accompaniment of insult to the treatment

of a common felon by one of the mem.

bers for Manchester, the Chief Secretary

to the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, Mr.

Arthur James Balfour. There is no other

instance in the painful history of the

relations between the two countries since

the Penal laws of any leader of Mr.

O'Brien's position and acknowledged in-

tellectual rank in the national movement,

or a great political opponent, being so vilely ill-used. It was reserved for Mr.

Balfour to disgrace the British name by seeking to revenge his discomfiture in de-

bate in the British Senate by the appli-

ances of an executioner in the secrecy of

British law most certainly would not

were the jury composed of men like Dr.

Wild, It is inconceivable how a body

of men calling themselves Christians

will permit such a man as Wild to hold

JAMES L. HUGHES, Toronto's Public

School Inspector, Orangeman and amateur

historian, is at the present time in a very

warm mood. James L. Hughes wants to

fight; at least the warmth of his words

would lead one so to infer. Two years

ago and more James L. Hughes mounted

a white steed, done ed a cocked hat, and

played King William for a few months

while an election contest was pending.

Sober minded people fired a volley of

contempt at James L. Hughes, and he

was for a lorg time lost to view. No

doubt he began to recollect that he should

of the Protestant public of the Province.

country which would be peaceful with-

out them. These parsons have been, to

use his own expression, really a curse to

the country, which it would be desirable

The benefits which have been conferred

on Canada by the Jesuits, the pioneers of

Christian missions and of civilization, have

been frequently acknowledged gratefully

parsons will not in a century produce one-

tenth part of the good which has been

A Franciscan nun has just visited the

effected by Jesuit efforts.

the position of pastor.

Hastings escaped.

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1889.

VOLUME 11.

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Feb. 23rd, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Toronto Catholic Review comes to The Best and Cheapest in us this week in an enlarged form, and is otherwise a very interesting number. We heartly congratulate our contemporary on its success, a success richly deserved. Such papers as the Review are calculated to do much good as exponents of the Catholic

> COMMENTING on the references made to the Jesuit discussion in the Toronto pulpits on Sunday, the Empire says : "Rev. Hugh Johnson may be said to take the extreme Protestant denunciatory view Rev. Mr. McGregor was more scriptur-ally argumentative, but scarcely less severe; Rev. Dr. Wild was bloodthirsty towards the order, prophetic in his visions of the future and sound in his views as to the present duty of the Dominion Government; while Rev. Father Flannery, on the opposition side, presented his case with careful moderation, but none the less made some strong points."

Joseph Cook has no objection to having religion taught in the schools, provided only that it be his religion. Again he re-minds us of the fireman who "didn't care what color you paint the engine so long as you paint it red."—Eoston Pilot.

Similarly our Ontario fanatics desire to make our common schools Protestant schools. They would, too, had they the power, abolish the Catholic separate schools, and force Catholic children to attend the Protestant ones.

The Postmaster General announced in Parlisment last week that the weight allowed for single letter postage will be placed at one instead of half an ounce as at present. The United States has been before Canada in this reform, but better late than never. In the close relations which exist in the postal service between the two countries the rates ought to be the same, and the sconer a two cent postage on single letters be established the better it will be. We hope to see the two cent rate adopted for Canada without unnecessary delay.

ALBANI bas come and gone. The people of Lordon were last week given the privilege of being present at her concert, where they heard sirging the like of which was never before enjoyed in London. The press of the world now freely PRIZES VALUE

ONE Real Estate worth

S50,600.

Sacred Heart Convent at Sault au RecolSacred Heart Convent at Sault au Recol-

> 314 to 211. Then Monsigneur Freppe', Bishop of Argers, moved that parish priests and chapleios actively ergaged in ecclesiastical work be not drafted into the militia or reserves. Mons. Ficquet sup ported this motion, and it was carried by 284 to 230. Half a losf is better than no bread, so at least there is no danger now that a large proportion of the parishes of France will be left without pastors.

WE HAVE been assured that the para graph which lately appeared in the Ottawa papers, asking for a Protestant Chief of Police for the town of Brockville, is the work of a crank. The position is not vacant, and, therefore, no such advertisement was sent to the papers by the Brockville authorities. On further inquiry we find that the Protestant people of the town of Brockville are to sweep out of it. noted for fairness and liberality in the matter of civic appointments, and are not tainted with that narrowness and low bigotry which reflects anything but credit on a portion of the Protestant by our civil authorities. These frantic people of a few of our Ontario cities.

Referring to the treatment of Wm. O'Brien, the Dublin Freeman's Journal through Ireland to day—a hot blush of shame will cover the face of England at the doirgs in the gool of Clonmel. The the doirgs in the gool of Clonmel. The member of Parliament who on Tuesday night was the hero of Marchester, has been stripped of his clothes, has hid his hair and beard shorn off with brutal of her Order a band of volunteer nurses viving relatives.

Cornels, of this city, and the other stripes to the viving relatives.

Of her Order a band of volunteer nurses of the leper hospital of Walluku, in the viving relatives.

At a great meeting in Dundee, which was attended by 20,000 persons, an effigy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the hero of Marchester, has been stripped of his clothes, has hid his decided by drawing lots.

Of her Order a band of volunteer nurses viving relatives.

At a great meeting in Dundee, which was attended by 20,000 persons, an effigy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was burned. Resolutions of confidence in burned. Resolutions of confidence in the lakes and discovered were given for Mr. Gladstone were passed, and cheers were given for Mr. Wm. O'Brien.

Cornels, of this city, and the other of the martyrdom of Fathers Lallemant, of the martyrdom of Fathers Lallemant, and Bretœuf. The order spread the Church. As a mark of their gratitude, and, at the same time, to perpetuate the member of the lakes and along the Sandain forest own attended by 20,000 persons, an effigy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was burned. Resolutions of confidence in the lakes and discovered was attended by drawing lots.

Niegara Falls, while others went to Illiving relatives. says: "A thrill of indignation will shoot through Ireland to day—a hot blush of shame will cover the face of England at the doirgs in the gaol of Clonmel. The Sandwich Islands. When a few years 200

violence and has been subjected with every | THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AT THE QUEBEC PARLIAMENT.

We take the following extract from the Canadien of Quebec: The Brothers had presented a petition to the legislative assembly requesting aid for their new institution on Sherbrooke street. This furnished several members an opportunity for any log sign tributes to the Brothers

furnished several members an opportunity of paying glowing tributes to the Brothers and to their works.

The Hon. Premier Mr. Mercier spoke as follows: I am highly pleased with the important suggestions of the honorable leader of the opposition, as the queation that now occupies the house, that of education, is one of the greatest import ance. We all know what the Christian Brothers have done for our country in the Brothers have done for our country in the

line of education.
This explains why almost one thousand citizens of influence of Montreal, the clergy at their head, have signed the present request: they are right, I am pleased to see this step because the Brothers are the true friends of the counalonely gaol." Justice will never be done until Balfour meets the fate that Warren

"Then, as may be supposed, the teachers in those schools (Catholic schools in the counties of Prescott and Russell) are not compelled to go through the same course of instruction as the teachers in this Province are obliged to do; and that some of them belong to the Jesuit Order of teachers there is good reason to believe."—London Free Press.

This mill be nowed for the Jesuits They have just built on Sherbrooke street, at Montreal, on the old De Lisle property, just what was long desired, a scientific, industrial, agricultural and above all a Commercial Institute. Every that some of them belong to the Jesuit Order of teachers there is good reason to believe."—London Free Press.

This will be news for the Jesuits.

"But the Dominion Government did incorporate an order of Jesuit priests expelled from France—the Oblate Fathers—who are now out in the North-west acquiring wealth.—Dr. Wild.

This will be news for the Oblates.

"If a man were to go out on the street to morrow and kill a Jesuit, he doubted that the British law would punish the act."—Dr. Wild.

British law most continued to do and above all a Commercial Institute. Every one sees on Sherbrooke street a structure of urcut stone of several stories, very elegant, and offering all the advantages of hygiene; it is, in a word, one of the finest educational establishments in the Province, and in Canada. The Brothers have advanced, and advanced very rapidly. Aiready this institution counts many pupils, and works splendidly. The pupils (I know this by many of my friends who have their children there), are well brought up, well educated in every branch, and are the objects of every desir.

The pupils (I know this by many of my friends who have their children there), are well brought up, well educated in every in the province, and and above all a Commercial Institute. Every one sees on Sherbrooke street a structure of urcut stone of several stories, very elegant, and offering all the advantages of hygiene; it is, in a word, one of the finest educational establishments in the Province, and in Canada. The Brothers have advanced, and advanced very rapidly. Aiready this institution counts many pupils, and works splendidly. In the Province, and in Canada. The Brothers have advanced, and advanced very rapidly. Aiready this institution counts many pupils, and works splendidly. The pupils (I know this by many of my friends who have their children there), are the counts many pupils, and works splendidly. The pupils (I know this by many of my friends who have their children there).

able care.

The petition of the citizens of Montreal is then well founded. The Brothers have always had great encess in their teaching, in Europe, in the States, and in Canada: this explains itself; visit the mother house on Cote street, and what do you find there? A number of Brothers who, re nouncing the attractions of the world and its legitimate pleasures, desire to render themselves useful to our people and to our country. When they leave this establishment a slight income suffices them and they go and establish in the Province and they go and establish in the Province houses similar to those that we see in

Montreal and Quebec.

I desire then very much that the Govment does all it can to encourage these true educators of the people. But as the Hon. Mr. Taillon remarked, we must consult our means. Now our budget is loaded with debts.

with debts. For the present we can but give a slight doubt he began to recollect that he should betake himself to the performance of duties for which the Toronto taxpayers paid him a very liberal salary. James L. Hughes is now, however, it would appear, permitted by his employers to take another vacation, and when abuse of the

for arms; 15 arms; 150 trumper can for action rings out with ne uncertain sound all along the Protestant lines. The curse of Jesuitism must be swept out of this country. Such vipers must find no barbor in this land of freedom. Let Mr.

touching in the extreme. From the worn brow the lines of care had swept
As If an angel's kiss, the while she slept,
Had smoothed the cobweb wrinkles quite

The first of these orders was that of St. Benedict; the members of which retired from the world, and prepared themselves by prayer and meditation. After them came the Franci cans, who also made vows of self-abnegation and poverty and retired from the haunts of medical propagation.

aid to the Rev. Brothers, who men't it so well. The Government can make no promises but it wants to do something. I wish to let the Rev. Brothers know that the whole house as well as the whole

young nearts the story of Jeans, and the examples of all the holy ones who made His life their study and their model. And what cestacy would be hers when a stray sheep from the fold would be brought Hughes call out the Orange forces and snap the fetters which have hitherto bound them to Toryism." What tenderness, what pity, what compassion; and how earnestly would she labor until the heart was won and the soul illumined with love for the Father of In the above frantic style a Protestant minister appeals in the columns of the soul illumined with love for the Father of all. As her remains lay in the convent chapel on the 15th, and when solemn requiem mass was being offered for the repose of her soul ere her body would by placed in the silent graveyard beside her sisters who had gone before, the loss the Mail of the 15th inst. to the worst passions The minister in question had not the courage to put his name to his lucubrasisters who had gone before, the loss the little ones had suffered and the love the tion, and we do not pretend to know who little ones had suffered and the love the little ones had stored away for her in their heart of hearts, was made touchingly apparent. Their lamentation for that dear, kind, now lifeless mother, were he is, but if the mask were removed we venture to say that he would prove to be one of those meddlesome parsons of whom we have already too many, who have frequently interfered to stir up discord in a

away,
And given back the peace of childhood's day.
And given back the peace of childhood's day.
And on the lips the faint smile almost said:
"None knows life's secret but the happy
dear."

So gazing where she lay we knew that pain And parting could not cleave her soul again, Solemn requiem mass was colebrated by Rev. Jas. Walsh, Rev. Fathers Tiernan by Rev. Jas. Walsh, Rev. Fatuers and suband Keonedy acting as descon and subable conveying as inapproximately fifty per cent. of these abat don in the end the Lutheran religion.

Two distinguished Catholies of the
Syro Malshar rite in the East Indies, the
syrothem of St. Sylvester by the Sovereign Pontiff,
of Christian countries. The Jesuits
of St. Sylvester by the Sovereign Pontiff,
came to Canada in 1620. All had heard
Church. As a mark of their gratitude, and,
the same time, to perpetuate the memthey are the consolation which
the conclusion of the consolation which
the consolation which
the conclusion of the consolation which
the consolation

THE JESUITS DEFENDED.

REV. FATHER FLANNERY MAKES OUT A STRONG CASE FOR THE ORDER.

missions in Uruguay and Paraguay. How-ever, they were not allowed to prose-cute their heavenly work unmolested; they were caluminated and persecuted in almost every country, like Him from whom they took their name; they suf-fered; and gloried in their suffering. The cerapiracy of Titus Osles in Eugfered; and gloried in their suffering.

The conspiracy of Titus Oates in England caused many of their number to be put to death, but history vindicated them and the name Titus Oates is now detested by all men who love truth and honor. In France, they were persecuted by Duc Choiseul, the Prime Minister of Louis XV. This wicked monarch rejected his virtuous spouse, Marle Leckicziska, daughter of the King of Poland, and took in her stead the lufamous Madame de

daughter of the King of Poland, and took in her stead the infamous Madame de Pompadour, to the scandal of the nation. The Jesuit fathers, who were chaplains of the court, refused the sacrament to the King, and, therefore, Choiseul Intrigued for the expulsion of the Jesuits. They were banished from France; all their property was confiscated and their property. and we, too, cheerfully join in its warm endersation. Apart from her marvellous and glorious voice, her stage demeanor at once captivate the attention and estertion and established from the character of the more respectively and are not to be made that there are not the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the men to stand in the way. James L. Hughes endeavored to coax the properties are not, the following the the native Indians from their pro-vinces. The Jesuit Fathers protected and comforted their converts, and brought down upon themselves the hatred and vengeance of the Prime Minister. In one night the order in Portugal, Peru and the Patlippine islands were all seized. They Patipples islands were all seized. They were afterwards brought to Spain and cast into dungeons where they suffared thorribly. Father Dugad said in regard to their confinement: "The prisons in which we are incarcerated are a species of catscomb. The dungeon in which I am confined is rix feet sight inches the state of the state o

which I am cor fixed is six feet eight inches long, four feet wide, ten feet high and is situated under the atreet. In each of these dungeons there is no aperture to admit the light, save a grating on the street which is covered with boards." Father Proz kiville, a Bohemisn, writing to the Father Provencial, says: "We embarked at Goa in 1761, and were five months on the sea. On the 20th May we arrived at the mouth of the Tagus. Our habitation is under the ground, and resembles a deep cavern or ancient vault for the interment of the dead. Worms generate and multiply, from which we generate and multiply, from which we suffer very much. Holes have been made in the wall to admit light for those conveying us food. The oil which we burn in our lamps admits an in-upport

nois and discovered the source of the Misissippi. Thus the Jesui's were the ploneers of civilization on this continent, and while preaching the Gospel of Christ to the untutored Indiana they were work-Toronto Empire, Feb. 18th.

At St. Michael's Cathedral last evening of Europe. Dorations and bequeste were made to them of lands and estates in Canada, some in Quebec, some in Montreal, text from Matthew xx. He spoke of the facts relating to the origin of the present orders in the Catholic Church for the purpose of carrying on the Apostolic mission.

NO. 540

After them came the Francicans, who also made vows of self shanegation and poverty and retired from the haunts of men to prepare for the evangelization of the European rations. Then came the Dominicans, and then at the eleventh hour, the Jesuitz, the organization founded by St. Ignatius of Loyola They made vows of renunciation of the world. Their desire was to proceed to the Holy Land to preach the Gospel to unbelieving nations. They resolved that if one year after the finishing of their study it was impossible for them to go to Palestine they would offer themselves to the Vicar of Christ for whatever service His Holiness should spoolnt. At the Feast of the Assumption, in the year 1534, in the chepel of Mont Matre in Paris, these vows were mids. The society of Jesus was approved by the Pope, and his bell which bears that tile is dated 27th September, 1540. The members were limited to sixy in number, but afterwards as their presching were required in different nations, they were permitted to augment their number without limit. Francis Xavier was cent to India, where the Gospel of Christ had never before then been preached, Alphonaus Salmeron and Nicholas Alphonaus Salmeron and province who seemed to have any objection to the arrangements made and the people of Ontario, when they understand how the matter stands, will regret that they ever allowed themselves to be made the dupes of political tricksters, who, for their own special purposes, are agitating the matter before the public mind. It was a fact that in the Province of Quebec, where the Jesuits are known as well as in other places where the order exists at present, that the

Bishop's Residence,
St Abert, Feb. 1, 1889.
These Coffey, Eeq.,—Dear Sir.—Please find herein enclosed the sum of two deliars. Bishop Grandia and all his clergy are delighted with the CATSOLIC RECORD, and we farcy it is continually improving

not do without your excellent paper.
WILLIAM CEISHOLM.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Permission has been given to Christians to enter Kairwan, the holy city of Tunis. The great mosque there is a marvel of beauty in architecture.

By a recent Brief Leo XIII, has given to the Oblate College at Ostawa canonical institution, and henceforward it will be a Catholic University.

Cardinal John Baptiste Pitra, who was the second in rank in the Sacred College is dead. He was born at Champferguil, France, on August 1st, 1812 made cardinal, March 16, 1863. The Russians are alarmed at encroach-

ments of the Afghans, 30,000 of whom are on the frontier. General Komaroff and staff, with a numerous following, are with in thirty-two versts (about twenty-one miles) from the Afghan forces, and a collision is feared.

At a recent Lutheran Syncd in Parls it was said that seventy-eight per cent. of the marriages contracted by Lutherans in that city are "mixed marriages," and that nearly fifty per cent. of those marrying abandon in the end the Lutheran religion.

Dawn on the Irish Coast.

Th' anam 'san Diah / but there it is,
'The cawn on the nils of Ireland!
God's angels litting the night's black velt
From the fair, sweet face of my sireland
Oh, Ireland. isn't it grand you look.
Like a bride in her rich acornin'.
And with all the pent up love of my heart,
I bid you the top of the mornin'.

This one short hour pays lavishly back For many a year of mourning?
I'd a most venture another flight,
There's so much joy in tecture another
Watching out for the hadden anore,
All other at ractions scoroin;
Oh, Ireland, don't you hear me shout?
I bid you the top of the mornin'.

Ho-bo! upon Cliona's shelving strand,
The surges are grandly beating.
And Kerry is pushing her headnands out,
To give us a kindly greeting;
Into the shore the sea birds fly
On pinions that know no drooping;
And out from the cliffs with welcon
charged. charged, A million of waves come trooping.

On kindly, generous Irish land,
So leal and fair and loving.
No wonder the wandering Celt should think
And dreaming of you in his roving!
The alien home may have gens and gold—
Shadows may never have gloomed it;
But the heart will sign for the absent land,
Where the love-light first illumed it.

And doesn't old Cove look charming there,
Walching the wild waves' motion,
Leaning her back against the nils,
And the tips of her toes in the ocean?
I wonder I don't hear Sanadon's belis!
An maybe their chiming's over,
For It's many a year since I began
The life of a Western sover.

For thirty summers, asthore machree,
Those hills I now least my eyes on
Ne'er met my vision, save when they rose,
Over Memory's dim horizon.
Even so, 'twas grand and fair they seemed
I a the landscape spread before me;
But dreams are dreams, and my eyes would To see Texas' skies still o'er me.

Ah! often upon the Texan plains, When the day and the chase were over,

day,
Ali dauger and doubtings scornin',
I'd help to win my native land
The light of young Liberty's mornin'.

Now fulier and truer the shore line shows Was over a scene so splendid?
I feet the breath of the Munster breeze.
Thack God that my exite's ended.
Old scenes, oid songs, oid friends agair—
The vale and cot I was born in!
Oh freiand, up from my heart of hearts,
I bid you the top of the mornin! JOHN LOCHE.

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER VI. A NEW HOME.

All Father Meagher's tender, priestly heart prompted he did to make the two orphans welcome and happy in his hum ble, but neat and cheerful home; and both girls having repaired to the little chapel, and there is i their griefs at the fact of the sacred altar, returned to the priest's house, at least quiet resigned, it not comforted. There were no more tears on Nora's lovely face, and Clare's heightened color alone betrayed her ex cited thoughts.
"Sure I know bow hard it is," spoke

up pretty Moira Mognahan, Father Meagaer's niece and deft maid of all work, a merry, impulsive girl, who had no care beyond the charge of her uncle's circle beyond the no care beyond the simple household.

See had shown the ladics to their apartment, and with the privilege of long and intimate acquaintance, she had entered, and had stood toying with her apron strings while they put off their

outer garments.
"Didn't I feel dreaful bad, when
Tighe went off the way he did," she
pursued; "an' don't I keep hopin' and'
prayin' that he'll come back soon, and She was interrupted by a loud knock at the front door.

Without waiting to finish her sentence.

she bounded down the stairs, and in a moment they heard her in excited and joyful conversation. When she returned, her eyes were aflame, her cheeks glowing; she danced up to the two ladies ho were siting together.
"Oh, I have such news for you,

such news! I begged Tighe's mother to let me tell you. Mr. O'Donoghue is back from Australia; he's in Drommacohol now, and he'll be here to night to see you both; an' Tighe is

Nora McCarthy became deathly pale and swayed for a moment in her chair as if she would faint, while Clare half started from her seat and looked in a bewildered way at the speaker. Then both girls turned and gazed at each They seemed to realize at last the full, glad report of what they had each other's arms, they burst into happy

They would learn the story from Mrs. Carmody, Tighe a Vohr's mother, and they repaired to the little parlor where the old woman excitedly told her tale. Expaniating on Tighe's "wonderful natural smartness" in managing the escape, and making many an amusin digression and embellishment, she gave at length the substance of Tighe's story and she thought herself well rewarded when both ladies kissed her and min

gled their happy tears with her own. Father Meagher entered in the middle of the exciting and joyful scene, and the glad tidings were told to him by ever voice at once. His kind old eyes grevoice at once. His kind old eyes gre-most with the emotion he could no suppress, and his delight at the prospe ot so soon beholding the escaped convic was as keen as that of the two young ardent hearts beside him; but his man ner was not entirely free from anxiety Nora saw it, and she whispered, while Clare was engaged with Mrs Carmody

"You foresee danger, father, Carrol will incur a great risk by coming here perhaps you have heard something while you were out."

The priest replied in as low a tone:
"A company of soldiers have arrived at , and they seem to be bent on ing; now that I have heard about Carroll's e cape, and his intended visit here. I fear their arrival has to do with

Nora's face blanched.

"Oh, father! he must not come here we will send him word of the danger."

Father Meagher shook his head.
"If he is in Dhrommacohol now, as
Mrs. Carmody says, he is already in the danger; but probably there are those about him who will watch for and warn him; besides we know not to what pre-

cise place to dispatch a messenger. Cease your alarm; God, wno has so well aided and protected him thus far, will not abandon him now. Pray, my dear child, and all will be well."

There was hardly need of the admonition, for her heart was incessantly sending up petitions for him about whom every fiber of her being had wound itself, and now, as she turned away that her fear might not communicate itself to Clare, her lips were faintly murmuring: "On, my God! save him."

