e Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 13.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1890.

Catholic Record London, Sat., March 15th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. CHABLTON is once more getting beyord his depth. He has introduced a Sabbath Observance Bill into the Commons, and prote-ts warm and many are flying about his cars. Here is one of them, from the proprietor of the Victoria (B. C) Colonist. It is addressed to Mr. Earle, one of the members representing noon light through the aisles of St. that city :

that city : "Please oppose that senseless move of Charlton's against Sunday papers. We rest on Sunday now. A Monday paper means that the editorial staff work two days and the news staff the greater por tion of Sunday. Charlton had better emigrate, 'seceh,' or go out of business altogether, if religious fanatics are to legisiate against a man smiling on the "Sawbath." The passage of such a clause will seriously operate against us." If the Daril's Thirteen and the parsone

If the Devil's Thirteen and the parsons were entrusted with the making and the enforcement of our laws, Canada would become an excellent country to emigrate from and remain away from. The Scott Act tyranny gave us an example of the methods that would be employed to rule We must confess when we read abuse of and ruin the country.

very racy and sarcastic style, makes claim against that church, we do not fret THE Toronto Presbyterian Review, in . reference to the grant of \$10,000 by the Quebec Government to the University of Toronto. The editor pretends to be in conduct of those who desire to be classed conversation with Mr. Mercler, and tells as Christians. We do not look for inhim that "we object to take the money," following up the refusal with quite a number of reasons evidently written average Baptist preacher. That denomwhile in the heat of passion, one of which is : "We object to your selling the Jesuit estates, putting the proceeds into the Provincial exchequer, and then giving us they are, as a rule, noisy, peculiar and \$10,000 from that treasury." Probably very, very vulgar. The Baptist Fulton our friend fears that were this \$10,000 lately visited Toronto and was presented of Jesuit money used in the reconstruction of the university, something would happen-the building would soon again be destroyed-or some other misfortune would overtake it. It is very sad, indeed, to reflect that, in this age of enlightenment, there still survives a good deal of superstition amongst some of our Presbyterian friends. Furthermore, we wish to add that it is just a trifle presumptuous on the part of the editor to put that tremendous "We" before every reason advanced why the money should not be accepted. There are quite a few people in Ontario besides the Presbyterian editor of the Presbyterian Review, and we know a large number of them who have not authorized him to represent them.

MR. DAVID CREIGHTON, manager of the parson is enabled to retain his "divine call" Empire, a prominent Orangeman, Third- by building up a pyramid of fancies about Party man, and a supporter of Mr. Mere- the Catholic Church. dith, has introduced into the House a bill dealing with the qualifications of Separate school teachers. The object of the bill, school teachers. The object of the bill, we are told, is to make it necessary that Separate school teachers shall have the same certificates of qualification as Public holds the two great Secraments which all which displayed a keen interest in the which displayed a keen interest in the we are told, is to make it necessary that York, declared that :

that such is not the case. The inspector reported to the Public School Board that here were some incompetent teachers on the staff. What is the result ? Were they removed ? 'Not at all. The Board took no action. Possibly, we might say probably, it dare not. Bro, Creighton might be able to tell us the reason.

WHAT a beautiful picture, and true to life, Mathew Arnold has drawn of the great Cardinal Newman. "Who could reelst," he says, "the charm of that spiritual apparition, gliding in the dim after-Mary's, rising into the pulpit, and then,

length the white throne of God, at length the beatific vielon.""

"That arch enemy of American institu-tions, the Roman Catholic Church."

This neat and tidy little outburst is from a paper called the Pacific Beptist. the Catholic Church in a Baptist paper and when we hear a Baptist preacher profeel a certain amount of regret at the bad telligence, culture, or Christian behavior in the average Baptist editor and in the instion is the most unimportant of all the various sects-its adherents are few, its churches few, its preachers many-and

with an address by the Baptist students of the Baptlet college. A young Baptlet read the address in presence of a number of Bastist preachers, and the young Baptist aforesaid declared it as his Baptist belief that the Church of Rome was a "hell begotten church." The Baptist father of this young Baptist should have straightway taken the young man home, and on the way should have procured a stout birch rod. The present generation of Baptist preachers is, in truth, bad enough, but the outlook for the future seems dark indeed when such language is not only tolerated but encouraged.

We will no doubt be asked to make some allowance on account of the no-popery boom now prevailing in Ontario. It is a God-send to some of the consumptive sects, and many a Baptist

A FEW weeks ago Rav. Heber Newton, a distinguished Protestant divine of New

are the ruling power in the Dominion, and that the politiciane are dividing the money of the Dominion with the Catholic priests in order to secure their influence for their party. Under the titles of Pilate and Herod. he represente, presumably, Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald as joining in friend. ship for the purpose of securing the friendship of the priests. The abuse of honored statesmen, the vindictiveness against the Catholics of the Dominion and the utter disregard for truth exhibited by this divine do small honor to the Methodist body.

MR. N. MAUGHAN, Assessment Commissioner for Toronto, explains in a letter to the Mail the action of the City Council in reference to the payment to the Separate School Board of the taxes of certain Catholic ratepayers whose names had been wrongfully entered on the assessment roll. As some parties complained of the fair conduct of the city council, Mr. Maughan states that if the claim of the Separate School Board had not been allowed, the Public School Board would have received taxes to which they were not morally entitled. A great noise has also been made about one or two Protestant gentlemen

whose names had been accidentally placed on the Separateschool roll. Mr. Maughan points out that as there are over sixty thousand assessments per annum, errors must sometimes occur, as it is frequently difficult to obtain all the necessary information. There was no good reason whatsoever for the howl which the Mail's representative raised on the discovery of his mare's nest. The great bulk of the mistakes made were against the Separate schools, but the city council honorably rejected them by eavment of \$900 to the Catholic Board or mistakes of the last six years,

NOTWITHSTANDING the professions of mutual respect and affection which have been interchanged between the Presbyterians and Anglicans, and the statements that they regard each other as brethren, there is a relentless war raging in Derry between the two denominations. The Rev. Jas. Cargill, M. A., has been delivering a series of sermons against the socalled Ritualism which is practised in the Anglican Cathedral, and the clergy of the cathedral in turn are busy refuting Cal vinism. The Presbyterians seem to have scored some points towards a victory, as the cathedral congregation have by pres-sure forced their clergy to abandon some of the Ritualistic practices which are said | and an objectionable. Surely the Episcopallans should have as much freedom in their interpretation of Scripture as the Presbyterians, on the well-known Protes.

tant ground of individual right to inter-pret Scripture; however, by raising the cry that the practices tend to the introduc tion of Popery the Presbyterisms have succeeded in alarming the laity of the risel Church. rival Church.

EMMETT'S BIRTHDAY. CELEBRATION AT THE CAPITAL -ADDRESS BY DR. O'RIELLY.

There was much enthusiasm last night at the Grand Opera house, where a cele-bration in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Emmett took

I have often heard William O'Brien speak with the greatest enthusiasm of the manner in which he was treated by his friends in Ottawa. I am sorry to say it is quite out of my power to visit Ottawa at meant. It is quite possible it is quite out of my power to visit Ottawa at present. It is quite possible O'Brien and I may find time to visit the O'Brien and I may find time to visit the United States during the summer, and if we do we shall not forget to avail our-selves of your kind invitation." (Ap-plause) This showed, continued the president, the society was apprecisted by the leaders of the Irish party The society wished to make all young Irish-men true citizens to the land in which society wished to make all young trian-men true citizens to the land in which they lived, and desired to develop their manly spirit, their independence and the spirit, their independence and their self-reliance, and it must not be

forgotten that it afforded benefit in case of sickness. They had now a member-ship of one hundred and fifty, and he hoped at their next meeting it would be double that number. In introducing the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly the president ob served that he had been the victim of a series of slanders, persumably on the part of a paid agent of the British gov-He prosecuted the slanderes roment, for libel and prosecuted the newspapers in which the libels appeared. This led him into a good many complications and he concelled all his engagements except that with the Celtic Benefit Society of Ottawa,

DR. O'REILLY'S ADDRESS Rev. Chas O'Retilly, D. D., on rising to address the meeting was loudly ap-plauded. After thanking the audience for the heartiness of his reception, he went on to describe how the ideas he had formed about Ireland were disselled on visiting that country in 1889-the same year in which the act of disestab. lishment was passed. That act was declaratory of the despair of the English people to force a single idea upon the Irish people (applause) Many men who were at that time suspected were now re-presenting the people in the British par-liament. Men who then were suspected of being very much in line with their coun try were honored for it now and equally suspected. (Laughter.) Slanderers might falify those who isbored in the Lish cause

and endeavored to sow dissension in their midst, but when they went to Ireland they would find their efforts were apprecia ted. The speaker referred to the harrow ing spectacle presented by the departure of the emigrant ship with its living burden and broadly asserted that no Irishman left Ireland except he was forced to. He had, he said, never met a single American in Ireland who wished to return. In ancient Ireland capital punishment did not exist in their jurisprudence. It was deemed sufficient for a man to be told to leave Ireiand. (Laughter.) Dr. O Reilly de reland. (Isughter) Dr. O henry de scribed his experiences on his last visit to Ireland. He was asked if he would not visit Father Dwyer, and said, "Oh yes, drive me to the cathedral" (Laughter) He went there and saw a follow priest

IRISEMAN IN PRISON for being a good man. He described the fare of a prisoner confined for first-class misdemeanor, as political offences were termed. He had eight ounces of bread, and water for breaktast. For dinner he had "stir about," consisting of three ounces of ostmeal and three ounces of Indian meal. If he wished to vary his meals he could take water and brea stead of bread and water. (Laughter) He told how he was subjected to espion-age and was followed wherever he went by two dectectives. He would not mind he said if they handcuffed him and placed a detective on either side of him. The only thing he should feel as an insult would be for the government to affect security whilst he was The only thing he was sorry for there. The only thing he was sorry for was that he had not better deserved espionage, but by the help of God he would go back better deserving of it.

treasurer of the Irish National League which was acknowledged throughout the world," (Loud Applause.)

LETTER FROM FATHER TWOHEY.

Westport, March 3, 1890. To the Editor of the Catholic Record

SIR-My attention has been called to a recent debate in the Provincial Legislature respecting a grant of \$100 to a small Separate school section in my small Separate school section in my mission. As I am in possession of all the facts relating to the establishment of Separate school No. 7, North Crosby, I consider it my duty to place them as briefly as possible before the public at large as well as before the gentlemen who took part in the debate. By con-sidering three points which I shall put in the form of questions I think I can give a very satisfactory explanation of the case. the case.

1st. Was the school section No 7, North

Crosby, necessary ? 2nd Was the grant made before the school was established ? 3rd. What claim had the supporters

of the new Separate school to government aid ?

My answer to the first question is : The school was necessary. To prove this 1 give to your readers the causes that led to its establishment and the state of the people educationally prior to its estab-lishment.

In making in 1887, for the purpose of taking the census, my first triennial visit to the families confided to my pastoral care, I made myself acquainted with the wants of my people. One of the duties of a pastor with us is to see that parents do their duty in the educa tion of their children. On visiting the earth earth particulation of my mixing the north east portion of my mission I was mortified to find my people most illiterate though apparently naturally intelligent. The district is exclusively Catholic and comprises several families ; with one exception none young or old could read or write. On enquiring into the cause of this and state of affairs I received the same answer in every house "The school is too far away to send our children. We often tried to have the school brought nearer to us, but could not succeed

I do not ask the members of the Provincial Legislature or the public at large to accept a bare statement from me. I give for their consideration the following declarations made by heads of families residing in the district.

I, the undersigned, have resided and paid taxes in North Crosby for thirtytwo years. The four eldest of my family have reached the age of manhood and have reacted the age of insulation and school room, as there was none within reasonable distance. The four youngest have gone to school regularly since the establishment of the new Separate school, and can now read and write, For thirty years none of our family and none of our neighbors could read or vrite. (Signed) JOHN L McCov. North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890. write.

I, the undersigned came with my

eccount that would shortly be published it would show that Outario came third in the list of states for its generous contribu-tions to the Irish cause, and from nowhere bad come more timely aid than from the city of Ottawa. He was gratified while in England in November last of receiving from Ottawa a remittance of \$250, which established his identity to the estisfaction of the bankers of London, his identity as 2; total, 44; Of the 36 children in the 1st reader

the greater number including those of 19 years of age, were in the A B C class. Many of them are now in the 2nd and 3rd readers; can write fairly well and have a goot knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic. **B**r. Presson, in finding fault with this grant of \$100 to did not, I am sure, understand the privations of the people. And I am convinced, now that he has the facts be-fore him he would not mitted. fore him, he would not wish to deprive most happy to go with Dr. Preston at any time to the new Separate school are founded on facts.

are founded on facts. 2nd. Way the grant made before the school was established? My answer is short. The section was legally formed and recognized by the Department, the school was built, the classes were formed and the dely operation and in daily operation several months

before a grant was made or promised. 3 d. What claim have the supporters of the new Separate school to Govern-

mental aid? They have the claim of being law abid-ing, industrious citizers of Oatario, who have paid taxes to a Public school for from have a claim, because the section is very poor, having only about \$10,000 ratable property within its limits; they have a claim, because they themselves got up public entertainments at great expesses to themselves, and therefore a the sector of the secto themelves, and thereby raised over \$200; they have a claim, because the \$50 anunal taxes and the Government \$12 per capita grant cannot pay balance due on building and the salary of a temporary certificated teacher over for a temporary certificated eacher even for six months in the year. I am aware there are other poor school sections in North Crosby, yet I am con-vinced there is not in this district, and I would venture to say there is not in the whole Province of Oatario, another school section whose ratepayers have helped to support schools for over thirty years, without, through no fault of theirs, receiving

any return I give the foregoing facts to the public as a simple matter of justice to the public payers of Saparate School Section No. 7, North Crosby. I am yours etc.,

I am yours etc., P. A. Twoney, Priest.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SEPARATE SCHOOL.

We are pleased to learn that the Sep-arate school of St. Mary's, Ont, affords arate school of St. Mary's, Ont, affords another example of the superior teach-ing afforded in many of the Separate schools of the Province. During the last two years nine pupils of the school passed the High School entrance exam-ination, several of them standing very high in the number of marks attained. During the same period fity-eight pupils of the Public schools massed the same high in the number of marks attained, parents and sister to this country some forly years sgo. We have ever since resided in North Crosby. Neither my sister nor myself can read. There was never, in all those long years, a school

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any district in Oatario, much less a dis-trict in his own constituency, of this modicum of learning if even a much large grant from the poor school tund were necessary to provide it. I shall be and to the homes of the people in the district that he may know from per-sonal observation that my statements

the aim of the measure is to raise the status of the Separate schools Those who status of the Separate schools Those who know the motives guiding Mr. David book and which stand back of all Protes Creighton will give him small credit for tant confessions of faith. Protestantism his good intentions. It is indeed passing has separated from the Mother Church strange that this ranting "Cropple lie only on secondary matters."

down" politician-this hater of everything Catholic - should become so suddenly of the Separate is quite equal if not super. as at present constituted. If Mr. Creigh ton were really in earnest in his desire to raise the status of the Separate schools he

would endeavor to remove those annoying restrictions which serve to deplete the Separate and gorge the Public school treasury. The object of the present move, it is quite evident, is to banish the religlous orders from the schools, for the presence of nuns and Christian Brothers in the Catholics had been earnestly beseeching Separate schools, teaching the Catholic the Premier to grant them the ballot as faith to the Catholic children, is a sight an inestimable favor, whereas there has that generates not a little billousness in been no sgitation whatsoever on the the constitutions of roaring, ranting subject, except the unsuccessful efforts Orangemen.

religious orders who teach in the Separate schools are quite as well trained in secular studies as are the Public school teachers, and the proof is to be found in the number of children who pass from

under their care into the High schools of the Province. We may here ask, "Does amusing himself and his congregation the possession of a certificate prove that preaching political sermons. Having a teacher is competent ?" Recentievents Jecultism on the brain, he declares sub which transpired in this city would show stantially that priests and especially Jesuite

school teachers. It is further stated that Christendom holds, though she adds there

It would be pleasant if our separated brethren would come to some understand interested in the status of Separate ing amongst themselves as to what the schools. We may say to him, and Catholic Church really is. Here we have we can prove to him, that the status one of them declaring that it is a truly Christian institution, while another holds lor to that of the Public schools-that the that it is quite the reverse, and described Catholic people are just as anxious to give in language which would lead one to place their children a good education as are their the speaker in the ranks of the hoodlums neighbors, and are quite satisfied with the But our separated brethren will no doubt instruction imparted by the teaching staff claim that in this respect, as in every other, they may hold the most diverse views and yet feel that they are each and all of them on the right road.

> THE Mail is still occupied in abusing Mr. Mowat for "his refusal" to grant the ballot to Catholics at Separate school elections. One would think from the Mail's complaints on this score that made on the Toronto School Board to secure a vote of the Trustees in its favor.

WE claim that the members of the The Catholic body have manifested no desire to change the method of voting. When they express their desire for a change it will be time enough to "refuse" or to grant it.

THE Rev. ex.Bishop Carman is now

proceedings, and applauded lustily at any expression of patriotic sentiment. The stage was exceedingly tastefully de corated. The centre piece was a portrait of Robert Emmett which was surrounded by national emblems. Over the proscen ium was displayed a scroll worded Save Ireland." All around was All around was huns

Save relation." All around was hung bannerets containing culogistic referen-ces to Irish writers. The place of honor on the right of Emmett's portrait was given to that entitled "Parnell; Hope of Our Isle." On the left hung the motto, "Gladstone, a man so various that he seems not one but all." Others that he seems not one but all." Others were worded "Davitt: The land for the people," "O'Brien's foes are freedom," "Archbishop Croke: Soggarth Aroon," Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, D D, treasurer of the Irish National League in America, was the orator of the evening and during the interlude delivered an address on "Ireland of To day." Dr. O'Reilly was able to speak with authority, as he had just returned from a visit to the Isle. He possesse great oratorical glifs and em-

just returned from a visit to the fale. He possesses great oratorical gifts and em-phasizes his remarks by extremely grace-ful gestures. In appearance Dr. O Reilly is certainly very striking. He has cleanly cut features surrounded by a wealth of curly hair and his eloquence and earnestness of manner secured him rapt attention from the audience,

INTRODUCING THE LECTURES. President Latchford expressed his

pleasure at the gratifying attendance. It was owing no doubt to the fact that they wished to celebrate in their humble way the anniversary of the birth of one of the greatest patriots Ireland had ever known. It was not a little due he felt also to the interest and appreciation which the citizens of Ottawa had from the moment of its conception manifested in the Celtic Benefit society. When

that distinguished patriot, William O'Brien, visited the city there was not a national organization to give him a proper welcome, but he hoped it would proper welcome, but he hoped it would be different when Mr. O'Brien again visited Ottawa. (Applause). He read amidst loud applause an extract from a letter written by Mr. John Dillon to the

following effect : "I have no doubt as to the reception I should get in Ottawa, for

(Appleuse). What impressed one strongly in visiting Ireland was the indomitable spirit of the people. He had not known a single instance of where a man's spirit had been broken. (Applause). He spoke of the similiarity in the features of the youth of Ireland to Robert Emmett, and said physiologists would explain that the women o Ireland had taken Emmett's prophecy from the scaffold to heart. Dr. O'Reilly gave a description of a TENANT FARMER'S CONVENTION

(Apple)

at Cashel, Tipperary, the greater part of the estates in which was owned by Smith Barry. In the adjoining county of Cark the owner of the Ponsonby estate had admitted that his tenants were rackrented. In order to preven his making a reduction, however, Smith Barry and other landlords had stepped in and agreed to purchase the property. In Ireland all valuations were valuations upon rent, and the landlords seeing the Land bill was coming on expected to sell out on the valuation of the rack rents. The farmers, however, determined to bring the valuation down to a reasonable figure so that when the Land Bill came in it should not be based upon such rents that

could not be paid upon any produce of the soil. When the Tipperary farmer heard soli. When the inperty laries being of Smith-Barry's action they agreed not to pay their own rents, and voluntarily quitted their own comfortable homes and went out into the streets for the sake of their brethren in Cork county. He had never seen anything to equal the pairlot-

never seen anything to equal the patrol-ism of the men of Tipperary. (Applause) THE LAND QUESTION was tremendously involved, and sacrifices would be required from both landlords and tenants. It was only a question of time and opportunity before the Land time and opportunity before the Land Bill came into effect. In regard to Home Rale Dr. O'Reilly intimated that the general opinion was that the present Gov ernment could not maintain a hold more than two years longer. At the next gen-eral election there would be a change of Government and Ireland would be free (Loud applause.)

near enough for us to attend. In 1888 the Separate school section No. 7 was established, and my adopted child, who can now attend daily, bas learned to read and write. (Signed) OWEN MURPHY.

North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890. I, the undersigned have paid taxes in North Crosby for 34 years. Not one of my children, now grown to manhood ever went a day to school. The distance to nearest school was too great to per-mit their attending. Not one of our family of 4 can read or write. (Signed) JOHN B. McCor. North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890.

I, the undersigned, have resided in North Orosby for 32 years, and have always paid taxes. Five of my children, now grown to manhood, never attended school. The distance to nearest school was between five and six miles. The youngest four attend the new Separate school daily. Before its establishment I was the only one of the eleven in the house who could read or write.

(Signed) CHAS, HALLOBAN. North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890.

L the undersigned, have paid taxes in North Crosby and South Sherbroke for North Crosby and South Sheroroke for thirty-two years. My children could not attend school in either of these townships, as the distance to the school houses was too great. I sent four out of six of my children for a short time to a school in Bathurst, some five miles dis-tant, and paid income tax. Two of my children were not able to go so long a distance even once. The Separate school 24 miles distant would have been a great blessing to my family had it been established twenty years ago.

(Signed) JOHN MANION. North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890.

The foregoing statements, made by most respectable men, who are now taxing themselves heavily to have a school wherein to educate their and their neighbors' children would appea sufficient proof that the new school was necessary. Still I think it well to give Loud applause.) A VOTE OF THANKS. In a reply to a hearty vote of thanks In a reply to a hearty vote of thanks A VOTE OF THANKS. In a reply to a hearty vote of thanks A VOTE OF THANKS. In a reply to a hearty vote of thanks A VOTE OF THANKS. In a reply to a hearty vote of thanks A VOTE OF THANKS. A VOTE OF

or non Catholics, the success of the Separate school is considerably greater than that of the Public schools. Although the Catholics are but 11.4 per cent. of the population, 13.4 per cent, of the pupils passed were from the S-parate school, giving full credit to the Public schools for those who passed on "recommendation," The teacher of the St. Mary's Catholic

chool is Miss Annie Shea, the daughter of Mr. Shea of the northern part of this city. Miss Shea has taught for a number of years in several school sections, and has had uniform success. The result in St. Mary's during 1888 and 1889, especally during the last named year, proves, ther efficiency in her provession. Her success is the more remarkable as she labors under the difficulty that she is the only teacher, and must consequently teach all the classes by herself.

The school house at St. Mary's is a handsome and comfortable stone build. ing, heated with furnaces, and well sup, plied with maps and blackboards,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

Rev. M. J. Tiernan has provided for the citizens of London a rare treat on next Monday evening. In the Grand Opera House will be presented the in-teresting drama entitled "Kathleen Mayourneen," the characters in which will be sustained by a number of exceed. will be sustained by a number of exceed-ingly clever local actors. The drama is of absorbing interest throughout, and will bring forcibly to the minds of the Irish people many of the scenes to be found in the old land. The tickets are now on sale, and those who desire to obtain good seats should at once secure them. We hope our people will one and all turn out on this occasion, not only for the purpose of paying a compliment to the "day we celebrate," but likewise to reward Fatner Tiernan for the great interest and unceasing labors employed by him to make the entertainment a fitting and commendable one. The proceeds will be devoted towards the liquidation of the debt on the articlet

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Master's Voice. BY PATHER BYAN.

