Resolution of Condolence.

At a meeting of Branch No. 11, C. M.
B. A., Dundas, held in their hall on
Tuesday evening, Sept. 7th, 1886, it was
moved by Bro. Griffia, seconded by Bro.
Hourigan and

urigan and lesolved, That whereas it has please by death th Resolved, That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the beloved wife of our esteemed Bro. John Sourbier, a woman that during her lifetime was highly respected by all that had the pleasure of her acquaintance, as a sincere Christian, a devoted wife and mother, and a good neighbor, ever ready to console the afflicted and assist in all sharitable works, therefore be it

to console the efflicted and assist in all charitable works, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Branch express our sincere sorrow and heartfelt sympathy for him in this his hour of affliction, and that we earnestly pray a merciful God to restore to health the remaining members of his family who at present are lying dangerously ill.

WM. CASEY,

President.

Secretary.

Let Harmony Prevail. C. M. B. A. Reporter.

When half a dozen members, more or ess, of any branch, come to the conclusion hat they know it all and are determined o have things their own way, they are making a very serious mistake that oftimes causes reason with them on any subject is impossible. Stubborness is their fort and they must endeavor to hold it at any price. It matters not how well your they must endeavor to hold it at any price. It matters not how well your board of officers may transact their laborious duties, fault will be found with them by this class, which is unendurable after a certain period, and the results are that the faithful servant, wishing to rid themselves of the unlimited abuse, quietly step down and out, thereby causing a vacancy, and a siege begins trying to secure another sutject. Let this hit whom it may, it is certainly a very poor way to g-t along and anything but harmony reigns in branches where such factions exist. We are all supposed to be brothers, and st no time should we forget it. If we are more fortunate than others in regard to the workings of the association, it is no reason that we should take advantage of it. We should endeavor to correct the errors and omissions of our correct the errors and omissions of our brothers and enlighten them as to their duties in a brotherly spirit, and not dis-guat the whole branch by their uncalled for and despisable actions in this respect. If you are of this class just come to the conclusion that your interest is not any conclusion that your interest is not any more than that of the brother who site beside you and never says a word. We do not by any means approve of silence while our meetings are in session, but we do consider the branch the winner unless you take the floor in a true brotherly spirit. You can talk and accomplish much more good by leaving your sarcasm on the street. Should you find that your on the street. Should you find that your absent brother has forgotten to pay his last ameasment, do not demand his suspension without due consideration on your part, for the next meeting they might possibly find you in the same condition, and what an ungrateful set of brothers you would call them to allow you to be suspended. Should you get the worst of a debate in a meeting, treat it as a loke and prepare Should you get the worst of a debate in a meeting, treat it as a joke and prepare yourself all the more for the next one, but by all means do not allow any hard feelings to exist. Let all such feelings remain in the hall. The business of the association should be transacted in the halls adopted for such purposes, and not on the streets or other places. Our space is so limited that we will being this subject to a close for the present. The writer has become so familiar from constant observation with these little fluctuations of human nature that circumstances stant observation with these little fluctua-tions of human nature that circumstances that with a little more consideration on the part of these brothers who are un-willing to listen to reason we may have support re harmony in our branches, as more

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE EXTENSIONS.—
The Bell Telephone Company has just completed a number of new and important at these are under completed a number of new and impor-tant trunk lines, and others are under way, and will be finished very shortly. The following is a partial list of what has been done in this Province, viz:—A line from Walkerton through Mildmay, Clif-ford, Harriston, (taking in Mt. Forest), Arthur, Fergus and Elora, and connect-ing with the rest of the system at Guelph. This will be also connected with London, etc., direct via Palmerston and Listowel, and extended to Brussels and Wingham. and extended to Brussels and Wingham.