Mrs. Carmody gladly accep'ed Moira's invitation to remain for the evening, and under pretence of arranging for the secret reception of his expected guest, Father Meagher concealed his ominous anxiety. Nora repaired to the chapel, there to strive to banish her gloomy foreboding, and to gain by prayer the calm she so aadly needed; her overwrought imagination was lending the wildest terror to her fears; she saw Carroll snatched from her even before he could make this stolen visit, and she saw him doomed this time, not to a life could make this stolen visit, and she saw him doomed this time, not to a life imprisonment, but to the horrible death of the gallows; she caught his last agon-izing glance; she heard the last words of nis dying lips, words which told of his faithful affection for her; and utterly overcome, she sobbed alou4 on the little chancel rail beside which she knelt. She had supposed herself alone, for the sacred place had appeared to be quite deserted when she entered; but a form had been kneeling in the rear of the Carthy, it had crouched so low that it could not be seen : now, at the sound of the sobbing, it lifted itself, and peered eagerly forward. It was that of a man of slender stature, with a head sunker between his shoulders, and covered with an abundance of thick, shaggy black

"My God!" sobbed Nora, confident that she had no listener save Him who was inclosed in the little tabernacle "accept the sacrifice I have made of my self: I do not ask to be ever bis wife. do not a k to be spared any suffering in this world, but I beg Thee to spare him -he is so young, so good. Save him from this danger that threatens, and then do with me what Thou wilt. Thou knowest how much I owe to him and his -his dead father, his loving sister. Oh,

my God! save him."

The listener in the back of the church stood erect, placing his hand behind his ear, as if to catch more surely the words which floated to him; but she was silent after that burst, and in a few minutes she left the chapel.

The strange man walked forward to the attar; with that peculiar, quick, half-bend of the body with which the Irish peasant recognizes the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, he bent his knee as he neared the humble little chancel rail,

"O God! what brought me here at all, when I know I'll have to do it; I'm in his power, and he'll squeeze the heart's blood out of me. She said in her prayer that she didn't zak to be spared suffering for herself, but if she knew what we coming to her—oh God! how can I do the dirty work?"

He beat his breast more violently, and dropped to his knees, bowing his head till his face well nigh touched the floor, and his scalding tears mingled with its dust. There was a sound of some one entering, and hastily rising, he departed. Buoyant, impulsive Clare, reveiling in

ne expectation of being once more the expectation of being once more folded to her brother's heart, steadily put aside every fear that came for his safety; he had escaped from Australia, he was there in Ireland near them; and what though a price was upon his head. and keen scouts abroad to secure him, he had eluded them all thus far, and the trusty friends who had already aided him would effect, as they intended to do, his final escape to America. Thus Clare assured herself, and she went about the house assisting Moira, and chatting with Mrs. Carmody in such a merry. hearted mood that Father Meagher studied all the more to conceal his

ing heart throw any shadow upon them

The night for which so many hearts yearned came at last; it was dark as the faithful lads watching by the coast could wish, and it threatened to be wild and stormy. The wind rose in fitful and stormy. The wind rose in fitful gusts, and swept at intervals round angles and through crevices with the wild hollow shriek of a soul in pain. It was a night to make man and beas hasten to shelter, and Carroll O'Dono-ghue and Tighe a Vohr buttoned their coats closer about them, and bent their heads before the blast, as both walked quickly and silently forward on the road Not a sound say to Ohrommacohol. that of their own hurried footsteps, and

the shricking of the wind as it came madly down from the mountains, broke the stillness, and the darkness was so intense that they could not see a pace Neither was in a mood for conversation. Carroll, wrapped in the thought of her whose memory never left him, and reoiced at the prospect of so soon behold. aithful companion at his side, and the danger into which he might be hurrying Tighe, too heavy hearted to yield to the natural humor which no trouble

bsorbed in his own anxious thoughts. The cautious signal which Tighe gaves the back entrance to Father Meaguer' ittle house needed no repetition : Moire and Mrs. Carmody had been on the there a long hour, not daring to open the door and look forth, lest spies might be lurking in the darkness, but they had remained to listen for the first sound of him whom they expected, while Father Meagher and the ladies kept similar watch near the front entrance door was opened wide to Tighe's gentle tap, and Moira in her wild delight forgot

her prudence and gave a scream of joy.
"Whisht!" said Tighe, putting his
hand over her mouth, and quickly shutting the door, "you'll bring the counthry

The scream had brought the little party from the parlor, Father Meagher lirst, Nora, white and trembling, in the

"My own boy! home again. Thank

The escaped convict was folded in the The escaped convict was folded in the priest's arms close to the heart that beat with all a father's love for the young fellow so full of generous impulses and noble daring; he could feel the tears of the tender-hearted clergyman as for an instant their faces touched, and his own eyes were misty when he turned to embrace his sister.

Nora still modestly lingered in the rear; indeed, her trembling limbs would scarcely bear her forward; but Carroll, impatient to greet her, released himself from Clare and advanced to her with outstretched arm; in that long, warm clasp of hands, in that gaze of each into the other's eyes, though no word was said, their souls spoke, and Nora's full heart could have sobbed itself out in very joy, while Carroll would have braved very joy, while Carroll would have braved again all his past bardships for such a

again all his past hardships for such a moment of happiness.

There was a sudden exclamation of terror from Moira, and she pointed excitedly to the window. She had been standing close beside it, listening with a pretty archness to Tighe's tender speeches, and she averred that she saw a form flit by it; she could not say whether man or woman, but she was whether man or woman, but she was sure that the shadow of some one had crossed the panes. No one else had perceived it, but no one else of the party had been looking in that direction. Alarm became immediately visible on every face, and Nora shrunk closer to Carroll's side, as if she would strive to protect him, while Tighe seized his hat, which he had thrown on the floor on ais

entrance, and thrust it upon his head. "Lave it to me, father," he said, turn ing to the priest, "to learn if there's spy about; an' do you all go up stairs, an' be quiet till I come back. Mebbe it's only a notion of Moira's, afther all." "It is not," protested Moirs, "I saw it,

But Tighe had gone out into the dark, windy night. The priest led the way to the parlor, and seated between his sister and his betrothed, Carroll O'Donoghue told in a subdued voice the story of his escape, and how the latter was due to the faithful affection of Tighe a Vohr. But every whistle of the wind made the girls start and shudder, and even Father Meagher, touched and interested as he was, and anxious to conceal his own alarm, cast hurried, uneasy glauces to ward the door.

Tighe came back to reassure them

'Not a h'aporth was to be seen of any one. It must be all Moira's own notion Pretty Moira would have pouted at another time to be deemed so fanciful, out Tighe's assurance had made her to sappy now to assume any of her wilful

"I have not had even to welcome you, Tighe," said Father Meagher, advancing to Fighe a Vohr and extending his hand. It was caught and shaken vigorously, then dropped, and Tighe stood twirling his hat and looking down in awkward bashfulness.

"Look up!" said the priest, "and let me thank you for all you have done for "Don't, yer rivirence-I couldn't stand

it—it'd unman me intoirely to have yo thankin' me. I didn't do anything bu what me heart tould me to do; but I'll make bould to ax one thing," looking up with a sly glance.
'Ask anything, Tighe." "If you'll say, in the presence of me mother here, tuat you have hopes of me

yet. She thinks you have none,

f my wild doin's, an' mebbe if you tould her she was wrong, it'd be a consolation to her when I'd get into the next skirimmage. "You are the same Tighe a Vohr," said the priest, with a low laugh which he

could not restrain; "but I can give your poor mother the assurance you wishyou'll be a steady fellow one of these days, when you see the folly of putting your heart into such vain things as fairs, and fights and races." "Faith, father, I'll never lose the love for them things till my heart is held

in Drommacohol now, and he'll be here to night to see you both; an' Tighe is home; he was at his mother's this after.

noon. Oh, my heart will burst with not to let the gloom of her own sad, long in home and the him into silence. The priest affected not not to let the gloom of her own sad, long in heart the him into silence. The priest affected not to understand him, and Moira slipped in heart the somewhere else," and he looked slyly and archiy at Moira, who tried to frown him into silence. The priest affected not to understand him, and Moira slipped in heart the somewhere else, and he looked slyly and archiy at Moira, who tried to frown her. into the kitchen, where Tighe speedily

"To go off without a word," she pouted; "and I'll engage, too, that you never thought of me all the while you were

"Not think of you!" protested Tighe;
"do you see that?" pointing to the knot of discolored ribbon on his faded and worn hat; "do you mind the time when I tuk that from your hair where it lay like a—like a—." At a loss for a simile, like a—like a—." At a loss for a simile, he scratched his head and looked about him—'like a poppy in the midst of a cornfield. Do you mind how you fastened it where it is now? well, I never moved it, an' I never will till you give me another an' a betther keep-

'It's easy enough to say all that, Tighe, but if you meant it you wouldn't have left me in such dreadful suspense. How did I know but those horrid soldiers had caught you, and transported you

"No, my darlin', I thransported my self for the masther's sake; an' now don't be torturin' that purty face of yours into any more crass looks-they're not becomin' at all. Sure I'm here now, ready to ax your pardon on my knee an to swear that I'll never lave you again without tellin' you all about it afore I eretofore had entirely suppressed, was can spake a word to you."

A loud, peremptory knock sounded at the front door. The little party in the parlor and the two in the kitchen door, and listening a moment, burried to the parlor.

"Hide the masther! it is the soldiers. Quick, quick!" Moira's wits were awake

"This way."

She pulled Carroll with her in the direction of the kitchen.

Nora and Clare, terror-stricken, stood dumb and motionless. Father Meagher waved them back to their seats, and the knocking being renewed with greater force, he ordered Tighe to open. Car-roll had disappeared with Moira, and Tighe, satisfying himself by a hasty glance that there was nothing to awaken suspicion in the postures of the occu-pants of the room, went to the door with

"Open, or we'll break the infernal thing in "shouted a gro" voice, and the menance was accompanied by a shower of blows that threatened to demolish

"Aisy," answered Tighe, as he pro-ceeded with provoking leisure to make several feints of opening to the soldiers. "It's a quare time of night you come breaking into the clargy's house," he continued, "like a set of scrawmens as ye are that niver knew what it was to be

about dacint business. If I was the masther here, I'd give you the right about with a blessin' that mightn't mane good luck to you"
"Open the door," thundered the gruff
voice which had spoken before, and a
tremendous rap that made the door
shiver and Tighe himself start back in

some affright, accompanied the words.
"Will you open the door, or must I
do it myself?" ordered the priest in "Sure, father, I'm doin' my best; but there's a ketch in the bolt—bad cess to yez!" as the blows began to shower again, 'but ye're the onmanageable lot, there!"

He flung the door open so suddenly and widely that two of the formost of the soldiers who were close against it fell

headlong into the little entry.
"It's down ye ought to be," said Tighe, "It's down ye ought to be," said Tigbe, contemptuously surveying his failen foes, as they hastily and with visible mortification in their faces struggled to their feet. The priest stood on the threshold of the little parlor.

"To what, gentlemen, am I indebted for such an unseemly visit?"

The noble poise of his dignified, venerable form, the calm, firm tones of his voice, and the kind, gentle expression

voice, and the kind, gentle expression of his face, brought into full view by the rays of the entry lamp, pendent above him, somewhat abashed the fierce and impetuous soldiers new crowding into the little passage way. They drew back, and seemed glad to make deferential way for one who approached from their rear. Bowing low to the priest, and with a grace that savored more of court than camp, he said :
"I regret, reverend sir, to be obliged

to make so unseemly and untimely a visit, but duty compels. From direct information received not two hours ago, we believe an escaped Fenian convict to be secreted in your house. We have come to search for him "

Father Meagher retreated a few steps into the parior; the officer followed motioning the soldiers back, and in a moment he stood in the presence of Nova McCarthy and Clare O'Donoghue.

"Captain Dennier!" burst from both the girls, and the officer, though much comewhat painfully surprised, re sponded to the recognition with his usual

imitable grace.
"I shall not intrude farther," he said to the priest, "if you will say that the person of whom we are in search is not in the house."

Had he looked, the pallid face and quivering lip of Nora, and the changing color and hurried breathing of Clare would have given him the information he did not desire to receive, but he kept his eyes averted as if he feared to betray is own painful (mbarrassment.

Father Mesgher evaded the moment.

us question.
"You see here," he said, two young friends who, having been evicted from their own home, have consented to accept the shelter of my humble roof, and if you think that it also covers the person for whom you are looking, you are at liberty to search; I give you free access to every part of this little dwell iog. "Moirs,—" he called to his niece with the hope that her quick wit would enable her to direct the search without exposing the place in which she might have hidden Carroll. But instead of Moira's answer, there was a shout from the soldiers, who were left on guard with out the house, and in another moment the recaptured Carroll was led into the

parlor.
Finding no place of effectual concealment in the kitchen to which Moira led bim, and fearing to compromise the priest, should he be found in the house turned suddenly and waiked back as of the latter, he determined to risk the chance of an escape by the back en-trance; for a few yards he was safe, owing to the darkness, but a keener scout than any of the redcoats would have proved to be scented his trail; the alarm was given, and the soldiers on guard quickly seized their prey. Captain Dennier started back in

strange dismay. At the sight of the prisoner a singular expression came into his face. One by one he was linking all the occurrences of that eventful day together, and he was learning for the first time that the Australian convict brother of Ciare O'Donoghue, the manly, genial stranger whom he had met on th rocks, and the escaped convict for whose recapture he had been specially detailed to Cahirciveen were one and the same person. Interested, more than interested s he was in the wilful, spirited Clare, swayed by impulses more favorable to the Irish cause than to British suprem acy, he shrunk in bitterness of soul from the duty which was now his. He shrunk and yet in the same moment he loather nimself for this seeming weakness. restore himself in his own estimation he assumed a sternness of mien utterly foreign to his present feeling, and turn ing to the foremost of his men, he tioned bim forward.

"Bind the prisoner. The order was given in cold, even tones that betrayed not by the faltering of a syllable, nor the motion of a muscl

what it had cost to utter the words. Carroll O'Donoghue stood erect, and extended his hands for the manacles. The priest turned aside, his head bowed almost to his breast, and the trembling of his form telling how deeply he was agitated. Clare, violently excited and indignant, could control herself no longer. She sprung to her brother's side; she caught his manacled hands in her own, and with her eyes full of passionate tears that threatened each moment to become a sobject said to Captain Den-

"He is my brother; he is the sole protector of two poor orphan girls, and yet you command his arrest; this, then, is the sequel of your intrusion into our home a few hours since, the intrusion you so deeply regretted,"—spoken with

an accent of intense scorn—"the intrusion for which you made so humble an
apology; and you prayed to have no
enmity between us as individuals;" her
voice quivered with sarcasm, "you
deplored the suffering entailed upon us
poor victims of your country's oppression. This act shows how deeply you
deplore it."
"Hush," interposed Carroll, "you are
talking wildly; this efficer is but doing
his duty."

A slight flush colored the captain's
cheeks, but it was the only sigu of how an accent of intense scorn--"the intru-

cheeks, but it was the only sign of how sharply her words had cut him.

"Remove the prisoner," he ordered, in the same tones he had previously used, and withdrawing a little as if he some what feared the effect of his command.

The soldiers started forward to obey the order; one of them, annoyed at the delay which had already ensued, seized the young man roughly. Clare wound her arms about him, and Nora at his side could only look the appeal she had not the strength to make.

"A moment—give me a moment to convince this poor girl that I must go," said Carroll, as he strove to detach him-"You are making matters worse for me," he whispered to Clare; "let me

She obeyed him, and threw herself sobbing into Nora McCarthy's arms. Carroll knelt at the feet of the clergy-

man. "Bless me, father."

The priest's voice shock with emotion.
"God bless you, my brave boy! may He ever bless you, and give you strength to do the right."

The soldiers closed about him; from the threshold he raised his manacled hands in a sad farewell, his eyes resting last and longest on his weeping be

Captain Dennier also turned to say farewell. "Accuse me of being stern and cruel, if you will," he said, looking at Clare: "but I could not be false to my principles, to my honor; I regret exceedingly the painful part I have been obliged to perform, and I beg you in calmer moments to think more kindly

They departed, Tighe a Vohr following in their wake.

> CHAPTER VII. MACHINATIONS.

The storm continued, growing each coment in fierceness; torrents of rain accompanied the shricking wind, and at als, when a temporary luli ensued, and the elements seemed to have ended their strife, it was only to break forth again with more appalling fury.

During one of these luils a man started

up from a hedge by the road side, as if e had been seeking protection from the storm; but he also seemed to have had another motive than shelter, for instead of looking for a more desirable covert, he night was too dark to discern even the outline of a passing form, but the brief subsiding of the tempest enabled him to hear distinctly, and just as the wild strife of the elements was about again to begin, he heard approaching the hurried tramp of men. Veering to the side, he waited until they had passed, recognizing by their voices, and fragments of their con versation, consisting mostly of anathemas on the storm, that they were English soldiers. He dropped into the train, the darkness screening him from observation. Drenched, and heartily tired from their conflict with the wind and rain and the toil of a journey over a difficult road, the

party halted after a half hour's march at sort of country hotel. It was of rather pretentious size for the unassuming little ountry place in which it was situated and bore evidence in its well lighted windows, and broad, illuminated door way, of unusual accommodation for way arers. Into this building passed Captain Dennier and his men with their prisoner, and closely followed by Tighe a Vohr. He who had surreptitiously joined them kept in the shadow, but in such a position that, without being himself seen, h could observe the men as they passed within the portal. When the door was turned suddenly and walked ballow him, by rapidly as the storm would allow him, by the road he had just pursued. He needed no light to guide him on his way, and the elements beating about him were in unison with the battle waging in his own heart. Hatred, remorse, and a wretched feeling of despair made him sometimes fling open the tattered coat that covered his naked breast, and lift he well worn hat from his shaggy head that the wind might cool his inward grew maddening in their intensity, a curse or a groan escaped him, and he clenched his hands and beat his bosom

in fruitless agony.

Thus journeying, he arrived at length on the outskirts of a village. Threading the deserted streets with quickened gait, ne stopped before one of a row of plain hittle cottages. Raising the latch, he gave a peculiar signal; it brought at once to the door a man in a gaudy dressing, gown, and with coarse sandy hair, bristling from under a nighteap. The light shining from an adjoining apartment re vealed him distinctly.
"It's time for you to arrive!" was his

comer. The latter scowled.

"Have a care, Morty Carter, for I'm a desperate man to-night. I did your dirty work, and I've come for the reward

you promised." in here, and we'll talk the matter over

He led the way to the open room, seating himself at a little table covered with papers in disordered arrangement, and otioned his visitor to a chair near Then, appearing to notice for the first time the dripping condition of the latter, he rose, and going to a cupboard brought forth a bottle and glass. an unusually large quantity of the liquor, he tendered it to his guest. It was angrily pushed away.
"You'd play on my weakness again, as

you did many a toime before. No, I'll have none of it until you come to terms. I've done your work, your divil's work, an' now am I to see Cathleen, or not?".

He rose in his fierce eagerness, bending across the table till his hot breath and the steam from his dripping garments unpleasantly assailed Mr. Carter's

"Sit down, man, and don't be so un-reasonable. Give me time to think, and tell me how you succeeded—but no; I'll not hear a word from you, and I'll not not hear a word from you, and I'll not speak one word to you, until you take that to keep out the cold you'll get after this wetting. Take it, Rick." He held the glass almost to the miserable creature's lips, and spoke in a coaxing tone. It was a tone so foreign to him, and it was assumed with such awkward trace that he to whom it was addressed. grace, that he to whom it was addressed laughed in mockery.

"When did you oil your tongue so,

Carter? but you're wasting its sw

Carter quelled his rising passion by an effort, and again tendering the liquor, he said, less persuasively, however: "Refuse it or not as you will, but you'll get no answer from me until you take it and until I hear what you've done; nor shall I listen to you until you drink it." He set the glass down where the tempting fume could ascend into the face of the poor, half famished wretch, and folding his arms, stood back in a resolute attitude. The temptation was strong to one who had not tasted food for hours, and the sperkle of the liquor as it lit up Carter quelled his rising passion by and the sparkle of the liquor as it lit up the glass, and its stimulating odor, con-quered Rick of the Hills. He raised the tumbler and quaffed its contents at a draught. Morty Carter smiled; then he stepped forward with alacrity, and resumed the chair he had left. "Now tell me, Rick, how you suc-ceeded."

"I went, as you told me, an' prowled I went, as you told me, an prowhed unobserved about the priest's bouse till I saw Carroll O'Donoghue an Tighe a Vohr go in; then I posted away to Casey's an told Captain Dennier. It was't long till the soldiers were at Father Meagher's, an' keeping guard outside the house as well as in it; Carrol tried to escape by the back door of the kitchen, but I spotted bim, an' gave the alarm to the soldiers that were almost next him. After that, I waited on the road till the soldiers passed with him, then I tollowed, an' watched them all go into Casey's."

Carter rubbed his hand, "Well done

R'ck."

'Aye, it's well done for you, Morty Carter, but it's hell's own work for me; my soul was black enough before, but how is it now? I tell, you—"roused into his old fierceness by the tenor of his thoughts—"I'll do no more of it. Tell me where Cathleen is, an' I'll beg my way to her. You promised to tell me if I succeeded in this, keep rous word?" succeeded in this; keep your word." Never fear me, I'll keep my promise ;

but I've a word or two more to say. But drink, man, to keep out the cold." Again he poured from the bottle, and again, more easily tempted than before, because of his recent potation, poor, miserable Rick quaffed the contents.

"Do you see now," resumed Carter, drawing his chair closer to his visitor,

and speaking in a confidential whisper, "it'll not be safe for you nor me till Carroll O'Donoghue is hung-the evid-ence is pretty sound against him-and then the property will be mine, and may be her dainty ladyship Miss McCarthy wouldn't mind becoming Mrs. Carter," Despite Rick's rapidly increasing maudin condition, there arose within im amazement and indignation at such

an aspiration on the part of his com-panion, and he started from his cusir, but finding himself too unsteady to stand, he sunk into the again. "She wouldn't look at you, Carter, if you had all Ireland at your back; and I'd be sorry if she would."

Again Carter, by an effort, controlled his rising anger.
"May she won't be able to help herself; may be she'll be glad to accept me when she knows—"he stooped forward and whispered in Rick's ear. It had the effect of completely sobering him for a moment. He jumped to his feet, this time able to stand without even the

support of the chair. 'Are you man, or divil, Morty Carter, to plot the like of that? And do you, think I'll lend myself to that scheme for you? I did as bad for you twenty five years ago, but it wasn't the hellish work then that it would be now. No, you'll never count on me for that; and the tongue that would utter that ite ought to be blasted forever."

For an instant Carter quailed before this sudden and unexpected resistance; then, recovering his wonted boldness, he

said:
"You'll do it, Rick; you know you
will, and then I'll keep my word with
you; then you shall see Cathleen, and
have peace and prosperity to boot. But if you refuse me, never shall you see Cathleen, never shall you know her fate, and you shall swing for the murder at -: I swear it. B—; I swear it,"

The sudden sobriety of Rick had as suddenly yielded to his former condition, and confused by the horror of Carter's proposition, and the fear caused by the latter's determined attitude, he yielded that all the weekness of his wratched state.

to all the weakness of his wretched state.
"For the love of God, Morty Carter, don't ask me to do that. I'll do any ther mortal thing for you. Have you heart, man_" Utterly overcome, he dropped his head on the table and cried like a child, er looked at him contemptuously for a

moment, then, knowing that a sound drunken sleep would speedly succeed all this maudlin sentiment, he left the room.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes:
"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery
is a valuable medicine to all who are
troubled with Indigestion. I tried a bottle
of it after suffering for some ten years, and
the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully.
I digest my food with no apparent effort,
and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows,
of unpleasant fulness after each meal.

Tickling Torture.