2

waves were weary, and they sleep: The winds were hushed, The starlight flushed The furrowed face of all the mighty deep.

The billows yester eve so dark and wild,

Wave strangely now— A calm upon their brow, that which rests upon a cradled child The sky was bright, and every single star, With gleaming face, Was in its place, And looked upon the sea—so fair and far

And all was still—still as a temple dim— When low and faint, As mourners' plaint, Died the last note of the Vesper hymn.

A bark slept on the sea, and in the bark Slept Mary's Son – The only One Whose Face is light! where all, all else dark.

ment f"

time.

His brow was heavenward turned, His face

was fair ; He dreamed of me On that still sea— The stars He made gleamed through His bair

And, lo ! a moan moved o'er the mighty deep, The sky grew dark ! The little bark Felt all the waves awaking from their sleep.

The winds wailed wild, and wilder billewi

beat ; The bark was tossed : Shall all be lost? But Mary's Son slept on, serene and sweet.

The tempest raged in all its might wrath, The winds howled on, All hope seemed gone, 'And darker waves surged round the bark's lone path.

The sleeper woke ! He gazed upon the deep He whispered : " Peace !

The sleeper work is whispered : "Peace ! Winds—wild waves cease ! Be still!" The tempest fied—the ocean

And, ah ! when human hearts by storm tossed; When life's lone bark Drifts through the dark, And 'mid the wildest waves where all seer

He now, as then, with words of power

Murmurs : "Stormy deep, Be till-still-and sleep" And, lo ! a great calm comes-the ter perils cease.

KNOCKNAGOW OR.

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXVIII -CONTINUED.

The question was suggested by the white build og, who walked to the street-door and back sgala without condescend-ing to take the slightest notice of Barney,

"I'm not at liberty to give particulars," "O Isabella !" Miss Lloyd exclaimed. Wat replied, in a manner that put a stop to all further inquiries on the important subject of the buil bait. Barney held on his way till he reached "O Isabella !" She dropped into an arm chair and panted for breath.

Baraeve held on his way till he reached the corner of the street, when he was obliged to rest his barket against the from railings of a ganteel house, separated by a small garden from the street. "Oh, murther, murther!" he muttered, "I'll ba kilt afore I'm down to Mire. Barke's. Au' the agood deed ; where was I comin' wudout Boby ? Au' thanum-un dioul? the misthress 'll murther me worse nor the basket. I remimber now, she warned me to be home as fast as I could. I wondher what ercuse I'll say for her ? Let me see. Bagoh, I'll say Bobby got the cholic after the peltin' we those people with whom he is staying were asked." could. I wondher what excuse I'll have for her? Let me see. Begob, I'll say Bobby got the choile after the point we got comin' through the bog. For how will she know but it was skelpin' in our face, barrh' Jady Brien might tell her; an' nice thanks that 'd be afther givin' her a life from the arear" invite them ?"

invite them?" "Henrietts, you astound me! But there has been enough of that nonsense already. It is out of the question." "But what I mean is they would not come ' a lift from the crass." Here Barney pulled up his sleeve to the elbow and looked at his arm, upon which the handle of the basket had left its "No matter, it would be talked of.

You know the Scotts did not ask our-selves last time; and if they knew we had such acquaintances what would they Begob, 'twill cat the arm off uv me," "Bat do you think he would not come

he continued. "An' the divil's cure to me; where was I comin' wadout Bobby ?" He swung the basket on the other arm

"But do you think he would not come if they were not asked ?" "Indeed, Henrietta," said her sister—a blooming blue eved girl of twenty sum-mers or thereabout—"it would be posi-tive rudeness after your being there." "I would not mind the rudeness," re-idead her works "Bat when he asw He swung the basket on the other arm and was setting off sgain, when the hall-door of the genteel house opeued, and a lady came running towards him down the straight gravel walk. "Wait for a minute," she called ont, "I want to speak to you."

strateht gravel walk. "Wait for a minute," she called out, "I want to speak to you." Barney stopped; but she required a minute or two to recover breath. "You'ra Mr. Kearney's man," she said at last. "I would not mind the rudeness," re-joined her mother. "But when he saw you there he must be under the impres-sion that they are recognized by the gentry. Indeed, I don't know how you can disabuse him of this notion—you are forever thrusting yourself into improper

at last. miss," replied Barney, "I'm his places."

"Begob, he is, miss ; I have letthers for

"And don't you think we ought togo ?" Miss Lloyd asked. "If you wish it, I see no objection." "Will you come, Bell ?" "If I thought there would he any chance of fun, I would. Will there be any fau, Robert ?" "Av. faith. He has two pipers and three fidlers." "Av. faith. He has two pipers and three fidlers." him." "Show them to me!" she exclaimed esgerly, thrusting out her hand through the railing. "They'rs in the basket, below, at Mrs. Burko's, miss. wad the newspapers an' the things for Miss Mary." "Which there exclaimed they ""

"What things are they ?" "What things are they ?" "The divil a know I know. I get a scrap uw writin' mentionin' what I'm to brin.' Oa'y for that they'd bother the the elege and two shoulders of mutton,

life out uv me." "How does Mr. Lowe spend his time ?" "Don't mind the bill of fare. But can we make ourselves fit to be seen in so short a time ?"

"I'll wear my blue gauzs," said Miss Llov emile. "Oh, I suppose he has no other amuse-

Lloyd. "What! will you go in a low body ?" "Of course I will; and I'll wear my pearls. And, mamma, will you lend me your bracelets ?" "Himself and the docthor goes uv an odd time over to Hanly's," said Barney ; "an' they wor out wud the hounds yis-

"Yes, you may have them; but take care and don't lose them, as you did those trinkets the other day."

"Oh, they were only worth a few shill.

"an' they wor out wud the hounds yis-therday." "I wonder," said she, as if thinking aloud, "did they meet R bert ?" "They didn't lave Mr. Bob's till wan o'clock last night, miss," returned Barney. "An' 'tis I have good raisen to know id ; for I stopped up wud Tom Maher for the horsos, au' they kep' me dancin' for 'em in the kitchen till I hadn't a leg to put ondher me. The doctor was purty well I thank you. An' faith there was no fear up Mr. Lowa sitter." "Yee, but it would be just as easy to lose them if they were dismonde." "Oh, you need not fear; "I'll take care of them. Come, isabella. And, mamma, will you tell John to have the car ready ?" And Miss Lloyd burried to her chamber, on heatile thoughts intent as far as Mr.

And Miss Lloyd hurried to her chamber, on hostile thoughts intent, so far as Mr. Henry Low's heart was concerned. "Now, Robert," said Mrs. Lloyd, on finding herself alone with her son, "did you do anything in that matter yet? You know her fortune is very considerable, and would enable you to put everything to rights. So I beg you will make up your mind this time, and don't act so strangely as you have so often done." "Till talk to Jer about it." "Well, Jer is enable, and has got you out of some awkward scrapes. But this is a different thing slitogether. So I re quest you will act for yourself now. Have you seen her ?" "Do you mean to say that Mr. Lowe "Do you mean to say that Mr. Lowe was at Mount Tempe last night " "Faith, then, he was so, miles; an' 'tis I have relicon to remimber id." She turned round and ran into the She turned round and ran into the house, as if she suddenly discovered that Barney was not a safe companion, and that the fate of the clerk's daughter, of Ba'lyporeen, might be hers if she did not instantly fly from danger. But, so far from having sny such amiable intentione, Barney, as he swung his basket on his hip, ejsculated an imprecation of so extra-ordinary a character that we are not sure whather it would bear repeating—at least

you seen her ?"

ordinary a character that we are not sure whather it would bear repeating—at least in his own words. Miss Lloyd—whope the reader has recognized Miss Lloyd— pulled up her skitts counderably higher than her ankies as she ran back to the house; and the glimpet thus afforded of the 'rymph's limbs must have suggested to Barney Brodherick the before men-tioned imprecation. For, looking after the flying fair one, and recollecting the preclous time he had lost on her account. Barney prayed that a certain sable gentle man might have "her shin bone for a flute, playing the 'Bakes of Mallow' for her sowl," into a place where it might dance to the music upon a pavement "Ay, faith." "And how do you like her?" Mr Robert Lloyd opened his mouth very wide and yawned. And when his mother looked round to see why he had mother locked round to see why he had not replied to her question, the gentleman was leisurely walking out of the room with his hands in his pockets. Whistling was one of the things that Mr. Robert Lloyd did well; and as he sauntered down the gravel walk, his mother could distinctly hear the little air which be had allowed her the inter here for Mr. Lorge played upon his jews harp for Mr. Lowe, and of which he had become particularly fond since Richard Kearney's misadven dance to the music upon a pavement which must be pretty extensive by this ture in the bog.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE HAULING HOME_'IS NORAH LAHY

THE HAULING HOME—' IS NORAH LAHY STRONG ?" "Good evening, Barney," said Mr. Lloyd, as he was passing Mrs. Burke's shop door, where Barney Brodherick was fixing sundry be-kets and parcels in his donkey-cart. "What news?" "Nothin' strange, sir," replied Barney ; barrin' that I'm in a divil uv a hurry." "Barney, maybe you'd carry this as far as Honor Laby's for me?" said Judy Brien, who stood by the donkey-cart with a new cradle she had just purchased from a traveling vendor. Isabella ran to the window to try if she could catch a glimpse of the deeperado who, she had no doubt, must have at-tempted to carry off her sister.

"O mamma !" she continued, "Mr. we has been at Mount Trmps," "Well ; and what of that ?"

"What ! Oh, that we must have the party at once, and I am sure he will

"No; I tell you he would not unless travelling vendor. "An' welcome, Judy, an' yerse'f on the

"Oh, I must wait for Tim, an' he'll "And what great harm would it be to carry me behind him. I was goin' to lave the cradle here at Mrs. Burke's, till I met you. I thought you wor gone home

"Hours ago." "said Barney. "Put id on top uv this hamper, an' l'll tie id down wud this bit of coard." "Hallo ! Bill," shouted Mr. Bob Lloyd,

who watched the fixing of the cradle with great interest, and even held it in its place while Barney was tying it-"halio, Bill, where are you bound for ?" It was Billy Heffenan upon his mule. The saddle was very far back towards the animal's tail, and kept in its place by a crupper. He was obliged to put both hands to one side of the rein in order to bring his steed to a stand, which he

effected by very nearly riding through Mrs Burke's shop-window. This catas-trophe was only prevented by Bob Lloyd hitting the mule on the nose with his

the proper course to be pursued under the circumstances, she clattered up the main street at a cauter, with her nose to

the ground, after the manner of mules and donkeys with a pack of canine tor mentors at their heels.

"Ay, faith, Barney," replied Mr. Lloyd.

whip. "Comin' home wud Ned Brophy, sir,' replied Billy. "Hesint me-wo, Kit !-- ou "Oh, I can say it was merely accidental. afore 'em to tell them to sind for another He knows they are only farmers. And gallon uv whiskey an' some ginger cordial, Robert is so intimate with their brother." "Oh, if there was no one but bin I he spected." should have no objection. But the sister "Al right, Bill," said Mr. Lloyd, turn is out of the question. I saily wonder both she and her mother have not called on you. I saw them drive by the day before yesterday. And indeed, I'd have no objection. Mrs. Barn tells me she's a And moving back a pace or two, Mr. Lloyd drew hie hunting whip from under his arm and deliberately lashed the mule several times under the flanks, which had the effect of making Kit fling out her hind legs as if she wanted to fling her ciable sort of person ; and very good

would they

"And don't you think we ought tolgo ?" Mise Lloyd asked. "If you wish it, I see no objection." "Will you come, Bell ?" the crowd. Bit when they got a cheer at every cross-road and cluster of houses they passed after leaving the town behind them, so unusual a circumstance began to

excite surprise. Mat Donovan, however, having to Mat Donovan, however, having to alignt to pick up the bidegroom's hat, which somehow had got the habit of being blown off his head every ten minutes or so, the whole procession ratiled past him before he could remount; and as he came up with them just as they were passing the cross of Danmoyne, he dis-covered that they were indebted to Bar-ney Broderick for turning Ned Brophy's hauling home into what the newspaper reporters call "a regular ovation. "Barney was standing with a foot on each shaft, belsbouring bis donkey to keep him at a gallop, and behind him, on the top of his your son ?" "I am enchanted with him, Tio Matraca He is so clever; he would astonish you; there is not a book which he picks up but he learns by heart. His master is delighted he learns by heart. His master is delighted with him, and declares he is a prodigy. And I—well, I'm his father, and I can't help feeling proud of my son !" "I suppose, then, you will give him a good education ?" "What else can you expect He isn't thirteen years old, and I've engaged six professors for him." "What !" "Shor ! six professors—one for belacouring his donkey to keep him at a gallop, and behind him, on the top of his load, was Judy Brien's new cradle. It was naturally supposed that Ned Brophy had provided himself with a cradle at this early stage of his matrimonial journey; and such an instance of foresight w mathematics, che for French, one for music; then there's his riding master, his fencing master, his dancing master,

and such an intrace of foreight was bailed with shorts of applause from Kil-thubber to Kucknagow. Barney stopped at Honor Laby's to leave the cradit short. "What is this?" a gentleman asked,

Ave starts pursents, when are you going to stop, Don Simpliclo ! So, as cording to what you say, this prod/gy of yours sings, dances, rides, adds up figures, and talks a language which you can't understand. That in't bad ; but-how "What is this?" a gentieman asked, putting his head out of a chaise that stood near the back tree while the driver was repairing a break in the harness, pointing to the cars and horsemen as they passed. "Ned Brophy's funeral, sir," replied Barney, as he pitched the cradle down on the ground. about religious instruction-who teaches him Christian doctrine ?" "What nonsense you do talk, Tio Mat-race; I suppose they teach the children that in every school."

the ground. "Don't mind him, sir," said Honor Laby, "'its his weddin'." "The difference is not much," returned

that in every school." Ah! you suppose, do you? And you are satisfied with that are you? So your idea is, 'Peace here, and glory here-after?" the gestleman-who must have been an incorrigible old bachelor-as he pulled up the window and leant back in his seat the window and leant back in his seat Mary Kearney, and Grace, and Ellie were out walking; and on hearing the shouts, and catching a glimpse of the wed-ding party, they ran into Mat the Thrasher's house, where they could see without bring seen, from the little win-dow, the light from which was wont to chear the hearted transles as he whold the "Nonsense, man, what's the good of bothering over such a thing "" "I understand! We musn't bother over Christian doctrine, though we trouble ourselves over everything else. Very good, Don Simplitio. Time will teach you what you should have bothered about. Experience is the best mistress. dow, the light from which was wont to cheer the beated traveller as he plodded along the bleak bog road. Nelly Donovan was arraying herself in her best finery for the wedding. "Come here, Nelly," said Mary, "and point out the bride to us." "I never see herself, miss," replied Ation, Don Simplicio !"

"I haven't heard from him for some Nelly, running from the room with her hair about her shoulders; "but that's time; but I suppose he's all right " "Ah ! you only suppose; so that pos sibly he might be ill ?" Ned's first cousin on the same side of the car wud him ; so, I suppose the tall wan at this side is the wife." "Why, do you know anything concern-ing him ?" "Nothing in particular about his health,

"The coutin is very nicely dressed," Gracer coursed, "That's a very pretty bonnet the has In fact, she is quite lady. like. What is her name?"

like. What is her name?" "Bessy Morris, miss." "Is that Bessy?" said Mary, looking at the owner of the pretty bonnet with in-creased interest. "So it is ; I see her now." For Bessy Morris had turned round and looked over the clipped hedge, and up at the old cherry-tree, and then down toward the school-house beyond the quarry, with a wistful gaze that Mary interpreted into a sigh for the times that were gone.

interpreted late a super-were gone. "She has all the latest fashions, m'ss," said Nelly, "after coming from Dublin. But she was always tasty." "Ned looks as if he were going to be hanged," Grace observed. "I should not

The to see such an expression as that in my husband's face on the wedding day." The matter of fact way in which she

'Stick to your studies, my boy; don't waste your time in boylsh follice; there will be plenty of time for that after a little while !'' "So then you consider these things spoke of her husband made tham all langh ; while old Mrs. Donovan stopped her knit ting and raised her hands in worder. "Ah, I would'nt say," said Nelly, as if to herself, "but that house below in the

"So then you consider these things boyish follies, ch?" "My dear sir, you misunderstand me. Boys will be boys, and we must not make too much fuss over their freaks. But I do want my son to study—that J must insist on, for a man that has no prothrees is after bringin' some one to Ned's mind that put the heart across in him the

night uv the party long sgo." "And did she refuse him ?" Grace asked. "No, miss ; she was fond uv the slobbut she hadn't the fortune." "The bride is a fine-looking girl," said

Mary. "Faith, then, she is nothin' short uv id,"

"Faith, then, she is nothin'short uvid," returned Nelly with an assenting mo ion of the head as she stooped down and pushed back her hair to get a better view, "though Billy Heffernan tould me she was a step ladder !" exclaimed Grace. "What did he mean by that?" "No! Don Simplicio, you listen to m A man without religion is a wild beast who, after he has destroyed everything within his reach, ends by destroying him-

"What did he mean by that ?" "Long, and narrow, miss," replied Nelly, laughing, "like huxter's turf" "Come, Grace," said Mary; "It is getting late, and we have to call at Mrs. Laby's

"Not so fast, my good sir ! Yeu always ersggerate. I don't say that a man ought not to have religion, but I think people trouble themselves too much over these

be ?"

A STORY FROM SPAIN. TRAIN UP, A BOY IN THE WAY HE SHOULD NOT GO AND HE'LL GO THERE.

AT THE AGE OF TWELVE.

"Good morning, Don Simplicio, how !

"Sl. Senor ! six professore-one for

"Ave Maria purissima. When are you

"Nonsense, man, what's the good of

II.

AT TWENTY YEARS OF AGE. "Well, Don Simplicio, and how is your

but I have heard one or two little things

"Thank God that he is in good health !

"So you thank God that his corporal health is good, the state of his soul does

aminary with athesis and indicis is one word, if your son is not already a scamp of the first water, he is not far from being one." "Confound the lad ! After all the advice

I have given him ! I used to say to him

"And pray Don Simplicio, what is

man without religion ?" "Listen to me a moment, Tio Mat-

"You may laugh if you like, but the

LII.

SIX MONTHS AFIERWARDS.

essay took immensely.

about his conduct.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

MARCH 15, 1690.

LITTLE LESSONS BY GREAT MEN. One day when Socrates was walking he saluted a citizen whom he met, but the he soluted a citizen whom he met, but the man did not return the courtesy. Socrates did not seem to be a finded at this, which surprised his pupils, and one of them taid to their master: "That man was rude to you, I cannot understand why you take it so calmly." "My children," answered the great philosopher, "if I met a man who was more awkward and ugly than I, should I be wread? You say mo. Why, then, should I be irritated with this citizen because he has not my good mancitizen because he has not my good man-ners ?"

A PLUCKY BOY. The boy marched straight up to the ard' lie (the Catil littl that Cating A. but to

"Well, my little man," said the mer-chant, complacently, who had just risen from such a glorious good dianer, "what will you have to day i".

"On, please, sir, mayn't I do some work for you?" It might have been the pleasant blue

It might have been the pleasant blue eyes that did it, for the man was not ac-customed to parley with such small gentle-mer, and Tommy wasn't seven yet, and small of his sge at that. There were a few wisps of hair along the edges of the merchant's temples, and looking down on the appealing face, the man pulled at them. When he had done tweaking them he gave the ends of his cravat a brush, and then his hauds trav-eled down to his vest pocket.

eled down to his vest pocket. "Do some work for me, eh? Well, now, about what sort of work might your email manship calculate to be able to perform ? Why, you can't look over the

oounter ?" "O, yes, I can, and I'm growing, please growing fast; there, see if I can't look over the counter ?"

"Yes, by standing on your toes; are they coppered ?" "What, sir ?"

"Why, your toes. Your mother could not keep you in shoes if they were not?" "She can't keep me in shoes anyhew, sir," and the voice hesitated. The man took pains to look over the

counter. It was too much for him. he couldn't see the little toes. Then he went all the way around. "I thought I should need a microscope,"

he said, very gravely, "but I reckon if I get close enough I can see what you look

like" "I'm older than I'm big, sir." was the neat rejoinder. "Folks say I am very small of my age."

health is good, the state of his soul does not seem to concern you much! Well, just listen a moment. I have received a letter from a friend who gives me a very bud account of his conduct. Your son never goes home to his lodgings to sleep —he spends bis time in cafes, and in worse places too. He speaks of religion worse than a savage would do. He is leading a dissolute life; he converses familiarly with athelets and infidels Is one word, if your son is not already a

small of my age." "What might your age be, sir ?" re-sponded the man, with emphasis. "I am almost seven," said Tommy, with a look calculated to impress even six fest nine. "You see, my mother hasn't anybedy but me, and this morning I saw her cry-ing, because she could not find five centain her pocket book, and she thinks the bey who took the ashes stole it—and—I who took the ashes stole it—and—I— have—not—had — any — any breakfast, str." The voice again hesitated, and tears sir." The voice again hesitated, and tears came to the blue eyes. "I reckon I can help you to a breakfast, my little fellow," said the man, feeling in his vest pocket. "There, will that quarter do?" The boy shock his head. "Mother wouldn't let me beg, sir," was

"Mother wouldn't let me beg, sir," was the simple answer. "Humph! Where is your father ?" "We never heard of him, sir, after he went away. He was lest, ar, in the steamer City of Boston." "Ah! that's bad. But you are a p!ucky little failew anyther. Lot ma are "and you

"Ah! that's bad. But you are a plucky little fellow, anyhow. Lot me see," and he puckered up his mouth, and looked straight down into the boy's eyes, which were looking straight into his. "Sann-ders," he asked, addressing a clerk, who was rolling up and writing on parcels, "is Oash No. 4 still sick ?" "Dead, sir; died last night," was the low reals.

low reply. "Ab, I'm sorry to hear that. Well,

"An, 1 m spiry to near that, treis, here's a younga'er that can take his place." Mr. Saunders looked up slowly, then he put his pen behind his ear, then his glance traveled curiously from Tommy to

Mr. Towers. "Oh, I understand," said the latter

"yes, he is small, very small, very small indeed, but I like his pluck. What did

b'y." "What have you in the basket ?"

"Mate, mlss."

"What sort ? Show it to me," Barney raised a corner of the cloth. "Beef !" the exclaimed. "I declare it? a round. Will that be all dressed to-

gether ? "Begob, myse'f don't know, miss." "Do your people have butchers' meat every day?" "Faith, an' they do so, miss; barrin"

Friday."

Friday." "Oh, yes, they're Roman Catholics. Are you a Roman Catholic ?" "Begob, I am, misa-though my mother was born a haythen." "Born a heathen ! Is it possible ?"

"The divil a lie in id, mis-au' reared. But she turned afther ruonin' away wad

Bat she turned a latter future away wat my father-God rest his sowl." She looked at Barney as if he were a natural curiosity; and began to wonder what particular race of savages his mother ged to.

"Of what country was your mother a native ?" she asked.

"A native ?" Barney repeated, as if the "A nailvo?" Barney repeated, as if the question wore rather puzzing. "Ob, ay !" he added after a pause, "Is id what countryman is my mother ! Begob, she was bred, born, an' reared in Ballyporeen. Her father was the clerk uv the church ; an' my father was earvin' the slathers whin they wor roofin' id. 'Tis of'n I heard her talln' the ins an' outs uv id. He used to run up au' down the laddher so zoople, that, be japers, she tuck a sthrange likin' to him, an' med off wud him—though her sirin concertaions afore her wor hay thens." had Mr. Lowe last night." "Ay, faith," he replied. sivin generations afore her wor hay thene.