A new line has ben run from Toronto to Barrie, giving splendid connection between those points, and in a couple of weeks this will reach Collingwood via, Stayner. A new line has been finished and is now working from Collingwood to and is now working from Collingwood to Owen Sound via Clarksburg, Thornbury and Meaford, so that the whole of this district will shortly be in communication with Toronto. In fact as the company is now using nothing but hard drawn copper wire, which is greatly superior to iron for these lines, and has already a copper wire from Buffalo to Toronto, the offlicials say they could easily guarantee a satisfactory they could easily guarantee a satisfactory conversation from Buffalo to Owen Sound—about 290 miles—if any one ever required to use a line of that length. A new line has been strung from Wallaceburg to Sarnia, which will be a great convenience to the Company's subscribers in the district between Windsor and Glencoe, who can now transact their business with Sarnia by a transact their business with Sarnia by a short line via Chatham. A new exchange has also been opened at Alvinston, and a trunk line connection made via Wat ford; also at Aylmer with a line to St. Thomas, and at Plattsville with a wire to New Hamburg. Men are now engaged in building from Hamilton to Brantford by an entirely new route to relieve the pressure of business on existing lines, and this wire will be extended immediately to Waterford tended immediately to Waterford and Business is now done over the whole of the Bell Company's system, comprising many thousands of miles in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, at uniform rate for five minute conversa-lions, according to distance; and for tions, according to distance; and for dictated messages (in the very many cases where the sender has not time or does not speak direct to his correspondent), at a rate of 25 cents for a twenty word message to any subscriber within ment of General Butler?

harmony means greater success.

150 miles of the sender, with an extra 12½ cents for each additional twenty

PARNELL ON THE SITUATION IMPORTANT GAINS FOR NATION-ALISTS.

Points Yielded by the Tories on Which They Had Expected to be Vic-torious.

London, Sept. 5.—I had the following interview with Mr. Parnell on Saturday morning after the close of the debate on

the address:
Gill—How de you regard the present situation as it affects the national ques-

Parnell—In my judgment the position of the National question grows in strength and interest in Great Britain from day to day. It might have been supposed that there would be something of a reaction or falling off in interest in the matter after the general election, but this is not so. The desire for information in England is constantly on the increase, and I am persuaded that nothing but time is requisite to convince the Liberal party that Home Rule is inevitable and that only a large and generous measure

party that Home Rule is inevitable and that only a large and generous measure can settle the question. We lost the last election through want of organization and preparation amongst the Liberals. This is how all is being remedied. The Liberal party is being re-organized, and adequate means will be taken to instruct the people upon the merits of the Isish question and to counteract the propaganda of the so called "Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union." As an example of the exertions on the other side during the late general election, I may mention that fully 10,000,000 leaflets were distributed by the Conservatives during that period, while on the Liberal side scarcely one-tenth of the number was sent out. All this now will be changed. Meetings in support of Irish autonomy will be held in every part of Great Britain. Special attention will be paid to the composition and distribution of suitable literature, and the enemy will find themselves met and counterwarked at a very rount.

the enemy will find themselves met and countermarked at every point. Gill—What do you think of the situation in Parliament?
Parnell—I am much pleased with the

Parnell—I am much pleased with the results of the session, so far. At first the Tory newspapers announced that no discussion by either party, except that connected with the bare voting of supplies, that they would refuse to take part in any debates on the address, and that, if discussion were attempted by us, it would be put down as obstruction with the strong hand. In fact, many of them fixed the duration of the ression as only a fortnight. It was confidently predicted that only the end of the first week in September would see supply finished and the House prorogued. That time has now arrived and they have not even begun to take supply, the whole time up begun to take supply, the whole time up to the present having been occupied in perhaps the most important and fruitful series of Irish debates ever heard in the House of Commons. These debates have completely altered the tone of the Government. ernment. They have wheeled round from Lord Salisbury's attitude of refusal

to sanction even the idea of interfering with judicial rents and Lord Raudolph Churchill's incitement to eviction, so far Churchill's incitement to eviction, so far as to promise, as the Government did last night, that without waiting for the report of their commission on Irish legis-lation in all its branches they should be ready for the opening of Parliament in February. They have also given a day for the discussion of our Land bill, upon

which further important developments with a little more consideration on with the little may be expected. Gill—What will be the nature of the Land Bill, and do you expect to get much support for it?

