Catholic Mecord.

London, Sat., Nov. 23rd, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

clergy men. There are now only 1 590,

at Lambeth Conference in favor of adchurches. These were the Archbishop of York and Minnesots.

MISS HENRIETTA MADDERN, sister of the Solic tor General for Ireland, has become a Catholic. She was one of the Protestant sisterhood of nurses to whom the care of the Protestant sick poor in North Dublin workhouse was intrusted. Some time ago she resigned her position and resumed her place in the outside

WHILE it is being proclaimed so triumphantly by the enemies of Catholic school education that the separate schools are inferior to the common schools of the Province, it gives us pleasure to learn that the Catholic schools of Amprior had six successful pupils out of seven competitors at the last high school entrance examina tion, being 85 per cent. The public schools had eighteen successful out of thirty-four competitors, being 53 per cent.

Boston is said to have 225,000 Catholics out of a population of 400,000. Surely if this be the case, the Catholics of the city will take care at the next school elections that their natural rights shall not be trampled on as they were at the election of the present School Commissioners. The antl-Catholic agitators who gained a temporary victory by a sudden movement should be taught that Catholics are determined to assert their rights and to use the influence to which their numbers entitle them in the community.

THE New York Independent gives a good example to its religious contemporaries, but as a great portion of their supply of argument consists in the use of abu-ive language, we can scarcely hope that they will imitate it in the course which that journal declares it will pursue. They would have little or no argu ment left if they were to eliminate senseless abuse from their columns. The In-

"We purposely exclude from our columas ny article which con ains the word Romish, or the contemptuous thought which that word implies."

A RECENT issue of the Los Angeles Advocate gives an account of another case wherein Faith Cure fanaticism has resulted fatally. Three children who were suffering from diphtheria were not allowed to have medical sid, but were treated after the usual fashion, the faith cure impostore laying on their hands and praying for the suffering little ones. For went of medical treatment the three died. Such results are the natural consequence of the fanaticism which sets private sectarian interpretation of the words of Holy Serlpture above the jadgment of the Universal Church.

THE Moniteur of Rome speaks most appreciatively of the progress and vigor of the Church in America. Referring to the celebration of the great centenary at Baltimore, it says:

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N.

"Europe regards with eyes of envy and pride that land of growing Catholicity The men of most brilliant genius, his torians the most illustrious, study this in crease and this marvellous vitality as worthy of most profound meditation. They hope that this Episcopate, so wise and judicious, will soon know how the just and exact adaptation of that which is good and fruitful in the present the Church and of religion. The conduct of these Bishops is not only an example; it will, perhaps, constitute a type of activity for the future and for the whole

THE Mail derives great comfort from the fact that the Protestant Committee of the Quebec Council of Public Instruc tion received the \$60 000 granted for Pro testant education because it ."holds that it has no power to refuse any grant accorded by the Legislature for the pur poses of education." The wiseare remarks triumphantly: "This sets aside the theory that the acceptance of the money is an approval of the Jesuit legislation." When was their approval required, or asked for ? At the same time it should be remembered that the conference and synod of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches and the bogus Equal Rights people, with superb idiocy, called upon them with dire threatenings to reject the supposed "bries" indignantly. The Committee had the send sense to reject

tion in Toronto on the 27th inst, the Toronto Catholic Review says : "The details of his reception will be of a simple but dignified character." Of course it will. What could be more simple

THE number of Episcopalian ministers and dignified than that all the Archin Ireland has decreased greatly since dis- bishop's children should be at the establishment. In 1869 there were 2 174 station to meet him. If the Review means anything else, or means to lay down the law for the Archblehop's recep-Only four Episcopalian Bishops voted tion, it will be sadly mistaken. There were scribes and pharisees who would have mitting non-Conformists to preach in charged the programme in the reception of our Blessed Lord into Jerusalem. And York, and the bishops of Ripon, New Toronto may rest assured that Archbishop Walsh will not enter Toronto in any other form than smid the rejicings and accla-

tions of all his people.

THE absurdity of adjudicating on the question of ecclesiastical doctrine and discipline by means of Acts of Parliament in the case of the trial of the Bishop of Lincola now pending, and the evident want of unity of faith in Anglicanism as manifested by that same trial, are having the good effect of calling the attention of thoughtful and devout Protestants to the supreme authority of the Catholic Church. The Bishop's trial has been the cause of a recent conversion which is thus noticed in the Liverpool Catholic Times :

"The Rev. William Laing, brother of Dr. Laing, of Hanwell, has been formally received toto the Catholic fold, after having patiently studied the claims of the Catholic Church, which he was induced to examine more seriously by occasion of the pending Lincoln case. His reception was pending Lincoln case. His reception was made at the hands of Monsignor Grainger, priest of Exmouth, where Mr. Laing resides."

THE Painceville bigots who refused to employ a highly respectable and competent young lady, Miss Gill, who was successful in the competition for the position of teacher in a new school, on the ground that she was a Catholic, have a new light on the subject. They say now that a new school is not needed, and that their objection to employing Miss Gill arose from this conviction on their part, and not on account of her religion. They are rather late in making such a statement. for they declared that they would not em ploy a Catholic Besides, on account of the crowded state of the schools, it was previously sgreed to by unanimous vote that a new school room should be opened. The present pretence is evidently an afterthought on seeing that they raised a greater storm than they expected. Particulars were given in our columns two

The London Atheraum, one of the ablest Eeglish reviews, castigates a crank who repeats in a book lately published the old slander that the Catholic Church is opposed to the Bible. The Athense am

"Long before the Reformation ever Catholic nation in Europe had versions of the Bib'e in the vernacular of the country Between 1477, when the first edition of the French New Testament was published at Lyons, and 1535, when the first French Protestant Bible was published, upwards of twenty editions of the Bible issued from the Catholic press. In Germany prior to the publication of the first edition of Luther's Bible, 1534, no fewer than thirty Catholic editions of the entire Scriptures and parts of the Bible appeared in the German vernacuiar. Is Italy, the very seat of the Papacy, two editions of an Italian translation of the whole Bible appeared prior to 1471, and several other editions appeared prior to the Reformation. These fac's any student can verify by a visit to the British Museum, where ost of the Bibles are to be seen.'

FATHER D. S. PHELAN, editor of the Western Watchman, gave to a reporter of the St. Louis Republic his views on the Roman question on his return from a visit to Europe. He said :

"I do not believe the Pope will ever leave Rome, or at least the question is as yet altogether unsettled. Last summer he called the Cardinals together to discuss this question, and it was decided that he should go to Civita Vecchia with all the ministers accredited to his court as a body guard, but at th last moment the Pope abandoned the idea and remained in Rome, Th French papers state that Bismarck has given a special guarantee that in the event of war, Germany will establish a protectorate over the Vatican. There but little probability of the present Pope ever coming to America, but I think it extremely likely that his successor will do so in the course of a journey around the world. It is generally thought that Cardinal San Felice, of Naples, will be elected to the Papal throne on the death of Leo. San Felice is a young man possessing a princely private fortune, and is extremely popu lar with the Liberals; he is perfectly loyal to the Church, and would be thoroughly acceptable to all ecclesiastics. An American successor to Pope Leo XIII, is not to be thought of."

With regard to the separate school amendments, while it may be true as Mr. Mowat keeps telling us that he never contemplated such a thing as circumsoribing the liberty of the Uatholic parent, it is no less true that the CATHOLIC for Dr. Hunter.

SPEAKING of Archbishop Waleh's recep- RECORD of London and the Catholic Freeman of Kingston declare in substance that the amendments were expressly designed to effect that end."—Mail, 11th inst.

The CATHOLIC RECORD never made any such statement. Catholic ratepayers were always free under the School Act of 1863 to support the public schools, and they are still as free to do so as ever they were. The Mail would have us believe that the Catholic ratepayers are longing all over the Province to become supporters of the public schools, but as a matter of fact it is quite a phenomeron when any Catholics wish to place their names on the public school roll, where a separate school is established in any section. It is the Protestants of the Province whose liberty is circumscribed in the matter, since the law does not permit them to be rated as separate school supporters, even when they send their children to the separate schools, as is frequently the case. The school laws are quite one-sided for the benefit of the public schools, but in spite of all the drawbacks by means of which the generous people of Ontario try to hamper our schools, they make in many instances s better show of results than do the public schools with all their advantages.

Considerable interest was manifested in the election for the Ontario House, which took place in the County of Lamb ton last Monday, as the contest was considered to be in a large measure an index of the strength of the Conservative and Reform parties in the coming general election. The so-called Equal Rights party, the creation of a Rev. D: Satherland, also put a candidate in the field. The result of the contest, with a few unimportant places to hear from, was ss follows: Mackenzie (Liberal), 2,223; Fleck (Conservative), 1,690; McRae (Third Party), 594 The result would seem to show that the vulgar and intemperate parsons, as well as such papers as the Toronto Mail and the London Free Press, have little if any inflaence with the great majority of the electorate. It is to be hoped that the mental epidemic which has prevailed for some time amongst the preachers will now assume a milder form.

THE London Free Press attaches very little importance to the election of Mr. McKet zle in Lambten. Had his opponent, Mr. Fleck, the Conservative caud dete, or Mr. McRae, the Third Party man, been elected there would have been much re joicing in the Free Press sanctum and in all the bigoted sections of the Province. The chief reason advanced by the Free Press for the triumph of Mr. McKer zie, viz, family prestige, cannot hold water. On the contrary, a great many were opposed to McKenzle because his election would favor the con tinuation of what they call the McKenzie "family compact," One thing is certain, however, viz, that he was opposed by the Free Press, and that the defeated candidate, Fieck, was its nominee. How can free and enlightened yeomen vote for cause or for men recommended by a journal which advocates the necessity of a divorce court in Ontarlo-which tells lies shout Protestants being compalled to pay texes to the support of Catnolic separate school -which advocates the destruction of said schools-and which opens its columns to the beastly and lying effusions of Filthy Falton?

THE levity with which sacred matters are dealt with among many of the Protestant sects is not at all plessing to some, though the practices which are so indecent have so incorporated themselves with Protestantism that they may well be regarded as part of the system. A late issue of the Churchman says :

"There is a big preaching match coming off in a certain Presbyterian church in Philadelelphia. The church, at present, is vacant, and the corporation has decided to try the preaching of thirty ministers, and then take a vote, to see which one of the thirty shall be called. We have no doubt that there is great excitement over this contest, which, in its frank and ingenuous announcement, is distinguished from others of a somewhat similar character. Tae thirty champions are doubtless pre paring themselves carefully for the tray. But we wonder what St. Paul would have said to this phase of modern Caristianity think, were the 'laughing philosopher' here on earth, he might have laughed over such an exhibition of human foily; as the 'weeping philosopher' might have wept over its grovelling abssement of a noble and sanctified calling."

A similar preaching match has been announced in a Scotch paper. Half a dozen ministers will compete on this occasion. We would not be surprised to hear that the Congregational church in this city had also gone into this business. Certainly something must be done to create a boom, as abuse of the Jesuits has become tiresome. A lively preaching match, with Justin D. Folton as referee, and Cainiquy as atake holder, would realize a large lump of gate money for Dr. Hunter. DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Hamilton, Nov. 17th, 1889.

DIOCESAN NOTES-CONFIRMATION. On Saturday, the 12th ult., His Lordship, the Bishop, accompanied by Rav. Father Hinchey, visited Galt, where he calebrated Mass on the following Sanday morning. Immediately after Mass the Bishop, accompanied by Father Kloepfer and other clergy from Berlin, drove to Preston and made the customary canonical visitation of that parish The Bishop assisted at High Mass and preached on the gospel of the day, and immediately after Mass catechised the children and administered confirmation to sixty eight persons. In the afternoon the Bishop, accompanied by the priests, drove to Haspeler, where he addressed a large congregation, examined the condidates for confirmation, confirmed twenty six children and closed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening the Bishop drove to Galt. THE MISSION AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A most successful mission, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers Drummond and Con nolly, opened on the 10th ult, and closed on the 27th. A special retreat for the children opened on the 10th and closed on the 13th, and the mission for the women opened on the evening of the 13 h and closed on the 20th, followed by a mission for the men, which opened on the 20.h and closed on the 27th. The result of the mission proved that in the cathedral parish no less than twelve hundred women eight hundred men and six hunfred chil dren approached the sacraments of penance and Holy Escharist On the second Sunday of the mission His Lordship celebrated Mass at 8 o'clock, after which he administered the sacrament of confirma tion to two bundred and twenty sever candidates. At Vespers of the first and lest Sundays of the retreat Rev. Father Drummond lectured to large audiences in aid of the funds of the conference of St. Viscent of Paul and of the Lidies' Aid Society. He took for his subject the first evening "The Jesuits and their History," and on the last evening he spoke on the 'Unreasonableness of Unballef." Both lectures were most instructive and highly

CLOSING OF THE MISSION

On Sunday, 27th uit, the mission was brought to a successful termination. Atter High Mass Rev. Father Connolly gave the Papal Benediction, after which he thanked the people of the cathedral parish for their appreciation of the ser-mons and instructions, as evinced by the large and sustained attendance both morning and evening. He paid a glowing tribute to the rev. clergymen of the ca bedral for their indefatigable zeal in earching out and bringing back to the fold so many lost and straying sheep, who had fallen a way from the practice of their religion. Tals he considered one of the most noted feuits of the mission. Special praise was due to the Rev. Father M. Evay, the recrewhees administrative ability practice. tor, whose administrative ability procured such order and punctuality in all the exercises. 'But in what terms," he went or to eay, "shall we express our thankfulness to his Lordship the Bishop of Hamil ton, who invited us to come in your midst, With a courege such as only a Catholic Bishop can display, and at a time when the air was rife with slauder and obloquy against the Society of Jesus, he invited two of its members to this important city of the Dominion, threw open to them his cachedral church, lent them his his ca hedral church, lent them his pulpit and exhorted his people to go and hear the vindication of their order. Jesus forget this proof of episcopal courage given in their behalf. We con gratulate the people on the pastors God has pisced over them, and the pastors on the flock committed to their care. About to take our departure, we can leave them the assurence that we shall carry away and ever retain the memory of their piety and earnestness,"

His Lordship Bishop Dowling then thanked the Rev. Fathers personally, and also in the same of the congregation, for he very efficient work which they had done in the parish, and concluded by praying that the fruits of the mission would long remain rive in the hearts of

The Men's branch of the Largue of the Sacred Heart was established in the after-noon. Some two hundred and fifty men were in attendence. Counsellors were chosen from among the leading Catholic ctzes This work bids fair to become a permanent good in the parish. THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO ASSUMPTION COL-

THE BISHOP S VISIT TO ASSUMPTION COL-LEGE AND CHICAGO.

Immediately after the close of the mission the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Father McEvay, took the train for Windsor, where he was met by Rev. Dr. O'Connor, who had a carriage in waiting O'Connor, who had a carriage in waiting to drive him to Assumption College. It was the Bishop's first visit to this institution, where he was most hospitably entertained by the Rev. President and Rev. Fathers Ferguson and Cushing. His Lordship greatly admired the commodious and spacious building erected and enlarged by the energy and zeal of Rev. De. O'Connor. The Rev. zeal of Rev. Dc. O'Connor. The President kindly invited Dean Wagner and several pastors of neighboring parishes to dine at the college with the Bishop on the following day. As His Lordship entered the dining room the students received him with loud applause, for which the Bishop cordially thanked them in a short but humorous after-dianer speech, in short out numerous after-dinner speech, in the course of which he referred-to some pleasant reminiscences of his own college life among the Basilian Fathers. In con-clusion, he asked and obtained from the Rev. President a holiday for the students. CONFIRMATION AT ST PATRICK'S CHURCH

On Tuesday morning, the 5th of Nov., the Bishop celebrated Mass at 8 o'clock at St. Patrick's, after which he examined mura fervent Requisecut in pace.

the several candidates for confirmation and confirmed one hundred perso

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE.
On Friday, the 8th inst, His Lordship, accompanied by Rev. Chancelior Craven, left for Baltimore, where he arrived on the following morning, and bastened to pay his respects to His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons who received him most cardially. The Cardinal very courteously insisted that the Bishop and the priests who accompanied him (Rev. Fathers Connelly of Bidde ven of Hamilton) Biddulph and Cra milton) should leave ven of Hamilton) should leave their departments at the hotel and accept the hospitality of one of the leading families of Baltimore during their stay. Here a private cratery was placed at their disposal, where, on the following morning, the Bishop and his assistant privilege of celebrating Mass. At ten o'clock he repaired to the Cardinal's balace, where, accompanied by his chaplins, he joined the grand procession which wound its way through the crowded streets to the cathedral, where he assisted at the solemn High Mass celebrated in the presence of the two Cardinals and the Papal Ablegate. In the afternoon His Lordship was present at the banquet given at the college to the Bishops and left next day for Washington, where he had the privil

ege of a private audience with President Harrison at the Waite House. After visiting the capital, the museum, the art gallery and other institutions of Washington, the Bishop returned to New York and spent a day at Mount St. Vincent's Academy on the Hadson, where three of his nieces have been for the last three years under instruction. On Thursday evening the Bishop returned home and on Sanday last called a meeting of the young men of the city of Hamilton and organized a Literary and Debating Society. About one hundred and fifty young men assembled in the cathedral at 3 o'clock and expressed their willingness, after listening to His Lordship's lecture, to meet on the following Thursday evening, in the Emerald Hail, for the purpose of organization and of preparing weekly literary enterminments during the winter evenings.

DEATH OF A HOLY RELIGIOUS. Special to the Catholic Record.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst. at St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sister Jane Frances (Cotter) resigned her pure soul into the hands of her Creator. Fortified and comforted by the sacraments of our boly Church, and surrounded by the sorrowing members of St. Joseph's com-munity, she passed away as peacefully as a wearled child sinking to rest.

At eight in the morning Rev. E. O'Neill, chaplain of the community, ad ministered the Holy Viaticum, and remained in almost constant attendance during the last five hours of her mortal existence. Very Rev. F P. Rooney, V. G, and Rev. J. Teefy were also at the bed side of the explring Sister, and soled and strengthened her for the final

struggle. For nearly two years previous she had been afflicted with pulmonary disease, and though at times her sufferings were intense, these she bore with constant patience and sweet resignation to God's holy will. Well and faithfully had she perf. mud the duties assigned her during her religious life of twenty eight yearsyears replete with noble deeds, the merit of which she has now been called upon to receive. Ever zealous and devoted, merited the off ction entertained for her by her community; ever meek and charit-able, the gentle Sister won the esteem and of all who knew hearts of many her goodness and memory will be affectionately cherished.

Deeply affecting was the scene witnessed by those who were present at St. Joseph's Convent on Thursday morning, the 14th Convent on Thursday morning, the 14th Inst, to attend the funeral obsequies of Sister Jane Frances. A solemn Mass of Requiem was sung by Very Rov. Father Rooney, V. G., assisted by Rav. J. Teafy, Superior of St. Mich sel's Coilege, as deacon, and Rev. E. Murray, C. S. B., as subdeacon. Rav. J. L. Haud acted as master of ceremonies. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony was also present attended by Very Rev.

was also present, attended by Very Rev J. Casatdy, D. D., and Rev. D Morris. I. J. Casaidy, D. D., and Rev. D. Morris. In addition to those already mentioned the following gentlemen were in the saucturary: Very Rev. C. Vincent, Prov. Superior, St. Michael's College; Rev. Fathers O'Reilly, McCanp, Chalandard, McEntee, Hours, O Donohue, Kiernan, Finan, Grander, Guidane, Lynch and Coules.

There were also a large number of re among the former being Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart (St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto) Mr. G. J. Cotter—only daughter and son of the deceased—Miss Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. Romaine. Among the latter were many ex-pupils of the academy, who had come to pay a last tribute to the dear departed, and who testified by their expressions of sorrow to the veneration in

which she was held.

At the close of Mass His Lordship R ght Rev. Dr. O'Mahoney gave the final absolution, during which time the twenty priests, holding lighted tapers, encircled the casket and chanted the Libera in a which she was held.

most impressive and solemn manner. The sad procession was then formed, and proceeded through the convent halfs to the front entrance, where the hearse was in watting. The priests, preceded by the cross bearer and acolytes, walked two and two; then came the casket, borne by six Sisters, who acted as pail-bearers; then the remaining Sisters, about sixty in number, carrying lighted tapers, and finally a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends Calling to misd the many virtues of the departed religious, it seems needless to pray for the repose of her soul, but knowing well what her wishes would be, we ask all who bear of her death to murLATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

Several new Apostolic Vicariates are to be etablished in Africa.

Lend has been purchased in Detroit by he Right, Rev. Bishop Foley for the the Right. Rev. Bishop Forestton of a new cathedral.

A Catholic college has been opened in Salt Lake City. Many Mormon boys are in attendance at it, as well as Catholics. The Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus Kotska in Chicago is said to have the largest congrega ion in the world. There largest congrega ion in the world. There are twelve priests with a flock of over are twelve I

Very Rev. John Egan has been chosens by the Hely Father to be Bishop of Waterford The Bishop elect is a fellow of the Royal University and a commissioner of Intermediate Education.

Mwanga, the ex-king of Uganda, in Central Africa, who was deposed, and who during his reign persecuted Christians, is now under instruction in preparation to become a Catholic.

It is decided that the beatification of the French martyrs, Father Pierrs Chanel and Gabriel Perboyre, and of the venerable Audina, Bishop of Lalends, will take place at the end of December.

A new Catholic college has been opened at Atheos, and dedicated to St. Dionysins the Arcopegie, the great convert of St. Paul, and the Holy Father has sent to the new institution a bandsome donation.

The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nezsreth, composed chiefly of Polish ladies, are now teaching in the Polish Catholic schools in Charles Catholic schools in Chicago, Ill., and Scranton, Pa. They were first introduced in Chicago in 1885

The Brooklyn Board of Health estimate the population of the city at 843 602.

The per centage of barials in the Catholic cemeteries is 43, which would make the probable Cataolic population 362,748 to 480,850 non Catholics

Rev. Wm. Orr, P. P. of St. Paul's Church, Cambridge, offers prizes of \$20, \$10 and \$5, to be awarded at the next exhibition, for the best English composi-tion on the subject: "Catholicity is conducive to Patrioti m, as evinced in the History of the United States."

The Boston Advertiser claims to give the number of pupils in the parochial (Catholic) and public schools in every city and town in Massachusetts having parochial schools. Its figures slow 39 301 pupils in parochial schools, as against 178, 097 in the public schools.

A check for a large sum sent to Pope Leo XIII. from Newark, N. J., as Peter's pence, is causing considerable interest. It was returned in the usual way to the Newark bank on which it was drawn, duly endorsed by the Pope. The handwritt is neat and even. The check will be kept

The Rev. E. J. O'Dea, of Portland Cathedral, Oregou, has three photographs of Father Damien, the Molokai martyr priest. They are highly interesting, as showing that holy priest before his residence among the lepers and the changes effected in him gradually by the ravages of the disease.

Three Bishops will be consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on 30 h Nov., viz., Bishops Cotter of Winona, McGoldrick of of Daluth and Shanley of Jamestowa, three of the five bishops appointed by the Pope for the new diocese recently created in that ecclestantical province. Architahop Ireland will officiate, and Rev. W. Ethiot, one of the New York Paulist Fathers, will preach.

Cable despatches represent the Pope to he very feeble. It is said that Dr. Coccarelli forbids him to hold any more receptions, and that he has selected the spot where he is to do buried, in the Basilica where he is to do buried, in the Basilica of St. John of Lateran. Similar rumors of the great weakness of the Holy Father have been so frequently put into circulation, to be denied afterwards, that the news may reasonably be doubted now.

The new Bishop e'ect of Jamestown, North Dakota, had charge of St. Peter Claver's Church of St. Paul, Minn, which is the Courch of the colored Cath olics of that city. The congregation ex-press deep regret that he is leaving them, though they rejoice at his promo-He always took a deep interest in the welfare of the congregation, and the faith spread with great rapidity among colored people, under his adminis

His Grace Archbishop Satolli, the Delegate of the Holy Father to the Baltimore Centenary celebration, while in New York, visited the Caurch of St. Joachim, where the Italians now attend at the Holy Secrifice of the Mass. He delivered to his countrymen a fervid address, in which he exhorted them to be faithful to their religion, producing on them a deep im-pression. He then confirmed two hundred Italian children. The Italian people were highly pleased at the visit of so high a dignitary to their church and echools; His Grace was accompanied by Archbishop Corrigan and a number of distinguished clergy who were on their way to the Baltimore celebration.

The special correspondent of the Boston Pilot in Rome writes that Pope Lao XIII, seems determined to push forward the building of the Irish National Church of S. Patrick, on the completion of which he has set his heart. The Propaganda also seems anxious that this new link between seems anxious that this new that between Ireland and R me should be forged as soon as possible. There is a desire that no delay should be encountered in the construction of the building through scarcity of fands; and the authorities in that institution will unceasingly urge that couend. "The bailding," says the Priot cor-respondent, "as it is now rising into view. promises to be solid and carefully and in every respect worthy of the Irish nation, the Irish saint, and of the city in which it stands."

