

C. M. B. A.

The Montreal Gazette of the 25th ultimo makes the following reference to one of the Montreal C. M. B. A. men:—"Mr. T. J. Finn, well known in printing and press circles, and superintendent of the Gazette composing room, has just received high honors for his work on behalf of the C. M. B. A. in Canada. On the 15th instant, a vote was taken for the Grand Presidency of the Grand Council of Canada, for which there were two candidates, Messrs. D. J. O'Connor of Stratford, who received 46, and T. J. Finn, who got 43 votes. Then the nomination took place for representatives of the Grand Council of Canada to the Supreme Council of the United States. Three delegates were to be chosen, and five candidates were put. The total vote being 80, Mr. Finn received 50. His two fellow delegates are Messrs. John O'Meara, E. C. L. of Peterboro, and E. J. O'Brien, of Guelph. Our old friend is offered the congratulations of those who know him longest and best on these proofs of confidence.

Resolutions of Condolence. At our last regular meeting of the C. M. B. A., Branch 55, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Whereas it has been the order of Providence to afflict our honored brother Simon Dietrich, in the death of his sister: Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of Branch 55, tender our sincerest and heartfelt sympathy to brother Simon Dietrich in his sad bereavement. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to brother Simon Dietrich and also inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and the C. M. B. A. Monthly. JOSEPH SCHMITT, P. E. HERRIS, First Vice-President.

At our last regular meeting of the C. M. B. A. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas it has been the order of Providence to afflict our honored brother Simon Dietrich, in the death of his sister, who has been under the conduct of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in the convent at Buffalo, N. Y., for only a very short time. Be it therefore resolved, That we, the members of Branch 55, tender our sincerest and heartfelt sympathy to brother Simon Dietrich in his sad bereavement. Be it also resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to brother Simon Dietrich and also inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and the C. M. B. A. Monthly. JOSEPH SCHMITT, P. E. HERRIS, First Vice-President.

At a regular meeting of Branch 44, C. M. B. A., held in our hall Monday evening, Aug. 20th, on motion of Brother D. McDonald, seconded by Brother M. Galvin, the following was unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite and all-wise Providence to afflict our much esteemed Brother Jas. White, of Renfrew, by removing by the hand of death his beloved son, Willie, at the age of twenty years, We, the members of Branch 44, C. M. B. A., while bowing to the divine will of God, extend to Brother White and his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, and be it resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother James White and one to the C. M. B. A. Monthly and one to the CATHOLIC RECORD, for publication. Your fraternally, E. C. ARMAUD, Rec. Sec.

Brantford, Aug. 18th, 1888. The following resolutions of condolence were adopted at the last regular meeting of Branch No. 5, held on the 6th inst. Moved by Brother Brown and seconded by Marshall Daly. That, Whereas, this Branch has learned of the sudden death of Mrs. Fleming, the aged mother of our esteemed and respected Brother Wm. Fleming, Be it therefore resolved, that while bowing submissively to the will of Divine Providence, we, the members of this Branch tender our sincere condolences to Brother Fleming and family in their affliction. And Whereas, it has pleased God to afflict our respected Brother D. S. Henderson by the death of his child, Resolved, that the sincere sympathies of the members of this Branch be also tendered Brother Henderson and family in their bereavement. Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to each of those Brothers, entered on minutes and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD. P. HAFEEY, OWEN HARGADON, Committee. JAS. MCGREGOR.

A THUNDER CLAP. United Ireland. The announcement of Mr. Parnell's action in Edinburgh comes like a thunder clap to the conspirators—as sudden and as terrible. Already they were glorying in their fancied security, purchased at the price of honour and decency. They have the shame now without the gain. The Attorney-General's manipulation of the Bill, Mr. Smith's shamefaced and enforced confession of his collusions with his old friend, Mr. Walter, the refusal to name the accused, the refusal to define the charges, the refusal to investigate the forgeries, the packed Commission, the shameful retention of partisan Judge Day on the tribunal, the hurking by closure of debate and the amendments; and, above all, the Clause of Indemnity and immunity, civil and criminal, for their good friend the "Forger"—all go for nothing now. Unmindful of the wise old proverb, Mr. Goschen has been hallooing before the wood was cleared. Mr. Parnell, he declared to Castlereagh's tenants on Saturday, feared to bring his case before an Irish or Scotch jury. Almost before he had ceased speaking the crushing answer comes. Mr. Parnell bled his time. He gave the Government the necessary rope to hang themselves, and they neatly performed the operation. He let them prove in the face of the world the vile conspiracy in which they and the "Forger" were engaged. He compelled them in self defence to throw aside

