MBER 15, 1890.

& Co daughter had a severe cold her spine so she could not ffered very much. I called physician ; he pronounced on of the spine and recom-ARD'S LINIMENT to be bottles cured her. I have NARD'S LINIMENT for a it reduced the inflamation in 10 days. Mrs N. SILVER,







OPHOSPHITES ime and Soda as palatable as milk. Far other so-called Emulsions. ficsh producer.

T'S EMULSION t salmon color wrapper. Be the genuine. Sold by all Dc. and \$1.00. OTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



s Couldn't Cure Him. LLZ, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1889. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic ly, after physicians had tried is or 8 months to relieve me of ner-W. HUENNEFELD.

an Hardly Believe it. SEVVILLE, ILL., May 30th, 1888. SETVILLE, ILL., May 30th, 1985, to let you known that my boy is bas not heid any of the spasme ch 20th. The people can hardly he fact that he had as many as 16 l believe he was a very nervome e but did not show any sigms of st December, after which they succession, and I had 8 doctors could do nothing for him, nor was the matter. I had despaired ing well, until I got Keenig's fter taking not quite a bottleful and has not had the least sign of keepectfully Yours, MRS. E. LEYTON

MRS. E. LEYTON. a facts as stated above to be JAS. HARTY, Pastor. et for sufferers of nervous di-ent free to sny address, and can also obtain this medicine

he Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XIII.

Catholic Kecord

London, Sat. Nov. 22nd. 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WIDESPREAD regret was experienced in

Lordon last week when intelligence was

received of the death of Mr. Josish

Bleckburn, managing director of the Free

Press Mr. Blackburn established the

paper in London about forty years ago,

and under his guidance it has attained

a degree of prosperity which betokened

on his part rare business ability. It may be truly said that newspaper

men, especially throughout the Dom-

inion, will regret the removal from their

midst of one whom it was a pleasure to

know, and those who may go back in the

years, as can the writer, and call up the

beginning of an acquaintance which

ripened into sincere friendship while

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

arrows at the faith of Catholics. When not to be thought of, as they have been ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. admiration of all classes of the community; bashfulness in approaching Your Grace, he begins to wound the tender suscepti- abusing all nuns for the last three hun. bilities of members of certain Protestant dred years as a sinful association, bearing denominations, he then, and then only, on them the mark of the besst. "Elect ceases to be a babe of grace, and hot shot Ladies" was very suggestive of Calvins poured upon him unceasingly, until he jism, as according to Calvinistic doctrine is forced to pack up his unlovely kit and the Elect only shall be saved. The

to induce ladies to join under the hope that they would make their salvation thereby secure. But if these ladies are the Elect only, are we to infer that the rest of the flock are Reprobates ?

phia \$16,000, Boston \$11,000, and Pro-LORD SALISBURY in a speech at the vidence \$10,000, and it must be borne in Lord Mayor's banquet in London on the 10th inst., spoke of the policy of the Government in regard to several sub-

The would not enter into political prophecies, the futility of which, he said, recent events had fully shown. For example, Boulanger had won bye elec-tions in all the great towns of France, but he had somehow failed to win in the end. Skilled wire-pullers in America had been surprised at the sudden up.

This language is certainly as sanguine as could be expected under the circumbared a hundred and twenty four, seventy-eight girls, forty-five boys—on the nature of the sacrament they were about to re-ceive. At the close of the ceremony His Grace administered the total abstinence stances of so many defeats as his Government have sustained at the bye elecbidden away when the time comes for a drain on American resources, millions tions; but those who do not look at matters through his Lordship's spects -Atlantic to keep starvation from the cles will think there is some difference pledge to the boys until they attain the age of twenty-one years. At this stege homes of the Irish peasantry, nearly all between Boulanger, who made himself their earnings being forced from them, rediculous by his failures and strange the following addresses were presented to oftentimes at the point of the bayonet, to support a class, the greater bulk of to support a class, the greater bulk of steadfast statesman whose name is dear which is made up of lazy squireens, pro- to the people. Under the different To the Most Reverend John Walsh, D. D., fligate aristocrats, and lordly dudes who circumstances results will be different Archbishop of Toronto : revel in luxury and debauchery, and also. Basides, the cool English voter whose highest smbition is to occupy a does not whirl about so rapidly as the fiery Frenchman.

> THERE were ten thousand signatures to ment in England, Ireland and Scotland the petition of the Catholics of Manitoba to the Dominion Government asking for the disallowance of the School Act passed in that province abolishing Separate quarter of a century 120, as the guest of our good priest, the Kev. Father Camp-The clergy of the Church of echools. its lofty purpose and its sincere regard for the greatness of the country and the for the greatness of the country and the happiness of the people; but no such condition now survives, and its power as then it would have been more satisfied. condition now survives, and its power as tion. It would have been more satisfaca factor in the political life of the coun-try is well nigh obliterated. Another election will witness its death and burnal, so far as governing power is concerned. which its members gave expression leads tory if the synod had expressed openly its so far as governing power is concerned. which its members gave expression leads The Salisbury, and the Balfours, and the to the belief that the law cannot be en-detestable brood who hover about the detestable brood who haver about the forced without oppressing others besides in inviting your atteation to our presby Times office, will fall heavily, never to rise sgain, when the English electorate march once more to the ballot box. THE local papers inform us that the to shut the stable door when the steed is to shut we hope that all lovers of free able and judicious priest, and when it

THE local papers inform us that the spiritual life of the Front street Method. ist Church congregation at Strathroy was at a very low ebb when the Misses Dimsdale arrived to t e charge of special services for a mon a. It is also stated that during their stay they took entire control of the work, both in the entire control of the special benefit of those who

Orillia Times, November 10. Vesterday was a red letter day with Orlitta Catholice, it being the occasion of Archbishop Wath's first visit to this por-tion of his dincese. His Grace, accom-pauled by his secretary, Ray. Father Wath, arrived on the Soc express Satur-day affectments

to the sanctuary railing and addressed the candidates for confirmation-who num-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-Upon this, your first visit to your obedient, faithful and loving subjects in this portion of your archdlocase, we, the members of Branch 57, C. M. B. A., take advantage of this potentian of builds advantage on the

this privilege of briefly addressing you, in conjunction with others, a few words to MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE - It is with feelings of sincere pleasure that we, the congregation of this Church of the Angels' Guardian, approach Your Grace to offer a few words of hearty welcome evidence, though feebly, our high appre-clation of the interest you have taken in matters pertaining to the association of which we are but an humble factor. We welcome you as our great Spiritual Adviser and deem it a great privilege that we can turn to Your Grace for guidance and direction in court that the state of on the occasion of your first archiepisco-pal visit to Orillia. Permit us, however, to remind Your Grace that this is not the first time you have been amongst us. Not a few of us remember that nearly a everything that tends to the moral and spiritual interests of our noble organiza-tion. To your untiling efforts, wise temporal and spiritual coursel, is due much of the success and eminence our association has attained in Canada. From the first introduction of our order in this Province continuously throughout the struggles and difficulties sometimes apto assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass pearing to interrupt the accomplishment of its worthy ends you have never in any degree failed to help work out the honor able aims and objects of piety, integrity and frugality most solemnly impressed on all brothers of this association. As you proceed on your mission of peace and blessing, wherever there has been incorporated a branch of our association sincere expression is given to the high es-teem in which you are most justly held. And, permit us, not only as brothers in the same Caristian union, but as members of the devoted flock over which you have been placed, to mingle our voices with those and request that you may be long granted by our Divine Master health and benediction in the Lord; and further we

 admiration of all classes of the community, and here, or passarilities and here, or passarilities of any. More selected to some illust hore indiversal to some many of the ments indiversal to be seen to day throughout the Archdlocese. We would be direlite of duty. Most Reverend Arch-bishop, were we to allow this occasion to to use as a living father, but as the direct of duty. Most Reverend Arch-bishop, were we to allow this occasion to to use as a living father, but as the order of our regard for our splittual directions the society owes any success the max your because and salutary admontitions the society owes any success the max your biftering devolton to the interest of the your, as complified by your iffering devolton to the interest. We are also graticule. As a return the basis of the your, as complified by your iffering devolton to the interest. We are also graticule, we bray that you may long be spared to follow in that sphere of usefulness Lao XIII and the face societ of the service sort is and activity already in the footsteps of, and as far as possible indicts, the with we unworthy members of arait. To the solid members of the contail, your inst we lisk your Grace to the stability our books and schurty spletersoil beats of not solid ling, to which an addition, that we unworthy members of arait.
 Milat professing our devolton to Youn Grace to suscellary black in the fail and strengthen you in the wells were trade and asting monument to in the footsteps of, and as far as possible ending of our minds in all and schurg and the solid will be also as alway been, the charles of the great aposter of the great and the solid will be also as alway been, the trade of the sevent to the solid will be also as alway been, the strading of our minds in all that constitues real cutholis dematton. For our blacks for itself, and in that we unworthy members of and the trading of our minds in all that constitues real cutholis dematton. For our blacks for itself, and ind they subject in the portions and loyal citizens of our fair and noble

MALAL GOT T DAT

NO. 631

country. We beg leave to remain your respectful children.

PUPILS OF ORILLIA SEPARATE SCHOOL.

HUPLE OF URILLIA SEPARATE SCHOOL. His Grace replied in feeling terms, giv-ing the children good advice. To day is the first anniversary of his consecration as Archblahop of Toronto, and the priests of the locality will pay their respects to him. To-morrow he proceeds to Uptergrove, where he will confirm some one hundred and fifty can-didatea. didates.

MR. BALFOUR'S IRISH TRIP.

The Tory press are very jubilant because Mr. Balfour has passed through Ireland without being ill-treated, but in a country where, out of six constituencies, two of them in Ulster, a Tory dared ot even present himself for the bye elections, he can scarcely hope that this indicates that he is becoming popular. The fact is to be attributed to the law-abiding character of the people. In some places, however, when the people became aware that their forbearance was misinterpreted, they took care to give him an unmistakable intimation of their real sentiments towards him.

Mr. John O'Connor, at a League con vention held at L'merick on the 30th ult. warned him not to misinterpret the tolerwarned him hot to misinterpret the toler-ance shown towards him, else he would find that the people would be goaded into showing positive marks of their estimate of him. The Dublin Free-man of 28th October also puts the mat-ter in its true light in the following man-ner:

ner : "Mr. Balfour has been receive

seat at the gaming table. THE uprising of the Democratic eleis one of the most hopeful signs of the times. There might have been in Eoglish history a period when the aristocracy deserved some consideration, because of a factor in the political life of the coun-

Saturday referred as follows to the preaching and in the conducting of "There is trouble in the Baptian anguage used by Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Iontreal, against other Christian success, against other Christian furches, Jarged by the Driving and the conducting of Iontreal, against other Christian furches, Jarged by the Driving and the conducting of Iontreal, against other Christian furches, Jarged by the Driving and the conducting of Iontreal, against other Christian furches, Jarged by the Driving and the conducting of Iontreal, against other Christian furches, Jarged by the Driving and the Conducting of Iontreal astate of affairs into existence? I conductive of the strate of the state of affairs into existence? Boston divine : language used by Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Montreal, against other Christian churches. Judged by the brief report Has it come to pass that the authorized of Dr. Fulton's speech given to press, we are not surprised that Baptists themselves should be among teachers no longer teach, the authorized the first to protest against it. A body of Christians who, like the Bap tists, believe and preach the doctrine of religious freedom, cannot be expected to listen with patience while one of their nstell with patterner while one of their own number brings railing accusations sgainst people of other faiths. We be lieve it is true that they signified very unmistakably at the convention their disapproval of Dr. Fulton's method of dealing with other denominations dealing with other denominations, and especially of his odious illustrations vulgar characterizations. Some Methodist congregation a sense of their sharp correspondence has appeared in the Canadian Baptist on the subject, duty to God. We are not quite sure but it would be an improvement were and although Dr. Fulton is not without friends it is quite clear that he and they feel the extreme awkwardness of the situation. One of the most bumptious of his defenders is Rev. R. G. Boville, of over to the charge of ladies. The out. going preachers could then give more Hamilton, whose letter to the editor of the Boptist is a model of clerical im-Sabbath. pertinence. Most editors would have cast Mr. Boville's letter into the waste paper basket, without acknowledgment or notice of any kind; perhaps one in a hundred would have published it, but he would at the same time have taken off order are preserved in Ireland. He says the writer's skin and hung it up on the the writer's skin and uning it up on the fence of the back yard to dry. The editor of the *Baptist* publishes the letter and treats it with a modest contempt, and doubtless he feels less sore over it now than Mr. Boville himself if the whistles into my face when passing me. When I tell him to stop whistling he latter can be supposed to possess any decentsense. That the editor is very far whistles louder." from endorsing the methods or the lan. guage of Dr. Fulton no one can doubt who has read his brief comments on the We wonder if there is any place in controversy. It appears also that the two leading Baptist churches of Mon. parallel to this. There certainly is not in treal have no sympathy with the rev-erend firebrand who has settled down in their city to carry on an anti-Roman

mind that in these cities the work has only fairly begun. A very large amount will doubtless be added within the next jects. He made reference as follows to couple of months, while other cities in the prospect at the coming general electhe Union may be expected to be equally tion : liberal in their contributions. In addition to these subscriptions, it is also note. worthy that the utmost enthusiasm prevails amongst all classes of American

time rolled on, will feel a keen pang citizans, members of congress, governwhen the reflection comes that the familiar face of Mr. Blackburn is no longer to be ors, mayors, etc, coming forward with seen amongst the living. In life's jourwords of encouragement to those who are fighting the cause of the oppressed. ney editors and politicians have their times of stilfe - opinions clash and THERE IS, too, in the American mind,

the old land beyond the ocean. New

York has contributed \$37,000, Philadel-

heated expressions fly to the lips in the an ardent desire to see the Irish ques vigorous combat of party warfare ; but if tion settled once for all. The state of such be the case it is pleasant to be able to that country has for many years caused claim that all unworthy considerations are measuring the breadth and depth of per- of dollars being annually sent over the sonal worth. Such is the case in the present instance. Many kind words have been said of Mr. Blackburn, and he deserved them all. His talents were great and varied, his nature was of the golden mould, his

friendship true as steel, his word as good as his bond. May his portion be the joye of the better and everlasting life ! THAT undesirable addition to Canada's population, Rev. Dr. Justin D. Falton, Baptist, late of Boston, now of Montreal, and later on no one can tell, is creating

turmoil in the religious circles of his friends. It will be recollected that about a year ago he visited this city and was lionized by the Baptist expounder Porter, and the American consul Leonard, and was the white headed boy amongst the Baptist persuasion generally because of his vigorous anti Popery ideas. It is the old story over again. All these Barnum-like preachers-Falton, Widdows, Chiniquy, Edith O'Gorman, etc.,-are found out sooner or later. We have no pity for the people they have placed in an ugly plight. They fell into the pit with their eyes wide open-their devilish hatred of the relig-

ious belief of their Catholic neighbors spurring them onward and directing their steps into paths that must have brought joy to Satan and his court in the lower world. As in the case of Widdows, let those who coddled Falton now take thought and endeavor to speak and act more in accordance with Christian usages. The Advertiser, of London, last entire control of the work, both in the Saturday referred as follows to the

make a forced march into pastures new. term was adopted, therefore, apparently, THE brilliant success of the Irish en. voys to America must be most gratifying to all who have at heart the welfare of

Walsh, arrived on the Soc express Satur day afternoon and were given a public reception. As he stepped off the train he was met by Archdeeson Campb II. Fathers McGinlev, of Uptergrove, and McGaire, of Bracebridge, and Mayor Slaven, as chairman of the Congregational committee. A carriage fragme hy form

committee. A carriage drawn by four horses was in waiting and as he drove horees was in waiting and as he drove out from the station yard be was loudly cheered. Fally a thousand people had assempled at the depot, and many Mara and Rams farmers had driven long dis-tances to get a passing glimpse of one whom they honor and respect. The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, together with a strong detatchment of the congregation—in all about three hundred people— formed in procession and, headed by the citizens band, escorted His Grace to the presbytery. Yesterday confirmation was held in the church of the Angels? Guar-dian. Mass was celebrated at 10:30 by "He would not enter into political

end, Skilled wire-pullers in America had been surprised at the sudden up-rising of free trade, and European politi-cal men had been equally astonished at the defeat of Tricoupis in Greece." dian. Mass was celebrated at 10:30 by Roy. Archdeacon Campbell, His Grace the Archblehop officiating pontifically. On conclusion of the Mass His Grace advanced

s been prepared by the Reverend Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past s now prepared under his direc

o MEDICINE CO., r. Clitta St., CHICAGO, ILL, D BY DRUCCIETS. Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. Saunders & Co., Druggists,



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NDERS addressed to the un-and endorsed "Teuder for ce Canale," will be received all the artival of the eastern alls on Wednesday, the 3rd " next, for the construction elrs, etc., at Morrisburg, and end enlargement of the ual. The work will be divid-ctions, each about a mi e in

locally, together with plans ons of the re-vertive works, and after Widnesday, the letth " Dext, at this office and at agtheor's Office. Morrisburg, forms of tender can be ob-

forms of tender can be ob-drms there must be attached bes actual signstures of the ature of the occupation and h member of the same, and pied cheque on a char, ered for the sum of \$600. must tender for Section No. 1, and fue on a chartered nauk in sum of \$2,000 for each of the

and of \$2,000 for each of the *accepted cheques* must be to the Minister of Raliwaya will be forfeited if the party es entering lato contract for to rates and on the terms *be* returned to the respec-se tenders are not accepted. and does not, however, bind he lowest or any tender. By order. A. P. BRADLEY, *Secretary*. Asian Canais, *i*

Secreta Neilways and Canals, wember, 1890.



crussde."

profess a certain sentimental tenderness for the Irish landlord. I confess I have preachers no longer preach, the author-ized expounders no longer expound; the class to be found anywhere. He is that those authorized to lead in prayer very rarely educated; he is never patri-very rarely educated; he is never patrino such feeling in their regard. The no longer lead? Had the result of the Ontario election such a depressing effect on the pastor that ell the grand and an analysis of the tax payer's; he has never given a penny to schools or charities (unless all the gospel vim was washed out of him? Verily, these be strange times, when a couple of ladies are called iophing grand insurance, a rascally and times, when a couple of ladies are called jobbing grand juryman, and a partisan upon to bring home to the minds of a magistrate. Morais have never been his strong point, and even his manners are such as to have called forth the remark -that 'the only people in Ireland who have not the manuers of gentlefolk are many of the Methodist churches given the gentry."

A PAPER of Birmingham, Ala., relates attention to politics and to the hunting as a fact that the last of a band of thir down of locomotives found breaking the teen ex Confederate officers was found dead in a gutter. During the war these officers made a sacrilegious and blasphem.

FATHER HUMPHREY, in describing how ous mackery while impersonating Christ he is waited on by the police, gives us an and His twelve Apostles at the Last insight into the way in which law and Supper. Every one of the thirteen met with a tragic end, and not one received "For months I have been subjected to every species of police blackguardism. the dead body of the last of the band My present 'shadow' is constantly whisting after me on the street. He is and exclaimed: "It was the hand of My present 'shadow' is constantly knew all the circumstances of the band whisting after me on the street. He is not content with whistling after me—he God."

THERE are two hundred and seventy-

five Catholic schools in Rome, the popu. lation of the city being about four "darkest Africa" which would afford a hundred thousand. The godless Government schools are not included in this,

any civilized country. THE Presbyterians are going to designate their new order of imitation nuns nate their new order of imitation nuns any civilized country. The term desconess upon education. That is what they do the country, where ample provision the country of the c It is worthy of note that many of our separated brethren do not recognize in Mr. Fulton and his kind the "clerical firebrand" so long as he directs poisoned

Toronto. Permit us, then, to offer our congratulations on your well morited advancement, and while doing so it may not be out of place to congratulate our co religionists in this Archdiocess that our affairs spiritual are administered by a pre late so pioue, so learned and so popular as Your Grace has proved yourself to be. In conclusion, we sincerely hope that Your Grace may be spared for many, many years to rule over us; and that this, your first pastoral visit to Odilia, may be succeeded by many of a similar nature is the earnest and heartfelt wish of your

isvoted people in this parish. Signed on behalf of the congregation by J. W. Slaven, Elward C. Moore, Michael Uslemau, Thomas Mulcaby, Peter Don-nelly, John Thornton.

Dr. McDonald read this from the St. Incent De. Paul Society :

To the Most Right Reverend Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-We, the members of the Conference of the Angels' Guardian, St. Vincent de Paul Society, beg leave to approach you to bid you welwhich were organized in connection with some on this your first pastoral visit to the Church. In the evening the sermon was preached our midst, and to tender you our congratulations on your elevation to the Archiepiscopacy of the Archidiocese of Toronto. We are well aware, Most Rav. by the Rev. Father Walsh, the Arch-bishop's secretary. AT THE SCHOOL. This morning at 11.30 His Grace Archblehop, that the acceptance of this position of dignity and trust, with its convisited the Separate school, where he was received by the Board of Trustees. On comitant responsibilities, necessitating the tearing away from your beloved London, behalf of the children the following adand many associations dear to you, caused dress was read by Annie Madden, bou-you many trials, but such has always been quets being presented by Misses McDon-your zeal for the weifare of the Church, the uell and Yates : your zeal for the wolfare of the Gauch, the estvation of souls, and, in fine, your devo-tion to daty, that, when God called you thither, you, as the fishermen of old, laid everything aside to labor in that portion of the vineyard to which the Master saw fit to call you. We are pleased to behold such to be your wisdom and prudence that though you have proven your eff a To the Most Right Reverend Dr. Walsh, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-It is

with feelings of unbounded joy that we, the children of the Orillia Separate school, that though you have proven yourself a worthy sentinel on the watch-towers of the Church and zealously guarded her in-terests in every particular, more especially her Separate schools, you have so con-ducted yourself as to win the esteem and approach you to offer our meed of con-

where without demonstration either hoswhere without demonstration either hes-tile or friendly. He must not mistake civility for servility, or, like his predeces-sors, he will find that he has built his hopes on sand." In reply to the addresses His Grace stated as a man he felt humiliated at the The real explanation of the very milkreception he had received. and attributed it to no merit of his own but to the office he held—to the devotion of the Catholic

ing his restering of anatom of the very milk-and water reception of Mr. Balfour dur-ing his pretended triumphal tour through Ireland is that in some places the people were forbearing or apathetic and did not people to their Bishops and pastors. He thanked them sincerely for this reception care if he passed through the country a hundred times; and in others, they kept and the good wishes contained in the adand the good wishes contained in the ad-dresses. He was here thirty-six years ago, he said—on the 10th of November, ten days after his ordination—and was the guest of Mr. Peter Keuny, on the Colhundred times; and in others, they kept themselves under control, just as the leaders of the people have done. In Connemara, for instance, the people are occupied in the important business of preparing themselves to meet the gaunt skeleton of famine, and to drive him from their precincts, if possible. It is not likely that they would care much for Mr. Arthur Balfour's visit they water Road, who occupied a log hut. Sub sequently on several occasions he visited Rev. Father Sinnett, and feelingly referred to the life of privation and hardship en-dured by this worthy Father in that wilder Mr. Arthur Balfour's visit-which they ness. The congregation then worshipped in a log church and the pastor's residence know will result in no good for them. They regard him as what he is, an ex-terminator-the chief of their exterminin a log church and the pastor's residence was in the same building. Then, in a few words, he contrasted the state of affairs then existing with the spiendid church, presbytery and school of to-day and attriators. They let the exterminating landlords alone, and why should not they let alone the exterminating Chief Secretary 7 They have impending famine to meet and to contend with, and that foe is as much as they can attend to now. But, as we have said, Mr. Baifour had not a time had sense. buted it to the zeal and energy of Rev. Archdeacon Campbell, backed by a de-voted flock. He closed by referring more particularly to the work of two societies

not a triumphal career. The people of Galway heard that he would pass through the county for Dublin on his return, and, as they had been informed of the interpretation which had been put upon their previous apathy, they resolved to let him know their real sentiments in regard to the Nationalist movement. When he of the townspeople gathered at the rail-way station, and there was an uninterrupted and enthusiastic cheering kept up for William O'Brien, John Dillon and John Morley, which must have con-vinced Mr. Balfour, if not his supporters on the press, that in the estimation of the people of Ireland he is the same Coercionist tyrant that they have all along regarded him to be. along regarded him to be.