Mrs. Henry M. Kitchen, St. George, Ont., says: "I had a bad cold which settled in my throat, causing a continual tickling, and I just coughed all the time. I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and in three days was getting better and in I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and in three days was getting better, and in ten days I went to church. Our neighbors know this to be true.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty five cents to try it and be convinced.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLA

ST THE REV. MNEAS M'DONELL DAY

LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II. GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXA MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME. It afforded much consolation to B Geddes at this time, to receive a co mentary letter from Monsignor Ers

by which the worthy prelate sh his friendly recollection of his fo school-fellows who were now in Scot He desired to be recalled to the and affectionate remembrance of B Geddes and prayed him, when he s see Bishop Hay or any of his ar comrades, to express to them his wishes and compliments. Bishop Geddes' many occup could not divert him from his purp

visiting for their comfort, his conve

the Orknies, Bishop Hay was averse to his undertaking so long ney, and doubted, even, whether O were in the Lowiand district. It not, however, offer any hindranc gave him the benefit of his prayers ing him a safe journey and a spec turn. He left Glasgow, June 11th, evening, and passing through the r tic scenery of Stirlingshire and shire, reached Forth Augustus on shire, reached Forth Augustus on ness, in about ten days. While I his office among the wild mountain of the Grampian range, his pious seemed to perceive new meaning words of the three children, Be words of the three children, be montes et colles domino. At the same he was greatly distressed to obse desolation of wide tracts of clately depopulated to make way for farms. In Inverness shire he foold friend, a sister of Rev. John old friend, a sister of Rev. John of the sheep farms. who was married to a sheep farm who was married to a sheep farm
whom he spent a pleasant Sunday
Fort Augustus he passed through
morrisston and Strathglass; the
Fasnakyle, to Besnly, where he
Ross-shire. By Dingwall and '
skirted along the coast to John O
house, the most northern point
Scotch mainland, which he rea
the last day of June, without fati the last day of June, without fattin excellent health. He cros Pentland frith on July 1st, when Pentiand frith on July 1st, where of ten or twelve miles interru two smaller ferries, brought his mainland of Orkney, whence hover to Kirkwall early in the of the following day. The west over to Kirkwall early in the of the following day. The week extremely fine, and before sailing laland of Sanda, where his frieded, he wrote to Bishop Hay tive of his journey up to that danow," he says in his letter, "table where I write, I have the control of the says in the letter, and the says in the s table where I write, I have the quite entire, over against me, flections! He hoped to reach Same evening, and then, on to of the Visitation, to begin his friends, on the most northerly ever expected to reach." arrival at Sanda, the moern but one of the Orkney the good bishop found his deep distress. Mr. Trail, the hone of them, was dangerously in eight days he became speewas still in possesion of all the took the bishop's hard and expressing a desire that he we expressing a desire that he w with him. These signs, toge the sick man's well known este Catholic religion, encouraged to give him absolution, an after expired. The very decumstances of the bishop's prevented him from speaking bost. Besides, Mr. Trail's minister, was daily expected from Westra. He was not wit nevertheless, that his present of some service to the soul o although at the last moment able at least to give some con the bereaved lady, who with girl, three years of age, and Miss Chapman, in the cour weeks, bade adieu to Orkne up her residence at Edinburg It says much for the improf the time that the bishop, o

> and was entertained by the greatest civility. He had also to meet there some burgh friends, who had arrelection. It is well know accomplished prelate was it everything connected with of his native land. It is urprise, therefore, that he two or three hours on the face. o or three hours on the fa Calloden. In the first we he was with Bishop Hsy at less than eight weeks he as nearly as may be calcula dred miles. The effort w He was unwilling to admit friends observed that he h serious and lasting injury ertion. It was "the beginning of an unusually bright c more only active service or mission was in store for hir of growing in firmity and se which he bore with all the martyr, and then his well-The new church at Pres

> dined with the magistrates and was entertained by the

The new church at Pres complete, and solemnly of tecost Sunday, May 23rd. onet of Letterfourie, who much towards forwardindid not live to enjoy the tous labors. He was frum on the morning of 30th of Matthieson had seen before his death, when he in better health, or mor in better health, or more and projects. They ren versation till midnight. was attended by the Duk Earl of Findlater and six Earl of Findlater and six tlemen. Although Bis time pronounced the I church a romantic a acknowledged, after hi the completed buildin indeed, a beautiful h executed. He sincerely grant long and peace No church of the like been erected in Scot "Reformation." In the spaciousness of its inte

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND

ST THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON. LL. D., F. B. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME. It afforded much consolation to Bishop Geddes at this time, to receive a complimentary letter from Monsignor Erskine, by which the worthy prelate showed his friendly recollection of his former ool-fellows who were now in Scotland. He desired to be recalled to the kind and affectionate remembrance of Bishop Geddes and prayed him, when he should see Bishop Hay or any of his ancient comrades, to express to them his best wishes and compliments.

Bishop Geddes' many occupations could not divert him from his purpose of visiting for their comfort, his converts in the Orknies. Bishop Hay was rather averse to his undertaking so long a journey, and doubted, even, whether Orkney were in the Lowland district. He did not, however, offer any hindrance and gave him the benefit of his prayers, wishgave him the benent of his player, when ing him a safe journey and a speedy return. He left Glasgow, June 11th, in the evening, and passing through the romantic scenery of Stirlingshire and Pertabire, reached Forth Augustus on Lochseemed to perceive new meaning in the words of the perceive new meaning in the words and the perceive new meaning in the perceive new meaning in the perceive new meaning in the perceive the declarion of wide treat of country, lately depopulated to make any found and the perceive the perceive new married to make the perceive the perceive new married to a sheep farmer, with whom he spent a pleasant Stunday, From Fort Augustus he passed turnous perceive the perceive new married to a sheep farmer, with whom he spent a pleasant Stunday, From Fort Augustus he passed turnous perceive the perceive new morrison and Singhap from the perceive new perceive the perceive new morrison and Singhap from the perceive new perceive the perceive new morrison and Singhap from the perceive new perceive the perceive new new morrison and Singhap from the perceive new new perceived by the words and the passed turnous perceive new new perceived by the perceived house, the most northern point out of the perceive new new perceived by the perceive new new perceived by the perceived house, the most northern point out of the last day of beauth. He crossed the house, the morrison and Singhap from the perceive new new perceived by two smaller ferries, prough he orosed the perceived of the perceive new new new perceived by two smaller ferries, prough he orosed the perceived perceived perceived the perceived perceived perceived perceived perceived perceived percei

Miss Chapman, in the course of a low weeks, bade adieu to Orkney and took up her residence at Edmburgh.

It says much for the improving spirit of the time that the bishop, on his return, dined with the magistrates of Kirkwall and was entertained by them with the greatest civility. He had the pleasure also to meet there some of his Ediaburgh friends, who had arrived for the election. It is well known that the accomplished prelate was interested in everything connected with the history of his native land. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that he spent some two or three hours on the fateful moor of Calloden. In the first week of August he was with Bishop Hsy at Scalan. It less than eight weeks he had walked, as nearly as may be calculated, six hundred miles. The effort was too great. He was unwilling to admit it; but, his He was unwilling to admit it; but, his friends observed that he had sustained serious and lasting injury from over exertion. It was "the beginning of the end" of an unusually bright career. Once more only active service on behalf of the mission was in store for him ; then years

ou ith nd But see

more only active service on order mission was in store for him; then years of growing in firmity and severe suffering, which he bore with all the patience of a martyr, and then his well-won rest.

The new church at Preshome was now complete, and solemnly opened on Pentecost Sunday, May 23rd. The good Bardone to Letteriourie, who had done so much towards forwarding the building, did not live to enjoy the fruit of his zealous labors. He was found dead in bed on the morning of 30th of April. Mr. Matthieson had seen him two days before his death, when he never seemed in better health, or more full of plans and projects. They remained in conversation till midnight. The funeral was attended by the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Findlater and sixteen other genwas attended by the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Findlater and sixteen other gentlemen. Although Bishop Hay at one time pronounced the plan of the new church a romantic scheme, he now acknowledged, after having examined the completed building, that it was, indeed, a beautiful house and well executed. He sincerely prayed God to executed in Sootland since the Bear of the Bishop on the grant long and peaceable possession. No church of the like pretentions had been erected in Sootland since the Bear of the morbus and such the long and peaceable possession. No church of the like pretentions had been erected in Sootland since the Bear of the morbus and such the boys lattely returned to Scalan. lodged at Edinburgh.

There was a desire among the clergy commodities that was opposed by the churches; this was oppo

it remains unsurpassed even till now by any other building of the kind in the country. A tablet over the principal entrance, towards the west, intimates its dedication, Dec. 1788, the year in which the foundation stone was laid.

which the foundation stone was laid.

The revolution of France, which was now in progress, caused great anxiety to the bishops, on account of the college property held here. Mr. Farquarson represented so strongly the imminent danger of losing the Scotch establishment at Douai, that Bishop Hay, at his request, addressed the bishop of the diocese, recommending the college to his protection. As regarded the college at Paris, Principal Gordon took steps such as were to be expected of him, by which he showed his determination to acknowledge no dependence on the by which is shown in the sacknowledge no dependence on the Scotch bishops. He communicated directly with the British Government directly with the British Government. In consequence of his application, a despatch was addressed by the Duke of Leeds to Lord Robert Fitzgerald, the British charge d'affairs in Paris, instructing him to present a memorial to the French Government, if circumstances should render it necessary, on behalf of the Scotch College, Paris. He should represent the college as having long been property vested in British subjects; and if it were no longer practicable to retain possession of it the British Minister should endeavor to prevail on the French Government to allow the members of the college to dispose of their property and Government to allow the members of the college to dispose of their property and withdraw from the country, taking its value along with them. The Minister was authorized, moreover, to assure the French Government that their acquiescence would be exceedintly agreeable to his British majesty and the nation. Such precautions were by no means uncalled for. The Scotch colleges, the Nuncio at Paris informed Cardinal Antonelli, were really in imminent danger. The Carthu sians were no more; Grisi (the Scotch college), had no superior but Principal

the good bishop found his friends in deep distress. Mr. Trail, the husband of one of them, was dangerously ill of fever In eight days he became speechless, but was still in possesion of all his senses. He took the bishop's hard and kissed it, expressing a desire that he would pray with him. These signs, together with the sick man's well known esteem for the Catholic religion, encouraged the bishop to give him absolution, and he soon after expired. The very delicate circ cumstances of the bishop's visit had prevented him from speaking sooner to his host. Besides, Mr. Trail's brother, a minister, was daily expected to arrive from Westra. He was not without hope, nevertheless, that his presence had been of some service to the soul of his host, although at the last moment. He was able at least to give some consolation to the bereaved lady, who with her little girl, three years of sge, and her sister, Miss Chapman, in the course of a few weeks, bade adieu to Orkney and took up her residence at Edmburgh.

It says much for the improving spirit signatures of the bishops and influential Catholic laymen, the Bishop of Rhodes undertaking to present it and to exert all his influence in its support. Prin-cipal Gordon's memorial to the Freuch

government had been presented to the assembly, and thence referred to the Bisnop Geddes undertook to obtain Bisnop Geddes undertook to obtain signatures; and he met with no hindrance till he came to Mr. Menzies of Pitfodels, who objected to the words, glorieuse memoire, as applied to Louis XIV. He also criticised an expression which seemed to imply that the Catholic body in Scotland was still persecuted on account of religion. This difficulty was easily overcome by underlining the account of religion. This dimensive was easily overcome by underlining the word, alors, which immediately preceded the phrase in question. The other difficulty, even, was ultimately got over culty, even, was ultimately got over; and the good man whose scrupulous honour remained sensitive as that of a child, added his signature. Eleven signatures, in addition to those of the Bishops, were obtained, and the memorial was immediately despatched to

Douai.
The meeting at Scalan could not be held so early as usual this year, Bishop McDonald being detained at home by illness. Bishop Hay, meanwhile, requested his coadjutor to procure for him quested his coadjutor to procure for him at Edinburgh, the following books: Reid on Human Nature, some copies of English controversial works, Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, and a correct edition of Cicero's Epistles and Philosophical Works. The Bishop's studies, it would appear, were not confined to books, for he ordered, at the same time, two or three glass prisms, a courcal bottle with a flat bottom, and a care for the morbus pedicularis used by a Mrs. Smith, with whom the boys lately returned to Scalan. lodged at Edinburgh.

chapel at Dundee, notwithstanding, he CARDINAL WISEMAN ON IRELAND.

Bishop Macdonald arrived at Scalan in Bishop Macdonald arrived at Scalan in the beginning of September. Business was then at once proceeded with. In the letters to Rome mention was made of Bishop Geddes' journey of some 600 miles on toot to visit his converts in Orkney. Bishop MacDonald also represented to Cardinal Antonelli his failing that the ord his creat fating in travelling. Orkney. Bishop MacDonald also represented to Cardinal Antonelli his failing health and his great fatigue in travelling over his scattered district and among distant islands, requesting permission to have a coadjutor. His request was sustained, also, in consequence of the difficulties that lately occurred in England, owing to the death of two of the bishops before successors had been provided. He informed the Scotch agent at Rome, in a private letter, that 500 Catholics had lately emigrated to St. John's Island (now Prince Edward's) and Quebec; and that 600 of South Uist were ready to follow them in the spring. This emigrations greatly diminished their congregations and some of the Highland missionary priests were in consequence reduced to great distress. A sufficient number of their flocks remained to require their ministry; but these were themselves among the very poorest. Thus, Mr. Norman MacDonald, "a deserving clergyman," with his pittance of £12 a year, had to support his mother, his sister and Norman MacDonald, "a deserving clergy-man," with his pittance of £12 a year, had to support his mother, his sister and his niece, since the departure of the most substantial amongst his people, the preceding summer. The emigrants to America, meanwhile, where not left spiritually destitute. The bishop, yield ing to the importunities of the Highland settlers in St John's Island, had per mitted Mr. Angus McEachern, "a valuable young man," to go out to them. They also succeeded in obtaining the ministry of a promising young priest

Rev. O. P. Gifford. My idea of the Christian Church is this: Victor Hugo tells us in "Les Miserables" how Jean Valjean and Marius, pursued in the streets of Paris, lifted the manhole and dropped into the sewer of the city; how the iron gate closed over them and they were in a living tomb; how the ex convict carried the wounded man on his shoulders and trudged mile after mile with his dying brother man until he came to the place where had gathered the filth and nasti ness of years, and down into it he went until the filth came to his knee, to his loins, to his breast; and lifting the man above his head, he went still down and lown until he came to his chin, and liftdown until he came to his chin, and lift-ing the dying man clear over all, he struggled on with upturned face until he found solid rock beneath his feet, and then up from the filth he rose and two

then up from the hill be loss and the lives were saved.

That is to me, standing here to night and has been for years, the picture of the Church of God, as He would have it, going down into the depths of misery, lower than man can fall, lifting humanity as boxe the power of sin and temptalower than man can fail, inting numberly up above the power of sin and temptation, struggling towards God. And when we have done that, we have done our duty and conquered our dangers. And may God give us grace to do it!

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever need."

The following words uttered more than thirty years ago by the great Cardinal Wiseman, are of special interest at the present time. They breathe the same warm hearted sympathy, the same true love of Ireland so conspicuous in the utterances of his successor in the See of Westminster, Cardinal Manning:

We know the old history of ejectments and evictions and driving away from small holdings. That was the condition in which we remember that country; those of us, that is, who are past the middle period of life, when almost the whole country was in a state of outlawry, when the country seemed to be in the hands of a party of men who sought to oppress the other. That was the condition to which it was reduced. In the meantime, while these poor creatures, for so I must call warm bearted sympathy, the same true love of Ireland so conspicuous in the utterances of his successor in the See of Westminster, Cardinal Manning:

We know the old history of ejectments and evistions and driving away from small holdings. That was the condition in which we remember that country; those of us, that is, who are past the middle period of life, when almost the whole country was in a state of cutlawry, when the country seemed to be in the hands of a party of men who sought to oppress the other. That was the condition to which it was reduced. In the meantime, while it was reduced. In the meantime, while these poor creatures, for so I must call them, were starving in the midst of plenty—were flying away to a climate that seemed capable of sustaining the most stalwart, they clung to one thing, and that could not be taken from them. One thing, remained to them. We all know from our childhood the story taken from ancient mythology, of the wonderful ber, the casket, which contained every good gift, and how when it was opened by the unfortunate Pandora, all flew away and nothing remained but one thing, and that worth all the rest. There remained last of all (it would not quit) Hope—and what, I ask you, what is religion but hope brought home to the beart of the poor and afflicted? What is—Christianity but the immense trust of mun in God? What is the Gospel but the message of hope, of the wonderful ber. The condition of every pasting wretchedness? And it was this, and this alone, that remained to the same proor people. Now let me say

the greatest trial was not that. The greatest trial was when the religion of the people, of the mass, the bulk of the people, was as far as human power could effect it, swept away. Not a church was left to us—not a place to assemble to worship God—not a college—not a chool—not an institution by which religion could be supported and propped up—not any one of those appliances by which the inward devotion is so much warmed and supported—not a function of the Church—not an object which could move the affections—hardly even the power of receiving tions—hardly even the power of receiving instruction—it is a miracle then how, with the loss, the total loss, of every one of these appliances, how for so many years it was preserved, not only alive, but bright and brilliant, not only warm but burning in the hearts of the entire population.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The following touching story of Irish charity is from the Pall Mall Gazette:
In a cabin on a sunny hillside over-looking the Bay of Dublin dwelt a middle aged brother and sister. The man was a helpless cripple, entirely dependent upon his sister's exertions; and on her death a car was sent from the poorhouse to bring him thither for shelter. The poor wretch clung to the only home he had ever known, and utterly refused to leave it, crying that he would die if deprived of his "say air and shut up with in prison walls." His loud lamentations had brought the priest and some of the in prison walls." His foun famentations had brought the priest and some of the neighbors to his side, and one of the latter, Maggie O'Flynn, felt a deep impulse and pity towards the unfortunate man. She was a single woman of about fity five, of weather beaten and certainly not attractive superanne. She tainly not attractive appearance. She acted as herd on the estate of a gentle men close by, to whom her services were invaluable. "Hould hard," she said to the work house officials; "it's not Mag. gie O'Flynn that 'ull see a poor craythur gis O Flynn that 'dil see a poor craytuur taken to the poorhouse when she can give him a sheiter. It's a corner and a welcome in me own cabin Mick Costilloe shall have." But here his reverence interposed and vowed he would allow no such scandal in the parish as unmarried such scendal in the parish as unmarried man and woman sharing the same dwell-ing, cripples or no cripples. "Shure, Maggie, you won't go back on your word?" implored poor Mick, Maggie heistated a moment, then turning to the priest, said, "If there's no other way of saving said, "If there's no other way of saving him from 'the house,' your riverince, I'll marry him, an' sorra a ha'porth will any one be able to say agin it thin." It was in vain that his reverence pointed out the terrible burden Maggie was taking upon harsalf. "It's for the love of Cod." upon herself, "It's for the love of God I'm marrying him an' not to plase merelf," was the answer she returned; "an' sure the Blessed Virgin will never let me want for the bite an' the sup when she sees me sharin' it with the craythur that has naythur." The marriage took place, and until his death, several years later, the kind hearted Maggie O'Flynn carefully tended and supported the

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will receive the \$2,500, and the next the \$1,500, and so on.

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Persons writing for a change of address
thould invariably send us the name of their
former pos office. Arrears must be paid in full before the

Catholic Becord.

London, Sat., Feb. 23rd, 1889.

THE PRESS AND THE JESUITS.

The agitation, just now in full blast in this Province, snent the Compensation bitl, passed in the Quebec Legislature in favor of the Jesuits, is participated in by all the penny-a liners engrged for writing up sensational articles by the wire pullers of every shade of politics. The Tory press excuses Sir John for not disallowing the bill, because the terms of the British North America Act place it out of his power to meddle with the people of Quebec in the distribution of their own monies. The Reform journals maintain that Sir John should have ridden over all acts and constitutional guarantees before allowing any Canadian legislature to bestow so large a sum on the hateful, intriguing Jesuits.

The Toronto Globe of Tuesday declared that it is now evident "Quebec is becoming every day more thoroughly Catholic,' and that if the Protestants of Ontario cannot, stomach the allowance to the Jesuits they may as well face the truth like honest men, and acknowledge that they really do not think the Confederation worth preserving. In other words, and in a similar strain, the Globe's editorial claims that rather than stomach the fact : that Quebec, a Catholic Province, should wote any sum of money for Catholic purposes, Ontario should secede from the Canadian confederation at once quietly, and not wait for a disruption attended with riot and bloodshed.

The London Free Press throws all the blame on the Grits-says they have been the parents of it (the Compensation Bill), and, no doubt, they have their reward in gaining the support of those intriguers who have no second in that business. With Orange readers for the support it gives Sir John in allowing tre bill to pass. tical party of the Toronto Mail? Why Fathers, while excusing Sir John for money allowed them by the Provincial roamed between lakes Huron and Ontaric. Several of them laid down their lives martyrs to the holy faith-among them Fathers Lallemant and Brelouf-who were the martyr-pioneers of civilization and Christianity in the land now occupied by fanatics who hate the name of Jesuit, cause in their stolld ignorance they know not who the Jesuits are? Nor are the editors of such papers as the London Free Press, or the ministers of Protestant worship, who must know their history, willing to tell the story of the Jesuits to

Catholic, tell us the reasons for their rejected his own pious, amiable queen, Marie Leczinska, for a bedizened Jesabel, called Madame Pompadour. The king reigned over a nation of Catholics. He was obliged by the rules of the Church and

THE CATHOLIC RECORD to King Louis until he wou'd do penan and prove his sincerify by diamiesting Madame Pompadour, with her lassivious train of female attendants, from the French Court. Then commenced the in. triguing of the Duke de Choiseul, who made use of Pompadour to advance his own interests and to enrich his family. He edvised the king to suppress the Jesuit order and seize upon all their papers, as plots and conspiracies of the most atrocious character were being batched against His Mejesty's crown and the safety of the kirgdom. Envoys were despatched to the Pope with messages to the same effect, c neected by De Cholseul and her lady. ship Pempalour. A cry of terror and alarm for the king's safety was easily gotten up and echoed all over France, The Jesuits were banished from France. and the order suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in a moment of alarm, but never did mortal man regret a rash act so deer ly as the Pope grieved for having been de celved and cajoled into signing the act of suppression. It should be mentioned that not a word was found in the papers seized to criminate the Jesuite or discredit their loyalty.

> Now let the impartial readers of history say who were the intriguers. The Jesuits vere certainly the victims, but they, being followers of the maligned and suffering Jesus, easily consoled themselves, remembering His words : "When they persecute you in one city shake off the dust of your feet against that city and go to another."

The French people were easily imposed on, at that time, into believing that the Jesuits were the intriguers. But since then history has vindicated the honorable and noble part played in the drama by the fearless and God-fearing Jesuits, and a very black spot attaches to the base intriguers De Choiseul and Pompadour. France paid dearly for its explusion of the Jesuite and its retention of Pompadour. A terrible revolution broke out in the following reign. Louis XVI, was beheaded, the guillotine erected, and erring France was deluged with blood.