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

INTRODUCTION. Kuocknagow has been out of print for a considerable time, and very many eager in quiries have been made for it. It now reappears in a new and cheap edition, which may be usefully introduced by a brief account of its Author. The secondary title which he gave to his tale was—'The Homes of Tipperary." His own home was one of them

of Tipperary." His own home was one of them Charles Joseph Kickham was born in the year 18/5, at Mu linanone, a small town of the County Tipperary. The Anner flows past the town, and Silvenamon rises not far away—the river and Silvenamon rises not far away—the river and the mountain which figure often in his writings. His father, John Kickham, had a large drapery establishment in that place, and was widely respected for his intelligence and probity. His mother. Anne O' Wanony, was a pious and charitable woman, whom he lowingly described in the earliest of his stories, 'Sally Cavanagh; or, Untenanted Graves.' His uncie, Father Roger Kickham, was a zesitoss member of the Vincentian Order; and priest in the Archdisches of Casham, was a probably called after his grandisther. Charles Kickham

called after his grandisther. Charles Rickhym
In his youth he was greatly influenced by
The Nation of Davis and Duff,; and, like
his kinaman. John "Mahony, be took an
active part in the '48 movement. He was
the leading spirit in the Confe ence Cub, in
Mullinahone, which he was entify instrumental in forming; and after the failure of
the rising at Ballingarry, which was not far
from his nome, he was forced to home numself for a time. A little later, white still a
young man, he worked earnestly in the Tenant Right League, hoping against hope that
something would be done to keep the people
at home. When that failed, he lost faith in
legal agit atton.

someting would be done to keep the people at home. When that failed, he lost faith in lear agitation.

In prise woring in a political career, and hower not a little of that iron will which service of his country, Charles Kichham and the service of his country. Charles Kichham and the hower of the service of his country of the service of his country of the service of his milar character. The Englishman, on the threshold of manhood, was totally deprived of right be an accident in a shooting party; yet in spite of this misfortune (the more distressing because his father's hand fired the shot) Fawcett contribute the work on, to ride, to skate, to fish, to become a successful University professor, an active and influential Member of Parliament, and a most efficient Postmaster-General. Young Kickham's secident was not so tragical in its cause, nor so destructive in its effects, at least in one respect. One day, walle he was drying a flask of damp ganpowder, it exploded. Injuring permanently not only his sight but his hearing. This was not take we have a sen stated in print) in his exteenth year, but two or three years earlier. Both sight and hearing grew duller, and his frame less robust, as time went on; and the hardships of his prison life greatly increased these infirmities.

For it was to a prison that his political career conducted him. He was one of the writers in the frish People, the organ of the Fennan movement. of course, there was an informer working in the very office of the newspaper. Kickham was arrested in Nov., 1885. He was tried in the courthouse of Green street. Dublin, on the 5th of January, 1886 he was found in the propertion of the fennan movement. If course, there was an informer working in the very office of the newspaper. Kickham was arrested in Nov., 1885. He was tried in the courthouse of Green street. Dublin, on the 5th of January, 1886 he was found and the proper proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the found of the proper of the first year of the prison he showed for the pr

trusful, and kiudly, and sympathetic as a woman, His slender hand was fasuloned like a woman's, too. There was a great deal of silky grav hair in curls about his head, which was finely shaped, and he was very

which was finely shaped, and he was very tall. These last phrases are taken from a writer who, in her aff colonate obstuary, speaks

These last phrases are taken from a writer who, in her aff counte obituary, speaks thus of the tale which we are now introducing abow to the public:
"No writer has produced more faithful pictures of Irish country life than Charles Kickham. For no other writer possessed a mind quicker to see, or wider to hold the best feelings of our people; none other owned head or hand more obedient to the hignest impulses of the Ceitic character, and his memory was filled with the traditions of our land and race. 'Rhockhagow' illustrates many sides of his own personality and of his ready humour, which was never cynical. In this book, as in nearly all he wrote, tears and laughter are close together.

midstart sminor and sizes. "Recording to him a little and the conjugation of the proof of the

humor, and would describe a scene or character with a few well-painted stroke Thouse gentle and kind in disposition, he could be a good hater as well as a ferven

could be a good hater as well as a fervent lover."

Charles Joseph Kickham died at Black rock, near Jubliu, on the 22ad of August 1882. His body was brought home to the 1892. His body was brought home to the 1892 his state and nather, and sister, and many kinsfolk were nuried. In the Dublia Exhibition of 1864, hid lingered long before a painting, "the Head of a Cow," by one of the Old Mastria other and the covered in the country of the covered his covered his beautiful to the affectionate, home loving nature which made it atting that his grave should be where his credic had been—"beside the Dubliu, 27th February, 1887.

M. R.

"This touching incident probably comes from Kicknam himself, for we take it from an affectionate memorial written "before the first bloom of disales was dead upon his grave" by the young lady whose kindness coothed his last years and his last hours, Miss Rose Kavanagh. She recalls a "parallel passage" in his life, when almost the last use his tongue made of language after the fatal blow came, was to say aloud the Rosary of the B.essed Virgin.

CHAPTER I.

MR. LOWE BECOMES THE GUEST OF HI UNCLES PRINCIPAL TENANT.

It is Christmas Day.

Mr. Henry Lowe has just opened his eyes, and is debating with himself whether it is the gray dawn, or only the light of the young moon he sees struggling through the two round holes in the window shutters of his room. He has also a conduct a stell he wight after a window shutters of his room. He has slept soundly, as well he might, after a jurney the day before of some eighty miles on the outside of the mail coach, from the metropolis to the town of —; supplemented by an additional drive of a d. zen miles in his host's gig to his present not uncomfortable quarters.

The young gentleman knows little of Ireland from personal experience, having spent most of his life in what is sometimes oddly enough called "the siter of the sound ask for an explanation of this somewhat contradictory piece of information, Barney vanished, scratching his head and muttering something about "the boots," as it he feit himself in a diffi-

Mr. Henry Lowe is at present the guest Mr. Henry Lowe is at present the guest of his uncle's principal tenant, Mr. Maurice Kearney. The visit was partly the result of accident and partly a stroke of policy on the part of the young man's mother. Her brother, Sir Garrett Butler, owned—at least nominally—extensive landed property in the South of Ireland; and the prudent mother was trying to in-duce him to give her son the agency. And Mr. Kearney having gone to Dublin to see the landlord about the renewal of his lease, it was agreed that the young gentleman—whom we intend to introduce to the reader when he gets out of bed— should accompany him on his return home. and spend some week among his uncle's

and spend some week among his uncle's Tipperary tenants.

And so we find Mr. Henry Lowe half buried in down, this clear Christmas morning, in the best bedroom of Ballinaclash Cottage—for so Maurice Kearney's commodicus, if not handsome, residence is called.

called.

He had just settled the question with which his mind had been occupied for some ten minutes back, in favor of the moon, and was retapsing into slumber, when it suddenly occurred to him—

That he was a land-agent in embryo.

That he was at that moment in the midst of a district not unknown to fame

in connection with "agrarian outrages;"

That his room was on the ground floor.
This train of thought gave the holes in the window shutters a new interest in his

He was beginning to succeed pretty well in calling up a vision of a blunder-buss loaded to the muzzle with slugs, and

buss loaded to the muzzle with sluge, and two tall figures in fritze coats and knee breeches, with crape over their faces, when a tremendous report—as if the blunder-buse had gone off and burst—made him start to a sitting posture.

A second bang, if possible more stunning than the first, caused Mr. Henry Lowe to execute a jump—or rather to put forth a degree of muscular action which, under more favourable circumstances, would have resulted in that gymnastic feat: but which, owing to his postnastic feat; but which, owing to his post-tion and the non-elasticity of a feather-bed, must be pronounced a failure. The repetition of the sound a third, and a failure is a failure of the sound a third, and a failure is a failure of the sound a third, and a failure of the sound a third, and a failure of the sound as the the many vigorous but—whether we have regard to a "high" or a "long jump"—abortive efforts on the part of Mr. Henry

The fer-famed Knocknagowan drum

At this stage of the proceedings the bedroom door was opened, and Mr. Kearney entered with a lighted candle in his hand He held the light above his head, and looked considerably astonished when his guest was revealed to him, performing, as missioner, had been describing to him a few days before.

The gentlemen regarded each other with looks of mutual surprise and inquiry. But Mc. Kearney, divining the cause of his guest's perturbation, said, apologet-

He laid the candlestick on the dressing-table, and Mr. Lowe soon heard him shouting to Wattletoes to bring hot water to the gentleman in the "middle room." The gentleman in the middle room lay back upon his pillow, and surveyed the bearer of the hot water with some curios

ity.
The first thing that struck him was, that it would be impossible to say whether this in-dividual were old or young or middle aged. Hs was low sized and stooped somewhat. But his face, though shrivelled and puck-ered in an extraordinary manner, was the face of a withered boy, rather than of an old man. He wore an old frock coat, which evidently reached to the knees of which evidently reached to the Ruess of the original owner, but nearly touched the heels of its present possessor. The legs of his trousers, which were as much out of proportion as the other garment, were rolled up, and formed thick circular pade half way between his knees and his

Before Mr. Lowe could proceed further

Before Mr. Lowe could proceed further with his inspection, this odd looking figure was disappearing through the door. "What is your name?" he asked

The grotesque figure stopped suddenly in the doorway, and, wheeling round, with his hand to his forehead, he answered with a grimace, of which it would be vain to attempt a description:

"Barney, sir—Barney Brodherick."
"Not Wattletoes," thought the young gentieman, as he pulled the blankets tightly over his shoulder. "I wonder who the devil is Wattletoes! Have I much time to dress?" he asked aloud.
"Lots uv time, sir. On'y if you don't

his head and muttering something about "the boots," as if he feit himself in a diffi culty.

Mr. Lowe had nearly completed his tollet when Barney returned with his boots, followed by Mr. Kearney, whip in hand, and wrapped in a frieze great-

The master had evidently been "pitching into" the man; for Barney exclaimed, as he placed the visitor's boots on the

floor:
"Blur an-agers, have since, sir—have "Have sense yourself-and that's what

you'll never have, you ninny hammer,' retorted the master, in an apparently augry tone. "He was told," he continued retorted the master, in an apparency augry tone. "He was told,"he continued, turning to his guest, "to bring blacking from Kilthubber, yesterday; and they desired him to get Martindale's blacking. When they found they had no blacking, and asked him why he didn't bring it—"I tried every house, he says, "from Gallowshill to Quarryhole, and the devit a Martin Dale could I find.

Though no trace of amile could be de-

Dale could I find.

Though no trace of smile could be detected in Maurice Kezrney's ruddy face, while he spoke, his repeating Barney's explanation of the non-appearance of the blacking, twice over, showed that he enjoyed it in his own way.

When they stood within the glow of the blazing wood fire in the parlor, the host again advised his guest to remain within doors till the family had returned from Mass. But the young gentleman repeated

Mass. But the young gentleman repeated his desire to accompany them. The roll of the drum—the performer

ordently using less force than when he so startied the stranger a while ago—accompanied by the shrill but not unplessing music of half-a dozen fifes signified that the procession—which consisted of nearly the whole population of Knockna-gow—had set out for Kilthubber.

Mr. Kearney and his guest were soon seated in the gig in which they had arrived the night before, and slowly following the crowd along the enow covered

It was too dark to see much either of the country or the people, and Maurice Kearney could do little more to amuso

Kitchubber, as the procession marched through the principal street to the chapel at the gate of which the music suddenly

Barney Brodberick was in waiting to take the horse to the hotel, and Mr. Lowe he thought, the identical African dance was conducted by his host up the gallery which the Reverend Edward Wright, the stairs and soon found himself in a front pew, next a lady who, he rightly conjec-tured, was his host's eldest daughter, but

and, leaning back against the altar, commenced his sermon. At first his words came slowly and hesitatingly. But as he warmed with his subject he moved about, now to the left, and sometimes straight forward to the verge of the altar step, which formed the platform upon which he stood—pouring forth what seemed to the unaccustomed care of Mr. L. we a torrent of barbaric eloquence, which rose into a kind of gor which rose into a kind of gor geous sublimity, or melted into pathos, sometimes homely, some-times fareifully poetical. Such lan-guage Mr. Lowe would have thought itigusge Mr. Lowe would have thought illsuited to such a crowd as he now
looked down upon, if he had not wit
nessed the effect it produced. And he
was surprised to find that it was the figurative passages that moved the people most.
For instance, when the preacher depicted
the Virgin wandering through the streets
of Bethlehem, seeking for shelter and
fielding every door closed sgainst her, and
proceeded: "The snow falls; the cold
winds blow—and the Lily of Heaven is with
cred," a cry burst from the congregation,
and the sobs were so loud and frequent
that the preacher was obliged to pause till that the preacher was obliged to pause till the emotion he had called forth had sub-

The sermon was short and withal practi

The sermon was short and withal practical; for while it comforted the poor, it impressed upon the rich the duty of alleviating their sufferings.

And as the clock struck eight, the Knocknagow drum told such of the inhabitants of Klithubber as had not yet left their beds that first Mass was over and the congregation were on their way homeward.

CHAPTER II.

MY ELDEST DAUGHTER. SIR." Mr. Lowe judged from the hearty " Mr. Lowe judged from the hearty "I wish you a merry Carletmas, sir," which greeted his host so frequently on the way homeward, that Mr. Kearney was on excellent terms with his neighbors. They did not wait for the procession; and, after a brisk drive of twenty minutes, the young geatleman again found himself in front of the crackling wood fire. While looking out on the snow-covered landscape, his attention was attracted by the extraordinary gait of a person approaching the house, gait of a person approaching the house swinging his legs and arms about in swinging his legs and arms about in a manner impossible to be described. As he came nearer, the size and shape of the feet were particularly noticeable. And as the figure was passing the window, the fact flashed upon Mr. Henry Lowe, as if by inspiration, that after all Barney Brodherick was Wattlatoes.

He had the curiosity to raise one of the windows to see what Barney meant by stopping suddenly opposite the hall door, and holding out bis hand with a coaxing wink of his little grey eyes.

Maurice Kearney's youngest son, a fat, innocent looking boy, stood, with his shoulder leaving against the jamb of the door, picking the rateins out of a great

door, picking the raisine out of a great slice of plum-case. "I'll bring you to hunt the wran," said

Barney.
"I can go with Tom Maher," the boy replied.
"I'll give you a ride on Bobby," Barney continued, in a still more insinuating

But the boy continued picking the raisins out of his plum cake.

"Be gob, Mr. Willie, I'll—I'll show you a thrian's pist!" exclaimed Barney, in a

ort of stage whisper.

The boy looked from the cake to the

This was too much. The thrush's nest carried the day; and Barney was in the act of taking a bite out of the plum-cake as he repassed the parlour window on his way round to the kitchen.

But the promise of a thrush's nest, with

vlands now."

As the young gentleman was sitting down, Mrs. Kearney's portly figure caught his eye in the doorway. She at once walked up to him, holding out her hand, and apologised for not having been prepared to receive him properly on his arrival. "But, indeed," she added, "we had not the least notion that any one was viands now." had not the least notion that any one was coming. Why did you not write to say that Mr. Lowe would be with you?" she

asked, turning to her husband.
"Where was the use of writing, when
I knew I'd be home myself before the leiter," was the reply, in a rather brusque manner, which was peculiar to Maurice

Kearney.
"The time," said Mr. Lowe, "is very unusual for such a visit; but you know I am a homeless wanderer at present."

'My eldest daughter, sir," said Mr. Keaney, waving his hand towards the door, near which the young lady had

stopped hesitatipaly for a moment. Mrs. Kearney took her portly person out of the way, and her face beamed with pride and fondness as she surveyed the

lovely girl, who, after courtesying grace fully, advanced and with a half-bashful smile, gave her hand to her father's guest. The young gentleman was taken com-pletely by surprise. He had felt some curiosity to know what sort was the face hidden by the thick veil next him in the

chapel. He thought it would be rather a pleasant discovery to find that the face was a handsome one; and was quite prepared for a blooming country girl in the person of his burly host's daughter. But the lady who now stood before him would have arrested his attention anywhere. She was tall, though not of the tallest make verses ?" neck and brow. A faint blush at that mement tinged her usually pale cheek, which, together with a pair of ripe, rosy lips and eyes of heavenly blue, imparted a

too ideal beauty.

Mr. Henry Lowe, for once in his life, felt at a loss for something to say; but the entrance of two young girls spared him

sidered the marble coldness of her almost

long time since you and I had a talk together."

Her face lighted up at once, and forgetting all her womauly dignity, she ran with child like glee to the chair which he had drawn close to his own. She resumed her serious look again; but her keen sense of the ludicrous was too much for it, and one of Maurice Kearney's characteristic observations had even the effect of making our dignified young lady laugh into her cup, and spill so much of the tea that Mrs. Kearney insisted upon filling her cup again.

"Her all a smile that made Mc. Henry Lowe swear mentality that eyes of birds or man never beheld anything more lovely, let him fly out into the sunahine.

"As ready as he is to come in," she said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the difference her companion thought was even more killing than the smile it succeeded—"as ready as he is to come in," she said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the difference her companion thought was even more killing than the smile it succeeded—"as ready as he is to come in," she said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the difference her companion thought was even more killing than the smile it succeeded—"as ready as he is to come in," she said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the difference her companion thought of the said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the difference her companion thought of the said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the difference her companion thought of the said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the said, as she followed the released prisoner with a melancholy geze, which in the said, as she followed the released prisoner.

again. "How did you like the sermon, Mr.

"How did you like the sermon, Mr. Lowe?" Miss Kearney asked
"It was so unlike anything I ever heard before," he replied, "that I really cannot venture to give an opinion. But he certainly moved his hearers as I have never seen an audience moved by apreacher. Some passages were quite poetical; and these, I was surprised, produced the great est effect. It is very strange."

"I believe," said Miss Kearney, "we frish are a poetical people."

"I particularly admired that passage," Grace observed, with her serious look, "beginning, "From the ripple of the rill to the rolling of the ocean; from the lily of the valley to the cedar on the mountain." That passage was very beautiful."

"Yes, I remember that," said Mr. Lowe, with a nod and a emile, which so flattered

"Yes, I remember that," said Mr. Lowe, with a nod and a smile, which so flattered Miss Grace's vanity that she could only preserve her look of gravity by dropping her eyelids and almost frowning. But, in spite of her efforts, a glance shot from the corner of her eye which plainly showed how gratified she was.

"She could preach the whole sermen to you," said Mr. Kearney, in his emphatic way. And then, after a pause, he added, still more emphatically: "I'd rather have her in the house than a piper."

This was too much for Grace; and Miss Kearney and her mother i steed in her

This was too much for Grace; and sues Kearney and her mother joined in her ringing laugh, while Mr. Lowe looked quite as much puzzled as amused, as he turned fuil round and stared at his hort,

turned fuil round and stared at his host, apparently expecting some explanation of this extraordinary testimony to Miss Grace's powers of pleasing.

Mr. Kearney, however, rubbed his whiskers, contemplatively, to all seeming quite unconscious of their mirth, and added, with a jerk of his head:

"Wait till you hear her play "the Foxbunter's Jig" Miss Butler is a fine girl," he observed, abruptly changing the subject.

All eyes were turned upon Mr. Lowe, and he ielt called upon to say something.

So he said :

So he said:

"Indeed yes, a very fine girl."

But the young gentleman felt that a certain opinion which he had always held regarding the respective merits of black and blue eyes, was considerably modified during the past half hour.

"She plays the harp," said Mr. Kenne young darked and

"With five young wans in id," continued
Barney, pressing the advantage he saw he
had gained, "feathered an' all—ready to "And the guitar," he added. "Though

the devil a much I'd give for that, only for the singing. She has a fine voice," he remaked, turning to Mr. Lowe. "Does Miss Klely sing?"
"Does Miss Klely sing?"
"Baddes, she does," his host replied,

Kearney. "He and my Uncle Dan used to spend whole days and nights together playing Irish air. My Uncle Dan played the fid—violin," said Mrs. Kearney, correcting herself, for she liked to call things by their grandest names, particularly when they happened to be connected with her Uncle Dap, or, indeed, with any of the great O'Carrols of Ballydunmore.
"Mr. Butler," she continued, "used to
play the flute. He made some beautiful songs about Annie Cleary before they were married. He was not Sir Garret then, for it was in Sir Thomas's time. My Uncle Dan, too, had a great turn for poetry, and he used to help Mr. Butler to arrange the music for the songs. 'Twas my Uncle Dan," she added, turning to her husband, as if she were imparting a piece of information he had never heard be-

fore, "'t was my Uncle Dan that trans-lated the 'Coravoth' into English." "I know, I know," said her husband. rubbing the side of his head uneasily—knowing from sad experience that when his portly better half once set off upon her hobby it was no easy matter to pull

her up. "My Uncle Dan," she proceeded, "was the most talented of the family, though the counselior had the name."

Mrs. Kearney closed her lips after uttering the word "counseller," and then opened them with a kind of smack, foliowed by a gentle sigh, as she bent her head languidly to one side, and rested her folded hands upon her knees. Her hus-band rubbed his head more and more frantically; for these were infallible signs that the good lady was settling down steadily to her work. But fortunately Mr. Lowe, whose curlosity was really excited, averted the threatened infliction. "Did Sir Garrett," he asked, "really

the necessity of making a speech. The taller of the two moved timidly behind her father's chair without venturing even to glance at the stranger; while the other surveyed him from head to foot, and then turned to Miss Kearney with a look of surprise if not reproach. Miss Kearney understood the look, and said with a smile:

"Mr. Lowe, let me introduce you to my friend, Miss Grace Kiely."

"Miss Grace Kiely." said the little lady, drawing berself up to her full hel, ht, and bowing with great dignity.

She was moving away, with an air of studied gravity, when Mr. Kearney ead:

"Come, Grace, sit here near me. Tis a long time since you and I had a talk together."

Herr face lighted up at once and for.

"Herr face lighted up at once and for.

"Herr face lighted up at once and for.

"Mes Wround the room, and dashed itself against the window. Miss Kearney, leaning back in her chair and shading her eyes from the light with her hand, look of any time with the pleture thus presented had, we suspect, something to owith Mr. Henry Lowe's inability to see anything extraordinary in his uncle's marriage. She stood up to let the robin escape, and her father and Mr. Lowe also left the breakfast table. The latter, with an air of easy good breeding, put back the bolt and drew up the window; Miss Kearney, leaning back in her chair and shading her eyes from the light with her hand, look of any the bird as it fluttered against the window. Miss Kearney leaning back in her chair and shading her eyes from the light with her hand, look of any the bird as it fluttered against the window. Miss Kearney, leaning back in her chair and shading her eyes from the light with her hand, look of any the bird as it fluttered against the window. Miss Kearney at the bird as it fluttered against the window. Miss Kearney agins have the window. Miss Kearney as the bird as it fluttered against the window. Miss Kearney agins have the bird as it fluttered against the window. Miss Kearney agins have the bird as it fluttered against the window. Miss Kearney agi

impatient to get away. I believe no bird loves liberty so weil."

"If you could set all your captives free as easily it would be well."

"I'd wish to do so—that is, if I had made any, of which I am unconscious."

She felt conscious, however, of the young gentleman's disposition to be more openly complimentary than she thought quite agreesble, and to divert his attention to something else, she said:

quite sgreesble, and to divert his attention to something else, she said:
"I fear you will find our neighborhood very duil. But my brothers will be home to day, and I hope they may be able to find some amusement for you"

This speech was calculated to have the very opposite effect of what she intended; but her father unintentionally came to hear sailed.

ner relief.

"You have good snipe shooting in the "You have good entpe shooting in the bog," he said abruptly, "and if we have a thaw, the hounds will be out."

"I am most anxious," said Mr. Lowe, "to have a day with the Tipperary

"I can mount you well," said Mr. "I can mount you well," said Mr.
Kearney. "Come and I'll show him to
you. Tell Wattletoes," he continued,
turning to the servent who had come in
to replenish the fire, "to lead out Mr.
Hughe's horse."

"He's gone to hunt the wren, sir," she

replied.

Mr. Lowe saved Barney from a storm of abuse by remarking that as often as he had heard of hunting the wren he had

never seen it.
"Let us walk over toward the fort," said his host, "and you'll see enough of it."
"We'll go too, Mary," exclaimed Grace,

leaping from the sofa upon which she had been rectining in a graceful attitude, and in what she persuaded herself was a dreamly sentimental mood. Miss Kearney held up her hand warn-ingly, but her father torned round before he had reached the door and said: in what she

"Yes, Grace, let you and Mary come with us." with us."

"Of course you will come too, Ellie,"
sald Miss Kearney to her young sister,
who was reading a book near the fire, and
apparently afraid of attracting attention.

"Ob, no," she replied with a start,
"mamma will want me."

TO BE CONTINUED.

WEDDING BELLS.