"Do you think you could get him to stay with you for a few days?" "He's a d-d sight better off where he is. I wish I could exchange places with "Ob, you mean," said the lady, "that our mother was a Protestant, and she married a Papist, and became an apos-

tate." "Begob, that's ld, mies," replied Barney, Miss Lloyd made a gesture, expressive of the most last ble contempt. "He's to be at Ned Brophy's wedding to night," Bob observed. perfectly satisfied with her version of the effair. "But this 'd never do for me," he added, thrusting his arm into the handle of his basket. "'Tis all hours, an' I'm in of his basket."

"Ob, and we are asked," exclaimed Miss Lloyd. "Are you going, Robert ?" "Ay, faith. I always go to a tenant's wedding." of his basket. "It an dotte, an about of the basket." for gettin' Ballyhooly from the misthress." "Wait for a moment," the young lady exclaimed, quite frightened at the idea of his eccaping. "Tell me; is Mr. Lowe with his escaping. "Tell your people still ?"

"It is what the highest people do," said his mother.

to make presents." "There is Robert," said Isabella, pointshoes at the head of her assailant. finding that this was impracticable, Kit put her head between her fore legs, and after a minute's debate with herself as to

"There is Kobert," said Isabella, point-ing to the window. "Oh, we must send for him !" ex-claimed Miss Lloyd. "I wonder is there a meeting of the club to night?" "No; it is to be on Thursday," her mother replied. "They are going to elect Barsaford Pender." "R bart are hell black hell him " said "R bert says he'll black ball him." said

Isabella.

"Begob, sir," exclaimed Barney, as if a "I really cannot understand his preju "I really cannot understand me prepa-dice sgainst him. He is a young man of excellent principles," replied her mother. "I hate the sight of him !" exclaimed Isabella. "He is the most insufferably vulgar creature I ever saw." Mr. Robert Lloyd, in hunting costume, her word more his well known gray bright idea bad struck him, "I b'lieve I might as well wait an' be home wud the weddin'."

and mounted upon his well known gray horse, had ridden quietly past his mother

"Ay, faith, Barney," replied Mr. Lloyd. And there being neither peep show, nor ballad singer, nor Punch and Judy in Kilthubber on that day, Ned Brophy's wedding was a regular god send to Bar-ney; for were it not for the wedding, in house without turning his eyes towards it spite of his ingenuity in finding tempta-tions to keep him from being home st a proper time, Mrs. Kearney might possibly have been able to have the "nice steak" A servant, however, was sent to the hotel for him; and he soon strolled up the gravel walk, with his hands in his pock-

"O Robert," said his eldest sister, "you

for dinner, A wedding party is always an object of interest; and Ned Brophy being well known in Kilthubber and along the whole line of march, men, women and children were on the lookout for his.

were on the lookout for his. The procession comprised some ten or fifteen "carriages of people," including jaunting cars and "common cars," and a considerable troop of equestrians, among whom Mat the Thrasher, in his blue body-coat, mounted upon Ned Brophy's colt, was the observed of all observers. They were greeted with a cheer from a considerable crowd collected at the corner of the street, which compliment was atof the body.

of the street, which compliment was atthe fact that several boon companions of the bridegroom's were in

to go

yet. I didn't he to go in whet I as we the chaises at the door. I hope all the wedding people are after passing." "They are, miss," replied Nelly, "An" maybe you'd tell Phil Lahy not to delay, as I promised to wait for him." "Is Phil to be at the wedding ?" "What I trouble the a wedding ?"

"Is Phil to be at the wedding ?" "Faix, 'twouldn't be a weddin' wudout him," said Nelly. "You're in great style, Nelly," Mary remarked with a smile. "I suppose you are determined to break half a dozen hearts at least before morning ?" Nelly sighed, and shock her head; but,

recovering herself, the replied in her

wild way: "Well, I must thry an' do some good "Tio Matraca-ob, my friend, Tio Matfor myse'f among the strangers. There'll be some likely lade there to night, an' who raca !" "My dear Don Simplicio, what is the matter with you ?" "A terrible misfortune has befallen me knows what luck I might have Mary was welcomed, as usual, by Norah and her mother. But Phil seemed to - my son has committed suicide !" "What !" have a weight upon his mind, and was as full of importance as if he were about to "My son has put an end to his life ; my

engege in some undertaking upon which dearest and only child is lost to me for-ever. Listen to this letter : "'My Dear Father. I am sorry to the very existence of his little helpless

family depended. "Good evening, miss," said he in a sub-"My Dear Father. I am sorry to cause you any disquistude, but I cannot help myself. I am weary and worn out with life, and I no longer wish to live. I had indeed desired to make known to dued tone. He paced up and down the kitchen, as if it were a sick chamber, rub bing his newly-shaven chin, and occasionyou my situation, but what would have been the use of it! You could not have helpei me. You would have filled my head with advice. I did not want that. ally feeling the high stiff collar of his clean thirt in a hurried way, as if the thought were continually occuring to him that he had forgotten to put it on. "Neily Donovan desired me to tell you,

Mr. Lahy, that she was waiting for you.'

TO BE CONTINUED.

head with advice. I did not want that. I wanted some one to fill my soul with good-and I found no such one. I de-clare to you frankly and fairly, I believe in nothing-nor can I believe. I am con-vinced that everything is a lie. Per-chance this has made me the unfortunate man I am ! What is life but an incom-That tired debilitated feeling, so peculiar to Spring, indicates depraved blood. Now is the time to prove the beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the system, restoras physical energy, and infuses new life and vigor into every fibre

Two Men Testify.

GENTLEMEN, -One bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured Lie of lumbago after all lae failed.

PETER A. WATEON, Four Falls, N. Y. "I used Yellow Oil for croup this winter, and must say I find no better remedy for it. FREDERICK BURKE, Four Falls, N. B.

No. 4 get ?" Three dollars, sir," said the still-s ished clerk. "Put this boy down four. There,

ittile themselves too much over these littile things. The lad is no fool-he knows what he is doing-and then you ought to see the articles he writes !" "So he contributes to the papers, does "Oh, yes! He writes for El Despelleiz

youngster, give him your mome, and ran home and tell your mother you have get a place at \$4 a week. Come back on Mooday and 1'll tell you what te do. Here's a dollar in advance; 1'll take it dor (Anglice 'The Fisyer'), one of the most dorned newspapers. A little while ago he wrots a magnificent article on the 'Free Education of Women,'" out of your first week. Can you remem. "A nice education he d give them !"

"Work, sir, work all the time !"

"Work, sir, work all the time !" "As long as you deserve it, my man." Tommy shot out of that ehop. If ever broken stairs that had a twist through the whole flight creaked and trembled under the weight of a small boy, or perhaps, as might be better stated, laughed and chuckled on account of a small by's good luck, those in that terement house en-joyed themselves thoroughly that morn.

"I've got it, mother! I'm took. I'm a cash boy! Don't you know when they take parcels the clorks call 'Cash'!-well, I'm that. Four dollars a week! and the man eaid I had real pluck, coarage, you know. And here's a dollar for breakfast; and don't you ever cry again, for I'm the man of the house now."

The house was only a little 10ml5 room, but how those blue eyes did mag-nify it! At first the mother looked confounded; then she looked-well, it passes my power to tell how she did look as she took him in her arms and bugged him, kiesed him, the tears streaming down her cheeks. But they were tears of thankfulness - English Journal.

She was Saved

vinced that everything is a no. tot-chance this has made me the unfortunate man I am ! What is life but an incom-prehensible choos ! What is this hunger in my heart that I have never been able to appease. I cannot tell. One thing do know—I live in darkness and in grief, and I prefer deaih to such a weary exist-ence. I would you had never given it to me ! Fareweil, and forget forever thy wretched son. Pepe.' She was Saved From days of agony and discomfort, net by great interpositions, but by the use of the ouly sure-pep corn oure—Putmam's Painless Corn Extractor. Tender, painful corns are removed by its use in a fow days, substitutes in the market make it necessary that only "Putnam's Painless. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam ourse comebs.

wretched son, Pepe.' "Forever! forever! how can I forget my son forever? The thought is terrible —is maddening." "Yee, Don Simplicio, it is, but you \$1.00. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthau, whooping cough and all bronchial and larg troubles. Price 25c. per bottle, or 5 for

MARCH 15, 1890.

A PUPIL OF FULTON'S

WHO HAD SOMETHING THE MATTER WITH HIM. the Holyoke Daily Democrat o

Catholic religion. As he stood there the sudience forgot that they were listening to a lecturer on the French Revolution and thought it was a presentation of the "Stranglers of Paris" they were witness. ing, with the lecturer personating "Jar-gon," the leader of the stranglers. Dr. gon," the leader of the stranglers. Dr. Borimer looked more like Jargon than anybody that ever went on that stage. clutched and grasped with his As he fugers and

TORE HIS HAIR AND SHRIEKED with a hateful yell, he looked like the

original Jargon. "Yes, I hate the Roman Catholic "Yes, I hate the Roman Catholic religion," said the speaker. "I detest it with all that is in me. From my roots and branches I abhor it. You know that I am a Scotchman, and was educated in America. Therefore, it was natural for me to detest the Catholic religion.

of Rev. Dr. Wild, Jas L. Hughes, the pupils of the Baptist College, etc, who will not speak unkindly about you as did those Protestants of Holyoke.

THE CHURCH IN MODERN SOCIETY.

following address : To Rev. Father Allain. Parish Priest of St. Patrick & Church Merritton:

From the Holycke Daily Democrat of From the Holycke Daily Democrat of From the Holycke Daily Democrat of From the States of the Uaton. Again the base that the lecturer is an optum-easter, and that he was suffering from and is coughter a leading orator by the lecture is an optum-easter, and that he was suffering from an over dose when he reached this city last is binted that the lecturer is an oplum-ceastul interference in the great dock eater, and that he was suffering from an over dose when he reached this city last Cardinal is still working, heart and soul, fellowing address : To Rev. L. A H. Allain :

eater, and that he was suffering from an over dose when he reached this city last night.
From the very beginning of his discover dose when he reached this city and the utered was directed at the privation of the catholic religion. Nearly every word the utered was directed at the privation of the privation of the catholic religion. Nearly every word the utered was directed at the privation of the privation of the catholic religion. Nearly every word deat this sudiance of the privation of the catholic religion. Nearly every word the utered was directed at the privation of the catholic religion. Nearly every word the privation of the catholic religion. Nearly every word the the catholic religion. Nearly every word the privation of the the catholic religion. Nearly every word statistic the same direct was directed at the privation of the catholic religion. Nearly every word distrest was a crew loss of the privation of the the catholic religion. The speaker was a crew loss of the speaker was a c To Rev. L, A H. Allain: REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER—On the hasi occasion we met in this hall it was to bid you welcome from your European tour. The occasion of this meeting is to take a sad farewel from you as our beloved pastor and piritual chapishi. The accasion of the set of the sad farewel from you as our beloved pastor and piritual chapishi. The occasion of the set of the sad farewel from you as our beloved pastor and piritual chapishi. The occasion of the set of the set of the you of the love and esteem in which you are io of separation of as without sequaliting neid by us. It is not our pice to say that you enail remain smoag us as our pastor. That privilege ress with a Higher Author-ty. His with must be done. That what is our loss is another's gain. In parting with you we fully comprehend piced. Our earnest prayers shall always be that yofr iffe will be as pleasant as you have endeavored to make ours. In conclusion, we be to tender you our acto of kludness. MARTIN HEALY,

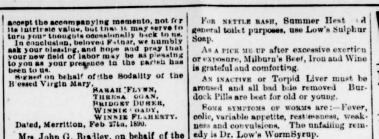
The reverend gentleman in replying felt deeply impressed by the tokens of good will and affections shown to him by his congregation. He make feel-ing allusions to the cordial and happy re-lations that existed between him and his parishioners of Merrition during his other means them. He referred to the his parishioners of Merrition during his stay among them. He referred to the notable progress, both spiritus; and tem poral, particularly their beautiful school and hall, which, he felt satified, was second to none in a parish of equat resources in Outarlo, and from the evi-dence of what has been done in so short a time, he anticipated that with the co-oper atom of the monie of Merrition and his the "United Churches of America," bat that venerable and divine in titution which is universally known as The Church

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER ALLAIN.

St. Catharines Journal, March 3.

At a meeting of the congregation of St. At a meeting of the songregation of or Partick's Church, of Marritton, held on Friday evening, February 27th, in St. Joseph's Hall, Marritton, for the purpose of presenting Rev. Father Allsin with a series of addresses on the eve of his de parture from Merritton as parkh pries, the following address was read by Mr. James Cogan, on behalf of the congrega-

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Mrs. John G. Brailey, on behalf of the ladies of the Society of St. Anu, read the edy is Dr. Low's WormSyrup.

Parket. Pather Athin. Parks Pick 9 sc. Patrick a Church Merriton: REV PathER-We have essembled this evening to take a fast farewell of you mount beloved pastor. We feel as though we cannot allow the sad occasion to pass without expressing to you the sourcow it will octuse to the membars of our society. Since your coming among us you have laid the foundation for the estab-lishment of SL Anu's Society, and since its organisation your many kind avvices and instructions have size you have bad the pl-saure of seeing the membership in-orease ten fold, and the good its formation has done is known to none so well as its members

"If a woman is pretty, To me 'tis no matter, Be she blonde or brunette, So she lets me look at her."

has done is known to hone so well as the members Dear Father. In saying farewell we ask of you to accept the scompanying memento, not for its value, but as a slight token of our love and devotion towards you. In conclusion, we ask of you that you may occasionally remember us in your prayers. Bigned on behalf of the Society of At. Ann. Miss. Jan SS . oGAR. Miss. Jan SS . oGAR. Miss. Jan SS . oGAR. Miss. Jan SS . of Say. Miss. Jan SS . of At. LY, Miss. Jan SS . of At. LY, Miss. Jan SS . of At. Miss. Miss. Joint of Bat. So she lets me look at her." An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever-senutiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific suess of pale sallow faces, biotched with un-iputy pimples, dul, hastreless eves and ema-inted forms. Women so afflicted, can be per-manently curred by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of nealth comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of lovelines. Favorite Prescription " Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine form women, sold by druggists, under a positive of guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. It is a positive specific for all those painful disor-ders, irregularities and weaknesses with which so many women are afflicted. Mrs. Thos. H. Sulkle, on behalf of Par-nell Branch, No. 15, E. B. A., read the

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The advantages and conveniences of this The advantages and conveniences of this The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: Ist. It is situated in the heart of the whole sule trade of the metropolis, and has com-pleted such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as anable i to purchase in any quantity, at the lowes wholesale rates, thus getting its profits o commissions from the importers or many facturers and hence-and No extra commissions are charged its pair us on purchases made for theory and perience and facilities in the solution my ar perience and facilities in the solution price sharged. ation of the people of Merritton and his successor, the fature of the parish of Mer-

ritton would excel its past record. In con-clusion, he referred most pleasingly to the good qualities of his successor as a zaslous priest, and courselled them to always extend to him (his successor) the same co-operation and assistance in carrying out is wishes as they had done in the pest.

CONFESSION AND COMMUNION.

Ostholic Agency, 42 Barciay St., New York



The Parts of The Part of The Part of The Parts

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

LONDON. ONT.

A few doors south of Dundas St

Among those who either walked out or audibly protested against the lecture were Joseph and Miss Kittie Skinner, W. S. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. William Brentiss, R. B. Johnson. "This is un-called for and unbearable," said Mr. Loomis. "We were promised a lecture on the French revolution, but instead we were subjected to an invective against were Joseph and hiss Little Skinner, W. S. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. William Prentiss, R. B. Johnson. "This is un-called for and unbearable," said Mr. Loomis. "We were promised a lecture on the French revolution, but instead we were subjected to an invective against the Catholio religion." I wish I had authority to throw that fellow off the stage," said a prominent member of the Y. M. O. A. The opinions of all seemed to be in line with these remarks, and the members of the Y. M. C. A. were loud in their denunciation of the speaker's conduct. Come to Toronto, Doctor. There you will meet kindred spirits in the persons

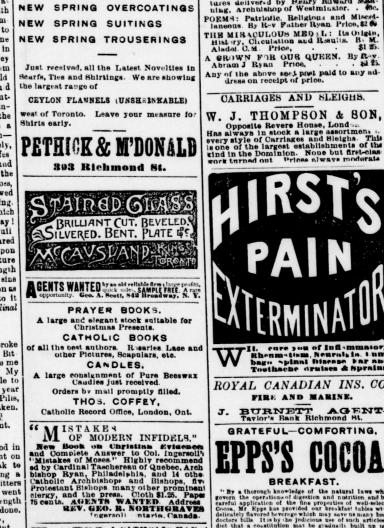
Come to Toronto, Doctor. There you but feeby express our sorrow at your depar-will meet kindred spirits in the persons we would most respectfully ask you to

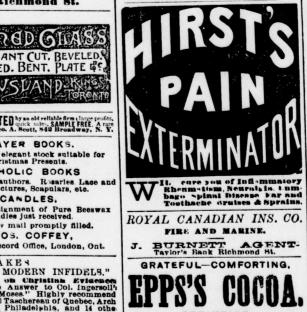
To our beloved pastor, Rev. Father Allain

All in A Heap

All in A Heap Malarial fever left me with my blood in a terrible state, with boils breaking ont on my head and face. I was too weak te work or even walk, but after taking a quarter of a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters I was able to work. The boils all went away in a heap, as it were, and my strength fally returned before the bottle was done. FRED. W. HAYNER, Winons, Ont.

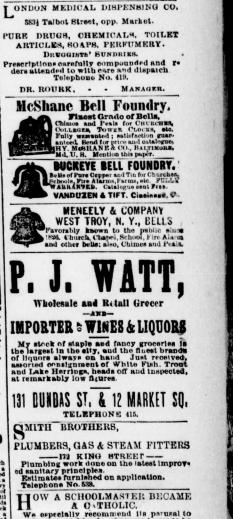
Corns cause intoler ble pain. Hollo-way's Corn Cure removes the trouble Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved. Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend,



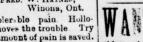


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HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A C THOLIC. We especially recommend its parusal to our Protestant friends, whom we know to be sincere, but in error, ss was ourself at one time, -- Western Catbolic News, Chicago. The work may be had by addressite Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.



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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidela. REV WILLIAM FLANNERY,

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b. condence intended for publication, s that having reference to business, a directed to the proprietor, and ch London not later than Tuesday

Catholic Record,

London, Sat., March 15th, 1890.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

In our last two issues we enumerated several marked differences between the noble generosity that marks every clause of the Protestant Separate School Act in the Province of Quebec and the paltry, mesgre provisions so grudgingly made for the education of the Catholic minority in the Province of Ontario. A few more striking contrasts may still be adduced in proof of the toleration exercised in Lower Canada and the spirit of intolerance that crops out in every line of the Separate School Act as administered in Ontario. Besides the number of schools and the number of Govern ment inspectors which are so few in this Province and so numerous in the Lower Province-besides the large sum of money (\$20,554) bestowed, as State aid. to Protestant institutions of learning by a Catholic Government, whereas not one cent is granted to similar institutions of the minority in this Province-there are other remarkable differences. In Lower Canada the Protestant Separate schools receive one seventh of the Government allowance for elementary education. In Ontario the Catholic Separate schools receive but one half that amount, and yet the Oatholic population in Ontario is at least double the Protestant population of Quebec. If evenhanded liberality were displayed in both Provinces it is very evident that the Catholics of Ontario should receive twice the amount granted to the Protestants in the Lower Province, whereas they receive but one-half, or one-fourteenth of the sum allowed by Government for elementary education.

Another striking contrast is found in the distribution of school taxes levied on chartered institutions or incorporated companies ; such, for instance, as banking establishments, railway companies and manufacturing establishments man aged by incorporated combines or associations. One third of all taxes for school purposes levied on these companies is handed over to the trustees of the dissentient Protestant schools. Two thirds are kept for the Catholic Public schools -and why one-third when the Protect. ants are but one seventh of the whole population ? Surely a fair distribution should entitle the Protestant residents only to a sum proportionate to their numbers. And what proportion of those corporation taxes are allotted to the Catholic Separate schools in Oatario ? Is it onethird, or one seventh, or one fourteenth ? schools in Ontario. In some towns and cities in Ontario the railway companies alone pay from \$3,000 to probably \$5,000 and \$10,000 annually for school purposes; and not one cent of these large sums is devoted to Catholic Separate school education. In the Pro vince of Quebec the trustees of the Protestant dissentient schools obtain fully one third of those large sums. And yet the people in the Province of Quebec are represented on the Mail and other journals as sunk in mediaval obscurant. ism ! The people in that Province are constantly held up as the slaves of clerical domination, as intolerant, superstitious and so ignorant of God's law that missionaries and tract peddlers are sent down every year from Toronto the Good, and at great expense, to win over the poor French Catholics from the error of their ways that they may learn from the Toronto missionaries how to be tolerant to others, and how to treat all with even-handed justice. If, instead of obtrusive tract peddlers and ignorant Suisses or swaddlers, a few intelligent although fanatical preachers were sent down to study the laws and customs of the French Canadians, to enter into their social life and admire their simple faith, their devout practices and virtuous habits, they would derive immense profit for themselves and their flocks. On their return they would put to the blush of shame their own corgregations by contrasting the sincere Chris. tianity and practical piety of the French. Canadian habitant with the self sufficient arrogance, the religious indifference and the loose morals of the average Protes.

asked for last year at the Presbyterisn Synod in Toronto, and granted, for the support of the proselytising establishment at Pointe-aux-Trembles, near Montreal, for the conversion to Protes-

tant intolerance of the religious, Godfearing French Canadians. It was money thrown away, no doubt, but it found its way into the pockets of lazy swaddlers and impudent tract peddlers.

There is another feature in the manage ment of those dissentient schools in Quebec that should not be overlooked. All the Protestant schools in that Province, even where a majority of the district is Protestant, are left to the care incalculable, massacres and butcheries, and under the jurisdiction of the Protes all were tried again and sgain, and all tant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. In Ontario, when the Cath-

olics form the great majority of a school district, or tra altogether the entire population, there is no provision whatever made for them. They are classed as Public or Common school

supporters. Their trustees must communicate with the Department of Public Instruction. The Government Inspectors who visit them are Protestant appointees of the Government. Their teachers must apply for diplomas and certificates to the Protestant Normal School in Toronto, and are classed in every way as though they were Common or Public schools to all intents and purposes. In Quebec, on the contrary, similar Protestant schools are under the direct management of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, which alone has authority to prepare Protes. tant teachers in Protestant Normal Schools, and which alone has power to grant diplomas and certificates of qualification. Taus we read in the report of the Rev. Mr. Rexford :

"If the inhabitants of the municipality are chiefly Protestant the schools of the municipality are conducted in accord-ance with the regulations of the Protes tant Committee in reference to the course of study, text-books, teachers, etc. The McGill Normal School trains under the regulations of this Committee teach ers for the non-Roman Oatholic section of the Province The Protestant cen-tral Board of Examiners, acting under the committee, have alone power to grant diplomas valid for teaching in Protes-tent achieves. tant schools."