the last shred or semblance of decency. He stood by impassable and inexorable as fate waiting his hour. The conspirators have botched the back-door against themselves. Their own taunts and vapourings, of which Mr. Goschen is the latest mouthpiece, forbid them to shrink the fight in the open. They dare not for very shame sake hide themselves behind paltry technicalities; or if shame be dead amongst them, we may fairly trust the power that pursues them to drag them from their base retreat, for chastisement if not for combat. Little Mr. Chamberlain dreamt when he declared with plausible hypocrisy the forged letters were the one important issue to be investigated, and refused to embody his belief in an amendment, how soon that one important issue was to be sent clear from all other vague and vile charges and allegations before a competent tribunal in spite of his co-conspirators and himself. Yesterday the "Forger," like another Goliath at the head of the Gordon cohorts, was innocently glorying in its security. To-day the gauge of battle is dashed in its teeth. What presumption in that pack of loud-mouthed curs to fancy they could chase to death a man of Mr. Parnell's temperament, courage, and illimitable resources! The would-be hunters have been hunted through all the recent debate. Running hard to earth in their Forgers' Protection Bill, the vermin have been caught at the very mouth of the hole. There is a dramatic completeness about the retribution. Mr. Parnell has been mindful of the advice of great generals. Patiently he waited while the insolent enemy advanced upon him, gaining confidence from his patience—waited till he saw the whites of his foemen's eyes. Then at last came the sharp word "Fire," and the withering discharge. With the "Forger's" conviction the whole edifice of calumny and coercion in which the Government live comes down with a crash, and will infallibly crush them beneath the ruins.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Another constable has resigned his position on the Royal Irish Constabulary, at Middle-on near Cork, on account of the unmanly and unwarrantable duties imposed on the force by the coercion law. He is the third who has done this from the same motives within a short time. It is not long since the County of Dublin was proclaimed under the Crimes Act, Secretary Balfour giving as his reason for doing this, that though there was no exceptional crime in the County, there was a likelihood that there would be, and that it was necessary that there should be a summary method of dealing with it when it would arise. The commission for the county met early this month, and the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves, as there was no crime whatsoever on the calendar. Yet it is just in such counties that Mr. Balfour deems it necessary to apply an often and tyrannical measure which he promised would only be used for the suppression of crime, if he would apply the Act to some of the English counties he might find plenty of use for it.

Mr. Gladstone in a late speech addressed to the British public stated that he can find but two parallels to the treatment which has been given to Ireland, namely, Poland and Naples. Nor does he think even the case of Poland quite so creditable to Russia as that of Ireland to England. Ireland never gave to England the provocation which Poland gave Russia; yet the treatment of political prisoners is abominable. As for Naples and her prisons, they are bad enough, but even King Bomba treated his political prisoners better than Mr. Balfour does his. King Bomba did not make his keep company with felons. On the other hand, the Manchester Guardian, a leading Liberal paper, declares that Mr. Gladstone's historical comparison is inaccurate. It says that Monravel would have hanged or shot where Mr. Balfour only inflicts hardships or indignities. But, adds this writer, it is in both cases a naked assertion of arbitrary force. Mr. Balfour expiates quite as much but does not terrify.

This journal can't overlook the murders of Mitchellstown and Loughrea, and the Youghal and Ennis outrages, which are fully up to anything perpetrated by Monravel. Balfour has all the will to become a Cromwell, but he lacks the ability. The vandal evictions are proceeding with all the cruelty which was exhibited at Bodeke and Glensharroll. A number of the tenants whose houses have been torn down have entered suits against the landlord for illegal eviction. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre intends to publish an account of his recent visit to Ireland under the title, "Incidents of Coercion: a journal of two visits to Loughrea."