\$ 1.

1

Archbishop of Toronto :

2

A Foolish Wish.

Why need I seek some burden small to bear Before I go? Will not a host of nobler souly be there, Heaven's will to do? Of stronger hands, unfailing, unsfraid? O silly soul ! what metters my small aid Before I go?

I tried to find, that I might show to them, Before I go, The path of purer lives; the light was dim-I do not know If I had found some tootprints of the way; It is too late their wandering feet to sizy, Before I go.

I would have sung the rest some song o

Before I go: But still the chords ring false; some jar o

fast, "ome jangling woe, And at the end 1 can not weave one chord To float into their hearis my last warm word Before 1 go.

I would be satisfied if I might tell Before I go, That one warm word,-how I have loved them well, Could they but know ! And would have gained for them some gleam of good : of good; Have sought it long; still seek-if but I could !

Before I go.

'Tis a child's longing on the beach at play; Be bega the beckoning mother "let me stay One soell & throw !" 'Tis coming night; the great sea climbs the "Ah, let me toss one little pebble more Before I go." —Edward Rowland Sill, "The Hermitage."

KNOCKNAGOW

OR. THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY.

BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER LXVI- CONTINUED. "Yes," she replied, throwing her hair back from her face; "because, when he went to get married last winter, the priest sent him away. He asked him, 'What is matriage money;' and son Father Carroll refused to marry him till he had learned his catechism." catechism." 'An' d-n hard work I had makin' up

"An' d-n hard work I had makin' up the same marrisge money," returned Barney, with an injured look. "An' whin I had id, 'tis little I thought I'd be throubled wud any other money." "And what sent of a wife are you going to get?" Mrs. Kiely asked, turning round and bending her black eyes on the old furma hofena her

odd figure before her. "A good labourin' men uv a wife,

"A good labourin' men uv a wife, ma'am," Barney answered readily. "Peg

Brady." And so Barney and Peg Brady added one more to the "jobs," which happened to be neither few nor far between that season-though very like "angels' visits" to Father Carroll's mind, notwithstand-ing. But one more of these "jobs" con-

cervs us too intimately to be passed over, Do you recollect the still, summer day when the gisd tidings that Norah Lahy was sitting out under the beech tree ran like wildfire from end to end of Knocknagow? And how, while Miss Kearney stopped to talk to Norsh, a shy young girl ran into the house to talk to the old linnet? And how she was caught in a motherly embrace as she jumped down from the chair ? Well, that same shy girl was clasped to

the same motherly heart in the pretty house where Mat Donovan was so warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained, near the city of Boston, a few months be

fore. "Oh, the villian of the world !" exclaimed Hopor Lahy, "never to tell me a word about it ! He said 'twas goin' to see the Pope he was." "Aud so I did go to see the Pope," cald

"Ob, yes, Mrs. Laby," Elle added, "we were in Rome, and saw His Holiness. I have a bends blessed by himself for you. And we have got our portraits painted, and have a great many other things that you will like." "Don't talk to me about anything but

yourself," returned Honor, with enother hug. "Oh, did I ever think my poor bug. "Oh, did I ever tains my ould heart would ever feel the joy that's

mamma when she was dying. These two little ladies are their grandmamma's pets ; and even " dressing dinners" is not half so important a matter now in Mrs. Kear-ney's eyes as it used to be. But they have been observed, lattely, feeling their noses carefully, and climblag upon chairs to look at them in the glass; for people are continually telling them that the said noses are " out of joint" since the arrival of the plump little stranger in the cralle ; and they wonder much how that can be, seeing that the plump little stranger never touched their noses at all, but, on the contrary, seems to devote most of his waking hours to vigorously thumping his own nose with his dimpled little fist, which, fortunately for him, has no knuckles, and therefore cannot hurt him very much. The nose, his grandmother avers is her uncie Dan's ; and the rose bud of mouth—that is never done blowing Kearney, who visited Father Hannigan the Sunday before his marriage, had an opportunity of witnessing this, when, as he rose from his knees, at the conclusion of the Mass, he was startled by the words : "Mrs Morrisey, why don't you send your daughter to the chapel to teach the children their catechism i 'Twould be-come her better than dancing 'Follow me down to Carlow,' over there at Bahean-acorriga "

" She'll come every other Sunday, eir," acorriga "
She'll come every other Sunday, sir," returned Mrs. Morriesy, with a reprosch-ful look at a young girl who kneit next Hugb, and whose burning checks told all too plainly that she was the delinquent who perferred the dance at Bosheeuncor-riga to teaching the catechism to the chil-dreu in the chapel.
"If ever a man died of a broken heart it was poor Father M'Mahon !" was Father Hannigan's remark, as he and Hugh came to the turn of the road near Mat Dono-van's. "Koocknagow killed him. He never raised his head after. And 'tis a terrible change, sure enough." he added, as he turned round in the gig, and looked down the hill. "Tis a terrible change. And 'th hard to know where 'twill atop, or what will be the end of it. Ye had a marrow escape yourselves. Only for the new lease Sir Garreit gave you before the property was sold ye'd be in a bad way. There's nothing like security."
"That's true," Hugh observed. "And those new landlords are raising the rents to the last shilling the land will make. They look upon their purchases solely from a commercial point of view, and I fear many of them will prove harder masters than their predecessors."

their predecessors. "How is Edmund Kiely getting on with Woodlands?" Father Hannigan

Grace said. And when her lather was at Woodlands on these occasions, and he and Hugh and E-imund discussed literary or political subjecte—with Dr. Arthur O'Con-nor to contradict everybody and object to everything; for Arthur was nothing if asked. not critical-Grace used to say it came fully up to her ides of what refined and

asked. "Ob, first-rate," returned Hugh. "He is becoming a capital farmer. But he may thank Mat Donovan, who is his right-hand man." "'Twas a great consolation to the old intellectual society ought to be. And the old mansion, and the succestral trace out-side-for the timber at Woodlands was "Twas a great consolation to the old baronet to die in the home of his ances-tors," the priest observed. "But I believe he could not have saved it from the wreck, only for the doctor's money. But I be-lieve the doctor had the best of the bar-gain after all. What is he going to give yoursalf ?" and a certain high born air in the hostess, were not altogether lost sight of ; though Grace's notions about the upper ten "

ourself ?"

"Oh, I never spoke of such a thing," Hugh repiled, looking displeased. "Oh when the moaey is there, I don't see why you shouldn't get it," returned Father Hannigan. "I'll talk to Kiely But though flogn would go nownere but to Woodlands, he wished her to go, saying that her account of all that hap-pened would be better than being there himself. And this was quite true. But equally true was it that Hugh Kearney bout It."

"I request that you will not," said lugh. "It would be most disagreeable to Hugh.

his books of an evening, reading and thick-ing. Yet, let the page or the vision be never so fascinating, the moment he heard her voice or her footstep, his heart me." "Well, very well—I won't mind it. And, indeed, I believe there's no occasion. He won't forget Grace, I'll be bound. But are we going to have Flaherty ?" "Yes," Hugh answered, laughing at the abruptness with which his reverend friend observed the ambient. esped to welcome her. One night Grace was home earlier than

Use Light Grace was nome earlier than usual. She drew a chsir close to his, and Hugh shut bis book, prepared to listen to a lively description of Mrs. O'Shaugh nessy's party. But to his surprise Gracs remained silent and thoughtful. He looked anxiously at her, feasing that she might he till. But there was no den of chauged the subject ; "he promised to And Mr. Flaherty kept his promise. And, though the crimson velvet bag was somewhat faded, not so was his music, which was as brilliant as ever. Indeed, when, at Father Hannigan's request, he commenced to play the "Coulin," there was a little scene which surprised many persons present. Mrs. Elmund Kiely might be fill. But there was no sign of illness in that bright, bewitching face; for, though thoughtful, it was bright, and to him, at least, it was bewitching in all moods. It was pleasant, too, to look at could not control her emotion ; and, press ing her face against her husband's breast her dressed in such perfect taste. "But why does she not begin to talk ?" she sobbed aloud, and was so overcome by her feelings that Mrs. O'Connor, who was Hugh asked himself. Not a word; she only least against his arm, and gazed into the fire. "Do you remember the time when Mr. Lowe was here?" she said at last, with-out moving and it!! withtorongs as deeply moved as hereelf-though you would never guess it by look-ing at her—led her impulsive friend from the room; the blind musician, as they glided by, raising his head with that listen-

out moving, and etill gazing into the fire. "I remember it quite well," he repied. "Indeed, I have been thinking of him and Richard to night. It is a strange coinci-dence that they should be together again ing expression, as if an invisible spirit were whispering to bim what was going on. Arthur and Edmund followed them out

after a little while. a another quarter of the globe." "Really, Aonie, you surprise me," said "This very night," continued Grace, still gazing into the fire-"I can's think Edmund.

"I couldn't help it, Edmund. It of the year just now, but it was this very night-they were in this room. Richard eat in the old arm chair, and Mr. Lowe brought poor papa so vividly to my mind. The night is very fine. Let us walk for

while-"
"I object," said Arthur, touching her was standing there with his elbow on the chimney piece. Do you remember?" shoulder with the tips of his fingers. So they remained standing at the window. "I believe," said Mary, after a silence of "Yes; they used to come in here to smoke."

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rather have than any of them,' were constantly in my mind." "Hogh, were con-stantly in my mind." "How much I owe Bessy Morria," said Hogh, half langhingly, half dreamily, lay-ing his hand upon his head. "She and Mat Donovan are the happiest couple in all Tipperary this moment." "No; not the happiest," said Grace. "I sometimes fear we are too happy, Hogh."

"I som Hugh."

Hugh." "Not too happy, so long as we do not forget the Giver." She made no reply, but continued gaing into the fire. "Now, Grace, do you think I can allow this? Where is the use in your being home early if you stay up this way?

this? Where is the use in your being home early if you stay up this way? Here, drink this while 'tis hot. I thought you were in bed an hour ago." It was Mrs. Kearney, who roused them from their dreaming a full half-hour after Hugh had last spoken. She came into the room with a posest for Grace; who, Mrs. Kearney would have it, required all sorts of nursing just then. This was in the winter—the "dreary winter" some people call it. But no one

winter " winter " some people call it. But no one in that old cottage ever thought of calling It dreary. It is now antump, towards the end of

avers is her uncle Dan's; and the rose bud of mouth—that is never done blowing bubble—his sunt Mary's; and the double chin, his grandfather's "all over." "And," Mrs. Kaarney would continue, "he'll have his father's eye-brows." "And his mother's check," Hugh added one day. At which Grace laughed, and shock her firt at him. And who so happy as Grace ! For a hook her fist at him. And who so happy as Grace! For a while there was one little version that

It is now antumn, towards the end of September. "I can't help feeling a little discon-tented," stid Grace. "Whenever Ed-mund makes his appearance Hugh is never home till locg aftern'ghtfall. And if they chance to go near Woodlands, I may give him up till eleven o'clock or later." And who so happy as Grace! For a while there was one little version that used to put her into a scolding humor. Hugh was as great a stay at. home as ever; and Grace was as fond of a dance as ever; There was a round of very pleasant little parties at Christmas time among their acquaintances, to not one of which Hugh could be induced to go—except to Wood-lands. He was ready enough to go there, Grace said. And when her father was at Woodlands on these occasions, and he and

me ?" Mary asked. "Well, I suppose," Grace replied, "I'd console myself with the idea that we were

getting rich. Arthur seems to have great "Practice," "Practice enough," returned Mary.

" But scarlet-runners are more plenty than fees." "What are they ?"

were considerably modified

ince the time she used to edify Mary with

her views as to what an aristocracy ought

Bat though Hogh would go nowhere

and it very pleasant to be alone with

"What are they?" "I thought you knew everything. They are the red dispensary tickets which require the medical officer to attend at the reddence of the patient. Arthur said this morning, when he saw those young ladies in the garden, that if the times did not mend he did not know what to do not mend he did not know what to do not mend he did not know what to do with them. But I told him he need not give them fortunes at any rate." And Mary's mild eyes beamed with all a mother's pride as she looked into the gar-

mother's pride as she looked into the gar-den where her two lovely little girls were playing among the formal fibwer-beds. "You meant that, like their mother, they would require no fortune." "Yes," Mary replied innocently. But seeing Grace beginning to laugh, she added with spirit—"I am proud that I had no fortune. But, on the other hand," the continued somewarkst addy. "I wish I she continued, somewhat sadly, "I wish I had ten thousand pounds.

Well," returned Grace, thoughtfully, "I have not that to be proud of. But I "I have not that to be proud of. But I think I may be quite sure my fortune did not influence Hugh, even in the elightest degree. On the contrary, the very for tune I was always wishing to have might have been a bar to my happiness. I think if I were poor Hugh would not have concealed his love for me as he did. It is appailing to think I might never have known it only for an accident. And have known it only for an accident. And it would have been a just judgment to

"" I remember I used to be shocked at your notions," returned Mary. "But I knew you would see things in a different light, if once your beart was touched. But look at mamma with the children. Oh, here is Arthur !" she exclaimed with a start of delight. "I did not think he'd be back for hours."

"Yee, he knows that stile behind the laurels," laurels," Grace observed. "But where are those shots from ? If we could intercept the sportsmen before they get to

cept the sportsmen before they get to Woodlands it would be well." "I see them," said Mary. "They are in Billy Heffernan's turnips. Let us all walk round by the village, and they will see us when we reach the bridge." Dr. O'Connor agreed to this arrange-ment; and after a glass of whee and a kies from sech of bialttid demakter meet

ment; and after a glass of wine, and a kiss from each of his little daughters, went with Mary and Grace to prevent Hugh's

guing so there white cap and her sad, tran quil face through an opening in the clipped hedge. Mary always liked to see old Mrs. Donovan whenever she passed by the neat little thatched house. Grace Whede a bet with the sad, tran "Dord help us!" exclaimed his mother, flinging the infant on the oatsheaves, and tumbing herself off the etack. But re-membering, before she had run many yards, that the olive-branch on the stack membering, before she had run many yards, that the olive-branch on the stack yara, that the onve-orance on the stack would be sure to creep out to the edge and fail down directly on his skull, there-by breaking his neck or causing concus-tion of the brain, Nelly ran back and liked a chat with young Mrs. Donoran ; they were cougenial spirits. And so, per-haps, were Mary and old Mrs. Donovan. "Aren't you afraid to have the child so near the bees ?" Grace asked.

smiling faces now as they went on ; no children's voices ; no ringing of the anvil. Mury even regretted Kit Cammin's abrewish tongue, and the next door neigh-bour's "Gir r rout, you bis'guard "-of which she was reminded by seeing a cat the other side, pursued by a small red terrier that always accompanied Grace in her walk.

he was !"

"And for what is he rolling that stone from the wall into the field ?' Arthur asked "Surely," said Mary, "it cannot be

that he is in Mr. Cummina's employment ? Though it was not he ruined them." Sue alluded to the purchaser of a por-tion of Sir Garrett Butler's property_a brother of the redoubtable Kit Cummins, they chance to go near Woodlands, I iny give him up till eleven o'clock or ter." "What would you do if you were like "What would ne if you were like "What would would would if you were like "What would would if you were like "What would would would if you were like "What would would would would would would would would were like "What would would would wore like "What would would would would would would would would wore like "What would would would would wore like "What would would would wore like "What would would would would wore like "What would wo national completely upper Maurice Kear-ney's favourite theory about "good Catholics," for Mr. Cummins was a most exemplary Catholic. And Billy Heffer-nan was hopelessly bewildered on the subject of "gentlemen," when he remem-bered that Kit Cummins's brother was a megistrate and a landlord, and, in fact, as great a man as ever Sum Sumatified rese

megistrate and a lastiord, and, in fact, as great a man as ever Som Somerfield was, to say nothing of Bob Lloyd, or Screaford Pender. "There they are," Grace exclaimed; " and if you don't stop them before they cross the road, we won't see them reain for the day." Arthur hurried on in pursuit of the

two eportmen, followed more slowly by Mary and Grace. He got within hailing distance on the bog road, and when they heard his shout to them, they changed their course and came towards him.

heard bis shout to them, they changed their course and came towards bim. Grace could see nothing but Hugh for some time, but Mary had eyes tor other objects. Observing a good/ crowd around a stack of oats in the next field, and, hearing the words, "Norse, throw up that bruckish to me," the laughed and made her way to them. It was Nelly Donovan, or we should rather say, Miz. Billy Heffernan, and her whole family-from Norsh, a black eyed gipsy of nine years, to the "bruckish," of about the same number of months. Their mother, who was kneeling on the stack, the top of which Billy Heffernan had just taken to the barn in his mule's car, wanted to give the "bruckish" bis afternoon draught, while watting till his father returned for the next load. Bat Norsh found seme diffi-culty in lifting him so high, and Mrs. O'Connor laughingly came to her assist-ance.

ance. "This is the third fat boy I have taken "Intelected that the third is only in any save in my arms to day," she observed, as she pressed the brockleh sgainst her bosom. "I'll begin to feel quite jealous and dis contented; everybody has boys except myself." "Faith, then, maybe 'tis too many ut

em you'll have yet, ma'am," replied Nelly, pulling up the child with one hand. "There's more tother wud wan uv'en "There's more tother wud wan uv'en than with a house fall of gtrls. Look at that fellow beyand now, an' nothin' will do him but to ketch hoult uv that helfer by the tail; an' wan kick from her would knock the daylights out uv him. Run, Norah, an' bin' him over hers. Oh!" cried Mrs. Billy Heffernan, at the top of her voice, "look at him, look at him. "" at him

The helfer had set off at full speed, th young hopeful holding on to the tail, till, he pace becoming too fast for him, he was flung beadlong upon his face and

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terrier that always accompanied Grace in ber walka. "It is an awful charge," Mary ob served. "It really is," returned Grace. "I thought of it when you said we would go through the village" "And think of the happy crowd that used to follow the big drum to the Bush," continued Mary. "Aud where are they all now ? Not one, I may say, left." "There is one melancholy relic of the crowd you speak of," Grace observed, pointing to a man in the field a little further down. "And what a handsome young fellow he was!" tress about the Church of England even ceived that I was more unsettled that ever. One day he came to my room and said, very kindly, but abruptly as if it were something unpleasant that he must say: "Now you must leave us at once, or else you must promise to re-main with us for three years." I answered, "In my present state of mind I could not promise that." He said, "Will you go and see Ward and have a talk with him?" I assented, and the next day I went by appointment into Oxford to see Ward at Balliol. I re-I think member he took me for a walk. I think we talked for three hours, walking round

we taked for three nours, waiking round and round the parks, beyond Wadham College. In the end, I found myself without an answer, thoroughly puzzled, but unconvinced. Ward had just pub-lished a huge volume, "The Ideal Church," in which he made a great point of the relations between "Conscience and of the relations between "Conscience and Intellect." His line with me was, that I must know that however convinced in my intellect that I ought to leave the English Caurch, I must not trust it, unless my conscience was up to the same less my conscience was up to the same measure as my intellect, and that know-ing myself, could I say that I had culti-vated my conscience, by obedience to all that I knew was the will of God, so as to justify me in being confident in the judgment of in-tellect? I went back to Newman in a state of perplexed conscience; but not seeing what else to do and hesitating in my judgments about the duty of sub-mission to Rome, since I saw that such a learned, wise, and saintly man as New-man did not see it to be his duty, I gave him a promise to remain for the strugman did not see it to be his duty, I gave him a promise to remain for the stipu-lated three years at Littlemore. Years after I found that Newman had not ex-pected me to have given the promise. I kept my promise for about a year, but I was dreadfully unbappy. I thoroughly believed in sin and in taptism, and that there was no revealed way for the wash-ing away of post baptismal sin except the sacrament of penance, confession. the sacrament of penance, confession, and absolution, and now 1 doubted seriously about Anglican orders, but still more about Anglican jurisdiction, for I could see no Church on earth but the

Visible Church in which the successor of St. Peter is the Visible Head and Source of Jurisdiction, with the power of binding and of loosing, given by our Lord to His visible Church under the Visible Head appointed by Him. At last I could bear the strain no longer, and with great grief I left my master, and was received into the Catholic Church.

In August, 1843, Newman and my friends at Littlemore and Orford were dreadfully pained by my secession. New-man considered himself so compromised by it that he immediately resigned his parish of St. Mary's and preached his last parish of St. Mary's and preached his last sermon-his last sermon in the Anglican church-at Littlemore. It is entitled "The Parting of Friends." Two years later, in 1845, Newman, and the rest of his companions at Littlemore, and many others, made their submission to the Catho-lic Church. One of the first things he did after this was to pay me a most kind and loving visit at Rateliffe College, near Leicester, where I was studying. near becester, where I was studying. He and other many learned disciples left the Church of England because through profound study, and earnest seeking after God, during long years of

seeking after (50, during tong yours) patient waiting, so as to test each step thoroughly, they had come to be utterly convinced that the English Courch forfeited all claim to teach from the

round

churchyard where my own darlin' is sleepin'-at home in beautiful Ireland ?"

Arthur asked.

"You will," Phil Laby answered, em-phatically. "There are bright days in store for beautiful Ireland, as you call her, and as she descryes to be called. There is "Poor Elile, so far away," she replied "She is a happy girl," returned Arthur. "She is a happy girl," returned Arthur. "Yes, I hope and believe to." "And surely G-ace is happy," Edmund a spirit growing up among the outcast children of beautiful Ireland that will yet observed. "Ye'd be talking of happiness," excause another English monarch to ex-claim : ' Cursed be the laws that deprived claimed Maurice Kearney, who had come into the room unobserved, and somewhat startled them by the abruptness of his me of such subjects.' The long night of her sorrow is drawing to a close. And, with God's blessing, we'll all be in beau tiful Ireland sgain

"You are right, father," returned the fine yoang Irish American. "We will never forget old Ireland."

But, however glad we are to have to

But, however giad we are to have to record these happy events, we have not the least notion of attempting a descrip-tion of them. To our mind, Ned Bro-phy's wedding was worth them all put

address. "Ye'd be talking of happiness. Wattletoes and Peg Whack "-Mr. Kear-ney had a genius for nicknames-" are the happiest pair in Europe, Come, Mrs. Kiely; you must come in and give us a song. CHAPTER LX VII. GOOD-BYE -- THE OLD ROOM -- MRS. HEF-FERNAN'S TROUBLES -- "MAGNINCENT TIPPERARY "-A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE together-including the bishop, whose presence so turned Mrs. Kearney's head

that she all but cut the O'Shaughnessys BUT KNOCKNAGOW IS GONE. for a whole month after. To be sure, Father Hannigan was at Eliie's welding, We have not counted the years as they stole away like visions of the night. What and dld something to make it like a wed-ding. F r, if the truth must be told, the "gradour" of the whole affair weighed need to count them ? They were here, and they are gone! And now we must say good by -- and sad enough it is to be obliged to say it. God be praised ! we see truth, and trust, and thankfulness in heavily on the spirits of all present. Father Handgan came all the way from his mountain patish—where he was looked the eyes raised to ours and no shadow of reproach at all. And, God be praised his flock as an oracle in all matters, whether spiritual or temporal-

again, there are tears in those eyes, and we feel the clarp of a slender hand! But with this the reader has not much to do; and gave them the news of the week, with his own comments, from the altar every so we will only add-may his or her good Sunday, after the last gospel. Not one newspaper, except his own-and a single copy of the Weekly Catholic Illuminator,

to we will only add-may his or her good-byes, when they must be said, be all like this one. But, whatever other changes the years have brought, the little room up in the steep roof of the old cottage is much the same as when Barney Brodherick threw Arthur O'Connor's letter into the window to the third orthe lows the the window which two policemen and a process server jointly subscribed for-aver found its way into Father Hannigan's parish. Ard yet, we grieve to say, his parish supplied the London Times with more than one text for an article upon the well-worn theme of agrarian crime in Ireland. But Father in the ivied gable long ago. It is still called "Mary's room," and sometimes "mamma's room" by two lovely little ladies who live a locat trained to the Haunigan had a habit of addressing any member of his flock, against whom he hap ladies, who live almost entirely at the cottage, and for whose behoof the little room has been turned into a nursery. There is an old straw-chair there, which pened to have a complaint to make, by panel to have a complaint to make, by to the nerves of the congregation, and kept them upon the altar, each dreading to hear his or her own name blurted out by the preacher at any moment. Hugh Cottage, kild for whose behoot the little and who gave the straw chair to their Cottage, kild for whose behoot the little and straw-chair there, which the little ladies regard with something like and who gave the straw chair to their Macool, and 'the one little girl that he'd

of the pause; "that a person might really love more than once ! but that you believed it was the fate of some to love one as they never could love another. "Not exactly. But I dare say I said

so, for I always thought so." "Do you think so still ?"