The Catholics of Ontario should insist spon being placed on the same footing as the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec. But while they submit to the bigotry which compels their school teach. ers to be trained in the Toronto Normal School, where they breathe a Protestant atmosphere and imbibe to a greater or less extent some non-Catholic principles, such men as Mr. Meredith ought to blueh for shame in maintaining that they should be coerced still further and that too many concessions have been already

granted.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

On Monday next, wherever the English language is spoken, gorgeous churches and public halls, magnificent cathedrals and humble country chapels, all gaily decorated with national emblems and trophies of green and gold, shall resound with entrancing eloquence and sacred song in memory of Ireland's ancient glories. Panegyrics of the great done. Apostle who first kinoled on Irish soi! the flame of Christian faith and love divine shall be pronounced by lips chast. ened with priestly discipline and listened to by millions of anxious hearts. It is neither one nor the other figure. office of him who was father of the Irish tain that it is both the right and the duty Weekly Review has been incessant in its The successors in jurisdiction and holy heavenly calling, encouraging to holy demands that parents shall not be deprived perseverence in faith and virtue the of the opportunity of giving a religious descendants of those men who, in every training in the schools if they so desire, age and clime and under every fate, and they ought to be allowed the use of their whether at home under rod of persecuown share of the public money for this tion, or abroad under the sheltering purpose. There would be no justice in folds of Freedom's flag, have preserved compelling parents to support purely in its integrity and its unsullied purity secular schools for the education of other the grand old faith of Patrick's teaching, people's children, while they are educatblended with the love he bore for the ng their own children in denominational land which gave them birth. All true schools. We maintain, therefore, that it sons of Ireland are also and must is but just that the Separate school system needs be true sons of St. Patrick. should be maintained as it is at present in We are told by Him whose words shall Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec. To refuse never pass away, that "men may have Government support to Separate schools faith so as to remove mountains," and of would be equivalent to inflicting a heavy enter the lists with such an able, learned such was the faith of Ireland's great fine on those parents who believe that it apostle. The heavy weight of unbelief, is their duty in conscience to have relig. Mr. Tardivel exceeds the limits of our darkness and the shadow of death that ious and secular education; go hand in oppressed the intelligence and the heart hand. of Ireland was uplifted and cast off as The so called E jual Rightists who aim much by the example of his heavenly at abolishing the Separate school system life and austere virtues as by his preaching are therefore aiming at the infliction of a of God's word and unrolling of the gross injustice. This injustice is actually Paris (France) heavenly treasures and of the never endinflicted upon the Catholics of the United ing glories reserved for those who love their States. So strong is their conviction of fellow-men and crucify themselves to the the importance of religious education world and its concupiscences. St Patrick that they support Catholic schools, and removed the mountain of prejudices that send their children to them, though they forbade the warlike chieftain to pardon his enemy, or the proud lord to dismiss Public schools. The cost of sustaining his slave, or the Druidical patriarch to the Catholic schools, in which seven abandon his altars. Of such force and hundred thousand children are educated such potency was that faith that at its must amount to about \$10,000,000 anuu. bidding the warrior put off his cuirass for ally, and to this amount the Catholics of the cassock and laid down his sword for the country are unjustly fined. In this the crucifix, while princesses abandoned unjust dealing the laws of the United the court, and built themselves a shrine States ought not to be copied. in the wilderness. The palaces, the

with Calvary, St. Patrick's faith and mira- is "to promote distrust and disunion ulous power did not terminate with his among those who, as compatriots, glorious and exemplary life. They have should cherish mutual confidence." lved on through the ages, and they are We maintain, on the contrary, that still living. There is no diminishing of the teaching of religion will have the the integrity and spotless beauty of that effect of making better citizens than a faith, even to this day, nor is it likely to merely secular training will produce. charge or less its influence or its power It is therefore to the benefit of the State while the Irish race exists. What means to sustain the Separate schools. If have not been essayed in Ireland to decry Protestants could agree on the system it, and defame it, and tear it out, as it of religion to be taught, we have no were, by the roots from the hearts of the doubt they would gladly have their re-Irish people ! Threats and bribes, cojol- ligious tenets taught in the schools too, ery and persecution, penal laws to terrify, but it is not fair to attempt to deprive inducements to spostacy innumerable and Catbolios of this advantage merely be-

were tried in vain. The poorest and policy. feeblest nation under the sun has been for A secular system of education forced the last three hundred years grappling upon Catholics would not have the effect with the richest and most powerful Govwhich the Equal Rightists claim. The ernment on earth, and has not yet lost firm purpose of Catholics to give their hold nor has she weakened one jot in her children a religious education is to be determination to hold out until the giant seen in the fact that in the United gasps for breath and life, and says, as States they tax themselves so heavily to Julian the Apostate said, "Thou hast condo so. Hence, if the same injustice quered, despised one." Nor does there were to be inflicted on Cayadian Catho. exist to day one reason why she should lics, there would be a sense that we are falter in the buoyancy of her hopefulness unjustly treated by a tyrannical majoror abate of her fond and sanguine expecity. This sense of injury would certainly tancy of triumph, when lard may now be produce distrust and disunion "among seen from the mast top and when the rich those who, as compatriots, should cheriah dawn of Freedom's day already brightens mutual confidence." Does it not strike her consecrated hills and cheerful albeit the gentlemen who have issued the weeping skies. Equal Rights manifesto that generous treatment of a minority is more likely to

THE EQUAL RIGHTS MANIbrget confidence than tyranny and in-FESTO. iustice ? We have that confidence in the sense

Among the arguments which are most pertinaciously put forward as objections of fair play of the majority of the people to the Separate school system, the opponof the Dominion and of Oatario that the ents of Catholic education assert conir justice which a fanatical clique would stantly that the existence of Separate willingly inflict upon us will not be conchools implies a connection between summated. Church and State to which it is desirable Another reason is assigned by the to put an end. The Equal Rights maniconcocters of the mani'esto, why Separfesto recently issued lays great stress ate schools should be abolished. It is upon this argument, which it deems to said : be conclusive. It says : "They (Separ-"It is believed by Protestants and ad-mitted by many Roman Catholics that the teaching in Separate schools is gen-erally inferior to that of the Common school " ate schools) violate our fundamental proposition that public money should not be given for sectarian purposes."

We will not deny that it is undesirable We know that the Toronto Mail and that there should be in Ontario any State some other journals have frequently Church, but we maintain that the aid made this statement, and it is not surgiven to Separate schools is not given in prising that owing to its being constantly consideration of the religious teaching. reiterated, some persons believe it to be We have every reason to believe that true ; but the superior success of many secular studies are quite as efficiently of the Separate school pupils at the taught in the Separate as in the Public High School entrance examinations schools, and the religious teaching is an during 1.89 proves that the assertion is extra branch, the importance of which made without ground. Many of the cannot be too highly estimated. The Separate schools have passed more than right of parents to give a religious teach. their proportion of pupils and with ing to their children if they see fit to do higher marks at these competitive ex so is an inalienable right, and to attempt aminations. We may recall the instances to deprive parents of it would be an act of Almonte, Goderich, Ingersoll and St. of the grossest tyranny. It is an ad-Mary's, which have been already noted mitted fact that Catholics have strong in our columns, and if we had complete

conscientious convictions that Christian returns of the details where such com doctrine is so important that it ought to petitions have taken place we do not be made part of the daily teaching. We doubt that the Separate schools would maintain that the State ought to respect make a highly creditable showing. As these convictions and should give us full far as we can learn from the figures liberty to educate our children in congiven in the report of the Minister of formity with them. This being the case. Education, the Separate schools of the if it be the duty of the State to give aid Province are efficiently conducted. to schools at all, that aid should be given Facts speak more loudly than mere to Catholic schools, equally with purely empty boasting. secular cchools in proportion to the work LA VERITE AND THE CATHO.

The opponents of Catholic education are accustomed to say that the State Those two Catholic journals are enshould furnish purely secular schools at gaged in a little bit of wordy warfare the public expense. It is conceded by all that it is not advisible for the State to of the present year of grace, that is, since with each other. From the beginning undertake to teach religion, but we main- the beginning of January, the Toronto ing views and doctrines condemned by so

admonitions, that were given solely in the interests of peace. On the occasion of the demise of the lamented Mons.

Trudel, late editor of the Standard (L'Etendard), the Review opened war both on the Standard and La Verite It went even much farther. It opened its batteries against the Ultramontanes in general, especially those of France, and took up the defence of the Liberal Catholic school founded by Mgr. Dupan loup and Count Montalambert. In its issue of the 25th January it devoted a long article to this two-fold business. We begged of it not to open up fresh We begged of it not to open up fresh wounds. But again on the 8th February it comes back to the charge and renews the attack. In its eyes we are but a reactionary and an Obscurantist. The dis cussion is therefore forced on us, nilly cause Protestants cannot agree among themselves. It is a dog in the manger

The Verite then translates into French the article which appeared in the Toronto Weekly, in which it is said that "Catholicity is summed up in the Sylla bus, and that the L'Etendard and the Verite are equally guilty with the Toronto Mail in stirring up the passions and helping on the work of the Equal Rightists.' The Verite says that the editor of the Week'y must labor under the difficulty of not having read, much less having studied, the Sylubus, which is a mere summing up and condemnation of the errors of our time and day, and not by any means a "summing up of Catholicity" which is found in the "Apostles' Creed."

Another article of the Catholic Weckly is quoted, in which Father Lacordaire, Montalambert and Bishop Dupanloup are set up against Louis Veuillot and the Ultramontane party in France. The latter were styled Obscurantists, because they were opposed to the new lights who were not in favor of the dogma of Icfallibility. Even Cardinal Newman was an "Inopportunist" on the same question, and Dr. Brownson is triumphantly quoted by the Review as having stated, with the Avenir and LaMennais, that "there should be a complete separation of Church and State, and that the Church should renounce all pecuniary

The Verite complains of the Toronto Weekly's not having added that : before dying, Dr. Brownson retracted this and some other illusions into which he had been led by the spirit of liberal Cathol. icism. In fact it is very evident the writer in the Catholic Review never read the Syllabus, of which the 55th proposition condemns the following error : "The State should be separated from the Church, and the Church from the State."

aid furnished by the State."

The Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius IX, Quanta Cura, which accompanied the Syllabus, formally condemns the modern school of liberal Catholics, which maintain with the Avenir that :

"The perfection of governments and of civil progress demand that human society be constituted and governed of civil without taking religion into acco though it never existed, or, at least, with-out making any distinction between true and the false worship. . . Liberty of conscience and of worship is for every Liberty man a right that ought to be proclaime publicly by law.'

All this is very fine in appearance and is taught in the school of liberal Catho. licism. But it is far from being orthodox. Pius IX. condemned it, so did Gregory XVI. in the encyclical Mirari Vos, so did Leo XIII. in two encyclicals, Immortale Dei et Lilertas The Toronto Weekly ap. proves of it, however, and blames Veuillot and the Universe for having retarded the BDy Popes.

MARCH 15, 1890.

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In Clonmel the inhuman and barbarous rigors he was subjected to of having his clothes torn by main force from his back and of his hair and moustache being forcibly backed and clipped - these rigors and these indignities offered to a political prisoner caused a shout of corror to be heard not only in Ireland. but all over England, Europe and the civilized world. After having endured his long term of punishment, for no crime, in Clonmel, he was rearrested for being present and having spoken at a proscribed meeting in Kerry. Six months in Galway jail were this time awarded to him in reward of his services to his country. On the eve of Christ. mas day last he was allowed once more to breathe the free air of his native hills. But there is no rest for the lover while the loved one suffers. Not Sarsfield or Robert Emmett, not William Tell or the heroes of Marathon ever loved their country with more intense, more undying zeal than William O'Brien loves Ireland. Since his liberation from Galway juil, a little over two months ago, William O'Brien has spoken at several public meetings in England and Ireland. Last week he addressed an immense gathering in one of the spacious halls of Manchester, and had to be carried faint. ing from the exertion. It should be remembered that Mr. William O'Brien has a very weak constitution, is inclined to be consumptive, and from deep study

and voluminous writing, appears stooped and emsciated. How he has been able to bear up under it all is a mystery to more than one eminent physician. During the debate on the Times com-

mission, which is still going on in the House of Commons, Mr. William O'Brien arose to the full height of his name and fame as an orator, and delivered one of the most scathing philippics on coercion and Balfour's Tory policy that was ever heard since the days of Burke aud Sheridan. It was published everywhere a few days previous that his health was so shattered and his constitution so entirely undermined that he could no more sppear in public, and his physicians advised him to take a trip south and spend the winter in Upper Egypt. To the surprise of every memoer in the the surprise of every memoer in the House of Commons and to the astonish-ment of all, Mr. O'Brien arcse in his place two weeks ago last Monday and delivered a speech that was heard with unbounded pleasure by the whole House, Balfour, Smith Barry and a few others not sharing in the general enthusiasm and hilarity of the occasion.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Berlin, Ont., March 8, 1890.

Last Tuesday, March 4th, a solemn equiem was celebrated in the Caurch of Our Lady of Sorrows for the repose of 6) Our Lady of Sorrows for the repose of the soul of our lamented pastor, Dr. Louis Funcken. Rev. Father Breitkopf, C. R, was celebrant, Rev. Drs. Weiler and Steffan, C. R, deacon and sub-deacon, Rev. Dr. Kloepfer, C. R., master of cere-monies, and Rev. J. Gehl, of St. Clem. ents, a former pupil of the late Dr. Funcken, preached an eloquent and im. pressive sermon before a crowded congregation. O er six hundred members of the parish approached the sacraments on this occasion and thus gave a practi-cal proof of their love for their former

zealous pastor. By appointment from Rome, the Rev. Dr. Kicepfer is now Superior of the Congregation of the Resurrection, and pastor of the church of Our Lady of Sorrows at Berlin, and the Rev. Dr. Spetz, C. R, succeeds the late Dr. Funcken as rector of St. Jerome's Col-

lege. The Catholics of Waterloo town, who hitherto attended church at Berlin, are organizing to erect a church and school organizing to erect a church and school in Waterloo, and will likely have both in operation by next fall. The new Separate school at Preston, organized last summer, is well attended and does excellent work under the able and does excellent work under the able management of Miss Kelleher, of Galt. The Catholic congregation of this pro-gressive village is outgrowing the old church, and room will have to be made at once by addition to the building or by a creat enlargement of the gallery. by a great enlargement of the gallery. Rev. Dr. Weiler, who has charge of that important mission, is actively engaged important mission, is actively engaged on the proposed enlargement. The no Popery agitation was the occa-sion of getting a large number of Cata-olic ratepayers outside of Berlin on the Separate school tax list, so that we can count on about \$200 more taxes here than formerly. than formerly. Io St. Agatha a large addition to the old Orphanage and Separate school is contracted for and will be finished by next fall. It is evident, from all this, that the Catholics of Waterloo county in post achoics but hard at math in are not asleep, but hard at work in extending the Church of our Lord.

leaving to app called accord by gra this ne whole Tou quote adulte Ann questi broker receive anewei crime. by her fault. meent to rev adulte Q. 1 A. 1

Another objection which Professo halls of revelry, became a desert, and the Caven and Mr. E. Douglas Armour, on wilderness blessomed as a rose. Like the behalf of the Equal Rights Association, teachings and the faith and practice of tant Ontarionian. And yet \$12,000 were heavenly counsels which were not to end is that the tendency of Separate schools

attacks on La Verite. This paper is published in Quebec, and is one of the best conducted Catholic weeklies on the continent of America. Its publisher and proprietor, Mons. J. P. Tardivel, is one of the most orthodox as he is one of the

LIC WEEKLY REVIEW.

most learned and distinguished exponents of Catholic doctrine in America. His journal, La Verite (Truth), is for the French speaking people in the Dominion what the Universe of Paris

(France) is for the conscientious and practical portion of the Catholica, lay and clerical, in the French Republic How the editor of the Catholic Review in Toronto can master up cheek enough to and experienced knight of the pen as capacity of comprehension. But the Catholic Review of Toronto not only sttacks La Verite but has even the tem-

erity to measure swords with L'Etendard of Montreal, and the Universe of The Verite of Saturday last says :

"Our contemporary, the Catholic Weekly Review, is determined to cross swords with us. As they say in the Eoglish lan-guage, the is spoiling for a fight." Let it be well understood we seek no quarrel with the Review. Our contemporary has are already taxed for the support of with the Review. Our contemporary has been attacking us without provocation. Not only have we never offended it, but we have been quoting approvingly from its pages, thus showing our sympathy with its views. Tuis, however, has not prevented the Review from pitching into declaring open war on us, comparing us us, declaring open war on us, comparing us with the Mail, telling his readers that our modest journal is sectarian, fanatical, and a disturber of the country's peace. We have allowed the insult to pass in silence.

A priest who is friendly to our paper of his own accord wrote to the editor of the Review to induce him to give up attacking us so unmercifully and so unjustly. Our confrere paid no attention to his friendly

The Verite has the Toronto Weekly in a tight box from which it is utterly impossible for it to escape without crying "peccavi." Old Horace must have been inspired when he said : "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

The ablest, and certainly, after Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone, the most popular man in Ireland is Mr. William O'Brien, M. P. for Mallow. Several times already has he suffered martyrdom in Balfour's dungeous and lain to rest his weary limbs month after month on the plank bed. Scarcely had he reached home and attempted to recruit his shat. tered health from the noisome den of Tullamore Bastile, when a warrant was again issued from the Castle and his arrest attempted at a meeting in Clonmel. Here he evaded the police, drove

all night on an outside car, and after travelling in disguise a whole night and day, he was smuggled in a fishing craft from Tramore to the shores of England. Next day, while the police were scouring all Ireland for him, he appeared at a public meeting in Manchester and delivered a two hours' oration to ten thous. and people. At the conclusion of this, one of the most stirring and eloquent speeches ever listened to in England, he was invited to step into a hack by a sergeant of police and, instead of some rest and refreshment, so badly needed after so great an effort, he was treated to a pair of handcuffs and all the comforts of a cold and gloomy cell. He was taken back again to the place where the crime was committed-the crime of addressing to a lawful assemblage of his countrymen words of cheer and encouragement.

THE LATE JOSEPH BIGGAR, M. P.

At a meeting of the Celtic Benefit Asso-clation of Ottawa, held on the 5th March, the following resolutions were unani-mously adopted : "That the Association has learned with profound regret of the death of one of Ireland's ableat and most patriotic sone, Joseph Gillis Biggar, M. P for West Cavan, whose early and pereis tent efforts in the British Parliament in bahalf of Home Rule contributed very materially to the extraordinary success hat has attended the movement for the restoration of freedom to Ireland.

"That the Association deplores the great loss which his country has sustained in Mr. Biggar's death at a crucial time in the history of the great constitutional struggle inaugurated by himself unaided and alone, and continued with such magnificent results with the assistance of the allies which bis tactics had won over to the cause of Hyme Rule, both in the Imperial House of Commons and from the raaks of the British democracy."

MARCH 15, 1890.

THE JESUITS.

PROF. SCRIMGER ATTACKS AND FATHER JONES DEFENDS THEM.

Montreal Star, Feb. 24. meeting of the Protestant Ministerial Association this morning the Rev. Prof. Scrimger read a paper on the sub-ject of "Ecrors in the Moral Teaching of the Jesuits" For convenience of pre-sentation the paper was divided into four heads, namely :

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or

1. Those errors arising from the errone-cus theological doctrines of the Church of Rome such as transubstantiation, baptis mal regeneration, orders, confession, penance, indulgences, purgatory, intercession of saints, et

2. Those errors arising from extrava-gant political principles of which they are

gant political principles of which they all the chief advocates. 3. Errors which may be said to be in-herent in the confessional as a system. The fourth and most serious class of errors in Jesuit teaching, however, con-sists of those which arise from the almost constant tendency to lexity in their judg ment of actions and intuitions when con sidered in the actual circumstances of life. Under the first head, error, Mr. Scrimger easys, is due to false assumption. Religious duties are multiplied which Scriptural authority does not justify. The second commandment is ignored, although the decalogue forms a large part of their works

on Moral Theology. The second head t :eats of the SUPREMACY OF THE POPE

sover all other ecclesissical authorities in the world, and over all temporal sover-eigns, the supremacy of the Church over the State, theright of the Church to define its own ephere as sgainst the State, the right of the Church to control education and marriage, the immunity of all ecclesiastical persons from civil jurisdiction, the right of the Church to control the use of the franchise in its own interest. These, too, all involve corresponding duties which they are not slow to urge upon their adherents,

There has been much discussion as to whether they teach that the Pope has a right to depose a sovereign who is dis-obedient to him, or absolve his subjects from their aliegtance. The earlier Jesuit writers, such as Bellarmine, undoubtedly did so ; the recent ones maintain a some what prudent reserve on that point, though asserting principles that would seem to involve it if carried out to their logical conclusion. But altogether apart from that, they teach quite enough to overthrow all free institutions and riously endanger the public well being 3 A third class of errors are those hich may be said to be the same those

which may be said to be inherent in the confessional as a system. Of the confes

sional the Pope says : 'Owing to the establishment of this institution as an essential part of its ma-stitution as an essential part of its ma-chinery of discipline the Church is under the necessity of training all its priests in the special business of judging the moral quality of acts and states of mind in dequality of acts and states of mind in de-tail and of advising as to duty under sli circumstances. Instead of laying down broad general principles of morality and leaving it to the individual conscience to apply them in detail, the priest is called upon to make the application and

PRONOUNCE JUDGMENT accordingly as the representative of God by granting or refusing absolution. It is this neces ity which has given rise to the

whole system of casulstry." Touching the question of confession we quote the paper in full from the case of

adultery which is cited. Anna, who is guilty of adultery, when questioned by her suspicious husband answered him at first that she had not broken her marrisge bond. Then, having received absolution for her sin, she answered : "I am innocent of any such crime." A third time, on being pressed by her husband, she absolutely denied the fault. I have not committed it, said she, meening such adultery as I am obliged to reveal, or, I have not committed an adultery that must be revealed to you. Q. Must Anna be condemned ?

Q. Must Anna be condemned ? A. In all three cases Anna may be

tioned is to make the most of all extennating circumstances, such as the occasional nature of the cin, ignorance of the conse querces, ignorance or forgetfulness of the iaw, incapacity through drink, nature of the provocation and suddenness of the temptation. Of course, it is perfectly fair that some account should be taken of these circumstances. Some of them would certainly mitigate the punish-ment inflicted by any civil judge. But the civil judge would rarely allow as much weight to them as is commonly down by these senter. The correlation

an honest man, but of a QUARBELSOME DISPOSITION, meets his enemy. Harassed by him with insuits and blows, he is infismed with a desire to kill him and springs upon him with a drawn dagger. He, however, masters his passion and runs away. On cooling down he is troubled at the thought of having committed the dealy assault, at once throws himself at the feet of his confessor and avows his fault. an honest man, but of a out intend to burn it down. On the other hand he is not responsible for the goods he meant to steal, because he failed to get away with them. A murderer shoats at obligation to his family as he did not intend to shoot him. maxims about which there has been so much controversy, that the end justifies the means, in the sense that it is lawful to do with hat good may come. This is a fault.

Again : Though he has made earnest efforts to check a bad habit of cursiog and swearing, in a quarrel with an opponent he breaks out into bissphemy, and sgain betakes himself to the confes sor to clear his conscience.

Oa another occasion, knowing that he is apt to be quarrelsome when intoxicated, he takes care to avoid drinking to excess But being urged by his companions to drink more than usual, he becomes intox icated before thinking of his danger, and in a rage quarrels with the others. On coming to himself he hurries to do penance and pes to his confessor. 2 Has Araulfe sinned in these three

instances ?

A. He does not seem to have sinned in any of the three cases, at least seriously, because he had not a full and perfect knowledge of the evil, and there was no premeditation, as may be gathered from the circumstances of the cases. 2. A second method adopted is to give

the penitent the benefit of every possibl doubt that can be raised in his favor.

