louis Chanel, will be canonized shortly. He was martyred near Samoa in Oceanics, and it is intended that the celebration of the canonization will take place on the spot with great colat. Cardinal Moran, Bishop Gibney, and other Australian prelate will assist.

Father Damien, the heroic priest who devourd himself to the care of the lepers of Molekai on the Sandwich Islands, is near his death from that strange and loathsome disease, the leprosy His body is much disfigured and his voice nearly gone. His assistant, Father Con rady, appears to possess all Father Damien's earnestness, for he declares

Damien's earnestness, for he declares that he will under all circumstacces remain at his post.

The late Girard B. Allen, will go down in the history of St. Louis as a Catholic benefactor. His witl provided for the distribution of \$20,000 among the four principal Catholic charities of that archdicese. Accordingly, list Tuesday the Catholic Orphan Board, St. Vincent de Paul Conference Upper Council, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and the Little Sisters of the Poor received their respective amounts as provided by the late Mr. Allen's will.

CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—R. S. Marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnishings in the West, and is prepared to fix and most modern stock of House Furnishings in the West, and is prepared to fix and most modern stock of House Furnishings in the West, and is prepared to fix and most modern stock of House Furnishings in the West, and is prepared to fix and most modern stock of House Furnishings and most modern stock of House Furnishings in the West, and is prepared to fix and most modern stock of House Furnishing from mosts modern stock of House Furnishing in the West, and is prepared to fix and most modern stock of House Furnishing in the Marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnishing in the Marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnishing marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnishing marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnishing marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnishing marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnishing marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of the Marray & Co. Parket Allen's Window Par

pital at Lorient. Madame Cohen had before received a cross from the Empress Augusta in 1872 for her heroism in attending the Frenchmen who were in German prisons during the war.

Some Austrian and Hungarian prelates, In accordance with the dictates of the Church, refused to hold memorial services on the ground that Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria committed suicide, while the leading Bishops and Archti hops ordered leading Bishops and Archli hops ordered service on the ground that Rudolf was temporarily insane when he committed the act. It is reported that the Pope will take the latter view, and issue instructions accordingly. It is rumored that the Emperor will shortly publis an address to the people on the subject of the Prince's death. The Emperor has decided to application for which the prince's death.

auspices of St. Vincent de Paul Scelety, for the improvement of those young men and boys, who are, from force of clicumstances, obliged to work during the day. The genial Principel-of the separate school, Mr. F. J. Quinn, has kindly consented to give grautously his time and energy during two nigsts in the week (Monday and Thursday) to the teaching of the school, and is ably seconded by two staistants, Messrs. M. O'Neali and P. McCusker.

ENTERTAINED.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Doyle, on Thursday evening of last week, entertained in a most samptaous style, the choir of St. Beali's Mr. Doyle was but a short time ago married to one of our most estimable young ladies, Miss Mary Johnston, the leading seprano of St. Bishi's cheft, on which occasion she was the recipient of a handsome silver tea services.

Dr. Keene, laie of Toronto, who has been

Dr. Krene, late of Toronto, who has been with us for something over a year past, has succeeded, we are gied to say, in building up a very extensive practice. The erection of a drug store, which is rapidly nearing completion, in connection with his residence, seems a pretty sure indication that the genial doctor has come to stay. We wish him success.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb., 14.—(RAIN.—Red Winter, 1.62 to 1.67; white, 1.62 to 1.67; spring, 1.62 to 1.67; corn, 87 to 88; re, 1.60 to 1.05; barley matt, 1.00 to 1.05; barley feed, 80 to 95; oats, 87 to 30; peas, 85 to 88; beans, bush, 1.00 to 1.05. VEGETABLES.—Fotatoes, bag, 25 to 35; onions, bag, 65 to 75; cabbages, doz., 25 to 40; turnips, bag, 25 to 35; onions, bag, 65 to 75; cabbages, doz., 25 to 40; turnips, bag, 25 to 35; direction of the first of the

Deeves, 2.59 to 4 to.