"Yes, I certainly do." "And you said, if it ever happened that

a man or woman could never heprened that once, it was when two spirits rushed to-gether in this way, and were parted by death or some other cause that did not involve blame to either."

"That has been a theory of mine," Bugh replied

Is it still ?"

"Well, yes. It is," he answered, thoughtfully." She was ellent again, gazing into the

fire. "Hugh."

Come,

He bent over her, and looked into her

"Tell me_"

"What am I to tell you ?" he asked,

smiling; for she had relapsed into silence. "Was it of me you were thinking when you said that?" She bent back her head, and raised her eyes to his with a confident amile

He was on the point of answering seriously "Yee," when he recollected himself, and, leaning back in his chair, laughed

heartily. She looked up in surprise, and even appeared troubled.

Why do you laugh ?" she asked. "Just remember how old were you at that time," he replied.

"Ah, no matter," said Grace; "can't you say it was of me you were think-

ing ?" "Well, perhaps I had some sort of a

prevision of what was to come-

"' And now I find the fancy true, And fairer than the vision made it."

Bat how did you remember all this ?"

"I am, then, and very uneasy," Bessy replied. "But his grandmother only laughs at me."

"Oh, he's a tremendous big fellow, "Oh, he's a tremendous old lellow," Grace exclaimed, as she lifted Mat the Thrasher's son and helr up in her arms. "I thought my young Maurice was a 'bully,' as Barney calls him. But this lad is once and a half as heavy." "Mathematical her a torna through a "

"Mat says he'll be a stone thrower." returned Bessy, laughing, as she took the infant athelete from Grace's arms, and laid him upon the ground; to roll and tumble, or lie still upon his chest, or his back, or to make short excursions upon all foure-over and anon stopping sud-denly, propped up by his fat arms, to stare at a white head of cabbage with all

his eyes-at his own sweet will. "Do you ever wish to live at the Three Heffernan heaved a sigh of relief. Trees now ?" Grace asked.

"Oh, never," returned Bessy. "Mat wanted to take the farm when my father sent us some money; but I would not

set bim." "Is it the same place?" said Mary, sadly, as she looked down the hill. There have stone wall at each side of the was a low some wan at each suce of the road, the mortar of which looked very new and unplessant to the eye. Perhaps the mortar looked all the more fresh because of the dark stones that seemed to thrust themselves through it here and there, in order that the traveller might read the story of quenched hearths and scattered housholds in their soot browned faces. An odd tree, a perch or two in from the road, marked the boundary of a haggart ;" for where an ash or an elm sheltered the peasant's cabin the tree was allowed to stand. The beech tree escaped

allowed to stand. The beech tree escaped in this way; and the pointed gable of Phil Laby's old house, now roofless and crumbling to decay, seemed to regard the change wrought by the rule of the Strauger with a grim smile-such as Phil himself might have worn while emptying the vials of his asreasm upon the head of "that peor crawler," Tom Hogan. No leave them to decide. Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes: 'I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Ecleo. tric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all.

moment it separated from the Visible Church, whose centre is at Rome, its circumference the world itself. Oar work smong English world itself. Our work among English Church people was sundered. Few of the friends we had left cared any longer to associate with us. We had become, I will not say, "the scorn of men," for most men believed we were sincere, however mistaken; but we were "the outcasts of our people." And still more was this the case when the storm arose throughout all England against the Cath-olics, on the occasion of the erection of pulled him from his couch; letting him drop upon the stubbles almost with as much violence as if he had descended on his own hock, but in a less daugerous position than upon the crown of his head. She was starting off again, when a great flock of geese coming along the car-track olics, on the occasion of the erection of gabbiirg and picking up the oats that had been shaken from the load, attracted her the English hierarchy, and what was called the "Papal Aggression " Act of attention ; and as it occurred to her that the old gander, who was of a victous and Parliament. But a reaction came, the New Act against Catholics was to be misanthropic turn of mind, might take ignominiously expunged from the Statute Book, as the result of this revul. fancy to the bruckleh's eyes, Mrs. Heffernan looked wildly from one to the other sion of public opinion. After a time, too, we found our old friends, long of her olive branches, quite at a lose how to proceed ; but, seeing that the elder had estranged, venturing to come near us again.-Paternoster Review. got upon his legs, and was now swinging from the tail of the mule's car, never mloding his ecratched countenance, Mrs

A HALF-BREED PRIEST.

Bishop Grandin, O M. I, of the Cana dian diocese of St. Albert, has jast ordaned priest Elward John Gauning-ham, O. M I., one of the "half-breed" (half-white, half-Indian) population in which the North-West Territory abounds. Father Cunningham is the first of his race A Josef Country gam is the first of his race to be elevated to the priesthood in Canada. A Joseff Father in the Missouri province was the first "half-breed" priest in the United States,

Equal Rights.

All have equal rights in life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but many are handicapped in the race by dyspepsia, biliousness, lack of energy, nervous debuilty, are nanotapped in the race by dyspepsia, billiousness, lack of energy, nervous debuilty, weakness, constipation, etc., by completely removing these complaints Burdock Blood Bitters confers untold benefits on all

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says: "I the best preparation I have solved a solution of the base much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

Minard's Liniment is used by Phys-

TO BE CONTINUED. Timely Wisdom, Great and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysen-tery, colic, cramps, and all summer com-plaints or looseness of the bowels.

A HINT WORTH HEEDING. Life looses its zest when digestion is permanently im-paied. Surely then a speedy means of re-storing this essential of bodily comfort is worth trying. Every rank, every profes-sion, bears its quots of evidence to the beneficent influence upon the stomach, and also the liver, bcweis and kidney's, of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, or celebrated Blood Purifier. What is the wise course sug-gested to the sick by this testimony? We A HINT WORTH HEEDING. Life looses its gested to the sick by this testimony? leave them to decide.

NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

MONTALEMBERT AND HIS DAUGHTER.

A CHARMING LATTER-DAY IDYL. Near the end of his life an event oc-curred in his household which, though it was sudden, should not have been un-looked for. His youngest daughter, a brilliant girl, who porsessed "much of her father's talent and many of his characteristics, who had made a brilliant entry into 'the world' is an stime before, amounced her destro to become a nun." "One day," says M. Cochin, 'his charm ing aud beloved child entered that library which all his friends know so well, and an usements, I love my family, my studies, my companions, my youth, my life, and ther to give myself to Him. And when he said to her: "My child, to ther something which grieves you? I she want to the book shelves and sought out one of the volumes of 'The Monks of the want to the book shelves and sought out one of the to God." "Ould pen have given concerned to humility and provides consecrated to humility and heroism? "Some time siter," continues the same sympathetic narrator, "I had A CHARMING LATTER-DAY IDYL. the happiness to accompany the family to the convent where the reception was to take place; the priest was at the altar to celebrate the bridal, and the bride, adorned for the accompany the bride, adorned for the ceremony with her jessa adorned for the ceremony with her jessa mine flowers and bridal veil, kneit radi ant at the altar. But there was no bride groom there. The bridegroom was that invisible Husband, who for two thousand years has attached so many souls to Him by bonds which cannot be broken, and drawn them hy a charm which pathing by bonds which cannot be broken, and drawn them by a charm which nothing can equal" The reader, if he has per-used "The Monks of the West," has read, at the conclusion of one of the volumes treating of the Auglo Saxon saints, what Mrs. Oliphant calls "one of the most affecting utteraces of any the most affecting utterances of sup pressed emotion which, perhaps, has ever been put on record." It is a de.

scription of this episode : This daughter was the favorite of Mon talembert. She was the youngest of three—he never had a son. His tavorite appellation in addressing her was, " Mon bonheur." It was associated to part with ber-a sacrifice whose keenness only a parent can appreciate. His health was poor, his days were numbered, and the sweet ministrations of this dear child would have made anyone less buman than Montalembert exclaim that she had left him to bis great regret-a ma grande desolation ! But this natural sorrow soon desolation ! But this natural sorrow soon gwe way to a deep and genuine joy that this tender scion had found a safe asylum for her innocence, where she would be happy and useful, tree from the sorrows of the outer world. The time, for his leaving that world was, as we have in timated, approaching rapidly Soon eociety nad to be given up. The came the armchair. From 1867 his sufferings continued to be very acute down to the day of his death. Then the easy-chair had to be abandoned from the bed. Mrs Oliph ant, who knew him in these waning days, has devoted many pages of beauty days, has devoted many pages of beauty and pathos to their memory. "Never," says she, "were there a more striking evidence of that vigor and his of the evidence of that vigor and lie of the soul which is independent of -- nay, almost in antsgonism with -- the strength of the body. . . Death has nothing to do with such a man. Looking at him, the spectator felt it to be of all things the least creditable. He was an em-bodied contradiction to that condition of humanity, an assertion of immortality more triumnhant than ever sequence. more triumphant than any argument. Physicians might say what they would, we believe that no one could have seen We celleve that no one could have seen Montalembert in that prolonged and most painful passage of lite without feel ing a half-indignant, half contemptu uus inclination to deny the possibility of dying. With such a deathless, brave, bright and unconquerable individuality death had nothing to do."

THE SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

THE HOLY ROSARY. You have often been told that the

You have often been told that the Rosary occupies smong the devotions of the Cource a remarkable position, in uniting the two great forms of prayer, mental and vocal. The fitteen mystarties of the Life of Jesus and of His Bieszed Mother are so many short meditations proposed to us; and in dwelling on these great incidents of our redemption, in drawing from them picus affections and resolutions, consists the mental prayer of the Rosary. The vocal prayer, which is the second cesential part, is made up, as you know, of the familiar Our Father, Now, the Rosary proper, as commended by our Lady to St. Dominic, and as in-dulgenced by the Caurch, unites these two forms of prayer together, weaving, if I may so speak, one in through the other. To the poor and utterly initerate the mental part is not required for the In-dulgence—they have had a special grant from Paus Ranedict VV Rev to dulgence-they have have a special grant from Pope Benedict XIV. But to almost all of us who are instructed in the allost all of us who are instructed in the method of prayer, and in the several mysteries of our redemption, this union of the Paters and Aves, with the con sideration of the Mysteries, is essential, and without such union we do not gain the Brary Lodulance.

and without such union we do not gain the Rosary Indulgence. But how shall we unite our medita-tion on the Mysteries with our devout recital of the prayers? How shall we, with any success, say one thing while we think another? (I am putting, you see, the objection as, no doubt, it is often put by most earnest souls) Well, there is nothing easier. In fact, the difficult task would be to say this Pealter of Mary, these three hundred and filty Aves, with

these three hundred and fitty Aves, with out the interest and constant change added by the fast succeeding mysteries. Such a form of prayer, St. Liguori says, might well be called difficult_to many almost impossible. But once throw upon the Paters and Aves the light of the Mysteries, and monotony and dullness vanish, and the Rosary appears in its true beauty and attractive simplicity. I said that this should be a sort of drill;

as let us take to day the first division of the Holy Rosary and see how we can unite to the contemplation of its Five Joy-ful Mysteries the devout recital of the prayers upon the beads.

prayers upon the beads. You are familiar with Rosary cards, or tickets, as they are sometimes called. Did you ever see such a card without a picture? Very seldom, I think. That picture? Wery seldom, I think. That picture is most important; for in our minds we must have before us, that we may contemplate it, a picture, vivid and life like, and actually present to us, of the scene commemorated in the Mys tery. With that scene before us with tery. With that scene before us, with the holy personages whom we address

the holy personages whom we address taking part in it, or, with us, contemplat-ing it, we recite our decade. Take the first joyful mystery. It is the first joyful mystery, the An-nunciation. See Mary, the holy maiden of Nazreth, saluted by Gabriel, the messenger from God. Contemplate her humility, chastity, resignation to God's will : his reverence before the Queen of Angela, the mather of his God. And Angels, the mother of his Goa. And then adore the Word made flesh, the fruit of Mary's womb, Jesus, God with us. Oh, how easily we do, in presence of such a scene, and with hearts moved to their depths by such a mystery of love, how easily do we begin our decade ! "Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hal-lowed be Thy name," hallowed for send ing that Angel to that Virgin, hallowed ing that Angel to that virgin, hallowed for not sparing Thy only begotten Son, "Thy Kingdom come," it has come to us with Jeeus Incarnate; Thy will be done," it is as perfectly done "on earth" by Mary, "as it is in Heaven. Give as this day our daily bread." comet Then relief to the breact. Why the biggest crank in the Indian tribes is the medicine

against us; and lead us not into tempta tion, but deliver us from evil," the temp tation, but deliver us from evil," the temp tation, the evil of such sins. "Amen" And then we begin our Aves very words of that aggel of God, we salute our blessed Ludy: "Hall Mary, full of grace," of humility, resignation of such sins. out blessed Lidy: "Hall Mary, full of grace," of humility, resignation, cbastity, "the Lord is with these," by His grace before, by His incarnate presence after thy fat; "blessed art thou among women," now blessed, when a tgets and men, and all generations call the blessed ! "and blessed is the furth of the morph thy fat; "blessed art thou amore its wonth evence should go to poisons for men, "how blessed, when acgets and men, and all generations call thee blessed i "and blessed is the fruit of thy work jetance. "Holy Mary, Mother of God," (Ah, eee her there, in the first moment of her msternity 1) "pray for us sinners" by and at the hour of our death Amen." "Glory be to the Father," Who has eald: "A body hast Thou prepared for Me, behold I come; " and to the Son," who was said: "A body hast Thou prepared for Me, behold I come; " and to the Holy Ghost," by whose ineffable operation of love this myttery was wrought. Glory be to Father, Son and Holy Ghost, for this joyfil my-tery of the locarnation, "as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world the set of the restriction, which the set of their simplicity, but the evidence beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world of their curative power is beyond dispute. Kidney disease is cured by Warner's Safe Oure, a strictly herbal remedy. Thou-sends of persons, every year, write as does things than to think them. And I need H. J. Gardiner, of Pontiac, R. I., August Of course it takes more time to say these sends of p things than to think them. And I need H. J. Gar not ald that since the depth of each 7, 1890:

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THE CATHOLIC WOMAN.

Church Progress. A little wave beating sg-inst the ancient buiwarks of Catholic concervation is the modern sitempt of alleged " progressive " women in the stroggie for feminine suf-frage. "Lat us vote," they excline "It us have a voice in regulating our own sfirs, and if we succeed in shading them affaire, and if we succeed in shaping them entirely to our wishes we shall at least reduce the number and weight of our griev. ances, be enabled to open new channels through which we can attain the independ ence we desire, and by making our pres-ence felt as an element in the body politic, ence felt as an element in the body politic, be acknowledged as an existing factor that is of some importance to the nation." Bat what an empty idle dream this is ! The mind of every intelligent person must, upon very little reflection, discover in numerable reasons why women must cease to be women, mother and wife, before she can exercise the elective franchise to any substantial effect. eubstantial effect.

As a cold matter of truth, woman has a right to be all that God intended her to be when He created Eve and her daughters as the help mates to men. She is not of less importance to her religion or her country than the acidant two not be much the strength is not more effective and the strength is not entry the strength is not more effective and the strength is not more effective and the more the more strength is not more effective and the more the more strength is not more effective and the more strength is not more effective and the more strength is not more effective and the more strength is not more effective.

tive nor his mission more noble than the obligations and duties of women in her sphere. He would render himself ridiculous by forsking his work for the care of household, and kitchen, and nursery, and she would make herself anomalous by infringing on the public avocations of mar.

But all the while the mesculine women But all the while the mesculine women of the present day are arguing legislature after legislature, to fasten on their sex the most suicidal policy of the ninsteenth can-tury. The Catholic woman of our land occupies a dignified, elevated and confi-dent standpoint ; she knows that the true and consistant action of her Church as the champion and protector of woman's rights from its first establishment to the present time its a sufficient assurance of its future course and she has no cause for fear that course and she has no cause for fear that an institution through which the Almighty an institution inrough which the Almighty sways the moral forces of the world so potently as to bring to asught the raging of the heathen, and render all the frac-tional efforts of Protestantism powerless,

will prove a broken reed for support in the hour of danger. How tenderly and anxiously the Ohurch guards with impatient and jealous care the rights, the duties, the colligations, the happiness, and honor of women. If her vocation leads to a life of holy cellbacy, she lends the help of prayer and the many abe fends the help of prayer and the maby noble institutions that dot our land as so many impregnable fortresses of purity. If her happiness is best suited to the honor of marriage, she demands the most devoted love and constant care from the

hueband. Bat where can we find the Catholic woman who is anxious for suffrage at the ballot box ? She well knows that she has everything to lose and nothing to gain in such a movement. I: would be in vain such a movement. I: would be in vain for her to forget the ordinance of her Master: "Thou shalt be under thy husband's power, and he shall have domin-ion over thee."

> A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION. HE DOESN'F TAKE MUCH MEDICINE AND ADVISES THE REPORTER

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They are the Remedy that the

Mary, "as it is in Heaven. Give as this day our daily bread," canst Thou refuse us anything, after giving us Thy Sun ? "And forgive us our trespases," ah, our sins of pride, so unlike this humility of the Word Incarnate, of Mary, of Gabdiel; our sins of selfishness, so unlike this Malaen's chaste confusion: Forgive us our tres-passes, "as we forgive them that trespas contact in the Indian tribes is the medicine man." Very frank was the admission, especi-ally so when it came from one of the big-gest young physicians of the city, one whose practice is among the thousands, though be has been graduated but a few years," as the Buffsio Courier. "Very c zv was his office too, with its cheerful or whose the first to One and head us not into tempt bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising years," eavs the Baffalo Courier. "Very c zy was his office too, with its cheerful grate fire, its Qaeen Anne furniture, and the many how and anne furniture, and from Impure Blood. MORSE'S PILLS MULLIOUSNES INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYS-PEPSIA, EIC., EIC.



For Public Purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for St. John Baptist Society of Montreal. MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890 (FROM THE MONTH OF JULY) Jaly 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, Becember 10. Fifth Monthly Drawing, Nov. 12th, 1890. 3134 PRIZES LIST OF PRIZES Prize worth \$15,000.....\$15,000.00 WORTH - \$52,740 00 5,000..... 5.000.00 2,500..... 1,250..... 2,500 00 1,250.00 Prizes " 500..... 1,000.00 CAPITAL PRIZE 250 50 1.250.00 WORTH - \$15,000.00 200 25 5,000.00 15..... 4.5 0.00 Approximation Prizes. TICKET, - - \$1.00 2500.001,500.00 1,000.00 4,995.00 4,995.00 25..... 15..... 10..... II TICKETS FOR \$10.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00 S. E. LEFEBVRE MANAGER, 18 ST. JAMES ST. JONTREAL CANADA. ASK FOR CIRCULARS. HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OI

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Church Progress The great efforts periodically made by legislators and city councils to enforce the proper observance of Sunday does not seem to meet the approval of cluizens who, in a matter of such kind, are led to believe every law passed to compel people to any certain mode of observance, par-takes somewhat of Puritenic bigotry. Several of our large citles have inaugur ated their different modes of celebraticg Sunday, but, after some experience, the officers of the law seem to be the first to give up their efforts and retire defeated in their attempts. Since the days of that religious rebel-

Ion in the sixteenth century that swept away much of the argelic spirit of the Sunday celebration, Protestantism has never since been remarkable for Sunday celebration nor for filling their churches with devout worshippers. The Poritan idea of Sunday, which in

New England was a black fastday and which in America from Maine to Con necticut was a dismal howing and grim acing of hypocrisy, has never penetrated countries of Catholic traditions and teaching. Sunday is a feast of Christian joy and to be observed by religious devotion and innocent amusement. The cry of laws and restriction is begotten of the inability of the sects to draw worshippers or ability of the sects to draw worshippers or supply worshippers with any of the de-vottons of Catholic practices. We Catho-lice are never head clamoring for Sun-day laws. Our people are taught by the Caurch, which they hear, how to spend the Sunday and they require no laws to compel them to attend religious savices. In purely Oatholic cities the great numbers on their way to church in foremous to on their way to church in forencons to comply with the obligations of hearing Mass and in afternoons to attend Vaspers tell us Catholics need no civil legislation that Protestante call on to supply decorum for the Suuday.

Mining News.

Miking experts note that cholers never attracks the bowels of the earth, but humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawhowel complaints, dyrentery, diarrhœa, etc. It is a sure cure.

Mystery is infinite, so may be the application of it to the prayere to that no two of our Rosaries need be slike, but may be even going further and further into the sweetness of these sacred scenes, adding fruit upon fruit of pious affection and and resolve, building up our lives in the spirit and practice of Christianity, and un-folding to us more and more the beauties of Christian doctrine.-Rev. Arthur Ry n

The People's Mistake.

People make a sad mistake often with serious results when they neglect a con-stipated condition of the bowels. Knowing that Burdock Blood Bitters is an effectual oure at any stage of constipation, does not gia :

warrant us in neglecting to use it at the right time. Use it now. Imperial Federation

Imperial Federation Will present an opportunity to extend the frame of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry the unfailing remedy for cholera, cholera morbus, colic, oramps, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all summer com-plaints, to every part of the Empire, Wild Strawberry never fails.

mainly, and nauseating stuffs that would make a bealthy man an invalid Why in the world science should go to polaons for its remedies I cannot tell, nor can I find

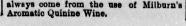
7, 1890 : "A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside of myself, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor after

doctor, but to know avail. I was at New port, and Dr. Biackman recommend. d Warner's Safe Oare. I commenced the use of it, and found relief immediately. Altogether I took three bottles, and I trathfull actor the the mediated of the state of the state the state of t truthfully state that it cured me."

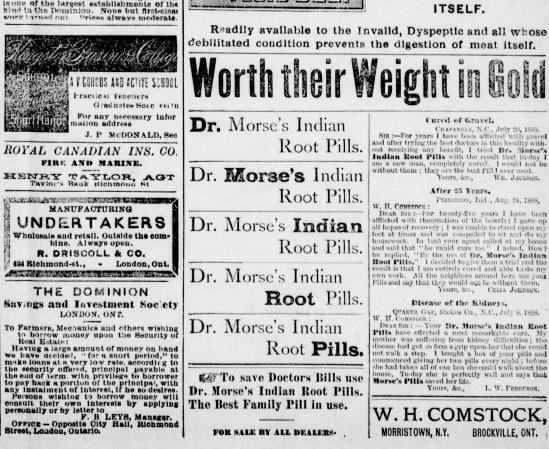
Many Protestants have been poetically inspired by the sweet name of Mury. Edgar Allen Poe thus implores the constant companionship of the Blessed Vir.

"At morp—at noon—at twilight dim— Mary ! thou hast heard my hymn ! In joy snd woe-in good and ill— Mother of God, be with me still !"