This again is a recognized principle jurisprudence to wh ch some place may be given in morals if properly restricted. But instead of restricting it within the narrowest limits the Jesuit extends it as far as he possibly can and no lawyer ever it : displayed greater ingenuity in raising doubts than the average Jesuit. He raises doubts as to matters of fact, and wherever there can be any uncertainty always presumes that state of the case

which is most favorable to his penitent. He raises doubte as to his responsibility for consequences, and if there is any way of accounting for these other than by the direct act of his penitent, whatever his intention may have been, it is used in his favor. He suggests doubt as to the amount of deliberation that preceded an act and if in any way it can be made out to be unintentional or the result of a

sudden impulse

ITS HEINOUSNESS DISAPPEARS, and It becomes a venial sin. He suggests doubts as to the obligation resting on his penitent to fulfil inconvenient promises that have been given, or inconvenient contracts that have been sgreed on, doubts as to the obligation to tell the truth, even on catb, when there is any serious reason for concealing it and for misleading the interrogator, doubts as to the obligs the interrogator, doubts as to the obliga-tion to make reparation for wrongs done, or restitution for damage inflicted. In most of these cases a high sense of honor or a tender conscience would lead a man to decide these doubts against himself. The Jesuit always allows them in favor of the culorit. And with such an array of ossibilities it would need to be a clear case ndeed in which some loophole of escape

cannot be found. cannot be found. 3. Closely allied to this is the free use of the doctrine known as "probabilism." On many points there is room for differ-ence of opinion as to whether certain block of the second se

priety of it, and the confessor may wholly

disapprove of it, but he is bound, never

theless, to give him absolution. One is not bound even to be consistent with

almself, may act on one opinion to-day

have always acted on this principle, but it

We can hardly conceive of anything more fitted to debauch conscience and

remained for the JESUITS TO JUSTIFY IT.

destroy its sensitiveness.

A. In all three cases Anna may be excused from any lie, because, in the first place, she could say that she had not broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation. They are given as pro-broken the marriage bond, since it still or less hesitation as the still or less h Ministerial Association in its attacks on the code of Cathelic morality; for the heading "Morale des Jeautices" is a miseo-mer, and to all intents and purposes might as well have been: "Morale de l'Eglise Catholique." Identify the twas the bat transportent of a tranquil haven." Sed si quaellor ics nestation. Lasy are given as pro-bable, or more probable than the opposite view. Now of course any one who is really serious in desiring to keep a good conscience can always do so by avoiding whatever is of doubtful morality. But that would be too high ground for the Jesuit to insist uoor, and the only ques-tion is as to how far one may go in doubt-ful courses. There has been some dis-Liguori was not a Jesait, but was the Liguori was not a Jesuit, but was the founder of the Order of the Holy Redeemer, worthily represented in this city by the Redemptorist Fathers of St. son of what is contained in the rule pute even among themselves on this point, many of them have held that any course which has ever been declared pro baby lawful by any acknowledged author, aud for which any defence whatever

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

really better off without him. Generally speaking, a man is held re-sponsible only for what he intends to do. much weight to them at is commonly sponsible only for any unforce on conse-done by these casuists. The conscience of the average individual if left to itself would generally take bigher ground. In illustration of this may be quoted the very first case given by Gury in his great work on "Cases on Conscience." Arnulfe, on honest man, but of a not intend to burn it down. On the other hand he is not responsible for the goods

the means, in the sense that it is is awful to do evil that good may come. This is a principle that holds good within certain limits in time of war and perhaps within still narrower limits in the detection of oriminala. The Jesuits have always

REPUDIATED THE CHARGE of using this principle in any improper sense. Their denial is both true and false. So far as my knowledge of their works goes they do not directly appeal to it, ex-cept as warranting a prisoner in using deception and violence in making his escape from prison. But many of their worst conclusions practically involve it, e. g., dissimulation and even falsehood are xcused in the interests of the Church, clandestine baptism is permitted in order to make sore of a prominent convert, who would otherwise suffer great inconve nience ; mental reservation and equivoca tion may be employed by almost any body when there is any strong reason, legitimate or otherwise, for concealing the truth; secret compensation or stealing is permitted when a man cunnot easily get

what he considers his rights in any other way ; forgery is excased if it be committed to replace a valid document lost on destroyed that is necessary to make good a claim. It is also clearly involved in the following passage from their Constitutione, which on the face of it purports to forbid

"Although the Society desires all Its constitutions, declaractions and order of life to be observed according to our insti-tute, in no wise deviating in any matter, it is nevertheless fitting that all its mem-bers should be secured, or, at least aided, against failing into the suare of any sin which may arise from the force of its con stitutions or injunctions. It seems good to us, therefore, in the Lord, besides the express vow whereby the Society is bound to the Supreme Pontiff for the time being, and the three other essential yows of pov-erty, chastity and obedience, that no con-stitutions, declarations or o:der of living

can involve obligation to sin, mortal or venial; unless the superior command these in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ or in virtue of holy obedience, which may be done in those matters or person wherein it shall be judged that it will con-duce greatly to the private or public

good." In face of these facts dealal is simply an equivocation. If they make so little open use of this maxim it is not because they do not believe in it, but simply because they have so many other methods of let-ting down the standard which do not at once revolt the conscience, that they have not much need for one which assuredly would do so. The paper was received with applause

and the views expressed were generally upheld by the speakers who followed. The report of the Committee on Indecent Posters, including the memorial to Council. was read and adopted.

Father Jones to Professor Scrimger.

in the Lord, besides the express yow whereby the Sodety is bound to the Supreme Pontiff for the time being, and the three other essential yows of poverty, chastity and obedience, that no constitu-tions, deciarations or order of living can

tions, deciarations or order of living can involve obligation to sin, mortal or vesial; unless the superior command these in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, or in virtue of holy obedience, which may be done in those matters or persons wherein it shall be judged that it will conduce greatly to the private or public good."

The foregoing purports to be a transla tion of the 5th chapter of the 6th part of the Institute. If we are to take it as meaning that the Superior may enjoin on his inferior a sinful action in virtue of

holy obedience, it is a monstrous perversion of the plain meaning of the text, which is nanght else than that nothing in the Constitutions, rules, or order of living, induces an obligation under pain of sin, venial or mortal, in virtue of the rule venial or mortal, in wirtue of the rule itself But that, in some special case, the Superior may command what falls within the scope of the Constitutions, in virtue of the yow of obedience made to him. The only exceptions to this are the esserthe only exceptions to this are the essen-tial vows of the religious state, powerty, chastity and obedience, and the vow made to the Supreme Pontiff himself in the matter of missions; for any wilful violation of these vows would be necessarily sinful.

One m'ght have thought that the very heading of this chapter 5th would have been sufficient to clear up any doubt had there been room for one: Quod Constitu tiones peccati obligationem nom inducunt; i e, The Constitutions involve no obit gation of sin. The preamble is still more explicit. . . "it is nevertheless fitting that all its members should be secured, or

at least sided, against falling into the snare of any sin which may arise from the force of its Constitutions or injunc tions" (Professor Seringer's translation) The marginal references all point the same way : (Declaration B. chap. 1st, 6th part) : "Hujusmodi sunt ille omnes, in part): puibus nullum man festum est peccatum, i

dum :" while on the contrary the Latin preposition "al" is frequently and classi cally used for "usque ad." Consequently it should be rendered "an obligation (urque ad) unto, extending as far as, reaching sin. Consult any respectable dictionary, Laverett's for instance, y ca bul "ad."

Whatever may be said of "obligatio ad whetever may be said of "Congath an peccatum" as a classical phrase, it was cer-tainly used in theological works fully three hundred years before the Constitu-tions of the Society of Jeaus were written. St. Thomas Aquinas was born in 1226; the Society of Jesus was in its infancy in 1534 St. Thomas uses the identical phrase with identically the same meaning. Had the exponent of the Ministerial Association followed a course of Catholic Theology, no doubt he would have been aware of this fac:, and not have ventured beyond his depth. Since he has gone to some pains to read up Gury, etc, let him, out of pure love of trath, consult the Sam ma Theologica of St. Thomas, Secunda Secundae, Quaest. 186, art. 9. : "Utrum Raligiosus semper pecest mortaliter trans-grediendo es quas sunt in regula ?" 1. e. :

Docs a religious always sin mortally in

to excuse silence even when this leads to the most serious consequences for inno-cent victims. Again it is a general rule in law that a man is bound to make restitution only for damege actually caused. Father Gury uses it to excuse a man who has killed the head of a family from making any restitution to the family, because as he was westerial and intemperate they are really better off without him. Generally speaking, a man is held re-sponsible only for what he intends to do. its members should be secured, or, at least aided, arainst failing into the snare of any sin which may arise from the force of its constitutions or in-junctions. It seems good to us, therefore, the the discussion of the secured of the secure of the secc By not so doing, if they be in good faith, they openly espouse the principles they condemn. If, on the other hand, they maliciously circulate evil reports, with view of injuring a religious body, they father on themselves the maxim which they have never found in any Catholic theologian, that "the erd justifies the means" A. E Jones, S. J. St. Mary's College, 25 February.

> Rev. Mr. Scrimger to Father Jones To the Editor of the Montreal Star :

SIR-I trust you will allow me space or a brief reply to the animadversions of Father Jones on my paper before the Ministerial Association concerning the moral teaching of the Jesuits.

It is hardly worth while to resent his reflections on the Association itself or the somewhat gratuitous advice he is pleased to tender it. I have no doubt it will continue as heretofore to use its influence in restraint of immorality and indecency, even though it should be necessary sometimes to expose it to the public eye. I am not sware that it is re-sponsible for the distribution of either Coiniquy's "Confessional" or Paul Bert's "Morale des Jesuites." But I think I

lessly so, even for a casulet. I appreciate Father Jones' kindly words

about myself and hope I shall always continue to deserve them. But I cannot con sent to lie under his charge of ignorance in my rendering of a Latin phrase such as that referred to in the constitutions of the Jesuit order, that these constitutions are not to "involve obligationem ad peccatum mortal or venial, unless the Superior com mand these." All he has shown is that in view of the usage of St. Thomas Aquinas three hundred years before, the expression

"obligatio ad peccatum may mean an obliga-tion under pain of sin, and that thus the passage would lose its sinister character as authorizing a superior to order that which is sinfal. But I submit that it is not the natural meaning of the phrase. Peccatum means sin, not the penalty of sin, and "obligatio ad peccatum" means obligation to sin. In this very chapter it is used as the equivalent of obligatio peccati, which even father Jones renders "obligation of du." His ernhanction to not in bernear sta." His explanation is not in harmony with the usage of Jeault writers of the present day. I open Gury almost at ran-dom and I find "obligare ad rem impossi-bilar." History and the first state of the state of the present day. bilem" "obligare ad rem illicitam," in the obvious sense of obliging to do something impossible, unlawful. Nor in s: ite of Father Jones does it seem to me that the rather Jones does it seem to me that the context suggests his rendering. The head-ing of the chapter according to his own correct translation is: "The constitutions involve no obligation of sin." The first part of the chapter is simply an expansion of this admirable limitation of obedience. and then an exception is added : "Unles the Superior command these" (nisi Super ior ca juberet). I am prepared to admit however, that Father Jones is in a better position than I can possibly be to know what is the interpretation put upon this famous passage in the constitutions at the

to have the last word when the object of my writing is sufficiently attained.

5

my writing is sufficiently attained. Let me first assure my amiable antagon-ist that I am not attempting to divert the attention of the vublic from the real issue, namely : What is the prevailing tone and character of Jesult teaching? That prevailing tone and character is, in fact, the prevailing tone and character of the teaching of the Catholis Church. When a Jesult, or any other Catholic moarlist, goes astray, his teaching is de-nounced to the Holy Ses. Should he not humbly submit, he cases to be both a Jesult and a Catholic Now, Gury is taught in most of the Catholic theologisal seminaries throughout the world, and durseminaries throughout the world, and dur-ing the last quarter of a century no author of moral theology has been more widely known to Catholic theological students. We have yet to hear of his having in-

we have yet to hear of his having in-curred any consure by his teaching. I can but vaguely surmise what effect this argument may have on the Minister-, ial Association, but for a Catholic it is peremptory. So that my first point re-mains unshaken, viz, that the attack on St. Liguori and on his humble follower, Gary, is but a blind and the senset of Gary, is but a blind, and the report of Gary, is but a bind, and the report of Professor Scringer's paper should have been headed, not the "Morale des Jesuites," but the "Morale de l'Eglise Catholique." Professor Scringer may care very little, as he assures us, whether Jesuit teaching be better or worse than the rest of the Catholic Church. I am not sorry to differ with him in this, but not sorry to differ with him in this, but am quite satisfied to have it said that it is no better and no worse. The Professor, however, in this seeming indifference, is ecarcely in tonch with his fellow.religion-ists, else why all this outery sgainst Jesuit teaching in the sister Province? The second public series are seened.

The second point is sufficiently covered by the admission in yesterday's letter: "All he (F Jones)has shown is that, in view of the usage of St Taomas, three bundred years before, the expression 'obligatio ad precatum' may mean an obliga.

all works like those of Gury, of which it is simply an expression giving a fair Gary and an glad to know that he was such an estimable man, but to me his hestly so, event. remain. To clear some of these away I must remark that because peccatum means sin it does not follow that "oldgatio ad peccatum" means an obligation to com-mit sin. Why not gracefully admit that "ad," being used by both Livy and Cleero for "useque ad" in the sense of unto, when used with that signification, is quite clas-sical. To prove this I made a reference in my last to Leverett's dictionary, of which, I am sorry to say, no account has been taken since Professor Scrimger now insists that it has not even the merit of being good Latin. Theologians are generally not particular to a degree as to generally not particular to a degree as to the elegance of their Latinity, but it is quite discouraging when they are to be rated for following Tully. What, however, is more grevious is that the marginal references have been

set at naught. This I shall endeavor to remedy, though I already quoted one in my last. I do not impeach the profes-sor's fairness, for very likely he has been quoting at second hand. It indeed he has a copy of the institute, it is but another proof of the perversity of thirgs, that his eye should not have failen on the 31st number of the summary of the Constitutions where me are achieved to constitutions where we are exhorted to conform our will and judgment, "wholly to the superior's will and judgment, in all things where there appears no sin "

Let may be the even of the second place, assure Pro-fessor Scringer that the interpretation of the Society's constitutions were as much in keeping with sound morality in the part as they are to do used. In Keeping with sound morality in the past as they are to day. He has been kind enough to take my word for the present, and it will not be difficult to satisfy the most fastidious as to ages gone by. Suarez, one of the Society's greatest theologisms, who was born in 1549, and died in 1617, wrote several large volumes on the Society's constitutions, and he may be taken as a safe expounder of their be taken as a safe expounder of their be taken as a safe expounder of their meaning. The following citation is from Book IV. De Votis, etc., ch. XII, § 7: "Tertia parte (constitutionum), § 3, dictur obediendum esse superiori, lices difficilia present time among the members of his Order, and am glai to learn that, whatever may have been its original intention, it is now understood in an unobjectionable sense. ita ibi concluditur, voluntatem superioria pro regula propriae voluntatis habendam esse; ergo haec obedientia non limitatur per allquam regulam scriptam, sed per regulam vivam, quae est voluntas super-ioris intra latitudinem materiae honestae. for s which distinguishes materiae honestae, Idem sumitur ex sexts parts constitu-tionum, cap. 1, § 1, ibi : Its ut omnibus in rebus, ad quas potest cum charitate se obedientis extendere, id est, in quibus nullum est manifestum poccatum (ut ibi in deciarations explicatur) ad size vocem. . . obedientiam presentants est " which have bedientiam praestamus, etc." which may obedientiam praestamus, etc. which may be rendered thus: "In part third, §, 3 of the constitutions, it is declared that the superior is to be obeyed even though he command what is arduous and repugnant to sensuality. And further on : In all things wherein sim Which exception implies appears not that every righteous actim is comprised in the matter of this vow ; so that the conclusion is there drawn, that the will of the superior is to be held as the rule o our own will ; hence this obedience is not limited by any written, but by a living rule, which is the superior's will within the scope of a worthy object. The same is drawn from the sixth part, chap. 1, § 1, it is then stated : So that in all things to which, in the spirit of charity, obedi-ence may extend, that is, in which there is no manifest sin (as is there declared in explanation) we yield obedience to his (the superior's) voice " (the superior's) voice " Therefore, in the past the interpretation

TOTT DE TRANSPORTE DE TRANSPORTE DE

broken the marriage bind, since it still continued to exist; in the second case she could call herself innocent of adultery, since, after having been to confession and having received absolution, her conscience is at rest, having the moral certainty that her sin was pardoned. She could, accord-ing to S. Liguori, even affirm it on oath ; in the third case she could also deny her sin, according to a probable opinion optaton, meaning she had not committed it in such a way that she was obliged to reveal it to her husband in the same way as an accused person may say to a judge who interro-gstes him irregularly : I have not committed any crime, meaning in such a manner that he is bound to declare it. This is the opinion of S. Liguori and of others." Similar cases could be cited to almost any extent excusing dissimulation, clandestine baptism, defamation of character, secret compensation or stealing, guilty co operation in the sin of another forgery. Many of their earlier writers excuse murder under various circumstances, but Gury is not so bold. We may now consider the methods by

which these outrageous conclusions are reached It need scarely be said that they are

not reached by any direct refusal to ac-knowledge the plain laws of right and wrong. Neither their own consciences nor those of their penitents would allow that to be done without instant protest. In fact, the

JESUIT EXPOSITION OF THE LAW in theorie is generally all that the most rigid moralist could sak for. What could be better, for example, than the following definition of a lie in Gury: "A lie is a word or sign contrary to the thought with the intention of deceiving." And even in their practical decision of any particudestroy its sensitiveness. 4. A fourth method consists in the in-discriminate use of general principles which are true only within certain limits and can be asfely followed only under lar case they generally start out by taking high moral ground—high enough to sat-isfy the most exacting conscience. But the Jesult has various devices which he certain conditions. Principles, for ex-ample, which hold good in ordinary juris prudence are not necessarily true in ethics. But by the Jssuits they are freely applies regularly and systematically for the purpose of reducing the sin to the smallest possible dimensions or of making it disappear sltogether-just as the crim-ical lawyer has certain well understood methods of defeace which he may employ according to the nature of each case for the purpose of securing the acquittal of

(a). The first of these that may be men-

Ann's parish The teaching of St. Alphon-us L'guori has received at the hands of the Holy See the most colemn approval, when the saint himself was onored with the title of Doctor of the ances, therefore not every transgression of what is contained in the rule is g could be set up, was allowable and could be followed without censure, however doubtful it might be, even though the Ohurch. Gury was indeed a Jesuit, personally

known to me as a venerable, God -fearing man. But the exponent of the Minis-terial Association has not thought fit to confessor disapproved of it, and the man's own conscience might condemn it. Such point out in what Gury, the Jesuit, differs from S Liguori, or from other approved Catholic moralists. Uatil this be done lax views, however, brought down the condemnation of Rome, and in words at least they now confine license within somewhat narrower limits. A course must ordinarily be declared probably law-ful by some considerable number of authors before it can be taken without every Catholic will look upon the attack as directed, not against the much-maligned order, but against his mothe Church. sin. Even yet, however, one may have the gravest doubts himself about the pro

The columns of the daily press are not the place wherein to discuss intricate or delicate questions of ethics. Men, who very commendably and with righteour indiguation, tear down the objectionable poster at the street corner with one hand, and distribute with the other F. Chinirule.' quy's "Confessional" or Paul Bert's "Morale des Jesuites," can scarcely be and on its opposite to morrow as best suits his interest, and still claim the bene-fit of the doctrine. Of course many men looked upon as seriously in earnest.

Furthermore, the general public, not having had any special training in the matter, are as liable to blunder in the interpretation of the language of the "Schools," as our well-meaning fellow citizen, Professor Scrimger. And where is the wonder, for other and abler men nave done so before him.

I say this in a Christian spirit, as personally I deem him an amiable, kind hearted and upright man. In no case more than in his, would one be more re-luctant to judge intentions harshly, or of holy obedience, etc. The zeal of the Ministerial Association more willing to condone shortcomings, with all that excessive leniency with

allowed. Thus for instance in law a man is not

sense.

Bat in that case I am somewhat puzzled at the following passage in Gury on the obedience due to superiors in religiou orders, which looks to me marvellously like giving the superior the right to over ride the scruples of his subordinates. a member of a religious order bound to obey when in doubt whether a thing i lawful or not? Yes since, etc." (An obliged the religious (ad peccatum mor-tale) under pain of mortal sin, the religious state would be most dangerous, (An Religiosus teneatur obedire in dublo atrum res praecepta sit licita, necne on account of the multiplicity of observ Affirm, quia, etc).

I agree, however, with Father Jones in thinking that the columns of the daily mortal sin (est peccatum mortale). In the solution of his second objection he proceeds to say : "Sicut ergo in lege press are not the place wherein to discuss intricate or delicate questions of ethics and will not enlarge upon this point. Only I am the more surprised that hold-ing this opinion he should have selected mortis corporalis transgressio legalis statuti : its nec in lege Ecclesie omnes ordinationes vel publica statuta obligant ad mortale : et similiter nec omnis statuta that point for discussion which the general public is perhaps least capable of com prehending, turning as it does upon the meaning of a Latin phrase which has not even the merit of being good Latin. It regu æ," i. e., "As therefore by the civil law the physical transgression of a legal looks like an attempt to divert the atten tion of the public from the real issue in statute does not always render on worthy of the death penalty ; so, by the law of the Church, not every ordinance which alone it can have any permanent interest, viz., as to what is the prevailing tone and character of Jesuit teaching. or public statute obliges under pain of mortal sin (obligant ad peccatum), and My description of that rests upon to likewise not every prescription of the many passages to be the result of any mis-translation of nice phrases and remains as

The conclusion of all this is obvious, namely, that by every canon of interpre-tation, were interpretation needed, the ret untouched.

As to whether that teaching is better or impugned passages from the Constitutions of the Jesuits should be rendered in Engworse than that of the rest of the Roma Catholic Church, I care little. But were it lish as follows : "It seems befitting to us, therefore, in worth the pains, I think a considerable amount of difference might be made out. I am no admirer of Liguori, who I am the Lord, besides the express vow whereby well aware was not a Jesuit, but I am not prepared to accept the position that even the Society is bound to the Supreme Po tiff for the time being, and the three other essential vows of poverty, chustity and he is virtually at one in his teaching with obedience, that no constitutions, declara-tions or order of living can oblige unto sin

the bulk of Jesuit authors. JOHN SCRIMGER, Montreal, February 26, 1890.

Father Jones to Rev. Mr. Scrimger. To the Editor of the Montreal Star :

allowed. Thus for instance in law a man is not bound to criminate bimself—an impor-tant principle which is intended to protect the individual against possible judicial tyranny, but wholly out of place in the court of conscience. The Jecuit uses it SIR-It is somewhat reluctantly that I

of the impugned parsage was just as un-objectionable as it is at present.

And let the Professor have no qualme f conscience, since it is said "wherein there is no manifest sin" or because Gury decides, that when there is doubt, the superior is to be obeyed, for practically superior is to be obeyed, for practically the inferior has every facility for clearing up such doubt. Supposing, however, a case where the doubt persists, which of the two does the Professor think would be in the right, the inferior or the super-lar 2. Let bim look to his own household lor ? Let him look to his own household and see how he would brook any such

and see now he would brook any such hesitancy on the part of one of his sons. But Gury says, in the place found at random, "obligate al rem impossibilem, etc."? Certainly, nor did I ever contend that "obligate ad" was never used. "Ad," indeed, is used in more than one sense. CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

(under pain of sin) mortal or venial ; un

less the superior command these in the name of our Lord Jesus Chilet or in virtue

may to themselves appear praiseworthy

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Wayside Fountains. As o'er the marble brink you lean, This Well, glad guest, becomes your min

Your spirit's face, your moral mien, Cause you as little terror.