The Nationalist members of Parliament are fully determined to bring the matter of Mr. Mandeville's murder before Parliament at the autumn session. Bradford, (Eng.) is distinguishing itself by its sympathy with Ireland in her sufferings. The Women's Liberal Association has extended its operations to the collection of clothing for the Irish tenants suffering from eviction. They have received contributions from many parts of England, and the Rev. Father McFadden from Anderson's jail, acknowledges receipt of an order for clothing for the poor of Gweedore.

On the other hand there have been great rejoicings among the Liberal Clubs on account of Mr. Mandeville's murder having been settled by the coroner's jury on the really responsible parties. These Clubs have sent to Mrs. Mandeville resolutions of sympathy which were passed unanimously. Mr. Geo. R. Sims, of the Reform, states that he "knows something" of the source from which the Times received the treasure of the alleged Parnell letters, but he intimates that it will be found that they have no connection whatsoever with Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Richard Litchford, J. P., who was released from prison by the Court of Exchequer, as having been illegally committed, was met at the railway station, Tralee, by an immense crowd, and was cheered from the station to his residence. Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P., now in Kilkeny jail, has notified the coroner that he can give important evidence in regard to Dr. Ridley, who committed suicide.

West Derby Division of Liverpool is vacant owing to the resignation of Lord Claud Hamilton (Conservative) on account of ill-health. Sir James Poole, a local Conservative, will probably be the Government candidate for the seat, but the Liberals have strong hopes of capturing the constituency.

The Governor of Dundalk prison refused permission to the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, Archbishop of New Zealand, and his secretary, Rev. Father Patterson, to visit John Dillon in prison. His Grace then applied to the Prison's Board, but the Board refused the permission. There will be a grand open air demonstration in Dundalk, Scotland, to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. John Dillon, and to condemn the policy of the Government in Ireland. Mr. John Deasy, M. P., will represent the Irish members. Mr. Chamberlain's retraction of the assertion that no Americans of any position favor Home Rule for Ireland is causing much amusement, especially because the retraction was made with a very ill grace. It was dragged from him by sheer force of facts.

Mr. Gladstone said to a Sheffield deputation which waited on him with a hand some present on the occasion of his golden Jubilee, that when he secured Home Rule for Ireland his political work would be finished. It is feared that Father McFadden of Gweedore, the patriotic priest who took the part of his parishioners when they were suffering from the eviction sentry Balfour's policy of murdering political prisoners in jail. There is not a Catholic Justice visiting Derry jail where the priest is confined, though Donagel is one of the most Catholic of the Irish counties. He is deprived of the privilege which first-class miscreants enjoy, of writing letters. His hair has grown gray, and though he makes no complaint, he has become quite feeble. John Dillon's health is also impaired in Dundalk prison. Mr. Balfour has declared that it is of no consequence whatever if not a single allegation of the Times against Mr. Parnell be substantiated. He thus virtually acknowledges that the reason why the Government made the roving Commission of Inquiry, was that they were aware that the allegations were in fact true, and that they wish to call public attention to the fact by raising issues altogether different from the ostensible one. Mr. Parnell's sagacity in entering the libel suit in the Scotch court is thus made manifest.

The enquiry in the libel suit will be confined to the issue which is really at stake, and on which the whole accusation against Mr. Parnell is based. Mr. Parnell's sagacity in entering the libel suit in the Scotch court is thus made manifest. One of the old Catholic "Fathers" who are laboring for the perversion of the Belgian Catholics in Wisconsin, brought his wife into the settlement where he was laboring, probably intending to give them a practical illustration of the liberty wherewith Old Catholicism had made him free, when, to his surprise and disappointment, they drove her out of the settlement, and she was obliged to take up her abode in a neighboring town.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. At no time was American sympathy so ardently on the side of the Irish party as at present. Americans see in Mr. Parnell's struggle a reflex of the fight carried on by Washington. The object is the same. If the Irish were in condition to use the same weapons, the end would be the same. But physical force is an impossibility—a dream, a delusion. Resort to it has brought only disasters. The Parnellites are heroic figures in the eyes of all nations. They will live in history with Leonidas. But they are not leading a forlorn hope. Mr. Parnell can and will write the Times letters to be forgeries. That done, the Times shall have to go out, with Mr. Gladstone in power, Home Rule will be an assured fact.