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4

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nsertion. noved by the Archbishop of Toronto. sommended by the Archbishops of maisace, Ottawa, Kingston. and the so of Hamilton and Peterboro, and c Catbolic Ciergymen throughout the lon.

Domituion. Correspondence intended for publication as well as that having reference to business should be directed to the propristor, au must reach London not later than Tuesday Arrears must be paid in full before the super can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address bould invertably send us the name of their ormer post office.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., Nov. 22nd, 1890.

WHY PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD?

Under the above title the Church Review his in a recent issue a most extraordinary article-extraordinary, both because of its great departure from the views which are usually inculcated upon Protestants regarding the origin of prayers for the dead, and because of the concessions which are made as to the antiquity and universality of such prayers in the Jewich as well as the Christian Church.

It has always been the aim of the lead. ing spirits of Protestantism to endeavor to make it appear that the Catholic practices, the lawfulness of which they deny, are modern innovations in the Church, and the necessity of maintaining this is clear from the fact that if these practices and the doctrives on which they are founded were universal in the ancient Church, and the more so if they remain unchanged from the old law, they must be of divine origin. Urder the old law they were the teschings of a divinely -instituted Church which was most specially under the protection of God, and under the new law they were at least equally so. Yet the Church Review concedes unhesitatingly that the practice of praying for the dead is of this character, sanctioned by antiquity under both dispensations.

We have the following admissions made by the Review :

"The practice of praying for the dead is older than Christlauity." Bat it is added that it is as old as "that

natural ignorance and timidity concerning death from which the Gcspel is intended to deliver us," and that "heathens and Jews prayed for the dead."

Truly heathens and Jews prayed for the dead, and the Jews do so still in the most solemn manner ; but Christlans also did so from the earliest ages, as the Review acknowledges. The mention of heathens in connection with the practice is made by the Review for the purpose of throwing discredit on it, but if heathens have retained certain practices of the true religion it comes from the fact that they have laberited them from the remote point is most decisive. ages, when their ancestors, Noah and his immediate descendants, held the truth of

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

Fathers of all ages and countries teach alike the same doctrine, as happens in the present case, it is not a private error but the truth as believed by the universal Church, and we have therefore the answer

to the Review's question : "Why prayers for the dead ?" It is evident that the admissions of the Review come from the fact that new light and study have forced modern Protestant divines to the conviction, much sgainst their will, that the doctrines of the Catholic Church are not the modern innovations which their predecessors claimed them to be. Peter Martyr denied that the Primitive Oturch practiced praying for the dead. Calvin, however, admitted that it was a common practice about one thousand three hundred years before his time ; but, he

says, it was an error. If this were the case, the Church universally fell into a grevious error soon after the time of the Apostles, and there was no one to resist its introduction ex. cept Aerius, who is acknowledged by Calvin and other Protestants, as well as by Oatbolics, to have been a hereslarch. The notion is so absurd that it needs only to be stated clearly to be scouted by every reflecting mind. The writer in the Review calls for

Scriptural authority for the practice of praying for the dead, and there is ample Scriptual authority for it, but it must be borne in mind that he has no right to call for Scriptural authority when it is proved that it is authorized by the Church, which S:. Paul describes as the "Pillar and Ground of Truth." (1 Tim. III., 15.) Nowhere in Holy Scripture is it asserted that there must be found a text of Scripture to confirm a doctrine which is clearly handed down from the Apostles, and is sustained by the authority of the Church. Oa the contrary, St. Paul commands in 2 These. 1, 14: "Therefore brethren, stand fast : and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word or by our epistle." The teaching of the Apostles by word is, therefore, of the same authority as if they had recorded it in the Scriptures, which have come down to us from them. We will, however, for the satisfaction of our readers, show in a future issue the force of Scriptural argument by which may be proved the two cognate doctrines of purgatory and prayers for the dead:

As St. Augustine has been mentioned by our contemporary as having derived his belief in prayers for the dead from his early heathenism, we will conclude this article by quoting that illustrious and learned Doctor of the Church to show that he derived it, not from heathenism but from the positive teaching of the Church : "In the book of Maccabees we read that

sacrifice was offered for, the dead ; but even if nowhere in the ancient Scriptures were this read, the authority of the uni-versal Church, which is clear in regard to this usage, would be of no small weight, whereas among the prayers which the priest offers up to the Lord God at His sitar, there is found a commendation of the dead." (St. Aug. book on "Care for the Dead.") There are other passages of similar im-

port in his writings, all of which prove that the authority of the Church on this

justification for this or any other usage ;

4, that the whole Church practiced it ; 5

that it is found in the liturgy ; 6, that

Augustine could scarcely be looked for.

A FINE EXHIBIT.

It is the intention of the Catholics of

the West to make a thoroughly American

exhibit of Catholic educational work at

the World's Fair, which will be held in

promised by the directors for a complete

exhibit, and a committee is being formed

to carry out the project with the assist-

ance of Catholic educationists through.

out the union.

It will be noticed that St. Augustine asserts not only : 1, that prayers are to God. This, so far from being a reason offered for the dead ; but, 2, that the book why a doctrine should be rejected, is a of Maccabees, which authorizes them, is Holy Scripture : 3. that the authority of

THE ISSUE IN WISCONSIN. The lesson taught by the Wisconsin elections which have just terminated one which has its moral to the people of Oatario as well as to those of the United States. While in other States, un. doubtedly, the issue turned upon the question of the tariff chiefly, in Wisconsin turned upon freedom of education, and the party of Free Educationists gained a most complete and glorious triumph.

Much has been done to make it appea both in the United States and Canada that the Catholics of that State as well as throughout the United States are opposed to the Public schools, and we all know how simillar representations have been constantly made in Canada. It has also been represented that another issue was at stake in the Wisconsin contest, namely, the right of the English language to be deemed the principal language of instruc-

Both of these statements are utterly unfounded. As regards the first, there was no question whatsoever of an attack on the Public schools. As far as Catholics were cencerned, it was a question solely of defending the parochial Catholic schools from the violent assaults which were made upon them for years, and which at the present time were of such a nature as to threaten their very existence.

The Republicans by coercive legislation wished to subject private schools, which are not subsidized by the State, to a species of inspection by hostile school commissloners, whereby the latter would be enabled to close the echools at will, and there is evidence enough from the conduct of such commissioners in other States that they would use their unlimited powers arbitrarily. It was plainly a question of parental rights to educate their children according to their own conscientious convictions. The Catholics maintained that their schools gave aufficient education to satisfy all that the State had a right to require, and that unless the State subsidized theschools, it had no right to interfere with their operation at all, much less to subject them to the whims of hostile school corporations. As citizens they had a right to go to the polls on such an issue. They did so, and they have been rewarded by the victory which has perched upon their banners.

No truly liberal Protestant would say that a local School Board, which has often a narrow minded and bigoted mejority of members, should have it in their power to decide whether or not a certain Parochial school is a lawful one in the sense in which the Bennet law was to be interpreted, and it was an outrage upon conscience and liberty to pass such a law-a law which, besides, authorized the prosecution of Catholics who would sustain such schools. It was an outrage which even the most extreme fanatics in Ontarlo never dreamed of inflicting, and we are surprised to find that some Canadian journals, from which more liberality would be expected, declare that the R :publicans were maintaining the true cause of education in the stand they took for the obnoxious law.

But the victory was not won by Catho. lics alone. Wisconsin is, of course, mostly a Protestant State, and the Catholics alone could never have gained their cause. The German Lutherans were equally sggrieved. and they as well as other Protestants BIRCHALL'S DOOM.

I am about to die (It was a case of false

DID BIRCHALL CONFESS HIS

GUILT ?

Wade in connection with the burial of Birchall's body, points in the strongest

Biroball's body, points in the strongest way that the clergyman has a knowledge of the guilt of the deceased. After the execution on Friday moroing, he saw in the papers that Birchall had written a statement on the 10th inst, in which he declared solemnly that he never con-ference in any manner whateover any

fessed in any manner whatsoever con-fessed in any manner whatsoever any complicity in the murder of Benwell. This was so untrue that the whole attitude of the Rural Dean was altered

by its reading. He said to friends

gratification and joy appeared bollow after that last statement. The Rural Dean was pained to the heart, but he de-

termined on a course of procedure in con-nection with the burial service that has

been distated by his conscience but which to the dead mutderer's relatives and friends

is exceedingly distressing. He deter-mined that he could not read over the body of him to whom he had ministered

The above extract sppeared in the

Free Press of Monday last, and has been

going the rounds of the press generally

without contradiction. What opinion

Wade's discretion or honor as a clergy-

men? If the unfortunate Birchall in a

moment of repentance was moved to

confession of his sin, and if he confided

to his pastor, as God's representative,

secrets that he would not reveal without

revulsion and horror to the outside world,

tion that those secrets should be

kept sacredly guarded and for-

confided. By no outward action on the

ing.

"The conduct of the Rev. Rural Dean

ilentity), and I forgive my accusers Pablic opinion, both in Canada and Although not guilty of murder, I England, has ratified the verdict of the committed' many other sins in my jury and the sentence pronounced by youthful days for which I am Judge McMahon on the unfortunate and, now repentant and am willing to to all appearance, impenitent Englishman expiate by this unmerited death who was executed in the jail yard of on the sceffold. Pray for me, all of you, Woodstock on the 14th instant. No perand may God have mercy on my soul." son witnessed the horrid crime of the The immense crowd, two or three thoumurder of F. C. Benwell, which was persand people, for it was a public execution, petrated on the 17th February, in the went down on their knees and prayed aloud swamp near Princeton; but a chain of and fervently, while the victim of precircumstantial evidence, without one miss. judiced and perverted justice was being ing link, was so wound round the ushered into the presence of his Maker. unfortunate Birchall that it was utterly But Birchall's education led to a differimpossible for any body of rational ent and more regrettable ending. men, sworn to pronounce on the evidence of facts adduced, to hesitate in bring-

ing in the verdict that decided his late, That Canadian law has been vindicated and justice done in the premises-that a foul and mysterious murder has been unearthed and brought home to the guilty party-and that, so far as human legislation can provide against a repetition of a crime so atrocious, society is for the time being safe-guarded by an adequate deterent in the infliction of capital punishment on the offenderthere is every reason for self-congratulation on the part of the Canadian people and their executive ministers of State. The condign punishment meted out in the regular course of justice to a condemned criminal has been a source of relief to a numerous class of Eaglish people who fancied that Canadian law is more or less influenced by the tardy and sometimes abortive measures of justice adopted in the neighboring republic. All, both in this country and in England, must experience a sense of relief and astisfaction that an end has come to the excitement and morbid curiosity awakened by the details of Birchall's trial, of his erratic life, as told by himself and by others, and of his final departure from the scene by a public execution.

Had the poor, misguided wretch, whose guilt, whether wrongly or rightly, is so firmly established in the minds of he freely acknowledged was because of B rchall's denial of having made any conall, without exception, acknowledged his tession. The only logical sequence of this is to say that Birchall has confessed crime-had he confessed to what share or participation he had in the awful to the Rural Dean some complicity at least in the crime. Tals Mr. Wade has tragedy of Benwell's mysterious deathacknowledged by saying that he has known about the crime from the beginnthe relief to society in general would be still more marked and more deeply felt. But confession there was none : nor did

the infatuated Birchall condescend to throw any light upon facts so shrouded in mystery to all but to himself and his God.

must the public form of Rev. Canon His feelings for the honor of his aged mother, who survives him, and for his reverend brother and other respected relatives in England, may have deterred him from making an open confession of so great and so hideous an act of villiany. Possibly a false sense of shame and dis nonor may have prevailed in preventing it was, no doubt, on the supposihim from the acknowledgment of so cowardly and base a piece of treachery as the shooting from behind of a harm less and unsuspecting companion entrusted by a fond father to his protection and safe keeping.

part of the confessor should the secrets But no matter what the cost to his revealed to him be given to the public, feelings or to his honor-if any reor, which is the same, hinted at in such mained-society is so constituted, in a manner as to leave no doubt on God's providence, and humanity is so people's minds but that a confession of rer have gained their cause. The butherans were equally sggleved, as well as other Protestants eir Catbolic brethren in battling roundings in which his boyhood spent-the loose discipline of his col lege life, as told in his autobiographyand the, to all appearance, godless colleges in which he received a liberaltraining, without moral restraint of any kind, should be held accountable more than his own perverse nature for such fatal and deplorable results. It must be admitted that in his previous life the necessity of confession was never once intimated to him. The education imparted in English Protestant colleges is totally averse to confession of sin. Such belief and practice are considered as part of the Romish system, and not worthy of consideration, but to be condemned and discarded by all true-born Britons. Why then cast blame on poor Birchall for adhering to principles instilled into his untutored and inexperienced mind? He was but twenty four years old when the gallows claimed him. Had he been accustomed from childhood to self-examination and confession of sin, he would not have felt that repugnance to open acknowledg ment of his wicked deeds, which the public expected and demanded from him in his last moments. He would have confessed, he would have experienced a charge of heart, tears of repentance would have started un. hidden to his eves and melted to com passion those stony gazers who witnessed

NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE IRISH FAMINE.

The trip of Mr. Arthur Balfour through Ireland has been productive of this much good at least, that it has awakened him and his government to the fact that the danger of famine is imminent to the country unless immediate steps be taken to avertit, and he uss pledged himself and the government that these steps shall be taken. It is true that very little reliance can be placed on his promises; yet in the teeth of the world, in the teeth of the teeth of the world, in the teeth of British public opinion, which, for the first time in the history of the empire, has been brought to bear upon the act-ual condition of Ireland, it will be hard for him to break the pledges he has so solemnly given this time. American public opinion has also been strongly brought to bear upon the subject. No sconer was it definitely announced that the crop upon which the people depend for sustenance will be a failure than the sympathles of the people of America were aroused. Committees were appointed throughout the country and collections were taken up in order to afford relief in

were taken up in order to afford relief in this dire distress. Tae Government, in the meantime, threw all the discredit it could on the facts, and actually, through Mr. Balfour, declared in Parliament that they were deciared in Fariament that they were greatly exaggerated, and that there was no danger of famine. The same refrain was taken up by the Tory press, the *Times*, of course, leading. That portion of the press in this country which is always inimical to Ireland re echoed the same statements, quoting the Times as

with whom he discussed the matter that the written state-ment of Birchall on the 10th was a lie. their chief authority_the Times so notor He is reported to have made a reference to men who die with a lie on their lips. All his hope in the contrition of the murderer was destroyed. The seeming repentance that had given him so much ious for its unscrupulousness. In 1848 the Times actually gloated

over the impending destruction of the Irish race, or at least the destruction of a large proportion thereof, through famine and fever, and the dispersion of the rest, and its aphorism so exultingly uttered at that time-"Tae Irish are going—going with a vengeance"— is not forgotten by Irishmen to this day, nor by the rest of the world. The *Times* is to day controlled by kindred spirits with those who managed it in 1848, and the people of America who have ever sym-patnized with Ireland in her distress paid no attention to the assurances of body of him to whom he had ministered so hopefully and tirelessly, the burial service of his Church. At the hanging he had read the service, but he would not give the body the rites of the Church. The reason for this change in his opinion that the poor people of Ireland are in danger, than offers of assistance were at once made. This is what has chiefly stirred the Salistury Government,

through very shame, to make the pres-ent promises of relief. The Government have, as yet, taken no measures for the purpose of meeting the crisis. Will they do so ? We have already said that it is very doubtful; how-ever they have promised, and that is the first step, at all events, towards perform-ance. Mr. Balfour states that public works will at once be started in the distressed districts to enable the people to earn a livelihood independently of their bad potato crop. This will assuredly, if carried out, afford at least partial relief. In consequence of these promises the American Committee in New York for the relief of famine have withdrawn their appeal to America for assistance. It is not their intention that the Committee should dissolve, but they recognize that the first duty lies on the Government to save its owns subjects. What is a Gov-ernment for? Of what earthly use is it, if, in the moment of need, it throws upon foreigners of good will the burden of saving its subjects from a dreadful evil ever locked up in the bosom of him to whom they were religiously which is foreseen, and which it has the power to avert? It is precisely that in 1847 and 1848

the famine was foreseen, and that no steps were taken towards its prevention which constitutes one of the most damag-ing arraignments of BritishGovernment in reland in the eyes of the civilized world. ernment have done under such under stance? The action of Louis Napoleon dearth, which would in France when a dearth, which would not nearly be as bad as a general famine, was feared, is an answer to this question Exports of food were stopped. The food was in the country, and it must be caten in the country. Thus there was food enough for every one. But when Ireland was threatened, millionaire landlords in England must be pampered on the labor of starving Irishmen, and for their bene-it, the food was sold in England and in foreign markets, and they pocketed the proceeds, while the people starved or left their country by millions to find elsewhere something to eat. That dreadful time is still within the memory of many of our own Canadian people, when thousands of fever-stricken families were suddenly landed at every port in America floirs form the families were surdenly landed at every port in America fiseing from the dread-ful scourge-or rather bringing the scourge with them. And it was at such a time of dieaster that the *Times* triumphantly said "the Irish are going uith a surgement." with a vengeance." These words true, even in a sense true, even in a sense which that always anti-Irish journal did not intend. Is it wonderful that when by persistent that misrule they were so driven away went with a determination to inflic way they ven. geance upon their oppressor at the first opportunity? Is it a wonder that the Irish of the United States, many of them the immigrants of those years, and very many of them their children, should still satisfy the years of the the retain the vengeance with which they came to the country ? came to the country ? We should be just. We cannot deeply blame the Irish of the United States if they retain the remembrance of those and days, and if they cast their influence into the scale in favor of a hostile attitude towards the country which oppressed them in the past, and which still treats the Irish as a people to be downtrodden, and not as one which should be governed as other nations, to lead them to plenty and prosperity. Let us hope that the time is at hand when there will be a change for the better Should Mr. Balfour make the provision he has promised to the people, provision he has promised to the people, it will be a sign that better times are near at hand. Meanwhile, the Ameri-can Committee will continue its organ-ization, in order that, should he forget his promises, they may not be far off when Ireland will need their help.

proof that it comes from a revelation given by God before the dispersion of the human race-ages before the Mosalc law was established. It is a confirmation that it is one of the immutable truths of God.

eacrifice is offered up under the New Law The Review acknowledges that St. Augustine prayed for the dead, but he for this purpose just as it was under the attributes this to his early heathen educa-Old Law. This, of course, refers to the Sacrifice of the Mass. A more complete proof of the identity of the Catholic Church of to day with the Caurch of S:. tion. Earlier still than St. Augustine was Tertullian, who lived and wrote within a century from the death of St. John the No one was more severely Apostle. opposed than he to any practice which savored of heathenism in the slightest degree; yet he declares that prayers for the dead are derived from Apostolic teaching. He adds, in his book on " Monogamia : " Lat her (the wife) pray for her dead hus Chicago in 1892. Ample space has been band's soul and ask rest for him, and

companionship with him in the first repurrection, and let her make oblation for him annually : for unless she do this she has repudiated him as far as she can do

In reference to this exhibit, some This great authority smong the Latin fanatical journals, which are constantly Fathers of the Church shows by this that foremost in misrepresenting everything the practice of praying for the dead was which Catholics do, have made insulting not merely an individual practice, but the comments. Among these the Method. usage of the whole Church at his time of ist Advocate of Detroit " wonders " if the writing, and of the Church from the time Catholics will "exhibit all the schemes of the Apostles. undertaken for the destruction of the The Review savs : " the Fathers lead us

by sentiment to error if we be not watch-Public schools." Our lively contemporary, the Michigan

This is an acknowledgment that the concludes its answer thus : Fathers, whom he calls "our teachers in the Holy Scripture," teache with unanimity the utility of prayers for the dead. It is, therefore, not necessary we should quote now Sts. Clement, the Gregories, the Cyrils, Chrysostom, Cyprian, Ambrose, etc., all of whom maintain the same teaching, but we deem it necessary to correct his statement that the Fathers are likely to lead us into error on this subject.

lead us into error on this audject. One Father of the Church might pos-sibly lead us into one, and a second into another individual error, but when the the Catholics, besides paying the school taxes by which the children of Methodist D.D.'s are educated."

for religious liberty. the Caurch on this point is sufficient

The Lutherans had in view a purpose somewhat different from that of the Catholics. It is their wish to preserve the German language, and they too felt that power over their schools should not be placed in the hands of persons not qualified to pass judgment upon them. But in all the Catholic schools, whether German or English be the predominant language, English is

taught, and an effort is being made in every case to make English the language of the school as soon as possible. With the Catholics, therefore, it was not at all question of language.

In Milwaukee diocese alone there are reported for last year 125 Catholic schools, with an attendance of 20,000 children, and in all English is taught. In the other two dioceses of the State there are 128 schools with 16 600 children in attendance. and a similar report of efficiency in English comes from them.

Mr. Peck, the successful candidate for the Governorship, was elected by a majority of 30 000. He is supported by egislature pledged to repeal the Bennet Law, and it will undoubtedly be wiped off the statute book at the next Legislative session.

IT HAS been discovered that there is in Minneapolis a secret sworn society the Catholic, answers the Advocate well and object of which is to prevent Catholics from acquiring political power. They are " But we will exhibit the work of the sworn to do their utmost to ostracize and Catholic Church in the United States in education, independent of the patronage of the State and without one dollar of bolish the Catholic religion from the country, as Catholics are the enemies of public money. We will exhibit the morifices made by the Catholics of the the Republic. These people forget that Catholics constituted two-fifths of the army United States to support schools from which God is not banished, and in which children are taught to know God and of the Republic during the civil war. Of course only the real enemies of the United love Him and serve Him. And all who will see this exhibit will be aware that States will join this association, which is very like the Grangelam of Canada, and which is very largely composed of quon-dam Orangemen. True Americans will not jeln it.

unmoved his last act on earth. The Rev. Canon Wade, who spent the previous night with him in his cell, and had been a constant visitor with him since the sentence of death was pronounced, could not even so far prevail on Birchall as to induce him to say,

"The Lord have mercy on my soul," or "Pray for me, dear friends." W once witnessed an execution in Ireland. The doomed man said : " I call God and His angels to witness that I had neither hand, act, or part in the crime for which

vice, were determined by the confession made to him in the privacy and confidence of his official character, and that he knew about the crime from the beginning. Mr. Wade does not pretend to say that he obtained such knowl. edge through other means than the confessional. No wonder Protestauts should feel a shudder creep over them when confession is proposed to them as a means of obtaining pardon for sin. If Canon Wade's conduct and language be criterion of the discretion and pruden. tial silence to be expected from Protest. ant pastors, their flocks can be easily excused from that confidential acknowl edgment of guilt which is the surest sign of repentance and the only way

open to forgiveness. Leaving theology and controversy out of the question, it is certain that if Birchall had confessed and asked the pravers of those who stood around the scafford-had he showed signs of repentance and sought mercy from God through the Redeemer-public sympathy would have been extended to him in his final hours, and public opinion would have condoned him in accepting the death penalty as his just desert. But he was not so educated, and certainly Canon Wade's indiscreet action is no encourage ment to ordinary sinners or to future criminals to open their hearts to admission of sin or to seek pardon and peace in the heavenly remedy prescribed by the Apostle :

"If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sine and to cleanse us from all iniquity." (Ep. St. cleanse us fr John, 1, 9)

John Boyle O'Rielly's monument in Holyhood Cemetery is an immense in Holyhood Cemetery is an immense gran-ite boulder, under which is placed a modest tomb of New Hampshire slate. Tae New York World states that there are more than five hundred regular at-tendants at week day Mass at St. Pa'. rick's Cathedral in that city every morn-

NOVEMBER 22 1890.

THE IRISH ENVOYS BOSTON.

THREE ELOQUENT SPEECHES.