HICKEY-DOWLING. Last Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock an event of more than ordinary interest took place at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Caicago, on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Bessie Dowling to D. C. Hickey, M. D., of Kingston, Ont., Canada. The doctor, although a Canadian by birth, holds the rank of surgeon of the United States army, and by coming to Chicago to select a bride gave "Does Miss Kiely sing;
"She does, she does," his host repiled,
rather impatiently. "But I'm talking of
your cousin, Miss Butler."
"Oh, she sings very well," said Mr.
"Oh, she sings very well," said Mr.
of Mrs. Dowling, relict of the late Martin
Of Mrs. Dowling, relict of the late Martin But the promise of a thrush's nest, with five young ones in it, on a Christmas morning in our latitude, impressed Mr. Lowe with a high opinion of Barney Broderick's powers as a ciplomatist.

"Come, Mr. Lowe," said his host, as he placed a chair for him at the breakfast table, "you ought to have a good appetite by this time. I'm sorry you would not the same of the late Martin Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson or "The Coolin" played better. She brought the tears to my eyes."

'She is quite an enthusiast about Irish music," said Mr. Lowe.

"Kind father for her." put in Mrs which was comparatively private and unostentatious, although rendered more than usually impressive and dignified by the presence of a prelate in his episcopal robes of office. The marriage ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of Mrs. Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson or "The Coolin" played better. She brought the tears to my eyes."

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'She is quite an enthusiast about Irish music," said Mr. Lowe.

"Kind father for her." put in Mrs. When the presence of a prelate in his episcopal robes of office. The marriage ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of Mrs. Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of Mrs. Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of the late Martin Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of the late Martin Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of Mrs. Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of the late Martin Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of the late Martin Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of the late Martin Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of Mrs. Dowling, residing at 129 E. Pearson of the late Martin Dowling, residing at 129 E. formed by Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, brother of the bride, assisted by Rev. Fathers Burke, of St. Columbkil's, Fitz.immons, of the cathedral, and McEvay, of Hamil-ton, Oct. The bride, who was beautifully and richly attired, had for beautifully and richly attired, had for bridemaid Miss Julia Murray, while Mr. O'Neil acted his part gracefully as best man for the doctor. The bishop gave an appropriate instruction before and after the ceremony, which concluded with the episcopal blessing, while the wedding march was played on the organ as the party passed out of the cathedral. Among other relatives and friends of the bride present were her venerable mother, her two brothers, J. M. Dowling, and wife, of Chicago, and M. J. Dowling, bride Omaha, and her sisters, Miss Aggie Dowling, Mrs. Bresnen, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Keogh, of Windser, Ont., Miss Keane, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. R. ONeil, and wite, and Miss Mona O'Neil. An elegant dinner was subsequently given at the residence of the bride's mother, at which the bishop, assistant clergy and other invited guests were present. The present ents were numerous and costly. The happy couple left for the east on their honeymoon, prior to returning to their future home in Kingston, on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

. DAGNEAU-McDONALD. On the 6th November an interesting event took place at Wallaceburg, being the marriage of Helier Dagneau, Esq., one of our most popular young men, to Miss Ella McDonald, a young lady equally popular among her acquaint-ances. The marriage took place at 9 a. m. in the Catholic church, where a large number had assembled to witness the make verses?"

"Oh, yes," Mrs. Kearney replied;
"Father Ned's sweet Nicce,' and 'Over
the Hills,' and several others."

"I knew his marriage was a romantic
business," sald Mr Lowe. "But I was
not aware that my uncle was a poet. He
was greatly blamed by his family, but Sir
Thomas's conduct was quite unjustifiable.
There was nothing so extraordinary in
such a marriage, after all."

While Mr. Lowe was speaking a robin

mumber had assembled to witness the
ceremony which was performed by Rev.
Father Ronan. The bridesmaid was
Miss Mary McDonald, cousin of the
bride, while Mr. Jos. McKelvey suproted the groom. The bride looked
with court train, wreath, yeil-and orange
blossoms. The bridesmaid wore a cream
cashmere made in a mersige, after all."

While Mr. Lowe was speaking a robin

were costly and numerous. After break. fast the happy couple took the train for the west. We wish them every success in their voyage through life. TWENTY FOUR HOURS OUT OF THE WORLD. We are often struck with the beautiful

situations of monasteries. We forget that these places which are now the most lovely were once the wildest and most barren. The lands of Gethsemani, Kentucky, New Melversy, Iows, Little Calrvaux, Tra-cadie, Nova Scotia, and, indeed, Oka, P. Q, were once dreary wastes before they came into the hands of the Trappists. In fact, the whole aspect of the last men tioned place has, within a few years, become reference of the last men tioned place has, within a few years, become reference of the last men tioned place has, within a few years, become reference of the set of the last men. come so changed and softened that it is difficult now to reduce what it once was when the first monk visited it; then

'It was a barren scene and wild—
Where neked cliffs were rudely piled;
But ever and anon between
Lay softest tutts of lovellest green;
And well the n onk or hernit knew
Recesses where the wal flower grey,
He deemed such nooks the sweetest shade
The sun, in all its rounds, surveyed. But now, as the visitor mounts up, per-chance in the early part of June, the hill

whereon stands Notre Dame du Lac his eyes are gladdened by the purple glory of the rhododeudron, the golder droplets of the laburnum, and the rich but subdued glow of like—truly a beautiful ascent from Oks, to be crowned by a glorious view of the lake and country when he gains the top, and

Looks over into valleys wonde: ful— Thick timbered valleys, with their fair church towers Stretened into nexy distances, till a blank Of light blue hills, with outline gently Stands up before the sunset." Nor let it be forgotten they, by whom

this great work has been accomplished, are those to whom, in their daily life and food, the words of Dante so well apply:— "The women of old Rome were satisfied with water for their beverage. Damei fed On pulse, and wisdom gained. The primal

Mas besuttiul as gold, and bunger then Made acorns issisful—thirst, each rivulet Run nectar. Honey and locusts were the

For an interest to the Wilderness
Fee, and that eminence of glory reached—
The greatness which the Exangelist records." Let us suppose the visitor happens along one of those late October evenings; that he has regaled himself with the never ending feast of the picturesque and beau tiful in nature all around; and that he wants "to do," a monastery, with bona-fide mouks, just for twenty four hours for himself. As he rings the porter's bell, an eerie notion suddenly haunts him, and he looks back to the world, the setting sun, as if to things he may never see again - when, presto? he is reclaimed and reassured by the unmistakable accents of an English

man, a verliable countryman of my Lord Tennyson, you know- Guestmaste: Father Alban; who snavely and courteously shows him to a plain little room, the window of which, withal, commands a charming view of the road by which be had come, the beau-tiful lake, the light blue hills, the woods tiful lake, the light blue hill, the woods where as Tennyson bath it, autumn 'lays here and there a flery fleger on the leaves,' makes the 'beeches gather brown,' while the pusple 'burns leself away.' Thus reasured, he begins to wish—no doubt, inspired thereto by the genius loci—that the poet istreate were a Canadian, and present, then and there, to paint, not merely 'the last red leaf of Oxtober whiled away,' but, with masterly touches to limn a scene "not wholly in this bury world, nor quite beyond it."

world, nor quite beyond it." IN A MONASTERY. As the guestmuster bids "good night" and closes the door of the visitor's room the Reglement du Monastere, in its pustiwooden frame, and conspicuously hung on the wall; naturally attracts attention

2 o'clock a. m. Rising, L. Office of B. V. M. Mediation.
Mailes and Lauds.
Low Messes
Prime-Interval.
Work.
Interval.
71-ree. Community Mass
S. xt. Examen.
Augelus. :: 9½ 1½

N. B.-In summer, on account of muc work, dinner is taken at 11:30, and a co lation at 6 p. m. Verily this is indeed a monastery an "to do it as intended," mentally comments our visitor, "it is necessary to it up at 2 o'clock s. m." The last rays the sun have died on the highest of the Oka hills which anon fade into the sky The bell sends its mellow tones across th

shadowy landscape; it is the hour of the Compline, the Salva and the Angelus—'llast of the seven expires that the Trappi

holds between 2 o'clock in the moints and the hour of early nightfall.

According to the "Reglement," your tire at 8 p m., but sleep does not read come at first. Sooner or later, however it must have come, for the first next consciousnes is of a start—elicited by the leditich jurging of a bell—it is two clock. Up then, and dress, as fast ever you can, O Visitor—but nathly haste, the guestmaster is on hand to coduct you to chapel, ere you are quit holds between 2 o'clock in the morning duct you to chapel, ere you are qui ready. The chapel is entered, you fit there is no light, barring the feeble gleam of "a single low re cresset" that swings burning, ever burnin before the sltar. You can just discern long line of nameless dusky figures creforth from the deeper gloom and gli noteclesely into their seets. You list to the Cantas Plenus Gravitate, those lo

level notes with sorrowful cadences

measured pauses, sung by a full, unfaltering chorus of voices, old and young.

the music that smote the heart

Bossuet with such eadness in the desert Normandy two and a half centuries From that early hour then, or, on the the early morn, day, "dewy eve"—thour the visitor came—Complines, Sa and the Angelus—until 8 o'clock, when retire, the Trappists goes through what few variations, day after day, you after year, the same round of duties indicated in the above "reglment." Id ness to the Trapplet is the enemy of soul Manual labor is one of his sole vows. Every monastery is self-deperent. There are the farmers, mechan blackemiths, carpenters, masons, talle shoemakers, cooks. You have also

We are often struck with the beautiful we are often struck with the beautiful situations of monasteries. We forget that these places which are now the most lovely were out the widest and most barren. The lands of Gethsemani, Kentucky, New Melversy, Iows, Little Cairraux, Tracadle, Nova Scotia, and, indeed, Oka, P. Q, were once dreary wastes before they came into the hands of the Trappists. In fact, the whole aspect of the last men tioned place has, within a few years, become so changed and softened that it is difficult now to reclize what it once was when the first monk visited it; then

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2 o'clock a. m. Rising, L. Office of B. V. M. | 1½ " p m. None. Work.
| 1½ " p m. None. Work.
| 1½ " " Dinner. Work.
| 1½ " " Work stops.
| 1½ " " Vespers. Frayers, etc.
| 2 " " Complines Salve Regina,
| Apgelus. Examen.
| 8 " Retire.

N. B.-In summer, on account of much work, dinner is taken at 11:30, and a col

lation at 6 p. m.

Verily this is indeed a monestery and Verily this is indeed a monastery and "to do it as intended," mentally comments our visitor, "it is necessary to be up at 2 o'clock a. "." The last rays of the sun have died on the highest of the Oka hills which anon fade into the sky. The bell sends its mellow tones across the The bell sends its mellow tones across the case of the manufacture of the sky. shadowy landscape; it is the hour of the Compline, the Salva and the Angelus—the

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Bossuet with such sands in the deservoir of the tearly hour then, or, on throthe early morn, day, "dawy eve"—the hour the visitor came—Complines, Salve and the Angelus—until 8 o'clock, when all lettie, the Trappists goes through with the complete agreed the Angelus—and agreed with the complete and the Angelus—until 8 o'clock, when all lettie, the Trappists goes through with the complete and agreed way year. but few variations, day after day, year after year, the same round of duties, as indicated in the above "regiment." Idle hadicated in the above regiment. The hose to the Traptite is the enemy of the soul. Manual labor is one of his solemn vows. Every monastery is self-depend ent. There are the farmers, mechanics, blackemiths, carpenters, masons, tailors, shoemakers, cooks. You have also the

were costly and numerous. After breakfast the happy couple took the train for
the west. We wish them every success
in their voyage through life.

TWENTY FOUR HOURS OUT OF
THE WORLD.

THE WORLD.

THE WORLD.

THE WORLD.

THE WORLD.

TOWN OF THE WORLD.

THE W

Outside the church, in a little enclosure, is the humble cemetery, and each sleeping monk, buried in his babir, has but a picin wooden cross for a headstone, which bears wooden cross for a headstone, which bears ago, and was subsequently united by a Protestant minister to a farmer named Chrishy, with whom she has since been

In these exercises the days and years pass for the Trappist. The world, which seemed within halling distance to you at first, has receded to all but dim remoteness. You sit at that window whereat you stood yesterday evening, and looking out, your poetic fancies about Ternyson are gone. Yet a little while, and you leave; with a strange feeling of farewell, you grasp the hands of those whom you have been given the privilege of knowing You are hardly a mile away, when the Angelus bell rings, and, in imagination, you are once more back in the church—to witness the daily climax of the devotions of the monks of Notre Dame du Lac.

A. T. McInnes

The above sketch would not be com plete, if the important fact was either for-gotten or overlooked that the humble monastery of N. D du Lac-the worthy Prior of which is the Rev. Father Authory -has had the honor this mouth of enter-—has had the honor this mouth of enter-taining no less a personage than the Right R.w. John Mary, Abbot of Bellefontaine, France. He is officially visiting the houses of the Order in America, and will in the course of a few weeks sail from New York back to Europe. The visit of this distinguished dignitary is one more evidence of the thousands which might be produced of what we in America owe to France.

A. T. McInnes.

Rigaud, Oct., 1889.

THE DONEGAL PROSECUTIONS.

The jury selected to try the prisoners indicted on the charge of murder of Inspector Martin were carefully packed by the Government. The Attorney Gen. eral challenged every Catholic, and the Leinster Leader states that it can prove that one of the jurous said beforehand that "Father McFadden ought to be hanged." This has not been denied. In the case of Wm. Cell, the judge, Mr. Justice Gibson informed the jury that the Justice Gibson informed the jury that the case of the Crown rested almost entirely on the evidence of Constable Varrelly, and that the circum stances of the arrest were imprudent and calculated to irritate the people. After deliberating forty minutes the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, notwithstanding the cipher telegram of the Gavarnment which declares that the the Government which declares that the actual murderer is still at large. Two of the jurors on the case of John Gallaher, another of the accused, protested against the process of jury packing, and asked for what reason they were told to asked for what reason they were told to stand aside. They were fined each £20 for so doing; but they succeeded in calling public attention to the system of jury packing in Ireland. The only evidence against William Coll was that Constable Varelly deposed that he saw him throw a stone at Martia while the labeliance of the constable of the consta the latter lay upon the ground. Sergeant Reynolds deposed that he saw the prisoner among the crowd, but he did not see him commit any violence. He testified that Father McFadden three times called on Meditation.
Marits and Lauds.
Low Masses
Prime-Interval.
work.
Interval.
71-ree. Community
Nass,
S.x., Examen.
Augelus.

Augelus.

Commit any violence. He testified that
Father McFadden three times called on
the people to disperse. Several respectable witnesses dep sed that Coll was not
on the ground at the time of the moles,
but was at a c asiderable distance away,
near themselves trying to get a view of the proceedings by looking over a wall. Considering the inducements he d out to the police to swear against Nationalists in order to secure promotion, and that s many cases of perjary have been brough home to police reporters in consequence, to say the least, the testmony of Contable Varelly might fairly be looked upon with suspicion, especially as it is so flaily contradicted by so many eye-wit

adowy landscape; it is the hour of the npline, the Salva and the Angelus—the of the seven ervices that the Trapplet ids between 2 o'clock in the morning it the hour of early nightfail.

According to the "Reglement," you re-

of the imputation cast on them by the Crown of disregard for their oaths. whilst protesting on our own part against the like imputation cast upon ourselves. We deplore such metaods of adminis terting the laws of our country, seeing as we do that they bring the law into contempt and hatted, and give rise to social d soord between Irishmen of difterent creeds."

Wm. Coll was sentenced to ten years penal servitude, two others to seven years' each, and eleven to terms varying from two to six years' confinement. The death of the Inspector was certainly not premeditated, nor even intended; and the precautions taken by the police to excite a rios make the Government far more responsible for the sad result than were the prisoners who have been condemned.

Important To Workingmen.

Artizans, mechanics, and laboringmentare liable to sudden accidents and injuries are name to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joines and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

one such frugal repast a day at 2 p m, during this part of the year; but when Lent sets in, this repast is put off till 4 p m; and often he is required to be up at 12 instead of 2 a m.

lies below! When one dies and has been burled, a new grave is begun beside the living. The Archbishop had been very one just filled—a solemn reminder to all patient in this case. Four times he noutified the woman that she must cease surely take his place therein. giving by living with a man who could not be her husband, but to no purpose Her exhibition of a reply in the shape of a divorce decree in some United States court he utterly disallows. God Himself had laid it down that marriage could consist only between one living man and one living woman. He says:

"It follows that not all the judges and juries in the United States, nor all the Senates and courts, Parliaments and Governments, nor crowned monarchs, were they all to combine together, baye the power to sever the bond of wedlock between this woman and her husband any more than they have the power to pull down the sun, moon, and stars from the firmament. No, nor all the angels and archangels in hea-ven, nor the Pope, the Vicar of Christ on earth, although he holds the keys of the kingdom, could separate this unfortunate women from her lawful husband, with

liberty to live with another mau."

This, it is said, is the first of a series of excommunications for similar offences. All who value the holiness of the matrimonial bond, and the danger to society of its too prevalent violation, will wish the Archbishop well in his crusade.

When from any cause, the digestive and secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills These Pills are prescribed by the best physicians, and are for sale at all the drug stores.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

To meet a demand for a line of reliable remedies of unquestionable merit, the Hospital Remedy Company obtained the prescriptions of the celebrated toesitals of the Old World—London, Faris, Berlin and Vienna. These bospitals are presided over by the most billiant medical minds in the world, and to obtain the prescriptions, elaborate and place on the market he remedies in use and endorsed by such emineat medical authorities was a bold sud brilliant piece of onterprise, and worthy of the success which has attended it. Shoals of quack remedies crowd the market, each absurpt caiming to cure ever with relief from such billiant across which has attended it. Shoals of quack remedies crowd the market, each absurpt caiming to cure ever with relief from such billiant across a remedy, but a list of remedies and of which is a specific for a single disease, and has the recommendation of having been originated (not by the old woman or the beastly Indian, as the quack advertisements read), but by educated gentiemen, who are physicians and specialists of the highest standing in Europe, and whose parrons have to pay from \$25 to \$500 to command their services. This is the greatest departure known to modern medicing. The specifice, which are sold at one dollar each, are eight in number, and cover the following altiments; No. 1. Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold. No. 2. Diseases of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds Bronchitis and Consumption. No. 3. Rhenmatism and Gout. No. 4. Dyspepsis, indigestion, Liver and Kinev. No. 5. Pever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Norrigits. No. 6. Female Weakness Leucortoea, Irregularities No. 7, System Tonic and Development of Form and Figure. No. 8. agolden remedy for Nervous Debility. We send a circular describing the above disease and treatment on receipt of stamp. The remodes can be had of any druggists. If your druggist does not keep them remit prices on sand we will ship direct. Address all letters to Hospital Remedy Company, \$250 west King \$4. Tonico, Canada.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS EMULOIUM

OF PURE GOD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disquised that the most delicate stomaci can take it. Remarkable as a FLES.1 PRODUCER. Persons gain rap-idly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Phy-icians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation f its class for the relief of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,
WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN
and CHRONIC CCUCHS.
Fold by all Drugoists. 50c, and \$2.00

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws whice overn the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by arful application of the fine properties of well-select occos, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with elicately flavored beverage which may save us many hear

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, England. South! south! south!

SOLID WORSTED TROUSERINGS \$7 00 PAIR.

We are showing the fivest stock of Overoatings, Suttings, Trouserings in London.

PETHICK & M DONALD,

First Door North of the City Hall. HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME

A CATHOLIC.

We especially recommend its perusal to our Protestant friends, whom we know to be sincere, but in error, as was ours if at one time,—Western Catholic News, Chicago.
The work may see had by addressing Thos.

Coffg, CATHOLIC R.CORD Office, London.



There was a frog who lived in a spring. He caught such a cold he could not sing. He caught such a cold he could not sing."

Poor, unfortunate Batrachian! In what a
sad plisht he must have been. And yet his
misfortune was one that often befalls singers.
Many a once tuneful voice among those who
belong to the "remus home" is atterly spoiled
by "cold in the head," or on the lungs, or both
combined. For the above mentioned "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was
ever devised; but we rejoice to know that all
human singers may keep their heads clear and
the oats in tune by the timely use of Dr. Sage's
Cutarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medlen! Discovery, both of which are sold by
druggists.

or Discovery, both of which are gold by druggists.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst case of Catarrh in the Head, an matter of how long standing, while for all laryngeal, bronchial, throat and lung affections, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively unequaled. It cures the worst lingstively unequaled the units worst ingering coughs and builds up the fiesh and strength of those who have been reduced by wasting diseases. It is gunranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it refunded. Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DIS. MED. ASS'N.



SAVED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM.

SAVED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND, OCT. 18, 1887.

A lady well known to me and of whose family tam a friend, was adlited with a nervous disease for a long time and cured at last by Rev. Pastor Koenig. The circumstances were so occular that I will give a short history of the ase. The lady's sickness started about the nd of 1883, the symytoms being unusual anxity in connection with sleeplessness, which as such an effect on her mind that delusions nde their appearance. It was therefore necssary to watch her day and night for fear that he might harm herself, and in the month of ugust she had to be brought to an insane sylum. After a three-month's trial her contion had not improved in the least, and she as taken home agrain. About this time the w. Pastor Koenig was asked to treat the gy, and in the month of January, '81, she had much improved by his treatment that she uld sleep agrain, and the excitability and desions were growing perceptibly less, she had o last of such an attack in the latter part of it month, and to-day she is a healthy person twill always remember the great blessing towed upon her by the Rey. Pastor 18.

he does not wish to have her name made c, and, therefore, asked me to make this ment in her name. REV. A. M. ELLERING.

REV. A. M. ELLERING.
Our Pamphilet for suiferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, lud., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIC MEDICINE CO.. io W. Eadison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price GI per Bottle. C Hottles for S5.
Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists,
London, Onterio.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & BON.

Wholesale and retail. Outside the com-bine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont.

HACYARDS CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S

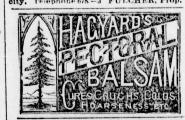
WORM POWDERS Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectua destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

"TALLY HO" LIVERY. In U. LIVERY.

288 DUNDAS STREET.

I have saided mother improvement to the above a shie, in the snape of a covered drive way, which now makes my stable the fines in London. Boarding horses a specialty. Mesaddie horses are quiet, but styllsh.

Horses and carriages sent to any part of the city. Telephone 678.—J. FULCHER, Prop.







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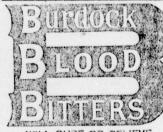
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Catholic Record

Loudon, Sat, Nov. 23rd, 1889.

ADVENT.

The holy season or time of Advent which begins this year on Sunday, December 1st, was instituted by the Church to prepare Christian souls for the great festival of Christmas which is now approaching. A sermon which has been attributed to the great D ctor of the Church, St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, but which some suppose to have been the work of another Bishop of not much later date, exhorts the faithful to devote a period before the festival of Christmas to prepare themselves for the proper celebration of the feast, and especially to prepare for the Christmas Communion by the performance of good works, by guarding sgainst anger and ill-will, by works of mercy towards the poor, by purity and chastity and other meritorious deeds, "even as you would prepare for the celebration of the birthday of a great prince by putting your homes in order." He then admonfebes that for many days belore the birthday of our Lord we should abstain from all defilement ; and as often as we dispose ourselves to celebrate the Nativity or other solemn feetlyals, before all things to abstain especially from intemperance and the other vices which are common. The word Alventis the Latin Adventus

in Eeglish form, signifying the coming. It is an appropriate term to express the coming of our Lord and Saviour upon earth to redeem the world, and as this is His sole purpose in coming, as far as we can be aware, it is proper and it is our duty to prepare curselves for the important event in the manner which will be most pleasing and acceptable to Him. As early as the fourth century, St. Chrysostom speaks of the time of the coming or Advent of Jesus as a fit time for the reception of the Holy Encharist, and though the length of the period during which this preparation for Caristmas was recommended seems to have varied in this early period of the Church's existence, the four Sundays of Advent were certainly liturgically fixed during the Pontificate of St. Gregory in the sixth centary, since St. Gregory's sacramentary expressly mentions them. This holy gesson was marked out as a time of penance and mourning for our sins, insemuch as these are the sole obstacle which would prevent us from the proper celebration | Any one could see at a glance that the Glorix in Excelsis' (Glory be to God in the Highest), is omitted in the colebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. A fast is true enough. The people are not satis also prescribed, whereby we may make atonement to God for sine committed, grow in intelligence they become more and we are called upon to return to G.d. from the devious ways of sin.

As Christ prepared Himself by a long Tast for His work of teaching us the way of life. He gave us the example which we should imitate, of mortifying in like manner our sensual inclinations that we may thus be able to resist the blandishments and temptations of the devil, as Me resisted them after His fast of forty days. By this fast also we make atonement to God for the sins for which we should mourn during this penitential that the fary of the Francophobiacs is

The gospels read at Mass on the four Sundays of Advent are specially suitable | their political condition on account of it. for the object which the Church has in We are strongly of opinion that many wlew during the season. That of the first Sunday reminds us of our last end and of the day of judgment, when the Son of Man shall come in a cloud with great | their crusade in great measure for the expower and majesty, and men shall wither

faith in the promises our Lord, and reminds us of the miracles by which He manifested to man His divine mission, concluding with an exhortation that we make proper preparation for His coming, Inasmuch as God sent St. John the Baptist before Him to preach: 'Prepare The other dailies give substantially the ye the way of the Lord, make straight His same statement : paths "

On the third Sanday, the mission of St. John is sgain the theme, and the moral is reconciliation with Christ through bap. tism and the sacraments which Christ instituted. The baptlem of penance for the remission of sine is more emphatically insisted on, as the day of Christ's nativity is now at hand. It is by the sacrament of penance, and by acts of mortification and self denial that we are to "prepare the way of the Lord :" "Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low : and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways plain, and all flesh shall see the salvation of God." This is to say, the valleys of pusillanimity and sloth in God's the crocked and rough ways of anger, hatred, intemperance and all other unbecoming conduct must be made plain and easy by the practice of gentleness, modesty, temperance and other virtues. By such methods will the time of Advent be made to us a means of sanctification, so that we may experience the grace of Christ within us, and "see His salvation."