Toronto, teb. 14—WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, \$1.65 to \$1.8; spring No. 2, \$1.65 to \$1.8; original No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.07; red winter, No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 1, Manitoba hard, \$1.22 fo \$1.24; No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.18; No. 3, \$1.15; barley, No. 1, 57c to \$60; No. 2, \$2c to \$6c; No. 3, extra, \$47c to \$16; No. 3, \$2c to \$6c peas, No. 2, 56c, to \$6c; oats, No. 2, 32c, 10 \$6c; no. 34; four, extra, \$45; to \$46; strong bakers, \$19 to 5.75.

Montreal

Montreal, Feb. 14. - FLOUR—Receipts 300 bbls.; sales, none reported. Market quiet and steady at unchanged rates. Grain and provisions unchanged. Stocks here this morning—Wheat, 470,144 bush.; corn, 38,074 bush.; pens, 18,192 bush.; oats, 43,868 bush.; barley, 55,987 bush; rye, none; oatmeal, 727 bbls.; flour, 9,464 BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

bbls, iflour, 9,464

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14 —Cattle—Offerings, nine cars, including four cars Michigans; two cars heavy Michigan cattle sold for ex ort at 4.4¢, balance of stock was only fair quality of butchers' steers, of 1,40 to 1 lot lbs, sold at 3 to 3.25; mixed 2.5¢ to 3; common mixed, 2.2 to 2.65. Veals sold generally at 6, extra would bring 7.

Sheep and lambs—Offerings, 12 cars, of which eight cars were from Michigan. Good demand for choice sheep, but most of the best stock here sold at 4.75, and generally sales were of fair to choice, at 3.85 to 4.5¢, butchers' stock, which comprised most of the Michigan stock, sold at 3.25 to 3.75; mostly all the sheep offerings sold Lambs active, and sold freely at 10 to 20 cents above yesterday's prices; a few choice Michigans brought 6.55; generally sales of best stock were at 6.50 to 6.75. The bulk of the supply classed good to choice, and sold at 5.75 to 6.5¢; common haif fat lambs not wanted at any price, but to fill out with, and such of these, as on sale, brought 3.50 to 4.30.

HOG—Receipts, 25 cars, of which eight were Michigans; market was active, and 5c.

HORSES—Offerings were six cars, o which four cars were Canada horses and twe ears of Michigan; sales of general purpose a 35 to 159; heavy draught, 185 to 215.

DEAFNESS CURED .- A very interesting DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafnest. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.— Address Dr. Nicholson, 30 St. John

The German and United S ates trouble regarding Samea will probably be settled by diplomacy, as Secretary Bayard has notified the German minister that he accepts the propesition for a resumption at Barlin of the conference in regard to Samoa. England has also accepted, and the conference will take place in a few days.

It is said to be President Cleveland's attached to the Naval and Military Hos

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



GRAND OPERA HOUSE. ONE NIGHT ONLY, OR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

Greatest Musical Event Ever Known in London.

Special Engagement of the World-renown-ed Canadian Prima Dona,

MME. ALBANI

and her European Concert Company,

Prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00.



RHEA was born in Brussels, of weathy parents, and early is life common being highly educated. Nine years of her life were spent in a couvent, at the close of which then her mother and father both died. Her father had lost his fortune. She has two sixters married, but its unmarried herself. Her taste led her to books and music, the plano being one of her isvortite instruments, on which she performs very finely. Having a decided takent an showing a desire for acting, she was induced by irlends among the nobility to appear on the stage. She receited to Charles Fletcher, who predicted success for her, and recommended ner to Esmson, the teacher of Rachel. He being too old to teach at that time, sent her to Beauvallet, a great tragedian and professor in the conservatory. September 15, 1871, she made her debut in Brussels in the commended of "Farty Fineers," reamining there for on-ivent a great favorite. She then went to Rouen, and from there to Paris, playing at the Vaudeville for one year. Afterwards, when on a starring tour through France, she received letters from the Imperial Court to come to the French imperial Theatre, and afterwards, by request of the Czar, she appeared at the Rus ian Theatre, remaining there for dive months. After the sassasination of the Czar the theatre was closed, and she went to Ecglaud. After studying Engilsh one month, she speared in "Much Ado About Nothing."

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