A magnificent demonstration was given to the Irish envoys, Messrs. John Dillon, William O'Brien, Timothy Harrington, T. D. Sullivan and T. P. O'Connor, at the Boston Theatre last week. Representative men of the country were present in large numbers, though but short notice was given of the demonstra-tion. The Auditorium was filled with a tion. The Auditorium was filled with a larger and more enthusiastic audience than ever appeared in it since Mr. O'Brien returned from his visit to Can-ada in 1887. The Hon. P. A. Collins and Judge Woodbury made spirited ad-dresses, the latter occupying the chair, after which the delegates addressed the audience in their usual patriotic style.

audience in their usual patriotic style. The mention of Mr. Giadstone's name by Mr. Dillon brought out a most enthus-iastic display of how the great statesman has endeared himself to the Irish in A merica by his determination to do jus

A merica by his determination to do jus tice to Ireland. Mr. T. D. Sullivan made a happy hit when he explained that the Unionists, who are asking the public to believe that Ireland, with her 4 500 000 people, poor and unarmed, will overwnelm Great Bri tain with its 35,000,000 wealthy, organ-ized and armed population. He related here a saying of Dean Swift: "If there is anything more certain

"If there is anything more certain than another, it is this, that eleven men, well armed, are capable of subduing one man in his shirt." He added that the Unionists appear

to think that the one man in his shirt, if he be an Irishman, can terrorize the

Our mission and our purpose here is summed up in that one word—Tipperary. (Great applause.) Tipperary crystalizes all the insolence of true Irish landlord. ism all the brutelite of more lish landlord. all the insolence of true Irish landlord-ism, all the brutality of coercion, and all the heroism with which coercion has been met and battled by the Irish patriots. (Long continued applause). Tipperary expresses in one word the inextinguishable passion of Irish nationality and the incomitable deter mination to fight for it. (Applause and crise of "mood.")

mination to fight for it. (Applause and cries of "good,") The great English leader of the Lib-eral hosts, Mr. Gladstone (great applause and cheering), in the first of his recent speeches in Midlothian, declared that you might search history in vain for an instance in which a whole population threw themselves voluntarily into a struggle so unselfish in its origin, so stainless in its progress, involving secri-fices so vast and displaying a spirit so absolutely unconquerable as the people of Tipperary have been displaying durabsolutely unconquerable as the people of Tipperary have been displaying dur-ing the past twelve months against odds which I verily believe would have which I verily believe would have daunted the hearts of any other people on the face of the globe, (Applause and obeen: cheers)

I will tell you very briefly what is the story of Tipperary, and it is a story that I venture to assert will be told for many a day and for many an age around Irish firesides, so long as there are Irish hearts that thrill at the names of Sars

hearts that thrill at the names of Sars-field or of Limerick. (Applause.) What is the story of Tipperary? What is the origin of the fight there? The tenants on the Ponsonby estate, a vast estate in Cork, were among the first who forced the Government to pass in 1887 a land bill which they had re-inered with score and insult when it was jocted with scorn and insult when it was proposed by Parnell in 1886. They yielded on the question of justice, but they and the landlords determined that in the interest of Irish landlordism it was necessary to make examples of the tenants whose gallantry had forced them to yield. What did they do? Those tenants, the justice of whose

cause was the very groundwork and justi-fication of the Act of 1887, were deliber. stely excluded from the benefits of that Act, which their own sacrifices and their own gallantry had won. The landlords

IN lord and tenant. But they propose, remember, to break no law. They said:
 "There are your lands, your houses and your town; let us see whether you can do better without your tenantry than your tenantry can do without you!
 (Laughter and applause) Let it be a fair question of individuals on both sides."

But ever since they have been the victims of one of the most 'oul, one of the most desperate conspiracies between the English Government and the land-lords the term lords that ever disgraced the annals-Government. More than two hundred armed police.

men and six hundred soldiers were drafted into the small town of Tipperary

drafted into the small town of Tipperary TO TERRORIZE THE PROPLE —one armed man for every male person in the population. The whole town was handed over to a scoundrel, an ex Indian official named Colonel Cadell (hisses), a monster, with the heart of a tiger and the intellect of a tomitt. This man in stituted a reign of terror, inexcusable in connection with the citizens of a free land. Houses were searched night and day, and one young girl. one of the most

land. Houses were searched night and day, and one young girl, one of the most respectable in the town, was dragged into a common police court for saying "boo" for Mr. Ballour. Every trader in town was visited by a

policeman, with one of Smith-Barry's emergencymen, to try and see whether they would refuse to supply him with provisions in ended to supply him with provisions, in order to get up an excuse for prosecution again them and then to

deprive them of their licenses. Every man in the town was what we call "shadowed." One of the noblest priests in the south of Ireland is Father Hum-brew of Tipperser, (Arelinge Humin the south of Ireland is Father Hum-phrey of Tipperary. (Applause.) The moment Father Humphrey of Tipper-ary leaves his house every morning be finds two policemen outside the door. One of them marches alongside of him, within two feet of him, on the footpath ; enother marches at his back. Ave.

WM. O'BRIEN.

Mr. William O'Brien spoke ss fol ows

There was one terrible stain of blood There was one terrible stain of blood on Tipperary. One evening a body of thirty-seven policemen, armed with rifles, fired on a crowd which they them selves estimated at sixty persons, killing several persons, among them a boy of fourteen. There was an inquest and a verdict of wilful murder against the men who fired, for no policeman dared to say that he had been injured. What could the Government prove to vindicate the the Government prove to vindicate the course of justice ?

They instituted a prosecution against the policemen-how? They sent them for trial before Colonel Cadeli (hisses) who had himself been ordering baton charges and bayonet charges every other day of the week, and I need scarcely tell you the week, and I need scarcely tell you that the police murderers were sent out of court by this very man free, and I have very little doubt that at this moment they are on the high road to promotion by Mr. Balfour. Now let us

what has been the Rebuilt of all this terrorism which has been ex-ercised on the people of Tipperary for all these months, Mr. Smith Barry's $\pounds 20,000$ a year have vanished. The whole town and his whole estates are at bis moment a wilderness. The moment he completes his evictions on the main street, a line of fire will be drawn around that town of his, and no man except a

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

friends of Ireland and of the oppressed —John Boyle O'Beilly and Wendeil Paillips.

- John Boyle O'Reilly and Wendeil Phillips. The speaker went on to say that he and his friends had come there ten years after he last had the honor of addressing them, to ask that audience whether they had fulfilled the promises made to the people who put their trust in them (cries of "Yes" and applause), whether the Irish members had stood against oppres-sion, and whether their policy had brought to the Irish people benefits and an advance along the pain to liberty. In order to show that such benefits had been secured, Mr. Dillon ran over the history of the Irish people for a period of more than eigthy years. The result of the rule of the union government, he said, has been that during the last cen-tury Ireland had progressed back ward, if I may use that expression. While every other E iropean community has gone forward by leaps and bounds slong the path of wealth, Ireland has grown poorer and poorer, and it has come to this thet in Ireland no men can be henest

poorer and poorer, and it has come to this, that in Ireland no man can be honest and make a career. The effect of the social condition of

the people during eighty years of the most corrupt and most dishonest system of government in modern Europe has made famine an institution in Ireland. Every ten years we have an artificial famine, or, rather, what I may describe as a iraudulent famine, and there never has been since the union a famine that can be traced to the visitation of Providence. (Cries of "Good" and sp. plause) There has never been a single year, including 1846 and 1847, when there did not grow upon the soil of Ire-land twice as much as would feed every

land twice as much as would leed every every human being in that country. (Applause.) The policy which we came to preach in 1880—the policy to which we have de-voted our lives—is this: that the people of Ireland have the first claim upon the of Ireland have the first claim upon the food that is grown in Ireland, (Loud cheers,) It is a fact that in different parts of Ireland thousands of people are now threatened with starvation, yet at within two feet of him, on the footsth; another marches at his heels. Aye-will you believe it ?-they have followed him to the very deathbed of one of his parishioners, and were peeping in the window while he was administering the last sacraments. (Hisses). These are the things which have burned into the hearts of the men of Tipperary. Though they have been going on day after day and month after month, Mr. Balfour has the audacity to talk about the intimidation being all on the side of the men who have borne all these things without shedding a drop of blood. There was one terrible stain of blood

these people - as you may have to do after Ohristmas - you ought to ask the After Christmae — you ought to ask the English G vernment why they let this food be carried out of the country, and why they send troops, and even large armies, late a famine district to compel these people to pay rack rents on the lands upon which no crops are grown. (Cheers) The landlords in certain parts of Ireland have brought rack-renting to an exact science. science.

Tais is one fact of the Unionists' Gov. enment in Ireland. What is the next fact? It is that the population of Ire land is dwindling away rapidly, and it is losing its people at the rate of 50 000 a year. Another fact is the fact of de population, and the pulling down of the ouses of the people. Our governors keep a force of 14,000

Our governors keep a force of 14000 armed police-armed with riflas and bayonete-to 4000,000 people (derisive laughter and cheers), and the chief business of the police is to pull down the houses of the people. In the county of Tipperary, in the year 1845, there were 420,000 human beings, but the landlords got rid of human beings to make place for cattle, and so at the present time there are only 190,000 people left to day out of that 420,000. You cannot find a parallel to that in all human history. That illus strates a destruction of human life and population that no civil war ever in-flicted. And yet it is made a reproach to us that we do not respect law and order.

munity. But I am not asbamed to admit and Ifrankly admit it—that I hate law and I hate order when that law and that order is based on the bayonets of a despotic government (applause) and when its enforcement means the destruction of the liberties, lives and homes of the people who live under it. For my part, I scorn the man who professes to be an admirer of law and order in Ireland or in Russia. (Renewed applause). Now, in 1880 we started our policy. MANY PREDICTED FAILURE, MANY PREDICTED FAILURE, but we have tried it, and we have not failed. (Applause.) Thank God, with the people of America at our back (great applause) we have stood upon that policy, and, in spite of all the corruption, and all the forces and all the Coercion Acts of one of the greatest Governments in Europe, we are winning (renewed cheers), and the people of Ireland are on the high road now to be masters of their own soil and the masters of their own destiny. (Applause). During those ten years we have made more progress to rescue the Irish ten-ants from the slavery into which they were plunged than ever went before, work, even though I myself took part in it. We have literally effected a revolution, and we have done it almost with out shedding any human blood. When we took up the movement, the Irish ten-ant was little better than a slave. We have carried on that movement in face of the whole power of the British Gov-ernment, and we look back with pride on the fact that all the gold in England has never bought one following from our party. (Great cheering) Ten years have rolled over our heads, and we have spent a good deal of these ten years in jail. (Laughter and ap-plause.) Yet, in spite of all that, we are winning (great applause); and most marvellous of all is the fact that men The Unionist party are asking the great marvellous of all is the fact that men who, seven or eight years ago, were leaders of the army of our ensemies, have become converted to cur cause. At this point the speaker mentioned the name of Gladatone, and the audience cheered loudly. These ment, said Mr. Dillon, are now fighting in the vanguard of liberty and defending the cause of Ireland. But we have not converted the Liberal hard related of an is the fact that hard who, seven or eight years ago, were leaders of the army of our enemies, have become converted to our cause. At this point the speaker mentioned the name of Gladatone, and the audience cheered loudly. These men, said Mr. Dillon, are now fighting in the vanguard of liberty and defending the cause of Ireland.

party nor their venerated leader by lying down and asking for aims and charity before the world. Time was when we hated the people of England, but that time has gone by. They want to do us justice now. How did we win them? We won them by fighting our battle with pluck. (Loud applause) It was the Vandeleur ten-nats, the Ponsonby tenants and the Tipperary men whos showed, by sacrife and courage, that they had a great cause, and the people of England had their attention draw to that cause. OUR MOVEMENT IS SUCCEEDING

attention drawn to that cause. OUR MOYEMENT IS SUCCEEDING because it has been a movement of self. help, and because we have thown that there is justice in our cause. It has been said by some distinguished gentleme—one of them is staying in this country at present—(A voice, "Chamber lain," followed by slight hissing)—that while Ireland has had unjast land laws in the past, that is done away with power of the state of the to accord to us. (Applause.) But, in the meantime, we are assured of your sympathy, but we want and need your material assistance. I know and believe that we shall have it, and I in the past, that is done away with now, and Ireland has more liberal land laws know and believe also that you who be fore this have so generously contributed

and Ireland has more liberal land laws than America. It is perfectly true that the condition of the Irish farmers is infinitely and un-speakably better than it was ten years ago. But if that is so, it is because we have won every single reform at the bayonet's point, and by the sacrifices of thousands of people who have passed through jail and been treated as com-mon criminals. And now they want us to kick Mr. Parnell out and trust to the Government for the future; but the people of Ireland will go on using the policy which has brought them better land laws until they have completed their emancipation. out of your earnings for the support of the Irish cause will consider your labors, your sacrifices and your generous contributions in favor of the Irish people as well spent and as gloriously employed when the Irish people have obtained

their righteous cause. The men who have been hunted, evicted and prosecuted in Ireland are the best man, the very flower of the lrish population. A man can live quietly in Ireland, and perhaps scrape together a few pence, without danger of being pro-secuted or being shot down if he has no

Iand laws until they have completed then
Iand laws until they have completed then
emancipation.
The present position of Ireland is this:
We have judicial rents, but it cannot be
said that they remedy our grevances
until we know who the judges are. The
Castle people appoint the judges are. The
Iand opmission; the judge may be a
land agent or the son or brother of a
e tenant's landlord. Taese judicial rents
as alsand sgent or the son or brother of a
t slaves and lackeys of Mr. Balfour.
(Hisses)
in some this movement mosity whatever. He is a useful and honorable public servant, but the police as we refer to them are all army, and are not policement at all. To ever are the armed servants of the oppressors of the land. They carry in their hearts no sentiment toward the land or love for the people. They are

PETTED AND PRAISED just in proportion as they distinguish themselves by acts of strocity and truelty. In all the history of Ireland the Irish police have never been so de-moralized and degraded a force as they are at the present moment are at the present moment. We are not allowed to hold a public

We are not allowed to hold a public meeting, for no treasonable purpose whatever, but for the purpose of discuss-ing our grievances. I have seen the gray hairs of an old woman stained with her own blood, and what could she have done to harm the constabulary ? I have seen a little boy of twelve years carried

down to the nearest apothecary to have his wounds dressed. What did he do to harm to police ? It is our belief that, with the next

It is our belief that, with the next general election in Great Britain and Ireland, there will be forevermore an end in the land to the Coercion Act of Mr. Balfour. We have had these acts by the score for eighty years; yea, for ninety years, we have had them every year morning, non and night: we have ninety years, we have had them every year, morning, noon and night; we have had them for breakfast, dinner and supper. (Lughter) Heretofore they were limited in duration—some were passed for two years, some for three— but the present body of Torices said, "We will have a short whack at this business; as we hope to rule Ireland by coercion, we will take care that we shall not have a short whack at this business; as we hope to rule Ireland by coercion, we will take care that we shall not have a biennial or a triennial job. (Laughter.) We will pass a Coercion Act that will last until the crack of doom." But it is not going to last until the crack of dom.

that town of his, and no man except a population that no civil war ever in-policeman or an emergency man will ever enter that town. (Applause.) He had a magnificent revenue from the toils of the butter market of Tipper-ary. Not a firkin of butter has entered his market for nine months past. Every that we have founded in New Tipperary. forth (great appleuse), the second in this famous city of Boston, where that little "tea party" was. (Applause.) We thank you for this reception, and for the comfart which was the second seco say that his expectations were fully isy that his expectations were fully real-ized. He exhorted the puells to profit by the opportunity afforded them in the Convent of acquiring not only the education of the intellect, but also of the heart; to lay the foundacomfort which you have given to the Irish people. It will take hardly no time to send across to Ireland the tion of those virtues which would fit them to fill any position in the world or message of your welcome and to marrow morning it will be known in Ireland from Antrim to Kerry, from Dublin to Galway. (Applause) It will carry comfort to the people all over Ireland and it will get to

Rousers and rattlers to wake and

MALA GOLT DAT

5

URSULINE CONVENT, CHATHAM. On the forencon of Wednesday, the 12 th isat, His Lordship Right Reverend Denis O'Connor, D D, Bishop of Lon-don, accompanied by Rev. Desn Wagner of Windsor, Rev. Father Paul, O S. F., P. P. of St, Joseph's church, Castham, and Rev. Father Benedict, O S. F., visited the Ursuline Convent, Castham, His Lordship was received at the

visited the Usuline Convent, Chatham. His Lordship was received at the conventual door by the religious, who knelt to receive his episcopal blessing, and was afterwards conducted to St. Cecilia's Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. After a joyons chorus of welcome from the pupils, the following address was read by Miss O Connor of Guelab. Oat: by Miss O Connor of Guelph, Oat :

" All priestly virtues; a heart on fre. With zeal for souls that soull never tire, That these best gifts shall ever be Sustaining, guiding, blessing thee.

Whilst awaiting this thrice happy moment to welcome our revered Bishop and loved father, oft has this fervent preyer been pleaded with Him Who dwelfeth in our tabernacles by your devoted children of "The Pines."

If out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, what shall I say; who hath been commissioned to voice the greeting of the daughters of St. Angela and their pupils on this auspicious occasion? Our filial affection and sentments of truest gratitude for the honor of our prelate's presence seek their fit-ting exponent in the simple words: "A hundred thousand welcomes" Simple indeed and oft repeated, yet doth not Indeed and off repeated, yet doth not the heart give grace unto every art if Springing to our lips from souls of er-coarged with deepest feeling, they are no empty form. As the greeting of Cath-olics to their Bishop and pastor, of relig-ious and children to their superior, father and untring friend, the old famil-iar words catch an infomition execution father and untiring friend, the old famil-iar words catch au intonation sweeter far than ever clings to formal greeting. Many of us see your Lordship for the first time to day, yet our hearts throbbed in joyous unison with those of all within your diocese, when our august Pontiff, justly styled "Lumen de Coeio," placed you, My Lord, in the ranks of Erin's illustrious mitred sons. Fain would you have passed your coming days in the labor of love which had been yours for years, in Assumption's classic halls "round which your fondest memories must ever cling," where

Who can count the souls that hath been won, Or who can tell the marvels that hath been done

in guiding youth to follow the higher, nobler paths of Christian life; but Heaven's voice summoned you to bear the Stepherd's staff, and proudly, hence.

the Stepherd's stall, and proudly, hence-forth we, too, claim you as our own. E-mestly we hope that many and happy may be thy span of years in the episcopate; yet, at times, shadows of Calvary may dim the future, but He who chose thee for the ministry of the "Longer Tample." will arge subtin the "Inner Temple" will ever sustain thee in the perilous hour.

And within our Convent walls there will never cease Pleading voices in soulful prayer, Grant to him, Lord, thy tender care.

The remainder of the programme given below was then very creditably rendered :

below was then very creditably rendered : Inst. duet-" La Danse des Feuilies,". Matei Misses Sicklesteel and Mann. Vocal solo-" The Guarcian Angel,"..Gounod Miss Simcoca. Inst. solo-" Marche de Nuit,"....Gottschalk Song without words-......Mendelshonn " Lauterbacherin,"......Mendelshonn Miss O'Counor. Recitation-" Haroism of Charity,"...... Inst. Duet-"Graud Indinas Valse,"...... Misse I. and M. Ouellette.

of this wakened fact that nt to the be taken mself and s shall be e reliance s; yet in e teeth of

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ternal Gov-

WHAT HAS BEEN THE RESULT

(Hisses) Now, we will continue this movement until, with the help of our friends in America, we secure to the population of Ireland every single iots of property of which we have been robbed by iniquitous laws. We desire to rob no man of property,

We desire to rob no man of property, but we deny to the Tory Government and the landlords the right to rob the poor tenants of Ireland of the property they have created by the labor of their hands and the sect of their brows. (Applause.) By combination with the law it the law is just, without the law if the law is d law is just, without the law if the law is unjust (cheers), we shall continue to de feud the rights of the people who trust in us, and we shall continue this move-ment until the management of the affairs in Ireland is placed in the hands of the people of that country. (Great cheering.

cheering. T. D. SULLIVAN. Mr. T. D. Sullivan was next intro-duced. The venerable ex-lord mayor of Dublin received a grand ovation. He said : We come before you to ask for help to carry us through the last days of winning battle. (Anohene) a winning battle. (Applause) We sre nearing the consummation and the glory and the triumph of that victory in which not only we in our generation but our fathers before us for many a generation strove, sacrificed and suffered. (Ap plause.), And our present Tory rulers appeared to have nourished in their souls the fond delusion that they in their time could strike down and con quer and suppress a race and a people that all the tyrants and oppressors be-fore them tried their strength upon, and

tried it in vain. (Great enthusiasm) The sword of Cromwell, the persecu-tions of Elizabeth and other sovereigus, the confiscations of James and of Wil-liam have been tried against us, and our people hove suffered, sacrificed and endured, but never surrendered. (Loud

circum is Napoleon hich would hich eral famine, nis questio The food ast be cate e was food hen Ireland andlords in on the labor their bene-land and in ocketed the starved or to find elsewithin the n Canadian

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is at hand ge for the make the r make the the people, r times are the Ameri-e its organ. d he forget t be far of help. and the Government combined and conspired to ruin those men, to put them outside of the pale of the law, hunt them down like wild beasts, and set them up as scarecrows to terrify the Irish people from ever again attempting to defy t law of landlordism or of government. THE PONSONBY TENANTS

were among the men marked out for destruction

Now that was the issue that was deliberately raised by Mr. Smith Barry. The case of the Pousonby men seemed desperate. Evictions were beginning. Mr. Smith-Barry announced that he would clear out the entire population of that estate, more than two thousand souls. There seemed to be no prospect souls. There seemed to be no prospect for them but ruin and extermination, en suddenly the men of Tipperary rose and cried, "Hands off !" (Tremendous up and cried,

applause and cheering) They said : "These men have fought our battle and the battle of Ireland. It because they fought it successfully that you are about to exterminate them to ruin them. If you lay a finger on the Ponsonby tenants, you will have to reckon with every tenent of your own in Tipperary." (Applause and cheers.) Tipperary is one of the richest dis-Tipperary."

tricts in Ireland ; these Tipperary men had enormous interests in their business, but they said, "We will risk it all, we will sacrifice it all, we will leave your streets, your farms vacant, we will make your estates a leper settlement that no-body will touch. We will fine you £20,000 a year for your devil's work the Ponsonby estates. And if you are rich and powerful and the Government behind you is rich and powerful, you will find that the men of Tipperary are as with the men of Tipperary are as stubborn men as you (applause), and that we will stand and fall by our coun-

that we will stand and fall by our coun-wrymen on the Ponsonby estate." That is the story of Tipperary. That is what they promised Mr. Smith-Barry that they would do. That is what they have done, most gloriously and most wonderfully done, in the teeth, I verily believe, of such a combination of English gold and of English coercion as no All that they ask for is that the government should stand indifferent between landpeople in all the world ever before con-

that we have founded in New Tipperary. He had a valuable creamery. Not a gallon of milk has ever entered that gailon of milk has ever entered that creamery. New Tipperary has set up a creamery of its own. (Applause). He had valuable sand pits which brought him in a considerable revenue. Not a man would touch those sand pits of

Smith-Barry if every grain of sand in

them were gold. (Applause.) Can you wonder that we are proud of Fipperary. To this hour not a man has been conquered. They have withstood every assault upon their liberties as gailantly as the iron coasts of Clare flung back the foam from the Atlantic waves. (Applause) There they stand uncon-querable by all the might of England. There they will stand to the end.

And even in the very heart of Eng. land, if we now want to stir an audience of English workingmen to enthusiasm, we nave only to name the name of Tip-perary, and you have that whole audi-ence upon their feet. (Applause.) For Englishmen, to their credit be it said, love pluck and despise cowardice.