Goldwin Smith concludes his articles on "American Statesmen" in the August number of the Nineteenth Century by saying that "he touched nothing which he did not adore." It might be asserted of this converted English radical that he touches nothing which he does not defile. We remember some time ago he wrote a series of articles in the Independent, the object of which was to prove the superiority of the "Anglo-Saxon" Canadian over his Gallic fellow subject. To unprejudiced eyes, of course, it was evident that the Canadian colonists, who from some 80,000 had increased to nearly 2,000,000, with very little aid from foreign emigration, in the course of a century and a quarter, were far superior mentally, morally, and even physically, to their conquerors. They are better educated, have a literature which is not unknown here and in Europe, while the English colonists have none worthy of the name, and even in the material aspects of their civilization are largely in the ascendant. Smith, however, undertook to prove their inferiority; and when he was encountered by ugly facts which he could not blink, he managed to account for them in a way calculated to bring a blush into the cheeks of the good folks of Ontario. Thus, to explain the non growth of the "Anglo-Saxon" in that province, he stated it was because their wives "declined the cares of maternity." In other words, the untoward circumstance that the matrons of Anglo-Saxon origin were in the habit of committing infanticide accounted for the fact that one race was advancing in population, and the other kept at a stand still. One would have imagined that Mr. Smith's residence in Toronto would not have been even in the least after this, but the Anglo-Saxon in her conduct did not appear to mind the hideous charges made against her morality by her countryman.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart. In the early part of April, the Protestant master and mistress of a house at Brook Green were awakened one morning, about four o'clock, by a strong smell of fire. They groped their way through blinding smoke, to the dining room, which was directly over the kitchen, and from which the smoke seemed to come; but all their efforts failed to discover the origin of the fire. They, therefore, sent a hasty message for the firemen and engines, which soon arrived and the house was saved. The mischief was discovered to have arisen from a beam (situated between the dining room floor and the kitchen), which had caught fire, and was in slow progress of combustion. Much injury had been done in the dining-room; all the wood work was charred and blackened. An oak chest which stood in the room was found

in the same condition, while the oil-paintings on the walls were blistered with the heat, and their frames all spoiled. One picture alone was spared. It hung, with a curtain for a back ground, in the centre of one side of the room; and while all the pictures around it were destroyed, no injury was done to it, nor to its frame—except a hole in the curtain on which it rested. It was a little old picture of Our Lady, kept by its owners as a mere curiosity or work of art. So great was the surprise of the mistress of the house at this wonderful preservation of the picture, that she exclaimed: "I must become a Catholic now!" And we must hope that she has kept to a resolution so good for her soul. Ave Maria.

The following interesting account of a recent extraordinary cure at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, is from the American, a periodical published in the interest of St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool. We learn from the Tablet that the narrator, an eye witness of the occurrence, is one of the English pilgrims, four hundred strong, who were in Brabant, and was brought from Brug, in Brabant, and was deaf and dumb. Two doctors, Vanpe and Trouset, both of Warre, certified as to the nature of the affliction, and declared it incurable. In an instant he that was deaf heard aright. He was alive to every sound; even a faint whisper caused him to turn to the speaker. The doctors at the shrine witnessed it, so did Dr. Archambeau of Chateaufort, and Dr. Henry Smets of Brussels, and the doctor of our own party. A look at the boy's face was sufficient evidence of the miracle that had been wrought. He could hardly restrain himself, whilst his face was all aglow with wondrous astonishment.

Mount St. Louis Institute, Sherbrooke Street, Montreal. This new Boarding School, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, will open Monday, Sept. 3. The programme embraces a complete course of business and scientific studies. Send for Prospectus. The Director, P. O. Box 418.

A RETREAT For ladies will be given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city, commencing Monday evening, Sept. 3rd, at seven o'clock, and closing Friday, Sept. 7th.

For cards of invitation and further particulars apply to LADY SUPERIOR, Convent Sacred Heart, Dundas Street.

