

C. M. E. A.

From the Catholic Knight,
Michigan Grand Council will have 1,600 members before the end of the present month.
Brother E. J. O'Brien, of Guelph, is the best carver in Canada. At all exhibitions he takes first prize.
Ohio will have sufficient members before the first of January to entitle it to a Grand Council. These if each member procures five new ones the requisite number for a supreme jurisdiction will be had. To this end all brothers should exert themselves, so as to reduce their already low assessments.

Paris, 19th Oct., 1888.
Dear Sir and Brother.—At a special meeting of the Paris Branch President Sheppard resigned. The resignation was accepted. The President is now filling the chair. The members of the Branch met at their Hall on Friday evening last when the following address was read:
John Sheppard, Esq.—Dear Sir and Brother.—It is with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure we learn of your approaching departure from the States to fill a responsible position. We are pleased you have received an appointment where your ability and energy will be appreciated and your prosperity be assured. Those considerations temper the regret we feel at your departure. The Paris Branch loses one of its charter members, who has since its organization taken a deep interest in its success and worked assiduously to promote its growth. We beg of you to accept the watch and chain we now present to you as a manifestation of our esteem and friendship. We pray God to bless and prosper you in your new home and grant to yourself and family health and happiness.
JAMES GARDINER, JOSEPH ION, Rec. Sec. President.
Bro. Sheppard made a very appropriate reply. The members bade him goodbye and soon adjourned.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.
BY ATLANTIC CABLE.
Ireland.

More than a fortnight has now elapsed since Archbishop Walsh returned amid an outburst of national enthusiasm to his primary see; yet the tide of popular rejoicing remains unabated, and the illustration of that splendid demonstration is still in the hour.
"I take for my text—down with land-grabbing, grass-grabbing, house-grabbing." Such were the words of the respected and patriotic curate of Tullaroan, Rev. Father Walsh, when addressing the meeting at Knockree on Sunday last, and such were the sentiments that were the order of the day.
Mr. Fitzgerald, who was recently charged with treason felony, has been selected to treat East Clare in the coming election.
Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said that all Liberals were agreed that the office of Lord Leighton should be abolished. He thought that in time England would venture to yield home rule to Ireland, maintaining, however, the rights of the Crown.
The Loyalists (those to whom loyalty is a matter of pounds, shillings and pence) intend to contest every parliamentary seat in Ireland, so as to give the Parnellites greater trouble and expense.
A Dublin dispatch says that trouble has occurred on the Duke of Devonshire's estate in Tallow, county Wexford, in connection with the eviction of certain tenants. The tenants and their friends made a determined resistance, and attacked the police with stones. The sheriff's police finally dispersed the mob at the point of the bayonet. The district is "black-flagged."

Sir Thomas Henry Gratian Esmonde, after his speech to the Nationalist Convention, found himself suddenly a popular favorite. He was cheered to the echo. His personal appearance is greatly in his favor. Slight of frame and youthful, his handsome face is grave beyond his years. There is a singular resemblance between him and the portrait of Robert Emmet. This will help him to popularity. During his address he leaned on a heavy walking stick, as he is still suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg received from an awkward companion during the grouse season. The Parnellite baronet is a decidedly sympathetic personage, and is likely to dispute popularity with his comrades. His speech was decidedly clever, and gave promise of distinction in future. Gratian's grandson will become a power among his people. Mr. Clancy, the other nominee, showed himself also to be a capable man, but not a brilliant one. He is a hard worker, but is not likely to win a front place in the Parliamentary franchise.
The executive branch of the Irish Government is making a most determined effort to check, through the operation of the ordinary law, the extensive system of boycotting which has been revived in Ireland. The long list of prosecutions which are every day published show the activity of the police. In all cases wherein good evidence is procurable against them, the boycotters are summoned and committed to trial or bound over to keep the peace. The license is revoked of every keeper of a public house who is proven guilty of refusing supplies to persons under the boycotters' law. So many publicans have already lost their licenses on this account that the league now exempts publicans from obedience to boycotting orders, although in all other respects this method of punishing persons pronounced objectionable to the organization is pursued. So often has the boycotting become that the Government has determined to revive the "White Boy Act," which inflicts seven years penal servitude on persons found guilty of menace or conspiracy against the peace, person or property of loyalists in Ireland. A Dublin despatch states that in pursuance of the Government plan for the suppression of boycotting, two hundred

respectable inhabitants of Stradbally, Queen's county, were arrested. The Dublin branch of the National League sent lawyers to defend the prisoners, but the magistrate convicted all of them, and ordered them to find sureties for their good behavior. Defendants elected to go to prison. The magistrate hesitated to commit them and finally gave them a fortnight to consider the matter.