We have only got to bridge over the gulf-and it is not a very wide gulf now -between this and the general election. Rescue is at hand. The relief army is approaching. The tramp is already

What we want to do is to send across the waves to Tipperary, and to all the other gallant men who are fighting in the cause of right, a message to hold the fort and to be of good heart and of good cheer ; that we were right when we to them that there are millions upon milions of true Irish hearts all the world over who are praying for them, who are blessing them, who would never desert them, and never will fail them, and never will see them stricken down, be the

struggle long or short, until the flug of Ireland, which they have so gallantly kept flating against all the nosts of landlordism and of Dublin Castle, shall fact triumphantly, not merely over a free and happy Tipperary, but over a free and happy Irish nation. (Tremen-dous and long continued applause and

fiscation and oppression. No, we who faced these things and braved them and outlived them are expected to be sub-dued by what? By the prison skillet and the frying pan; by the terrors of Tullamore jail and Richmond prison (laughter), bread and water, six months in prison

Well, gentlemen, this experiment, miserable and wretched as the idea is, has been tried. We have had four years of it, and where are we to day ? "How it old Ireland and how does she stand?' (Tumultuous cheers.) Toat question was asked of Napper Tandy (laughter) and I will answer you today, "You may ask William O'Brien and John Dillon." (Applause). I tell you she stands well. Her eyes are not cast down, but are up raised to the liberty that is breaking upon the Irish nation. (Applause). Suppose it were possible for the Tory rulers to desolate the land of Ireland, to

sweep it over with fire and sword, what and a voice to raise in behalf of righteous ness and justice and freedom. (Trewould result? After a little time so surely as the green grass grew from the soil of Ireland, so surely would the mendous applause.) WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST

don.

national spirit of Irish race reassert itself, grow up again and flourish in the sight of man. (Great cheering.) Mr. Balfour, finding that be has failed in his last trick of arresting Mr. O'Brien

BK TRUE, And everybody says "The Bargain Store" is the foremost, cheapest and most progressive drygoods house in Lonand Mr. Dillon, has gone up to the north of Ireland and proposes to spend money in the distressed districts building light railways and draining rivers. Well, let bim go on. We will take as many light shake you up to buy now. "Legions of lots," and every lot a leader as good as the following. Our eye openers for this week will be: Forty-six inch, all wool black railways as he means to give us ; let him will be: Forty-six inch, all wool black cashmere, worth 69c, for 39; a yard of 24-inch black habit cloth, all wool, worth 75:, for 50: a yard; 98 pairs, all-wool blaukets, regular price \$5, for \$3 95 a pair; heavy union flannel, worth 18:, for 12½: a yard; ladies' heavy knit undervests, worth \$1, for 60: Forank worth correct complete spend as many millions as he likes, but in the end the Irish cause will stand just where it stands now. Let him spend a bundred millions of British money if he likes, and

I DEFY HIM to take one Irish constituency away from the ranks of the Nationalist party. (Great cheers.)

for 69: French woven corset, worth \$1, for 69: French woven corset, regular price \$1, for 79: a pair ladles' house jer-seys, in black and colors, worth \$225, for \$1.49; heavy blue serge for ladies' manufact and concerns and \$25.55 The Unionist party are asking the great

in religion, promising them that he would ever feel a deep interest in this institution ; also to encourage them in their progress in Caristian doctrine that he would continue to award each year those who are in prison, too. (Ap-plause.) Get to them down the chim the gold medal. Alluding to the ad-dress, he said the promise of their prayers pleased him very much. He ney, through the key holes, through the iron gratings of the window, one way and propers pleased in very much. He concluded his remarks by granting what is so acceptable to every school.girl's heart, a holiday, hoping that they would er jy the beau iful day and make every another the news will be carried to Bal. when it does, a thanksgiving will go up to the Maker of us all, to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, from every woman and child who has a heart to feel one around them happy.

and the set 6.0 ALBERT GAUTHIER IMPORTER OF BRONZES CHURCH OBNAMENTS CHASUBLES, ALTAR WINE, Mawufacturer of Statues, Statuons of the Cross, Paintings, Decorations, Banners, Flags, Badges, Etc., Etc. 1677 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

P. B

For the best Photos made in the city go to EDV BROS, 280 Dandas street Call and examine our stock of frames and paspar-tonts. The latest styles and floest assort-ment in the city, Calidren's pictures a messails.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Apple Blessems.

Why do thay come ? I know. I know. I guessed the is secret long aco. They put on their decision of pink and white, And come when the denie are long and light, And smith while. To tell the children that, some fice day, When the sammer is burrying tast away. Rady apples will hang up there Just where the bouny blossoms ware.

6

And soon, when the spring winds softly blow. The pretty things say good by and go. Where who knows 7-but I wish they'd fly To sak Mother Nature if she would try To hang those apples of good and red at once, for the little once sighed and said They could not wait Till it grew so late. Bat begen ash would send them altogether. Apples and blossoms in sweet spring

-Sydney Dayre.

THE THREE GIFTS OF ST. PATRICK.

London Universa, Oct. 4. On Sunday night the Rev. Lington George Vers delivered his last sermon in the old church of St. Patrick, Soho Square. Taking for his text the words, "Thou art

Taking for his text the words, "Thou art the glory of Jerusalem, thou are the joy of lsrael, and thou are the bonor of our people," he said that nothing rejoiced the beart of a Catholic more than to speak of the ineffable praise of the glorious and Bleased Mother of God. If he praised her wonderful purity he knew that there were around the threns of God

wonderful purity he knew that there were around the throne of God THUMEANDS OF PURE, UNTARNISHED SOULS who followed the Lamb whithersoever He went, and who sang a song that was given to none but virgins to sing. If he spoke of her humility be knew that there were souls in heaven who had followed the foot-steps of Jesus Christ and humbled them-selves, knowing they were blessed and should be exsited. If he spoke of the confessors, if he spoke of the prophets, if he spoke of the martyrdom of Mary-all these were shared by the salute. But there was one prerogative which was bers alone, and which no human creature could share with her, acd it was because of that pre-rogative that God was pleased that abe should be what she was-the Mother of God-a mother and a virgin. An English post had said that if there were nothing more in Christianity than the fruitful virginity of Mary it were virginity of Mary it were

A THEME BEYOND ALL POETRY -it were a grand, and great, and glorious Therefore on the soul and great, and gondown aubject to wrap up the soul and entrance it with the beauties of Curlatianity. Therefore on what subject could he speak that night to the Casholic heart that was more fitting than of the love and beauty more fitting than of the love and beauty of that created and redeemed being who was the glory of the heavenly Jerusalem, who was tho j by of Israel in bondage and captivity, and who was the honor of the Ohristian people? Mary, their mother, would then be the subject of the last words he would address to them in that church. There should laws one another to the should leave one snother to the They should leave one snoiher to the thoughts of her who brought them close to jeans. They would see, he trusted, how in the goodness of God she it was, by the will of Divine Providence, who had kept them where they were, or had brought them out of darkness into the full light and spiendor of the glorified and

REDEEMED CHURCH OF GOD which He had purchased with His Precious Blood. How could he find words to speak of that home of love, that bright home whither they were all tending ? It could not enter into the heart of man to conceive not enter into the heart (man to concerve the joy, the glory, and the beauty of that heaven which God had prepared for all those who loved Him. As yet they were in a land of entle, in a vale of tenss-poor Catholic Christians, there they were fol-lowers of the Crucified, the poor and the despised—there they were looked down upon, but still they held to the last to the upon, but still they held to the last to the one, great, glorious, and unbroken faith in good repute and bad repute; there they, outcast and despised by men, clung to that Catholic Church—it was they who ad ever before them the Divine vision of Christ Jesus persecuted, down trodden, hunted even unto death, and yet living to rice again glorious when men thought they had persecuted it to death. Why did they do all this? Why not

TAKE THE WORLD'S CHRISTIANITY and leave Catholicity alone? Why cling to a religion which kept them out of the paths to honor? Why cling to that relig ion which they knew would somer or

days. It was not the beautiful moun-tains, the clear crystal steems and verdent plain that formed the attachment for their land—it was the old faith that was deeply rooted in their hearts, stronger even than the mountains that towered to the clouds and sack down to the seas. I'me world had tried TO BRING THEM DOWN TO ITS LEVEL,

TO BRING THEM DOWN TO ITS LEVEL, and had endeavored to rob them of what was their comfort and consolation. But Jesus had touched earth, and where Jesus was there also was heaven, and so the poor old church which they were quitting had been heaven to them. God gave to S: Parick that other gift—the love of His kingdom. The Irish cherished the memory of the dear dead. There sgain the unseen came in. Patrick gave them another gift—he gave it to the Irishwomen and to the Irishuan—and that was the reverence for womanhood. He believed he was right when he said that in Ireland crimes against women were almost uncrimes against women were almost un-heard of; that in Ireland there was a virtue and a purity surrounding women which was like that drzzing light that encompassed Agnes when she stord in the

presences of her tempters, that would have almost struck a man dumb at the thought of the impure in the glorious presence of THE PURITY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ST. PATBICK in the dear old land. Had God not put it

in the dear old land. Had God not put it into the hearts of Irishmen to respect the sanctity and glory of womanbood? The Oburch had raised her up and placed her side by side with man; the Church had blessed ber and given ner to man to be his helpmate. Where was the marriage yow respected as it was in Ireland? Eng-land might make laws. They might teil the people of Ireland that because of in compatibility of temper or for other reasons they might ask eor a separation from their wives. But Irishmen looked to the Mother of God and remembered that her Son had said: "What I have joined treather no man shall put

that her Son had said: "What I have joined together no man shall put asunder," and they flung back the out-regeous and impure is w INTO THE LAW GIVER'S FACE. and said, "Take it to whom you like, but it shall lever be received by a son or a daughter of St. Patrick." Who had watched over and guarded that love in the fish but Mary ? She had handed it down to them and had watched over them and guarded them from impurity. Their love of Mary he could not eulogiza them and guarded them from impurity. Their love of Mary he could not eulogize sufficiently. He, a poor convert, knew that never once in one jot or title had the love of Mary stood between the Irish people and their love of Jesue. He wanted them to pialse her, as they would a fondly loved mother. He would bid them all good-bye nutil they met again in the new

the new GLORIOUS CHURCH OF ST PATRICK

A thrussnd times good bye, but not for ever. He would see them all once again, but not gathered in that old church, as they were that night. He trusted that in the goodness of God he might see them all gathered together when the just Judge came to separate the wicked and the just, and that they might all go and seat them selves at the throne of Mary in the glory and brightness of heaven, and so he would leave them to Jesus in the sweet and for-tering care of His own immaculate Mother.

PIE FOR SIXTEEN IN LONDON. From the New York Sun.

There is a pie-shop in London that Charles Dickens used to stand before when as a child be drudged in a blacking for tory. Every day, on his way to and from work, he paused to devour the viands work, he present to devour the vialues with his eyes, and sometimes, as he said, he pressed his torgue to the window paner, as if by doing that he got a little bit of a taste of the good things that lay so near, yet were so far beyond his reach. An American railroad man who admires Distance hunted up this pick her who admires

Dickens hunted up this pie shop when he was in London in order to gratify sentiwas in London in order to grafty senti-ment and curicsity. It proved to be a mere box of a place, in a poor quarter of the city; but the original business was still conducted there As the traveller peered into the shadowy interior a voice

piped at his elbow : "Please, sir, will you buy me a weal nie ?" The owner of the voice was a small,

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CATH. OLICS

N. Y. Catholic Review.

N. Y. Catholic Keview. We all acknowledge, at least theoreti-cally, our obligation to God and to our neighbor; but the question is, and it is a very serious one, whether we realize what is embraced in those two relations and the obligation growing out of them. We are Catholics and Christians. True, the terms obligation growing out of rom, the terms are synonymous. A true Christian is a Oatholics and Christians. True, the terms are synonymous. A true Catholic is a true Christian. But there are people who call themselves Protestant Obristians, and that fact readers it necessary for us to distin guish. There is a tremendous context going on in the world. That contest is between true Christianity and its oppo-site; between the messengers of light and the powers of darkness. The revival of the old, persecuted Church, expecially as developed in the numerous conver sions of the brightest intellects of the sge, has served to intensify the antagon-ium of these forces and to shake the in tellectual fabric crected during the last three hundred years, to its very founda-

tellectual fabric erected during the last three hundred years, to its very founda-tion. The alternative is being more and more clearly presented—the Catholic Church as the only true exponent of Christianity on the one hand and abso lute infidelity and atheism on the other. In this great contest Protestantism counts for nothing, or rather it is leagued with the hosts of infidelity. It is on the downward grade and is rapidly develop-ing into Unitarianism, Liberalism and Agnosticism. There is no more doubt of this tendency than that the sun shines t this tendency than that the sun shines at noonday. Disintegration and decay are plainly written upon every Protes-tant sect in existence. The descendants of the old Paritans are losing all faith in On the old reintage are being an area to Christianity. As a consequence great laxity of morals prevails, and is dely in-oreasing with fearful rapidity. Banish faith from the hearts of the masses and in a prevail for a hearts of inc. you prepare the soil for a harvest of ininstion and crime, which threatens the very foundations of society.

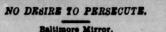
Is it necessary to indicate what are our obligations under these circumstantes? We believe that true Obristianity is the only salvation, not only of individual sects, but of society; and we have no doubt that the Catholic Church is the only true exponent and embodiment of Chris-

tianity in the world. The great question then arises : How shall we best promote the interests of the Catholic Church and contribute to its ex-tension and building up in the world ? It is obvious to remark that perhaps the is obvious to remark that perhaps the most effectual way of recommending the Caurch to outsiders is by setting a good Christian example. With our caims to superiority men may well ask: What do ye more than others? If Catholics, espec-tally leading and so called representative Catholics are not more high tored. more Catholics, are not more high toned, more honest and upright in their dealings, more exemplary in their lives and conduct than the common run of men, the inevitable influence which the world will draw will be that the Catholic religion with all its high claims is no better than any other. We believe it has been truth fully said that nominal Catholics are the curse of the Church. Tais is true of the business man who resorts to the un-scrupulous tricks of the trade to make

money; of the professional man who prostitutes his high and responsible position to the defeat of justice and the position to the detect of justice such the condoning of crime; and especially of the so-called Cathonic politician who goes for party success at sup price and is always ready to sell his birtaright for

a mess of pottage. How little such men realiss the awful responsibility that rests upon them! They are really the representatives of a highly spiritual and divine organization which necessarily imposes upon them the most imperative obligations, though they are apparently entirely un conscio of it. They cannot avoid the irresponsi-bility except by absolute apostacy. As long as they call themselves Catholics God will hold them accountable for their inconsistent conduct. They cannot get rid of it. They cannot shake it off, and the parable of the talents shows that they have to render a strict account ac cording to their opportunities.

required to set a good e are not



Baltimore Mirror. It is certainly curious, to say the least of it, to find our non Catholic friends of the evangelistic press and pulpit con-demning as intolerant that universal Catholic desire to bring all men into the Church. What could be more natural, what more commendable than that persons who are thoroughly convinced that they possess the truth should de-sire those less tortunate to become sharers in the greatest of all good. This is the essence of Ohristian charity, and surely there is nothing intolerant in the practice of the sublimest of virturs. A Catholic cannot be a true Catholic nor a sincere, practical one who does not

nor a sincere, practical one who does not in his heart wish and pray for the con-version of all fellow men beyond the pale of the true fold to the faits of Christ. Nor is it possible to conceive of absolute Nor is it possible to conceive of absolute taith in the perfection of any system of religion, politics, society, which does not carry with it an ardent longing for the universal adoption by markind of the same. If, as some of our dissenting bretaren profess, they do not cherish any wish that the benighted Romanist should become an out and out Protestant, but simple that he abould forego certain simply that he should forego certain practices and give over certain forms of devotion to which they object, it is a plain confession of their want of faith in the superiority of the system to which they adhere. But they really do not seem to look at it from the standp int of common sense. In religion, more than in temporal and material things it is the duty of man to strive for the highest point attainable in the direction of perfection. There is no possible com-promise in spiritual affairs. Curist said

promise in spiritual analys. Carist said : "He who is not with Me is sayinst Me." It, therefore, behooves the wayfarer in life's paths to choose with the utmost care those indicated by the divine Founder of the Caristian system.

The doctrine which puts all religions on the same plane is in direct opposition to the specific command of Jesus Christ that His followers shall hear His Church In pretending to believe that all road-lead to heaven, and that all so called Christian bodies occupy common ground with the Church in relation to the scheme of Christianity, our non-Catholic brethren deliberately throw overboard one of the plainest, simplest and most direct truths inculcated by Holy Scripture, whose teactings they profess to accept as their sole rule of faith.

One religion is not as good as another; the idea is irreconcliably opposed to the letter and spirit of the doctrines expounded by the Rejerner and taught by the Aportles. It is out of the question, therefore, that Catholics, who are absolutely certain of their position, should complacently view the unfortunate attitude of their fellowmen floundering about in doubt and dark ness as equally secure and desireable with their ow

In this age of the world persuasion, and not brute force, is the only potent means of converting a mind from error to truth. When our Protestant friends lugubriously protest that Catholics only want a chance to persecute dissenters they are either guilty of rath hypocrisy or the victims of ordered mind.

No person has ever been truly con-verted from one belief to snother by force, though many have been reduced by it to outward submission to usages and forms outward submission to usages and forms which, in their hearts and minds, they unconditionally rejected. Persecution for conscience'sake was never a weapon of the Catholic Church, though in cruder times it has been wielded by princes. States and secular powers ostensibly in her in-

terest While Catholics desire the acceptance by all men of the tenets of the true faith, they recognize the fact that there is neither right nor warrant for the use of force in this connection. Christ com-manded His Apostles and their success ors to "teach all nations." who will not hear the Church let them be to you as the heathen and publican." Nothing whatever was uttered by Him while on earth that can be construed as a warrant for driving men into the Church by physical force. Catholics are

quite as familiar with these truths as tas



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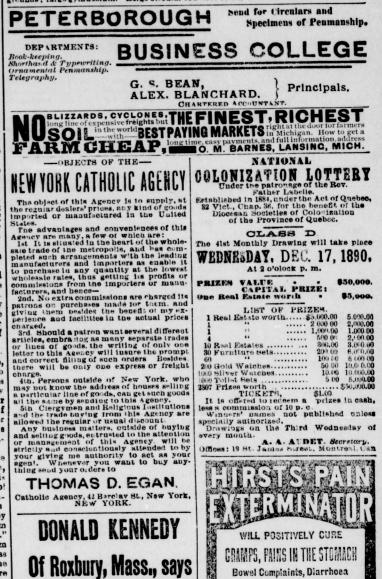
Rt. Johusbury Church o' Notre Dame, Vermoni, U.S. Church of the Rev. Leonard Batry. V G., Milwankee. (also endorsed by His Lordship tue Ri. Rev. Bishop Otto Jardite, SL. Cioud. align.) Chapelo 't toe secred Heart Convent, Montreal. St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, Out.

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Don't write to me when taking the first Don't write to me when taking the first bottle of my Medical Discovery. I know how it makes you feel, but it's all right. There are certain cases where the Biscov-ery takes hold sharp, but it is the discussed spot in you it has taken hold of, and that's what you want. The Discovery has a search warrant for every humor, from backache to scrofula, inside and out-ide, and of course it wakes a disturbence in and of course it makes a disturbance in your poor body, but the fight is short, you are better by the second bottle; if not, then tell me about it, and I will advise. I

NOVEMBER 22, 1890-

later, to a certain extent, stand between their comfort in the world and their pro their comfort in the world and their bro-gress ? Because of heaven alone. Tacy longed for a resting place, and that God alone could supply. That night they were celebrating the transferred Feast of the Sorrows of our Lady, and he would ask them to dwell upon the sorrow of Mary, and the efficacy of her prayers for the soule in purgatory. He pointed out how God had given to every man a love, joy and entbusiasm for the

LAND IN WHICH HE WAS BORN. A man who loved not the land of his birth would say had lost his manhood. Bu first they were true to the one Holy Church that was universal. They re joiced in their own country, they rejoiced to look back upon those who had suffered and died for it, and who had given their od for its deliversuce. Nov heart's bl fifteen hundred years had gone by since an old man stood in Ireland-their true and glorious and beauteous patron, St. He was an old man when he Patrick. Patrice. He was an old man when he commerced his mission, and he lived another seventy years before being called to his rest. O beauteous, glorious, and iarge-hearted saint! He plocked the green emblem of Ireland, the little flower, green emblem of Ireland, the little fl wer, and he preached from it the Trinity, Three in One, and he taught the threefold love of God, and sunk it down deep into the Celtic

beart, and ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED YEARS HAD

NOT OBLITERATED IT They possessed it now in all its freshne and its untarnished glory as St. Patrick gave it to their accestors one thousand five hundred years before, and that faith of theirs was centred in Mary. Their love of Mary had enabled them to keep that threefoid love, and what was that love ? It was the love of Jesus, the love of the dead, and the love and reverence for the digatty of womanhood. Religion was a belief in the unseen. The faith of the Irishman and Irishwoman was the belief in the un-seen, in Jesus under the Eacharistic veil ; and Iceland was dear to the Irish because Jesus was there. The irishman's thoughts went back to the old church at home with its mud floor and it bare roof, because it was there he first heard the ringing of the

old bell which called them to go and close around their poorly clad priest in the cld

disheveled person, with whom a veal pie or any other kind would have agreed right well. The American replied :

right well. The American replied : "How many boys do you suppose that shop could hold?" "I dunno. About fifteen or sixteen, I should think." "Well, you go and get fifteen more boys and bring them back here." The boy studied the man's face for a moment, as if to make sure he was in the moment, as if to make sure he was in the

moment, as it to make such the was it the enjoyment of his eenses, then harled him seit into a side street with a yell. Hardiy a minute elapsed before he returned the head of a procession of sixteen gamins, assorted as to size and clothing, unanimous in appette and hope. The ragged bat talion a sembled close behind the benefac tor, and followed him precipitately into the shop when he ann sunced that he was going to give them all the ple they wanted.

For a quarter of an hour the astonished baker served "weal aa' 'am" pies, hand over hand, to the sixteen astonished youths of London, while the American sat and watched the scene with hardly less aston ishment. Few words were spoken, and the onslaught was as fisice and persistent while it insted as the charge at Tel el-Kebir. The exhaustion of supplie brought the bacquet to an end, as the traveller paid the score, thinking it little to pay in view of the fun he had had, while the boys tumbled into the street, cheering, and went to spread the news of this miracle through the lanes of London.

OUT OF SORTS. - Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue. and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of preven-tion is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Par-melee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succes-sion and a cure will be effected. sion, and a cure will be effected.

If your children are troubled with w give them Mother Graves' Worm Exter-minator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child. Mipard's Liniment cures Garget in

example as Catholics but to contribute by

every means in our power to the build-ing up of the Church and the extension of its beachts throughout the world. Is its not strange how men who belong to such a grand institution as the Catholic Church can be so indifferent to its progress and complete success? There is nothing in the world to be compared to the Catholic Church. There is nothing in the whol Caucal factors thought and human history that can equal that intellectual and morel system of the Catholic Church. That divine system is fraught with all that is most venerable in antiquity; most elevated in purpose ; most compre-heneible in organization ; most efficient in action; most benevolent in spirit-all that is highest and hollest-all that is purest and best in human thought and human aspirations, and the wonder is that any man with the less; spark of eathusiasm his nature can fail to be stimulated with a high purpose and steady resolve to use his best and most unceasing endeavors to very promote the interests and farther the good cause of Holy Church throughout the world. The contest is daily thickening about us. Our enemies pursue us with sleepless vigilance and unrelenting bostil They are busy night and day concoct. ug new and vile charges and revamping th tlest of the old ones against the Bride of Christ, and circulating them broadcast throughout the land. And shall we sit throughout the hand. And shall we set still and fold our arms and exclaim with the wicked Cala: "Am I my brother's keeper?" God forbid that we should be so indifferent to the great responsibility

What is a Day's Labor ?

that rests upon us!