But history, common sense, or com

mon justice are not heeded by the political mugwumps of our day. When blame must attach somewhere-when Sir John cannot be reached or the Grits proved guilty-why, pitch into the Jesuits, call them intriguers, and Orange hate will be satisfied, and fanatics of every shade will stop howling. The action of the Free Press reminds us of the fable of the ass and the animals sick of the plague. When pestilence broke out once in the animal kingdom, a great meeting was held to discover which among them had committed sin, and thus provoked the anger of the gods. The lion presided, and called upon the animals to confess their sins, one by one. The fox admitted this slap imparted on the Jesuit having taken some fowl, but it was to face does the Free Press atone to his feed his young whelps. The wolf confessed to having committed worse depredations, but had his excuse ready. King Has the Free Press gone over to the fana- lion acknowledged that he had taken and fed on some sheep, and occasionally even go out of its way to insult the Jesuit dined off the shepherd. The ass appeared and said: "I confess that once allowing them to take up the sum of passing by a glebe field belonging to the monastery, the grass was very luxuriant, Legislature of Quebec? What proof can and, tempted by hunger, and I supour neighbor adduce to show that the pose the devil also urging me, had the Jesuits are intriguers? What does he misfortune to bits up a mouthful of influence upon the interests of that unknow about the Jesuits anyway? They grass." "O horror, O sacrilege," exclaim progressive section of the Dominion, and came to this country about the year 1620 all the animals at once, "down on him! indirectly an influence of a similar char and spread the knowledge of the gospel Let him be slaughtered to please the of Christ among the savage tribes that gods!" The poor, harmless ass died. The villains escaped punishment,

It was a wise and just decision of the Dominion Government not to disallow the Act of the Legislature of Quebec, making partial restitution to the Jesuits for the confiscation of their extensive estates the Jesult order were justly possessed of from the French Crown was a valid one, and that the order fulfilled the purpose for which the grant was given, which was the dupes who give bread and butter to for the education of Canadian youth. The original property was improved and rendered valuable by the buildings erected All historians, both Protestant and on them by the Jesuits, and its confiscation by the Crown was not only a gross expulsion from France. King Louis XV, injustice to a learned and zealous body of men, but it was a direct injury to the young of Canada, for whose improvement

the property was used. It was long an eyesore to the people the force of public opinion to ap- of the city of Quebec to see a beautiful proach the sacraments once a year at pile of of buildings standing in their least, as is the rule and obligation to this midst with the story of their dedication to day in every Catholic community. The religion and education built into the very Jesuit Fathers were the most eminent | walls, used as a barrack for troops, and ecclesization at that time in France, and for purposes still less worthy. And they are yet the most eminent churchmen while this was the case, while in the world. Some of the members of property so valuable was diverted by their order were chaplains at the court of Government from the purpose for which King Louis. His Majesty tried to pass it was intended, the supremely censorious smuster with the rest of the court, class who are now raising such an outers and approached the holy table. We against the restitution of part of the protold that Ambrose, at the perty to its original purpose, were the church door in Milan, stopped the very persons who were loudest in pro-

over the continent of America, and even in Canada, notwithstanding the fact that their large property had been unjustly taken from them.

The Government of Canada had been frequently reminded in the past of this injustice, but until, by the Confederation Act, the Province of Quebec was granted self government, no effort was made by any Canadian Government to do justice to the Jesuits. The late act of the Quebec Legislature, it is acknowledged, does not make full restitution, but is a compromise. There is certainly no reason why the compromise should be rejected on such ground as some journals state, that if the claim of the Jesuite be good, the Government, the present holder of the estates, should pay the debt in full. It is true, the debt should be paid in full. Still, as it appears to be impossible to ob ain full payment, the Jesuits, or their lawful representatives, are not to be blamed if they yield part of their right for the sake of obtaining a settlement. Such settlements are frequently made between debtor and creditor, and no one imagines that the creditor should forfeit his whole claim. merely because the debtor is unable or unwilling to make the liquidation complete. It is only because the enemies of the Jesuits are in a straight to find valid arguments for refusing payment that they have recourse to so flimsy a plea.

The Quebec Legislature, with most remarkable unanimity, passed the Bill for the settlement of this question. One journal says that it was "too unanimous." It is certainly hard to please some perple. If it had not been passed with unanimity, If the Protestant members of the Legisla. ture had opposed it strenuously, their opposition would have been made a reason why the people of Ontario shou'd stand by their co-religionists of the Previace of Quebec ; but as the Protestants of Quebec, equally with the Catholics, have agreed to the settlement of the long vexed question, we are absurdly told that the settlement is too unanimous. The fact is many people in Ontario are altogether too meddlesome. The whole anti-Catholic element of Ontario are opposed to the Bill, not because it is unjust, but because they consider spollation of Jesuits to be a meritorious act. These are the people who pretend that Jesuits maintain that no faith is to be kept with heretics, that evil may be done when the object is the aggrandizement of the Church or the Jesuft order, an accusation which has no foundation in fact. They themselves are ever ready to perpetrate any injustice, however gross, if Catholies be the object of it. This is the secret of the opposition of the Mail, the Presbyterian Review, the Christian Guardian, the Witness, etc., to the settlement of this question.

The Mail publishes day after day letters from the most intolerant quarters, the whole purport of which is that the Jesuits are a scciety dangerous to the peace of he country : that Catholic nations found t necessary to expel them, owing to their dangerous political machinations, and that, as one writer in that journal states, "the legislation that confers \$400,000 of public money upon the Jesuit Society to aid them in their operations in Lower Canada cannot fail to exercise a most disastrous acter upon the interests of any other Province in the Confederation."

that what is done in one Province of the Dominion has an indirect influence on the other Provinces, for the connection between the Provinces is undoubtedly very close; but if this is to be a reason why in that province. It is not denied that one Province is to be constantly intermeddling with the affairs of its reighbor, their demesnes, that the original grant adieu to the Confederation of Canada. The Act of Confederation was not especially sought by the people of Quebec : but they were quite able to take care of themselves when Confederation was agreed upon rather to accommodate Ontario than Quebec. It was the Ontario majority that complained that under Legislative Union Ontario, on account of its own internal dissensions, was practically ruled by Lower Canada. The establishment of separate legislatures, giving to each Province a perfect autonomy in local matters, was proposed and adopted as an effectual remedy for the evils of which Opterio complained. It is evident that Quebec had no desire to intermeddle with Ontario's local concerns, and so Confederation was sgreed upon for the express purpose of letting Oatario manage her own affairs -provided Quebec were also left to manage hers. And now we have Ontario Ontario complaining that Quebec is "too unanimous." The deg in the Ontario manger will not, or cannot, nibble its own bone of perfect unanimity, so he is not content to let the dog in Quebec nibble his bone in peace and quietness. But the

And now the Mail, finding itself unable to | ture to ack him in all serioueness if the But a few years, in all probability, will pass before we see Quebec, and very likely the eastern part of Oatario with it, thoroughly organized as an exclusively French community under the auspices of the Jesuit."

This is a little too much for our gravity. We all know very well that neither the English-speaking nor the Frenchspeaking population of Canada is likely to absorb the other. If the country is to progress in peace this will not be attained by the exciting of sectional feads, or feuds of race and creed. The people of Canada should show mutual toleration for those differences which must continue to exist, and should labor with one accord for the material and social welfare of the

The bosh of which we hear so much. that the Jesuits have been plotters against the peace of various countries in Europe, which were compelled in selfdefence to expel them, has been refuted in our columns before now. It is not long since we proved by unexceptionable evidence that in every State of Europe where they had a foothold, they labored successfully for the progress of the community. In this country they are laboring as parish priests or teachers in our colleges, and the good work they have done is known to the people wherever a Jesuit estab lishment exists. They are known to be zealous priests. They have at heart, undoubtedly, the interests of the Catho lic Church ; but what body of clergymen have not the interests of their Church at heart? If Catholics and Protestants are to live together in Canada, at peace with each other, Protestants should be satisfied not to persist in hounding down and persecuting a body of the clergy whom Catholics reverence and love. The enemies of the Jesuits in Canada take great pleasure in exaggerating the number of Jesuits in the country. We would be glad to see them much more numerous than they really are, and the country would be benefitted if this were

THE REV. MR. HILL IN TROUBLE.

Protestants are forever finding fault with their Catholic neighbors for being too submissive to the Courch. They reproach hat the Church should be dictated to by There is some truth in the statement you hears Me." "Going forth, teach to the Church. Instead of hearing and fancy themselves more enlightened than the apostles, who are sent to teach them all things. At least all this unchristian confusion and disordered state of effairs seem to prevail in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, London. Rev. Mr. Hill, the incumbent, has been lately assailed by some of his congregation and accused of too much ritualism. The poor gentleman had the temerity to preach in the name of the Father and of the Son of the Holy Ghost. He had also the misfortune to recite a silent prayer before going up to preach in his pulpit. This silent prayer is named the collect, and smacks too much of High Churchism to suit the taste of Mr. Isaiah Danks and a few other persons who are in a disturbed state of mind, and threaten mutiny if Mr. Hill does not come down from his High Church stilts and walk on the level plane complaining-or rather a large faction in not see how any Christian could object to faith, and no priest was ever allowed to his preaching in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. "He would discontinue the collect, how-Emperor Theodorius because of his public sin. The emperor cried out, "Then," said the bishop, and instructed David in sin go now and imitate him in doing penance." So the Jesuits to the cause of education is exhibited by the numerous and imitate him in doing penance." So the Jesuit Father refused the caraments and institutions of learning which have sprung up under their auspices all unprogressive, ignorant, priest-ridden their complaints to the Bishop of the first to translate the bible into the faith of their martyred forefathers, and recognized from the Holy Father the holder the faith of their martyred forefathers, and recognized from the Holy Father the contarion demagogues would wish the respect to their Maker, he must ask them to rise." He was determined, however, in the way of expressing their contempt to listen to no further complaints. 'If they had any to make they should take their first mission in Canada, and were their first mission i

population. But in spite of these bard Huron," We extend our heartfelt Huron dislect. Fathers Lullemant and rords they are able to hold their own. sympathy to Rev. Mr. Hill, but we venpeople as Mr. Isalah Danks, and there is apparently no remedy for it. The Protestant misisters would hold their own much better and preach as "men having authority," just as courageously as Catho lic pricets, but the authority is lacking. Having no valid ordination they have no jurisdiction, and, therefore, experience s want of authority and settled purpose, which would enable them to enforce the laws of their Church, and thus shut up the mouths of the cranks and the Danks.

> WHO AND WHAT ARE THE JESUITS?

Some people have very incorrect, not

to say very hazy, notions about the

Jesuits. A few words as to their origin

and works may not be out of place at this

present juncture, when the Bill passed

in Quebec granting them \$400 000 is to

warmly and so widely discussed. St.

Ignatius of Loyola was a captain in the

Spanish army, when about the year 1520.

he was wounded in battle at the siege

of Pampeluna and conveyed to an hos-

pital, where he was converted to a life

penance and holiness by long and

deep meditation and by the reading of

good books. In order to become a priest

he came to Paris in France, and entered college as a pupil in the very lowest Latin class. Far from being ashamed to mingle with the small boys who studied with him, he considered himself fortunate in having an opportunity to humble himself, and by his sincere piety and through his great loving heart he won the affections of all the little fellows who looked upon him as a father. In 1558 he formed the design of establishing religious order, and for this purpose associated himself with six fellow students of the university in Paris, whose names afterwards became famous in the annals of the Church. They were Peter Lefevre from Savoy, Francis Xavier, Diego Laynez, Alfonso Salmeron, Nicolas Alfonso de Bobadilla, all Spaniards, and Simon Rodriguez de Azeredo, a Portuguese. With these great and holy men he founded the order of Jesuits. At first their number was limited to sixty members, but this restriction was removed later on. The members are all priests who live in community, never less than five in one house. They bind themselves by solemn vow to perpetual chastity, poverty, obedience, and renunciation of all honors and dignities. During the bloody reign of Queen Eliza-beth, when 250 priests were executed, after horrible tortures, for the crime of being poplsh priests, them with being priest-ridden, with bow- the Jesuits bound themselves by yow to ing down before the Papal shrine, etc. go to England when ordered, and expose But is it not far preferable that the themselves to like torture and death, in people should listen to the Church than order to say Mass privately and adminthe people? It was not only the advice lish who had remained faithful in their but the command of our Blessed Lord: allegiance to the Church. There are some hear ye the Church." "He who hears laymen also attached to the order, but those are employed in the garden or in all nations and preach to every creature, housekseping, cooking, washing etc., etc. etc." Unfortunately for themselves, No female is ever allowed within the Protestants are in the habit of dictating | enclosure or beyond the threshold of any house belonging to the Jesuits. The allowing themselves to be taught, they parent house is in Rome, where the president or general lives, and from him orders are issued to the members who are engaged in missionary work in all parts of the world. St. Ignatius of Loyala was elected the first general. He sent, at the Pope's request, some of the first members to Ireland to help the poor victims of Henry the VIII and Elizate h's fury and sustain their courage in the death struggle for national life and holy faith. St. Francis Xavier was ordered to Lisbon, Portugal, whence he should sail for the East Indies. The life and works of this great apostle of the Indies is most marvel. lous and reads like a romance. He converted to the Christian faith whole provinces in the empire of Japan and baptized with his own hands over two millions, After his death the Borzes or Pagan priests were so jealous and so infatuated with diabolic suggestion that they caused of Evangelical Low Churchism. Just before a bloody persecution to be proclaimed hls sermon on last Sanday be made a short | ag inst all bearing the Christian name. address on his grievances, and said he could Thousands of martyrs perished for the enter Japan until about the year 1860. when some Irish sailors belonging to the American navy erected a chapel with a ever, to please those who objected. Nor cross above it, and to their amazement would be any longer insist on their sing- found twenty thousand native Christians ing during the presentation of alms, to in one city, Nangasaki, who, without

Brebæuf died martyre to their zesl under the feggot and tomahawk of the fierce stir up even the Protestants of Quebec to Catholic system is not more orderly, and Iroquois, in the district of Penetanguish. join the faneties of Ontario in the crusade more in accordance with the spirit of God's ene, near the waters of Georgian Bay, against the Lower Canadian Catholics, does law, and the clearly-expressed wishes and In 1566 they landed in Florida, and not even exempt its own co-religionists prescription of the Divine Author of Father Marquette navigated our great from a share in the abuse which it is Christianity? He defines the office and lakes, discovered Niegara Falls, preached lavishing upon the former. The following duty of the Church, when He says, "Teach the gospel to the Illinois, and, pushing on is from an editorial in the Mail last week : all nations, preach to every one," and to the interior of the American continent, "The Act, we are told, passed the Legislature without a division, not a single Protes art member being found to the as a heathen and a publican."

The Act, we are told, passed the when He says to the people, "He that will first discovered the Mississippi. He traced not hear the Church let him be unto the first maps of this great continent the as a heathen and a publican."

The Act, we are told, passed the when He says to the people, "He that will first discovered the Mississippi. He traced not hear the Church let him be unto the American continent, and the same properties of the first discovered the Mississippi. He traced not hear the Church let him be unto the American continent, and the same properties of the same properties of the same properties of the Act, when He says to the people, "He that will first discovered the Mississippi. He traced not hear the Church let him be unto the same properties of th It proves that the politicians of both parties and in all the Legislatures. . . . are deterred from doing their duty as representatives of the people. . . The and the converts were counted by hun. dreds of thousands. Paraguay, in South America, was Christianized, the converts among the Indians reaching the number of 200 000 souls.

The total number of Jesuits at the last census given amounts to 9,266. In Eng. land and Ireland they have charge of several flourishing colleges and parishes, their number being for England 383, and for Ireland 183. Their colleges in the United States are Boston College, South Boston ; and College of the Holy Cross, Worchester, Mass. ; New York, Fordham College; St. Joseph's, Philadelphia; Loyola, Baltimore ; Gonzaga, Washington; Santa Clars, Cal., and several others too numerous to mention.

In the year 1764 they were suppressed in France, because their members, who were chap ains to King Louis XV., refused the sacraments to Madame Pompa. dour, who lived scandalously with the king, while his virtuous queen, Marie Leczineka, was banished court. The Prime Minister of Portugal; named De Pombal, instigated a persecution against them also because they advocated the rights of the Parsguay Indians. These latter had been civilized by the Jesuit Fathers and lived contented and prosperous until their happy homes were invaded by the Portuguese. De Pombal swore eternal hatred to the Jesuits for daring to raise their voice against his usurpation and cruelties. He accused them of being privy to a plot to assassinate Joseph Emmanuel, king of Portugal. In one night all the Jesuits were seized in their different monasteries, and forcibly put on board Spanish vessels that landed them on the coast of Italy. All their books, papers and manuscripts were se'zed, but nothing in them was ever discovered to criminate the persecuted missionaries. The united influence of the courts of France, Spain, Portugal and Austria was brought to bear upon the new Pope just elected, named Clement XIV. He very reluctantly consented to their suppression on July 21st, 1773 Strange to say, Russia opened its arms to the good Fathers and the Zirina, Catherine II , patronized them, as did also the king of Prussia, Frederic II. The Empress especially urged Pius VI. to recognice the order in her realms. The Pope consented and the order was finally restored

by a Papal Bull in 1814. The English government, which had just conquered Quebec in 1760, took advant. age of their suppression in France and Portugal to seize on their property in Quebec, where the Jesuit Fathers owned a flourishing parish and college. This property, now occupying the centre of Quebec city, became eschested to the crown. Many and loud were the complaints raised in Quebec against the confiscation of this Church property, and the expulsion of the Fathers from their Catholic supporters and beneficiaries. But it was not until Quebec became an independent Province, after confederation, that it became poseible for the people of that Province to make some compensation to the Jesuit Fathers for their losses. The actual Prime Minister, Mr. Mercler, was determined this long-vexed question should be settled. The Quebec Legislature, by his direction, passed a bill of compensation granting the Jesuit Fathers, not indeed the millions which the property is now valued at-but 400,000 dollars as a finality. As the property had been originally bestowed for educational purp ses, the Pope, being consulted in the matter, has decided that Laval University, which is a Catholic institution in Quebec city, should receive one half and the Jesuit Fathers the other molety. Lest there should complaints arise, however, from the Protestant inhabitants of the province, the Quebec Legislature granted them a donation of 60,000 dollars for educational purposes. All in the province of Q lebec, Protestants and Catholics, are perfectly satisfied with this arrangement; no one is heard to complain but the fanatics of Ostario, whom it does not concern in the least, and the sore heads and mugwumps who want to make political capital at the expense of Mr. Mercier and Sir John A. McDonald.

A Unionist meeting at Bristol, on the 14th inst., broke up with cheers for Mr.

The apostate pr Lindesy, Fenelon in the county of Warder, a rabid O in Lindsay by Sam the county who r the mendacious le redomontades. S "has been cursed f Church of Rome, lics were forbidden The fact is that th the lying apostate churches of Linds as we have ascer generally know t degrade themselve going to hear the Chiniqui and Fu Chiniqui's lecture but the fact that abuse and recomi

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The Mail of

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on board Spanish them on the coast heir books, papers re se'zed, but nothing scovered to criminate donaries. The united arts of France, Spain, a was brought to bear e just elected, named very reluctantly con. ression on July 21st, y, Russia opened its thers and the Zarina, dzed them, as did also

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on their property in the Jesuit Fathers g parish and college. ow occupying the city, became eswn. Many and loud ats raised in Quebec and the expulsion of eir Catholic supporters But it was not until independent Province, that it became pose of that Province to neation to the Jesuit losses. The actual . Mercler, was deterxed question should Quebec Legislature, n, passed a bill granting the Jesuit the millions which ow valued at_but a finality. As the originally bestowed p ses, the Pope, being matter, has decided y, which is a Catholic ec city, should receive suit Fathers the other e should complaints n the Protestant inrovince, the Quebec them a donation of

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, Henry J. Woodward, the Holy Father the of the full insignia of egory the Great. The Pontifical Zouave, and to the Pope for the light Rev. Bishop Butt, A BOOMERANG.

The apostate priest, C. F. Chinqui has been delivering anti-Catholic lectures in Lindsay, Fenelon Falls, and other places in the county of Victoria. The Victoria Warder, a rabid Orange sheet, published in Lindsay by Sam Hughes, is very indignant with the respectable Protestants of the county who refused to countenance the mendacious lecturer by attending his redomontades. Sam says that Chiniqui "has been cursed from the pulpits of the Church of Rome, and that Roman Catholics were forbidden to attend the lectures." The fact is that there was no mention of the lying apostate made in the Catholic churches of Lindsay and vicinity, as far as we have ascertained; but Catholics generally know their duty too well to degrade themselves and their religion by going to hear the lies of such teachers as Chiniqui and Fulton. Sam states that Chiniqui's lectures were well attended, but the fact that he finds it necessary to abuse and recommend the boycottleg of the most respectable Protestant merchants of Lindsay, for not countenancing the impostor, lets the cat out of the bag and proves that the audiences were slim enough, and we have information from

other sources that this was the case. Sam Hughes is brother to James L. Hughes of Toronto, who, like the proprietor of the Warder, takes every opportunity to encourage the fithy lecturers who delight in stirring up animosity by preschirg lies rgainst Catholics. Sam, however, is well known to be himself an unbeliever in Christianity, so that his zeal for Protestart'em is merely a sham assumed, perhapa, partly because Infidels direct most of their spleen against the Catholic Church, which is the only real bulwark against Infidelity, but more because by pandering to the prejudices of the Orangemen of his locality he can gain a temporary popularity. But he is very likely to find the weapon he uses to be a boomerarg which will is flict more injury upon himself than on those at whom he

Here is the style in which Mr. Sam Hughes recommends the boycotting of the Protestan's merchants:

"Protestants are beginning to remark that certain so-called Protestant merchants are ever ready to give liberally to every Romish horse-race, brzaar, raille, lottery, concert, or fandango of any and every description; and that these same worthles are unable to buy a ticket or attend any thirg under special Protestant auspices. They are being noted and henceforward will be watched; and, if it is a simple question of trade, why Protestants feel they would rather deal with staunch Protestants or Roman Catholics than with these half and half fellows."

This boycotting is a dangerous expedient in a town like Lindsay and a county like Victoria. We would not be surprised if it were found most dangerous to those who attempt to employ it.

A LAMENTATION.

The Mail of last Saturday contains a three column jeremisd on the ungrateful Therefore: denouncing the dominancy of the French race. Soon after this the Mail found occasion to attack the Catholic school system, thorgb, as it puts the case, it only meant to attack the "coercive amendments recently introduced by Mr. Mowat" into the separate as leader of the Conservative party ite to bear out the Mail in this statement, candidates did adopt the line of policy marked out by the Mail during the canvass of 1886 for the local house, the Conservatives had the satisfaction of discovering that nearly every Conservative Catholic in Ontario was alienated from the party and the result was the total defeat of the party and the triumphant return to power of Mr. Mowat and his Cabir et.

The Mail claims that Mr. Meredith "bauled down the flag of religious equality," which he had raised. This, it states, was owing to the interference of "the same power which had tried to muzzle the Mail." We have no hesitation in saying that the Mail here means the Catholic hierarchy: but we are certain that the hierarchy had too much self respect to bother themselves about what course the Mail might think proper to pursue. We have no doubt that the success of the Conservative party, warned the Conservative leaders, and perhaps the proprietors of the Mail also, that the course of that journal would result in the complete overthrow of the party unless either the Mail were repudiated officially as the organ of the party, or that that journal should change sectional and creed animosities. Dr. Sutherland, however, has joined the ranks of these agitators. We presume that the celebrated third party which the Dr. celebrated third party which the Dr. celebrated third party which the Dr. originated has proved an abortion. It augurs well for the country that the new movement can only find for its supporters of the Holy Ghost, amen. "Upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against the Other treorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ tecorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ to the Apostes recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ to the Apostes recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ to the Apostes recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ to the Apostes recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ to the Apostes recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ to the Apostes recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ to the Apostes recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words of Christ recorded in the 16 chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Words o some individual Catholics, interested in party unless either the Mail were re, pudnated officially as the organ of the party, or that that journal should change

this, they foretold the truth.