Parnell—I hope to introduce a land

Parnell—I hope to introduce a land bill for meeting the temporary necessities of the coming winter, which will go far toward uniting the different sections of the Liberal party and which will place those Liberal Unionists, who shall vote with the Tories against it, in a false position. I explained its general purport last night. It will be a measure for permitting leaseholders to apply for judicial rent. It will also provide for a revision on the basis of prices of all judicial rents fixed previous to the fall in prices. The court will also be given power to stay proceedings in ejectments on certain conditions. With the help of such a measure, I should hope that the stress of the winter might be overcome. Irish supporters of the Government will also find it difficult to oppose a measure such as this, inasmuch as, with the exception of this, inasmuch as, with the exception of the members for Belfast, Derry and Dublin University, they represent agricultural constituencies. In fact, I consider the concession to me by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday, of facilities for the introduction and discussion of my bill, as the turning point in the crisis, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggrate.

exaggerate.
Gill-What do you think of the pros

pect of Coercion ? Parnell—The prospect of Coercion will depend upon the amount of agrarian crime and disturbance during the coming crime and disturbance during the coming winter, which again will depend on the landlords. The complete change in the attitude of the Government, to which I have alluded, will undoubtedly produce its moral effect upon the landlords. But how far they will proceed must depend upon the extent of further developments which I anticipate during the discussion on my Land Bill.

which I anticipate during the discussion on my Land Bill.
G:ll—What will become of the evicted tenants, if your Land Bill be rejected?
Parnell—I have it in contemplation to make an appeal in America for relief of the evicted tenants. My action, however, will be guided entirely by the reception accorded to my Land Bill. If there should continue to be the prospect of numerous evictions, I shall not nesitate to make a strong appeal to the generosity of numerous evictions, I shall not hesitate to make a strong appeal to the generosity of America for the support of those unhappy people. The knowledge that they would be supported would deter many land-lords from proceeding to the last extrem-ity and would assist the tenants in ob-taining fair terms, and also to tend to prevent that desperation which produces crime.

Parnell—If the experienced president magistrates, who know the country thoroughly and are skilled in the defection of crime, are unable to put down agrarian disturbances, or establish social order in Ireland, it is not likely that a military officer, whose training has been entirely different, and who has no knowledge of the country and no experience whatever as a detective will be successful in the task.

Gill—What have you to say about Tory views on land purchase?

Parnell—The Tory scheme would be far more risky for British taxpayers than that proposed by Gladstone. The fact that Gladstone was about to settle the National question at the same time as the land question would have won over the National settlement, and the Government would have had the co operation of all classes in Ireland in obtaining payments of all the obligations incurred under the scheme. Proposals to settle the land question only, and to compel, as the Tories would seek to do, the tenants to become purchasers of their holdings at extravagant prices, by the reunion of the National settlement and the bringing of the Irish tenants into constant collision with the English Government in the collection of the tax, would destroy the

Parnell—This is the old device of linking Ireland with English capital, and it is the greatest folly the Tory Government proposes to lend themselves to. They talk of spending millions in building harbors of refuge, lowering the beds of the great arterial lines, drainage, promoting tramway and railway schemes, and fostering, as the phrase is, the industries of Ireland. From every point of view, such an expenditure would be absolutely useless. It would not succeed in riew, such an expenditure would be absolutely useless. It would not succeed in turning the people aside from their National purpose, and it would give satisfaction only to that class of persons who live upon job. We don't want English capital in Ireland. What we do want is to be allowed to keep the capital we have, five-sixths of which Irish banks are now investing in English enterprises. I don't believe in developing Irish industries by State aid. The only way to develop the industrial resources of Ireland is to let the Irish people do the work themselves, and allow them to reap the profit themselves. The fine harbors of refuge they talk of building on the coast would be useless to meet the most pressing necessity of our fishing industry. What our fishing smack require are small harbors, at small intervals, not gigantic harbors great distances apart. But all this work here appointed to be undertaken by a commission appointed by the English Parliament is a work which would be properly undertaken by an Irish Patliament. Parliament is a work which would be properly underteken by an Irish Parliament. Appointing a commission to develop the resources of Irelan is usurjing the functions of that assembly which we are seeking to establish. If the Tories insist upon carrying out such a policy, it will throw a further immense obstacle between the British Parliament and the discharge of British business, and it will in the end be one of the strongest arguments that will weigh with Englishmen for permitting the Irish people to manage their own affairs. their own affairs.