One day's work for a healthy liver is to screte three and a half pounds of bile. If the bile secretion be deficient, constipation ensnes; if profuse, biliousness and jaundice arise, Burdock Blood Bitters is the most perfect liver regulator known in medicine r preventing and curing all liver troubles.

SICK HEADACHE caused by excess of bile or a disordered stomach is promptly re-lieved by using National Pills.

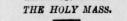
IT IS SAFE TO USE Freeman's Worm Powders, as they act only on the worms and do not injure the child.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

ost liberal or agnostic could

Our amiable friends should on this ac count have more respect for their own intelligence and moral integrity than to attribute to Catholics feelings and aims that are far more repugnant to the spirit and temper of the religious convictions of the latter, rooted in principles of truth than to the vaguer and less spiritual con-ceptions of a moral system based upon uman pride and human reason. We solemnly assure our anti Catholic

brethren that there is no desire among Catholics to persecute them. They are safe.

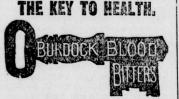


St. Thomas Aquinas writes : "The St. Thomas Aquinas writes: "The Mass is not only the greatest of God's miracies, but is an abridgement of all the wonders He has has ever wrought." St. Boneventure eavys "The Mass is a com-pendium of God's love and of all His benefits to men." St. Alphoneus Ligouri concludes that "All the honors which concludes that "Ail the honors which angels by their homsges, and mattyrdoms, and other good works, have ever g ven to God could not give Him as much glory as a tingle Mass." St. Leonard of Port Maurice says, "The Mass is the sun of Christianity, the soul of faith the center of the Catholic religion, the condensation of ail that is good and beautiful in the Church of Christ. The Mass is the mir-cale of miracles the wonder of wonders The Miss is the sun of holy religion, which dissipates the cloud and restores secenity to the heavens. For my part, I am persuaded that if it were not for the holy Mass the world would have long since tottered from its foundation, crushed beneath the enormous weight of its

many accumulated iniquities. At every moment of the day and right, during the year round, this Infaite Victim is immo lated on several altars in some part of th world for the salvation of mankind, and hence the plous practice of uniting our selves and our actions with Jesus upon the altar."

Catarrh is not a local but a constitu-tional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsparilla to effect a

will, however, in the future, as in the past answer any letter from a nursing mother. Sincerely vours, DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MAFS.



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BENZIGER BROTHERS

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTEES OF VESTMENTS AND CHURCH ORNAMENTS,

NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

Be Patient, Lord.

BY ADA A. MOSHER. Because I cannot cry to Thee, Lord, leave me not to my despair ; Dear Christ, stay patiently by me, I am not strong enough for prayer.

Like some poor stricken thing I come, Too weak to mean my hurt to Thee; Thou understandeth, Lord, the dumb, Be not iess pitiful to me.

Grief's steel hath broken in my heart The cruel barb of its keen blade; I know tny touch is gentlest, yet Be patient, Lord -I am afraid. Athrill with torture, anguish blind, In human pain all else forgot, I stretch mine arma Thine own to field, Oh, let their firmness fail me no.

Long, long ago, Thy touch most sweet Gave bina Bartimens back the light; Lord, I, a beggar at Thy foot, Pleas with Thee for my soul's dear sight—

That seeing Thy pierced Heart whence

poured Life's last red dvop cn Calvary's hill, And seeing on Thy forehead, Lord, The cruei thorns that crowned to kill.

The sight may touch diviner chord, That cries out praver than my will, And if from wilt, remove it, Lord, And if thou wilt, press deeper still. FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review. FOR TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PEN-

TECOST -FIFTH AFTER THE EPIPHANY.

"Let the word of Christ dwell in you abundantly, in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalme, hymns, and spiritual canticles, singing in grace in your hears to God." (From the Eninthe of today.)

By may be a spintral cancer, enging in grace in your hearts to God." (From the Epistle of to day.) There never was a religion without sing. ing, because there never was a religion that did not have for one of its chief acts of workhip the sounding of the praises of God. To sound one's praises naturally leads us to use a more exaited form of language than plain every day discourse, and also to express our sentiments in more melodious tones than we commonly uses in conversation with one another. more melodious tones than we commonly use in conversation with one another. So in religions worship we employ poeti-cal forms of speech, such as psaims, hymns, and canticles. Indeed all the language of worship in our holy Catholic religion, at Mass or Vespers, is highly poetical in its sentiment, even when not rhymed and in the form of ordinary prose. Then, how much singing there is, or ought to be of all this poetiy 1 need not tell you. Singing adds to words prayer of

Singing adds to words prayer of and praise what good cookery does for meats and other food. It gives it a for meats and other food. It gives it a relish, makes it more appetizing, and a deal more nourishing. Saying Low Mass, reading plous prayers, or rectifing the beeds in place of Veepers, may be all well enough when you cannot have better; but the Catholic Church has a better way —a way she has always practiced—and that is to sing at Divine Workhip. "Oh, yes," you say, "we know what you mean; the choir and the priest at the altar sing High Mass and Veepers." To which I say sgain : All that is well enough when you cannot have better,

enough when you cannot have better. But better there is, and that is when all truth and the Church.

But better there is, and that is when all the people sing, as well as the choir. "You never hear of such a thing?" More's the pity. But the Catholic Church has heard of it, and would like to hear more of it, and would God; for then we would have High Mass and Vespers cele-brated in perfection. And where is the good Catholic who would not like to see the workhip of his Church done in the

beard of it, and would like to hear more of it, and evo would God; for then we would have High Mass ard Vespers cele-brated in perfection. And where is the good Catholic who would not like to see the worship of his Church done in the most perfect manuer? It is being done in some places yet, and the old practice is reviving. There is a good deal of thinking and a good deal of praying for that, and the Holy Spirit is answering these prayers by inspiring a movement towards encourag-ing the people to sing in church who never sang there. Congregational ser-vices and singing are starting up overy-where, at home and abroad, to the delight of everybody. The bishop and priests see what a good work it is, and are glong their bleesing and thelr help to it. You eee how popular a service it is already here in this Church, how all the peopte the to sing, and how well they sing too. Bat all do not come yet that might come. There is room for more men, and we

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will we are.

Our character is our will ; for what we

Singularity in the Christian life is more

in your power which you know is right.

There was never any one whose life was

fuller of endless employments or more broken by countless interruptions than the life of Oar Blessed Lord. This may

autumn without a vintage?

Cardinal Gibbons.

From the Young Catholie. From the Young Catholie. It is natural that flowers—" God's smile upon the earth," as they have been called —should be sarred to her who was the gift especially of God's love, and who is the "Lily of Israel" and the "Mystical Rose." The maticen hair forn, that loveliest of all ferns, is named for her the-maticen being the Maiden Mother. It is some-times called "Our Lady's Hair." Of course it is needless to sneak of the That is a barren soul which has never brought forth fruits of patience through the traveil of suffering. We receive grace as hundred, and we correspond as twenty; or we receive as twenty, and correspond as one.

times called "Oar Lady's Hair." Of course it is needless to speak of the hy sud rose as consecrated to the Blessed Virgin. The mary gold still boars her called "Oar Lady's Smock:" a beautiful orchid is still "Oar Ludy's Slipper;" shortened into Lady's Sipper; and one of the loveliest thoughts of all was that which gave the lilv-of the-valley the name of "Our Lady's Tears." question of association for his children by moving futo a fashionable street, he is a fool, and he lives in a fool's pradise. For the seke of his children's future, ne must make a home, not a house, and help to brighten it himself. MONTREAL TO CHICAGO. CONTINUED After a very short atay in Stratford we often a token of pride than of true virtue. The sincere Christian is always simple. How many spring times and seedtimes have we lost ? how many a summer is past without a harvest; how many an

Where is thy faith? Stand firmly and which gave the illv-of the-valley the name of "Our Lady's Tears." There is another orchid called "Our Lady's Hands," from the shape of its roots. There is a tradition come to us from the monks that the enowdrop blooms in February in memory of the Blessed Virgins offering in the temple at the Pres-entation. Spearmint is called in France "Our Lady's Cashiou;" one flower was her "looking glass," another ner "comb;" the digitaits or "five figger" was called her "gloves" in France, and the cowellip is "Our Ludy's Banch of Keys." Certaia flowers were dedicated to special feasts, as the lilly to the Annuncia-tion, etc. Turning to the entry for the present of the present for the street of the street with perseverence; take courage and be patient; comfort will come to thee in due patient : comfort will come to thee in due time.—Thomas A Kempis. There is no want of the soul which Caristianity does not satify ; there is no civilizatian that it does not enlighten.— God looks in compassion on our heavy hours and mouraful days, our secret in-dignation, our shame which burns inwardly, our bruised and trembling hearts. If you would be exempt from unessi-nees, do nothing which you know or sus-pect is wrong; and if you wish to enjyy the purest pleaure, always do everything

her "gloves" in France, and the cowellp is "Our Luov's Barch of Keys." Certain flowers were dedicated to special feasts, as the llly to the Annuncla-tion, etc. Turning to the next great figure of the persons associated with the

show us the most laborious may be the holiest saints. A person may say I am not much conblossomed first at Christ's birth, closed at the crncifixion, and opened eguin at the resurrection. There are plants said to have sprung up from the ground where our Lord's blood fell—the red anemone and purple orchis among others. The speed well is thought to bear resemblance to the bankscrhief with which St. Ver-onica wiped our Lord's face, hence it is provided I may come to sternal life. Let no one reason thus. Purgatory fire will be more dreadful than whatever torments on basen toresting and a batter can be seen, imagined or endured in this world -St. Casar of Arles. Nearly all the misfortunes of life come

Nearly all the misfortunes of life come from misunderstandings. If only one could explain himself! If those who have misunderstanding with those who badly expressed themselves, how many misfortunes would be avoided, and how many heart aches! it is certain that if we love God as we ought: if we bear to our Divine Redeemer

tender and grateful bearts; if we realize the Communion of Saints, and the loving f and living relations which bind them to us and their prayers for us; if we have child like hearts, holy, loving, and filial towards our heavenly Father, then it is certain that, next after Jesus, our vener-ation and our love will be given to her whom He loves with all the filial rever-ence and all the tender love of His Sacred Heart.—Cardinal Manning. Though martyrdom by the seaffall

trembled at His words and has trembled ever since. The rose of Jericho in an-other tradition is said to have sprung up beneath their feet, and hence was called Mary's Rose, and the pine-tree sheltered them from Herod's soldiers, while the juniper opened its branches and took them beneath its shade. Another beautiful legend of the flight into Eventis that when our Lake word

Another beautiful legend of the flight into Egyptis that when our Lady washed the swadding clothes of her divine Baby in a fountain where they halted, flowering shrubs sprang up to mark the spot. And so through the ages of faith, when the people were pions and child like, we find on all sides the most charming thoughts connected with the flowers of the field

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responsibility of home-making on the mother, without considering that his re-sources must supplement hers, cannot throw the blame of disaster, when it does come, on her shoulders. He must accept the whole consequences. Given good principles and a cheerful home, children will not be drawn into bad company. Bat good company is not always found in the timest rows of houses. If paterfamilias imagines that he has solved Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Amberst-burg, Ontario. This educations! establish-ment highly recommends itself to the favor of parents anxious to give to their daughters a solid and ussful education The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens at the begiunito of September and closes in July. Terms, haif yearly in advance, Board and Tultion, per annum. \$70 (0); Music and use of Plano. \$14 00; Drawinz and Patoting, \$15 00; Bet and Bedding, \$10 00; Washing, \$15 00; Bet and Bedding, \$10 00; Washing, bis bister Supprior. Always found in the inness rows of nouses. If paterfamilias imagines that he has solved question of association for his children by moving into a fashionable street, he is a fool, and he lives in a fool's paradise. For the sake of his children's future, ne A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND. A with, Ox. The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Conrese. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per sonum. For full particulars apply to the REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

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PRINCIPALS. For twenty two years this institution has maintained the higoest position and sear-ed the sidest attendance among the Basi-ness Colleges of America. The new 100 page circular will tell you what this famous institution can do for you. Be careful to address. London is the headquarters of many of the relief and benefit organizations among our separated brethren. Here also we find the headquarters for Oanada of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Brother S. R. Brown may always be found at his office, Queen's avenue, and is ever ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE ready to explain to visiting members the methods of conducting the business with the Branches and the Supreme Council. The amount of work done in the Grand BELLEVILLE. A CADE MY OF THE SACRED A CADE MY OF THE SACRED Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offaring peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoy-ment of luvigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educa-tional advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and siandard works. Liter-ray resultions are heid monthy. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent fea-ture. Musical solirees take place weekity, of evaluate solir optical and intellectual to promote physical and intellectual on bootaleed on application to the Lady Suppertor. Secretary's office and the neatly kept books of that officer are worth seeing, and we must congratulate the Canada Grand Council on having such an efficient officer. The Medical Supervisor, Dr. Hanavan, is also a resident of London, and the worthy doctor is always happy to ese any C. M. B. A member who more all

the trees but the aspen bent forward to do homage, and that the divine Child, noticing this, reproved the aspen, which trembled at His words and has trembled ever since. The rose of Jerleho in an-other tradition is said to have sprung up haneath their feet, and hence was called many of the number of fine residences facing the park are owned and occupied by Ostholics. The Western Fair, which is yearly heid here, has done a great deal to promote the trade of London. The cheese shipping of Western Ontario, which formerly was all done through Ingersoll, is now shared with that town, numerous factories are also here. The Bonnet Furnishing Co., which has branches in London, England, and Glasgow, Scotland, have their head CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, SABNIA, ONT. Tala institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, used and reflected education. Particular at-tention is paid to vocai and instrumental music. Board to vocai and instrumental music. Board to vocai and instrumental superior, 800 Million per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to the Mother Superior, 800 303. and Glassow, Sociand, nave their bead quartershere. This firm makes aspecialty of manufacturing church and school far-niture. The McClary Mig. Oo., which has offices in Montreal, Toronto and Win-A DRIAN I. MACDONELL, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Convergancer, etc., Cornwall, Ont. P. O. Box 558. Collections and sgency matters receive prompt and personal atten-tion. and posticial reactions surrounding their growth, for always poetry and faith are closely allied, particularly in child-like index.
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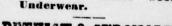
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We also make the best Native Claret the market. Send for prices and circular. London, Sept. 13th, 1887. The Messre. Ernest Girardot & Co., ou Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their word may be relied on and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Massis pure and un-adulterated. We, therefore, by these pre-ents recommend if for altar use to the clergy of our diocese.

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the sword be past, there are other martyr-doms to be suffered. There is the mar-tyrdom of charity in the pestilence, the martyrdom of ceasity in the pestuence, the martyrdom of zeal in wearing our life and strength for the soule of men; there is the martyrdom of a will, prompt and ready for life or for death, in behalf of the THE SYMBOLISM OF RITUAL.

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IMPORTEES OF CH ORNAMENTS,

There is room for more men, and we want more of their strong volces in the prayers and in the hymns. "You would come but you are so tired?' Come, I say, and you shall find it a season of refresh ment and renewed viger for both soul and body. Come a few times anyway, just to try. You won't need asking after that.

try. You won't need asking after that. Though we would not see one less at the congregation service, we certainly would like to see more at High Mass, would like to see more at High Mass, and particularly at Vespers. Where there is singled, there is the better way. Don't be content with less than the best you can get to offer to God. Singled is the best, and always best when you can do it yourself. And you are perfectly welcome to slog both at Mass and Vespers with the choir. Nothing would please us better. Nothing would sound so sweetly in the ears of God and of the Blessed Virgin and of the angels and saints as some notes out of your own lips.

would please us better. Nothing would sound so sweetly in the ears of God and of the Blessed Virgin and of the argels and saints as some notes out of your own lips. "You wouldn't care to sing at High Mass and Veepers?" That is because you have not studied those services well. Study them. Learn all about them, so as to follow them intelligently, and you will then want to strg. You will be sknow, that holy, edifying, beautifn service! It is not of obligation we know, and is only a service of devotion, but there cught to a service of devotion, but there cught to

a service of devotion, but there cught to be a number of Catholics in this and every parish devout enough to fill the seats. Full seats at Vespers are a mark of the general intelligence as well as devotion to touch. in a parish. Come then to all the ser-vices where there is singing: Mass, Ves-pers and congregational service at night. Lift up your voices in song to God, and your hearts shall be glad, for blessed are the people who praise the Lord.

It is a Mistake To try to cure catarth by using local applications. Catarth is not a local but a constitutitional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. There-fore, to effect a cure, requires a constitu-tional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and impart-ing health. ing health.

duced so great a variety into the very limited plan of its liturgy cannot be softeently admired. What do we find in this series of mys-

What do we find in this series of mys-terious pictures which it presents to our eye in the course of a year? Nothing less than the history of the world from the Word which created heaven and earth to the Word which is to produce a new heaven and a new earth, the history of the Redeemer from the day He was promised to guilty man to the day when He will receive into His glory the last in time of the elect, the bistory of the Chris tian Church, from the period when it was eighing in the catacombs to the final period when pursued into the depths of the Reserve ty triumphant implety, it will ase the banner of the Spouse unfuried in heaven, and will entone an eternal hosanheaven, and will entone an eternal hosan-nab.

heaven, and will choose an end arrangement of the keeping the young people at home as in the different stations of life who dairy whole external system of the Church is so contrived as plainly to symbolize her clice money to brighten up the sitting room, to to wards her people, and to exhibit her buy a new plano perhaps, a guitar for comes to its close you will find the benefit of it - N. O. Morning Star.

a more disgracefui alliance. If the daugh ter and son could have been kept at home those horrible things would not have oc-curred. But the children found outside amusements and the houses of neighbors

Results Tell. The proof of the pudding is the eating, and the proof of the extraordinary power over pain of Polson's Nerviline is in using it. Polson's Nerviline aver fails to per-form wonders in every case of pain. It cannot fail, for it is composed of powerful pain-subduing remedies. It goes right to the bottom, and pain is banished at once. Nerviline cures all kind of pain, internal or external. Go to any drug store and get a bottle, and be delighted by its promptitude in doing its work. Lut the children found outside amusements and the houses of neighbors woll as infancy. Some men fancy that their wives, un-the modern taste, desire. It is true that the modern taste desire. It is

Nasal catarrh and troubl Eyes tested, glasses adjusted Hours-12 to 4. Asylum is a most worthy institution in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. CMITH BROTHERS,

JER. C. A FEW MINUTES WITH GOD.

Our churches are open all the year, and our Blessed Lord is ever present in the tabernacle waiting for you. How easy it is for you, dear reader, to just step in a moment, and in less time than you waste talking with a filend, ask God for help, for strength and for merey. Tolink of those less fortunate than you, who live in some remote part of the land, where, per-haps, they never see either church or priest. Remember, to day you are here and to-morrow may never come for you. Many a one owes his salvation to making frequent vielts to God's Hones, and there, prostrate at the alter, asked forgiveness. Our churches are open all the year, and prestrate at the alter, asked forgiveness. You would be surprised to see the people in the different stations of life who daily

S30000 A YEAR ! I undertake to briefly tach my faity intelligout present of the value of the second second second second second restriction will work industrial billing a rearing the second second second second second second the situation of employment at which you can see on the sound on money for memory as second secon have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLAIP. Full particulars Fig EE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN. Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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RAPIDE PLAT DIVISION NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endoressed to the deriver at this office, until the addressed of the deriver at this office, until the addressed of the deriver day of December next, for the construction of a fift tock, welfra, etc., at Morrisburg, and the deepening and enlargement of the Rapide Plat Canal. The work will be divid-ed into three sections, each about a mile in length.

Rapide Plat Canal. The work will be divid-ed into three sections, each about a mi e in length. A map of the locally, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen and after Widnesday, the 19th day of November next, at this office and at the Resident Eacheer's Office. Morrisours, where printed forms of tender can be sob-tained. In the case of firms there must be attached to be tender, the actual signstures of the full tame, the nature of the occupation and resident each at the observed of the same, and freshed to be tender of the same of a charlered the first of the same of \$2,000 for each of the ecompany the tender the sum of \$9,000 for each of the other scions. The respective accepted cheques must be endersed over to the fullier of failways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the section such the sum of \$2,000 for each of the endersed over to the fullier of failways indeclines. The respective accepted cheques must be stated in the offer submitted. The charse thus sent in will be relared to the respect. We work at the rates and on the respect. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, Ar P, BRADLEY, Secretary.



Should be used, if it is desired to make the Finest Class of Germs-Rolls. Biscuit, Pan-rakes, Jonny Cakes, Pie Crust, Boiled Paste etc. etc. Light, sweet, snow-white and dirstible food results from the use of Ook's Field. Guaranteed free from shum. grocer for McLAREN'S COOK'S FRI SND.



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CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

Branch Ne. 4. Lenden, ots on the 2nd and 4th Thursde month, at 8 o'clock, at their n Block, Bichmond street. P. President; Wm. Corcoran,

C. M. B. A.

8

New Branches. Branch No. 143 was organized in Mon-treal on November 6 by Deputy T. P. Tanesy. List of cflicers appeared in last Tansey. week's is

Branch No. 144 was organized in Our Lady of Lourdes parish, Toronto, on November 11 by Rev. H. J. McPaillips, District Deputy. The following is the Mat of officer. District Deput list of officers :

list of cfficers : Apiritual Adviser, Rev James Walsh Fresident, James A Gorman First Vice-President, Jamos A Dorost Record Vice-President, James A Dorost Pinancial secretary, Richard Geo Baigent Pinancial secretary, Richard Geo Marebal, Donis Regan Guard, Huch Dolse Trostees, Michael J Crottie, William O'Connor, Edward Wall, Thomas J. Lee and James A Gorman.

The nominations for efficers of Branches of the C. M. B. A. for the en-suing term shall be made at the *last* regular meeting of Branches in Novem-ber. See section 4 of article iv. Branch constitution. Elections shall take place at the first meeting of the Branch i December. Representatives or alter nates shall not be nominated or elected this year. See section 10 of same article. Lostaliations shall take place at the first regular meeting of the Branch in Janu ary. See section 1 article vi. Branch constitution

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD : SIR-At a regular meeting of Branch 84, Montreal, held in their hall November 6, it Resolved, That a vote of thanks be ten-Rev M

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be ten-Resolved. That a vote of thanks be ten-dered to the officers and members of the Supreme Council for the very favorable con-sideration given their protest against grant-ing a separate beneficiary to any of the Grand Councils, as also for their having decided in hold their next convention in this city in 1892. W.J. SaviGNY, Rec. Sec. . 778 Sanguinett street. John KB WJM Thos C Thom OKF

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condelence. Brantord, Oct 13, 1890. At the last regular meeting of Branen 5, heid Monday, October 10, 11 was moved by W. Schuler, seconded by D. S. Henderson That whereas it has pleased a inlighty God in His Infilt wisdom to remove from our midst our late Brother, Friderick Russell, and by his death this Branch has lost a levoted member, be it Resolveo, That the members of this Branch extend to the bereaved family of the deceased our slacers regret in their affliction at the loss of one who was a duitful husband and a kind father. Be it further Resolved, That our charter be for the re-pose of his soul for thirty days and a copy be suit to the bereaved family. WENELIN FCHULER, Sec.

WENELIN PCHULER, Sec.

WINGLIN PCHULES, Sec. Throid, Ont., Nov. 11, 189. Dans Bin- Inasmuch as the Suprome Council has answered our call for a separ at beneficiary in such a coercive and des potto manner, and that the said Council was worked to the same through the silagonism brought about by retrengful persons, smart-nor under alleged grievances, said to be inflicted by our Canadian Grand Council, and that we will attribute to this action of the Supreme Council whatever animosity my arise between our Canadian and Am-erican brothers-by taking the initiative in use matter, and bringing out your Views as well as those of other prominent officers and maw at the shalf of Branch 24-John Cor-bett, Chancellor; Jones Williams, Presi-des tigers, Assistant Secretary; James Rogers, Assistant Secretary.

Acknowledgment.