THE USUAL WEAPONS.

While the Honorable Mr. Mercier was visiting Baltimore, to be present at the great Catholic Centennial celebration, as he representative of our Catholic sister-Province, it was not to be expected that the opportunity would be let pass of misrepresenting him and the French Canadians generally. The enemies of the people of Quebec are too fond of using that weapon to let it rust in their scabbard. At all events, even if the Associated Press despatch which announced an interview with the honorable gentleman, which anyone with common sense might readily judge was a m'erepresentation, were made up by an American, instead of a Canadian Francophobiac, the Francophobiacs re'zed upon it gladly as a text upon which to support the false and absurd charges which have during this year, especially, been made against the French. Whoever made the despatch knew what dish would please some palates.

In answer to the question : "Is the feeling of Canala inclined to annexation?" Mr Mercier was represented as saying : "It looks that way. There is a great deal of sentiment in favor of annexation, especially among the French-Canadians. This idea prevails also, to a certain extent, among the British Canadians, but it is not nearly so widespread." In reference to the supposed desire of French Canadians to establish a French Government on the banks of the St Lawrence, "That's nonsense," was the reply. "No one ever thought of having the French Govern. ment over us." He was also represented as saying that "the French Canadians do not want to set up any nation for themselves "

of the approaching great solemnity. In answer on the subject of annexation was accordance with the penitential and simply founded on the oft-repeated anournful purpose for which Advent is assertion of the Francophobiacs : and the established, the color of the vestments Mail took the occasion to acknowledge assed in the offices of the Church, except | that the report was very dubious; yet it on occurring feast days, is the penitential adds: "Mr. Mercier's statement that color, purple, and the hymn of joy, there is a strong feeling in favor of annexation to the United States among the French Canadian people is probably fied with the clerical regime. As they dissatisfied, and imagine that annexation would afford the shortest and easiest way of escape."

It is needless to say that this is all nonsense. It is very possible that if the French-Canadians believed that the people of Oatario generally entertained the persecuting designs of the Mail and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, disgust might lead them to turn from Canadian to United States alliances. But we believe the people of Quebec are still of opinion all foam and froth; and they pay too little attention to it to think of changing busy members of the bogus Equal Rights Association, who have not merely personal aggrandizement in view, have undertaken press purpose of breaking up Canada by

said concerning the desire of annexation was false in all its details, as we were fully convinced it would prove to be. Here is the report of his answer to an interviewer as given in the Toronto dailies of the 15th inst. We copy from the Globe, The other dailies give substantially the

"Hon. Mr. Mercler, who returned from Baltimore last night, in an interview to day, placed au effective quietus over the story over which the Tory press have been howling so vigorously as to annexation sentiments credited to him by a Baltimore interviewer. The charge was that sentiments credited to him by a Baiti more interviewer. The charge was that he said a large section of French Cauadians were in favor of annexation. In answer to a question he said: 'No; I was not correctly reported. I never expressed my opinion publicly to any reporter in favor of annexation. What I stated on the subject was that in Canada there was a very respectable portion of one records. very respectable portion of our people, both French and English, in favor of annexation; that there was also a very respectable portion of the same popultion against it; that there was a very spectable portion of our people in favor of Independence and against Annexation; and, fically, that there was a very large valleys of pusilianimity and sloth in God's service must be filled up with generous devotion and trust in God: the mountain of pride, which is the greatest obstacle in our heart to the admission of God's grace, must be levelled:

and, fically, that there was a very large and important portion of our people sgainst any change whatever." Asked if he had expressed any personal centiments on the matter, he said: "No, I never expressed my personal opinion, for the very good reason that it was not asked, it had been called it would expressed my personal opinion, for the very good reason that it was not asked, and, even if it had been asked, it would have been very indelicate and imprudent on my part to have given it. I was, then, in Baltimore in my efficial capacity, specially invited by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons to represent the Province of Quebec, at the centennial celebration, and surely every one must admit that I have enough common sense not to expose myself in such an imprudent menner. The only official and dent menner. The only official and public utterances I made are in my speech delivered on Tuesday at the Congress, and also an interview on the Jesuit Estates Act, which I consented to give a reporter on a Baltimore journal.

Apropos of the Mail's honesty, it is worth while remarking that while publishing Mr. Mercier's correction, it puts at the head of the report of the interview in large letters : "Premier Mercier and his Annexation views :" whereas the sentiments expressed repudiate such cialists, and that British Protestants of views most emphatically.

AN ORANGE CLERGYMAN ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

At the closing meeting of the "Evange lists," Messis. Crossley and Hunter, held in Kirgston on the 7th inst, the Rav. W. W. Carson created a considerable sensation Church. Mr. Carson was until lately the officiating minister of the Dominion Church of Ottawa (Methodist), but we understand he is now stationed in King ston. For some years past he has been an Orangeman, having joined that body 'amid a great flourish of trumpets,' because he was convinced that "Romish aggression" required to be strongly opposed. Twelve months ago, on the 5 h November, 1888, he was the principal speaker at the opening of a new Orange Hall in Ottawa, and it was he who started the anti-Jesuit agitation in that city.

Notwithstanding these antecedents, Rev Mr. Carson has the reputation among his colleagues in the ministry of being a man of broad views, and of kindly disposition towards those who differ from him in

At the revival services above referred that he is a Catholic priest, which is, of yield on this occasion. course, a mistake. However, he created the following sentiments. He said :

"He belonged to the Holy Catholic Church. He lived in communion with the Saints. After all there was much they could learn profitably from the great Roman Catholic Church. If they wanted missionaries to undertake difficult fields they could present they could present no more devoted mer n these days. If the smallpox broke out in the city they would want some one to care for these patients in the hospitals. They would have had better experience than he had in Ottawa if they did not as the assistance of the Sisters of Charity, possessed of a spirit of love as immacu iate as the mother of the Nazarene, who, with their lives in their hands, will imperil themselves in waiting upon the afflicted. If they wanted a shaft to pierce into this world's lazerettos they would have to go to a Father Damien. If they wanted to learn absolute respect for authority this lesson will be spelled out for them in places like the Catholic churches. He reverenced her laws. He read her history with inspiration. Some of per priests were amongst his best personal friends. He took it as the greates they could confer upon him to ask him to

man, Protestant or Catholic, who stood on

The Ottawa Free Press states that a gentleman who was very intimate with Rev. Mr. Carson during his residence in that city had heard the latter say more than once that "if ever he had occasion to sever his connection with the Methodist Church, he would take no half-way measures, but would go directly over to Rome." His statement of his views is considered as indicating a remarkable change within a very short time.

NOBLE WORDS.

The Hon. Premier Mercler has become as much a bugaboo to the b'gots of Onterlo as was ever "Malbrook" to the babes of France, or "the Black Douglas" to those of Northumberland some centuries ago, so that we may expect them to be moved to quiet their children with the old Border ditty :

Hush ye, hush ye, little pat ye, Hush ye, hush ye, do not fret ye, Or Premier Mercier shall get ye.

It will be remembered that the Equal Rights Association declined to adopt the war cry, "abolition of segarate schools," avowedly because they were in dread that the Protestant minority in Quebec would, in the event of a Constitutional change in regard to separate schools, be left as much at the mercy of the Catholic majority in Quebec, as would be the Catholics of Ontario to the Protestants here, if such a programme were carried out. Later, however, the Mail effect assured its partieans that Quebec Government, no Gov. errment of mere "Frenchmen" dare claim equality with the British Protestant population of Oatario, and that

they now enjoy. Relying on these assurances, for they seem not to know what it is to act generously, the fanatics in Toronto and Ottawa ac ually inserted into the platform of their party the plank which the June

the latter might trample with impunity

on the rights of their Catholic co-provin-

Quebec must still retain the privileges

Convention declined to adopt. We stated at the time in the columns by his remarks concerning the Catholic of the RECORD that the fanatical party were entertaining hopes which would not and could not be realized, but that if Ontario Catholics are to be deprived of any rights enjoyed under Confederation the Quebec Protestants must be deprived of corresponding rights. In stating the case thus we relied on the firm determination of the people of Quebec to maintain their equality as subjects of Great Britain, and upon the readiness of the Catholics of Ontario to stand by them in the contest, at any sacrifice, even the sacrifice of our lives and property, if the occasion should call for

it. It now appears, to the consternation of the fanatics, that our confidence in our Quebec co religionis's was not mispleced. The Premier of Quebec posi tively declared two weeks sgo at the Club Nationale that the Protestants of Lower Canada are generously treated, and that they will still be generously to, every minister was requested to speak treated by the kind hearted people on behalf of some religious denomination, of Quebec. But he gave it to be underfor the Catholics. He was introduced to equality in the treatment of minorities. the meeting as "Father Carson," which, and no special treatment for the Quebec we suppose, was the cause why some minority. Mr. Mercler is a men of his journals in reporting the proceedings stated word, and he will not be browbeaten to

In another column we mention that great astonishment by giving utterance to Mr. Mercier was interviewed by a reporter in reference to statements wrongfully attributed to h'm while at Baltimore. The interviewer likewise questioned him concerning his speech at the Club, with the following result, as reported by the Mail. The interviewer asked :

"When you said in your address before the Club National last week, Let us hope that these principles may never be misunderstood, and that we may not be called upon in any of our provinces to have recourse to reprisals and to remind the majority who may be unjust that there is a minority which stands in need of protection,' did you mean that as a threat to the Protestant majorities of other provinces and to the Protestant minority here?"

"Not as a threat," replied Mr. Mercier : "but surely as a warning to the majorities in other provinces. To be frank. I must say that I intended and I do intend to day to state that equal rights must apply to the minorities in every province, and if the Federal Act is to be applied in some other province against the rights of the minorities and to the abelition of their separate schools where they exist by law, I do not see why the same rule should represent the Catholic Church. He rever enced that Christian Church. If he had doubts of the apostolic succession in the but a shall come in a cross with great power and majesty, and men shall wither away for fear of what is comfing upon the away for fear of what is comfine upon the successform of the Catholic Church. He asserted there was no religious denomination in the conjugation of the Catholic Church. He had no doubt of that for the Catholic Church. He asserted who are faithful and to the penitent: "Look up and lift up your heads because your redemption is at hard," This is assuredly a great fadded ement to us to enter upon the period of penance with the proper split, By meditation upon our last end we fortify ourselves sgalnst efin and temptation.

The gospel of the second Sunday im—

The gospel of the second Sunday im—

The gospel of the second Sunday im—

The misrepresentation of Mr. Mercler's words has had but a short life, and his attention was at once called to the report of his sayings which had no doubt of that of the Catholic Church. He had no doubt of that for the Catholic Church. He had no doubt of that for the Catholic Church. He had no doubt of that of the Catholic Church. He asserted by the same rights as the majorities at hem jurisdict to province of the meetings which were concluding would be a prophecy of the had no doubt of that of the Catholic Church. He had no doubt of that of the Catholic Church. He had no doubt of that of the Catholic Church. He had no rights because they were freme in right right and the Catholic Church. He had no rights because they were freme in right right right and the Catholic Church. He had no right seasure they were freme in right right

this, "threatening the minority." But does not the Mail "threaten the minority"

AN IMITATION MASS.

The Church Record, the organ of the Low Church or Evangelical party in the Church of England, describes with the utmost abhorrence the service which took place at the Church Congress recently held at Cardiff.

After the sermon, which was preached by the Bishop of Derry, the "celebration" was continued with great pomp, and incense was used in profusion, so that the lighted candles shone but dimly. The service which was read was the Communion Service of the Church, but the reporter lays stress upon the fact that "there was a significant pause after the words 'departed this life in thy faith and fear.'" As these are the exact words of the Prayer Book, it is hard to imegine what peculiarity there was in pronouncing them on this occasion, unless it be intended to suggest that they were meant as a prayer for the dead, The words are : "And we also bless thy holy name for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear."

We are informed that the little boys

attending carried lighted candles and knelt near the "altar," and that while the celebrant ordered the bread and wine, incense was used, and the choir sang solemnly, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest." Here we are told that "this was apparently too much for one of the clergymen who had come in the Congress procession, for he walked out, and his example was followed a little later on by two more clergy in canonicals." From all this we can only infer that it is peculiarly distressing to Low Courchmen to hear the praises of God chanted "solemnly." We know that they are accustomed themselves to have singing in their churches, so it would seem that levity in singing is very allow. able, while solemnity is strongly to be condemned. This is perfectly on a par with what occurred a few days ago in Ottawa, when the Chief Justice and a squad of indignant imitators left their Church service because "Kurie eleison" (Lord have mercy on us) was solemnly sung. But perhaps, in the case of the Cardiff clergymen, it was the use of incense that was so objectionable : but as incense was used under the old law by command of God, there can be nothing irreligious or anti-Christian in its use. Here, however. the writer of the report expresses astonishment that neither the Eishop nor any one else protested against the service. Perhaps they were too wise to ofject against that which is undentably harmless, yet full of significance when used in God's service.

The report continues : "The prayer of consecration was then read. At the words 'This is My body, and this is My blood,' his assistants prostrated themselves, the the celebrant. A hymn 'Thee we adore, O hidden Saviour, Thee," was then sung. Communion was then given to "three nun looking ladies," and the service came to an end, but the Bishop cit not com-

municate. There is, certainly, in the last proceed. ings an attempt at imitation of the Catholic Mass; yet it should be remembered that the Church of England was established as a compromise by which the people of the country might be attracted. or invelgled into the establishment, under the belief that they were getting something not very different from what they had been accustomed to, and for the attainment of this object, the doctrinal and ritual portions of the service were purposely made elastic. It is not very surprising, therefore, that a large party in as those who hold Romanism "in horror," should find the formularies not very decisive in cordemning Romanism; and, Low Churchmen from being able to drive High Churchmen out of the fold, there were Low Churchmen who were forced on this continent even to secede. and form "the Reformed Episcopal Church." The hold that High Church. ism has upon the situation is

otherwise. I understard perfectly well with his confreres, can never by mere ceremontal imitation make up for their lack of ordination to priesthood, notwithstand. ing all the vigor of their claim to Aposto lic succession.

Very recently the anniversary meeting

of the English Church Union was held, of which Lord Halifax is President. The strength of Ritualism, or High Churchism, may be judged from the fact that this association has on its membership roll a high percentage of the Anglican Episcopate-we believe the number is fifty ; and this association is acknowledged to be the mainstay of Ritualism in the Church. Lord Hallfex defended the most extreme practices of the Blshop of Lincoln, who is now on trial for Ritualistic acts. He says this Bishop's case involves "the right of the Church of England to celebrate the Holy Communion in the old traditional way sanctioned and enjoined in the main features by the whole of the Church-Eset and West alike-a right important in itself in view of the relation to the spiritual and historical claims of the Church of England, and important also under existing circumstances in view of its bearing on the claims of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to interpret finally the doctrinal import of the Church's formularies."

Further on in his address he asks : What is the Communion Office, but the Mass in English, with a re-arrangement of its parts in order to emphasize the duty of frequent communion as part of that return to primitive practice which in this respect the Council of Trent, no less than the English R. formers, was anxious to see carried out.

High Churchism and Ritualism originated in the conviction arrived at by numbers of the most earnest clergy of the Church, that the modern Church of England rejected or neglected much which was taught and practiced for centuries in the first ages of the existence of the Caurch. This conviction was reached only after close study of the most aucient fathers, and the earnestness of the Rituslists is to be attributed to the strength of their conviction, which is indeed the truth. They have not, however, drawn the correct inference from the facts they have gleaned, which would be that the only way to be in conformity with the Primitive Church is to submit to the authority of St. Peter's successor, and to accept unreservedly the doctrices of the Catholic Church as they are taught to day.

THR WESTPORT EXCOMMUNI CATION.

There has been considerable indigna. tion expressed by the non-Catholic journals because His Grace Dr. Cleary, Arch. bishop of Kingston, formally excommunicated a woman resident in Westport, Ont . for living in a state of adultery. Some journals have said that the woman, being now a Protestant, was not a fit subject on whom he should exercise an act of jurisdiction. They, therefore, denounce the act as a tyranny and a piece of ecclesiastical assumption.

We might point out to our contemporaries that the authority of a Catholic incense was again used, the celebrant and Bishop to correct abuses is founded upon the commission given by Christ to His bread and wine were elevated and the apostles, and which, descending to their church bell was tolled three times. This successors, gives this authority to, and and Rev. Mr. Carson was asked to speak stood that there must be and shall be was followed by the Agnus Dai, all, in- even makes it the duty of a Catholic cluding the Bishop, kneeling. After this Bishop to inflict ecclesiastical penalties there was more prostration on the part of upon those who grossly violate the divine law of connubial fidelity, just as St. Paul did with the Corinthian who was guilty of contracting an unlawful marriage. (1 Cor. v.) St. Paul says : "I, indeed, ab. sent in body, but present in spirit, have already judged as though I were present, him that hath so done, in the name of our Lord Jeaus Carlst, . . to deliver such a one to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ." This delivery to Satan signifies the act of excommunication, for the excommunicated are cast out of the Church of Christ, and deprived of the spiritual benefits which as members of the Church they would enjoy. The Bishop rules his diocese by authority of Christ and of the Holy Ghost. It will not be denied, surely, that the duly appointed the Church, fully as important a section authorities of the Church have the responsibility of governing it, for St. Paul said "to the ancients of the Church" at Ephesus : "Take heed to yourselves and to the indeed, so true is this that so far are the | whole flock wherein the Holy Ghost hath placed you bishops, to rule the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood." (Acts xix, 17, 28) Be the critics what they may, they cannot deny the authority of a Catholic Bishop to do the duty which St. Paul thus ordered to be fulfilled. Anglicans

morality of the Catholic Church and the gospel. She claimed at one tim be a Catholic, and she obtained a div from her husband, after contracting indissoluble marriage. Then she mar another man. She did not deserve erjoy the privileges of Communion the Catholic Church unless she repe practically of this gross dischedience the laws of God and of the Church, practical repentance could only be n fested by separation from her second

It was not because the second husb (so-called) is a Protestant that the off is regarded as grievous, but because unlawful to have two husbands livin the same time. Protestants thems acknowledge the right of Church auti ties to apply the penalty of cuttin from membership refractory persons disobey the laws of their Courch. this principle slone, the Archbisho Kingston had the right to pronounce excommunication. Surely it does not lessen his i

that hie authority has been confi upon him through transmission from Apostles. He must have at least as a right to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdi as those who acknowledge that whole authority comes by transmi from ordinary men. The animadver of those journals which have attacked Grace are, therefore, as unfai they are inconsistent with their recognized principles. As Chris desirous of seeing Christian mot upheld they should rather be pleas witness the firmness with which the olic Church sets herself against the principles which are becoming so pr ent at the present day, and which, by ing the marriege tie so lightly, thr the destruction of all permanent for

A QUACK PREACHER. Pity the preacher that undertak

make his church a paying concer preaching a'most every thing save the of God. Doctor Hunter, of the Cor tional Church, London, Oat, is w now a days known as a "live" exh The doctor tries to be original, captivating, interesting, witty, hom at times, sad at times, and spoo times. The Doctor goes about wit eye cast intently and plously at the vault of heaven, and the other eyethe other eye is talking in matter vastly different character. The I advertises himself extensively and clously. The Saturday dailies are a certain to contain an announcement the Dector, and the Dector's ann ment would lead one to suppose very charming entertainment in store for those who his church on the Sabbath day. Sunday evening the Doctor for his text, " A voice from Chicago fancy the doctor merely summe what his hearers had already l concerning the Cronin murde would not surprise us, however, we told that the Doctor had mirde an to connect the Jesuits with the We beg to suggest a text for the for next Sabbath : "A voice fro London" would make a capital hit lecture could be based on the cable r of the past week as to the state of amongst a number of the English cracy-those people who send ship of King James' Bibles to the b in other lands, while they negle heathen at home. We are not sur that the doctor should preach preaches, but we are surprised that gregation professing to be Chi should be satisfied with the qua spiritual food served up by

Hunter. ANOTHER, AND A WOONE.

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morality of the Catholic Church and of him that a certain priest was guilty of a the gospel. She claimed at one time to be a Catholic, and she obtained a divorce from her husband, after contracting an indissoluble marriage. Then she married another man. She did not deserve to erjoy the privileges of Communion with the Catholic Church unless she repented and saintly prelate could never have practically of this gross dischedience to the laws of God and of the Church, and practical repentance could only be manifested by separation from her second hus-

It was not because the second husband, (so-called) is a Protestant that the offence is regarded as grievous, but because it is unlawful to have two husbands living at the same time. Protestants themselves acknowledge the right of Church authori ties to apply the penalty of cutting off from membership refractory persons who disobey the laws of their Courch. Oa this principle slone, the Archbishop of Kingston had the right to pronounce the excommunication.

Surely it does not lessen bis right that hie authority has been conferred upon him through transmission from the Apostles. He must have at least as much right to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction as those who acknowledge that their whole authority comes by transmission from ordinary men. The antmadversions of those journals which have attacked His they are inconsistent with their own recognized principles. As Christians desirous of seeing Christian morality upheld they should rather be pleased to witness the firmness with which the Cath olic Church sets herself against the loose principles which are becoming so prevalent at the present day, and which, by treating the marriage tie so lightly, threaten the destruction of all permanent family

A QUACK PREACHER.

Pity the preacher that undertakes to make his church a paying concern by preaching a'most every thing cave the word of God. Doctor Hanter, of the Corgregational Church, London, Oat, is what is now a days known as a 'live' exhorter. The doctor tries to be original, spley, captivating, interesting, witty, hemorous at times, sad at times, and spoony at times. The Doctor goes about with one eye cast intently and plously at the blue vault of heaven, and the other eye-well, the other eye is talking in matters of a vastly different character. The Dector advertises himself extensively and judiclouely. The Saturday dailies are always certain to contain an announcement from the Destor, and the Dector's announce ment would lead one to suppose that a very charming entertainment was store for those who attend his church on the Sabbath day. Last Sunday evening the Doctor chose for his text, "A voice from Chicago." We fellow beings and such a want of truth fancy the doctor merely summed up in speaking about them, what his hearers had already known concerning the Cronin murder. It told that the Doctor had mirde an effort to connect the Jesuits with the crime. We beg to suggest a text for the Doctor for next Sabbath : "A voice from old London" would make a capital hit. The of the past week as to the state of morals amongst a number of the English aristo applaud him. cracy-those people who send ship loads of King James' Bibles to the heathen in other lands, while they neglect the heathen at home. We are not surprised that the doctor should preach as he preaches, but we are surprised that a congregation professing to be Christians should be satisfied with the quality of spiritual food served up by Doctor Hunter.

ANOTHER, AND A WORSE

Rev. Dr. Justin Fultor, Baptist, and his book, both of Boston, arrived in London last Saturday. Not much of a noise was made about his approach. The Baptist preachers had it announced in a half hidden fachion in the daily papers, as though they were just a little bit ashamed of their enterprise in importing Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton, Baptist, and his book.

On Sunday he lectured in the two Baptist churches, and on Monday cosxed another audience to hear him once more in the Talbot street Baptist Church.

It is with some misgiving we refer at all to Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton, Baptist, as his reputation is one of which a manly man would be ashamed.

Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton, Baptist, is preeminently a coward. This quality in his character occupies the top-most round. In all his lectures his assertions are made several acolytes and armed attendants in such a manner as to guard against arrest for criminal libel. He has no regard whatever for names and dates and other particulars which would serve to give a semblance of truth to his state.

ments. Whatever else Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton. Baptist, may be, he is not a fool. He knows the inside of a juli is an undesirable place in which to live and he carefully avoids committing himself.

Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton, Baptist, always speaks in this wise: "When he ketured in a certain place a certain person told panied by sixty well-trained voices pro-

certain offence."

But here we have made a slight mistake. Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton, Beptist, does sometimes mention names. He has attributed to the late Archbishop Lynch certain statements which that distinguished made. No risk is here, however, for the lecturer. The Archbishop is dead, and right well does he know it.

As to the statements made concerning the corfessional, etc. : A moment's calm consideration ought to convince reasonable Protestarts that this preacher's statements could not possibly have any foundatton.

Lat any of our Protestant neighbors question a Catholic friend as to the assertions made by Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton. Baptist, and he will exclaim with all the fervor of his nature, "That man is a liar."