Gill—Are you satisfied with the Chicago Convention ? Parnell—The convention has opened a new view to the English public of the strength and influence of the Irish movement in America. The moderation of the resolutions passed by such over-

whelming majorities, the invincible determination displayed to stand by us here at home, and the true appreciation of the character of our struggle have made a profound impression and immeasurably strengthened our position.

T. P. Gill, M. P.

### OBITUARY.

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of one of the most honorable of men, and father of Misses Mariae and Kate Strong. He was born in North-ampton, Mass., on Sept. 25th, 1821, of a most illustrious American parentage and of English extraction. The deceased left the place of his birth at ten, with the spirit, energy and ambition, becoming a spirit, energy and ambition, becoming a young American. He had certain ends in view and directed his course to Buffalo, where he accomplished these ends, and was successful in attaining the high-est position that could be filled by any man in the architectural profession.

He remained about ten years in Buffalo,
where he had chosen his fair companion,
and about 1841 he removed to Lewiston,
where he remained till 1858, doing a successful business at his profession. In 1858 he removed to the village of Patter-1858 he removed to the village of Patterson, near Toronto, and for fourteen years filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his employers the position as foreman for the firm of Patterson Bros. In 1882 he proceeded to Kansas, where he carried on business with his two sons, until the unmerciful disease called on him to retire from active service, and in compliance with his medical edvices he compliance with his medical advis returned to Mount Forest, to join his family, where he remained confined to his bed until he breathed his last on Saturday, Sept 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m. He was the youngest of his family. His eldest sister died at the age of ninety-seven about a year ago. He was loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. During his painful illness he never uttered a word of complaint but quietly accepted his sufferings with patience as being in accordance with God's will. He died as he had lived, in peace with God and his fellow man, being fortified with the sacraments of our Holy Mother the Church. He breathed his last in his sixty-fifth year. The funeral took place from his returned to Mount Forest, to join his year. The funeral took place from his late residence and conducted according to the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, which was very impressive and was largely attended by kind neighbors and friends from a distance. The

National settlement and the bringing of the Irish tenants into constant collision with the English Government in the collection of the tax, would destroy the strongest security which the British tax payer has for repayment of his loan. It must be remembered that a Tory Government will be obliged to give a higher price to the landlords than a Liberal Government would, and then put a heavier burden on the Irish tenant and make a heavier demand on the British taxpayer.

Gill—What do you think of the proposal to issue a commission to consider the development of the industrial resources of the country?

Parnell—This is the old device of linking Ireland with English capital, and it sympathy of all who were favored by sympathy of all who were favored by knowing his wife,—Ottawa Free Press Sept. 11

#### PERTH RAZAAR POSTPONED.

We are requested to announce that for good and sufficient reasons, the Ladies Bazaar Committee of St. John Baptist's Church, Perth, Oat, have decided to postpone the holding of their bazzar in aid of the repairs fund of their church, from the first week in October, as previously intended, until Christmas week, that is, between the 27th and 31st December

This change of date will, it is hoped, enable both their patrons and themselves to make their bezzar a still greater suc-cess financially, than it would be if held at the period first determined on by the

#### To the Catholic Record. The Angel's Evening Hymn.

As rings with cadence sweet the vesper bell, And slowly, sadly fades the summer light, What softer, sweeter strains in chorus swell. And breathe a holy peace upon the night?