Serbia and Bulgaria.
London is once more in excitement after months of repose. The evening papers Friday night announced an outbreak of hostilities by Servians and the violation of the Bulgarian frontier. This is now known to be a technical violation. The Bulgarian Envoy stated to a correspondent that he is now convinced that there is no agreement between Greece and Serbia, as he supposed. Should Serbia only want to attack Bulgaria, there would be no need of a life-long feud, in any case there is only a technical violation. The Bulgarian Envoy stated to a correspondent that he is now convinced that there is no agreement between Greece and Serbia, as he supposed. Should Serbia only want to attack Bulgaria, there would be no need of a life-long feud, in any case there is only a technical violation.

Prinze Alexander's position is more critical than ever. It is difficult to see how he can escape being sacrificed, either to his countrymen or to the powers. The London Standard says: "We cannot attempt to prevent war. The powers have agreed to restore outwardly the status quo. Bulgaria, Servia and Greece will probably be choked off."
Canadian.
It is understood that the sentence of death passed on Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed rebellion in the Northwest, will be commuted to life long servitude. The American legation in London has not yet been officially informed of Louis Riel's claims to American citizenship and no action in his behalf has been taken by Mr. Phelps or any of his subordinates. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's Canadian counsel, has arrived and has, it is said, some important documents bearing on the case to be made for his client.
Hon. Mr. Thompson, the Minister of Justice, has been elected to the House of Commons for Antigonish by a majority of 201 over Dr. McIntosh, his opponent. It has been discovered that the late Alexander Armour, treasurer of Brantford, and who was considered a man of irreproachable character, was a defaulter and a forger. His books having been systematically falsified. His bondsmen, \$1,100 by his operations, while other parties suffer to the extent of \$6,000.

On Sunday morning last, the wife of a farmer named J. B. Romilly, at St. Vincent de Paul, was feeding her fowls in front of her residence. Through her little child of two years of age, playing around, when a large bald-headed eagle descended and carried off the infant in its claws, to the horror of the mother. An outcry was immediately raised, and many neighbors followed in pursuit with guns. It was not until after going a mile the giant bird lighted on the roof of a house and drove its beak into the infant's head, severing it in two. When the monster was frightened from his prey by shots the child was dead and partly devoured.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

"This poor man cried, and the Lord heard him" is the text of a striking sermon on the great Saint of Assisi, from the pen of Father Bourdaloue. The preacher has hit the special character of St. Francis, and of the Seraphic Order which he founded. It is Christian poverty, in all its dignity and power. Poverty and obedience, together with the other vows of holy chastity, are (as our readers know) the essential vows of the religious state. Some Orders in the Church carry their interpretation of poverty further than others; that is, they pursue it into further details. It is poor, for instance, and the world thinks it "a very poor thing" indeed, to have no shoes and stockings of one's own, but to have to ask for them. Yet it is poorer still, to go without a pair of sandals. The first may be called a *dependent* poverty. An excellent way it is, of keeping oneself humble, especially when the articles granted are by no means of the best; more especially, if the person receiving them is using them as alms for the poor, as a mitigation of the great first-class boot-maker. Every one, however, would agree there was more actual poverty in spending long years, from boyhood to death, in a pair of sandals. Now, St. Francis had not even sandals; yet seem to have come in afterwards, as a mitigation granted to his Order; because not every one could go about barefoot, without catching his death of cold.

So, too, with regard to the habit, or garment, of the Franciscans. It is quite consistent with poverty in a religious to have a new one, if he has humbly given for it, and it has been charitably given. But it is more poor to have the old one patched up, till it looks something like a chess-board of squares, here and there and everywhere. This is what St. Francis delighted in; because his holy soul was so penetrated with the divine assurance: "Blessed are ye poor; for yours is the Kingdom of God." In his Rule,

somewhere, he speaks of his friars' habits being "obscurely patched." Indeed, he was so in love with the most abject poverty, that he seemed to thirst for it, as parched lips thirst for water, as the sons of Mammon thirst for gold.
And this grace was more remarkable in St. Francis, because his early life was of a very different spirit. The son of a rich merchant in his native town, he was brought up amid all the surroundings of wealth and luxury. A young man of popular attractive gifts, he became the leader of expensive revelry among the youth of Assisi, with whom he used to parade the streets with music, and join in their light-hearted songs. He had always a tender, compassionate heart, however; and it was this that brought about his conversion to a better life. On one occasion, being much occupied at the moment, he refused an alms to a poor man who begged of him. This was quite contrary to his habit; and, on reflection, he was struck with remorse, that he ran after the beggar, gave him an alms, and then bound himself by vow never to refuse such a petition, if asked for the love of God.