The Mail complains that Sir John Macdonald in a speech at London formally repudiated all responsibility for the Mail's utterances in regard to the ecclesiastical

coming. Indeed, the only notice given to the Jesuits is a letter from a correspondent exposing the forgery of an oath which that journal pretended the other day was taken by Jesuits. Is this a bid to be restored to the good graces of the Conservatives? We do not like great sinners, but when there are such we are glad to see them penitent.

MORE DEMAGOGISM.

Mr. James L Hughes, public school inspector of Toronto, has issued another manifesto in furtherance of his plan for the eradication of the Catholic religion from the Dominion. The subject on which he writes is again the theme of Jesuit endowment, and he makes a frantic appeal to the Orangemen to rally around the standard he has erected for the purpose of "removing the curse of Jesuitism from our country."

His appeal is especially to Orangemen, but he tells all Protestants that they should join the ranks of Orangelem with this purpose in view. He admits, however, that he is engaged in an almost hopeless cause. He says : "Unfortunately there are thousands of Protestants, earnest and true men, who are so prejudiced against Orangemen that our advocacy of any cause makes them antagonistic to it."

This leads him to give covertly the advice to Orangemen to be wary in their conduct so that they may trick the Protestants into following the Orange standard, without knowing it. He continues thus :

"If the Orangemen constituted themselves the leaders in a political movement they would place a weapon in the hands of demagogues opposed to the movement." He then informs us that the French Canadians, and the Roman Catholics generally, would vote against any measure to which the Orangeistes are favorable.

means to exercise its power than by fire and faggot. Many a time the streats of Toronto, and of other towns, were drer ched with the blood of the victims of Orangeism, and yet no punishment was inflicted upon the perpetrators of these anormities. It is to be hoped indeed that infileted upon the perpetrators of these enormities. It is to be hoped, indeed, that school law. It claims that Mr. Meredith the bulk of the Protestants of Ontario have no sympathy with such an associaadopted its views. The extracts which it tion. Orangeism has never done anything adduces from the speeches of Mr. Meredith for Canada except create dissension, and do not seem to us to be sufficiently defin- though Mr. Hughes informs us that Catholics need only to know that Orange nevertheless as most of the Conservative men are in favor of a measure to induce them to oppose it, it is well known that Orangemen have only to know that a measure will anney or harrass Catholics to induce them to favor it.

We can very safely defy Mr. Hughes and the other small fry of Orangelsm to name a single measure which was for the good of the country which Catholics ever opposed for the sake of being on the side opposite to Orangelam. But the measure which the Orange lodges are now advecating, that is to say, the interference of Ontario with the concerns of Quebec, is one which must end in the breaking up of Confederation unless the Protestants of Ontario have good sense and patriotlem enough not to suffer themselves to be dragged after the Orange flag.

We are glad to see that Professor Grant a staunch Presbyterian, has positively refused to lend the sanction of his name to the efforts of the disunionists to create

its course. If individual Catholics did ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TORONTO

DEDICATION OF THE EDIFICE ON NUMBAY—ELOQUENT SERMON BY BISHOP WALSH OF LONLON.

Toronto Empire, Feb. 18.

The new St. Mary's church, on Bathurst street, was dedicated yesterday morning. High Mass was sung at 10.30. Tickete had to be issued in order to provide against the over crowding of the bullding.

will be 180 feet. From the interior the church is composed of the nave, ailet transept and absidal chancel with adjining chapels. The morning chapel, to the right, is fitted in the same style as the principal one, having recesses in the walls for confessionals. The nave is supported by pollshed grantic pillars with caps of Ohlowed the conductor and bases of Ouesnaton line. pollshed grantic piliars with caps of Onio sandstone and bases of Queenston lime stone. The roof is dressed with polished pine, affording splendid acoustic properties. The design is in the gothic architecture of the M'ddle Ages. The church can seat 1500 people, and is perfectly lighted, ventilated and heated. An illuminated rood streen over the altar surpoperty with a large gothic cross supportmounted with a large gothic cross supportmounted with a large gothic cross supporting a representation of the sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, each surrounded with a nimbus, embraces the inscription: Ego sum via veritas et vita ("I am the way, the truth and the life"). The parish owes the successful completion of the church to the veneral la and valous parter. Vene Garges veneralle and zealous pastor, Vicar General Rooney. The architect was Mr. Joseph Connolly.

PROMINENT PEOPLE PRESENT. PROMINENT PEOPLE PRESENT.

Prominent among the cor gregation that witnessed the dedication yesterday were Hon Frank Smith, Hon John Beverly Robinson, James Cooper, H Cook, George W Kiely, Colonel G T Denison, Engene O Keefe, Major James Mason, Charles Smith, Launceiot Bolster, Hon T W Apolle P B Caldwell J P Marray, T W Auglin, R B Caldwell, J P Murray, T McConnell, Hugh McIntosh, James Con-mee, M P P, ex-Ald Pells, Ald J E Verral mee, M P P, ex-Ald Pells, Ald J E Verrai and Ald George Verral, Ald. John Ritchie, Ald Carlyle (St. Andrew's), Ald Macdon-ald, Dr Cassidy, P Boyle, Ald Frankland, Dr McConnell (Brockton), C Cashman, R J Dowdall (Almonte), ex-Ald John Woods, A Watkins John Mallon, Edward Stack (Mimico), Wm Walso, John Cana van, Wm Mitchell, John Kennedy, D Kennedy, R Dissette, James Boomer, C E. Maddison, Chevalier Gianelli, Ald King Dudds, Peter Olarke, Wm Reading, Hugh Dodds, Peter Clarke, Wm Reading, Hugh Dodds, Peter Clarke, Wm Reading, Hugh Ryan, Dr O'Sullivan, B B Hughes, W J Woods, C L Mahoney, T P Wier, C P Doherty, Joseph Golding, Chas Rogers, W T Kelly, Joseph Connolly, H W P McKeown, J M Qainn. THE CEREMONY.

THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony of dedication was performed by Bishop Dowling, of Hemilton.

The mass chosen for the occasion was Gound's solemn mass. The choir was composed of St. Mary's and St. Basil's, and comprised some of the most talented parts. The principal in the choruses were: Messrs Louis P Walsh, Chas Caron, ohn L Lee, M J MacNamara, Frank Ward, Brother Odo, A Cottam and P Lynch The orchestra was led by Mr Boucher, with

net solo in the overture "Bridal Rose."

THE CLERGY.

The following were the clergymen who officiated in the mass; Bishop Cleary, Kurgston, celebrant; Very Rev. Father Laurent, assistant priest; Father Campbell, Orillia, deacon of the mass; Father Davis, Dixie, sub-deacon of the mass; Father Vincent, Provincial of the Basilians, deacon of honor; Father Gibbins, St. Mary's, sub deacon of honor; Father F. nan, first master of ceremonics and Mr. Carberry second master of ceremonics.

r.nan, nrst master of ceremonies and Mr. Carberry second master of ceremonies. The following clergy assisted: Bishop Walsh, of London; Bishop Dowling, Peterboro'; Father O Connor, Bishop-elect of Peterboro'; Father Columb, Insperies Mary's, Father Henan, Vicar-General of Hamilton diocese; Very Rev. Father Rooney, administrator of the Toronto Father Doherty, P. I, Guelph Father Francery, rector of the cathedral, St. Thomas; Father Vincent, St. Michael's St. Thomas; Father Vincent, St. Michael's College; Father Cusbing, superior St. Michael's College; Father McEray, Peterboro'; Father McGinley, Uptergrove; Father McCann, St. Helen's, Brockton; Father Hand, St. Michael's cathedral; Father Carduke, St. Patrick's; Father O'Reilly, Leslieville; Father Crulse St. Mary's; Father Murray, Father Chalandard, St. Rasil's, and others. ard, St. Basil's, and others.

THE SERMON. The sermon was preached by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, who spoke as follows:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, amen.

occasion that calls us together to day is occasion that calls us together to day is not an ordinary occasion. It must have a deep and absorbing interest for the people of this parish. We have assembled to witness the dedication of your beautiful new church to the service of God and for the purposes of religion. This spacious and beautiful temple reflects the greatest honor on all concerned in its construction; it reflects immortal honor on your great.

precious body and blood of Christ, will be rescued from the slavery of Satan and restored in the liberty of the Son restored in the liberty of the Son of God. Therefore I say you have done a great and virtaous work, because you have built a house, not for man but for God; not for the comfort of the perishable body, but for the greater comfort of the imperishable soul. As this temple in its solidity, in its costliness and bauty, in its deep foundations and in its height is but a manifestation and image of the living Church which the Son of God instituted on earth for the salvation of His people, it will not be out of place with the occasion that calls us together if we pass from this consideration of the with the occasion that calls us together if
we pass from this consideration of the
temple and its use to that of the great
living Church of God, which Christ built
upon the foundation of the prophets and
apostles, and of which He Himse f is the corner-stone. But as it will be impossible within the limits of this discourse to treat within the limits of this discourse to treat
the entire subject, we will dwell for some
time on one aspect of it, namely, the per
petuity and the indestructibility of the
Church of Christ, We live, dearest brethren,
in a world of change and decay. All
human monuments are perishable; the
contact the trunctures and the greatest insti-

greatest structures and the greatest institutions ever conceived by human genius and constructed by human power will one day crumble into ruin. In this world of charge and decay, the image of which, says the apostle, is passing away even as the cloud's shadow passes over summer fields; in such a world there is but one institution that is unchangeable, but one institution that is indestructible, and that is the holy Catholic Roman Church, and the fact of its it destructibility proves that it is a divine institution. At this time, it is a divine institution. At this time, dearest brethren, when the most sacred truths are questioned and assailed; when a false science is doing its utmost to sap, the foundations of Christian repose, and when it is sought to substitute a cold, barren, cheerless unbelief for the truth, and the grace, and the consolation of the Christian faith; when gifted minds are diffing away from the moorminds are drifting away from the moor-ings of revealed religion and venturing out without chart or compass on the dark out without chart or compass on the dar-cean of unbelief; at a time when modern forms of Christianity, based on human or gin, are fast Lising their hild on the intelligence and on the connecence of the age, it is encouraging, it is inspiriting to behold the holy Catholic Roman Church successfully resisting the minds of false scientists, dissipating the destructible agencies of time and the influence of decry and death; standing erect with divine against it." For nearly 2 000 years the Church has been in the world doing the work of the Divine Master, and for

work of the Divine Master, and for 2000 years she has stood the test. Let us gauce, dearest brethren, at some of the trials which the Courch encountered in the flight of ages; let us consider for the moment the condition of the infant Church, the unsurmountable obstacles which stood between her and accomplishment of the divine russion. Who were the apostles but illiterate fisherman, without education and without social distinction. They were the inhabitants of a despised prowere the inhabitants of a despised province of the Roman Empire. vince of the Roman Empire. In a doc-trines they preached were offensive to the pride of the Romans, because they soared far away above the flights of human intel-lect. They inculcated contempt of the world, of riches, luxury, honor and dis-tinction. They taught love of poverty, classify and foreiveness of injury, and chastity and forgiveness of injury, and denouaced as a wicked superstition the religion of the empire that had been asso-ciated with the habits, traditions and family ties of the people. Surely, there was nothing in this to attract, but a great deal to deter. What was the condition of the country? In a political and social sense the Roman Empire then comprised civilized mankind. It was then the richest and highest power in the world. Its capital, intoxicated with glory, revelled in luxury and wealth. There, in elegant ease, philosophers discussed various moods of human thought, which come down unimitated to our day. There immorality and corruption spread over the face of the empire. That empire, with its shining, the empire. That empire, with its shining, the ellips. That empire, with its shining, the ellips in escription of its rotteness at the time when the Apostolic mission began, and yet before this austers religion, preached by One who met the death of the malefactor, preached by illiterate men, the pride of the preached by litterate men, the pride of the empire three hundred years after began to meit away as the sun melts the summer spray. Here was the greatest moral revolution that was ever accomplished on

human thought; it introduced new principles of government; a new system of civilization. Brethren, it was not a human institution that could accomplish this institution that could accomplish this; it was the Saviour's great almighty arm. "Behold I am with you in all days, even to the consummation of the world." Human reason and human experience tell us that every work performed by man can be destroyed; every monument, no matter how great, no matter how imposing that is built up by human power can be destroyed by human power. If, therefore, we find an institution on earth that cannot be destroyed by human power that street, was deduced.

Saturday's jeremided that journal invoires the Conservatives in the charge mede against the Mall it is was guilty of treachery in turning diant the party that created it, is a false again the three provinces were present, while the province were present, while the province were present. Bishops and priests from various part of the province were present, while the mide was supplied by a fine or cheater and a choice of fifty voices. Citizans of different denominations were present.

Every one who takes the trouble to compare the columns of the Mail of to-day sith the Mail of three or four years ago will see that its change of opinion is the committee of arrangements: W A Lee, and there are very few who will believe that its change of opinion is the result of honest conviction, but an able it of honest convictions, but an able it of honest convictions, but an able it of honest convictions, but an able it of honest convictions that it may be a convicted to hone to a conviction writers ridiculed the Christian religion as superstition—the religion of freigners, the religion of ignorance—one would imagine, listening then to the anti-Popery lectures of today. Tacitus, the mighty historian, called the Christians enemies of the human race. The persecuted Christians retired into the extraoruphs often hearing the howlings of catacombs, often hearing the howlings of the battle reverberating round them. And yet, shortly after the victory of Constantine, the religion that had been persecuted by the empire for three hundred years with more or less intermission became the

religion of the empire. The Christians came forth from the catacombs dripping with the blood of martyrs and set to work to build up great temples and legislation for the civilization of mankind. Is this a human institution? We see the finger of God here ; we see His work. The Church it might be said, could withstand external causes; that it could bind itself together with a power of resistance to all external oppression, but it could not withstand internal dissensions. Scarcely had the sound of oppression ceased than the Caurch had to deal with an awful heresy. sprung up in the early part of the fourth century. It denied the divinity of Jesus century. It denied the divinity of Jesus Christ; His equality with the Father. It dealt a blow at the very heart of Christianity. The Church condemned it at the council of Nice; it progressed; it flourished and it spread like contagion; it was espoused by the great and noble, it was defended by barbarian kings. As it became strong it began perbarbarian secution - whenever heresy becomes strong it has liberty on its lips persecution in its heart. Arianism banished the Catholic bishops into exite and substituted its own friends instead. At last it claimed the Christian world as its own. Sometimes even now we are told that the Catholic religion scarcely admits the divinity of Carist; that it lifts up the blessed Virgin; in the world the thanks of the world is due to the Holy Roman Church. Altoner is witness of the balls, in but if there is a witness of the belief in Christ to day that witness and protector is the Catholic Church. But Arianism perished and the Catholic Church shone the Catholic Church. But Arianism perished and the Catholic Church shone out again more powerful than ever. I am simply leading you along what I may call the milestones of history. Scarcely had this heresy died than dark clouds gathered towards the north. Barbariaus—iron men hungry and like locusts in number—issued from the northern clime and pressed down upon the empire like an inundation. Before that headlong advance Rome fell back. This mighty out again more powerful than ever. I am simply leading you along what I may call the milestones of history. Scarcely had this heresy died than dark clouds gathered towards the north. Barbariaus—iron men hungry and like locusts in number—issued from the northern clime and pressed down upon the empire like an inundation. Before that headlong advance Rome fell back. This mighty race of men swept like a torrent over conduct of the Conservative party towards it. It states that for ten years under its present management it supported the Conservative party, contributing to tegret Conservative party, contributing to the great Conservative victories of 1878 and 1882. After this, beginning with the execution of Louis Riel, there came a divergence between the management of the party and of that journal. At first the leaders of the party and of that journal. At first the leaders of the party and of that journal. At first the leaders of the party, greed with the Mail in Dation McCarthy, greed with the Mail in Dation McC Christendom. Soon eg in Mahomet con-quered the world, sweeping like a wave over Aria and the north of Africa. Meanwhile Christianity in Europe was engaged in an internocine war, threatening destruction in itself The voice of the Supreme Pontiff called upon the sons of the Church to rally round the sons of the Church to rally round the standard of the cross. At the bittle of Lepanto the aggressive power of Mahometanism was destroyed forever. These are the facts of history, in lisputable facts. Then came the so called Refermation of the sixteenth century, making a transpadous assault on the making a tremendous assault on the divine institution of the Courch. It robbed the Church of nearly all of Northern Europe. It enacted penal laws: it seized upon the churches of the country; it abolished monasteries and Catholic institutions of learning. But the Church drifted back into Europs again, and, as a Protestant writer says, "it has now more of the new world than it had lost." So you see the Church reconquering the country she had been expelled from, returning and g-thering together the scattered stones of the olden

> been said of the great autocrat that his arms would fall off, so did it result. In been said of the great autocrat that his arms would fall off, so did it result. In the retreat from Moscow the arms of his soldlers literally fell off, and while the autocrat was imprisoned in an obscure $\pounds 1\,000$ if he would swear that he forged autocrat was imprisoned in an obscure is and Pious VII, was brought back to his throne on the arms of victorious Europe. Our human institution can be torn down, Catholic Roman can not. So the promise of Christ has been verified in history. The Catholic Caurch is not subject to the law of decay and death; she has seen the rise of false religions, their prosperity, and their decay; sne has seen the rise of systems of philosophy, their hold upon the human mind for a time and then their disappearance, while she finds herself soaring above ruin. Like the pillar of Hope in the Roman forum the Catholic Church stands as vigorous and beautiful as ever. Two thousand years have

sanctuary. Then came the famous French revolution. It swept over France, over Europe; thrones fell down before it;

essential change in her constitution, in her worship or in her condition. Dur-ing twenty centuries she has sent abroad her prophets, apostles, mar-tyrs, confessors and virgins; to-day she sends forth her missionaries as she sent forth Ireland, Boniface to Germany and Augustine to England. She has seen Napoleon lose his power; she has seen the Turkish Empire perishing; schism strong in Auglicanism, some admitting the real presence and confession as a divine institution, others contending against both. To day millions are conagainst both. To day millions are conversant with the piety of our Charch; standing erect in the populous city, in the open field, at the corner of the street, on the highest mountain; a religious organism, above all others independent of Governments; supreme in its own order; supreme in works of mercy; sanctifying human souls; wiping away tears of sorrow as Veronica wiped away the sweat and blood from the face of the Divine Master; and on the last day she will assemble her saved children at the right hand of the Son of God. Let us right hand of the Son of God. Let us be proud of this Church of the living God; the Church that walked with cross, that received His holy spirit at the Pentecost; let us be proud of the Church when she is persecuted and misrepresented by people who know nothing about her.

On this spot three churches have stood within the memory of living men. I was here with the first, and for a time with the second, and now after three long years, during which I have been absent, I return to dedicate the third. His Lordship concluded with a fervent blessing on the church and congregation.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD BISHOP DOWLING IN CAMPBELL

DEAR SIR .- On Sunday evening, Febru-DEAR SIR.—On Sunday evening, February 10 in inst., the people of Campbellford had the unexpected pleasure of listening to the Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Peterborough, who lectured on the subject of "The Church and the Bible." In the audience was a good proportion of Protestants who, no less than their Catholic lic friends, were delighted with His Lord-ship's eloquent discourse. The lecture was not so much an exposition of Catho-lic tesching in regard to the Bible as an answer to the objections which we hear so often repeated, that many outside the one true fold are led to think that the Catholic Church is the enemy of the Bible. The Bishop, in clear and terse terms, showed that the great friend, the true preserver, and the watchful guardian of Bioly Scripture was the Catholic Church. She was the only witness of the facts of the New Testsengt and the only sutherized interthe only witness of the facts of the New Testament and the only authorized interpreter. She collected and defined the Canon of the Scriptures. Her care for them protected them against Jew and Gentile. Neither the power of Roman imperialism nor the destructive laroads of the barbarlans could wrest them from her. For their preservation many of

our loss is indeed intension of the knowledge that the very qualities for which he is most admired have deprived the diocese of Peterborough of his administration.

No portion of the diocese will regret his departure more than the parish of Campbellford. We are, however, assured that

Mr. Parnell was present at the session Mr. Parnell was present at the seesion of the Commisson on the 14th inst. It is to be hoped that the tires one and irrelevant matter which has been hitherto brought up in evidence will end at last, as the Times has reached the subject at issue, the forged letters attributed to Mr. Par-

Mr. Soames offered in evidence a schedule of all the signatures of Mr. Par nell that he possessed. He said Mr. Parneil's writing varied considerably, and produced a letter in which Mr. Parnell's name was written in six ways. Justice Hannen ordered that the letter

be photographed.

Witness denied that he had heard that
Pigott and the League clerk he interviewed in Ireland had a grievance against Mr. Parnell. Pigott, he said, had made a statutory declaration that Solicitor Lewis had offered him £1 000 if he would swear that he had forged the letter said to have be a written by Mr. Parnell The Times paid Pigott only £40 or £50. Witness had Pigott watched, and traced him iato the company of Mr. Labouchers. He paid Houston, the secretary of the Irish kings became its vassals. But as it had Loyal and Patriotic Union, altogether

the Parnell letter. Of course no one

believes the statement.

Mr. Soames said that Pigott told of the interviews be had with Soliciton Lewis and Mr. Labouchere, Tae latter sent Pigott several £10 notes. One of these was forwarded to Ireland, and there re-directed to London. Witness produced a copy of the letter which accompanied it. It had never occurred accompanied it. It had never occurred to witness to ask Pigott how he acquired the letter, neither had he asked Houston. Pigott showed witness a letter from Lewis, accusing Pigott of having

T. LOUIS M KENNA.

The Dead Nymph. BY CHARLES HENRY LUDERS.

Flora, the nymph, is dead,
She of the down dropt head;
She of the eye half hid
Under its fringed lid;
She of the lily throat
That never sgain shall float
Like a lily over her breast.
Never shall seem to rest
Like the lilies that fall and rise
O'er calms reflecting the skies. O'er calms reflecting the sl As her bosom —free from leaven Of earth—reflected heaven.

Never again shall he,
The dreamer, the child of song,
Gliding at eve along
The still lake's margent, see,
As he dips his shallop oars
Close by the mirrored shores,
Her shadowy form of grace
Slip from its hiding place
In the gleom of sheltering ferns
Into an open space
Where the moon's white radiance but
Nor, as a fawn that turns
Its delicate head to smif
An instant longer the acent
With the sweet wood zephyrs blent,
Ere it bounds away like a whiff
Of wind blown mist through the trees.
Will she wait for him, while the breeze

Will she wait for him, while the breeze Plays with the glistening strands Of her hair, as she curves her hands Over her questioning eyes, Love-lit with a shy surprise.

Never again with lute Never again with lute
And love song sweetly sung
Will he lure her from among
The forest cloisters mute;
Nor from the shadowy shore,
With songs, will he roe her o'er
The cool moon whitened calm
Unto the sheltered coves
O'erhung by blossoming groves
Of the shell girt isles of balm;
Not evermore again Not evermore again Will she visit the world of men Nor is there any stave
Can call her back from the grave,
Nor ever a madrigal
Can pass her beneath the pall
Unto the pain and strife
Which living men call life!