The voices are not mortal, and their song Enraptures us with more than human joy,"
No fleshly forms are 'mid that glorious throng,
Their melody no earthly sounds alloy.

It is the Angels singing as of old, 'Hail Mary, full of grace' the message atili,
As when Saint Gabriel the story told,
And Mary bowed before 't' Almighty

Each evening, when the Angelus is rung, And Christians humbly bend in holy

prayer,
The authem of the Angels still is sung:
"Hall, Mary! thou the Son of God shall bear." Oh! joyful words! which Heav'n and earth combine To sing in homage to the lowly Maid; The humble is exaited, grace divine Hath filled that bosom where the Lord is

"Hail, Mary!" sing the Angels; we of earth May with them glorify God's wondrous plan, And sing her praise, proclaimed by match-less worth

"Hail, Mary!" then let Angel voices cry In solemn anthem from the realms above; "Hail Mary!" let the sons of men reply, Hail glorious Queen of mercy and of love.

And, as the chorus swells, let once again. To ce le brate the peace to man restored, All men with Angels join in closing strain Of "Gloria in excelsis! Praise the Lord!" Ottawa, Aug. 20, 1883.

The warm, glad brightness of the sum medays
Too quickly fades.
And dies the spleodour of the solar rays
In evening shades,

The swallows stay with us too short a time And then they fly Far to the south to some more favour'd clime And warmer sky.

The forests for a few brief months are seen
In verdure clad,
But all too soon is chauged the glorious green To colours sad.

The flowers with brilliant hues and lovely forms
Delight the eye,
But soon, alas! beneath the autumn storms
They droop and die.

Our life is like the summer. Ere we know That yet we live, Our time is past; our souls to God we owe, To God we give.

But, as each winter promises a spring.
Each night a day,
As trees and flowers next year will beauty
bring
Forth from decay,

So we, relinquishing this mortal strife, Like all that dies May hope, by dying, to a higher life From this to rise.

The coming summer, with its birds, its sun, Its trees and flowers, Will be no longer than the passing one, As short its hours. But our new summer life will have no end, No death, no night; Its joy, its brightness ever will extend In God's own light.

Eye hath not seen nor can the heart conceive
The bliss design'd
For those who, for God's love, would gladly
leave
All else behind.

Then, like the seed, which, by its seeming death,
More fruitful grows,
Let us in resignation yield our breath,
Our eyelids close;

Knowing this is the entrance to the life to

The blest abode,
Where we shall see, in our eternal Home,
The face of God.

Ottawa, September, 1886. Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age. FUNERAL REFORM.

There have been for some time past numerous comments made in private and in public, and even from the pulpit, in reference to useless display and wanton extravagance at funerals. No doubt there are cases that exhorbitant charges have, in connection with the burial of our dead, been made. All the Undertakers doing business here belong to what is known as the Undertakers. All the Undertakers doing business here belong to what is known as the Undertakers doing business here belong to what is known as the Undertakers. Most people, as experience shows, rather past prices, with the result that the sorrowing widow, father or children are at the tender mercies of the Undertaker. Most people, as experience shows, rather past the price first asked by the Undertaker for his services, than huckster concerning the first asked by the Undertaker for his services, than huckster concerning the funeral of a loved one.

It is now proposed to meet a long-felt want in this city and vicinity, to remove abuses, justly and rightly complained of, by establishing a Reform Undertaking Establishment, in no way connected with any other house in the city, and the utmost will be done to give the public at large astisfaction.

The firm that have taken the matter in hand are well known. Mr. Robert Discoll, the senior member of the firm, has long been in the Upholstering line, acting for the last ten years with some of the best Furniture Houses in the United States—quite recently in Esston, Mass.