Meanwhile, his father, whose name was Bernardine, was much discontented at St. Francis, instead of adding. Here was Francis, wasting his gains in alms. So, finally, that he grew more and more inclined to a poor and mortified life, he took him before the Bishop of the place, that he might renounce all expectations of receiving anything from his father. Before the Bishop he renounced all expectations of receiving anything from his father. Before the Bishop he renounced all expectations of receiving anything from his father.

Then began that wonderful life of poverty, of prayer, of miracle and apostolic mission to the ends of the earth, which has placed the name of Francis and his Franciscans at the head of one of the principal chapters of the Church's annals. His convents became numerous; but they remained poor. Poverty was their rich dowry, and their unfailing strength. What has been the efficacy of his crucifixion, but it is certain that through six hundred years and more, by the petitions of his unnumbered children on earth, and by his own glorious and powerful intercession above, "this poor man cried, and the Lord heard him." At length, towards the close of his crucifixion, his awful yet blessed favor was given him by his Lord of Calvary, were impressed on his mortal flesh; so that he could literally say, with St. Paul: "I bear in my body the stigmata of the Lord Jesus."

CHAMBERLAIN'S "NEVER"

His Brute-Majority Argument.
"UNITED IRELAND'S" SLASHING ANSWER TO BOTH—HOW FOUR MILLIONS CAN FACE THREE MILLIONS—NO FAULT OF THE IRISH IF THEY ORGANIZE WATERLOOS TO DECIDE THE ISSUE.
Dublin, Sept. 26.—The following is the spirited rejoinder of *United Ireland* to Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's cowardly threat to let loose England's thirty millions upon Ireland, and to his declaration that Home Rule "never" be granted to Irish people. The Irish National organ writes:
Can we hurt England? In the sense of smashing her army and navy, indubitably No. Under present conditions, the day when England can get us to draw out our forces in battle array and pull a trigger is our last. In the sense of the power of a people ready to face any sort of warring troubles, provided that Mr. Chamberlain shows them that English domination in this island cannot otherwise be overthrown? We have no more love for such a prospect than Mr. Chamberlain has; and we have too much confidence that Mr. Chamberlain is speaking with his tongue in his cheek to read that it will come to that; but, if he supposes and argues is concluded because they who are rich and many are in a position to bully us who are poor and few, we think it well to remind him that in general it is the poorest minorities that come off best in a game of argumentation, and to exhort him in a friendly manner to "take care to moderate the rancor of his tongue."

LOCAL NOTICES.

All-wool Blankets, Flannels & Underclothing; best makes; all sizes; selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS.
FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art material for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas St., London.