University College of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Can. Conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. Classical, Scientific, Engineering and Commercial Courses. Fully equipped Laboratories. A practical Business Department. Lighted throughout by the incandescent electric light. Athletic Grounds and fully equipped Gymnasium. Terms, \$165 a year. Prospectus sent on application. Address THE PRESIDENT.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fordham, New York. This College enjoys the powers of a University and is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. It is situated in a very beautiful part of New York City between the Harlem R. & E. I. Sound. Every facility is given for the best Classical, Scientific and Commercial Education. Board and Tuition per Year \$200. Studies reopen Wednesday, September 5th, 1888.

St. John's Hall, a Preparatory School for Boys, is being held at the same building. For further particulars apply to Rev. JOHN SCULLY, S. J., Pres.

Restitution by a Catholic. The authorities of the city of Poitiers, France, recently received, through the hands of a priest of the diocese, the sum of 18,525 francs—an act of restitution on the part of a penitent. To questions that were put to him, the priest gave the sole reply: "Let the government thank the Catholic religion." It is worth recording that the authorities, a few days afterwards, conveyed their formal acknowledgments to the worthy ecclesiastic with a large sum of money to be distributed in alms.

A Sad Story. Two friends are walking along the street, one of them pointing to a house, says: "There's a beautiful house; but it's going to make a man sad to look at it." "Why so?" "An account of its history; or, despite its calm and serene surroundings, it was built upon the groans, tears, wallings and blood of widows, orphans, old men and struggling women." "You don't say so. Was it built by a railroad monopolist?" No; by a dentist.

CATARH. A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH OF THE URINARY TRACT. The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrane of the upper air passages and catarrhal tubes. The eminent scientific Hygienic, Huxley and Besant, endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the irritation, accompanied by violent watery discharges, allowing it to chance to heal, and as a natural consequence, the disease is not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven, eight, nine, ten, and twelve years, having been no return of the disease, and so highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from due to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. These remedies are a specific for catarrhal troubles of the urinary tract.

Mr. Dixon sent a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of ten cents in stamps. The address is A. H. Dixon, 303 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

We understand that Mr. Archibald Macdonald of Toronto intends to appeal to the charity disposed to assist him in re-establishing himself in the shoe business in that city. Mr. Macdonald has been subjected to severe losses which have reduced him from independence, and we trust that his appeal will be generously responded to. He is well known to many prominent citizens who agree that he is most deserving of commiseration in his misfortune.

GENERAL DEBILITY. All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishment to keep up the system, should take HARKNESS' BEEF, IRON AND WINE. We are safe in saying there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. It is bottled at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

HARKNESS & Co. Druggists Cor. Dundas and Wellington Sts. LONDON, ONT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder makes a more palatable, wholesome, and economical bread than the ordinary kind. It cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost cheap imitations, which are sold only in name. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 100 Wall Street, New York.

Mount St. Louis Institute, Sherbrooke Street, Montreal. This new Boarding School, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, will open Monday, Sept. 3. The programme embraces a complete course of business and scientific studies. Send for Prospectus. The Director, P. O. Box 418.

A RETREAT For ladies will be given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city, commencing Monday evening, Sept. 3rd, at seven o'clock, and closing Friday, Sept. 7th.

For cards of invitation and further particulars apply to LADY SUPERIOR, Convent Sacred Heart, Dundas Street.

University College of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Can. Conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. Classical, Scientific, Engineering and Commercial Courses. Fully equipped Laboratories. A practical Business Department. Lighted throughout by the incandescent electric light. Athletic Grounds and fully equipped Gymnasium. Terms, \$165 a year. Prospectus sent on application. Address THE PRESIDENT.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fordham, New York. This College enjoys the powers of a University and is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. It is situated in a very beautiful part of New York City between the Harlem R. & E. I. Sound. Every facility is given for the best Classical, Scientific and Commercial Education. Board and Tuition per Year \$200. Studies reopen Wednesday, September 5th, 1888.

St. John's Hall, a Preparatory School for Boys, is being held at the same building. For further particulars apply to Rev. JOHN SCULLY, S. J., Pres.