Let some of our Protestant neighbors vistt a Catholic church on Saturday evenings-let them watch the penitents as they move in and out-let them witness the sincere manifestations of sorrow for sin on the part of the people there essembled-let them note the evidences of purity and piety stamped on every countenance as they emerge from the confessional-let them note the firm resolutions made alike by Grace are, therefore, as unfair as buoyant youth and tottering age to profit by the wholesome lessons and admoni tions imparted by Ged's minister in the tribunal of penarce-and they will exclaim. "That man is a liar."

We know many of our most worthy Protestant citizens who have been for a long time intimately associated with Bishops and priests and nuns-and we hesitate not to say that on reading the re port of Fulton's lecture one and all will cry out "That man is a liar !"

Another consideration : How comes it that these men obtain such large audiences? We might answer by asking other ques tions : How comes it that the Police Gaz. ette has such a large circulation? How comes it that a lecture on some scientific subject will draw but a very slim audience, while the opera house can scarcely contain the numbers who go to see a troupe of ballet dancers.

Again : For a very large number of our Protestant fellow-citizens we entertain feelings the most kindly. They are a fair.mirded, tolerant and liberal people. We regret, however, to be forced to add that there is also a large number, both male and female, who, from want of proper training in youth, and from a dense ignorance of all matters pertaining to the Catholic faith, are ever ready to encourage such exhibitions as our London people are now is fleted with. While making a parade of all menner of holfness, many of them are, we verily believe, possessed of a spirit of evil, for nothing else could prompt such hate of their

We did think that the career of the abominable scoundrel, Widdows, who is would not surprise us, however, were we now serving a twenty years' sentence in an English prison for an unmentionable crime, would have proved to be a severe and enduring lesson for the Protestant people of London. It really appears, however, that, were even Satan himself to lecture could be based on the cable reports come and lecture on Popery, a goodly crowd would be present to listen to and

> THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS. Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11:b, 1889. The skies which had been lowering dark and weeping down drizzling rain all day Saturday cleared up towards morning and a bright, warm sun appeared that lighted up Chesapeake Bay and the hills surrounding old historic Baltimore. The streets were crowded from early morning with people hurrying to and from the many churches, where Mass is celebrated. High Mass sung in the cathedral alone, so that priests and people from every parish could attend the ceremonies of the day. About 10 a. m. a procession of priests issued from Calvert Hall in Saratogs atreet and wound its way around Cathedral street until it reached the residence of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, on Charles street, where a halt was made, when mitred Abbots, Bishops and Archbishops commenced pouring out from the palace and down the marble steps in twos, each couple of Bishops followed closely by two acolytes, holding up the trains of the respective prelates. The priests in procession numbered five of the prices in procession numbered live hundred. They marched in Indian file on each side of the streets, just outside the streets, just outside the streets. The Bishops the trottoir (sidewalk). The Bishops numbered seventy-four; the mitred Abbots fourteen, and the Archbishops eighteen. The Cardinals, two in num ber—their Eminences Taschereau, of Quebec, and Gibbons, of this citybringing up the rear. Then the procession moved around by Fraulin and Mulberry streets past the square and under the shadow of the magnificent marble monument of General Washington. The priests filed into the cathedral, occupying the centre and side aisles and stood till, while prelates and Cardinals passed through their ranks up to the sanctuary. The grand cathedral, accomodating three thousand people, was already filled; the priests were handed camp chairs and remained in possession of the centre and side aisles. An orchestra of centre and side aisles.

duced a thrilling sensation which people not accustomed to such pageants had never before experienced.

Among the prominent laymen present were Mons. Honore Mercier, Premier of Quebec, sitting beside Mr. Charles J. Bonparte. B-hind them I remarked Dr. John Gilmary Shea, the distinguished historian of the Catholic Church in America, and almested in a line with him. Americs, and almost in a line with him was Hon. Daniel Dougherty, the great was Hon. Daniel Dougherty, the great nominator, Wm. J Onahan. of Chicago, and General Bradley J. Johnson sat about ten from the sanctuary. The Governor of Maryland, with his lady, Mrs. Jackson, Mayor Latrobe, Chas. F Mayer, Mayor H. Brownson, Detroit, and several other distinguished citizens from Chicago, St. Louis and New York ware present.

Archbishop Patrick John Ryan, of Phil adelphis, ascended the pulpit after the gospel was sung and preached what Hon. Mr. Mercier afterwards declared to me the grandest and most elequent sermon he ever listened to in his life. During one hour and a half His Grace kept that immense audience spellbound while he reviewed the life of Baltimore's first Bishop Carroll, and sketched the difficul-ties of the early Church as it struggled first for existence and then for supereminence in this vast field of missionary

He is a tall map, of marked handsome turning to gray, a keen eye and a rich melodious voice that could be heard by all and in the most remote corner of the sacred edifice. There were two choirs-on in a side chapel composed of the pupils of the Diocesan College, under the direc tion of Rev. Father Chenaux. This choir sang in Gregorian Chant the In-troit, Gradual and Offertory. The other choir occupied one of the side galleries, and was composed of sixty voices, with orchestra and organ accompaniment, with Professor Fritz Gaul as first violin ist, Mr. F. Hale as director and Mr. A. C. Leonard as organist. Hummel's Mass in E flat was rendered by the cathedral choir. Halleluiah Chorus from Handel's Meseiah was sung at the offertory, and Swensen's Grand Coronation March was executed while the priests were defiling out from the cathedral at the end of

Mass.

The celebrant of the Mass was Arch bishop Williams, of Boston, the two Cardinals occupying seats on a throne at each side of the sanctuary. I append here the pames of the Monsignores, Bishops and Archbishops who were seated in the sanctuary. seated in the sanctuary:

The Monsignors in line were Griffic, Joos, Strain, Donnelly, Boff, De Con-cilio, Sullivan, Windhorst, Gadd, Labelle, Preston, Seton and Very Rev. Father

The Bishops were Cotter, McGoldrick, The Bishops were Cotter, McGoldrick, Shanley, Zardetti, Dowling, Van de Vyver, Hennessy, Burke, Scanlan, Lud den Harkins, Janssen, Curtis, Katzer, Howley, O'Sullivan, Gravel, Phelan, Bourgade, Durier, Lorrain, Victue, Walsh, Cleary, La Fleche, Rodgers, McIntyre, Conroy, Glorieux, Maes, Bradley, Rademacher, Richter, Callanher, Northern macher, Richter, Gallagher, Northrop O'Farrell, Gillow, Foley, Haid, Ryan, J McGovern, Bonacum, Scannell, Wigger, Flasch, Watterson, Brondell, Vertin, Mc-Mahon, K-ane, Chatard, Moore, Spauld. ing, O'Connor, Healy, Seidenbush, Kain, Wadhams, Gilmour, Dwenger, Mc-Nierney, Fink, Montes de Oca, O Reilly, Nierney, Fink, Montes de Ocs, O Kelly, Ryan, Mullin, McQuaid, Hara, Sweeney, Hennessy, De Goesbriand and Loughlin. The Archbishops were Janssens, Ire-land, Gross, Salpointe, Riordan, O'Brien,

Corrigate, Ryan, Elder, Feehan, Heiss, Williams, Duhamel, Fabre, Tache,

In the evening Vespers commenced at 7:30 Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, scting as celebrant. Every available spot was occupied, the tra sept galleries being crowded. About fifty Bishops and three hundred priests

were in the sanctuary.

After the Magnificat Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn, ascende pulpit and delivered a most stirring and eloquent address on the duties of the ics, priests, Bishops

I should have mentioned that among the distinguished visitors were two Indian Chiefs, Zitkala Sks, "White Bird," Indian Chiefs, Zitkala Ska, "White Bird," from Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, of the Ogaloola tribe. He was accompanied by the missionary priest, Rev. Father Perrig, S. J., by birth a Swiss and by profession and practice a missionary Jesut priest. The other chief is Eleatholiglen, "lying down with his face to the ground," of the confederate Flat head tribes. He was accompanied by Father Vangorn, a native of panied by Father Vangorp, a native of Holland, successor to the great missionary De Smet. I had a long confab with Father Vangorp, and will relate some of his interesting history in my next letter.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN

HONOURED BY A BANQUET AT ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR-A TRIBUTE TO THE WORTH OF THIS POPULAR MINISTER

Ottawa Citizen, Nov. 13. The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum bazsar was closed last evening by a grand banquet in honor of the Hon. John Costigan Minster of Inland Revenue, who ever eince coming to Ottawa has taken an ictive part in all charitable work, and has thus won for himself general esteem in the community. There were a large number present. Mr. C. H. Mackinto h presided, present. Mr. C. H. Mackinto n present, and had on his right the Hon. Mr. Costigan, and on his left Rev. Fatter Whelau. Mr. F. McDougel was vice-chair were: man, while amongst others present were:
Massis, Jas. Isbasier, D. O'Connor, J. R.
Ermonde, M. Battle, P. O'Rielly, A. J.
Jeffrey, N. Murphy, Q. C. (Toronto), W.
J. M. Gaire (Quebec), T. J. Riebardson, A.
Grant, H. G. Ruche, R. A. Staris, Ald.
Haney and Fazzell. Heney and Farrell.

After the excellent repast, served by the ladies of the baz sar, had been disposed of, the toast list was in order. The toasts of "The Queen" and "The Governor General" were proposed and drunk in their usual were proposed and drunk in their usual hearty manner, Mr. E. T. Smith singing "An Irishman's Toast," and Mr. A. J. Jeffery "'Tis not the miles we travel, but the pace, that kills."

which, he said, gave him great pleasure. Mr. Costigan had always shown himself to be a true frierd of all classes, regardless of creed or nationality. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, the company strging 'For he's a jolly good fellow," and the orchestra playing "Come back to

Hon. Mr. Costigan thanked those pre sent for the henor they had done him. He had tried to be a friend of all classes As a represen ative of the Irish, he had always tried to be a consistent Irishman, and a staunch supporter of his party, although he might not have the eloquence of a McGee. He referred to the Equal Rights agitation, and declared his confi-dence that the sense of the country was against such methods. In the interests of peace and good will be hoped that the agitation would speedily pass away, and he tracted, too, that the day was far dis-tant when Canadians should have cause to complain, that equal rights in the true sense of that term were not enjoyed by all. Before resuming his seat Hon. Mr. Costigan paid a handsome compilment to the ladies of the bezzar, just brought to a

charitable object in view.

The Chairman here read letters from Sir John Macdonald, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Hon. Mackerzie Bowell, Mr. Wm Mickey and Mr. P. Baskerville, who regretted their inability

close, for their unselfish devotion to the

to be present.

The Vice-chairman proposed the toast
The Vice-chairman proposed the toast The Vice-chairman proposed the toast of the "House of Commons and Senate," which was replied to by Mr. N. Murphy, Q. C., of Toronto, and Mr. C. H. Mackinosh. Mr. Murphy said he had no fear for the future of Canada so long as there was firm and wise Government at its head, and he hallayed Canada would avantally and he believed Canada would eventual be the right arm of Great Britain. He eulog'zed the Hon. Mr. Costigan, and said men of such broad and liberal views were of great service to Canada.

The toast of "The Local Legislature"

brought Mr. J. R Esmonde and Mr. H G. Roche to their feet, Mr. Roche singing

a German song.
"THE CORPORATION OF OTTAWA" was responded to by Ald. J. Heney and Ald. Farrell. Ald. Heney sald he was not much of a speech maker, but was a worker. The present Council were doing all in their power to further the interests of the city.

Ald. Farrell said as yet he was merely a student in the Council, but any schem that came before that body had receive his best attention. He believed the expenditures being made by the Council at pre ent were in the interests of the many.

concluded by extending his congratulations to the guest of the evening.

'The Press' was responded to by Mr.

A. J. Jeffrey, H. R. Holmder, and Mr.
W. J. M. Guire of Quebec Mr. McGuire said the residents of the Ancient Capital vied with the citizens of O tawa in honour ing Mr. Costigan. He complimented the ladies on the success of the banquet and their management of the St. Patrick's

Orphan Asylum.
ST PATRICK'S COUNCIL
The "Council of St. Patrick's Asylum" was responded to by Mr. A. Grant, the vice president, Mr. M. Battle. Mr. D. O Conner and Mr. R. Devlin. Mr. Battle gave the history of the institution, which he said started twenty four years sgo in a small house on Church street. He spoke highly of the ladies, who had given great aid, and who were at the present time acting in the capacity of servants for the benefit of the orphans. Mr. O'Connor spoke in a similar strain, and hoped a resolution thanking the ladles for their

work would be passed.

"The Ladles" found spokesmen in Messre. P. O Reilly, J. Waller, R. A. Starrs and T. J. Rehardson.

M. M. Battle then proposed the toest

of . The Contracting Interests of Canada, coupling with it the name of James Isbe ter, who responded in an able manner. The playing of the National Anthem then brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD, The parish of Raleigh occupies a beautiful and fertile tract of country in the western portion of the country of on the line of the Michigan Central Ratiway. It was formerly annexed to the parish of Chathem and was attended from there first by the Jesuit Fathers, afterwards by the Busilians, and later on by the Franciscaus. In 1880 the missons of Raleigh and Ridgetown were formed into a ceparate parish, with Rev. Father W.S. now pastor of Goderich, as first residen priest. The self-sacrificing zeal of this good priest is still remembered and cherished by the people of Raleigh. After weveral years of priestly labor Father West was removed to St. Augustine, in the county of Huron, and Rev. Father Hedgkinson appointed to succeed him. In November, 1887, Father Hodgkinson was transferred to Woodslee and was succeeded by Father Commins, now stationed at Bothwell. On the 21st of February last the parish of Raleigh was placed under the pattern care of Rev. Father Quigley. During these months many improvements have been made. Lust summer the presbytery was repaired at a cost of about two hundred doilars and paid for. But the crowning work of all is the handsome church dedi ca' ed to divine service on Sunday, 10th inst This structure was ere: e by the Jesuit Fathers many years ago, but the wear and tear of years gave it a dilapidated appear-ance. The massive oak timbers, however, composing the frame, were found to be as unimpaired as when bewed from the forest nearly a quar-ter of a century ago. Accordingly from ter of a century ago. Accordingly it was determined to place under it a substantial blick foundation. The old siding and ro fing have been removed and replaced by new material. The front is ornamented by handsome vestibule, beifry and spire. To the rear is exceted a commodious sacristy. The interior is decorated with first class American paper, furnished by Tread-way & Co., of Detroit. The main altar has been re-painted and gilded, and two side alters erected. These improve-ments, together with the handsome stained glass windows, give it an appearance of

The dediction ceremony was rer-fermed by Very Rev. Dean Wagner of Windsor, assisted by Rev. Father William, The Guest of the evening," to call to:

O. S. F., of Chatham, Rev. Father

O'Connor, of Maidstone and Rev. Father Outgley. After the blessing of the church, High Mass was sung by Rev. Father O'Conner. After the first Gospel, Rev. Father William stepped forward to the altar railing and delivered a beautiful sermon. He described the relations extends between the Lawish templa and

sermon. He described the relations ex-isting between the Jewish temple and the Christian Church, pointing out the superiority of the latter over the former. As the Jewish rites were but figures of the more sublime mys-teries performed under the Caristian discensations of the Levish temple. dispensation, so the Jewish temple was but a figure of the Catholic Church in which is daily offered up the spotless victim in the Holv Sacrifice of the Mass, and in which the Holy of Holies daily re sides in the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist. In conclusion he exported the people to be faithful in the practice of their religious duties, to be punctual in assisting at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass

and to frequent the secrements.

In the evening Father William again preached an elequent sermon on unity of the Church, and was listened to with wrapt attention.

The musical portion of the services was

ably conducted by Miss Annie McKeon, organist, assisted by the Raleigh and Ridge town choirs, smong whom were two Pro-testant gentleman, Mesers Wilson and Jennings, who came from Ridgetown, to assist the choir. The two gentlemen assist the choir. The two gentlemen deserve special thanks from Father Quigley, as it is not the first time the have given their time and talents to assist his choir.

A collection was taken up in which a

Since the appointment of Cardinal Moran to the Archbishopric of Sydney he has opened and blessed upwards of s'xty

The Prussian envoy to the Vatican has bad a conference with the Pope. It is rumored that the conference related to the Pope's departure from Rome.

Cardinal Senior, Primate of Hungary, has just opened the Cathedral of Gran, or the completion of works of restoration which have occupied nearly seventy years.

The new Catholic cathedral in Hong Kong, China, is a magnificent structure capable of accommodating four thousand persons.

The late Queen Mary of Baveria by her will leaves her two houses at Etbingeralp to the parishioners for religious and charitable works, and £100 each to the poor of the above parish and that of Eibingeralp Breittenwang Reutte. a village in the beautiful valley of the Lech in the Tyrol, and the Queen entertained a special affection for the spot.

The Pall Mail Gazette says in an article on the end of the London strike: "The part played by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, henceforthin the heart of his countrymen the Primate of all England, is also a matter of sincere satisfaction. What a magnificent revenge for the bitter intolerance which passed the Ecclesissical Titles Art that to day the only feel-ing in the minds of the Eng ing in the minds of the lish people is a regret that the bestowed by the Pope upon Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop of West-minster, should not be sufficiently ex alted adequately to express the unique position which Dr. Manning holds in the country of his birth! The assistance which the Cardinal has rendered in adjusting the strike recalls those great acts of secular service by which alone his Church acquired that hold upon the world which long centuries have failed entirely

Pianos for the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville.

(From Music and Drama) (From Music and Drama)
Messys. Wm. Knabe & Co., through their
New York store, received an order to furnish sixteen Upright Planos for the new
building of the Convent of the Secred Heart
at Manhattanville, for use in that celebrated
intuition. The firm received this order
last June, while the new Convent was being
erected, as the former establishment had
been destroyed by fire. The new Convent
will cost over \$600 colo, and is said to be the
most magnificent establishment of the kind
in the country. The Knabe pisnos, which in the country. The Knabe pisnos, which he firm will furnish to the Convent, are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue warsrooms. Fifteen of the Instruments are in piala cak, whilst the piano which will be used in the reception room of the Convent is of antique cak. The instruments are both artistic and chaste in design, whilst in one and touch they contain the qualities for which the Knabe planos are so renowned in the musical world.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

London, Nov. 21.—GRAIN—Red winter, 86‡; white, 1 36‡; spring, 1 36‡; corn, 85 to; ; rye, 1 00, to 1.65; bariey, mait, 90 to 1.60 ariey, feed, 70 to 85; oats, 82 to 81; peas, 85

to 9!.

VE ***! YETABLES**, Potatoes, per bag, 70 to 80; turnips, per bag, 40 to 55

PRODUCE.***—Eggs, 20 to 21; butter, best roll, 18 to 23; butter, crock**, 17 to 19; butter, store paseed firkin, 16 to 17, dry wood, 4.25 to 4.50; green wood, 4.50 to 4.75; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; honey. 1b, 13 to 15, lard, No. 1, 1b, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 10, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; hav, ton, 7.00 to 8.50; flax seed, bush., 1.40 to 1.50.

ME A f.**—Beef by carcase, 3.50 to 5.50; mutton by qr., 7 to 8; mutton by carcase, 6; to 7; spring lamb, 1b, 7 to 8; veal by qr., 5 to 6; or 10, 50; have a fixed by qr., 5 to 6; veal by qr., 5 to 6; veal by qr., 5 to 6; veal by qr., 5 to 6; to 5.50; flax seed, bush., 1.40 to 10; buster, per qr., 7 to 8.

LIVE 8.0°K. —Milch cows, 35 00 to 4.50; live hogs, cat., 5 to 0 to 5.0; flax hoeves 2.50 to 4.50; spring lamb, 5 to 6; to 0.50; veal per 1b, 7 to 8; veal per 1b, 7 to 8; veal per 1b, 7 to 8; turkeys, 1b, 7; to 8; turkeys, 8 to 6; turkeys, 1b, 7; to 8; turkeys, 8 to 17.50. E PETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, 70 to

CHICAGO LIVE ! TOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE FIGCK.

Chicago, Nov. 12 —UATTLE - Receipts, 2.509; snippinents, 470, market steady, choice to extra beeves, 4 50 to 4 39; steers, 2 75 to 4.25; stockers and feeders, 150 to 3.03; cows, buls and mixed, 1,20 to 2.59; fexas cattle, 1.75 to 2 80; westen rangers, 2 10 to 3.5; Hogs-Recaipts, 18 000; snipments, 3 000; market lower; mixed, 3 65 to 3.55; baxy, 3.60 to 3.55; lignt, 3.65 to 3.55; skipp, 3 00 to 3.50. Sneep-Receipts, 2,000; slippinents, 4 0; market steady; natives, 2 75 to 5 03; western, 3 50 to 4 20; Texans, 3.60 to 4.15; lamos, 4 50 to 5.75.

BUSFALO LIVE STOUK. BUFFALO LIVE STOOK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOUK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21.—CATTLE—
Thrity cars on sale, me buik being choice
export cattle, which neually arrives on
Salurday for Monday's market. Frace was
rather dull; 4.6) to 4.75 asked for prime export stock; a few loss sold at 4.59; choice
butchers' cattle, 1.20 lbs. average, 3.75; fat
hardy steers, 3.0 to 3.65. Sheep and lambs—
Offerings, 30 cars, half of which were Camada
nambs. Sheep s.100g for choice. A lot of
Mienigans fair quality, sold at 4.35; extra sheep, 4.75 to 5.15; good to cn. ce, 4.50 to
4.75. Lambs fairly active and a triff shigner.
One lot of Canadas sold at 6.16. Hogs—
Forty loads on sale, of which ten were left
over. Trade opened fair on good grades,
but orders were not numerous; as the sale
hogs began to come in prices weakened, and
trade was slower; mediums and heavy, 390
to 4.00; yorkers, 4.00; heavy ends, 3.85 to
4.00; pigs, 3.95 to 4.00

E. B. A.

At a special meeting of Branch 23 held at heir rooms on the 12th instant, the followtheir rooms on the 12th instant, the 18th of the gresolutions were passed:

Whereas, it has pleased God, in His infulic wisdom, to farnish to our infant society an example of the uncertainty of Hife and the certainty of death, in the demise of our beloved brother, James Fitz-careld:

gerald;
And whereas, he was a good citizen, a faithful brother of the E. B. A., a fond busfathful brother of the E. B. A., a fond husband and a devoted father; be it.

Resolved, that the members of the E. B. A., attend his funeral in a body, and that our charter be draped in mour ning for the space of thirty days; and that the deep left sympathy of the society be tendered to the widow and children of the deceased in their hour of great affliction; and that these resolutions be published in the official organs, inserted in the minute book of the society, and a copy of them be sent to the widow

DR. ROURK,
President.

ARCH. McNeil,
Becretary

MARRIED.

In ⁸t. Louis Chapel, Basilica of Quebec, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Peter M. O'Leary, of the Seminary, John P. Lane, of Chicago, Ill., eldest son of Mr. John Lone, of Quebec, to Esther Margaret, eldest Jaustier of Mr. L. Alex. Bolsvert, also of Ougher of

At St. Peter's Palace, London, on Oct. 14, by the Rev. Father Tiernan, Mr. Thomas Gilder to Miss Lizzie Payne, all of this city.

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FROM ST. PETER TO LEO XIII.

This famous group picture was produced from the original paintings at the Vatican, and is highly recommended by the Catholic

and is highly recommended by the Catholic clergy
The size is 22x28 inches; each head has usedemeath it the name of the Pope and the year of his reign; the centre piece represents the Vatican; the whole is finished with a handsome border, making a ceautiful and instructive picture.

No Catholic nome should be without one. Will be sent to any address on receipt of \$1.00. To be obtained from E. Wischer, \$2 Victoria street, Montreal. 178-2w.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED, A TEACHER HOLDING A
second or third class certificate. Applicants are requested to furnish testimoials of character and qualifications and
state salary. Duties to co-unence Jan 1st.
579-3w P. MCCAREN, Sec. 1reas.

F 'R CAPROLIC SEPARA E SCHOOL at La Salette, an experienced female teacher Duties to commence Jan. 2nd. Send testimonials and state salary required. Address, School Trustees, La Salette P. O. 5794w

Address, Schoo Trustees, La Saletta P. O. Out.

For the boys department of the Peterborough Separate Scho Is, a Principal (male) and four Ismane assistants. A liberal salary will be paid to competent tenchers. Applicants will please give particulars regarding references and qual-floations and also state what salary is required. Applications will be received by the undersigned not later than the 1st December. John Corkery, 578-3w

Male Teacher For R. C. Separate Applications of the school section No. 5 Sombra, County Lambton; one holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate; state salary; send testimonials and state experience; duties ocommence Jan. 1, 1890. Apply to John McCarron or P. Murphy, Sec.

Male, for the Septem Pay, Page 1997.

Male, for the Senior Boys' Department of the Catholic Separate Senools, London, Out, One holding a first class certificate pre-ferred. Duties to commence 7th January, 1890. Applications statug salary required, class of certificate, experience, testimentals, eth., will be received up to December 244, 1889 Address SANUEL R BROWN, Sec. B. C. Separate School Board, London, Out. 578-2w

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, FOR THE YEAR 1890 BY A young lady experienced in teaching and holding a third-class certificate, a situation as teacher in a town or village. Capable of acting as organist, and leading choir, Address, "Teacher," Catholic Record office, London.



TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY, WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 & 24 East Baitimore Street. New York, 148 Fifth Avenue. WASHINGTON, 817 MARKET Space.

SERVANT WANTED. A MALE SERVANT, TO DO GENERAL work in church and bouse. Address— Rev. Jos Bayard, Sarnia 577-11

WANTED A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK in a small family. Good wages to a competent person. Address with references, Mrs. W., 461 Dundas street, London. 578 tf

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS -My daughter had a severe cold and injured her spine so she could not walk, and suffered very much. I called in our family physician; he pronounced it inflammation of the spine, and recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT to be used freely. Three bottles cured her. I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for a broken breast; it reduced the inflammation and cured me in ten days,

Hantsport. MRS. N. SILVER

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It Should be in Every Catholic Family. PRICE 25 CENTS. 'DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS" By Rav. W. Flaunery, with song and nusic of "Devil's Thirteen,"

Single copies, 19c.; per doz., 50c. Address, THOS. COFFEY. Catholic Record Office, London

Also to be had from our travelling agents. AN ORGANIST And thorough musician of twenty years' experience, educated in France and Germany, wishes a position in a large city. Can also beach German and French Infragages. Is a member of the U. M. B. A. Address "Organist." Catholic Record office, London, Ont.

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J. G. WILSON, LLEOTROPATHEST.
290 Dundas Street. INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

A London despatch to the Herald says the idea that imprisonment for debt has been abolished is incorrect. In England and Weles there are at present 9 000 persons imprisoned as debtors, and if Ireland and Scotland were included the grand total areald aread 10 000. total would exceed 10,000.

The widowed Crown Princess of Austris, the Archduchess Stephanie, has made a pilgrimage on foot to the shrine of Our Ludy at Mariezell, accompanied by several other members of the Imperial

Cardinal Haynald is celebrating the fifteth auniversery of his priesthood in strict retreat, marking the day by a great thank- ffering. His Embence has de voted a fortune of \$200,000 to charitable

The world above is a reality to the Irish peasant. No people have more intense faith in the unseen. It is their religious temperament, so childlike in the simplic ity and trust, that alone makes their life of privation endurable, and enables them to meet all sorrows, even death in-self, with the pathetic fatalism expressed is the phrase so often heard from peasants lips: "It was the will of God."—Lady

Alms giving was not exactly meant as a corrective of worldiness. There is only one real truth about any of the facts of the world, and that truth is God's meaning of the fact, God's intention in the ordering and permitting of it. Now, what are rich people meant for? To be the prey of the poor. Prey! there is no other word for it. The rich are meant for the poor. The poor are the cause and the significancy, as they will be also the salvation, of the rich.—Father Faber.

Lady Lytton used to tell the following : During a dinner at Bulwer's, Dean Swift became the subject of conversation, and when the ladies had retired, one of them saked Lady Lytton: "Who is this Dector Saift? Can I ask him to my par tles?" "Hardly so." "Why not?" "Hardly so." "Why not?"
"B-cause he did a thing some years since
which effectually prevented his ever appearing sgata in society." "What was
that?" "Why he died about a hundred years ago."

One of the oldest engineering projects One of the oldest engineering projects in the world is now gradually appoaching completion, and the work will probably be finished during the present year. This is the canal through the lathmus of Cornith, in Greece. Work was actually begun on the canal under the Emperor Nero, so that over seventeen hundred years will have passed between its begin ning and its final completion. As finally excavated, the canal will be four miles or with a depth of eight meters, or long, with a depth of eight meters, or sufficient for the largest vessels which usually navigate the adjacent seas.

Where material interests are concerned. we rely on work and enterprise. Where spiritual interests are in play, we are tempt d to forego them, to make room, as it were, for divine help. This, certainly, is not according to God's designs. He has en dowed us with natural faculties and ener gles, which He desires us to use. Neglect of them is a sin against the Author of by miracles make up for our neglect. The gospel of human effort in the work of God needs to be preached to the world to-day. Were it understood and carried out, we should soon tell of marveilous victories — Archbishop Ireland.

The London Tablet remarks that "Lux

A late number of the Irish Monthly contains a sketch by the editor, of Kath leen O'Meara, earlier known as "Grace Ramsay," whose death a year ago cut short a career in its outward phase triously devoted to popular Catholic liter ature; in its inward part, profoundly religious, filial and joyous. Cardinal Manning, who knew her intimately, wrote Manning, who knew her intimately, wrote to her sister: "I had hoped for many more years of that bright and holy life which has taught so many the true way of charity to God and His poor" "That bright and holy life," the blographer continues, "had lost its brightness under the

shadow of the grief of her mother's death. . . All her labors, all her successes, she referred, after Gad, to her mother. How often in the bosom of her family, when she returned from a walk, would she kneel by her mother and kies her hand as she used to do when a child!" No sweeter glimpss could be given of a

THE FIGURE NINE.

It may be said that no person living will again date a document without using a "9" It now stands on the extreme right-1889 Next year it will take scond place—1890, where it will remain on years. It will then move into third ten years. It will then move into third place—1900, and will there rest a century.

POMPOSITY.

"I see some men in the world holding themselves mighty high. On what? I can't tell! They are only men. God male us all. And we're all mighty mall creatures when it comes down to individrais. Individually we don't count much in the world. No man amounts to a great deal by himself. He is dependent on the others. Therefore he has no occasion to feel better than any one else."— Detroit Free Press.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN NUGGET. The first piece of gold ever found in Australia was discovered by a native. He was a bushman. The scale of intellect of the Australian is remarkable for its lowness Seeing his master counting a lot of sovereigns, he said he had found a pice of "yellow stuff," far bigger than all those together, which he had hidden, and would bring it to his master if he would

give him a new suit of corduroy. The bargela was struck, after which the man went and produced a lump of ore weighing 106 lbs, and valued at £5,077 4s. 6d!

TRUE PREVENTIVES OF CRIME. The idea that education was in itself a powerful preventive of crime has long since been exploded. The only true preventives of crime are religion and occupation. The man who fears really the justice of Grd will be slow to do wrong to society or his fellow man, and the man who has a trade and works at it has no who has a trade and works at it has no time to do devils' works. Irreligion and idleness are the frutful parents of crime. Parents should be more apxious than they are to give their sons a trade. It is said that of the 1060 men in the Eastern Penitentlary of Penneylvania only nineteen were bred mechanice, a fact which shows that men who are trained to work seldom become criminals. That fact is an unanswerable argument in favor of giving boys trades, and we commend it to our readers.—Sunday Democrat.

WHERE PEACE WILL REIGN. Cardinal Manning says: "Twenty years have taught me that the great car which in our day closes the soul of man against the Word of God and the Holy Sacaments is excess in intoxicating drink; and that the surest discipline, both for the salvation of the intemperate and the sanctification of the temperate, is Total Abstinence. Temperance is good; Total Abstinence better. We are all piedged to Temper acce by the vows of our Baptism. No one is bound to Total Abstinence. It is the free choice of those who aspire to live by the counsel of a higher life. Happy are the homes where father and mother are pledged to that higher life. Happy are the children who have never know the taste of intoxicating drink. Happy are they who have taken this pledge not for any need of their own but to save others by word and example from spirit ual death. In such homes and hearts the peace of God will reign."

A DOG'S HEROISM. L'eutenant Franklin A. Shaw, of the L'eutenant Franklin A. Shaw, of the First regiment of Infantry, was out walking at Greathead with his little daughter Grace the other afternoon. They were attended by a thoroughbred St. Bernard dog, the property of Lieutenant Shaw While at the highest point of the cliff, Grace went close to the edge, and the dog, seeing her danger, walked between the child and the precipice. The turf started and the dog lost his footing, Realizing his danger he made a spring far over the cliff. The child, who was really out of the dog sprang up in front of her, but the noble brate had done his duty to guarding her. He sprang clear of the rocks and landed on his feet on the beach one hundred and twenty feet below.

It was a remarkable escape, for the dog is extremely large, weighing one hundred and sixty five pounds, and such a leap, without breaking the limb. and sixty five pounds, and such a leap, without breaking his limbs, seems impossible. Beyond a few cuts on his feet the all pass and repass in the gloaming; and the cuts of t dog was apparently unburt .- Pall Mali if

It was a touching story which the late Lord Snaftesbury told of some of the greatest roughs in the East End of Lon don. A young clergyman in one of the poorest parishes had asked his advice as to how to deal with the terrible human Saaftesbury had counselled nim to begin quietly, and when the services were over he stepped up to the leader of the gang. he stepped up to the leader of the gang, told him he had not expected to see nim

day night. It's a roughish place. Let's go and see fair play.' Toat's what brought us."

The New Pain King.

Polson's Nerviline cures flatulence, chills, spasms, and cramps.

Nerviline cures promptly the worst cases of neuralgia, toothache, lumbago,

and sciatica.

Nerviline is death to all pain, whether

external, internal, or local.

Nervaline may be tested at the small cost of 10 cents Buy at once a 10 cent bottle of Nervaline, the great pain remedy. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which ap peared in our column some time since, au nouncing a special arrangement with Dr. B J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt. publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and h s Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for maining same) is renewer for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the discussion with a filled this noble anima! Its phenominal sale throughout the United Sates and anada, make it standard author. Ity Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise". publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and

What Is Wanted Is something that will make a man sleep well, eat well and rise in the morning re-freshed and strong, with none of the worn out tired feeling sure to be found where constipation dyspepsia or diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood exist. stomach, liver, bowels and blood exist. Burdock Blood Bitters meets every indica-

sensuality of his sgnostic. Every dis-contented and mismated couple illy brooks the moral code that makes marbrooks the moral code that makes marriage indissoluble. I restead of using their ingenuity for mutual accommodations which will make the yoke toler able, they are enger to get out of it (and into one scarcely better). They willingly accept the sentimental fallacies of divorce apologists. They imagine that the virtue is in domestic bankruptcy rether in standing by the arrangement rather in standing by the arrangement into which they freely entered. The drift is towards easier divorces and more Every ten years balf a million people break the marriage tie in this country. Most of these re-marry. The result is not advantageous to the chastity of the nation.

Catholic Sentinel.

It was Sunday evening, the priest of God sat in his study, wearied and sorrow ful. He was thinking over the results of another day's sowing, and was crying to his Master: "Lind, who hath believed our report, and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed?" In looking over the long years of his ministry, how over the long years of his ministry, how many thousand Sundays tad he mounted the altar with a heavy heart, and then spoken to his people, with fear and trembling, less in spite of due prepara tion, some word less edifying, some doc-trine less convincing, some motive less pure might slip into his discourse; and instead of attracting to God and justruct ing unto justice might irritate his flock or put forward the person of the preacher. Onlidren, who grew up round about his knee, with whose face he was familiar from the day he poured the waters of baptism upon it; who has fatherly heart west out to with a washing the property washing the atherly heart went out to, with a wealth of affection none the less powerful and dainty, because curbed and checked, lest it betray itself in effusion—whose tenderness was veiled by a rigid stern ness, which kept the lambs of the flock midway always between love and fear-now grown into manhood and woman ciff. The child, who was really out of hood—many faithful and true; others and not a few ungrateful, heartiess and false; others whose last whisper on earth was "father pray for me, when I am dead," "I'll not forget you," whose head bleached by the years, lay confisingly on his arm as the eyes took their last look on the dear ones left behind; his children in God, who had entrusted their ever it is then he realizes that the Muster called his vocation; a yoke and a burden, albeit he added: "my yoke is sweet and my burden light." The light ness and sweetness of the yoke, priest of God, is in the hereafter. Faint not on

the way.

Troy Catholic Weekly. At the celebration of the fiftieth anni versary of Father Haunin's temperance pledge, in Toledo recently, Right Rev. Bishop G.Impur related the following The London Tablet remarks that "Lux emburg is so entirely Catholic that there are only fifty-three persons out of ten thousand who are not Catholics; on the otter hand, the half million Catholics or more who are in Catholics or more who are in Catholics are a mere drop in the water of the vast ocean of the population of that Empire. It is interesting to see how largely Australia exceeds the United States—more than a quarter of its innabitants, or 25.14 per cent. being Catholics in Australia to 15.37 per cent to the United States. It may be well to repeat that in the countries subject to Propaganda there are believed to be eleven hundred and twenty-four millions to be converted. Surely we shall not be content to say once only, "O Lord Thy kingdom come!" "Its lay may be made to break up the services. To his surprise, however, everything weat of the Ligh Monthle."

Saaftesbury had counselled nim to begin by establishing a narged school, and had at the same time furnished the necessary. Bishop G.Impur related the following the treat the same time furnished the necessary. Bishop G.Impur related the following the treat the necessary important event in his life: "My first acquaintance with his life: "My first acquaintance with his life: "My first acquaintance with the fether Mathew success, but it was impossible, in spite of all the Vicar's efforts, and, the population of that Empire. It is interest to come to church, and, the population of that Empire. It is interest to come to church, and, the population of the Ligh Monthle and the same time furnished the necessary. Catholics in a priest up street, I am going to see him, whole rystem by using Dr Fier the Mathew at the filled and we were watching a temper friend and we were watching a temper watch to success, but it was impossible, in spite of all the Vicar's efforts, and, the successary was population of the Ligh Monthle will you go along with me? We walked along to the priest's house together. The priest asked my name and found out that I was not a Catholic. Perhaps you will be a Carholic some day, said he, incidentally, the blood of the blood. Northrop & Lyman's Vege. That Sunday I traveled five miles on a there, though he was very glad to welcome him, and asked him what had brought him. The man said:

fru tless journey. Another, another and another Sunday passed and I visited the church but received no medal. Before I welcome him, and asked him what had brought him. The man said:
"Well, sir, you've been very good to our little kids, so I said to my mates.

Parson's goin' to preach in court on Sunday place. Lac's day pight. It's a roughish place. Lac's a course of time I became what I am and day night. It's a roughish place. am what I became."

Catholic News. The Methodists have had several missionary bands in Japan, so many indeed of different kinds and styles and organizations and beliefs, that with a limited number of converts and a limited district the state of affairs became a nusiance Committees have been appointed, and sub committees appointed and some resolutions have been adopted. The first will strike our readers as strange enough: "Resolvei, That we consider a union of the Methodist bodies in Japan desirable." Alas! what a contrast to Catholic unity. Here one denomination, itself a schisa from the Church of England, cannot hold together; rent into different and differing bodies, the effect of this state of things on the heathens compels them to try and unite. How far is all this from 'One unite. How far is all this from 'One God, one faith, one baptism." Catholics sometimes fail to appreciate thankfully the grace of belonging to the Church which has as its distinguishing mark: "It is One."

London Universe. There is a strong leaven of bigotry seething in the breast of some Euglish Protestant folk still, more particularly the female adherents of the sect. Nurse Constance, one of a trained institute at Cauterbury, joined our Church on the 18 h of last month. The House Commit tee, numbering among others the wives of the Protestant Suffragan Bishop of Dover and of Rev. D Blore, once head of a local school, forthwith notified to her that she had been withdrawn from her work in consequences of her step-in

Burdock Blood Bitters meets every indication expressed above.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies | convinced by a trial.

CATHOLIC PRESS,

Milwaukee Sentinel.

When a Catholic and a Worldling discuss with each other the question of divorce, as Cardinal Gibbons and Robert G. Ingersoll do in the November North American Review, the absence of a common ground for reasoning is what chiefly strikes the reader. "Thus saith the Lerd," is the strong point in Cardinal Gibbons' argument. Divorce is wrong because Christian society is organized with no place for it. Ingersoll has no tradition or historical Christianity to hamper the sensuality of his agnostic. Every dis-

Sambo tried hard to get an honest straightforward reply from the Episcopal brettren the other day when he asked "What is the position of the colored men in the Church? Is it in accordance with the documes taught by the Caurch that when men have once been admitted into the sacred ministry of the Caurch a new restriction should be made in the spirit ual and religious rights of the colored man, which would not be made in those of a white man? We ask the general of a white man? We ask the general convention to give us an emphatic, unequivocal answer to this earnest and almost despairing inquiry." So far Sambo has received no satisfactory reply and, we venture to predict, never will The dusky divine must be content to be a sort of dish washer to the white trash in the Episeogoal sancturary. the Episcopal sanctuary.

Professor Harris, who so grossly insulted the Catholic Church in a St. Louis public school last week, is now trying to lie inmeelf out of the trouble, and pleads piteously for mercy. In the course of a lecture on "Art and Architecture" the bigot managed to dovetail this precious bit into the mosaic of his discourse: "Protestants go to church to has a saymon with into the mosaic of his discourse: Protest-an's go to church to hear a sermon which the minister has prepared. Catholics go to church to pay their dollar for confession and go home and think that their side have been forgiven. Harris, however, was badly ratted when Miss Modora Finney promptly rose in her place and indignantly resented the slanderse wanton-ly and insultingly cast man her reliator. ly and insultingly cast upon her religion. The aff ir has found its way into the public press, much to the humiliation of the "Artistic" Harris, and the poor man has ever since been abjectly mouthing the "I didn't mean it" apology. As for Miss Finney, her spirited action is just what we would expect from her father's daughter; and her example should be followed by every Catholic pupil in a public school in like circumstances. like circumstances.

Protestant boys and girls are taught this ridiculous rubbish in the Sunday schools, and many a time in later years are they brought to shame by their ignorance of Catholic teaching -ED. RECORD.

'Fis sad to see a woman growing old before her time
All brozen-down and helpless when life should node its prime;
She feels herself a burden when a blessing she should be a burden when a blessing from misery.

If these poor, discouraged women who suffer from diseases peculiar to women could only know that heatth could be regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorit-Prescription, how eagerly they would hasten to avail themselves of it They ought to know it, and try it. Every woman who is still healthy ought to be told about the wonderful virtue in this medicine, and the wonderful virtue in this medicine, and understand that it is a safeguard against terrible diseases common to her sex. the terrible diseases common to ner sex. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money paid for will be refunded.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole rystem by using Dr. Pierce's Peliets.

There is no better remedy for frost bites, chilbiains, and similar troubles than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It also cures rheumstism, lumbage, sore throat, deaf-ness, and lameness and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally. table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It counteracts Bujousness and kidney com-plaints, overcomes bodhy atiments special with the feebler sex, causes the bowels to

act like clockwork, and is a safeguard

Joy In Jasper. I can recommend Burdock Blood Bitters as a sure cure for scrofula. I had it for four years, and was so bad at one time that I was a most a soild sore. I commenced taking B. B. last summer, have taken three bottles, and am entirely cured now.

Miss Ellen Pipe, Jasper, Ont.

Sleepless Worry

Is often occasioned by a harassing tickling cough which might easily be cured if the right remedy—Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—was made use of. Its soothing, healing and expectorant qualities make it wonder-fully useful in every family for coughs and colds.

THEY NEVER FAIL. -Mr. S. M. Boughner, They Never Fall.—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Pites, but by using Parmelee's Pilis, I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

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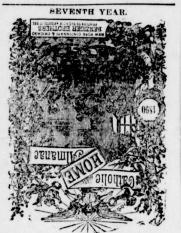
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"One year ago I was taken ill inflammatory rheumatism, being fined to my house six months. I out of the sickness very much tated, with no appetite, and my sy disordered in every way. I comme using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and begimprove at once, gaining in stread soon recovering my usual he I cannot say too much in praise of well-known medicine."—Mrs. I Stark, Nashua, N. H. Ayer's Sarsaparil

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"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, caining in strength improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

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ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S DISCOURSE.

Baltimore, Nov. 10 1889. Archbishop Ryan's text was as follows: "S.mon, the High Priest, the son of "Simon, the High Pliest, the son of Onias, who in his life propped up the house, and in his days fortified the temple. By whom also the height of the temple was founded, the double building and the high walls of the temple. And as the sun when it shineth, so did he shine in the temple of God. ** And as branches of a palm tree, so they stood around about him and all the sons of Aaron in their glory." (Ecclesiasticus, chapter 50, verses 1, 2, 7, 14)

The Archbishop spoke as follows:

Most eminent Caroinals, Most Reverend Representative of the Supreme Pontiff,

Representative of the Supreme Pontiff, Venerable Brothers of the Episcopate Venerable Brothers of the Episcopate and the Clergy, Beloved Brethren of the Laity—In this fiftieth chapter of the Bood of Ecclesiasticus we read a glowing eulogy of the High Priest Simon and a magnificent description of the religious ceremonies which he performed in the temple of God, surrounded by his prieste, "the sons of Aaron, in their glory." These elaborate and striking ceremonies of the ritual of Israel were arranged in detail by Almighty God Himself. For the office of religion is to appeal not only to office of religion is to appeal not only to the intellect, but to the heart also, to the intellect, but to the heart also, to the imagination, to the love of the beau-tiful, to every element which forms part of our being. Tais mission of religious ceremonial requires that it should be instructive, touching, beautiful and per-manent. The ceremonies of the temple foreshadowed those of the Christian Church, and the descriptions in this Church, and the descriptions in this chapter and other portions of Scripture seem like a prophet's vision of a Pontifical or Papal Mass. You behold enacted here to day a scene like that glorious one narrated in the fiftieth chapter of Ecclesiasticus. A Curiatian Ponuff offers the blood of the grape—the blood of the true vine, Jesus Christ Himself. Around the Papariff stand the scene of Asym, in their vine, Jesus Christ Himself. Around the Pontiff stand the sons of Aaron in their glory; the singers have lifted up their voices in sweet melody, and "all the people fall down to the earth to adore the Lord their God and to pray to the Almighty God, the Most High."

may contemplate with eyes of faith a scene to day in the eternal Temple of God-the Simon of the American Hier God—the Simon of the American Hier archy, the first Bishop that ruled the Church in these States, spproaching the Throne of God, encircled by all the great and holy prelates, priests and people who have passed to Heaven during the past hundred years, praising and thanking the Most High for His manifold heredictions bestowed on the young fold benedictions bestowed on the young American Church, and asking that these benedictions be perpetuated. In the glorious Catholic doctrine of the Com-munion of Saints we thus rejoice and munion of Saints we thus rejoice and thank and pray in unison with those who have passed away during this first century of the Church's life here. Yes, her first century in these United States, but not her first on this continent. We naturally look back with pardonable pride to three hundred years earlier, when the great Catholic discoverer of this New World, representing a Catholic nation, first planted the allicivilizing Oross on these shores. We were certainly here before any of the religious denominations of our separated brethren and when the leader of the Reformation in Europe was still a Cath Reformation in Europe was still a Catholic boy. I rejoice to behold here to day a representative of that older Catholicity in the person of a distinguished Mexican Bishop. We welcome, too, the representatives of Canada and of British America, the venerable Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, of Canada and of
British America, the venerable Cardinal
Archbishop of Quebec, the other Archbishops, Bishops, prelates and priesis
who honor us. We know that the
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appeared men who were remarkable in an order to successfully govern themselves.

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Hence one of his first projects was to foster the now time honored institution, have been remarkable in any country and would foster the now time honored institution, have been remarkable in my manners. God now imposes a severer duty upon me. I shall incur the the Catholic Church, the most senseless of our dead ecclesiastics, as his pathy with this great celebration. It is as a religious reupion of all the Americas and I trust it shall be but the beginning of a still more intimate union in the future. We behold also present a pre-late representing England, where the first American Bishop spent much time and received episcopal consecration, and from which country the first Catholic settlers of Maryland came with their noble leader, Lord Baltimore. Ireland, Germany, France and other European countries are well represented in their chiltries are well represented in their children and their descendants amongst prelater, priests and people. It is, is in very truth, a great historic Catholic cele bration, calculated to gladden the heart of the present successor of the founder of the American Hierarchy, and the inheritor of his spirit and virtues, and the hearts of all his brother Bishops and the inheritation. tries are well represented in their chil their priests; an occasion to gratify the learned Archbishop who represents here to day the Roman Pontiff, to whom this young American Church has ever been devoted, and to rejoice and console the neart of the great Pontiff himself, when ne shall hear of its success. It is a celebration that ought to thrill every fibre of every Catholic heart in the land

DIVERSE ELEMENTS IN UNITY. Interesting as is the history of the Church in this New World, during the period that preceded the formation of this Government, yet there are special features worthy of examinationin her history of the last century in these States. We behold her unity and Catholicity combined, adapted to a state of society new in the history of the world. Up to that time men generally legis. lated for a single people of the same race color and nationality. The Fathers of this Republic had to form a constitution and government for people of every race, language, color and nationality whom they foresaw would inhabit this land. They had to combine a political Catholic

their fundamental principles, and were adspted to particular peoples of the same race and language. But the Church was destined to embrace within up to him as their leader. The supression of the Society of Jesus, in 1773, left Father Carroll a secular priest and free to return to his native country. The her government the peoples of every nation under Heaven, to combine the most diverse elements in perfect unity, intellectual, governmental and sacra mental; and to hold them there for all suppression caused him the most intense grief. He bowed, however, with resignation to the inscrutable decree of Providence. He well knew that no individual dence. He well knew that no individual and no society is essential to the Caurch's existence; that her divine life will be perpetuated, no matter how many of her children fall. That glorious society had for over two hundred years led the van of the Coristian army. Its suppression seemed an act of suicide, but the power which gave it life and suppressed it called it also to its resurrection. Pope Pius VII—1814—just one year before the death of Archbishop Carroll—re established it. It was the supreme dying consolation of the American prelate.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE. mental; and to hold them there for all time. And in no one country of the world had she to so exercise this power as here, for nowhere else were they found together. The organization of this government and the organization of the Courch here were, therefore, striking and suggestive coincidences. I believe that before another century shall have that the organization will clearly see passed, thoughtful men will clearly see that this wonderful Catholicity and unity of the Church that have survived the

of the Church that have survived the vicissitudes and revolutions of nearly two thousand years, will prove most powerful auxiliaries for the perpetuation of our political union. In the civil war of a quarter of a century ago, all non-Catholic denominations separated into Northern and Southern organizations, and have not yet healed the wounds of that separation. The Catholic Church alone remained united. The Bishops of Boston and Charleston were members of THE CHURCH AND THE STATE The suppression of his beloved society had the effect of bringing him back to America, and I cannot but think that it predisposed him in favor of that great principle in the American Constitution which declared that the State should not which decision that the Stateshould not interfere in religious matters. He saw the influence of State opposition to the society, as his letters express. If Church and State were harmonious in faith and Boston and Charleston were members o one national organization. The greater the diversity of element in a country or practice, their union, when properly regulated, might do good. But where Church and State are antagonistic in the diversity of element in a country or a Church, the greater must be the unitive powers that keep them combined. In other words, that religious unity and Catholicity are necessary to preserve political unity and Catholicity. For want of this conservative power the Roman Empire fell. Its attempted union of all nations under one government was a failure because there was faith und principles, and especially where there are so many diverse denominations there are so many diverse denominations as with us, the American system of leaving each organization free to act out its mission seems the best one. Otherwise, such unions are like mixed marriages of convenience. For several years previous to Dr. Carroll's appointment as Bishop of Baltimore the question was discussed of such an appointment to some American city. In 1756 Bishop Challoner, then Vicar-Apostolic of the London District, proposed Philsdelphia as the most suitable place, because of the freedom enjoyed by Catholics in Pennsylvania under the influence of the gentle spirit and laws of William Penn and his ment was a failure, because there was no moral bond strong enough to repress those passions that ever lead to disinte gration and snarchy.