Yet, in his dreams and songs, She is not dead to him; She is not dead to him;
Not all in vain he longs
For her presence in the dim
Green glooms of the ancient wood;
For heaven has found it good
To turn forever the sting
Of sorrow from hearts that sing,
And all day long he treads
The forest's whispering aisles;
And the checkered sunlight sheds
Its glow o'er a face that smiles,
Smiles as he softly strays
Under the leafy haze,
Whispering. "She is here, Under the leafy haze,
Whispering, "She is here,
Death could not wound my dear.
Listen! you say a thrush
With wild song breaks the hush;
I say it is aba I say it is she my love-I say it is she—my love—Singing in yonder grove.
"Tis she! I say, for she said,
One night, when her fair, bright head
Lay on my breast, 'My own,
If ever thou'rt left alone,
Think not that thy love is dead,
But look till thou find'st the red
Wild rose, and say, "'Tis her cheek." Wild rose, and say, "Tis her cheek." Then kiss it close, and seek— Where the clear dew never dies-Where the clear dew never dies— Blue violets for mine eyes; Then, would'st thou kiss my lips, The bee will lead where he sips; Sapphires will olap my throat Where water lilies float; My hands will be the air Carressing thy forehead fair, And oft, when the raindrops beat And oft, when the raindrops beat
The leaves, thou wilt hear my feet
Leading the murmuring shower
Away from thy sylvan bower."
Thus did she speak, and then
Faded from earthly ken
Ont of the arms that clasped
Her form, and my hands but grasped
This robe upon either side.
My arms were locked on the breast
That her golden hair had prest,
And thus did I lose my bride!"
Still through the haunted aisles
Of the wood, and at its edge Of the wood, and at its edge Where the ripples stir the edge, This dreamer walks, and smiles On the violet and the rose, And the lily's calm repose.

And you who have heard his song,
And the fantasies which throng
Its burden, may know with me
That the maiden was purity,
And the lover a sullied soul That saw, in the scented flowers, Emblems of hallowed hours— Unto its God when sin

The dark guest-entered in ! -Scribner's

Our esteemed contemporary, the Courrier des Etats Unis has a very amusing notice of Bishop Coxe's new enterprise

RATHER HUMOROUS.

We translate a portion of its article:

"This excellent man has undertaken
to save France." It is very good of him.
Only, while admitting that France has
need of being saved, it must be acknowl. edged that it is not the saviours that are edged that it is not the saviours that are wanting; every day new ones arise, of all the religious confessions, political, social, orthodox and heterodox. The Rev. Oxe is heterodox, and he is determined to convert France to his doctrines; what they are, God only knows. But what is certsin about the matter is that his work of salvage, or salvation, whatever you will, has already missed fire, for he has already precised in France. He is certain, however, of being more lucky another time. To achieve this great end, what does he require? Des dollars, encore des dollars, tou-jour des dollars!

'In France, if a gentleman, episcopal or otherwise, went about making collections and gathering dollars to 'save America, what would become of him? He would very quickly taken by the collar and cked up in M zw. But one is less

Think of the neglec'ed "crackers" of Think of the neglected "crackers" of Georgia, the murderous raveges of the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky, the general infidelity prevalent among nominal Protestants all over the United State, and then fancy the Rev. Coxe travelling from Calais to Paris in his luxurious palace car to dine |with Pere Hvaciothe and "save France," all the while believing that he is a Yankee Paul journeying to receate the Roman Babylon! How often He is offended every day, and insulted in thought, word and thappy the man who has no sense of humor!"—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Baron Hirsch, who has just given \$40,000,000 at one stroke of the pen to the poor Jews of Rassia, Poland, Hurgary and Austria, is fifty five years of age and childless. He inherited 40,000,000 florins from his father, which he more than doubled by some remarkable bits of financiering. Besides this gift to the Jews Baron Hirsch gave \$10,000,000 to Christian charities some time ago. His benefactions are unequalled in the world's history.

THE DEMON DRESS.

It is not too much to say that most of the horrit's crimes that are committed have their origin in demon drink; but cannot demon dress show a dark record of its own of woe and dishonor, of ruined lives and homes made desolate? A father robbing his employer that he may deck out his daughter in a manner totally unbefitting her circumstance and station. A husband embezzling the funds entrused him, either through weak love for his wife, pride in her beauty, or to rid him self of her angry complaints and pertinacious demands. A wife deserting her husband and children, because her cravings for luxury of apparel cannot be gratified in a life of poverty and duty. A young girl rebelling against the narrow means which decree that her loveliness of form and feature must go meanly arrayed, and

left? a worn out or suffering enistence, frightened at the sight of approaching death and whither shall then our medern infidel go for solace in his suffering, for help in his despair?

What scientific system, opposed to Christianity, has ever healed a bleeding soul, encouraged a broken heart? What infidel science has ever raised a smile of hope on the pale cheeks of the sufferer? Christianity alone has promised to give comfort and assistance to weeping, dying humanity, and has kept its word. Modern Infidels! B. fore you banish religion from the face of the earth, banish first misery and death. But no, touch not our comforting faith, that a Mother full of love for her soff-ring children affords us, her for her suff-ring children affords us, her children.—Rev. P. DeRoo of Oregon.

THE CATHOLIC NE VSPAPER.

The Press is a most powerful engine for good or for evil. This is fully and energetically acknowledged by our Holy Father, the Pope, and all thinking men. The secular Press, in general, in this country, is not wilfully inimical to the Church but as a matter of course it. Church, but as a matter of course it deals with religion only incidentally, and therefore all Catholic papers, edited in a true Catholie spirit, are simply a necessity of the day; to correct mis statements, to contradict falsehoods, to acquaint the people with Catholic news of the whole worl', to develop and sustain the burn ing Catholic questions of the day, and to enlighten the faithful regarding the Church, its organizations and doctrines. The Catholic paper ought to be a wel come visitor to every Catholic fireside, come visitor to every Catholic fireside, and when read carefully by the members of the family it is bound to do a vast amount of good. The English tongue is beginning to be the language of at least all the young, and it should be the duty of every Catholic to make himself acquainted with all the questions, not merely regarding the welfare of the country, but also the interest of religion. The Catholic clergy will advance the cause of the Church by strongly advocating Catholic newspapers and Catholic literature.—Archbishop Janssens.

WELL ANSWERED.

A train from Pittsburg was approach. ing Chicago. On board was a quiet, well dressed, copper-colored young Indian, who seemed to have all be could do to attend to his own business, which he did without molestation, until a young man, whose brains had evidently been devoted to his clothing, came from the sleeper into the smoking car and saw

"An Indian, I guess," said the young man as he lighted a cigarette. And then, approaching the son of the plains, he attracted general attention by shouting,

with strange gasts rs:
"Ugb, heap big Injun! Omaha! Sioux!
Pawnee! See Great Father! Have a
drink fire water? Warm Injun's blood."
The Indian gazed at the young man a oment with an ill concealed expression contempt on his face, and then he said,

with good pronunciation:

"You have been reading dime novels, sir. I sm going back to my people in Montana, after spending three years in the east at school. I advise you to do the same thing. Where I live, gentlemen do not carry whisky flasks in their pockets."

The young fire water drinker did not wait to finish his smoke. There was too much mirth and music in the air just

Therefore, oh windictive man, do you wish to have a reputation for bravery, and be able to master him who does you harm? If so, you will find no better means of fulfilling your desire than to follow the advice of the appstle: "Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil

Finally, consider everything that is powerful and strong in the universe, and you will find that the patient toleration and forgiveness of injuries is nowhere a sign of weakness and inability, as you think; but rather the means of measuring

Baron Hirsch, who has just given \$40, 000,000 at one stroke of the pen to the poor Jews of Rarsia, Poland, Hurgary

you are meditating revenge on your fellow man!

"And," asks St. Chrysostom in amaz ment, "does He therefore extinguish the light of the sun i" Does He deprive t'e injut of the sun in the light of the su earth of its fruitfulness, so that it can no longer bring forth what is necessary for our sustenance? Does He set the waters of the sea free from their limits, that they may overwhelm His enemies? Does He hurl down His thunder bolts on Does He hurl down His thunder bolts on them, and smite them to the dust? Oh, woe to you and to me, and to us all if He were to consider that His honor consisted in taking revenge; if like us, He thought that His glorv required Him at once to put forth His power, and to avenge the insults offered Him, and if He showed as little patience toward us, as we do to those who offend us! Where should you, and I, and so many others then be? Hell would soon become too small to hold us all — Father Hunoit.

WM. C'BRIEN'S ESCAPE.

HOW HE OUTWITTED BALFOUR'S CONSTAB.

A correspondent of the Prew Associations delibered by the search of the Prew Associations demands. A wife deserting her husband and children, because her cravings for luxury of apparel cannot be gratified in a life of poverty and duty. A young girl rebelling against the narrow means which decree that her loveliness of form and feature must go meanly arrayed, and so, led by restless vanity, disappearing in the whirlpool of sin.

APPEAL AGAINST INFIDELITY.

It is casy, very easy to deny to be an infidel. It is easy in the giddiness of youth to joke away the ponderous questions about God, immorality and hell But older age or unexpected misfortune will soon take away the foaming cup of earthly pleasures, and then, what will be left? a worn out or suffering existence, frightened at the sight of approaching death and whither shall then our modern infidel go for solace in his suffering, for correspondent of the Press Asse house door just at the moment the police outside the court-house got orders to dis-perse the crowd, which they did. MR O'BRIEN, IN THE DARKNESS, GOT MIXED

UP IN THE CROWD,
and ran with it. My informant, who had and ran with it. My informant, who had followed Mr. O'Brien, whispered to the hon. member to follow him, which he confidingly did, and running quickly by the end of the convent, eighty yards distant, they dashed up a narrow dark lane by the side of the chapel, to a respectable house in a back street. They whispered to the people, 'Mr. O'Brien,' as they still ran. 'All right, sit,' was the reply; and in a few seconds, unobserved, they turned into Miss O'Neill's bakery premises in William Street. 'Miss O'Neill,' was the explanation, explanation,
'THIS IS MR O'BRIEN; WILL YOU GIVE HIM

coat, the property of a cattle and pig drover. A shawl, such as country women weer, was procured for Miss O'Neill, and as Mr. O'Brien and his companion stord in the kitchen ready for Babb in the kitchen ready for Babb in the store of the s the kitchen ready for flight, he laughed hearti'y, exclaiming.
'A SUIT OF BLARNREY' COULD NOT HOLD A

'A SUIT OF BLARNEY' COULD NOT HOLD A CANDLE TO THIS.

What a pity we haven't a photographer present to take us.' The young men then left to see that the streets were clear. One of them, proceeding to the rear of the convent, saw a force of police stationed as if suspicion rested there, and on his return it was decided to go by New Street. Finding no person in Wilhim Street Mr. O'Brien, with Miss O'Neil on his arm, proceeded into New Street. At this time there was rioting in the direction of Main Street, and the bulk of the police force was stationed in that direction. force was stationed in that direction.

Scarcely, however, had they got thirty
yards down the street, which was then in
darkness, care having been taken that the darkness, care having been taken that the two lamps at the corner of the street should not be lighted, when half a dozen police came hursiedly up against them in the darkness they reached the Fair Green, where Mr. O'Brien was joined by one of the young men aliuded to. The Fair Green is situated on the outskirts of the town, and almost at the extreme end of it runs the Waterford and Immetch railway. Half way across the Limerick railway. Half way across the BRIEN THANKED MISS O'NEILL AND BADE

HER GOOD BYE.
He and his male attendant then pro ceeded into the country in the darkness.

On Thursday evening Mr. O'Brien left Ballyneale, where he had taken temporary refuge with Father Robert Power, the parish priest, and, accompanied by his reverend host, proceeded to Temple-more, which is about ten miles north of Thurles. Mr. O'Brien's legal advisers

were apprised of their client's change of address, and during Friday communications took place respecting his future

The Yearly Report-Accountant's Statement-Newly-Elected Officers and Directors.

The 29th annual meeting of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada was held at the head office, Richmond street, Wednesdayafternoon. The attendance was large, among those present being the follow-ing: Messrs. Daniel Black, Wm. Stanley, George C. Elliott, G. C. Cody, I. F. Calder, J. A. Leitch, G. Roche, A. McBrayne, D. J. A. Leitch, G. Roche, A. McBrayne, D. C. Macdonald, James Grant, Angus Campbell, T. C. Hewitt, Duncan McMillan, W. R. Vining, John Burnett, M. Mac. Black, G. H. Cook, Wm. Calder, J. C. Baker, J. B. Vining, Lachlan Leitch, T. E. Robson, Thos. Woolley, jun., Charles Thompson, G. H. Cook and Cameron McDonald.
On motion Mr. Jas. Grant, president, took the chair, and after routine business called upon the Secretary and Manager of the Company, Mr. D. C. Macdonald, to

called upon the Secretary and Manager of the Company, Mr. D. C. Macdonald, to

read

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

To the members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada:

Your Board of Directors have the honor to lay before the members the twenty-ninth annual report of the Company—the completion of its thirtieth year—and in doing so would have had much greater pleasure could they have congratulated you in the faling off of losses. But in this respect the year 1888 has followed that of the immediately preceding one as a year of heavy losses, a circumstance that very seldom happens in the history of insurance companies for a "bad" year, as a rule, is usually followed by a good one. At all events such has been the experience of your Company, now nearly a third of a century old. The causes of the increase of losses, and remedies, to a certain extent at least, proposed to be applied, will be treated upon further on in this report. Meanwhile let us remark that the volume of business done shows a steady advance in the face of all competition.

of all competition.

The company have issued 14,195 policies during the year, of which 8,163 were on the premium note system and 6,695 on the cash system, showing a total number of 42,243 policies in force on Dec. 31, 1888, insuring the sum of \$43.

snowing a total number of 12.3 posteriors force on Dec. 31, 1888, insuring the sum of \$43, 151,345.

FINANCES.

The amount of available premium notes on hand is \$286,888 35, and other assets \$101,781 81, which, after deducting liabilities (not including the re-insurance reserve fund), leaves a net balance of available assets of \$378,299 54, as is shown in the annexed financial statement.

RATES.

The rates of premium on the cash system have not been increased, but owing to the heavy losses of the last two years, your Board deemed it advisable to advance the assessment to 69 per cent, on face amount of the premium notes—arate that just equals the cost on the cash system—so that no injustice was done our premium note members, a fact your directors are happy to say the members at once recognized, and they have promptly and cheerfully met the slight increase. Only on three occasions in the 30 years of the Company's existence has so high an assessment been made, and it has always followed in the past that no member was for a second time subject to the larger assessment, your Board always having been able before another term ensued to reduce their assessment to its aormal figure.

LOSSES.

The amount paid for losses during the year

explanation,

'THIS IS MR O'BRIEN; WILL YOU GIVE HIM

SHELTER? THE POLICE ARE ON HIS

TRACK.'

'This way,' she exclaimed, leading the way into the kitchen. Once securely there, the yourg fellows who tore Mr. O'Brien from the sergeant joined them, and their counsel was taken as to the course to be pursued. Miss O'Neill suggested that he should remain for the night, but Mr. O'Brien replied that he would leave Carrick. 'If you must go,' said one of tis companions, 'you must be disguised. I will get you a slouch hat (a description of soft hat worn by falmers in that part of the country) and an old frieze coat, and the country) and an old frieze coat, and the hen you'll look like an old farmer. Mr. O'Brien laughingly consented to be dressed in habiliments not bis own. 'There's another thing,' said one of the young men;

'ARE YOU GAME EN UGH, MISS O'NEILL, TO TAKE MR. O'BRIEN'S ARM as he goes through the street? That would knock the peelers completely off the econe.' 'I would sacrifies my life to save you, Mr. O'Brien, was the the reply. The would knock the peelers completely off the econe.' 'I would sacrifies my life to save you, Mr. O'Brien, was the the reply. The would knock the peelers completely off the econe.' 'I would sacrifies my life to save you, Mr. O'Brien sat down and partook of a cearty tea in the kitchen. In a short time the young man returned with the soft hat and shabby-looking, much worn coat, the property of a cattle and pigetic to this, while on the claim and an party of the claim and an analyse of the country of a cattle and pigetic to this, while on the claimant and the Company as a present. No houset claimant and a party was insured a copy of the claim aparty of the claim and an analyse of the claim and an analyse of the claim and an analyse of the sound as a matter of the claim and an analyse of the claim and an analyse of the claim and an analyse of the claim and the cl object to this, while on the other hand a party isposed to make a shady claim would hesitate odo so, were he aware that his wrong-doing outle be exposed to the gaze of his heighbors, legislation is promised to further this end, iseful not only to insurance companies, but as means to ascertain the amount of the unusual re waste. The annual reports of our inspector in the past have from time to time shown the causes of fires from carclessness and the like, and he has suggested remedies, which, if observed, would materially reduce the cost of insurance. The extreme drouth of last spring and early summer, with cold weather for the season of the year, necessitating the keeping up of fires for artificial heat, also contributed to the number of losses in dwelling houses—a c as of property upon which until last year we had always made money—but in this, as in the case of lightning, except where buildings are protected by properly-constructed lightning rods, no human remedy can be applied, we must atribute the calamities occurring to natural causes. Not so, however, to the hazard casioned by the great losses we sustain from he now almost universal use of steam threshing machines, a risk that a little over ten years ago we never anticipated having to guard against. Jur losses under this head for the last nine years ave aggregated \$30,000; and have increased rom year to year until in 1888 they footed up to over \$7,000, and the chances are that they will method the meeting of Underwriters before alluded to; and the only feasible remedy to reduce the evil was that proposed by one of our set of the machines becoming more and more get older they will become less safe. This use of the machines becoming more and more get older they will become less safe. This use of the machines becoming more and more get older they will become less safe. This use of the machines becoming more and more get older they will become less safe. This use of the machines become and the increase of the contine machines could be operated by cable and at

Your directors have given notice for the passage of a bill by the Dominion Parliament to restore the section of the General Insurance Act of 1868 of the Parliament of Canada, as this Company was the only mutual that availed or was able to avail itself of that act. The doing away by a subsequent iegislation of the section alluded to has placed us at a serious disadvantage; and seeing that we have long ago resolved to confine our business to our own Province, unless the relief asked for is granted, we pray to be allowed to come under the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario, and be amenable to their laws.

of the Province of Orlands, and of antenaous to their laws.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

Beyond procuring a lot for the erection of our office, your directors have taken no action; but, as the lease of our resent office expires this year, with your sanction we will erect a building suitable for the Company's business, and in this respect we hope to effect a saving.

The books and affairs of the Company have been as usual inspected by Wm. Pitzgerald, Esq., M.A., Superintendent of Insurance, and pronounced satisfactory.

Our staff of agents, as a rule, have kept up the high reputation for activity and honesty that has always distinguished them.

Three directors now retire by rotation. They are Messrs, Campbell, Hlack and Marshall, but who are eligible for re election.

All of which is respectfully submitted Accountant J. B. Vining presented finance statement as follows:

Cash Account. Balance from 1887..... 45,784 19 Received from agents... Assessment No. 26..... Assessment No. 27.....

Transfer fees
Extra premium
Policies canceled before assessed.
Steam threshers licenses
Assessments in advance
Bills receivable
Mortgages

\$199,846 23 D SBURSEMENTS. 47 41 2,756 11 833 89 Printing and advertising. olicitors fees and law ex-1.166 35 242 50 Rent and taxes..... Rewards and gratuities..... Discount on postage stamps

Bilis payable. Cash in Molsons Bank. Cash in Treasurer's hands (postage stamps). 20,028 84 20,721 7 Audited, compared with books and voi and found correct, as set forth in the

12 78

115 88

242 97 94 31

Discount on moneys, fined letters, etc.

Government inspection
Paid agents in settlement of
accounts.

Signed J. HAMILTON, JOHN OVERELL, Auditors. Capital Account. Amount available on premi Amount due on assessmen No. 27..... \$ 1,753 15 17,761 10 19,514 25 Balances due by agents, se-cured by agents' bonds and members' due bills... Bills receivable....

Bills receivable
Mortgages
Office furniture
Municipal debentures deposited with receiverGeneral for security of
policy-holders, city of
Hamilton, par value \$10;
\$9 20 market value. 12,558 00
City of St. Thomas par
value \$22,000, market
value. 22,500, market
value. 12,558 00 Town of Tilsonburg, par Town of Tilsonburg, par value \$6,500, market value 7,475 00 44,893 00

Dominion deposit, cash de-posited in Molsons Bank to credit of Receiver-General.
Accrued interest.
Real estate.
Cash in the Moiscus Bank. 20,028 84
Cash in Treasurer's hands
(postage stamps). 692 89

20,721 73 \$388,770 79 LIABILITIES.

Sosses adjusted in 1888 not falling due until 1889. \$10,561 25

Audited, compared with books, and (Signed) J. Hamilton, John Overell. Auditors. POLICIES ISSUED.
('clicies in force Dec. 31, 1887......
Policies issued in 1888—Cash sys-6.093

tem..... Policies issued in 1888—Premium note system. 56,007 13,764 leduct lapsed and canceled

Amount at risk Dec. 21, 1888. \$43,151,345 00

Average amount insured under each policy. 1,021 59

Mr. James Grant, president, moved the adoption of the report in a short speech.

Mr. Angus Campbell seconded the
adoption, congratulating the society on the
satisfactory showing made, it being a great improvement on that of the two previous

years.
Messrs. J. B. Leitch, T. C. Hewitt, D. C. Macdonald and I. F. Calder made short speeches showing the numerous advantages of the London Mutual over cheap and unsafe

opposing companies.

The report was then unanimously adopted

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

A Forcible Fact.

obstinate and chronic cases.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

To meet a demand for a line of reliable remedies of unquestionable ment: the Hospital Remedy Company obtained the prescriptions of the celebrated hospitals and the Old World—London. Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These hospitals are presided over by the most billiant medical minds in the world, and to obtain the prescriptions, elaborate and place on the market the remedies in use and endorsed by such eminent medical authorities, was a bold and brilliant plece of enterprise, and worthy of the success which has attended it. Shoals of quack remedies crowd the market, each absurdly claiming to cure every ill irom one bottle. The public will turn with relief from such blatent and shameless catchpennies, and patronizs, not a remedy, but a list of remedies, each of which is a specific for a sing e disease, and has the g-commendation of having been originated (not by the old woman or the beastly india, as the quack advertisements read), but by educated gentlemen who are physicians and specialists of the highest standing in Europe, and whose patrons bave to pay from \$25 to \$500 to command their services. This is the greatest departure known to modern medicine. The specifics, which are sold at one odillar each, are eight in number, and cover the following aliments: No 1. Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold. N. 2. Diseases of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds Bronchitts and Consumption. No. 3, Rheumailm and Goul. No. 4, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver and Kitinev. No. 5. Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Neuralgla. No. 6 Female Weakness, Lucorrices, Irregularities No 7, Swiem Ton's and Development of Form and Figure. No. 8, agolden remedy for Nervous Debility. We send a circular describing the above disease and treatment on receipt of stamp. The remedies can be had of any drugsist. If your drugsist does not keep them remit price so us and we will ship direct. Address all letters to Hospital R-medy Company, 303; West King St., Toronto, Canada.

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION. INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID
TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

STOPPED FREE

Insane Persons Restored,

Insane Persons Restored,

NERVE RESTORER

CONF. ON NEW ANRIVE DISASS. Only see

INVALIBLE If taken as directed. No Fits ofter

Fits day's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to

Fit patients, they paying express charges on box whes

received. Benniament, Fo. and express address or

received. Benniament, Fo. and express address or Tit patients, they provide the capital state of the capital series and reason to the capital state of the capital series of the capi

Constipation is the most frequent cause of headache, bad blood, humors, dizziness, vertigo, etc., and because of this should never be allowed to exist It may be readily cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which never fails to cure even the most Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days age, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds.

The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the san feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back. headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes : " Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated. and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



" MISTAKES MODERN INFIDELS."