Toronto, Nov. 8, 1890. To the Members of the Catholic Mutual Ben

efit Association in Canada: efit Association in Canada: GANTLEMEN-1 beg leave to thank you shcerely for the very prompt manner in which you have paid me the amount of cer-tificate held by my late son, Rav. T. M. Snauahan, amounting to \$2,000. I also ten-der my most grateful thanks to the many members of your Association for the many consoling cypressions of sympathy extend-ed to me by them in my breavement; and learnet'y hope that your noble Association may long flourish, numerically and finan-cerely, John SHANAHAN.

An Ageeable Surprise.

On Tuesday evening of last work a number of C. M. B. A. men, chiefly members of the Grand Council of Canada, members of the Grand Council of Calada, met in Bro. O'Meara's neat and cosy Dominion hotel in London. Shortly after the Grand Council session in Montreal many members of the il many members of the surround us while we hold in our keeping tions. Their breviaries, rosaries and the direction of the Catholic Mutual other possessions were instruments of President, Bro. O'Connor, Benefit Association. Bro. O'Connor con msglc. Still the work of evangelization eociety retiring President, Bro. O'Connor, should be given some substantial proof of the estimation in which he was held, and the outcome was the presentation of a very handsome and valuable set of parlor furniture, purchased from the firm of J. Kilg our & Son, in this city. Grand Recorder Brown read the following address on the occasion :

nection with our Branch, no distance, however great, can sever the ties of genuine friendship which we all feel for genuine friendship which we all feel for you, and which will cause us to watch with interest your career. and to hope that you may meet with that high success in life which your energy, talent and popularity should en-

emothing over the little ripples, as they appeared on the surface, with the hand of charity, consideration and brotherly love. Yours, indeed, was a labor of love, and the warm heart engaged in the work, the honest mind directing it, the kindly nature urging it onward and onward in season and out of season have borne aban-dent fruit, for we behold to day a society rejoicing in a degree of prosperity few would have ventured to predict--rejoicing in a closely-knit bond of unity which, we hope, will never be rent saunder--rejoic ing in a financial standing that gives as-surance of a permanency bringing joy and gladness to the minds of every member, for each one entertains the conviction that, should it be the will of God to remove him from those near and dear to him and for whose welf are his life's best grief of the sorrow-laten and bring the glied tidings that the cold charly of the world will not be called upon to sutain the partner of bis life and tender children from whom he had been removed. Besting this in mind, beholding on good wishes.

the partner of his life and tender chlidren from whom he had been removed. Bearing this in mind, beholding on all sides a steady tide of advancement, we cannot refrain from bestowing upon you the chief meed of praise. This is the object that has called us together to day. Our best wishes go out to you and to yours, and in sfier years, in the long and prosperous fature, which we pray may be the portion of yourself and your estim-able wife. We trust the friendships of this evening will ever remain as warm—the

evening will ever remain as warm-the bonds that unite us as members of the C. M. B. A. ever grow stronger and stronger We remain, Fraternally yours, J Reaume, O Stock, Rev P Bardou, Rev M J Tiernan, Rev J P Molphy,

Rev P J Brennan,	J Quillioan,
Rev M Jeffcott,	T P Coffee.
John Ronan,	T P Tansey,
J K Barrett,	P J Wonds,
W J McKee,	John A MacCabe,
Thos Coffey,	R J Dowdall,
Thomas O'Neill,	P O'Keefe,
O K Fraser,	M J Hanavan,
T J Fan,	Sam'l R Brown,
E J Reilly.	

London, Nov. 11, 1890. When Brother Brown had concluded a nearty round of spplause gave emphasis to

the sentiments expressed in the address. Brother O'Connor replied at some length, and was evidently much impressed with this evidence of friendship from the hands of his fellow members. He said he felt that he did not quite deserve the kind words mentioned in the aldress, nor the added proof of regard, for he had simply performed his duty. It was an agreeperformed me duty. It was an agree-able circumstance to call to mind the fact that the Grand Council of Carada had on two occasions placed in his hands the chief executive office. It was a post of henor and of trust, and it was, likewise, a most important one when it is considered that, on his

tant one when it is considered that, on his election four years ago, the organization was in its infancy and particular care had to be exercised that its growth would be a healthy one. To attain this end he as-sured them he had always acted with sured them he had always acted with motives guided by sincerity. "He may not have done all that could be done, and he may, too, have made mis takes. We are all liable to err; but he could assure them that he ever held by what he considered the right. It was gratifying to him to recollect that his bar.

sure, Signed on hebalf of the Branch: Joo. C O'Mullin, President; William B Wallace, Jas. R Cragg, Recording Secretary-Committee. Brother Spereman made a suitable re-ply, thanking the members most sincerely for their expressions of regard and kind good withe.

FATHERS LALLEMANT AND BRE-BEUF.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. It is proposed to erect a memorial church at Pentangulehene in honor of the Jeauits Jean de Bretco if and Gabriel Lallemant, on the site of their first mis-sion among the saveges. For this pur-pose a collection was taken up in the Church of Gasu, Montreel, during Osto-har and contributions reselved by the ber, and contributions received by the Rev. F. Laboureau at St. Mary's College, Father Laboureau is the present pastor of Pentanguishene. The personal history of the devoted men above mentioned must always be of interest to Candians, must always be of interest to Canadians, irrespective of race or creed. It is par-ticularly interesting to Catholics, at this moment, when steps are being taken for their bestification. Jean de Brette if, called distinctively "the Apostle of the Called distinctively "the Apostre of the Huron"," was first sent from France by his superiors in 1625. That winter was epent in wandering in the forests with the Montagnals tribs. In 1626 he went into Montagnate tribe. It for the went finto the Huron country, where, after un-told hardship, he founded missions, and speedily endeased himself to the sarages, who learned to repose a childlike confi-dence in "Kelon" In 1629, by reason

of the English occupition, he was compelled to return to France.

In the fall of 1633 he proceeds once more to the Huron settlements, after hardships, which are described by himself

narisable, which are described by himself in a letter to his superiors and by his com-panions. When they had any food at all, it was meal dipped in water, and this some-times falled for a day or two at a time, if the provisions which the Indians had con-cealed by the way chanced to have been

cealed by the way challed to have been stolen. They slept at night on the rock or in a close tent with uneavory savages. By day, owing to the illness of their Huron guides, they paddled the cances, and carried their luggege—that is the altar ornaments, all their personal effects having been left behind for fear of overcrowding - from one portage to the other. Sometimes they and to make as many as four journeys from the landing place to that of embark. ation. Yet Father Bret ouf, in bis letter, rejoices that thus they had "began to carry the cross in honor of our Savious and for the salvation of these poor bar-

barlans." His arrival was an occasion of much re jolcing to the Hurons, who cried out with one voice "Here is Echon come back to Echon, my brother, my nephew, my

cousin, have you come back to us The years that follow, with short intervals, passed at Q tobec or at the mission of Sillery, till the date of the martyrdom, 1649, were spent in going from village to gratifying to him to recollect that his bar-den was somewhat lightened because of the able and cheerful assistance always structing catechumers, tending the bab and efficient and rendered him by the able and efficient structing catechumers, tending the bab rendered him by the able and efficient burying the dead. The hardships endured, officers of the Grand Council. With the privations, the physical discomforts, rendered him by the able and efficient officers of the Grand Council. With-out their help it would have been im-possible to bring about the degree of prosperity which he was gird to observe now surrounded our organization. The C M B A. easign had been flung to the breaze in every Frovince of the Dominion, and the members of the new Branches and the members of the new Branches modern sensitilities for mention. The bad, he thought, even surpassed the older food consisted usually of meal and water; members in their aidor and enthusiasm to meat was to be had about six times in the members in their aidor and entitusissin to push on the good work. We have in our keeping a trust of an extraordinary charac ter. Bound up in the welfare of the soclety are the hopes of thousands of our Bound up in the aided to the strong scele's are the hopes of thousands of our people. Every link added to the strong chain which now unites and strengthens the bond in this country is an added joy to all its members, and it is to be hoped that these strengthening influences will ever auround us while we hold in our keening time. Their bray, they were using incants-

cutors announcing the truths of faith, imploring of them to hear the gospel of Christ. In their rrgs, the savages cut away his lips, that he might crise praying, and thrust a lighted torch into Father Lallemant's mouth. They tore out the latter's eyes, filling the sockets with burning coal. They repeated on bim many of the tor-ments they had practiced on Father de Brobcouf. At last they cut a hole in the breast of each, tearing out the heart and breast of each, tearing out the heart and putting a burning tomahawk in its place. putting a burning tomshawk in its place. The two hearts they brolled and eat, hoping thus to gain a share in the won-derful courage of "*Rchon*" and '*Ativ-onta*," the indian names for the mission-aries. With a similar object, they drank the warm blood. Little did they know that the source of that lofty endurance was sanctity, a love of God and a desire for the con-version of sinners, so ardent as to make the martyre forget the material fire which consumed their bodies, and the hope of heaven, so strong as to show them

which consumed their bodies, and the hope of heaven, so strong as to show them the glory up and beyond the wilderness in the darkness of which they were dying a desth of excruciating agony. Later on it became known that both of these mission-price had preved and langed for the grace arise had prayed and longed for the grace of martyrdom, and had wowed to seek rather than to avoid it. Sad and terrible was the news brought to Quebec by the two or three Huron Christians who escaped. Mournful the finding of the martyred bodies, bearing upon them the marks of horrible mulitation of actthe marks of horrible mulitation of act-nal roasting alive. Yet the death of these good Fathers was spoken of, by their comrades, as their "happy death, the reward of years of labor, which they had spent wholly in these countries "

Some five years afterwards Father Lemoyne recovered from the savages a New Testament which had belonged to New Testament which had belonged to Father de Bretæuf, and he preserved it with the greatest reverence. Nearly twenty years later, it is recorded, in the Relation for 1665, that one of the hospital nuns was in the habit of using a relic of Father Brebæ if, which she found to be of singular efficacy in procuring the conversion of hardened and impeditent sinners in the ward under her control. Surely it was fitting that he should coatinue his apostolic missions, even after the grave was closed over him, the lion hearted, and his holy associate, Father Gabrielle Lallemant. A. T. S.

OBITUARY.

John E. Rourk.

This month, one of the saddest of the

year, has chronicled the demise of a noble youth in the person of John E. Rourk, eldest son of our esteamed chizan, eldest son of our esteamed chizan, Dr. Bourk, at the early age of twenty three years. In the far off land of Washington Territory. In the city of Scattle, on the 6th inst, fortified by the sac-raments of holy mother Church, he breathed his pure soul into the hands of his Maker. Televraph communication Dr his Maker. Telegraph communication from kind friends (though strangers) con-veyed the sal news of his illness. It had veyed the sai news of his illness. It had been hoped that his buoyancy and strength would carry him through this insidious disease — typhoid fever. Thus, between hope and despair, his sorrowing friends counted the hours, even the minutes, until the next news would arrive. Bat alas ! the telegram told the sad tale that John was no more. The idol of the family had passed away far from a loving mother, a kind father and affectionate brothers and sisters. How sad to think of one so dear bareft of the tender and watchful care which affection prompts a; the dying-bed. Need we wonder that his mother's and sisters' names were breathed frequently in his hours of conscious-ness. Heaven reward that noble lady of Seattle that smoothed his pillow of suffering and gave him words of comfort ! Oh, ing and gave aim works of comfort! Oh, if woman could know her isfluence at the dying-bed in assuaging agony and point-ing to a heavenly home, in Christian love, she would ever remember her opportunities and never shrink from

duty. By foreign hands thy dying eyes were By foreign hands thy decent limbs com.

posed, By foreign hands thy humble grave adorned. By strates honored and by strangers mourned. Requiescat in pace.

HOME RULE.

COLLEGE GREEN.

bors assured Mr. Gill that he was in hearty sympathy with the projected mission of the delegates of the Irish Parlismentary party to this country. He hoped the mission would be success ful, and would be a means of hastening the day when the policy of national self-government for Ireland, consistent with a true and honorable union with Grast a true and honorable union with Great Britain, would obtain a final and peaceful triumph The National Lingue is doing good

The National L'ague is doing good work in sheltering evicted tenants. Mr. John Radmond stated at a meeting held in Clormel in aid of the Tenants' De-fence Fand that over one thousand

families are supported at this moment families are supported at this momens on campaigned estates. A subscription list was opened, and close on \$5000 sub-scribed. On the Ophert Estates alone, in Donegal, the League is now engaged in eracting also houses for the shelter of two hundred and fifty tenants and their families who have been seared with axis families, who have been served with evid tion notices.

Toe task of planting new tenants on the farms of evicted tenants is every-where most difficult. Lord Claaricarde can get none to take them; and where they are taken, very many of the newcomers soon repent and give them up A case of this kind has just occurred at Ballydonoghos, where William Cantillon, whose action, in taking possession of a farm held by a tenant named Danneby, caused much displeasure, has signified to Fatner Harrington his intention of giving up the place subject to whatever conditions Messrs. J. Stack and F. Harring ton, M. P.'s, might think just and equit

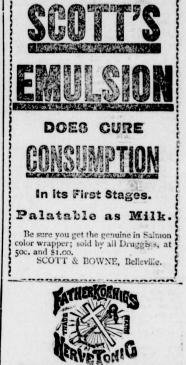
A STARTLING CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record : DEAR SIR,-Toere is an old adage that says "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinary preparation, is much more likely to meet with popu-lar approval at distance than at home. Nasai Balm, acknowledged as being the greatest remedy for cold in the head and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of Canada, affords a striking instance of the fact that popular opinion, for once, at least, is wrong. From the outset its popularity in the home of its manu-facture has been unbounded and con stantly increasing. In evidence of this we offer testimonials from two Brock-ville gentlemen who are known through-

out the Dominion. D Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brock-ville and for the past two years Presi-dent of the Ontario Creamery Association, says : "Your Nasal Balm is truly wonderful remedy. I may say that I was sfilicted with a distressing case of catarris, accompanied by a number of its disagreeable symptoms. I had tried other remedies, but without avail, and well-nigh despaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Balm a tria'. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stated, it stops the droppings into the throat, sweetens the breath, relieves the headaches that follow catarra and in fact makes one feel altogether like

a new man. No one who is suffering from catarrh in any of its stages should lose a moment in giving this remedy a trial." trial." James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Lasds and Grenville, says: "It would be impos-sible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nassl Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month from a severe coid in the head, which, despite the use of other remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I procured a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first ap. plication and thoroughly cured within twenty four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasai Baim." There are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testimonials the proprietors of Nasal Balm have had from all

parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most skeptical. If your dealer does not keep Nasal Balm it will



Physicians Couldn't Cure Him.s SEDAMSVILLE, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1889. One bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me entirely, after physicians had tried it unsuccessfully for 8 months to relieve me of ner-rous debility. W. HUENNEFELD.

People can Hardly Believe it.

JERSEYVILLE, ILL., May 30th, 1889. I take pleasure to let you known that my boy is still all right, he has not had any of the spasme since about March 20th. The people can hardly believe it from the fact that he had as many as it a day or more. I believe he was a very nervous child all his life but did not show any signs of spasms until last December, after which they came in regular succession, and I had 3 doctors attending who could do nothing for him, nor very fell us what was the matter. I had despained of his ever getting well, until I got Koenig's Nerve Tonic. After taking not quite a bottheful he got quite well and has nothed the least sign of spasms since. Respectfully Yours. MRS. E. LEYTON. JERSEYVILLE, ILL., May 30th, 1888. MRS. E. LEYTON.

I testify to the facts as stated above to be trictly true. JAS. HARTY, Fastor. thictly true. JAS the above to be JAS thARTY, Pastor. Our Paupphlet for saferers of nervous di-seases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine iree of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Konig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direc-tion by the

NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

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. 3 bottles cured her. I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for a broken breast; it reduced the inflamation and cured me in 10 days. Mas. N. SLIVER,

Hansport. UTBES ON BANK

SURPRISE

J. Marth

SURPRISE

clothes sweet, snowy white, yellow. Finnnels not to shrink, c rot, nor hands chap, but soft and Use the "Surprise" way. No bo or scalding Remarkable! Try

St. Creix Eoap M'rg. Co. SOAP

ind us 25 SURPRISE wrappen and set one of our benutiful engravings

EVERY. (

WOMAN)

Washea

Can save half the

To D J O'Connor, Esq . Grand Chancellor of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association : DEAR BROTHER O'CONNOR-The pre

sent occasion is to us a pleasant one It

is a meeting of a few of your fellow-members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and their purpose is to extend to you their warmest expression of regard, accompanied by a testimonial giving emphasis to those sentiments. This gife is not, we assure you, as valuable a one as our hearts prompt us to bestow, or such as you so richly merit, but it will, we hope, be accepted as the spontaneous offering of members of the Grand Council thering of members of the Grand Council who have for many years been firmly attached to you in the closest bonds of feletdebip at d regard. It may be asked, what has served to inaugurate and con-tinue these pleasant and botherly ties? Those who know you and have been roup servicies the next ten Years as fol your associates the past ten years as fel-low members and fellow workers in the C. M. B. A. ranks will one and all declare that from your personal worth and sin-cerity of motive has sprung the admiration and the esteem which finds its out.

flow on this occasion. You held the position of Grand Treas

urer of the association for the period of four years, and you relinquished that important trust to take upon your shoulders a still more important and onerous one. s still more important and onerous one. For the past four years you held the chief office, the Presidency of the Grand Council, and from the day of your installation until the expiry of your term, a couple of months ago, your conduct in the administration of that office has been such as to deserve the unanimous approval and applause of the membership in all parts of the Dominion. While directing the C. M.

Benefit Association. Bro. O'Connor con-cluded by thanking the brothers most heartily, ou his own behalf and on behalf of Mrs. O'Connor, for the honor con-forred upon him and the kind and broth-avis expressions embodied in the address. March, 1649, at dawn, the iroquois, with After the presentation a few pleasant hours were spent in the discussion of refreshments as well as C. M B. A. matters. freshments as well as C. M. B. A. matters. All retired carrying with them very pleas ant thoughts regarding the event of the evening, and the manner in which they were entertained has advanced. Brother O'Meara another notch in the regard of the manner in which they seen a solution of the manner in the regard of the manner in the terrible panic which ensued. But, instead, they went about amongst the people. They hastened to haptize cate-chumens; they exhorted all to pray, to

Brother Spereman Honored.

On the occasion of his departure from the members of Branch 132. It was God had permitted them handsomely executed, and doubtless will Father de Brete ouf of handsomely executed, and doubtless will be highly prized, as it deserves to be, by Brother Spereman: St. Mary's Branch, No. 132, Halifax, N S. Jas. Spereman, Esq — Dear Sir and Detro: Korris and State Sta

Haliax, N S. Jas. Spereman, Esq — Dear Sir and Brotner-Knowing that you are about to leave our Province to assume new duties elsewhere in the Inland Revenue service of Canada, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without expres-sing to you our sincere regret that your new appointment to a position in another part of the Dominion will neces stiate your withdrawal from our Branch, St. Mary's, No. 132 of the C. M. B. A., of which Brancu you have been the

esteemed President since its organization We fully appreciate the fact that to We fully appreciate the fact that to your untiring personal efforts is largely due the credit of making known to your co-religionists in this Province the great benefits which accrue to all those en-joying membership in the C. M. B A., and we are glad to know that your up, joying membership in the C. M. B A., and we are glad to know that your un-flagging zeal and perconal sacrifices in the interests of the C. M. B. A, have resulted in the successful establishment of several Branches of the association in these Provinces

some renegade Hurons, entered the bourg st. Louis, where the Fathers then were. The Huron Christians beaught the mischumens; they exhorted all to pray, to have confidence in God, to excite them-

selves to contrition. They absolved the dying. They were the guardian angels of the scene. When selved, fastened to the Halifax, Brother James Spereman was presented with the following address by as the instrument of the great grace which

Father de Bretœuf of a noble Norman

when the English and Irish detectives made enquiries in France concerning the whereabouts of Messrs, Dillon and O'Brien,

is where abouts of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, close. Father Lallemant was thirty.nine, of slight and delicate form and constitu-tionally sensitive to pain. He, too, had burned with a desire to evangelize the savages. His wish had been granted but six months before, and yet he was to die side by side with the veterau apostle-with Jean de Bracebuf. A necklace of for the Castolic county of Tipperary, on close. Father Lallemant was thirty-nine, cf slight and delicate form and constitu-tionally sensitive to pain. He, too, had come from France, and for long years had for the Catholic county of Tipperary, on red hot tomahawks was bung about the neck of each of the missionaries, a girdle filled with a slow-burning substance was put about their waists. The skin of for the Call ole county of Tipperary, on the side of the Liberal candidate. When Mr. Harrison came upon the platform his head was bandsged, as the wounds inflicted by the batons of the Irish polocemen were not healed. The English electorate could endure in the mark to see likeboars heared put about their waists. The skin of Father Bretœuf's head was torn off in the past to see Irishmen batoned, im-prisoned, or killed with impunity, but it was too mach for their stolidity to see their fellow-countryman in such condition, merely for professing his political senti-mete, which were, sfier all, perfectly in accordance with the British sentiment in favor of liberty. Mr. T. P. Gull, M. P. had an interview

The interview is a severance of your con- of eternal life, in preaching to his presching to

be sent on receipt of price-50 cent COMMUNICATED. small size and \$1 large size bottle-by addressing FULFORD & Co., Brockville. Ont.

Consumption Cured. An old physician retired irom practice, having had placed in his hands by an East indis missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for a speedy and per-manent curs of Consumption, Brouchitis. Catarth Asthma and all throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, atter having tested its wouderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has feit it his duty to make it known to bis suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, i will send free of charge, to all who ceatre it, this ful directions for preparing with mamp, haming this paper W. A. Noves, 820 Power's Block. Rochester N. Y. Consumption Cured. THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN The Rev. Professor Joseph Galbraith, who was cashiered from his position as Secretary of the Anglican discess of Dubin for adhering to the Home Rale cause, died recently at the age of seventy-two years. He was formerly a Conservative, but an insight into the crueity of coer-cive government convinced him of the necessity of Home Rale, which he has

consistently advocated. Auother £1 000 donation has been made

towards the cause of Ireland by Mr. Isaac Hoiden, an English M. P., to supplement the similiar gift of Mr. Brenner, M. P DIED DIED Of typhoid fever at seathe, Washington Ferritory, November 6, John Edward, eldest and heloved sou of Dr. Rourk, of this city, ser 23 years, 4 months and 5 days. Kingston, Uttawa and Montreal papers please copy Such acts of generosity demonstrate the earnestness of English Liberals in their support of the Gladetonian policy. The Dublin Express (Tory) relates that

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WHUNGDAL, DU. 5, 1030, for the supply of Butchers' Meat, Batter, Flour, Oatmest, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc. to the collowing Institutions during the year 1881, viz — The asylums for the Insave in Toronto, Londor, Kingstov, Hamilton and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto: the Reformatory for Boys, Pene-tanguishene; the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind, Brant ford.

and Dumo, Belleville, and the Blind, Brant ford. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due infilment of each contract. Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions. N. B.— Fenders are not required for the supply of mest to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston and Hamilton, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for Fe-males, foronto.

Recepted. R. CHRISTIE, T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 18th November, 1810.

KOENIG MEDICIME CO., 50 West Malaza, cor. Glinton St., CHICAGO, ILL, SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. Agents, W. E Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.



TEACHER WANTED. FOR UNION SCHOOL SECTION NO. 6, Edites and Logar; male or female, hold-ius 2nd entropy and the second second salary required; applications will be receiv-ed up to 200 memore Jan. 5. 1891. Address-Thes, KELLY, Sec. Freas., KUROTA. 630 3W

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR S. S. No. 4. TP OF MARA, FOR 1891; one holding a lat or 200 class cer-tificate; salary about \$125 per a hum; eu-cose credentials; none but an experienced teacner meappy; matried man preferred; residence free Apply to Parkick Clasks, Trastee, Uptergrove, Ont. 631-2w



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