DESTINED AS A GREAT INSTRUMENT.

Let us, dear Fathers and Brethren,
glance at the Church in this country during the past century and endeavor to understand its action and spirit, under circumstances so peculiar. And by the past we may judge of the yet more glorious future. As the student of our spirit and laws of William Penn and his followers. But it must be admitted that glorious future. As the student of our national history in observing the rise of the young Republic itself naturally fixes his attention on the great leader who embodied in himself the principles and the spirit of that period, and from the study of the character of George Wash ingion learns the genius of the time; so, in our ecclesiastical history, we behold one man, the first Catholic Bishop of these States who embodied the spirit of

followers. But it must be admitted that Maryland had still stronger claims, because of the greater number of Catholics here, because of her Catholic founder and his noble stand for religious freedom.

At the age ot forty Dr. Carroll returned to his native country after twenty five years' residence in Europe. For fifteen years he occupied high positions of trust here, and was for some time Prefect Apostolic. On the 6th of November, 1789, he was appointed first these States, who embodied the spirit of that period, and whose life and character November, 1789, he was appointed first Bishop of Baitimore and head of the Catholic Church in the United States naturally present themselves in the first place for our consideration on this great In compliance with a promise made to an English gentleman, Mr. Weld, of Lulment. Like Simon the High Priest, he fortified the moral temple and enlarged worth Castle, he was consecrated in his domestic chapel by Bishop Walmesley, Vicar Apostolic of the London District, the Book of the Gospels being held over his shoulders by the son of his friend, the city of God; and as the sun when it shineth, so did he shine in the temple of God, and the Bishops that followed him have "have walked in his light and in the brightness of his rising" weld. In a private letter to Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop Carroli wrote that were it not for this request and promise he would have preferred The men whom God destines as great instruments of His providence, He prepares by apparently accidental causes for their mission. Dr. John Carroll, the son of devoted Irish Catholic parents, inthe consecration to have taken place in America or in Ireland, the land of his Catholic forefathers. His consecration took place on the 15th of August, 1790, the Feast of the Assumption of the herited the deep faith of his ancestors. Destined to hold so conspicuous a place as leader of the American Caurch, he as leader of the American Caurch, he was born in Maryiand in 1735. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Jesuit College of St. Omer's in French Fianders, where he met people of various nationalities, who helped to enlarge and Catholiciz's his mind, without weakening his patriotism. Here he studied under the admirable system of the Jesuit Fathers, and finally became a member of their society. Subsequently he was a pro Blessed Virgin, under whose patronage he placed the young Church of these States. By a remarkable coincidence to-day is the festival of that patronage.

centennial celebration of his app

their society. Subsequently he was a pro fessor of philosophy and theology in their scholasticate, and thus enjoyed all the ad-

vantages of a thorough Jesuit system of education and religious training To

some it may appear that such a training serves rather to narrow the mind, and causes it to move in a certain fixed

greater the society the less the individ-

ual Hence some would claim that thi

training would unfit a man for the great

much less so than is generally imagined

and the fact that a man is generally as signed to the work best adapted to his

individual tastes and tendencies is more

than compensation for this curtailment You cannot have a great Society with

out great constituents of it, though their ndividuality may not be conspicuous.

No one can question the excellence of

the religious training of the society, its

leep but rational asceticism, its prepar

ation of the mind and soul, by solitude and humiliation, for the most exalted

St. Bernard, communing with God, im bide that wonderful power, that divine

In the silence and mysterious communings of Manresa did the first Jesuit Ignatius, lay the foundations, deep and

CARROLL'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Bishop Carroll was then fifty-five years old. Twenty five years of work, laborious and fruitful, were still before him. The spirit that animated these memor The spirit that animated these memorable years, the sense of great responsibility and the necessity of personal sanctification and incessant toil, are expressed in his inaugural address on the oc asion of his installment as Bishop in this It was the inaugural of the Amer ican Hiersrchy, and deserves to be heard. Listen to the words as they well up from the heart of the great first American

Church, as a society, but has not, it is said, produced the greatest individuals in the Church's history because the guilt of violating my pastoral office it all my endeavors be not directed to bring your lives and all your actions to a conformity with the laws of God ; to exhort to conjure, to reprove, to enter into all your sentiments ; to feel all your infirmi mission of founding the American Hierarchy. But though it may be true that individual liberty is curtailed in the society, we must bear in mind that it is much less so then is generally invested. ties; to be all things to all, that I may gain all to Christ; to be superior to human respect; to have nothing in view but God and your salvation; to sacrifice to these health, peace, reputation and even life itself; to hate sin, and yet love the sinner; to repress the turbulent; to encourage the timid; to watch over the conduct of even the ministers of religion; to be patient and meek; to embrace all kinds of persons. Taese are now my duties—extensive, pressing and indis-pensible duties; these are the duties of all my brethren in the Episcopacy, and surely important enough to fill us with terror. But there are others still more burdensome to be borne by me in this particular portion of Carist's Church, which is committed to my charge, and where everything is to be raised, as it were, from its foundation; to establish ecclesiastical discipline; to devise means positions. There never was a great soul formed without such solitude. What the wise man calls "the fascinatio nugacitatis" the fascination of trifling, distracts and weakens it. In the deep solitudes of Citeaux and Clairvaux did the soul of for the religious education of Catholic youth—that precious portion of pastoral solicitude; to provide an establishment for training up ministers for the sauctu-ary and the services of religion, that we energy which afterwards moved the world, without disturbing its own peace. may no longer depend on foreign and un certain coadjutors; not to leave un assisted any of the faithful who are scattered through this immense conti-nent; to preserve their faith untainted arong and enduring, of that active life amidst the contagion of error surround ing them on all sides; to preserve in their hearts a warm charity and forbear ance toward every other denomination of Christians, and at the same time to preserve them from that fatal and pre vailing indifference which views all religi ons as equally acceptable to God and satu tary to men. Ab! when I consider these additional duties, my heart sinks almost ness of eternity, the awful responsibility under the impression of terror which comes upon it. In God alone can I find any consolation. He knows by what steps I have been conducted to this im-

a punishment. Alas! the punishment would fall on you as well as on myself; my unfaithfulness would rebound on you and deprive you of some of the means of salvation, ADAPTED TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

ADAPTED TO CIRCUMSTANCES.
This inaugural address has the true ring in it, and proved the programme of his future action. Though the fundamental principles that govern all Bishops in the Church are similar, yet there are adaptations to circumstances which will vary with these circumstances and in which the individuality and wisdom or manifester of the problem become purpose. unwisdom of each prelate become apparent. When St. Gregory the Great sent St. Augustine to preach Christianity in England he charged him to accommo date himself, as much as faith and essentiated in the common date in the c date himself, as much as lattu and essential discipline would permit, to the circumstances of the new country in which he found himself. This he accordingly did, and hence he was so marvellously successful. Bishop Carroll, by a natural instinct, did the same. He was very broad and liberal in his views, thoroughly broad and liberal in his views, thoroughly American in his sentiments, and most charitable in his feelings toward those who were not of his faith; but he never strayed beyond the domain of true Catholic principles by any false liberality. He knew and loved the Church, and he well understood that there was no real antagonism between the principles of the new Republican Govern no real antagonism between Covern ciples of the new Republican Govern ment and those of the old Catholic Church. He koew that Church's power to command respect and obedience for authority and for those who wielded it, authority and for those who winded it, and he knew how much this would be required in a Republic where the magistrates, being elected by the people, might be less respected than hereditary kings born to command. He understood how the mission of the new Government would be as I have said like ernment would be, as I have said, like the Church's own mission, to combine Catholicity with unity.

He had personal experience of this

combination in his own priests. His first Diocesan Synod was held in 1791, the year after his consecration. It conthe year after his consecration. It consisted of only twenty-one priests, but they represented seven different nationalities, not merely countries of birth, which may be of comparatively little importance with peoples of the same race, but seven different and somewhat autagonistic peoples—American, Irish, Eoglish, German, French, Belgian and Holland—yet all acted in their true character of American priests under his leadership.

leadership.

Bishop Carroll was an American patriot, as well as a Christian Bishop Love of country and of race is a feeling planted by God in the human heart, and when properly directed becomes a natural virtue. Now there is a pernicious tendency in some minds to so separate the natural from the super-natural as to make them appear antago nistic. As reason comes from God as well as Revelation, so also do all the great virtues—truthfulness, honor, cour-age, manliness, from which the very name of virtue is derived—and patriotism spring up under His fostering care. And as it would be wrong to regard the purely natural, ignoring the super-natural, so also is it wrong and narrow to regard exclusively the supernatural without reference to that on which it must be based, and which, like itself, is must be based, and which, like itself, is God's holy work, though in an inferior order. Bishop Carroll's patriotism never conflicted with his religion, for he always acted for God from a sense of duty, whether preaching the Gospel in Balti more, or, with his friend, Benjamin Franklin, acting as representative of the Colonial Government in his mission to Oughec. Quebec.

NOT AN ENEMY OF EDUCATION. NOT AN ENEMY OF EDUCATION.

The new Bishop thoroughly appreciated how important for the Church's progress, as well as for the stability of the State, was the diffusion of education.

and unfounded is that she fears science and is the enemy of education. Her opponents, almost in the same breath charge her with being the foe at once and the monopilizer of education. They behold her great religious Orders of men and women devoted to the work of edu cation; making more sacrifices for it than any other body of men and women on earth; vowing at God's altar that until they go down into their graves they shall devote themselves in poverty, chastity and obedience to the great work And the last man in the world to fear intellectual progress, whether popular or individual, is the Catholic. He well knows that truth is one; that God can not contradict in the revelation of Scrip ture what He exhibits in the revelation of science. Hence a man's fearlesanes such science will be in proportion to the certainty of his conviction of the truths of revelation. If I have only religious opinions, more or less certain, I may fear that some scientific truth will be false : but, if I am absolutely certain of my religious faith, I feel perfectly secure. Now, no one can question the fact of the certainty that exists in the mind of Catholics that they are dogmat ically right. This certainty is sometimes regarded as fanaticism by religious skeptics who have not the gitt of faith. But whether it be founded on reason or fanaticism, the fact is here, and hence the Catholic Church has never feared and can never fear the pro-gress of science and education, but has lways been their active promoter. Ience Bishop Carroll simply acted in Hence Bishop Carroll simply acted in harmony with the spirit of the Church when he founded Georgetown College, and the Catholic Bishops of the country are now but acting in the same spirit in the foundation of the Catnolic University of America in Washington. Its inaugura tion very appropriately follows this cen-tennial celebration. As to purely eccles-iastical studies, the Bishop greened him. They had to combine a political catholicity with a political unity, and to hold
the most discordant elements together
by force of law. So, also, before the
establishment of the Catholic Church
in this world, religions were national in
their organisations, though universal in self most fortunate in having the good

dom of God on earth, His Church, with its wonderful unity and variety, moving onwards in its great mission. The per-fect spirit of the secular priesthood was exhibited in the Sulpician; that of the religious in the Jesuit; the union of both was shown forth in laying the great foundations of the Catholic Church in these States.
PROGRESS UNDER THE FIRST BISHOP.

The jurisdiction of the new Bishop ex-tended over the entire country, but he soon found it impossible, because of the increase of Catholics and the great distance of the places and difficulties of travel, as well as his advanced age, to faithfully guard so scattered a flock. The Bishops who, in 1810, were appointed to aid him in the great work were apostolic men animated by his own spirit, like the sainted Bishop Fisget, of Bardstown, Egan, of Philadelphia, and Cheverus, of Boston. It would be, of course, impossible in this discourse to give you an adequate idea of the marvelous progress of religion during the soon found it impossible because of the relous progress of religion during the twenty-five years of the epistopal life of Archbishop Carroll. The results are thus summoned up by our admirable Courch historian, Dr. Gilmary Shea:

"When Archbishop Carroll resigned to the bands of his Maker his life and the office he had held for a our ter of a con-

office he had held for a quarter of a century the Caurch, fifty years before so utterly unworthy of consideration to mere human eyes, had become a fully organized body instinct with life and hope, throbbing with all the freedom of hops, throbbing with all the freedom of a new country. An archbishopric and four suffragan Sees, another diocese beyond the Mississippi, with no endowments from princes or nobles, were steadily advancing; churches, institutions of learning and charity all arising by the spontaneous offerings of those who in most cases were manufully struggling to secure a light. manfully struggling to secure a liveli-bood or modest competence. The diocese of Baltimore had theological semin. cese of Baltimore had theological seminaries, a novitiate and scholasticate, colleges, convents, academies, schools, a community devoted to education and works of mercy; the press was open to diffuse Catholic truth and refute false or perverted representations. In Pennsylvania there were priests and churches through the mountain districts churches through the mountain districts to Pittsburg, and all was ripe for needed institutions. In New York, Catholics were increasing west of Albany, and it had been shown that a college and an academy for girls would find ready sup-port at the episcopal city, where a Cathe-dral had been commenced before the arrival of the long expected bishop. In New England the faith was steadily gain ing under the wise rule of the pious charitable Bishop Cheverus. In the West the work of Badin and Nerinckx, seconded and extended by Bishop Fiaget, was bearing its fruit. There was a seminary for priests, communities of Sisters were forming, and north of the Onio the faith had been revived in the oid French settlements, and Catholic immigrants from Europe were visited and encouraged. Louisiana had been confided to the zealous and active Bishop du Bourg, destined to effect so much for toe Church in this country. Catholicity had her churches and priests in all the large cities from Boston to Augusts, and westward to St. Louis and New Orleans, with many in smaller towns, there being at least a hundred churches and as many priests exercising the ministry. Catholics were free; the days of penal laws had departed; professions were open to them, and in most States the avenue to all public offices. In the late war with Eogland they had shown their patriotism in the field and on the waves,

STEADY DEVELOPMENT.

For the seventy five years that have passed since the death of the first American Archbishop the Hierarchy of the country, backed by devoted priests and faithful, generous people, have continued the great work.

ratrick Kanrick, of this See, the great-est of our dead ecclesiastics, as his brother of St. Louis is the greatest amongst our living ones. There were Bishop England, Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Michael O'Connor, Archbishops Spalding and Purcell and the great Apostolic men Bishops Brute Chergent Apostolic men, Bishops Brute, Cheverus, Flaget, Timon, Neumann and Wood. Nor should we forget the gentle, eloquent and prudent first American Cardinal, McClockey, of New York.

If I speak of the episcopate especially it is only because this is the centennial celebration of its establishment. Otherwise I would not omit the great name of Monsignor Corcoran. I cannot, of course, forget that as generals cannot gain vic-tories unless sustained by able officers and soldiers, neither could the episcopate of the country unless the devoted priests, secular and regular, sustained them. The great religious orders and congregations did their noble work here. The sons of St. Ignatius, St. Francis, St. Dominic, St. Benedict, St. Alpho. St. Augustine, St. Vincent of Paul, St. Paul of the Cross and St. Paul the Apostle and others have bravely sus-tained the episcopate, whilst the devoted secular clergy, who for years endured untold labor and poverty, were the most numerous and powerful of all the actors in the Church's progress. We rejoice to behold here to day so many representabehold here to day so many representatives of these elements of power. But what could Bishops and priests effect without you, "our joy and our crowo," the devoted, generous, intelligent laity of the United States? To you and yours the Catholic ecclesiastic makes every sacrifice of human ambition and human love. These sacrifices you have appreciated. These sacrifices you have appreciated, and you have nobly sustained us. LAYMEN AND THE CONGRESS.

We are glad to behold you here to-day in such vast numbers and with so much genuine enthusiasm. And on this great nistoric occasion you must not be mere observers, but we trust your representatives will speak out freely and fear lessly in the Lay Congress which forms so interesting a feature in this centen-

THE YOUNG AMERICAN CHURCH. Could these scenes influence the human soul as they do if God had not planted an element within it to be so influenced? And passing upward from Jewish and Christian ceremonials, we

and which ought to deeply interest thinking men of all denominations or of which he subsequently led, and of the great society which he formed. There did he conceive the plan and arrange the spiritual tactics or that army which after-ward fought so bravely and so wisely for the Kingdom of Carist, under the stan-dard of the Supreme King, in the plain around Jerusalem—the New Jerusalem of the Church of God. In solitude the soul realizes the vanity of all things human, the shortness of time, the greatof power, especially where buman souls were concerned. This young American religious was destined to stand on the

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. in 1790, the entire population of the United States was a little less than four millions—the Catholic population was estimated at about forty thousand; thirty priests ministered to this scattered flock There was not a single hospital or asylum throughout the land. The houses of worship erected in Catholic settlements, chiefly in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Georgetown College, just then founded, was the only Catholic seat of learning in the country.
Glarge at the present. The population

of the United States has grown within a century from four to sixty five millions of people; the progress of the Church has more than kept pace with the material development of the country. There is now embraced within the territory of the United States a Catholic population of about nine millions. There are thirteen archbishops and seventy-one bishops, eight thousand priests, ten thousand five hundred churches and chapels, twenty-seven seminaries exclusively devoted to the training of candidates for the sacred ministry; there are six hundred and fifty colleges and academies for the higher education of the youth of both sexes, and three thousand one hundred parish schools. There are five hundred and twenty hos pitals and orphan asylums. What is of immense importance is that her spirit has in nothing degenerated. She is alive to-day with a divine energy and fecudity that will continue to multiply these great resulta.

Tae remarkable statistics quoted become

marvelons when we consider the autagon. ism of the great mejority of the people to the Catholic Courch. The objections to it were those urged by the pagens in the first century of Christianity—first its supposed exorbitant claims and exclusiveness. Christianity was not content to have its God occupy a place amongst the deittes of the Pantheon, but declared that He, and He alone, was the true God. This was deemed an insult to the gods of the empire. Here was the Catholic Church so few in numbers and so weak in it fluence, boldly claiming that Christ established but one Caurch, and that all others were simply human institutione, more or less true to their teachings, as they agreed or disagreed with as possibly dangerous to the State, and the extraordinary spectacle was exhibited to the world of a great and numerous political party, afraid to act in open day, and entering into a secret society against a handful of their f. llow-citizens. But God brought good out of evil. Few people realize how much indirect benefit this cowardly opposition was to the Church during the brief, inglorious existence of the party prophetically named at its birth

Know Nothing
The thoughtful men of the nation who opposed this party were driven into the studied her history and doctrines. portant conversions and the clearing away of much ignorance and prejudice were the results. The civil war, which so retarded the progress of the nation and all religious institutions including our own, and split up all non Catholic denominations into Northern and Southern organizations, showed forth, as I have already said, the united power of the Catholic Church The war also exhibited her marvel-lous and well-regulated charity. Sis to the sick and the wounded, irrespective of party. Sileers of Northern birth and principles nursed the Suthern soldiers, and Sisters of Southern birth and principles. ciples whose brothers were fighting in the ranks of the Confederate army, were found nursing their Northern focs. Taese Sisters acted as silent evangelists of the old Church. They quietly revolutionized popular opinion concerning her. I speak from experience, for during the war one of the largest prisons of the country, known as "McDowell's College," was in my parish in St Louis, and I acted as chaplain to it and to the hospital at There were from a thousand to tweive hundred inmates frequently im prisoned there, and I know now deeply tasse Southern soldiers were affected by the self eacrificing devotion of the Sisters who every day come to minister and to console them. Very few of these men were Catholics, and many of them were deeply hostile to the Church, yet the vast me jority who died in that hospital and a large proportion of those who left the brison (ax hundred has been considered a low estimate). They believed, they said, that the Church of these Sisters must be the Church of God, and so commenced their examination.

Wimington, and Ludgen, of Syracuse.

The Mass began at 9 o'clock with a rechistory of New York, as low extra to receive Catholic baptism. They believed, they said, that the Church of God, and so commenced their examination.

Wimington, and Ludgen, of Syracuse.

The Mass began at 9 o'clock with a rechistory of New York, as sistant priest, the Rev. M. Merrican people, we have gathered here in a spirit of special unity, to listen to the words of those who will disclose to us the wants of the Catholic layman, and who will make suggestions to meet ma jority who died in that hospital and a

of its doctrines. The same was true of Southern prisons containing Northern soldiers. The brave men on both sides who survived could never afterwards hear these Sisterhoods insulted by ignorant bigotry. Hence, since the war, there is a great change in popular sentiment in relation to the Catho-lic Church. In addition to this, it must be remembered that Catholics and Protestants now associate more frequently and intimately and understand each other better. Intelligent Protestants are gradually disabused of the old notion that the Catholics exalt the Blesse Virgin to a position equal to that of the Son, that priest can forgive sins accord ing to their pleasure, that images may be adored after the fashion of the pagans that the Bible should not be read, and other absurd supposed doctrines and practices of the Church. Because of his enlightenment and because of the this enlightenment and because of the high character of American converts in the past, men like Dr. Brownson, Dr. Ives, Father Hecker, and many, many others, it is possible that some of the ablest defenders of the Caurch in this coming century will be men who are at present in the ranks of her opponents.

THE NEGRO AND THE INDIAN.
But, Fathers and brethren, whilst we are grateful for the blessings bestowed by Alonghty God on the young Church of these States during the past century. whilst we unite in the glorious "Te Deum" of gratitude, we must also bear in mind that there are statistics of losses known only to the mind of God, that many have fallen away by willful neglect of God's grace, that many have been lost by mixed marriages, that many converts would have entered the Church if Catho lics had been individually more temper ate and more ed fying. To day we should add to our "Te Deums" our acts of contrition. I believe, also, that in the last century we could have done more for the colored people of the South and the Indian triber. I am not unmindful of the zeal, with limited resources for its exercise, of the Southern Bishops, nor the great self-sacrifice of Indian missionaries, who, in the spirit of primitive christianity, gave their lives for the noble but most unjustly-treated Indian tribes. But as I believe that negro slavery and the unjust treatment of the Indians are the two grest blots upon the American civilization, so I feel that in the Church also the most reasonable cause for regre in the past century is the fact that more could have been done for the same de pendent classes. Let us now, in the name of God, resolve to make reparation for these shortcomings of the past.

A MAGNIFICENT FUTURE.

A magnificent future is before the Church in this country, if we are only true to her, to the country and to our selves. She has demonstrated that she can live and move onwards without State influence, that the atmosphere o liberty is most congenial to her constitu tion and most conducive to her progress Let us be cordially American in our feelings and sentiments, and, above all let each individual act out in his per sonal life and character the spirit of his Catholic faith.
Oa ourselves depends the future of

the Church in these States. We have an organization perfectly united. We have dogmas of religion that give motive for restraint of human passion, appealing to the fear, love and gratitude of the human soul. These dogmas are fixed and certain, and hence so powerful The Church is alive, with the spirit of God as its very soul. As she enters or this second century of her great mission here, let us renew our spiritual allegiance to her, let us ever glory in being her children, and endeavor to prove our selves worthy of the name.