6

Is this cool abadow. grateful guest! Repose, and humbly drink : And muse on Him who found no rest: And now, and always think Of that, His isst great thirst, which He Endured for those thou iov'st, and theo. -AUBREY DE VERE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Ose may be better than his reputation or his conduct, but never better than his principles.-Latena.

succeeded, we should like to know it. Not that we believe in man's going through the world sudesvoring to find beams to knock his head against; disputing every man's opinions; fighting and elbowing and crowding all who differ from him. That again is snother extreme. Other people have a right to their opinions—so have you; don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you have for nave you; a don't take into the error of supposing they will respect you less for maintaining them—or respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs. Wear your own colors, spite of wind or weather, storm or sun-Macaulay pointed out that logically n Catholic in the time of Elizabeth could have been a loyal E iglishman. None the less it was a Catholic admiral who headed the fiset which destroyed the great ar-Atholiciam.

spite of wind or weather, storm of sub-shine. It cost the vacillating and irreso luts ten times the trouble to wind, and shuffls, and twist, that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground Take what time you please to make up your mind, but, having made it up, stick to it. The conviction, save an exchange, must The conviction, save an exchange, must be forced upon the Catholic mind that the Catholic press is not a luxury, but an absolute necessity—one of the means of Divine Providence to uphold the Church in this country, where the surroundings are essentially Protes ant. It is a duty on the part of parents to provide their chil-drem with Catholic literature.

FRIENDS. Washington's adopted son, George W. Ourtis, once said : "Americans should re-call to their minds the recollections of that heroic time when Irishmen were our friends, and when in the whole world we had not a friend beside; when they poured out their blood at Washington's command and neuron their brood at Washington's In many a walk in life the advice holds good which was given by the celebrated woman artist who is quired in the Woman' **Tribune** as to the first thing she should learn in her art. "Loarn," said Miss Hos mer, "to be laughed at, and learn it as command and poured their hoard d gold and sliver int; his ex:hequer, and not one of them ever was found to betray a post, guickly as you can jother matters you can learn at your leisure." I don't know of anything worth the doing, which, if you attempt, that some one will not find in it something to laugh at; but if one is ac:uneglect a duty, or reveal a secret, besides which all the Irishmen to the British Parated by a noble purpose and means to accomplish something rid cule can be borne. Sanshtive people tingle in every nerve at the elighting laugh or at the thoughtless-or it may chance, malicious -jess, but bearing the laugh once, makes is easier the second time, until, at last, one has learned to be loughed at.

BETRAYING A TRUST.

Woe to him who betrays the confidence of his friends; for he profanes that which closely related to the human heart The horn of the Alos is employed in the mountainous districts of Switzerland not colely to sound the cow call, but for and is the most sacred proof of friendship. - Charles Sainte Foi.

A VALUABLE GRANT.

another purpose, solemn and religious. As soon as the sun has disappeared in the There are thousands of chairs in Hyde valleys, and its last rays are just glimmer-ing on the soowy summits of the moun-tains, the herdeman who dwells on the Park, London, which can be hired for a penny each, and their bistory is an inter-esting one. It dates back to shortly after esting one. It dates back to shortly after the battle of Waterloo, when an English oftleet, takes his horn and trumpets forth -"Praise God, the Lord !" All the herds-men in the neighborhood take their horns general, who had done some service, found himself reduced to extreme poverty. The government of that day acknowledged his and repeat the words. This often con tinues a quarter of an hour, while on all past services by granting bim and his beirs forever the right of letting on bire chairs sides the mountains echo the name of God. A solemn stillness follows ; every at Hyde Park. The general gathered bis resources and started with a hundred individual offers his secret prayer of bended knees and with uncovered chairs. There are now over twenty seven By this time it is quite dark. "Good night!" trumpets forth the herdsman on the loftiest summit, "Good-night!" is thousand chairs, the income from them amounting to over \$50 000.

CONSECRATION TO ST. JOSEPH.

O deares: St. Joseph ! I consecrate iny. self to thy honor and give myself to thee

that thou may est always be my father, my Protector and my Guide in the way of Mgr. Foulen, Archbishop of Lyons, France, who recently received the Cardi Salvation. Obtain for me a great purity of heart, and a fervent love of the interior nal's hat, is described as possessing remark

pble qualities as a churchman He is a figure apart in the French Episcopate After thy example, may I do all my actions for the greater glory of God in anion with the Divine Heart of Jesus, and with the Immaculate Heart of Mary And do thou, O blessed St. Joseph, pray for me, that I may share in the peace and joy of thy holy death. Amen.

FOUR JESUIT MARTYRS.

The execution of Biessed Father Paul Navarro, S. J., with his three companious, Jepanese Novice-Brothers, took place on March 5:h in the year 1622. On the pre vious evening he wrote : "I die full of security and joy, trusting to the merits of security and joy, trusting to the merits of Jesus Christ, my Saviour, who died for mae; and for whose presence I yearn with all my soul. (Signed.) Paul Navarro, who in a few hours will be burnt for Jesus Ghrist." He went to the stake in his bara

to all the sweets of home. Virgins and boys, mid-age and wrinkled elders, soft is fancy that nothing cau but cry, all are in the secret of it charm. When one looks abroad upon the nations that once constituted Christen-dom, and examines seriously the causes of and and rolling decay the cause of who, with strong passions, remains chaste ; be who, with indignation within him, can be provoked and yet restrain himself and -those are the strong men, the

MANLY INDEPENDENCE.

Heaven help the man who imsgines he can dodge "enemies" by trying to please everybody ! If such an individual ever succeeded, we should like to knowit. Not

AMERICA'S FIRST AND BEST

FRIENDS.

lisment, Barke, Barry, and Sheridan, and Grattan in the Irish Parliament, evoked

for them the sympathy of E srope. Thon-sands of I ishmen had died for their cause

before the flag of France was advanced to their assistance. While Washington re jected all the honors which a British king

content to be accepted as an a topted Irish.

BEAUFIFUL SWISS CUSTOM.

A REMARKABLE CHURCHMAN.

the rocks.

and, and vanices errously ine causes of enclai and political decay, this great fact stands forth as evident as a bright beacon light in the darkness over a dangerous rest. The strength or weakness, the reef. The strength or weakness, the vitality or decadence of nations is to be measured by the purity of their home life, by their sacred regard for home, its

authority, and its sanctitles. Take any people among whom home-from that of the sovereign or chief magis trate, to the lowliest and poorest citizen-is protected by law manners, and a wholesome public opinion, sgainst everything calculated to loosen or to weaken the sacredness of the marriage tie, the rights of parental authority as sanctioned by the Christian law and immemorial custom, or the duties of filial love and reverence and you will find the nation distinguished for private worth, political honesty, and an enlightened love of freedom. Abuses there may and will be in the administration of the best human institutions; but where the homes of a nation are sincerely and thoroughly Christian, public corruption must find a certain and

most effective remedy in a public opinion, fed by the purity and honesty of private life.-Kenelm Henry Digby. PAT HENNESSY'S LAST FIGHT.

Qilte direct runs the oid trail south-ward, from Arkansas City, Kan, to Oklohama City. Along this trail the traveiler's eager eye behold a monument erected out of native stone. Here lies the body of brave Pat Hennessy, who was murdered by the Cheyenne I disas in 1876 Many are the tales told of Pat and his many narrow escapes from the red devils of the plain. Of these it is not the purpose to speak at present, but to record his last great fight, where Pat proved himself a very Gatling gun of death to his implecable foes. Pat is well remembered as an old time Fort Still freighter, and at the time of his tragi-cal death, was on his way from Cald-well, Kan, to the Fort, with six wegons and three trail wegons. With him were three men. One of these, a passenger, a 1876 Many are the tales told of Pat could coufer, he proudly accepted the brotherhood of the friendly sons of St. Patrick in Poiladelphia, in which he was

three men. One of these, a passenger, a tender foot from Boston, had a great de sire to kill an Indian. John Kerison was his name. He little knew how soon be nis name. He fittle knew how soon be would get more killing than he wonted and undergo an experience seldom equalled in border tragedies. One after-noon, shortly after they had gone into camp, they were attacked by a band of three hundred or four hundred Cheyenne beause with all the under and the the braves with all the suddenness and terribie ferocity peculiar to Indian warfare. Hennessy saw them coming, and instantly ordered the men to run for a canyon jus west of the trail. They misuaderstood the direction, and instead of west teal the trali north The mistake bastened their doom. With wild yells of savage their doom. With wild yells of savage delight the Indiana circled round the three men. K rison was left behind in the race. He saw Indians on every side ; in no chance of escape ; death certaia. H is alarm was over. The tenderfoot was H repeated on all the mountains from the man. With a rapidity that indicated a previous training, he raised his Winches-ter and fired into the Indiana with shots orns of the herdsmen and the clefts of

so quick they almost seemed one. Deadly shooting, too, for five psinted warrlors had gone down, their death cry ringing out and minging with the dog like snarls of several who were wounded. The Indians returned the fire, and the

three white men fell. Old Pat saw the fight from his retreat His love of letters is intense : his classical in the rocks. His mind had undergone a great change in regard to the man from tastes are of the purest, and he is con sidered to have rauged through ancient and modern literature almost as exten sively as Bossuet himself. While he was Biston ; and as the savages rushed in to scalp the three fallen men his own deadly Superior of the Petit Seminatre in Paris Martia Lather was, born !- San Francisco Winchester came to his shoulder, the sights caught the dusky form of a big he was seldom known to scold a pupil who Monstor. showed a taste for books. One day the adian just in the act of scalping Korleon youth who was in the habit of serving his Mass did not make his appearance at the The rifle beiched forth its messenger of death, and a red fiend sprang into the air right time. The Abbe Foulon want to his room and found him asleep, with a vol then sank down, still and dead. It was not that fiend of the plains, Black Scar but another red-skin, who, rushing for-ward to try for the scalp of Korison, met his own well deserved fate from ume of Victor Hugo on the bed and a the sure aim o Pat With yells of fury the Indiane left the three able enemy, and from the bests of three backs there dangled the scalps of three whites. Hennessy was well prepared for defense-an immense rock benind, rocks Another noble, deeply religious mind, who, though not a Catholic, found her chief consolation in the "Imitation of mate; and there over the rock glosmed mate; and there over the rock glosmed mate; and there over the rock glosmed with deadly menuce his sixteen shot Win chester Swift now and hot the fight Over three hundred against one; but that one cool, determined, and desperate, a host in bimself. Into the advancing home go rifle balls on errands of death, kill ing and wounding as they tear through the ranks. With insane courage the savages rush up within ten yards of the rock no longer sights his gun; he rests it on a rock, cicks it with one hand and pull-the lever and trigger with the other, and point blank into the red devils he sends an almost continuous stream of leaden bills. They waver, break, retreat, but only for a moment. The chief has been killed; but Black Scar takes his com mand, waves aloft the scalp of Korison points to the dead braves, calls for venge ance, and orders the fight to be renewed me to suffer. God grant that I may have the strength to reach the supreme degree" It will be remembered that the "Imitation of Christ" was also the favorite book of her son, the noble and royal sufferer, the Emperor Frederick. This time the attack is mide in front and at both shiles. If they can scale the rocks of the son, the noble and royal sufferer, the Emperor Frederick. command of Black Sear they surge round in front, face to face with their desperate foe. Pat's revolver, a self cocker, does deadly work, fired into the yelling mass ten feet away, the last load gone, aud again the Winchester at close range covers Catholic religion is not presented to us as separated from nature, but in conjunction with it, forming a grand whole, fostering all the domestic affections with manhood, gentieness, liberality, and all the virtues which conduce to the happiness of *home*, banishing not more the inxuries which in general, than the false notions of spirituality which would interfere with the free action of the natural relations. the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a figrant is jury and then reply calmly? That man is morally strong. Or did we ever see a man in angulab staud as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless dally trial, remain silent, or never tell the world what can-kered his home? That is strength. He

those behind still pressed on, and he was soon overpowered and secured. Infari-sted at the loss of so many of their num-ber, they took Pat, tere his scalp from his head, bound him to one of his own wagon wheels, emptied eacks of oats around him, and set them on fire. Just as they com menced their devilish torture and dance around their victim they heard a shot echo from the distance. The alarm was raised that the soldiers were coming, and the stampede at once began. Picking up the wounded and some of their dead the Indians mounted their horses and scam the wounded and some of their dead the Indians mounted their horses and scam pered off There he was buried the next day by some other fr-ighters. The bodies of thirty dead Indians were also found and were afterward removed. -St. Loui

THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER ON FULTON.

The Christian Register, the organ of Uaitarianiem in Boston, has the following timely remarks in reference to Filthy Fulton's recent pamplet issued in detence of his ribald remarks on the Bleased Virgin, which, though formally approved by the Canadian Baptiste, brought out a severe rebuke from the Anglican Bishop of Caichester:

"A little pamphlet lies before us. It it not one we can commend to our readers. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say that its author is that intense anti Catholic sgi-tator, Rev. Justin D Fulton of Breoklyn. Tols gentleman has the erroneous notion that he is called to convert the R man Catholic Church to Protestantiam It is not easy to see how the R man Cataolic Church would gain by exchanging its theology for that of Dr. Fulton. But the experiment will probably not be made ; for the methods adopted by this clergy man are such as to drive Catholics further away from Protestantism than ever. The snephe d who goes out to call the wandering sheep, and then throws stones at them, will have but indifferent soccess in drawing his flock around him. The origin of the parachlet itself is a good illustration of the Fultonian method While in England, conducting an anti Catholic raid, the puglistic doctor uttered words about the Virgin Mary which were naturally construct as flippant and disrespectful. The Bishop of Chichester wrote an earnest letter, protesting against the coarse language used. The pamphlet contains Dr. Faiton's defence. Nothing that be says removes the coarseness of hilanguage. His defence is almost purely theological. In other words, he seeks to take Mary down from the high pedestal on which Catholicism has placed ber".

FIRST FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A subscriber asks : "Where and by what authority the first public school for the beacht of the poor was established if

Free education for the children of the por commenced in the Catholic Church three hundred and sixty years ago! In the esr of our Lora 529 the Council of Valuon recommended the establishment of public schools. In the year 800 a syr od of Catholic Bishops was convened at Mentz. and among other Decrees passed thereat was one by which parish priests were ordered to establish schools in the tawns carry off all humors and bring about all that is required. and villages, so that "the little children of all the faithful could learn lessons from No Female Should be without Them.

them. Let them receive and teach these with the greatest charity, that they them selves may shine as stars for ever Le them receive no remuneration for sholars, unless what parents, through ct a ity, may voluntarily offer." Such is the oreing a Diocesan Decree mad- by the Biahops of the See of Ments just 683 years befor

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

MR EDITOR-It is a well known fact MR EDDTOR-It is a well known had that the majority of people are inclined to look upon a cold in the head as a matter of little importance— involving at the most only a temporary inconvenience. No more disastrous mistake was ever made. The neglected cold in the head is the source of the catarrhal affectious with which about seven tenths of the people of this country are afflicted, and catarrh itself is too often the preliminary stages to consumption and death. The symptoms of catarrh are manifold, but among them may be men-tioned, offensive breath; dull, oppressive headache; offensive droppings from the nostrils into the throat and bronchial nostrils into the threat and bonchia tubes; deafness or partial deafness; con-stant hawking and spitting; weak and watery eyes; a hacking cough and feeling of general debility; inging in the ears and frequent dizziness. These are but a few of the more general symptoms, and those who experience them should lose no time in applying a remedy-delays are proverbwho experience them should lose no time in applying a remedy-delays are proverb-ially dangerous, and in the case of this too prevalent disease may lead to death We offer Nasal Balm to the public as a POSTIVE cons for cold in the head and for estarth in all its forms and stages. Nusal Balm has been tested in thousands of cases, and the testimonials in our possession prove that it is all we claim for it. It has cured other sufferers-it will core you. It is other sufferers -- it will cure you. It is easy to use, pleasant and agreeable and does not require a douche, or any torturing instrument to apply it. Give it a trial and instrument to apply it. Give the trial and be convinced of its great efficacy. Sold by all dealers or sent post free on receipt of price-50c. for small or \$1 for large size Lottles, by addressing FULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont. AMONG THE WARKEN ADVOCATES of the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Uyspeptic Cure are ladies formerly in delicate health, whose vigor and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, chronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidnays, feminine silments, and obsti-nate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by it.

Indigestion

S not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system en-feebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla

become depraved and the system en-feedled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrz. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Carte, Mich.:--"Liver complaint and indigestion ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and only had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delfcate could be digested at aphysicians treated me without giving re-fiel. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which as produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsapa-rial Louid see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest approvement of the stending to the set and support to date the Sarsaparile and with it came the ability to digest approvement of the ability to digest approvement of the ability to digest approvement of the stending to age the sarsaparile the set four the food taken, my strength im-months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household utters. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

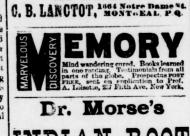
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Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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ONCORDIA VINEYARDS, SANDWICH, ONT.

GREER.-My horse was so afflicted with distemper that he could not drink for four days, and refused all food. Simply apply-ing MINARD'S LINIMENT outwardly cured him. CAPTAIN HEREERT CANN. Feb., 1887.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES Altar Wine & specially. Only Native Altar wine used and recommended by His End-once Cardinal Techereau. Specially recom-mended and used by Hi. Rev. Archbishop Lynch and lishop Walsh. We also make the best Native Clarot the market Soul for prices and circular. Sould for prices and circular. The Messrs. Encest Girzfold & Co, of Sandwich, being good practical Gatbollos, we aresnished they sell for use in the Holy specifies of the Marsis pure and up-admiteriated. We, therefore, by these pre-ent recommend it for altar use to the clarge of our diodese.

I JOHN WALSE . Bp. of London



MARCH 15. 1890.

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thet country and (reland Address-BENNET FURNISHING COM 'Y LONDOR ONT. CAMADA. Heterences: Rev. Father Esyard, Sarnis, Lennon, Brauford; Molphy, Ingersell; Cor-oraz, Parkhill, Twoky, Kingston: and Faty, Bra Arnold Mentreel

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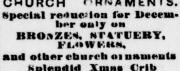
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God.

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COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the patronage of the Bev. Faither Labelle. Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 22 Vict., Chap. 28, for the banefit of the Diocean Societies of Colonisation of the Province of Quebec. The 32nd Monthly Drawing will take place

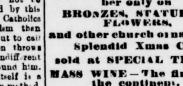
CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

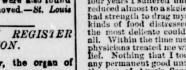


MASS WINE - The finest ou



Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.





rist." He went to the stake in his bare feet, with his rosary around his neck, and, after he died, a hair shirt which he wore was found intact. All four martyrs con-tinued chanting the Litanies till their voices failed. Father Navarro was a great preacher and the author of many Japanese books.

A NEW MALADY.

The latest news concerning the new dis-ase, "Le Nouns," that has appeared in ease, "Le Nouus," that has appeared in litaly after the grippe is that at Reggio a man named Emilio, after having been in bed for several days with influenzs, was attacked by a lethargic elsep. The doc tors have tried in every way to arouse him, but without success, and he is now kept alive only by injections of liquid food.

Near Pavia, a girl, after two days' ill. ness from inflaenza, fell into a profound aleep, and now gives no outward signs of Mfe. It is evident that her heart is still beating, but very faintly, and with much infrequency. Nothing that has been tried for the purpose of awakening her has succeded. I alian doctors are studying the new malady with great interest.

STRONG MEN.

Strength of character consists of two Strength of character consists of two things, power of will, and power of self-mestreint. It requires two things, there-fore, for its existence, and a strong com-mand over them. Now we all very often mistake strong feeling for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose wild bursts of fury the children of the household quake-because he has his own way in all things-we call him a strong man. The truth is he is a weak strong strong man. Ine truth is he is a weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he sub-

dues, not by the power of those that sub-due him. And hence composure is often the highest result of strength. Did we

awakened pupil. EMPRESS AUGUSTA'S RELIGION.

Christ," was the lately deceased German Empress Augusta The Court Pastor, Herr Kægel, in his funeral oration, stated

that the immortal book of Thomas A Kempis was in some sort her spiritual guide in life. She had found from it her maxim, "the way of the cross is the royal way which leads to heaven." These words, which inspired her with ideas of self denial and penance, she often used to re peat One day she said to her daughter, the Grand Dachess of Baden : There are "three

Grand Duchess of Baden : Later are three or four degrees of sorrow in the school of suffering wherein Christ teaches us. There is, first of all, submission, which teaches that I must suffer. Secondly, there is resolution, which makes me wish to suffer. In the third place there is experience, which tells me that I am able to suffer. And, fourthly, there is grace, which allows me to suffer. God grant that I may have

THE HOME OF A TRUE MAN. The Catholic Church attracts those who love the simplicity of natural manners by the harmony of a restored creation. The Catholic religion is not presented to us as

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UURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES J. G. WILSON, LARCTBOATHET. 320 Dundas Street. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHARTER AND

MARCH 15. 1800.

Our Lady of Mercy.

• tender, sorrow-laden soul! in thee The weary and the suffering find relief; Like Ma y, Queen of Heaven and Queen of grief.

Thine own y, queen of Heaven and Queen of grief. Thine own deep anguish bearing patiently; All human woes thon gatherest tenderly, Binding them with thy prayers as in a sheat. Clasped to thy heart, thou bath'st each thorny leaf of pain, with gracious dews of sympathy. Thy hatto of sin is with forgiveness fraught. Thy faith's white radiance shineth like the day; Wikh failing strength thou tread'st thy weary way.

And yet strong men cling to thee for sup-

And faint without thy aid. And what thou To women, only knows a woman's heart !

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES. BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostie, Flitz-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York Clitz. EXCOND SUMDAY OF LENT. "Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain." We must reverence the Holy Name of God, brethren, because He is our Greator, who has brought us out of nothing and given us life, that we may love Him, serve Him and be happy with Him forever. We ought to make His glory the aim of our lives, and to do this we must always praise Him with our lips as well as by our actions, and never dishonor Him by taking His Holy Name in vain. You are careful of how you meak of the mame of one the commission's report. Although he felt it to be his duty to criticise freely some of the judges' statements, he be-lived there was not a line of the report that was not written in honor and good fath. (Cheers) Was it, he asked, ever bafore proposed to a deliberative body that they should accept in a lump a report of 160 follo pages bristling with more weight and euthority than other experienced men in deciding how far to oppressive ervicings f The com mission's report touched these and other questions long debated politiwe ought to make this goody the link of th but for His professed friends to do it is a most estonishing thing. If we did not know the fact that they do it, we should know the fact that they do it, we should think it incredible. What a fearful econ-dal! Who can imagine the fearful account that such persons will have to render to God for all the injury that God render to too for all the ingiry that God receives through them. They make their own souls hateful in His sigut and cause others to deeplse Him. Childran grow up without the fear of God because their parents curse and swear. Many are kept out of the Church because they hear Cash olies taking the name of God is with

olics taking the name of God in valn ; they refuse to believe that the religion of anch persons is true, or that they are sincere when they can speak so lightly of God. Is it not a shame, is it not dis graceful, that religion should be so dis-honored by those who ought to make it reverenced and loved by all men? So common is this eln, that some people think little of it; they hardly make it a

not that enough? Indeed, too many sins have been committed thereby. There is

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ELIEVE NESS, ERING

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

CRUSHING REBUKE OF THE CONSPIR-ATORS.