New Book on Christian Evidences and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses" Highly recommended by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 14 other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the press. Cloth \$1.25. Paper 15 cents. AGENTS WANTER. Address HEV. GEO. B. NORTHGRAVES, Ingersoll Ontario, Canada.

We have cured more than 10,000 cases. No other treatmen ever cured one case. NO PAY TILL CURED. Remembe this, and write to the J. L. Stephens Co., Lebanon. Ohlo



THIS YEAR'S MYRTLE CUT and PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER. See

Sz IN BRONZE

on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE. Best cure for colds, cough, consumption Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepaid. VERSEERS WANTED Every where the winds of the control of the contro



URDOCK

A SURE CURE

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate:

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE. Glass, Paints, Olls, etc., at bottom prices, Barb Wire and Buck Thorn Fencing. Nos II and 12 Anrealed Wire and But-ton's Pliers for Russel's Patent Fence. JAS. REID & CO.

at North Sydney, November 3, 1888 "What I do, thou knowest not now, but tho

Not here, dear mourners, may the vell b lifted,
That hides the working of God's way, un known:
But, rest assured, thy loved one's barque ha drifted.
Safe through the Harbor where God guide.
His own.

Though sorrow's sea, in dark mysteriou O'erwh ims your trembling souls, be no dismayed! Hear the sweet voice above your tear-w

pillows, "Beloved,—IT IS I,—be not afraid!" "I, from his blameless life, in love, har called him;
The brave young heart, in which you hopes were bound;
Ere jet the passions of the world enthralled. or its ailurements compassed him aroun

Near to My Heart, are those I wound an chasten.

O children of My Love, believe it true!

Sweet to My Ests, their sighs of resignatic

Like Heavenly music, torilling throug

and through! Therefore, be comforted and leave yo

Safe in My Arms that to the cross we nailed: Where has My Mercy known of bound, When has My help in sorrow ever failed

"We have loved him in life, let us not for Thus do they speak of him who knew h

best, (And none knew, but to love him,) "light fall the enows upon biskindly bret Pure sathe drifts above him!" "Where serrow, death, and particease, Lord Jesus, grant Thy servant-peac

Of "spotless fame"-to every duty true; Unselfish, generous hearted;" The "Pride" and "Honor" of all those w knew,
The bright brief life departed.
"Where sorrow, death, and parti Lord Jesus, grant Thy servant-peac

Friend of the friendless," sweeter title, n than this, is known in Heaven! There unknown loving deeds, are know And recompense is given.
"Where forrow, death, and part Lord Jesus, grant Thy servant-peac

Bright "Sunshine" of a happy Chris
Home;
A "Matchless Son and Brother!"
O Mater Doloresa, come
And comfort his loved Mother!
Whose tears and prayers that ne
cease,
Plead - "Jesus, - Master, grant!
Peace!"

Dear Mother, Sisters, Brother, missing His bapry smile, and laughter; Believe,-if, "What I do, you know

now— Yet, you shall know—Hereafter!" When Life's long Pesanceended, an grief and pain, our Son and Erother, shall be y Again. JEAN E. U. NEAL

NEWS FROM IRELAN

Dablin.

Mr. John O'Connor, M. P, was rec presented with a purse of six hun sovereigns, at the rooms of the Gra and Vintners' Association of Dublin The Irish papers announce the con January 21st. of Mr. Nicholas noids, solicitor of Beashalstown, briggan, who died suddenly, of disease, while hunting with the house of the control of the suddenly.

he same papers announce the d at the advanced age of eighty yet Dr. Alexander Stoker, which occ Jenuary 20th, at his residence for Rutlandsquare, Dublin.

Wicklow. The death of Mr. Willie Byrr Milltown, which occurred on Ja 15th, has removed forever from National life of Wicklow its most p

nent and devoted adherent. Wexford. The news of the death in Dub Thomas Connolly, on the 13th of ary, will be received by many h well as at home with feelings of sa The deceased, who was born and in Enniscorthy, at a very earl

joined the Nationalist ranks whether in New York, Lond Dublin, never wavered from the ciples which he espoused in his Some years ago the decessed enterprise of the comments o to New York, where he remaine 86, when he returned to his nativ On Saturday, January 19th, it tal remains of Daniel Kavani Tomcoyle, who died on the p Thursday, were interred at Kilnir old burial place of the Kavanagh

King's County. On the evening of January attempt was made to upset t train from Clara to Banagher. stones were placed on the rai Shannon Harbor Bridge, Only passengers were in the train, in Mr. Mercer, R. M. of Tullam was proceeding to Parsonstown a Coercion Court there next d McSheehy. Happily no As soon as the shock was driver brought the engine to a st

One of the stones was about l dred weight. Cork.

On January 24th, the cere turning the first sad of the ne railway between Mitchelstown may was performed at Mitchels the Year Constant of Pears of the Very Rev. Dean O'Regan heen the most active promot scheme. Mr. Wm. M. Murph who has already completed a ways constructed unner the Act, has been appointed contr the making of the line.

the making of the line.

All the tenants (numbering testate of Mr. S. Butcher of I Kilmakrane, near Kanturk, har ed their agreement at the of Begtagb, selicitor, Kanturk, fo chase of their farms under L bourne's Act, the term being years. All arrears had been Mr. Purcell, Dublin, has instreolicitor, Mr. Beytagh, to nego solicitor, Mr. Beytsgh, to nego the tenants on his property market, to purchase their fat this Act. If negotiations pro cessfully, Mr. Beytsgh is inst have all arrears wiped out, The father of one of the prisoners now in Cork jail, f

In Memoriam.

T. LOUIS M KENNA. at North Sydney, November 3, 1888. "What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shall know hereafter."

Not here, dear mourners, may the vell be lifted,
That hides the working of God's way, unknown:
But, rest assured, thy loved one's barque has drifted.
Safe through the Harbor where God guides
His own.

Though sorrow's sea, in dark mysterious billows,
O'erwh' lms your trembling souls, be not dismayed!
Hear the sweet voice above your tear-wet pillows,
"Beloved,—IT IS I,—be not afraid!"

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CKAGE. sumption sent prepaid. Editor E "I, from his blameless life, in love, have called him;
The brave yourg heart, in which your hopes were bound;
Ere jet the passions of the world enthralled or its ailurements compassed him around

"Near to My Heart, are those I wound and chasten.
O children of My Love, believe it true!
Sweet to My Ears, their sighs of resignation
Like Heavenly music, turilling through
and through! "Therefore, be comforted and leave you

Safe in My Arms that to the cross were where has My Mercy known of bound, or measure? When has My help in sorrow ever failed?" "We have loved him in life, let us not forget him in death!"

Thus do they speak of him who knew him

best, (And none knew, but to love him,) "I ight fall the nows upon his kindly breast;" Pure as the drifts above him!" "Where sorrow, death, and partings Cease, Lord Jesus, grant Thy servant-peace!"

Of "spotless fame"-to every duty true; Unselfish, generous hearted;" The "Pride" and "Honor" of all those who

knew.
The bright brief life departed.
"Where sorrow, death, and partings Lord Jesus, grant Thy servant-peace!" "Friend of the friendless," sweeter title, none than this, is known in Heaven! There unknown loving deeds, are known to

One
And recompense is given.
"Where forrow, death, and partings cease, Lord Jesus, grant Thy servant-peace!"

Bright "Sunshine" of a happy Christian Home: A "Matchless Son and Brother!"

A "Matchless Son and Drone."

A "Matchless Son and Drone.

O Mater Dolorosa, come
And comfort his loved Mother!

Whose tears and prayers that never
cease,
Plead - "Jesus, - Master, grant him
Peace!"

Dear Mother, Sisters, Brother, missing so His bapry smile, and laughter; Believe,—ii, "What I do, you know not

Pelieve,—II, "What I do,"
Now—
Yet, you shall know—Hereafter!"
When Life's long Penanceended, and its grief and pain, our Son and Erother, shall be yours Again. JEAN E. U. NEALIS.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dablin.

Mr. John O'Connor, M. P, was recently

Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., was recently presented with a purse of six hundred sovereigns, at the rooms of the Grocers and Vintners' Association of Dublin.

The Irish papers announce the death on January 21st. of Mr. Nicholas Reynolds, solicitor of Beashalstown, Balbriggan, who died suddenly, of heart disease, while hunting with the hounds at Naul

kilmskrane, near Kanturk, nave executed their agreement at the office of Mr. Begtagh, solicitor, Kanturk, for the purchase of their farms under Lord Ashburne's Act, the term being fourteen years. All arrears had been wiped out. Mr. Purcell, Dublin, has instructed his solicitor, Mr. Baytagh, to negotiate with solicitor, Mr. Beytagh, to negotiate with

The news published in our Irish obituary column, of the death of the Rv. John Plus Prendergast, who was well known as a prominent member of the Dominican Order, will be received with Dominican Order, will be received with was a native of Cork, and was for several vears connected with the churches in Dublin.

Kerry. At the opening of the Tralee Quarter Sessions, on January 24th, County Court Judge Curran congravulated the grand jury on the peaceable state of their division of the county. There were only ten or eleven cases to go before them, and these were cases of ordinary crime such as might be expected to crop up in

any county, however peaceable.

An old woman, 104 years of age, named Mary Sullivan, was buried in Cabircirciveen graveyard on January 22nd. She had perfect health until very recently. Limerick. The Very Ray. Father O'Connell, Rector

The Very Rev. Father O'Connest, Rector of the Redemptorist Order at Limerick, died suddenly on Tuesday, January 22d. The rev. gentlenen, who was yet in the prime of life, was engaged all the morning in the Confessional of the Redemptorist Church. Towards noon he got a struke of appoint yet. He was at once removed into church. Towards moon negot a stroke of apoplexy. He was at once removed into the convent adjoining the church, and Drs. Kans and Malone were promptly in attendance, but he expired at five o'clock that evening. The greatest regrat is experienced at the sad death of the rev. gentleman, who was very popular in the

gentleman, who was very popular in the city.

Over four hundred emigrants, bound for Buenos Ayres, left Limerick, on January 221, by special train for Queens town, where they were to be joined by as many from other parts of Munster. The emigrants from Limerick were accompanied to the railwey station by several Cathelic clergymen, a band and a large crowd of relatives and friends. The scane at the station was very painful. A large number of the working population turned out to bid adieu to the emigrants, who are mainly of the laboring class. As the train left wild cheers were raised for the voyagers.

Mr. Michael M'Mahor, of Miltown-Malbay, died on Saturday, 5th January, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years, for fifty of which he was connected with Miltown Malbay, as grocer, general merchant, and farmer. He was much respected and farmer. He was throughout the district.

Tipperary.

solicitor, Mr. Beytsgh, to negotiate with the tenants on his property near Newmarket, to purchase their farms under this Act. It negotiations progress successfully, Mr. Beytsgh is instructed to have all arrears wiped out.

The father of one of the political prisoners now in Cork jail, from Mac-

room, who is blind and infirm, and whose only support was his imprisoned son, is in the most destitute circumstances. His name is Moynihan. He is about to enter the workhouse with his aged wife if not see the legal litigation ended, or receive his portion. He expired after a compassisted. paratively brief illness, and leaves in the land of his adoption, where he was an opulent farmer, a wife and family to

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Cieveland Universe.

The Methodist Bishop Andrews of New York dedicated a church at Massillon, O, on last Sunday. The Massillon Daily Independent mentions "the mellow light passing through steined glass windows of marvelous beauty." We remember when our good Methodist friends would have stained a preacher's gree and nose had he proposed. a preacher's eyes and nose had he proposed such a "Popish debauch" as stained glass windows in a Methodist meeting-house.

Back of Balfour and William O'Brien Back of Balfour and William O'Brien see the skulking Liberal deserter and traitor, Joseph Chemberlein, the malign soul who betrayed and befiled his party, and who, by his desertion to the enemy, prevents the Liberal majority of England from doing justice to Iraland. If any harm comes to William O'Brien, the guilt lies at Joseph Chamberlain's door.

that he lacks the hardihood to do so while the murder of Mandeville is so fresh

in the public memory.

The killing by an excited congregation The killing by an excited congregation of a police ruffian who was dragging a priest out of his church in Ireland on Sunday last, will be held up to the world as a proof of the lawlessness of Irishmen. Not a word said about the source and hundreds the Luton controversy, Father Anderdon writes: 'Any one who asserts the fallacy, the face of facts again and again brought the face of facts again and again brought. patience that was phenomenal'there would be a weekly list of victims on both sides. At present the killing is all on Balfour's

Another victim of "Ramish" aggression has been found in Bosten. Mr. Hiram Arastus Butler, wao is an "esoteric philosopher," complains that the Catholics are opposed to him and that "some of the priests practice magic and have used their arts on me. I have felt On Monday, January 21st, were interred to the chapet of Heigh, the remains of the Rev. Canon Morris, P. P., of Borrisolelgh, who for nearly half a century had labored among the people there. He was ordained priset in 1842, at Carlow College, where he had pursued his course of studies.

Dawn. to become a martyr inexpensively.

On the evening of Janua form Dublin, M. P., strived in Mitchei and Mr. John Martin, of Abbey Yard, previous to his departure for Australia. Mr. Mitchel is a brother of the late John Mitchel, and Mrs. Martin is the relict of the late John Martin and sister of Mr. Mitchel. The visit was of a strictly private nature, and Mr. Dillon returned to Dublin the following evening.

Tyrene.

Tyrene.

Tyrene.

Annie Kelly, in Annie Kelly in Mexicans are eager to join his fold. For Mr. Riley has a brand new "hurch" en tirely of his own devising. He was sent to Mexico as a missionary of the P. E sect, but there was some disagreement, so Mr. Riley organized a church, and consection of the Bishop thereof. The blout Mr. Riley's "levarer since he beg sae, while hunting with the normal sacross and sacross

Thursday, were interred at Klininor, the old burial place of the Kavanagh family.

King's County.

On the evening of January 24th, an attempt was made to upset the 5:30 train from Clara to Banegher. Huge stones were placed on the rails near stones were placed on the rails near Shannon Harbor Bridge. Only a few passengers were in the train, including Mr. Mercer, R. M. of Tullamore, who was proceeding to Parsonstown to hold a Coercion Court there next day, with Mr. McSheehy. Happily no one was hurt. As soon as the shock was felt the driver brought the engine to a standatill. One of the stones was about haif hundred weight.

Cork.

On January 24th, the ceremony of turning the first sord of the new line of railway between Mitchelstown and Ferm may was performed as Mitchelstown above the Weight of turning the first sord of the new line of railway between Mitchelstown by the Very Rev. Dean O Regan, who has been the most scitive promoter of the receives. All the tennats (numbering 26) on the estate of Mr. S Butcher of Dublin, at Klimakrane, near Kanturk, have executed the tennats (numbering 26) on the estate of their farms under Lord, Ashbourne's Act, the term being fourteed was. All arrears had deep with and on their received.

Sahan on Herbor Bridge. Only a few passengers were in the dealest ack plant at double he salary he formerly received.

Galway.

On the evening of January 24th, an active part had been the parish of Danuary 11, a dastardly outrage was perpetuated in the double of the parish of Danuary 11, a dastardly outrage was perpetuated in the parish of Danuary 11, a dastardly outrage was perpetuated in the parish of Danuary 11, a dastardly outrage was perpetuated in the parish of Danuary 11, a dastardly outrage was perpetuated in the anal. The Tory game is up. The whitelipped Balfour, who gaths at the drive him to act that are exciting the head of the parish of Danuary 11, a dastardly outrage was perpetuated in the salary plant when the parish of Danuary 11, a dastardly outrage was perpetuated in the paris have gone to take an active part in the mission of the Community.

Mayo.

At Castlebar, on Sunday, January 13th, fortified by the consolations of religion, fortified by the consolations of religion, the consolations of religion, fortified by the consolations of religion, fortified b

follows the tide of wealth and fashion. In the quarters where the poor abide few or no Protestant churches are to be found.

When wealth and fashion desert a certain locality the Church and the ministers desert it also, for the simple reason, to state it in the rough, that there is no state it in the Ganel hundres round. more money in the Gospel business round about there. It is in this fashion that the poor have the Gospel preached to them. poor have the Gospel preached to them. What earthly use is there to such pastors of poor souls who cannot afford to pay their way and the pastor's way in this world and be coaxed heavenward in purple and fine linen? No earthly use whatever; and, as for heaven, let heaven look after its own. It is a Protestant Episcopal minister the Rev. W. S. Raiusford, of St. George's, who thus rebukes the worldliness and moral cowardice of his brethren in the ministry and their abandonment of the poor: moral cowardice of his brethren in the ministry and their abandonment of the poor:
"Who ministers to these incressing multitudes of poor folk south of Fifteen street?
We must answer without hestiation, chiefly the Roman Catholics. We don't hear of their moving uptown. It is true, uptown they locate some of their best churches, but this is not done at the expresse of moving strong churches from the pense of moving strong churches from the lower part of the city. Many of the best lower part of the city. Many of the best of these, as we all know, are maintained with a eplendid vigor and success in the very heart of the poorest districts. There they have a hold, and retain a hold, on the working people, such as no Protestant church can for a moment pretend to.

lies at Joseph Chamberlain's door.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Advertiser, says that William O Brien is "a very hot coal for the Englishmen to handle," but adds that, if Balfour can get little doubt that he would be effectually silenced." Nobody doubts Balfour's willingness to compass the murder of William O'Brien, but appears to the standard of the sta sands of that class of working people who are so scantily found with us," Ave Maria.
We find the following in a London

the face of facts again and again brought forward, that ancient British Christianity forward, that ancient British Christianity was independent of Rome, will have to ignore the embassy of Lucius, a British prince of the second century, to Pope St. Eleutherius. This embassy was sent by two envoys whose names are well known, and sent soon after that Pope's accession, about the year 182. It was received in Rome; his petition for missioners to be sent to convert his subjects was granted; and his envoys, Elvan and Medwin, returned to Britain accompanied by Roman priests, probably accompanied by Roman priests, probably Bishops Fugatius and Damianus, or Diruylanus, They were reserved with jay, and converted multitudes of the British. The authenticity of the fact rests upon the following independent proofs. Of Roman documents, we have especially the Catalogus Romanorum Pontifi coun, to which Hadden and Stubbs assign the date of "about A. D. 530;" and we have the "Lives of the Poper" by Plan-tins, a writer of the fifteenth century, by no means excessively favorable to the Holy See. Then comes the evidence of two coins struck in the reign of Lucius

bearing his name abbreviated, with the sign of the Cross: and this we receive on the authority of Archbishop Usher, who had seen one of them in the Cottonian collection."

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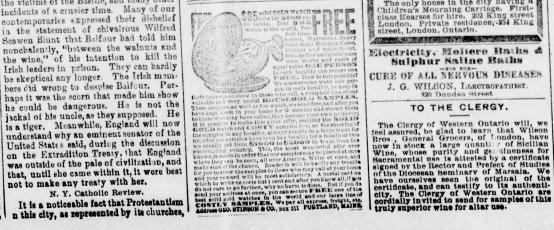
Poison Ivy Eruption.

For poison ivy eruption and for all burns, sore throat, rheumatism, etc., Mr. C. W. Wood, of Hall's Bridge, Ont., advises the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which has been in use in his family for years. He regards it as a perfect cure.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

The Field of Chateauguay.

From this historic ground Mr. Frank Curotte writes that he was greatly afflicted with constipation, together with pain and swelling of his body, "I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and it gave me immediate relief. I can now sleep well, and can eat heartily without any ill effects."



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

effective biood medicine ever discovered.

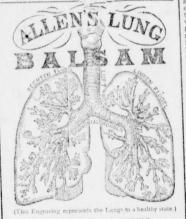
Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st.,
Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21
years old, was in perfect health until a
year ago when she began to complain of
fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness,
indigestion, and loss of appetite. I concluded that all her complaints originated
in impure blood, and induced her to take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine seon
restored her blood-making organs to
healthy action, and in due time reëstablished her former health. I find Ayer's
Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for
the 'assitude and debility incident to
spring time."

spring time."

J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring
Medicine, I find a splendid substitute
for the old-time compounds in Ayer's
Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's
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stronger to go through the summer."

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\$20. For further particulars address:
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† John Walsh, Bp. of London.

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References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnis, Lennon, Brantford, Molphy, Ingersoil; Oor coran, Parkhill, Twoly, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Address.

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C. M. B. A. We would call the attention of our C. M. B. A. Branches and members to the fact that we make a very pretty silk C. M. B. A. Badge, nicely trimmed with gold frings, according to price, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$3.00, and can be used by branches when attending funerals of deceased members, or at a demonstration of any kind, and it imparts to a body of men a neat appearance.

OATHOLIC OANIZATIONS IN CAPADA.

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

make a specialty of the property of the proper

C. M. B. A

Open Meeting of Branch No. 81, Smith's Falls.

Branch No. 81 held an open meeting in the town hall here, on the 31st ult., which was eminently successful in every respect, for at the close of the meeting some ten or twelve names were taken down, and several more promised, for

down, and several more promised, for membership in the association.

At 8 o'clock the Branch President, Brother Ryan, occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were R. J. Dowdal, barrister, and President of Branch 44, Almonte, and District Deputy T. W. McDermott, also of Almonte, as well as several other visiting Brothers from Perth. The large hall was well filled, the ladies being fairly represented.

The President opened the proceedings, welcoming all and giving an outline of the wonderful growth and ultimate aims of the association, and the object of the meeting, after which he introduced T. W. McDernett District Donate who do McDermott, District Deputy, who de-livered one of his earnest and able addresses, vividly postraying the benevolent objects of the association. Next was introduced the orator of the evening, R. J.

duced the orator of the evening, R. J. Dowdal, whose racy and elequent address occupied the remainder of the evening, and was listened to with earnest attention by all present. After a vote of thanks to the speakers was moved and carried with enthusiasm, the meeting came to a close.

The guests of the evening were afterwards invited by the memoers of the Branch to partake of a supper, prepared at the Palace Hotel. The proprietors of this splendid and richly appointed hotel, Bros. M. Ryan and D. F. Wood, spared no pains in making the evening an enjoy able one for all.

one for all. The members of the B anch take this opportunity to cordially trank the tal-ented gentlemen from Almonte for their kind visit on this occasion, and also those visiting Brothers from Perth, and are extremely well pleased and gratified at the retult. P. DELANEY, Secretary.

Montreal Notes. We are sure to number 15 Branches in Montreal before Dec. 31st. Several new ones under consideration in large parishes. Thanks, Bro. Brown, for statistics of

Double header No. 1 and 2 to hand. A glance over its causes of deaths reveals some startling facts which might as well be spoken of openly. It seems to us in this city, and particularly to our medical advisers, that examinations in the United States are not conducted with the same strictness is they are in Canada, or the applicants must have concealed heir femily history, or facts which, if known, would have prevented them known, would have prevented them from passing satisfactory examinations. It may be well to increase Branch membership by one hundred, and in some cases two hundred in one year, but 40 do so there must be some tad risks, and it would be much better for our hundred in the better for our hundred and take better. association to go slower and take better risks, as these only weaken and make it more costly for each memter.

President Rowison of Branch No. 87 was presented with a very pretty C. M. A. pin, at the last meeting of that

Preliminary steps will be shortly taken to start the committees for con

vention purposes.