And do Thou, O Eternal and Most

Sacred God! who a century ago blessed this infant Courch then persecuted, this poor little one tossed with tempest and without all comfort, and placed her stones in order and her foundations in her own. She, indeed, wished freedom sappnires," Oh, bless her again to day, for all, but did not for an instant concede that all could be true. Again, as in pagen apostolic mission! Send down wisdom days her perfect organization was feared that sitteth by Thy throne to illumine the intellects of her P people! Send forth Thy spirit that it may brood over the troubled waters and the moral chaos of this age, and restore peace and order in human hearts and human society. Oh, give to this fresh young Church the spirit of primitive Caristianity, its courage, its mortification, Oh, give to this frest as indifference to money, and cause it t conquer the bold, aggressive paganism of the nineteenth century as its proto type crushed the paganism of the first. Through Jesus Carist our Lord, Amen.

Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1889. When the Angelus rang out its slow and solemn notes this morning, the sound and solemn notes this morning, the sound fell on an atmosphere that gave promise of anything but a bright day. The indi-cations were not false in their promise. The skies grew more threatening a every moment, until at 9 o'clock, the rain came down, just as multitudes of persons were wending their way to every moment, until at 9 o'clock, the the cathedral, where a Pontificial High Mass was celebrated, for the delegates to the Catholic Congress. In addition to the delegates, of whom there are about one thousand two hun dred now in the city, the sacred edifice was througed with persons from all parts of the city, and with many strangers. Most of the prelates and priests who attended yesterday's celebration were present, the prelates in the sanctuary and the priests occupying the chairs in the aisles. Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau vested in their cardinal robes and wearing the cappa magna, occupied the thrones within the sanctusry. Archbishop Satolli, the Papal representative, was not present. The Bishops wore the rocaette and mantalette. Among the most prominent were Archbishops Riordan, of San Francisco; Elder, of Cincinnati; and Heiss, of Mil-waukee; Bishops Foley, of Detroit; Chatard, of Indianapolis; Gitmour, of Cieveland; Kain, of Wheeling; Ryan, of Buffalo; De Oca, Montez, of San Luis, Potosi; Brondel, of Montana; Curtis, of Wilmington, and Ludden, of Syracuse.

deacoo, and the Rav. James A. Mc. the future growth and the temporal necessities of the Caurch. Callen, master of ceremonies.

Toe music of the Mass was a feature

of the celebration, and was rendered in superb style by a choir of sixty voices under the leadership of Francis X. Hale. The selections were from Hummel, Gounod, and the Messa Solennelle. The "proper" of the Mass was sung by the students of St Mary's Seminary. ARCHBISHOP GROSS'S SERMON.

The sermon was preached by Arch-bishop Gross, of Oregon, who welcomed the delegates to the congress and gave a brief outline of the history of the Caurch in this country during the century just

It was, he said, his pleasant duty to welcome the delegates to the first Cath-olic Congress that has ever assembled in one Congress that has ever assembled in this country. No fitter place for such a Congress could be selected than Balti more. He was proud of the Congress, because it would show, in this land of freedom, the unity that existed between the clery and the people. In this unity lies the strength of the Caurch, which is the bride of Carist and the guarantee of its future prosperity. There is another bond between the clergy and the people, and that is the bond of love. During the thirty six years of his priesthood he had travelled over the country, and everywhere he had seen this bond of love. It could not well be otherwise. In sorrow and in joy, in health and in sickness, the priest is with his people, and the people appro-ciate his attention and his sympathy. When civil strife rent the country in twain the Catholic priest knew no North, no South. Wherever the duties of his sacred office called him there was he to be found. The presence of such a large body of laymen is an evidence that the interest of the elergy and laity are iden-tical. "May it always be thus," said the speaker, "in this great country, which has the grandest government under the sun. You have every reason to be proud of your country, to be loyal to its interests and to support it with all your

ability."
The Archbishop concluded by wishing the delegates success in their conven tion and hoping that they would return to their homes with their faith renewed and with increased loyal y to their Church

and their country.

It was 10:30 o'clock before the delegates reached the Concordia Opera House. William J. Onahan, of Chicago, chairman of the committee on organiza-tion, called the congress to order, and nominated ex Gov. John Lee Carroll for temporary president. The nomination was ratified amid thunders of applause, and ex Gov. Carroll took his seat on the front of the platform. Mr. Onahan then read a dispatch from Cardinal Rampolla, conveying to the delegates the best wishes and the Apostolic Benediction of Pope Leo XIII. When he had ficished the reading the delegates arose and cheered until they were exhausted by the effort. A committee was appointed consisting of Charles F. Prince, of New Orleans; Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and Eugene Kelly, of New York, to invite Cardinal Gibbons to the Con-

EX-GOV. CARROLL'S SPEECH.

CATHOLICISM'S RELATIONS TO THE COUN TRY AND ITS PEOPLE
Ex Gov. Carroli said: Your Eminence,

must reverend prelates, and gentlement of the Catholic laity—The meeting in this city of the first Congress of Catholic Laymen, which has ever assembled in the United States, cannot fail to be an event of the sincerest interest to all who have the welfare of the Catholic Courch at heart. It was here, that practically in the United States, the Church was founded. It was here that the organiza tion took place through which Archibishop Carroll was invested with the purple. It was here that the basis was laid of that prosperity which to day is the greatest source of our pride, and which promises to go hand in hand with the increasing wealth and abundance which s showered upon every portion of our

It would seem, therefore, to be eminently proper that we, the laymen of the Church, should meet upon this hallowed ground, and renew our allegaince to the doctrines we profess; that we should show to our fellow countrymen the true relations that exist between the Church that we obey and love and the government of our choice; that we should pro-claim that unity of sentiment upon all subjects presented to us which has ever source of Catholic strength; and that, in a spirit of perfect charity towards every denomination, we should freely exchange our views in relation to all matters which affect us as members

of the Catholic Church. It may be that the question will be asked: by what authority is this congress held, and under what law does it assemble? In reply to this we would surround us, and by virtue of the authority of the constitution of the

United States.

When the first amendment to the constitution declared "That Congress shall pass no law respecting the estab lishment of a religion, nor prohibiting the free exercise thereof," the keynote of our future prosperity was sounded, and to-day religious liberty would be defended by all denominations as zealously as they would trample upon any attempt to abridge the personal freedom of the citizen. In fact we have only to look back to the history of the early colonists of Maryland to find that when persecution for religious opicion was sanctioned by the laws of the mother ian were arrayed against each other the Catholic colony of Maryland pro-claimed that hereafter upon her soil religion was ever to be as tree as the air we breathe, and that loyalty to our country's government could be confined to

no sect or class of our citizens.

Armed, then, with this authority and proud of our record upon every subject which can affect the freedom of the

How truly may we say that the American Catholic has been associated with every period of success or suffering through which our fathers passed. From the early days of the Revolution, when Archhishop Carroll was sent to Canada to seek the sympathy or to enlist the active support of our Northern neighbors, along through the years when Chief Justice Taney grace he ermine, or Sheridan bore his country' eg, the American Catholic has ever bee foremost among those whose memory will be recalled for daring in the field or for

wisdom in the council

It is not, bowever, the individual Cath-It is not, however, the individual Cath-olic alone who has always emphasized his devotion to his country, and to the funti-tutions under which we live. The Caurch as a power has never failed to throw her is fluence in the scale of law and order, when called upon to ward off the dangers which convulsion brings upon the State. The disturbing element of socialism would perhans to day have held as througer for perhaps to day have held a stronger foot ing upon the continents of Europe and America had it not been checked in the

outset by the powerful and unswerving condemnation of the Holy See.

The wild theory that "properly is robbery" and that the regulations of law and order must be overturned was met by Leo XIII. with a calm and selemn protest, which came like a voice from heaven to still the passions of mankind. L'ttle did it matter to His Holiness that his own traditional possessions had been rudely assailed and wrested from him; a high duty had to be performed by the Spiritual Head of the Caurch and the lovers of good government and of law and order everywhere received the benefit of his wise inspirations and the blessings of his peaceful commands.

And yet, while the Church has always thus maintained respect for established order, and has fearlessly upheld the rights of the sovereign power she has ever been prepared to lavish upon the suffering masses that tendency and sym pathy which has enabled her to possess the affection and to rule the conduct of

the multitude.

When the question arose in our coun try whether the Church should con lemn as a body certain organizations of the laboring class, it was our own Cardiaal Archbishop whose masterly review of the situation poured oil upon the troubled waters and satisfied the Holy See that the American laborer was still religion. Listen, in this connection, to his memorable words: "Among all the glori ous titles which the Onurch's history has deserved for her there is not one which at present gives her such great influence as that of the 'friend of the people.' Assuredly in our democratic country it is this title which wins for the Catholic Church not only the enthu siastic devotedness of millions of her children, but also the respect and admiration of all our citizens, whatever be their religious belief. It is the power of this title which renders persecution almost an impossibility, and which draw

towards our Holy Caurch the great heart of the American people." Thus we see that this yast organiza tion, of which we are proud to enroll our selves as members, is at once conspicuous for three great qualities, which appeal distinctly to the American pub-

1. That its followers have ever been in perfect harmony with the spirit and prin

ciples of our Revolution.

2 Tast the power of the Church car always he relied upon to maintain conservative authority and to condemn the theory and practice of those who would destroy the landmarks of society.

3. That she always stands with out stretched arms to aid the suffering masses, and is known throughout the Christian world by the glorious title of the "friend of the people."

Who then can wonder at her astound

ing progress in this land of freedom?
Who can wonder at this wide and faireaching influence of her priests and Bishops when they unite with their

Who can estimate the strength and body of men who are guided by the fuffu ences of charity and religion? It is not a part of my duty in the posi-

tion with which you have honored me to lay before you further the plans and pur-poses of this assemblage. Tals will be better done by those more familiar with the subject. I may, however, well remind you that with the vast interests of the Catholic Church in every portion of our land, with millions of our countrymen professing her faith, the time has come when her laymen will rejuce at the opportunity of meeting each other upon common ground, and of exchanging views upon subjects of vital importance to us. Let us hope that this congress, so auspiciously begun in this illustrious presence, will be but the forerunner of other yet to come; that the Catholic will look to its meeting with pride and satisfaction : will feel convinced that we have but two great purposes at heart, the glory and progress of the Catholic Courch and the continued prosperity of the American

people. CARDINAL GIBBONS NEW WORK

"Our Christian Heritage" forms the title of the anxiously-expected new book written by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Its chief aim is to explain in concise and popular form the funda mental truths of religion, and to demon-strate the superiority of Christian to Pagan civilization. The style of the natter is of a particularly interesting and instructive character. It may indeed with truth be asserted that all denominations of Christiaus may the pride in the exist ence of such a valuable book of reference. The price is \$1. The publishers are John Marphy & Co, Baltimore, Maryland. The New York Tribuce of July 19th refers to the work in the following terms:

The book does not deal with the controversies agitated since the Reformation, for aim st vindicating the claims of the Catho inc Churen as superior to toose of the separate bracenes of Obristlandity. It has nothing to say against any denomina ion that still retains faith in at least the divine mission of Jesus Corist. The book shows that such fundamental truths underlying Christianity as the axistence, the providence and the omnisclence of God, the immortality of the soul, the existence of free-will, and the essential distinction between good and evil are all susceptible of being demonstrated by refers to the work in the following terms:

unaided reason, while they are made still more luminous by the light of Christian revelation. The volume contains a series of chapters exhibiting the superiority of Christian over pages civilization. There is an important chapter on labor.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

SMITHVILLE.

The musical and literary entertainment in the Agricultural halt on Tuesday last in the Agricultural half on Thesday last was we learn, highly appreciated by the cultivated andience present. This is clearly proved by the unanimous vote of thanks both to the lecturer, Rev. Father Kreidt, and the crchestra. The lecture excited a great deal of curiosity on account of its strange The lecture excited a great deal of curiosity on account of its strange title, but this corlosity and the highest expectations, we learn, were fully satisfied by the happy manner the lecturer treated his subject. The Eccen tricities he touched upon the most were those of the mind and heart. In treating these he exposed in a most amusing manner the theories of modern infidels, especially those of Darwie, Huxley and Spencer, the latest lad of Buddaism not escaping his keen sarcasm. It is much to be regretted that a greater number did not avail themselves of such an ex-cellent treat.—Grim by Independent, GRIMSBY.

A large audience were entertained in the town hall on the evening of Thanks giving day by a lecture from the R.v. A. J. K. eld's, and music by the Santhvillo orchestra. The mosic farmeded by this orchestra is of a high order, and received orchestra is of a high order, and received unbounded applause. The leader, Mr. Copelaud, is a much more than ordinary violinist, and he and the accompanist. Miss M:Allister, are in them. selves a whole orchestra. The differ-ent parts were well rendered by the other performers. The lectarer is per-fectly at home with his subj ct and knows what he is talking about. He divided his lecture into two parts. The first part was simply preparing the andience for the latter part or the lecture proper. The subject, "The Pretentions of Rome," is a vast one, but the R verend Father did it full justice. His language was plate, his manuer self possessed and his arguments forcible. He would first set forth one of the pretabsions of the Church of Rome, then he would prove that it was well grounded upon scripture, and then he would show that the Caurch had always stayed by that pretension, and within the influence of the ministers of this line he followed throughout the religion. Listen, in this connection, to his lecture. Fully one-balf of the audience were Protestants. Votes of thanks were tendered to the lecturer, the chairman, Mr. H. E. Nelles, and to the orchestra — Independent, Nov. 14 h.

> Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of yery month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, aloin 2lock, Richmond street Martin Meara President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

> > C. M. B. A.

Office of Grand President, Strathroy, Nov. 11, 1889.

B orners-I hereby appoint Le Monde, o

Brother Barry's Death.

S. R. Brown, Esq.—Dear Sir and Brother—I and you herewith the official notice of the eath of our late Brother, M. J. Barry, of this ranch, together with his Beneficiary Certi-cate. Brother Barry went to bed on the light of his death apparently in the best of eath. About two in the morning his wife lith. About two in the morning miss and him gasping for breath and strugg immediately sent for the Doctor, but he arrived, which was in a very nutes, poor Barry had passed away, ise of death was apoplexy. In Breary sideath the U. M. B. A. has lost a

outd, he discontinuous fraternally,
Yours fraternally,
F. W. RUSSELL, Rec. Sec.

Montreal News.

Montreal News.

Our pioneer Branch, 25, held its fifth anniversary social and supper in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday, November 13. The officers and members have every reason to feel gratied with the result of the entertainment. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred ladies and gentlemen, members and riends, were present. The invited guests present were Deputies O Brien and Tansey, Presidents Butler, Coffey, Howison, and J. J. Curran, M. P.

The Committee, under the able direction of President Kane, did all in their power to make the evening enjoyable, and succeeded admirably.

Shortly before midnight adjournment was made for supper, which was served with great taste by enterer Dixon, and those present did ample justice to the good things before them.

"After supper Professor T. Grant favored the audience with a few choic present did ample justice to the good things before them. After supper Professor T. Grant favored the audience with a few choic Professor T. Grant favored the audience with a few choic Professor C. Grant favored with a few professor of the audience with a few choic part of the suppersent of the suppers

Resolutions of Condolence

At a meeting of Branch 6I, C. M. B. A., held n Merritton on Thursday, the following reso-utions of condolence on the death of Patrick I, Gibtin, of Branch No. 1, Windsor, were

jutions of condolence on the death of Patrick J. Gibtin, of Brauch No. 1, Windsor, were ado ted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from this earth our esteemed brother, Patrick J. Gibtin, of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., Windsor, in the midst of his carly manhood, when, humanly speaking, many years of a useful and honorable career would seem to be in store for midst of his carly manhood, when, humanly speaking, many years of a useful and honorable career would seem to be in store for mir but God has deemed It, otherwise, and we bow to His has deemed It, otherwise, and we how to His has holy will; and Whereas, our late/Brother, though not a member of this Branch, was associated with this village by ties of kindred throughout his whole life-time, having been brought up here from inlancy to the age of manhood. The fact of his being a Grand Trunk railway conductor necessitated his removal to Windsor, and it is within the knowledge of the members of this Branch that his services to the company have been highly appreciated, as is evident by the responsible-position to which he had been promoted. Another evidence o. his carefulness and efficiency as railway conductor is the fact that during a period of twenty years in that responsible position he has never met with an accident to his train or caused any damage or loss to the company; therefore be it.

Resolved, That this Branch tender its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the mother and other members of the bereaved family of our late Brother for the great and irreparable loss they have sustained in the death of one who was to them indeed a friend, whose greatest care in hie was to minister to their every want, and who seemed but to live for their comiont. Be it also

are happy to testify to the Christian and moral worth of our late brother. He has been a dutiful and obedient member of his Church, and has always endeavored to perform any goodwork that his conscience and charitable heart dictated. His last end was peaceful and fortified with all the rites of his Church, and he surrendered his soul peacefully to his God with the condidant hope of a happy immortal ty. Be it furthermore.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions that copies be sent to official and local papers, and t at an engrossed copy Be presented to the bereaved family.

Signed on behalf of the Branch,

At the last regular meeting of Branch No.

At the last regular meeting of Branch No.
C. M. B. A., London, the following resoluions were unanimously passed:
Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly
Pather to remove from his earthly home the
Rev. M. Kelly, the saintly priest of Mount
Jarmel, a member of this Branch, therefore
e it Armel, a memoer of this branch, therefore it Resolved. That we, the members of Branch, I.C. M. B. A., commending him to the God of all consolation, extend to his relatives our neartfelt sympathy. And be it farther Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of this Branch: a copy be presented to the relatives of deceased and published in our filelal organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD.

R. O'MEANA,

M. O'MEANA,

Secretary,

AECORD.
M. O'MEARA,
President. President.

President.

Althoreas it has pleased a mighty God to remove by death a wor hy member of our Branch, Brother M. Scanlon, be it Resolved, That will econforming to the will o. God, we desire to place on record our sincere sorrow at the loss of such a worthy member. Bell further Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of our Branch, a copy sent to the relations of the deceased, and published in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECOPE.

SMITH'S FALLS BAZAAR. The drawing of prizes at the bazaar held at Smith's Falls resulted as follows: GAND DRAWING
In the evening the grand drawing of the licket prizes took place, and resulted as forticket prizes took place, and Cleary—Father Branton, N. \$20.

2. Gold \$39 - rs. James Kelly, Poonah-malee, No 3 folw.

3. Gold \$20-O. N. Booth, Smith's Falls, 3. Gold \$20-0 X No. 237a. 4. Gold \$10-P. O'Connell, Ottawa. No. Gold \$10-G. Wall, Smith's Falls, No. Two eleographs-Michael Purcell, Tingwick, Que , No 768t.
7. Gold \$10-Peter O'Connor, St. John, N.
B , No 779d.
8. Gold \$40-Allan Granam, Irequois, No, 1,6141 9. Gold \$5-Tom Neftey, Godfrey, Ont. Copy of Moore's poems-J. McMahon, th's Fails, No. 41.
Lauv's suk cress-Robt. Finnegan,
, lowa, No. 50r
Push dressing case-P. W. Gallagher,
abburg, Pa. No. 150.
Caina ica set—T. Gleeson, Ottawa, No. 627a. 14. Ton of coal—George A. Calver, Kingston, No. 87a
15. Barrel of flour-Miss Kate McGill,
Brings End, Glangarry, N. 2134.
16. Patr of bracelets-W. K. Henderson,
Inkerman Out., No. 3988.
17. Silver cructstand-T. Morgan, Ottawa,
Out., No. 1481a.
18. Cushim-Mrs. J. Murphy, Saugeen,
Out., No. 189a.

 Cushing—Mrs. J. Murphy, Saugeen,
 Out., No., 6/9a
 Gift of House of Providence—John
 Harlem Ont. No. 5092.
 Oleograps—J. Horseny, Minneapolis,
 Min., No. 88s.
 Box cigars—John Brennan, Smith's
 Falis, No. 77s.
 Bux cigars—J. H. Ross, Smith's Falis,
 No. 817s. 22. Box eigars—J. H. Ross, Smith's Falls, No. Sira.
No. Sira.
23. Copy of Life of Archbishop Lynch—J. W. Hayes. Smith's Falls, No. 911.
24. Embr leery—ars. M. Ryan, Smith's Falls, No. 108.
25. Lsamp—S. H. Rumbey, Sheet Harbour, Haifax Co. N. S. No. 68.
25. Lsamp—S. H. Rumbey, Sheet Harbour, Haifax Co. N. S. No. 68.
27. Lsas of Composition of the Composition of the Smith's Falls, No. 357h
27. Eastl draps—Mass Sarah Moffet, Smith's Falls, No. 1519
28. Gift of a friend—H. M. Boyle, Rossmore House, Cornwall, No. 318.
29. Vyluable prize—P. O'Connell, Ottawa, No. 2555
30. Mounted inkstand—John Workman, Smith's Falls, No. 44.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Kety, Yarmouth. We regret baying to chronicle the death of Mr. John Kelty, son of Mr. Tabunas Kelty, Yarmouth, which occurred on Toursday, the 14th inst. Mr Kelty was in the 34th year of he age when death overtook him, in the parish of St. Thomas, in which be was born and educated. His life was most exemplary. By his industry and untiring energy of observator, he placed his family in very independent placed his tamily to very interpendent circumstate.s. His two younger broth-ers were highly elected, and became, one a lawyer of promisence in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the other an eminent physician now practiste g in the troit. Mr. Kelly was a weekly communi. cant, and was for piety and virtuous condusta model to the young men of St.
Thomas and vicinity. His funeral was attunded by su immense crowd, both Cathoof the Holy Augeis Rev. Father Ayward read the tuneral service and a very ing sermon was preached by Rev. Fa her Fiannery. R I P.

BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC

FOR 1890. Can now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

The castle of Meyerling, where the tragic des h of the Archduke Radolph of Austria occurred, has been banded over to a commucity of Carmelite nuns.



VOLUME 12.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Nov. 30th, 1889. EDITORIAL NOTES.

NEXT week we will give a full report

of the proceedings connected with the c departure of His Grace Archbishop Walsh, th for Toronto.

Ir MAY be said that the only result of the vile Fulton's visit to London is that he has left an ugly smirch on the clerical garments of a few preachers. These reverend men of leisure are ever ready to identify themselves with almost any thing or anybody who happen along, if by so doing they serve to draw towards themselves a little newspaper notoriety. Their church doors are locked, and, like Mr. Micawber, they are always waiting for "something to turn up." The companions of the vulger and untruthful Bostonian were Rev. W. H. Porter, Baptist, a parson who endeavored to mount to great heights in the Jesuit agitation. This he succeeded in doing, but, like a spent sky rocket, he fell quickly and was for a long time quite extinguished.

THEN there were Rev. J. Allister Murray, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation ; Rev. Mr. McGillivray, pas tor of the Presbyterian church on Rich. mond street, and Rev. Junius Mc. Donagh, of London West, formerly of Strathroy, Methodist. Not having been a resident of Louden for any lengthened period, this fact will probably explain the presence of the latter gentleman. Our Methodist friends had their fingers so badly soiled when they touched Mr. Widdows, they were not over anxious to rub skirts with the unsavory Baptist from Boston. "Show me your company and I'll tell you who you are," is a trite old saying that will have much force as regards the persons we have named. "HAIL MARY, full of grace, the Lord is

with thee; blessed art thou amongst women." These words, we are told in holy scripture, were addressed by the Angel Gabriel to the mother of our Blessed Redeemer. Rev. Dr. Fulton, in England, said, "Mary was not much of a virgin." This is on record. It was published in all the papers. It was not denied. Indeed an effort was made to justify the language. Dr. Fulton in this city last week announced a lecture on "The Virgin Mary." A great crowd was present. The street cars from the east, the north and south were filled with welldressed and respectable looking peoplethose whose steps were tending towards the grave-the gay and mirthful who were in the bloom of life-and the boys and girls who were scarcely in their teens. They were going in crowds to hear Falton's lecture. They all seemed to be happy. It would appear as though a choice feast was in store for them. What was the nature of the feast? Mary, the sweetest name in all the world -Mary, the mother of Jesus-Mary, who loved Jesus with a mother's love-Mary, who was in tarn loved by her divine Son with a love more intense than that ever before bestowed by a child on a parents-Mary was to be slaudered and belittled in the eyes of a multitude who called themselves Christians. This was the feast. What a sad commentary on preachers' preachings, Godless schools and Surday school libraries!

PREACHER SUTHERLAND arrived in London a few days ago. He came from Lambton, in somewhat the same fashion as the Union soldiers advanced on Washington after the battle of Ball Run, He called a meeting of his London contingent. They met. Besides the chieftain, there were present J. B. Hicks, merchant tailor, Rev. Junius McDonough, Methodist, London West, and a few lesser stars. The world will remain in ignorance of the business transacted, as, after due deliberation, the reporter was requested to retire. Before he left, however there was a lively discussion for and against his expulsion. The tailo was in favor of the widest publicity probably for the reason that the tailo thought the world was waiting to rea what the tailor had to say. Rev. Juniu McDonough said the affair was a "caucus of the party and should be private. Bu Rev. Junius McDonough forgot to tak into account the fact that "caucuses were considered sinful in the old parties and therefore should not be permitted i

Furthermore: Rev. Junius McDonoug suggested that "leading men should b got, and thus make a grand impression. This was a shower of hallstones. Wer not those present all leading men? Wh would dare to tell Mr. Hicke, for example that he is not a leading man? Ray