MARKET REPORT.
LONDON.
Wheat—Spring 10 to 13; Delhi, 7 to 10; 10 to 14; Demerol, 10 to 14; Oatmeal, 11 to 13; Meal, 11 to 14; Oats, 8 to 10; Beans, 9 to 10; Peas, 9 to 10; Clover seed, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Rape-seed, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Bran, 1 1/2 to 2; Butter—pound, 130 to 135; 200 to 225; Oatmeal, standard, 2 0 to 2 1/2; 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Corn, 4 to 5; 5 to 6; Shorts, 11 to 12; Bran, 10 to 12; Hay, 5 to 6; Straw, per load, 8 to 10; Potatoes—pound, 120 to 200; cwt, 15 to 18; 100 to 120; Eggs, 10 to 12; 12 to 15; Cheese, 12 to 15; Turkeys, 1 1/2 to 2; Chickens, per pair, 10 to 15; Ducks, per pair, 10 to 15; Potatoes, per bag, 6 to 7; Apples, per bushel, 6 to 8; Onions, per bag, 6 to 8; Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 6 to 8; Beef, per cwt, 5 to 6; Mutton, per lb, 6 to 10; Lamb, per lb, 6 to 10; Hops, per lb, 6 to 10; Wood, per cord, 3 to 4.
TORONTO.
Toronto, Sept. 27; No. 1, 1.00 to 1.05; No. 2, .95 to .98; No. 3, .90 to .93; No. 4, .85 to .88; No. 5, .80 to .83; No. 6, .75 to .78; No. 7, .70 to .73; No. 8, .65 to .68; No. 9, .60 to .63; No. 10, .55 to .58; No. 11, .50 to .53; No. 12, .45 to .48; No. 13, .40 to .43; No. 14, .35 to .38; No. 15, .30 to .33; No. 16, .25 to .28; No. 17, .20 to .23; No. 18, .15 to .18; No. 19, .10 to .13; No. 20, .05 to .08; No. 21, .00 to .03; No. 22, .00 to .03; No. 23, .00 to .03; No. 24, .00 to .03; No. 25, .00 to .03; No. 26, .00 to .03; No. 27, .00 to .03; No. 28, .00 to .03; No. 29, .00 to .03; No. 30, .00 to .03; No. 31, .00 to .03; No. 32, .00 to .03; No. 33, .00 to .03; No. 34, .00 to .03; No. 35, .00 to .03; No. 36, .00 to .03; No. 37, .00 to .03; No. 38, .00 to .03; No. 39, .00 to .03; No. 40, .00 to .03; No. 41, .00 to .03; No. 42, .00 to .03; No. 43, .00 to .03; No. 44, .00 to .03; No. 45, .00 to .03; No. 46, .00 to .03; No. 47, .00 to .03; No. 48, .00 to .03; No. 49, .00 to .03; No. 50, .00 to .03; 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No. 437, .00 to .03; No. 438, .00 to .03; No. 439, .00 to .03; No. 440, .00 to .03; No. 441, .00 to .03; No. 442, .00 to .03; No. 443, .00 to .03; No. 444, .00 to .03; No. 445, .00 to .03; No. 446, .00 to .03; No. 447, .00 to .03; No. 448, .00 to .03; No. 449, .00 to .03; No. 450, .00 to .03; No. 451, .00 to .03; No. 452, .00 to .03; No. 453, .00 to .03; No. 454, .00 to .03; No. 455, .00 to .03; No. 456, .00 to .03; No. 457, .00 to .03; No. 458, .00 to .03; No. 459, .00 to .03; No. 460, .00 to .03; No. 461, .00 to .03; No. 462, .00 to .03; No. 463, .00 to .03; No. 464, .00 to .03; No. 465, .00 to .03; No. 466, .00 to .03; No. 467, .00 to .03; No. 468, .00 to .03; No. 469, .00 to .03; No. 470, .00 to .03; No. 471, .00 to .03; No. 472, .00 to .03; No. 473, .00 to .03; No. 474, .00 to .03; No. 475, .00 to .03; No. 476, .00 to .03; No. 477, .00 to .03; No. 478, .00 to .03; No. 479, .00 to .03; No. 480, .00 to .03; No. 481, .00 to .03; No. 482, .00 to .03; No. 483, .00 to .03; No. 484, .00 to .03; No. 485, .00 to .03; No. 486, .00 to .03; No. 487, .00 to .03; No. 488, .00 to .03; No. 489, .00 to .03; No. 490, .00 to .03; No. 491, .00 to .03; No. 492, .00 to .03; No. 493, .00 to .03; No. 494, .00 to .03; No. 495, .00 to .03; No. 496, .00 to .03; No. 497, .00 to .03; No. 498, .00 to .03; No. 499, .00 to .03; No. 500, .00 to .03; No. 501, .00 to .03; No. 502, .00 to .03; No. 503, .00 to .03; No. 504, .00 to .03; No. 505, .00 to .03; No. 506, .00 to .03; No. 507, .00 to .03; No. 508, .00 to .03; No. 509, .00 to .03; No. 510, .00 to .03; No. 511, .00 to .03; No. 512, .00 to .03; No. 513, .00 to .03; No. 514, .00 to .03; No. 515, .00 to .03; No. 516, .00 to .03; No. 517, .00 to .03; No. 518, .00 to .03; No. 519, .00 to .03; No. 520, .00 to .03; No. 521, .00 to .03; No. 522, .00 to .03; No. 523, .00 to .03; No. 524, .00 to .03