Branch No 84 held their compliment.

ary entertainment on Monday evening, and their hall was filled to overflowing, there being over 1,200 persons present The entertainment consisted of songs recitations, etc. Addresses were de livered by Rev. Father Auclair, Grand Deputy Finn and ex-alderman Chas, Thibault upon the C. M. B. A. and its benefits. Representatives were present from nearly all the branches, and four priests occupied seats on the plat-form, amorg t whom we noticed Rev. Father Donnelly, Spiritus! Adviser of Branch No. 50. The officers and members Branch No. 50. The officers and members of this Branch are to be congratulated upon the success which attended their efforts, and no doubt it will help materiincrease their membership in a Branches 41, 54, 83 and 87 short time. have good halls, where the same good re-sults could be counted on. Which of them will take the lead in the good work? AMIC. S.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Barrie, Feb. 11, 1889

Whereas, it has been the will of Almighty God to visit the home of our respected Assistant Secretary, Bro. Wm. O'Neill, with the ley hand of death, and remove therefrom his beloved mother, Resolved, therefore, that the members of this Branch extend to Bro. O'Neill our

sircere sympathy in his sad loss. Be it olved, That a copy of these resolu.

tions be spread on our minute book, also sent to our respected brother, as well as to our official organs for publication.

Yours fraternally,

Thos. F. O'MEARA,

Sec. pro. tem.

Seaforth, Sept. 3 d, 1888.

At the regular meeting of Branch No.
23, O. M. B. A, Seaforth, Ontario, the

following resolutions of condolence were

following resolutions of condolence were adopted:
Resolved, That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by the hand of death the beloved mother of our esteemed Treasurer, Bro. John Dorsey, and mother in law of Bro. Edward Deversaux.
Resolved, That we, the members of Branch No. 23, C. M B A., do terder Bros. John Dorsey and Elward Deversaux, and the members of their respective families, our heartfelt and earnest sympathy in the sed loss which it has pleased Divice Providence to efflict them.
We commend them to Him for consolation who orders all things for the best, and Whose chastisements are meant in

and Whose chastisements are meant in

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to Bror. John Dorsey and Edward Devereaux, and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.

(Died 7th August, 1888)

At the last regular meeting of Branch
39 the following resolution of sympathy
was unanimously adopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God
to remove our late Brother, Joseph
Esbach, by death, be it
Resolved, that the sympathy of our
late Brother's fellow members is hereby
extended to his bereaved wite and child
in this their sad affliction

in this their sad affliction Resolved, that a copy of acce resolu-tions be handed to Mrs Esbach, and also to the CATHOLIO RECORD and C. M.
B. A. Monthly for publication,
'Ine late Brother Esbach departed
this life on the 30th of January, after a

this life on the 30th of January, after a long illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation. The funeral took place on the 1st of February and was one of the largest witnessed at the cemetery of the St Francis Xavier parish, Carlsruhe. Besides the many friends and acquaintances who attended to pay this last tribute to his memory, about 100 of his brother members from about 100 of his brother members fro the different Branches of the district escorted the remains to their last resting place. The Branches represented were, Neustadt, No. 39; Walkerton, No. 66; Mid-may, No. 70; Formosa, No. 72; St. Clem-ents, No. 21, and Toronto, 15.

Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Laussie, Spiritual Adviser of No. Dean Laussie, Spiritual Adviser of No. 39. An eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Brohman, pastor of St. Ignatius church, Deem erton, Spiritual Adviser and President of Branch No. 69, and a former member of No. 39. The rev. gentleman took as his subject "Purgatory," and the Christian's duty to pray for the dead.

Bro. E-bach was a good and zealous member, and his loss from our midst will be sorely felt.

member, and his less will be sorely felt.

May his soul rest in peace.

A. P. McArthur, Pres.

J. J. Weinert, R.c. Sec.

Election of Officers. Brauch 98, Levis, P. Q.

Brauch 98, Levis, P. Q.

Spiritual Adviser, Rev Antoine Gauvreau President. Charles Darveau First Vice President, Isidore Belleau First Vice-President, Joseph E Mercier Recording Secretary, Narcisse Billeau Assistant Secretary, Simeon Marmet Financial Secretary, Phileas J Montreuil Treasurer, Theophile Lamontague Marshal, Peter Hunt Guard, Joseph Gigniere Trustees, Thomas Powers, Paul Pouliot, P. Montreuil, Wilbrod Mayrand and Joseph 5 Garneau.

Branch 97, Quebec Branch 97, Quebec.

Spiritual Adviser, Rev F H Belanger
President, J E Martineau
First Vice-President, Charles Trudelle
Second Vice-Pres, Francis X Beaudoin
Recording Secretary, J B F X Drouyn
Assistant Secretary, Charles E Rouleau
Financia! Secretary, Charles E Rouleau
Financia! Secretary, Telephose Tardif, Jr
Treasurer. Emile Gagnon
Marsha! Achille Dugal
Guard, Pierre Michand
Trustees, Etsenne Sylvain, Leandro Sa
rarde, Ferdinand Pelchat, Felix Gourdeau
and Napoleon Gourdeau.

OBITUARY.

Austin T. J. Crowe, Toronto.

In your charity pray for the soul of Austin T. J. Crowe, who departed this life February 6th, 1889, aged fourteen years, one month and seventeen days, fourth son of Donat and Ellen Crows 245 Brunswick ave., Toronto. Fortified with all the consolations of our holy religion and with resignation to the holy will of God the dying enthusiast yielde the spirit to Him who gave it.

A boy the Gardener gave us,
A pure and levely child,
Re gave him to our keepirg,
To cherish undedied,
But just as he was blooming
To the glory of the day
Down came the heavenly Gardener
And took our boy away.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber
Peaceful in thy grave so low
Thou no more will join our number
Thou no more our song will know.
Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled;
And in Heaven with joy to greet thee
Where no farewell tears are shed.
Requiescat in pace. Toronto, Feb. 17th, 1889.

Michael Byrne, Kirkfield.

We are sorry to announce the death of lers in the Township of Elden. About a year ago he took a trip to Ireland, and the painful news of his death lately reached his family. Mr. Byrne died at his brother's residence, in the County Mayo, on Sunday morning, the 13th of January, At the regular meeting of Branch No.
51, C. M. B. A, held this evening, it was moved by Bro. Thos F. O'Mears, seconded by Chancellor Kennedy, that

Where it he hear the will of labored there about sixteen years and then removed to the Township of Eiden, where he resisted until he went to Ire-land. In a period of twenty-six years, by his energy and hard work, he succeeded in acquiring a large and valuable property, amounting t. 600 acres of land in the Town-ship of Elden. He was highly respected by his neighbors, who looked upon him as a leading character among them. He had seven sons and four daughters. He leaves a wife and five sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. He was always firmly attached to the Catholic faith and in his last illness received the consolation which the sacraments affind to her children.
The funeral took place from his brother's

sermon on death. His remains were taken to Braffy cemetery. May his soul

rest in peace.

Mr. Byrne was detained in Ireland by a family legacy but did not survive to see the legal litigation ended or receive his

John Connolly, Esq., Dublin, Ireland. Of your charity pray for the soul of John Connolly, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland, who, fortified by the rites of holy Church, departed this life on the feast of the Presentation. He was for many years a prominent member of St. Vincent de Paul's Society. R. I. P.

The deceased gentleman was a brother of Mr. Joseph Connolly, R. C. A., Toronto.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

THE CERTAINTY OF VICTORY. Lord Canricarde, while defending himself from the charge of heartless cruelty brought egrinet him by Mr. T. W. Russel', states that since 1884 he has not received out of his 56 000 acres of land in Ireland even £10 annually: that in fact he has had absolutely nothing out of the vast rent roll which Mr. Russell says he has gathered in. His Lore'ship is the wealth-lest and most determined rack renter in Ireland, and, having the whole power of the Government to back him, he has evicted fifty families, and hes thrown into prison 150 persons, in his efforts at exter mination. If his statement be true, it is not now a profitable thing to be a rack-renting landloid, and from sheer force of circumstances the landloids must soon suc cumb to the demands of the Irish tenantry, and the Irish problem will solve itself, even if the Coercion policy be kept up. It will be a great eccouragement to the Nationalists to know that they are certain of victory, whether the Government of Coercion remain in office or not. On the other hand, public opinion must be strong, indeed, when even T. W. Russell is seek ing for an excuse to quarrel with the land-

ord party.

Besides this evidence of the power of combination of a resolute people, his Lordship's tenants have otherwise made it hot for the exterminating Marquis. A number of tenants succeeded a few days ago in having a batch of eviction notices quashed by the court at Portumna.

of Clanricarde even the Times says now that "he would be a public nuisance anywhere, at d in Ireland he is a public danger." Has public opinion finally forced the Government to abandon the Marquis to h's fate ?

JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

Striking illustrations of the utter disregard of justice which is characteristic of the administration of the law in Ireland are of frequent occurrence, yet it would be difficult to find a more outrageous proceeding than one which lately took place at Castlerea. Thirty respectable tradeemen and shopkeepers were brought before the Resilent Magistrates on a charge of "obstructing the constables in the discherge of their duty." The charge was brought under an obsolete act of Edward III which has been conveniently resuccitated for the special benefit of Irishmen when there is no evidence for a specific offence which would stand before which King Edward's Act in this case was made to cover was "cheering for John Fitzgibbon," and conveniently there is no appeal allowed under the Act. The case was thrice adjourned at the desire of the Crown Counsel, though the defence desired it to proceed. The pretense for adjournment was that a policemen who was to give evidence had a severe cold, the real cause being that the "Removable Magletrate was absent, one of those men whose efficiency has been so highly spoken of by Mr. Balfour, but of whom Baron Dowse sail that if there were one of them who knew aught of his business he should be put on exhibition in the he should be put on exhibition in the British Museum. The case would there fore have been tried by the regular magis-trates, which would not suit the desires of the Crown. Then Sergeant Beirne let it out very reluctantly on cross examination that the police receive presents from the Crown Prosecutors for "getting up prose-cutions or assisting at prosecutions." A second policeman who was examined to ergeant Beirne's evidence that defendants had cheered, but the defend ants' counsel was interrupted by the

prove the "bad behaviour" corroborated Court, and in spite of his protest a third adjournment was ordered to prevent cross-

The accused, to carry out the protest did not appear the fourth time, and were in their absence sentenced to three months mprisonment. It is by such methods as this that the

English Government have always endeavered to endear themselves to the Lish and to cement the union of the two countries

by a bond of love.

A further illustration is to be found in the decision of Judge Darley on an appeal in the case of James Somers, who was condemned to two consecutive terms of im risonment on one offence, which was prisonment on one offence, which was divided into two for the purpose of evading the only mild clause of the Coercion Act limiting the Magistrates to a sentence of six months By this means Mr. Somers was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for resisting eviction. Judge Darley

"In those cases where the matter is in the discretion of the magistrates, and where they exercise that discretion, unless I was perfectly satisfied that they were mistaken in point of law, or exercised their discretion without jurisdiction, I could not alter their decision. I must therefore confirm the decision of the magistrates. I am I must therefore confirm very sorry to be obliged to do so, but I consider it my duty to do so."

consider it my duty to do so."

This is certainly an acknowledgment that the sentence was too severe: yet he confirms the decision which under such circumstances he should have reversed. THE DOOM OF COERCION.

The brutality of Chercion in Ireland has now attained its climax. The successes which the Libera's have gained all along the line seem to have maddened the Government, and as the latter cannot but Government, and as the later cannot but feel that they are certain to meet their different in some conditions owing to diff.

Waterloo as soon as the electors have an opportunity to pronounce their verdict, they are determined at least to show their governing Ireland would fail. It failed the city. Children's pictures a specialty. residence, Tuesday 15th January. High Mass was sung by Rev. P. Mallay, pastor of Castlebar, who presched a touching

vindictiveness; and while they have their authority in their hands, to take what vengeance they can upon those Irishmen who have contributed most towards the who have contributed most towards the utter rout which they must soon experience. Such a course is contrary to all our ideas of constitutional Government, but for constitutional Government the present rulers of Great Britain and Ireland have evidently no respect.

When the will of the people is unmistakably manifested it is usual for the Government to show some consideration.

Government to show some consideration for the popular wish, and to change their measures in accordance there with. This was virtually rec gaized even by the present arbitrary rulers of the Empire to be the proper course when they dropped the licensing clauses of the County Government bill when it was County Government bill when it was before the House of Commons. Popular indignation was aroused in several constituencies against the clauses, and the Government gave them up. But have not the people sufficiently manifested their diseatisfaction with the government of Ireland by coercion? Since the last general election out of nearly sixty constituencies where bye elections have been beld, six een seats have been redeemed or won by the Liberals, while the Tories have only gained five. In almost all the other contests the Liberals have secured increased majurities, and where the Tories creased majorities, and where the Tories have retained the seats their majorities have been reduced, so that it is reckoned that if the results be similar when the general elections are held, the L berals will have in the next house a majority of between 120 and 150.
England, Scotland and Wales have all

had the opportunity of giving expression to their opinion, and that expression is wonderfully unanimous. With one accord they are against Ocercion. The elections for the municipal council of London, resuiting in the return of nearly a two-thirds Liberal majority, was a blow given in the very stronghold of Torylsm which must have been felt by the Government as the thrust from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court and the court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by Court from the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government as the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Government and the dagger of Brutus was felt by the Gov by Casar.
Of course the Coercionist papers repre-

sent that economic issues were chiefly at stake in the London contest, and no doubt to a great extent this is true. But when the Londoners consider their economic interests so decidedly safer in the hands of Liberals than of Tories it manifests a great change of sentiment in the minds of the population of the metropolis, and it is easy to draw the inference that the Liberals are also more fit to deal with the economic interests of Ireland, and Ecgland too; and the great Liberal victory at Stockton proves that the Metropolitans are actually taking this view. Besides, the public have not forgotten the crowing of Mr. have not forgotten the crowing of Mr. Ba four over the Tory Municipal victory at Leeds, which he interpreted as signifying that E: gland approved of the Coercionist policy, though it soon appeared that his boasting was premature, inas much as the general municipal result, compared with which the result at Leeds was a glorious Liberal triumph.

There can be little doubt that the London elections signify that the policy of Coercion is in its last throes.

It is singular, too, that the Coercionists cannot recognize that the Govan election

cannot recognize that the Govan election is another death-knell of their party. Lord Salisbury had said: "It is to you, Sectimmen, above all others, that we appeal." The verdict of Scotland is properly regarded as a sure indication of the verdict of the British Empire; and the answer of Scotland has been given by

Govan, Edinburgh and Ayr.

The Coercionists hope to retain power The Coercionis shope to retain power for two years longer—but in the face of the fact, which no sensible person doubts, that the next general election will sweep them out of existence, their present majority will searcely remain with them so long. It is generally the case that majorities dwindle away when certain defeat awaits them soon, and the present Government may make up their minds that they must soon account to the inextitable. they must soon succumb to the inevitable.

A general election may be precipitated at any time, and their present vindictive course is as foolish as it is arbitrary. It will only bring on more rapidly and decidvely the blow which will soon fall upon them with crushing force, and when we consider that even in the last session of Parliament they several times narrowly escaped defeat, it is not unreasonable to hope that they will meet their doom before the expiration of the term of Mc. William O'Brien's present incarceration.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN The Parnell defence fund has reached

the handsome sum of £31,000.
United Ireland has produced another Content Treatment has produced the liling cartoon representing the answer of Scotland to the frautic appeals of the English Government to Scotland for support of the Coercion policy. It is entitled "three jolly Anglers," Balfour is supplying three fishermen with "Coercion bat," and the latter, to their great consternation, draw from the water three fishes which are respectively the elections at Govan, Ayr, and Edinburgh. The fi hermen are Lord Salisbury and his

olleagues. Two hundred tenants of Lord da Freyne have been summoned to give evidence against each other that they have combined to refuse payment of exorbitant rents. As it is not believed that they will appear in court at all until the police compel them to attend, or that they will answer any questions that may be put to them before the Star-Chamber Court, a great fiasco may be expected.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at

Birmingham the other day, said:
"Mr Marley expressed the opinion that the recent elections in Scotland and the elections to the County Councils are a preef of the approaching triumph of the Home Rule cause. I confess that to me they convey quite a different lesson. United I-cland "wishes Mr. Chamberlain

and his party many such triumphs."

It has been lately stated that Lord Rose berry is now unfavorable to Home Rule. He made a recent speech in which he not only declared himself most declaively for the measure, but he quoted Lord Beacons field as also favorable to it. Lord Beaconsfield said :

"He proposed to place Ireland in a simular relation to that which New York holds under the Fedral Government;

under Cromwell, and the Irish are suc-ceptible of kindness and full of sentiment, not logical, and inconsiderate of the means not logical, and inconsiderate of the menis necessary to gain desired ends, but easily governed when dealt with in the right way."

Baifour has been caricatured as a bur-

lesque Kirg Richard III. exclaiming with comic dignity: "Off with his hair! So much for Harrington." Another carica ture represents him as a barbar postry

as a Stateman. The carlcatures excluse great amust ment in England.

The Itlah Tory papers are again endeavoring to make it believed that the meetings of the League as recorded in the Nationalist papers are fictilized, and that Balfour's pol'cy of suppression has been successful. This is positively stated by the Bublin Express To expose the lie the Nationalists are making the reports more full than ever and publish, as far as can be ascertained, the names of the persons present.

ascertained, the names of the persons present.

There is hope even for Belfast. To honor the patriotic Lord Mayor of Dublin, Thos. Sexton, M. P., the Belfast Chamber of Commerce has elected him to membership. This coming so soon after the vote of the young men of a Protestant Literary Association in Coleraine in favor of Home Rule, seems to mark a new phase in the political aspect of the North. in the political aspect of the North On December 7th, a month after his

States, General Harrison signed an address to Mr. Gladstone, expressing hearty sympathy with the Irish people in their effort to gain Home Rule. The address is contained in a testimonial album in which will be the signatures of as many eminent Americans as possible

The album has been prepared by John J. McBride, the Irish exile who now resides in Buffalo. Coming after the election, the General's act cannot be construed as a bid for Irish votes. It is therefore a sure indication that the sympathy of the new President's Government will be with the Irish people. The Tory journals express great indigns tion, but the act is not likely to lead to a war between England and the United States. What will Mr. Joseph Chamberlain have to say about it?

A PROSPEROUS FIRM.

Messre. R. F. Lacey & Co., the well known manuacturers of bot and shoe uppers, have extended their premises, taking in the factory formerly occupied by Messre Stevens, Carke & Sievens Hand of Messre Stevens, Carke & Sievens Hand Lacey & Co., rectly bought out the lenter and findings business of Messra. H. H. ob & Co., and made it a department of their extensive factory on Clarence street. They now earry y large and choice stock of harless, sole, calf, cordorvan, goat, dorgola and all other leathers, besides all kinds of and adliers' supplies. For the retail since trade the first makers' harness makers' and the first makers' harness makers' and the cordorvan control of the first makers' the first makers' continued to the first makers' the first makers' continued the first makers' the first makers' continued the first makers' and the first makers' continued the first makers' and the first makers' continued the firs

RENNIE'S SEED CATALOGUE.

We have received a copy of the handsomely illustrated Us alogue issued by Wm
Reenie, the well-known Secesman of
Toronto, and its certainly the most complete publication of the kind which has
reached us this season. Mr. Reenie offers a
general list of V-getable, Flower and Agricultural seed, Seed Grain and Potatoes, and
in addition to a large collection of standard
varieties, has, a number of stering Novelites,
which are worthy of a trial from our
patrons. The Catalogue will be mailed free
to all upon application to William Rennie,
Toronto.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

London, Feb. 21.—GRAIN.—Red winter, 1 62 to 1 67; white, 1.62 to 1 67; spring, 1 62 to 1 67; corn, 80 to 85; rye, 1 60, to 1 65; barley, mait 1 60 to 1 15; barley, feed, 80 to 95; cas, 87 to 90; peas, 95 to 98; beans bush, 1.60 to 105

10 90; peas, 90 to 98; beaus ousn, 1.00 to VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, bag, 25 to 35; onlous, bag, 65 to 75; cebbages, dcz., 25 to 49; turnips, beg 25 to 39 PRODUCE.—Eggs, 14 to 16; butter, best roil. 25 to 18; large roils, 18; crocks, 18; ub dairy, 20; store packed firkin, 14 to 16; dry wood, 459 to 500; green wood, 4.25 to 4.75; soft wood, 250 to 350; lard, No. 1, 24 to 18; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3,00 to 400; hay, ton 10.00 to 12 00.

MFATS.—Pork, 550 to 665; pork by qr 8to 9; beef, by qr, 4.00 to 600; mutton, by qr, 7 to 8; mutton by carcass, 6to 64; lamp

MF ATS.—Pork, 550 to 665; pork by qr 8t0 9; beef, by qr, 4.60 to 600; mutton, ny qr, 7 to 8; mutton by carcass, 6 to 64; lamb by carcass, 8 to 9; lamb by qr, 9 to 10; veal-by qr. 6 to 7; veal by carcass, 5 to 6 6; lamb by qr. 6 to 7; veal by carcass, 5 to 6 60; ducks, pr. 70 to 99; geese, each, 50 to 60; geese 1b, 6 to 9; turkeys, 1b, 8 to 10.

LIVE STOCK.—Much cows, 28 to 59; live hogs, cwt, 5 to 10.550; pigs, pr. 4 00 to 6 00; tat beyes, 2 50 to 4.00.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—MLCH cows, 28 to 59; live hogs, cwt, 5 to 10.550; pigs, pr. 4 00 to 6 00; 161 beyes, 2 50 to 4.00.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—MLCH cows, 28 to 50; live hogs, cwt, 5 to 10.550; pigs, pr. 4 00 to 6 00; 15; spring, No 2. 10 to 168; red winter, No. 2, 10 to 10; No. 2, 11 to 12; bx priez, No. 1, 60; No. 2, 55 to 55; cats. No. 2, 33 to 36; flour, extra, 4 60 to 4 70; strong bakers 5:10 to 5 20.

Montreat, Feb. 21.—FLOUR—Receiots, 300 bbis.; sales none reported. Market quiet at unconaged, 8 tocks here this morning—Wheat, 485, 191 bash; corn. 37, 344; peas, 82.82; oats, 42 328; barley, 56, 971; flour, 94,925 bbis.; oatmeal, 610 bbls.

Esst BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

wheat, 400,491 dush; corn. 37,344; peas. 82. 821; oats, 42 328; by strey, 56,971; flour, 94,925 bbls; oatmeal, 610 bbls.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21.—CATLE—Offerings, five care, including two of Michigan stock. The market rules quiet, most of the offerings five care, including two of Michigan stock. The market rules quiet, most of the offerings being export cattle not wanted today. A car of good butchers' steers, of 1,101 pounds, held at 3.75; two lots averaging between 1,200 and 1,40 pounds sold at 3.75 to 4.10. A selected lot of export bulls, above 1,759 pounds sold at 316 325, in four bunches. 8HEEF AND LAM 8B-Fresh receipts were ten cars, including two cars of Canadas, seven of Michigans and one Ohlo. Besides these about 18 or 20 cars mostly all Michigan stock, held over from yesterday. There was considerable activity in sheep, and the Canadas went at 5. The most of the sheep on sale were of fairly good stock, which sold at 450 to 475, the latter price prevailing for anything classed above good. Lambs were in fair demand. No extras here. Bulk of supply classed above good to choice, and sold at 5.75 to 6 15. A few lots of fair lambs were taken by local butchers at 5 to 6 50. HORS-Offerings were 25 cars; active demands; mediums, slightly lower, sold at 4.70; Vorkera, 5; tygs, 5 to 56 50. HORS-S---(firings, four cars, one car of Canadas, two of Michigans. Heavy draught horses sold at 170 to 230. One car unsold.

DIED

At Collingwood, on Monday, Feb. 11th, 1889,
Edna Elizabeth, eldest and beloved d ughter
of T. F. and Anna C. Crawford, aged 9 years,
11 months and 15 days.

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