Restitution by a Catholic. The authorities of the city of Poitiers, France, recently received, through the hands of a priest of the diocese, the sum of 18,525 francs—an act of restitution on the part of a penitent. To questions that were put to him, the priest gave the sole reply: "Let the government thank the Catholic religion." It is worth recording that the authorities, a few days afterwards, conveyed their formal acknowledgments to the worthy ecclesiastic with a large sum of money to be distributed in alms.

A Sad Story. Two friends are walking along the street, one of them pointing to a house, says: "There's a beautiful house; but it's going to make a man sad to look at it." "Why so?" "An account of its history; or, despite its calm and serene surroundings, it was built upon the groans, tears, wallings and blood of widows, orphans, old men and struggling women." "You don't say so. Was it built by a railroad monopolist?" No; by a dentist.

CATARH. A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH OF THE URINARY TRACT. The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrane of the upper air passages and catarrhal tubes. The eminent scientific Hygienic, Huxley and Besant, endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the irritation, accompanied by violent watery discharges, allowing it to chance to heal, and as a natural consequence, the disease is not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven, eight, nine, ten, and twelve years, having been no return of the disease, and so highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from due to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. These remedies are a specific for catarrhal troubles of the urinary tract.

Mr. Dixon sent a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of ten cents in stamps. The address is A. H. Dixon, 303 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

We understand that Mr. Archibald Macdonald of Toronto intends to appeal to the charity disposed to assist him in re-establishing himself in the shoe business in that city. Mr. Macdonald has been subjected to severe losses which have reduced him from independence, and we trust that his appeal will be generously responded to. He is well known to many prominent citizens who agree that he is most deserving of commiseration in his misfortune.

GENERAL DEBILITY. All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishment to keep up the system, should take HARKNESS' BEEF, IRON AND WINE. We are safe in saying there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. It is bottled at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

HARKNESS & Co. Druggists Cor. Dundas and Wellington Sts. LONDON, ONT.

TO ORDER.

Saxony Tweed Coat \$4.50 Saxony Tweed Coat and Pants \$7.50 Saxony Tweed Suit \$10.00

PETHICK & McDONALD 393 Richmond St.

TO EDUCATORS.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR CATHOLIC CHILDREN. Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Speller Complete Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First Reader—Part I Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First Reader—Part II Sadlier's First Reader—parts 1 and 2 bound together Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Second Reader Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Third Reader Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Fourth Reader Sadlier's Elementary Grammar—with blackboard exercises Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History—Old Testament—Part I Sadlier's New Testament—Part II Sadlier's Outlines of Canadian History Sadlier's Outlines of English History Sadlier's Catechism Sacred History—Large Edition

Butler's Catechism Bible History (Schubert) Illustrated Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History—with illustrations and maps Sadlier's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books—A and B, with tracing Sadlier's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books—Nos. 1 to 5 primary short course Sadlier's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books—Nos. 1 to 12 advanced course Sadlier's Patent Cover and Blotter for Primary Short course Sadlier's Patent Cover and Blotter for advanced course Sadlier's Dominion Language Tablets—12 numbers Sadlier's Dominion Arithmetical Tablets—12 numbers Sadlier's Edition Points of Etiquette Nungesser's—French and English, English and French Dictionary with pronunciation

For other Educational Works and for Stationery send for the complete SCHOOL BOOK CATALOGUE.

JAMES A. SADLIER, 115 Church St. TORONTO. | 1669 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

WESTERN FAIR

INDUSTRIAL AND ARTS EXHIBITION. LONDON, CANADA. 20th to 29th SEPT., 1888. NINE DAYS.

\$25,000 Appropriated for Prizes, Attractions, etc. \$12,000 Value of New Grounds and Buildings. \$20,000 Duplication of Agricultural and other Machinery. \$500,000 Live Stock Exhibit.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL BENCE SHOW OF DOGS. THE INDIAN TRIBES OF ONTARIO are preparing an immense exhibit of manufactured articles, agricultural products and curiosities of low old hunting days. There will be LARGE PRIZES. GRANDER ATTRACTIONS, more to see and more to learn than at any previous exhibition.

Price lists and all other information may be had on application to the Secretary. C. A. W. PORTER, GEO. McROBBER, President. Secretary.

NATIONAL Colonization Lottery.

Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec. 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. Class D.—The 16th monthly drawing will take place on Wednesday, Sep. 19, '88, at 2 p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000. PRINCIPAL LOT: One Real Estate worth \$5,000.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000 \$5,000 1 " " " " " " 2,000 2,000 4 Real Estates " " " " " " 500 500 30 Furniture Sets " " " " " " 200 3,000 60 " " " " " " 200 6,000 20 Gold Watches " " " " " " 50 10,000 1000 Silver Watches " " " " " " 10 10,000 1000 Toilet Sets " " " " " " 5 5,000

2907 Lots worth \$50,000. Tickets \$1.00. The Second Series (25 cts. Tickets) is now discontinued.

S. E. LEFEVRE, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

Our New House-Furnishing Goods in Table Linens, Sheetings, Towellings, Pillow Covers, Tickings, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Napkins, Table Covers, etc., just received and selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS.

GAS METERS. All sizes from 3 Lights to 500 Lights, send for price list to the manufacturer. JOHN S. MOORE, Dominion Meter Works, 323 Wortley Road, London, Ontario.

STRUTHERS, ANDERSON & CO

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS SMALL WARES, STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC. 333 RICHMOND STREET, - LONDON, ONT

"A FACT"

If you want Good Clothing or Furnish our Stock. The Best and Cheapest in the trade.

N. WILSON & Co. 112 Dundas. - New York.

PASTORAL LETTER

Of the Right Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London.

JOHN WALSH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, BISHOP OF LONDON, To the Clergy, Religious Community, and the People of the Diocese of London.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, RETURNED FROM OUR OFFICIAL VISITATION OF THE DIocese of London, We consider it not only our duty, but also a pleasure, to give you a summary of the results of our visitation, and to point out the wonderful and ever-memorable that took place in the Diocese last New Year's Day, and to draw the attention of the whole Diocese to the celebration of the anniversary of the ordination of Holy Father, Leo XIII., to the office of the papacy.

That event, with all its circumstances, marks an epoch in the history of the Catholic Church, and the Pontificate of Leo XIII. is memorable and glorious. He teaches lessons of the deepest import to the children of the Diocese, to the unbelieving as well as to the believing.

For some time previous we had been looking forward with expectancy to the fifth anniversary of the sacerdotal life of the Supreme Pontiff, and had been making preparations to mark the celebration of it by of their unwavering allegiance and love for the visible Head of the Church. Pastors had been urged to grace the public celebration, faithful to offer up their Vicar of Christ on the altar of the most powerful government, and also to contribute to the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of his august office.

In the large cities and diocesan civilization committees had been formed to contribute and obtain art to grace the public celebration, the whole Catholic world moved and stirred up with a stasis as it had not been since the Crusades, to show forth its devotion to the cause of Holy Church and its Supreme Head.

There were special reasons for this great world-wide manifestation of Catholic unity and devotion. Holy Father himself had personal claims on their gratitude and veneration. When Leo XII. ascended the throne of Peter, he was the most powerful government, arms against the Papacy and Germany had enacted penal laws against the Catholics, and liberties and rights, the Bismarckian system, had been imposed on the Catholic parishes, many a priest deprived of his parishes; many orders were banished, Catholic schools were closed; in a word, the German was simply in challenge to its government.

Leo XIII., by his unwavering fidelity, his high and diplomatic skill, success in bringing back to its just rights and liberties in nearly all of the countries through their governments estranged.

In addition to his successful respect, the Holy Father had been restored to his throne, and signal services to religion in a country within the vast domain, and pushed forward still boundary lines of the Church established missions in countries of the light of the true faith had been out by heretical violence, and missionaries to evangelize the people inhabiting the dark continent of Africa, and to distant India was given a permanent home in the acter. The flourishing churches and Australia were the object of special care and solicitude, authority and direction their perfect and complete. In a his short reign, the Papacy has been a greater splendor, his wide influence, and has been more beneficial results than any previous pontificate. There was another power for this wonderful manifestation of the loyalty and devotion of the Sovereign Pontiff, was the consideration that was the victim of a sacrilegious and tyrannical, that their Crown placed upon his head of a free people whom he had right and law, and with the Christian ages, was torn