On Monday, in the Commons, Mr. Glad-stone moved the amendment aunounced by Mr. Mirley February 24, declaring "that the House reprobates the charges based upon calumny that have been made against members of the House, and while expressing satisfaction at the exposure expressing satisfaction at the exponence made of evil doers, regrets the wrong in-flotted and the sufforing and loss endured through those acts of flogrant iniquity" Mr. Gudstone said he desired to avoid party recrimination. If the Government motion had been sufficient to do justice to the members impugned he would have been ready to support it. But it was utterly insufficient. It failed to represent the sense of opinion which the House and the country had formed upon the commission's report. Although he

in according blame for other things that ware quite as abominable i (Hear, hear.) Why, when they dealt with the grand capital effences into which they were especially directed to enquire, all that was in the standard of downed espectary directed to enquire, all that was said without one single word of denucci-ation was that the letter on which the detestable charges were founded was a forgery. (Cles of "Hear, hear.") The report convicted the respondents of joining the Lesgue with a view to the separation of Ireland and Englaud. This occurred in 1880 In hengiald. This occurred in 1860 in 1890 he rejoiced to believe that the idea of a separation was dead. (Cheers) But he maintained that the denial of the moral authority of the union was in Irish men no moral offence whatever. (Cheers) Further, the report said that the Parnell-ites by their speeches had invited intimi-dation, which had led to crime, and that dation, which has led to crime, and that they had not assisted in maintaining order by denouncing the advocates of physical force. These charges were ten years old. It was a had and dangerous precedent to

recur to these long dates in order to obtain matter to hurl at the heads of political antagonists. (Hear, hear.) Let the house matter for sorrow and repentance. "I have dene nothing," such people say to their confessor, "but cursed a little." Alas! is antagonists. (Hear, hear.) Let the house consider what counter allegations ought to be made in behalf of the Parnelittes. Did not the Tories themselves think some-thing could be said in behalf of Mr. Par-nell's policy when Lord Carnarvon, with the astent of Lord Salisbury, asked Mr. Parnell to devise a scheme of government for Ireland? (Cheers) Could the Con-carratives now censure the man whose have been committed thereby. There is no question with the priest as to whether there has been ein or not, but sometimes it is a great question whether there is a sufficient sorrow or not. And why so? Because the habit has been so long con tinued; it has often been made matter for confession, and there is no sign of for Ireland? (Cheers) Could the Con-erratives now censure the man whose persistent sgitation had led to the Land Acts and other efforts that pro-duced beneficial results in Ireland? (Hear, hear.) Had they over heard of great revolutionary changes brought about in the condition of a nation with out the doing of anything contrary to law and order? Changes had already taken pisce in Ireland, and reforms were impending which owed their impetus to the Parneliites. These reforms would be accomplished without violence largely through the wise and constitutional It should be remembered that this sin brings down the punishment of God upon those who are guilty of it. I believe that many of the misfortunes which men suffer in this life are sent in punishment for this day. For what grace or blesting for this ein. For what grace or blessing can be expected to come on these who have their months filled with impresa tions sgainet the Anthor of all good ? St. John Chrysostom was so impressed with the thought of the calamities which follow through the wise and constitutional methods of the Irish party. The report said nothing of these matters. Perhaps the judges feit that it was no part of their duty to refor to them. He (Mr. Glad stone), hesitated to embody in the amendupon this evil that he cried out: "Let us stop the mouths of these who curse; let us close up these poisonous fountains, that the city be delivered from the miz-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Tory'ides was that these men were quite good enough to associate with for political purposes. The Tories rode into power upon Mr. Parnell's shoulders. Now they foreske him and seek by a vote of the House to condemn his acts and policy, the whole benefit of which they took then and held eversions. Mr Glad stone pointed out that the action of the Conservatives in using the support of the Parnellites to oust the Liberal Govern ment, although they disapproved the Acts the Conservatives in using the support of the Parnellites to oust the Liberal Govern ment, although they disapproved the Acts of the Parnellites on the ground that they led to crime, was a parallel to the course of the Parnellites in accepting a donation from the American physical force party, a'though they disapprove of their policy. The donation was accented because that party would not have subscribed to a fund for Parlismentary purposes. He admitted there was a time when he himself did not recognize Mr. Parnell's endeavor to wean the Irish from crimitsal to constitutional methods, but he had since come to regard Mr. Parnell as a conservative force in the preservation of law, order, and peace in Ireland. He declared that the Carnarvon negotiatious ought to have been considered a full, absolute, and final condonation for the Parnellites, and an absolute closing of the book of controconcountion for the bork of contro-wersy. The commission had taken a great mass of farts, and the judges said :-- "We cannot look to the right or to left; we can look beither backwards nor forwards. can look heither backwards nor forwards. All we have to do is to return a ver-diet on the dry facts. Was Parliament to act on such principles? It was the duty of the members as statemen and legislators to survey the whole range of ctrcumstances and great historic forces which brought about the Irish crisis; otherwise it would be impossible to do justice. A Parliamentary vote of an adverse majority delivering itself in con-sonance with its own views for the pur-pose of discrediting its political opponents

pose of discrediting its political opponents would tend rather to lessen than to add to the weight of the indge's verdict."

APPEAL TO THE CONSERVATIVES. In conclusion he appealed from the Conservatives as a party to the Conserva-tives as individuals. He said : "I ask you tives as individuals. He said : '1 ack you as clitzens and men to acknowledge the law of equal moral obligations. I ack you, man for man, to place yourselves in Mr. Parnell's position. It is possible for you to do that without feeling that some-tibling remains due bits, and can you make that something smaller than the amend-ment I propose? Give your judgment as sus heart and conscience of every man when he betakes himself to his chamber and is still. I entreat—I might almost say demand—that you pronounce such a judgment as will give late and scanty reparation for an enormous wrong.

> CATHOLIC PRESS. New York Freeman's Journal.

It is now reported that a teacher in the Jersey City High School has set the girls there to writing novels, whose denoue-mentshall invariably be the marriage of the hero and the heroine. What intel leated fruits are to send from exemisting lectual fruits are to result from exercising jectual traits are to result from exercising the imagination in these channels are problems of the fature, but as the girls do not advance much in their regular studies meanwhile the parents are inclined to grumble. Unreasonable parents! Should they not understand that the State has kindly undertaken to train their children in the way they should as and that the

kindly undertaken to train their collaten in the way they should go, and that this is an ago of female emancipation, and that novel reading and novel writing are the special fads of the juvenile feminine mind, and that, therefore, this branch of schol-astic exercise lies in the path of popularity ?

Glasgow Observer. We have often commented on the peculiar fact that the sects which have broken away from the Catholto Church have always endeswored not merely to obtain recognition from the State but have aimed to subvert the State fiself. stop the mount of the bound of the set poisonous fountains, that the city be delivered from the mis-the judges feit that it was no part of their fortanes which oppress it." People who are addicted to this vice often asy, I cannot help it; my work, my neighbors, my drunken husband my fault fielding wife, my disobedient children compel me to do it. Such excasses are not worth anything. You should rather strike your breast and say, "through my fault, through my fault, through my most gievous fault." Often speople eay, "I curse with contradiction. Often people eay, "I curse without the people eay, "I curse without the people eay, "I curse without No matter how few in number, the sects ated by interested partisans of the new doctrines as the author or authors of these "persecutions." Indeed, it is not too much to say that libel has been the chief weapon employed to spread a hatred of Oatholicity, and the more corrupt and infamous the "reformer," the more liberally has he dealt in falseplace. hood and shander. To-day the Church is attacked in the very same fashion. To be a Catholic is sufficient to incur enough reparation. Let not the members hesitate to give what acknowledgement To be a Catholic is summered to incur the venomous attacks of evil minded sectaries. No matter how noble may have been a man's life, or death, no matter how open to the gaze of the world may have been his entire career, the hatred of Catholicity will be sufficient to bring down upon his name the most atrocious and scurrulous attacks from non-Catholic sources. N. Y. Freeman's Journal. The Christian Register, the Unitarian organ of Boston, reports a superinten-dent of schools as saying : "Give Catho-lic teachers an equal chance with Pro-In teachers an equal chance with Pro-testant teachers; give them full credit for excellent work. I can show some of their work I have never seen equalled in Boston." This is nothing wonderful. Education, as we know it, was origin-ated by the Catholic Church before Prothe judge's statement that the land legis-lation of 1881 had no effect as regards the diminishing of ctime, he declared it an-true, the question was entirely non-judi etal which the House was called upon to debate. Regarding the charge of relieving persons supposed to be engaged in orime, be said a more trumpery charge had never been made in a State inditument. He declared nothing was afirmed against the it mey by Mr. Foster and himself when it tell you why. The Liberals thought the it ell you why. The Liberals thought the charges were subjects for debate. Was the Tory idea more severs? No. The testantism was born. The Benedicting

siz, one-the seven to constitute a com six, one — no seven to constitute a com-mittee to examine fifty parochial schools selected by the *Register*, and fifty public schools selected by the *Review*. Let the result stand in evidence. The *Review* further offers to place \$500 with the Boston Globe against \$500 similarly placed by the Register if the examination justi-fies the Register's contention, the \$1 000 is at the Register's disposal. If not, the money will be applied by the Review to the building of the psrochial school in the Sacred Heart parish. So far, the challenge has not been taken up. Per-haps the Register editors realized the old lines,

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, But they grind exceedingly fine."

Pittsburg Catholic. The questions of Predestination, the Westminster Confession, and whether or Wesiminister Occression, and whicher of not Christ did for all men, still continue to agitate our Presbyterian brethren. Daring all the heated discussions, we observe how completely ineffectual to settle either or any of the points in dispute is "the B ble alone," that boasted infal-lible (?) rule of the Protestant faith. The Calvinists apneal to it, and so do the Arminians. Each side claims that it is in their favor; yet the infallible rule has no

It is to raise to decide the issue. The United Presbyterian, of this city cannot see any morit, either as a work of art or as a subject suggestive of Onris-tian thought, in Millet's picture of the Acadim It calls those who admire it. Argeius. It calls those who admire it, "the victims of a craze" Those who "the victims of a craze" Those who hold with the United Presbyterian discard nota with the Childer Presidential discussion pictures of the crucifixion and especially all in which the Blessed Virgin is prom-inent, and possibly put in their stead, those of a country fair, a protty doll-faced female, or some celebrity of merely secular repute. Such a taste is one not to be coursed one not to be envied.

Church Progress. The "Germania," speaking very

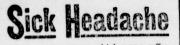
verently of what was good in the late Dr. Dollinger, gives this explanation of what seemed inexplicable to most of us: "Pleced before the alternative of choosing between the Papal in allibility and his own, he had not the humility to bow to the former. Now, humility, too, is a grace which must be sought by prayer. grace which must be sought of prayer—that But it was just in this...in prayer—that he failed. The great say and bad already, for long before the definition of the in fullibility, laid aside his Breviery." "If fallibility, laid aside his Breviary." this be true, the London Tablet adds, "the lesson to be deduced is an old but men-not a judgmeat that may be sue tained by a m-jority of this House, but a judgment that will bear scrutiny in the none the less a solemn one to all of us."

A passage so sensible as the following from a Roman correspondent is a grea from a Roman correspondent is a great relief. As a rule Roman correspondents to the daily papers talk ineffable non-nonsense: "Out of Rome the greater part of the world seems to think that the Pope settles the questions brought before him in much the same manner that the Car of Russia follows, and that

the decisions he announces are the out come of his individual cogitations ; while the fact is that in no constitutional gov ernment now existing is there such pro found and prolonged study of the questions to be answered; and, so far from any problem being solved by the opin-ions of one, however important, ecclesias application of the Sacrad College in its solution. There is not probably in the entire world another such case of grave and multiplex deliberation on moral questions."-W, J. Stillman in N. Y. uestions. Kvening Post. Boston Pilot.

Lovers of polite literature will learn with pain that by the action of so august a body as the Legislature of Mauitoba, Canada, in solemn assion assembled, the

French language has been formally "abol-ished." The voie determining this momen-tous measure was passed on February 15. tous measure was passed on February 15, by a majority of twenty-six to ten. The telegraph nofortunately has not given us the details of the debate, if any there was, but we can readily imagine the arguments advanced by the profound philologists of Winnipeg and White Mud, against further teleration of the language of Mollere, Racine and Corneline. They were ably foreshadowed years ago, in the Massechusetts Legislature by Mr. "Rising San" Morse, when he opposed the proporecorded his condemnation of a language so lacking in expletives that the oath of his Oder is totally untranslatable in it. The Oder is totally untranslatable in it. The eminent linguist, Charles the Fifth, said that French was the language of gentle-men. No wonder that the Legislature of Manitoba found it irksoms and out of



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use of Ayer's Pills. "I have found that for sick headache, caused by a disordered condition of the stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most re-liable remedy."-Samuel C. Bradburn, Worthington, Mass. "After the use of Ayer's Pills for many years, in my practice and family, I am justified in saying that they are an excellent cathartic and liver medicine-ustaining all the claims made for them." -W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin & N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas. "Ayer's Pills are the best medicine

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sin is your impatience, ill temper and unwillingness to bear with contradiction. Often people say, "I curse without thinking of what I am saying." Are they bismelees on that account? Suppose a man should say, I am so accustomed to stealing that I take things without think Mr. Farnell would have been brauded as an assassin, a coward, a liar, and a bypocrite. The charges were not made at random; they were made with a solemn assurance that they had been subjected to the most careful scrutiny. For a long time Mr. Parnell had stood thus ing. You would say that man is a com-firmed thief. He is the worst kind of an offender. So the taking of God's name in pilloried before the country. Was not full reparation due him ? The opinion expressed in the amendment was sont vain thoughtlessly argues that one has got the habit very strongly, otherwise he would not do it. I conclude with the words of St. Paul: "Bless and curse not." Strive to give up the shameful, scandalous, diabolical and

of respect they could do a man who had suffered enormous wrong. CRITICIZING THE REPORT.

the shameful, scandious, diabolicat and injurious habit of swearing and cursing Impose a penance on yourself if you fall into it again. Pray against it continually. Restrain that anger which is the cause of it. Remember that the habit of cursing can be corrected, for there are means Mr. Gladetone emphasized the fact that although in some sense the judges, the Parnellites, and the Government were all Paraelites, and the Government word all on trial, it was mainly the character of the House which, when brought before the tribunal of history—a tribunal which no Parliament or party can finally evade —will suffer or gain according as on this enough for correcting it ; and remember, also, that it must be corrected, unless one -will suffer or gain according as on this occasion its course is wise and just, or if it sets a precedent unworthy of its high honor and extremely dangerous as an example for future Parliaments. After wishes to live continually at emmity with

"Ayer's medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice especially, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been example for future Parliaments. After declaring that the report expresses a number of opinions upon issues which were in no sense judicial, Mr. Glad stone criticles at length and in detail many points of the report. Referring to the judge's statement that the land legis-lation of 1881 had no effect as regards the diminishing of crime, he declared it enused by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."-F. L. Morris, M D., Brooklyn, N. Y. AS PARMELEE'S VEGEVABLE PILLS CONTRI As PARKELES's VEORABLE PILLS CONDENS Mandrake and Dandelion, they oure Liver and Kidney Complaints with uncering certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. B. A. Csirnoross, Shake-speare, writes: 'I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Billousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Branch No. 4, London, on the ind and 4th Thursda, month, at 8 o'clock, at their Block, Richmond street. Ma President; Wm. Corcora,

3

O. M. B. A.

Two More .w Branches:

Montreel M rob 8th 1800. Branch No. 118, C. M. B. A., was organised by Deputy T. P. Tansey, on Wedneeday March 5th, at the city of Sherbrooke. Brother Brosseau, of Branch 83, Montreal, assisted in the ceremony. The following are its first officers.

The following are its Inst chicers. President, Judgs Riovx Mirst Vice-President, Z P Cormier Becond Vice-President, John J Griffiths Re cording deoretary. B Hercont Tressurer, O Dupoil Pinacetal Heoretary, H Fortier Marshai. Was Gendress Guard, E Chartier Trustes, for one year, John Mulvens, Louis Jupuy, and A H Camirand; for two Sects, J B Dancous avd A F tare Representative to Graad Council, Judge Rioux Aiternate, H Fortier.

This Branch starts with a large member ship in a good centre and much good will follow its organization. Too much credit cannot be given to the efforts o Judge Ricux in working up this Branch as well as to the other members who so ably assisted bim. Its membership claimthe principle Catholic citizens of this pushing city of the townships, and in time will be the banner Branch.

Nisgers Falls, March 7, 1890. R. Brown, Esq., Grand & ecretary, London :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :-- I have much pleasure in informing you that I organized Branch 119 at Welland on the organized Branch 119 at Welland on the evening of the 6th inst., with eighteen charter members. Very efficient assistance was rendered by the following officers: J. E. Lawrence, J. McCarron and J Sulli-van of Branch 10, St. Oatharines; H. Horey of 61, Merritton, and J Cohan, J Batle and Thos Lannon of 24, Thorold Rev. Mather. McEntee the Rev. Father McEntee, to whom the establishment of the branch may be establishment of the branch may be justly attributed, attended from Port Colborne and spoke in a very eulogistic manner of the benefits derived from membership in the Association. His speech was warmly applauded by the members, more especially when he announced that another new Branch would be ready to organize at Port Colwould be ready to organize at Port Colborne on the 12th inst. The officers of Branch 119 are men

who can be depended on to do their duty ; and, with a Mr. Brown at its head, its success is already assured,

Full instructions regarding the various duties of the officers and members were imparte. by myself and officers Horey and Lawrence. I might add that three of the candidates who passed were unable to at-tend, but, with others now being exam-ined, will be admitted at the next and subsequent meetings. All the officers were elected by aselamation, a list of whom is herewith appended :

President, Thomas F Brown First Vice President, James Heysel Becond Vice President, James O'Brien Recording Geretary, John R Dowd Assistant Becretary, Johns R Dowd Assistant Becretary, Albert Valencourt Trasurer, Wm Caipenter Marshal. Alex Reuter Guard, Henry Foster Trustes, for one year, Thomas Flanagan, James Heysel and Albert Valencourt; for two years, Jeremiah O'Brien and M Mc-Auline uliffe Representative to Grand Council, Thos F rown Alternate, John R Dowd. Fraternally yours, JAMES QUILLINAN, Dist. Deputy.

Dunnville is organizing a Branch of the

C, M. B. A. The applications for mem-bership and medical certificates of four tern charter members have been formanded.

From the Supreme Recorder.

SUPREME RECORDER'S OFFICE, Brocklyb, N.Y., Matel 8, 1890. To the C. M. B. A. Membership :

BROTHERS-The following is a summary of the report recently filed in the Insurance Department of this State, showing the condition of our Association

st co-operative association doing busi-as in this country, the death rate being a lowest and the expense of manage-HOME RULE.

C. J. HICKEY, Supreme Becorder.

Resolutions of Condolence

L. S. SMITH, E. H HENDERSON, Committee.

THE JESUITS.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN

the lowest and the expense of manage-ment the least. The past year has been the most suc-cessful in the history of the Association. We have paid our beneficiary more promptly than ever before; in many instances within ten days after the death COLLEGE GREEN. COLLEGE GREEN. The debate in the House of Commons, Friday night, on Labouchere's motion for an inquiry into the Cleveland street abominations amply justifies the belief that Lord Silisbury and other members of the Government were responsible for the except of Lord Arthur Somerset and other criminals. One of the chief points in Labouchere's indictment was that Salis-bury had an interview with Sir Dighton Prolyn, the comptroller of the Prince of Wales' household, and a personal friend of Somerset, at which he stated that a warrant for Somerset's arrest would be forthwith issued; that Probyn went straight to the colonel of Somerset's regi-ment; that the colonel of Somerset's areat, and that Somerset flad from the country the same evening. There was a case of occurred. If Branches comple strictly with the law as to the payment of assess ments, the beneficiary can be paid im mediately on receipt of the proper papers. Respectfully submitted. At a regular meeting of Branch 19, Inger-soll, held in their hall on the evening of the sol of Marsh, 1800, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas our worthy and esteemed Brother, James P. O'Neill, has recontly undergone the sas affliction by the loss his brother, by the stern hand of Death, be it therefore the same evening. There was a case of cause and effect which Attorney-General is brother, by the stern hand of Death, pe i therefore Resolved, That the members of this Branch ereby earnesily extend to Brother Jas. P "Neili and family their heartfelt sympathy in their sad loss, and trust that Divine Pro-idence may grant them courage to recon-idence may grant them courage to recon-lis themselves to the will of our Heavenly "ather in their sad bereavement; be it writher Webster could only explain by a second hand denial from Lord Salisbury, a denial not of the interview with Webster could only explain by a second band demial from Lord Salisbury, a denial not of the interview with Somerset's friend, but of the fact that he teld Probyn the date upon which the warrant would be issued. Webster repeatedly laid stress upon Salls bury's denial, as though that were in itself sufficient to dispose of the charge, and he did so with the deliberate purpose of ex aspersting Labouchere. He succeeded, to the great delight of the ministerialists. Labouchere, who is usually the coolest of men, lost his patience, and declared bluatly that he did not believe Lord Saliabury. The ministerialists, renegade Ohamberiain among them, howled for a withdrawl of the charzious assertion. Labouchere isrcely refused, and repeated the offence, and he was finally "named" and suspended for a week. Having thus prevented Labouchere form replying to Webster, the closure was afterwards applied, and a motion for inquiry ar-ranged, but it will not help the Govern-Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions Resolved, That a copy of these iresolutions is each to Brother Jack P. O'Neill and family ind also inserted in the CATHOLIC RESORD ind recorded in the minutes of this meeting. A. W. MURDCOS, Committee. Tickets for the drama "Kathleen Mavourneen," to be played in the Opera House, London, on the 17th, may be had at the CATHOLIC RECORD office.

Nor has "obligatio peccati" any weight in the matter. But let us quote the famous passage of Gury which contains the "obligare ad." I only wonder how Pro fessor Scrimger came to forget that it had applied, and a motion for inquiry ar-ranged, but it will not help the Govern-ment. The House was startled, and the country is to day astounded at the scan dalous delays which, as Labouchere proved, were interposed to prevent the arrest of four criminals. Chapter and fessor Scrimger came to forget that it had a very important bearing on the discus slon. Though the volume and chapter were also omitted in his letter, it is to be found in Vol. II, Ch. III, Art. 3 No. 168 Gury quotes from Liguori : "Religious vi sul voti non tenetur obedire Super-iori rem impossibilem, aut evidente-illicitam, aut graviter sibi noxiam praeci-culation of the state of the state of the state state of the state of the state of the state of the state state of the state of the state of the state of the state state of the state state of the state verse were given for every statement, and the reply of Sir Richard Webster, himself one of the accused, to the general charge WAS

THE VERIEST LAWYER'S QUIBBLE.

plenti-S L'gor. n. 47, etc.," i. e., a relig ious, in virtue of his vow, is not obliged THE VERIEST LAWYER'S QUIBBLE. He was unable to deny the facts of the delay, and failed to explain them away. The police were first placed in pomession of the facts the first week of July, but Hammond, instead of being arrested or watched, was allowed to escape, and no effort was made to obtain his extradition, although the police in Belgium, in which country he first sought refuge, offered to hand him over. For monthe Somerset was allowed to move about in London society, and Webster could only explain to obey his Superior who enjoins some-thing impossible, or evidently illicit He then adds himself: "Et same non potuit se then adds himself: "Lt same non poult se obligare ad rem impossibilem, cum nemo ad impossibile teneatur; neque ad rem certo illicitam, siquidem votum nequit esse vin culum iniquitatis, etc." "Aud forsooth, he could not bind himself to what is im possible, as no one may be held to the im-possible ; no more than he could bind him cannot be a bond of iniquity." If our much esteemed Professor be still which he thinks the general public is little capable of comprehending, I ese no reason for not gratifying his legitimate curtosity My first reason is that I prefer rather to run the risk of not being understood than If I minther are the sensitiveness of chaste ears If I minther are the sensitiveness of the sensitivenes of the sensitiveness of the sensitiveness of the s of shocking the sensitiveness of chaste ears of shocking the sensitiveness of chaste ears If I mistake nct, St. Paul in the beginning of the V. ch. to the Ephesians, speaking to the common among the faithful, enjoins that "it should not so much as be named" Parke, the Government now has the effront ery to claim that its character has been vindicated. A grim satisfaction is obstainvindicated, A grim satisfaction is obstain-able from the manuer in which the chandal has been turned sgainst Lord Salisbury personally. He is charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by aiding Lord Arthur to escape. A similar charge was made sgainst Mr. Parnell in connec tion with Frank Barnel's eitht among them. If a sad necessity obliges the healer of souls, as of the body, to come in contact with the unclean, that is no rea son why such topics, though veiled in mediaval Latin, should be exhibited before the general public. And were it not forbidden by the law of God, it is by human ordinances and by the laws of our own country. I refer the incredulous to Folkard's Starkie on Slander and Libel (Banks & Bros., New York, 1877, p land the "Protestant Electoral Union" fared in a similar matter. The objects of the society were stated to be "to pro-test against the teachings and practices of the Romanist and Puseyite systems, which are un English, immoral and blasphemous," "to maintain the protest-antism of the Bible and the liberty of England," and "to promote the return to on why such topics, though veiled in mediæval Latin, should be exhibited mary of the report recently hied in the Insurance Department of this State, antism of the Bible and the liberty of the business transacted during the year: FIRANCIAL STATEMENT. Balance on haid Dec. 31, 1888,\$ 2699 37 Received during 1889, Geni Thund 6883 01 public money for Romanic purpose the state the name on the state the sta

bad temper. If any other minister had been deputed calmly to explain the cir-cumstances, which, though highly suspic-ious on the face, might easily admit of AN INNOCENT CONSTRUCTION, doubtless there would have been no scene at all. But instead, Webster was put up to call names, impute evil motives, and eashroud the whole issue in a dense fog of irrelevance and purposeless invective. enshroud the whole issue in a dense fog of irrelevance and purposeless invective. This so enraged everybody on the oppo-site side that a pacific outcome became impossible, and when Mr. Lyhouchere was stung into declaring he would not believe Lord Salisbury, he was backed by such a sustained rosr of opposition approval as is seldom heard in the House. The incompatibility of temper has

The incompatibility of temper has become as gravely sggravated of late The incompatibility of temper has become so gravely aggrevated of late between the two sides of the divided House that sparks are struck out now by every passing pretext for contention, and with a prospect of still greater guarrels and scandalous scenes coming in the part for warks over the commis desire to be rid of the whole thing a desire to be rid of the whole thing should be growing space on both sides. Doubtless it is this desire rather than any exact information which is respon-sible for the rumors of dissolution, but the increasing strength of this pub-lic feeling gives peculiar weight of its own to those rumors. It is extremely difficult to tell whether his suspension was justified in Parliamentary law or not. The Liberal papers sharply contest the ruling, and it is certain that there will be a prolonged desire on the subject. It unfortunately is also certain that we shall hear a good deal and the identity of Labouchere's informant. informant.

SALISBURY EXPLAINS.

Speaking in the House of Lords Mon Speaking in the House of Lords Mon-day, with reference to the charges made against him by Mr. Henry Labouchere in the House of Commons last Friday night, Lord Salisbury explained that he did not meet Lieutenant General Sir Dighton Probyn of the Prince of Wales' household with a view to enabling Lord Digiton Probyn of the Prince of Wales' household with a view to enabling Lord Arthur Somerset, who was charged with complicity in the Cleveland street scandal, to escape. He said that Gen eral Probyn had sent him a tele-graphic dispatch asking for an interview. He did not mention the subject of the proposed interview, and Lord Sallsbury supposed interview, and Lord Sallsbury supposed it referred to journeys which were contemplated by the Prince of Wales. He met General Probyn casually at a railway station, and they had a very brief and hurried conversation, during which General Probyn referred to the scandal. Whatever passed between them, Lord Sallsbury said, he gave the House of Lords his assurance that he never said a warrant was about to be issued against Lord Arthur Somerset. Lord Sallsbury de-clared that he could not believe a man of General Probyn character wond the usehold with a view to enabling Lord clared that he could not believe a man of General Probyn's character would inter view him for the purpose of worming out information in order to defeat justice.

FOR FREE SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, Monday, referred to the suspension of Mr. Henry Labouchere on Friday last for his language regarding Lord Salisbury in the discussion on the Cleveland street scandal, and asked that he be allowed to make the following motion : "The House make the following motion: "The House deems it necessary to declare that when a member prefers a charge against a minis-ter which the minister denies, such mem-ber ought not to be restrained from refusing to accept the denial, and from persisting in the charge, because the minister is a member of the Mouse of Lords." The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House, said he would consider Mr. Gadstone's request.

he would consider Mr. G.adstone's request. JOSEPH BIGGAR'S BEQUESTS.

JOSEPH BIGGAR'S BEQUESTS. It now appears that the story that Big-gar had left Butlerstown Castle to his dear friend Tim. Healy is not true. The castle is hereafter to be at the disposal of the Catholic prisets officiating at Butlerstown. Some of the less wealthy Parnellite mem-bars may regret that the castle has pessed out of Biggar's control. He used it as a sort of sanatorium or hospital for them. If any Parnellite complained of overwork or illness, it was Biggar's custom to give

* pretence and a juggle. BT PANCRAS FOR HOME RULE. The parliamentary election in the north division of St. Pancres, Tuesday, resulted in the return of Mr. Bolton. the Giad stonian candidate, who polled 2,657 votes, segimet 2,549 polled by the Unionist candidate, Mr. Grabam At the last previous election Mr. Bolton was defeated by 261 votes. BRADED WITH THE DESTINGTION

by 261 votes. BRANDED WITH ETERNAL INFAMT. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Bath, referred to the Parnell invecti-gation and the report of the commission, and esid: "The Times is branded with termal infamy, and is a monument of a lasting disgrace to English journalism." THE IRISH LAND BILL. The Irish Land Bill, which will be introduced in Parliament by the Govern-ment, provides for state sided migration, and abolishes the land courts and land commissioners. commissionere. \$20,000,000 FOR BABRACKS.

\$20,000,000 FOR BABRACKS. The House of Commons bas authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 in improv-ing and extending the military barracks throughout the country.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

MISSION AT RIDGETOWN.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Last week a three day's retreat was Last week a three day's retreat was conducted in the mission of Ridgetown, commencing on Sunday, 2ad inst., and terminating on the morning of Wednes-day, 5th. During these days one hun dred and seventy five persons ap proached the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. When we consider that the entire compensation consider that the entire congregation consists of only thirty five families we can well understand that the mission was a grand success. The good people of Ridge town, with characteristic devotedness to the practices of our holy religion, availed themselves of this occasion to fulfill a twofold duty, namely, that of making a spiritual retreat and at the same time of receiving their Easter communion. The opening sermon was presched on Sunday by the pastor, Rev. Father Quigley. On Monday he was joined by Rev. Father Aylward of St. Thomas, and Rev. Father Kealy, of Mount Uarmel. These two pious and talented priests labored diligently dur ing the mission in hearing contessions and giving instructions On Monday

ing the mission in hearing contessions and giving instructions On Monday morning Father Aylward gave a beauti-ful discourse on the importance of eternal salvation, taking for his text the words of our Blessed Saviour: "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and art troubled about many things! but one thing is necessary. Mary hath chosen the best part, which shall not be taken away from her." In the evening Father Keals preached In the evening Father kealy preached on the sacrament of penance. Father Kealy is a fluent and elequent speaker and many of our separated brethren who were preserve who were present were, no doubt, edified and instructed by his concluding sermon on devotion to the Mother of God. The morning exercises consisted of hear-

ing confessions from an early hour, with Low Masses at 8 and 8.30 and High Mass at 1. In the afternoon confessions were heard from 3 to 6. At 7 o'clock the Way of the Cross followed by a sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Father Outcley may wall for proud of

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Father Quigley may well feel proud of his people of Ridgetown, who, by the devoted manner in which they attended the mission, have shown that the seeds of Oatholie faith and piety, instilled into them by their plong furgators, still remain Oatholic faith and piety, instilled into them by their plous forefathers, still remain fresh and green in their minds. The music was furnished by the kind and talented organis; of the church, Miss

Annie McKeor, assisted by the Ridgetown choir.

BALFOUR'S BILL: Mr. Balfour is engaged in preparing a bill te give up to Ireland a system of local self government or home rule. His scheme is said to be based upon the idea of treating the Irish as to local govern-ment just as the English and Beoth are treated in regard to the same object. As any proposition to homestly do this would make the Tories a home rule party, it is a preisence and a juggle. The parliamentary election in the north division of St. Fancres, Tuesday, resulted in the return of Mr. Bolton. the Giad stonian candidate, who polled 2,657 votes, and contant 2,549 polled by the Unionist

Mavourneen," to be pleved in the Opera House, London, on the 17th, may be had at the CATHOLIC RECORD office.

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LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS. London. March 13 -GRAIN-Red winter. 1.83; to 141; white 1.83; to 141; spring 1.83; to 1.41; corn, 80 to 80, rys, 90 to 1.00; barley. mail, 80 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; cois, 80; to 83; peas, 95 to 100; beans, bash, 90 to 140; buck wheat, cental, 75 to 85. PHODUCE. Eggs, fresh. 15 to 16; eggs, store lots, 13 to 14; butter, best roll, 22 to 23; butter, iarge rolls, 16 to 18; butter, coreks, 16 to 18; store packed frkin, 14 to 18; dry wood, 450 to 500; green wood, 450 to 5.00; soft wood, 260 to 350; lard, No. 1, 1b, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 10 to 01; arraw load, 8,00 to 4:0; clover seed, bash, 5:00 to 350; Tim-othy seed, bash, 15:0 to 20; roce, 160 to 8 00: flax seed, bush., 1:40 to 150. MEAT.-Beet by carcas, 4:50 to 65; mnt-ton by qr., 8 to 9; mutton by carcass, 6 to 7; lamb by carcass, 9 to 10; lamb, by qr., 10 10; veal by qr., 7:to 8; weal by carcass, 6 to 7; pork, per cwt., 5:50 to 60; prok, per qr., 7 to 8. Toronto, March 13 - WHE 15-Spring. No.

0.8 Toronto, March 13 - WHE tr-Spring, No. 2 82 to 83; red winter, No. 2 85 to 86; March 10ba hard, No 1, 104 to 10; No. 2 41 to 46; No. 1.02; barley, No. 1, 49 to 51; No. 2, 41 to 46; No. 3, extra 39 to 40; No. 3, 35 to 37; peas No. 2; 56 to 58; osts No. 2 2⁻¹; to 31; dour, straight roller, 389 to 3 85; strong bakers, 400 to 4 50; tx ra, 350.

450; extra,350. Montreal, Que, March 13.-PLOUR-Re-celpts,500 bols: sales, none reported : market quiet and uuchanged; no business; grain nod provisiou. unchanged: Stocks here this morning:-Whest 179 392 bush.; corn. 22 219 bush.; pess 376,799 bush.; cots 145 057 bush.; barley. 87,224 bush.; rvs. 89,338 bush.; flour. 62 510 bbls.; cotmeai, 312 bbls.; corn-meel 108 bbls; No 1 hard Manitoba wheat, nemiasi, at 14 4to 1 05.

nomiaal, at 164 to 165. BUFFALO LIVE STOUE. East Buffalo, N. Y. March 13.-OATTLE-Offeripgs four cais; good butchers' cattle active, 360 to 3,00. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Offeripgs. 23 cars; market slow, except for extra stock; cheice to extra sueep, 575 to 6'0; fairly choice sheep generally, 5,40 to 560; best lambs, 700 to 7.10; good to sholee, 650 t. 6,90. HOGS-Offerings; loars; fairly active and higher: all sold early; mixed, mediums and heavy and Yorkers, 439 to 435; pigs, 4.25 to 430. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, March 13 --CATFLE-Receints, 3.600, sbioments, 3.100; market steady; stears, 3.25 to 4.75; stockers and feeders 2.40 to 3.50; cows. buils and mixed 1.30 to 3.00; Texas corn fed steers, 3.09 to 3.60, Ho s-Receipts, 14(00; market shade higher; mixed 3.85 to 4.05; heavy and light, 3.85 to 4.05; skips, 3.29 to 38.9, Mose-Receipts 2. 009; market steady. natives, 3.80 to 6.00; western corn fed, 4.80 to 5.65; Texas, 3.50 to 5.50; lambs, 5.00 to 6.25.



MARCH 15, 1890.

BESS/C	FINANCIAL STATEMENT.	in these objects : and particularly will	emile, and, with an alacrity which showed	beg them to go there and recuperate	choir.	Aboundary I dici
a desta	Balance on hard Dec. 31, 1885 \$ 2 609 37	expose and defeat the deer laid machin	the challenge was pleasing to him, wrote	The bulk of Biggar's fortune is willed		This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical that the strength and
	Balance on bard Dec. 31, 1888\$ 2 699 37 Received during 1889. Reneficiary 371 049 12 Received during 1889. Gen'l Fund 5 988 91	ations of the Jesuits and resist grants of	the name on a slip of paper, offered it to	to "My son Joseph Biggar," upon con	ODITITADI	wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short match alternations of low
C. State	Received during 1889. Gen'l Fund 5 983 91	public money for Pomonist must be	Sir Richard Webster, and blandly invited	dition that he shall pass an examina-	OBITUARY.	cans, BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO 100 Wall only in
	\$379 732 40	This is quite realistics , but I	Sir Bichard Webster, and blandly invited	tion as solicitor, which he has once		New York.
	DISBURSED.	This is quite reslistic ; but I assure your	that astonished gentleman to read it aloud.	failed to do Shanid frank failes once	Neil McNeil, London.	
		readers, Mr. Editor, that there is no	The House lifted its collective cars and	failed to do. Should Joseph fail to qual	In this city, on the 8th instant, died	
	Beneficiary	allusion to current local events.	eyes, and every tongue was silent, but	ify himself as a solicitor the bulk of his	Mr. Neil McNell, in the 84 h year of his	MAMDAMTIDNA
		But let us proceed : As "the end justi-	Webster failed to respond to the challenge.	fortune goes to the Catholic Church. The	age. He was a native of Barra, Inverness.	MALPATIERNS
	Balance on hand	fies the mcaus," they exposed for sale	and a great roar of exultation went no.	fact that his dear friend, Tim. Healy, is not	shire, Scotland, and came to Canada in the	Hand Mat Hooks, Novelty Rug Ma-
	RECORD OF MEMBERSHIP.	"The Confessional Unmasked" and other	from the Liberal side. Libonchere care	mentioned in the will is due to Heely's	was 1959 For this to Canada in the	
	In good standing Dec. 31, 1:88	horrors. This pamphlet consisted of	that he cannot divulge the name and	own desire. Nevertheless Biggar left	year 1852. For thirty years he has been	
	Admitted during 1889	extracts from the works of theologians on	there have been wild guesses as to his in-	£1,000 to a son of Healy, for whom	a resident of this city. Neil McNell was	and part of the
		the doctrines and discipline of the Church	formant's identity. But it is a positive	he stood as god-father. Biggar's sister,	not of those who chose the bustling and	AGENTS WANTED.
10,000	Total	of Rome, and particularly of auricular	fort that he is the lity. Dut it is a positive	who came over from Belfast and prevented	busy side of the world's work He did	
	AGE AT DATE OF ENTRY.	confection On the and side of the	fact that he is no less a person than Sir	a public funeral, taking upon herself the	DOL Seek Drominence or notoriety nos had	
and the second	Age. Number. Age. Number.	confection. On the one side of the page	Francis Knoliys, the Prince of Wales'	direction of arrangements, is cut off with	he amplition to gratify by mounting to	
	18	were printed passages in the original		allegion of arrangements, is cut off with	Deights of distinction and wearing amon	TEACHER WANTED.
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Latin, and opposite a free translation into	LOOKS LIKE DISSOLUTION.	a legacy of £80 He has also left to	his life in the effort to out distance his	
BREDU.	21	English.	This incident gives strength to the	Archbishop Waish of Dublin £2,000 and	neighbors on the royal road to fame and	M or third class class certificate, well recommended and able to teach Fiench and English, for school No. 7 Tourshington and
Contraction of the second	22	It was held that notwithstanding the	loudly whispered rumors of an impend-	sums ranging from £200 to £1,000 to	fortune. His character was of a differ-	English, for school No 7 Townships
E BER	23 191 39 174	object of the defendant was not to injure	ing parliamentary dissolution and some	various charities in various parts of Ire-	ant mould In his outracter was of a differ-	English. for school No. 7, Township of Til- nury West, E sex County: salary \$30 per
	25	public morals, but to attack the religion	AVAD 20 80 far as to predict that it will	land.	ent mould. In his youth and in his	annum : duties to commerce April 1st. Ad-
	26	and practice of the Roman flatholie	come before Easter. The truth is, that	HE WINKED AT THE PIG.	manhood, and as the years wore on and	dress ANTOINE THISET, Hec. Treas. S. S. No 7, Tilbury Centre P. 0, Ont. 595.3w
and the second	27 138	Church, this did not justify his act, nor	so much bad blood and personal bitter	The adage that a cat may look at a king	the winter of his earthly career placed	
a parte	28	prevent it from being a misdemeanor	ness have been an and personal bitter	has been mentioned in this and other	its mantie on his shoulders, he was	
	30	proper to be prosecuted, etc.	ness have been engendered during the	nes been mentioned in this and other	always good, always kind always upon	KATHERKOSHIDO
	31	Ma around prosecuted, etc.	last ten months in the House of Com-	newspapers, and is generally considered	suming, always honest. A world of	WI BENITZERING
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	My second reason for selecting the pas-	mons that everybody in public life is	sound. Nevertheless in Ireland a man	worth was locked up in his stalling	
S.L.		sage from the Constitutions was that my	coming to turn with relief to the thought	may not wink at a pig. Edward Mc.	Highland Uatholic heart and his last	
a part	Total	present object is to defend, not the Church	of passing the sponge over the parlis	Ginley, of Kiult, was on Taureday sen-	Dravers to be fargiven were uttered in	A-BAE
	Average age at date of admission, 32.91 yrs.	at large, but the Society in particular	mentary slate and taking a fresh clean	tenced to three months' imprisonment for	the beautiful old language of the Scot.	
	RECORD OF DEATHS.	Now, as in the two column report this was	start. The Labouchere incident shows	this crime. The pig with which McGinley	Ha diad an hangunge of the boot.	
No. Carro	New York Grand Council	absolutely the only real and direct attack	up very clearly the deadly betred which	took this optical liberty was the property		UERGAN
	Pennsylvania Grand Council	on the Society, I thought it my duty to	inflames and paralyses the present body.	of a boycotted farmer, and by a remarkable	life was blameless-his death was holy.	LALETON.
	Michigan Grand Council	repelit.	No one in reading the report of -bet	coincidence, a home rule butcher was	May God give a place in His Kingdom to	Incits Worst Form.
AN ELSE	Ohio Grand Council	Whether I have done so effectually or	took place could possibly comprehend	about to purchase the animal, when	the soul of the honest and upright Nail	BENTON, LAF. Co., WIS., Dec., '88.
REPROVE	Supren e Council 1	not I leave to the general public, and I am	the sequence of events upless he had	McGinley, also a Home Ruler, winked at	hicken.	Bey, J. C. Bergen youches for the following.
	Total	far from underrating their intelligence, as	knowledge of the personal ill feeling	it. The prospective purchaser there-	The funeral took place on Tuesday	Bev. J. C. Bergen vouches for the following: James Booney who was suffering from Vitue Dance in its worst form for about 14 years was
	Average age at date of death, 42.53 years.	Professor Scrimger would have me do.	and alige of the personal ill feeling	the prospective purchaser there-	last to St. Peter's Cathedrel mhore	Dance in its worst form for about 11/2 years was
	RECORD OF RESIGNATIONS AND EXPULSIONS	With a fair hearing of both sides, and a	underlying the scene. The real key to	upon turned his back upon the pig, and	I Requiem Mass was calabrated by Roy M	treated by several physicians without effect, two bottles of Pastor Koenigs Nerve Tonie
	Resigned. Expelled.	full sistement thering of both sides, and a	the excitement was the deep disgust and	the owner had McGinley arrested. Tae	J. 1lerban, after which the remains more	sured him.
	N. Y. Grand Council	full statement, they generally discern	irritation with which the Liberals and	pig, while regretting McGinley's misfor-		A Montreal letter.
	Penn. Grand Council 7	which side is right. A E. JONES, S. J.	Irish view every appearance in the	tune, expresses satisfaction at the present	interment.	The True Witness Witness 1 Cetter.
NEA BRAND	Alich Gradu Council	St. Mary's College, February 27.	debate of the Attorney General.	condition of affairs, since no butcher has	Mrs. James Curtin.	Published Oct. 24th '99
an less	Ohio Grand Council	TO BE CONTINUED.	During the progress of the Parnell com.	yet dared to purchase it for alimentary	Died on the lith bit	We are in receipt of a letter from one of one
	Bupreme Council 1		mission it has often been demonstrated	purposes.	Died, on the 15th ultimo, in New	that mown citizens, Mr. E. Boisvert, who writes
10 100	Total	Tishata for the James for the	that Sir Richard Webster on his fast	MR. TUOHY MUST PAY.	York, Mrs. James Cartin, in the eignty.	A MONTReal letter. The Tree Witness and Chronicle, Montreai Can. Published Oct, 24th. '88 We are in receipt of a letter from one of our well known citizent, Mr. E. Boisvert, who writes that upon recommendation of the most Rev. M. Marchand, of Drummondville, he was induced to mae for these dreadful of all nervous diseas- es. FITS, a few bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and is glad to state that after having suff- nearily recommends all sufferers of nervous dis- mace tor this remedy.
	RECAPITULATION:	Tickets for the drama "Kathleen		The appeal of Mr. James Tuchy, who	fourth year of her age. Tae de-	use for that most dreadful of all nonnend die to
	Membership Dec. 81 1888	Mourneen," to be played in the Opera		it was abarred had abarred 100dy, who	ceased, whose malden name was Bridget	es, FITS, a few bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve
100	Admitted during 1889 5 106	House, London, on the 17th, may be had	human mind can conceive. By reason of	it was charged had charge and control of the Dublin Freeman's Lournal in Lournal	Orimmine, was born near the town of	ered for eight work to state that after having suff-
		at the CATHOLIC RECORD office.	his means and nomenia course the	the Dublin Freeman's Journal in London, and was therefore responsible for the	Dramcollocher, County Cork, Ireland, and	heartily recommends all enforces of y cured, and
	Total		out the commission and his mough	and was therefore responsible for the	came to Canada, with her husband and	sases to try this remedy.
	Number expelled during 1889 876 Number resigned during 1889 62-637	Prince Bismarck has instructed Herr		publication of certain comments on the	abildren in 104" Ct	
	Number resigned during 1889 62- 637	Von Schlozer, the representative of Prusia	I stap a stread o suco the report of the	O'Shea divorce case, resulting in the		DOOF patients con also to any address, and
E F	Mem bership Dec 81, 1889	at the Vatican, to inform the Holy See		application by Captain O'Snea for a writ of attachment avainst that paper	with the exception of fifteen months	tree of charge from and obtain this medicine
1	Two thousand dollar class	that the German empire will henceforth	naterul to the entire opposition that	of attachment against that paper, and who was convicted and fined first beside	in revisiting Ireland in 1992 4	This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kœnig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now more and on the past
	One thousand dollar class	extend its protection to all Catholia	every word he says now from his place	who was convicted and fined £100, beside being compelled to pay Cantain O'Shea's	ceased Wis a momen of month The de-	ton work anig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past
10	Present membership		on the treasury benches galls and wounds	being compelled to pay Captain O'Shea's costs, came up in the court of speak last	of character and or much simplicity	tion by the
ST PAL	Only 16 assessments issued during the year		like a personal insult.	costs, came up in the court of anneal last	beloved for her Christian virtues by	KOFNIG MEDICINE CO
Car Barn	1889. The foregoing statement will be doubt	in the Germen colonial possessions, what.	It was Lord Salishnam's shales . ftt-	Thursday After the court of appoint the	beloved for her Christian virtues he	50 West Madison, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
AND TRANS	The foregoing statement will no doubt	ever religious order may start such	as his mouthpiece to the Commons which	for and against the completion the	an who knew her. During her fatal	SOLD BY DBUCCIETO
	enable us to retain our position as the	. sectiements.	stirred up all that remarkable dianian of	for and against the conviction, the court upheld the decision of the court below.	inness of heart trouble no complaint.	Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.
and the second			the second second display of	epacia and decision of the court below.	no murmur, no sign of trouble or impa-	London W. E. Saunders & Co., Dragstan
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