The Undertaking Department has seen placed under the supervision of a gentleman with 17 years' experience in Canada and the United States. He is in cvery sense a thorough and most practical Undertaker. As an Emblamer he is second to none in Canada, having made a specialty of this feature of the business, hitherto in mose cases but indifferently practed in Western Ontario. He was for some time in message at the state and as a second to the second to the distance of the bast recently with Hess Bros., of Listowel, whose manufactory is one of the path and

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE DEATH is announced, at the ripe age of 87 years, of Mr. James McShane, sr., father of Mr. James McShane, M. P. P. for West Montreal. Mr. McShane, sr., was long a well-known, respected and influential citizen of Montreal, filling a prominent place in the political and commercial world of that great city. He enjoyed universal esteem for his honesty and integrity, and succeeded in amassing in the cattle trade a large fortune. His relatives and friends have our hearty sympathy in their bereavement. Men of sterling worth, like the late Mr. McShane, however advanced in years, when called from this world, must long be keenly missed.

WE HAVE great pleasure in chronicling the marriage, on Wednesday, Sept 8th inst, at Detroit, of our friend Mr. Joe A. McConnell, of Minneapolis, Minn., to Miss Alice McEvoy, a distinguished and accomplished young lady of Michigan's beautiful metropolis-the historic "City of the Straits." To the Advertiser's compliment that "Joe is one of the most popular railway men of America," we may add that he is popular because of his uprightness, his industry and attention to duty. We wish his amiable bride and himself many long years of unbroken happiness.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisment of R. Driscoll & Co., Reform Undertakers and Furniture Dealers, who belong to no combination, and retail their goods at wholesale prices. These young men are workmen at the trade. Buying all their goods unfinished and hiring no help, places them in a position to be able to give better work for less money than any house in western Ontario.

During the past ten years thirty-five thousand copies of the likeness of Our Lord left on the veil of Veronica have been distributed from the oratory of the Holy Face at Tours in France, to various points in the world, and they are now being venerated in cathedrals, churches chapels and private oratories

Father Sebastiani, S. J., lately returned to Rome from his sixteen years' apostolate among the saveges of Ecudor in South America, of whom, with the aid of his fellow-missionaries, he has baptized some 10,000. He brought with him the manuscript of a grammar and of a dictionary of their language, which is a relic of that of the ancient lucas; both works will probably be published by the Propaganda.

LOCAL NOTICES.

LADIES CORSETS.—A large stock of the best makes, including the French Wave, Crompton's Coroliae, DeBall's Health-preserving, cheap at J. J. Gibbon's. SEE E. R. Reynolds' advertisement on eighth page. \$500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. yearly. FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials

or oil and water coler painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. An and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

GLADSTONE, PARNELL AND THE IRISH STRUGGLE.—Wanted, the right man to in-troduce this work. Must be recommended. Apply at once.—J. S. Robertson & Bros., 110 Dundas street, London.



Credit Paroissial, 1664 Notre Dame Street, C. B. LANCTOT.

CHURCH BRONZES. Gold and Silver Plated Ware,

Says, Merinos, Ecclesiastical Vestments, Etc. Manufacturer of Statues, Oil Paintings, Stations of the Cross, Banners, Flags and all kinds of Society Regalias.

\$500,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT, YEARLY, straighti cans. Terms of repayment of principal made, to to borrowers. First and second mortgages bought, at the on second mortgages and to purchase farms. No costs oursed in making applications for money. No destinated purchase and the property of the control of the principal second to the straight of the control of th

ST. JEROME'S

E. R. REYNOLDS, 20 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

## COLLEGE

BERLIN, ONT.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN the best and healthiest part of Ontario, and conducted by the Resurrectionist Fathers, offers in its Commercial, Classical and Philosophical Courses excellent facili-ties to students preparing themselves for Business or for the higher Professional Studies in Universities and Seminaries.

TERMS - Board and Tuition, \$120 for ter

For further particulars apply, before Aug. REV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., Rector, Berlin, Ont.

# BUSINESS

UNIVERSITY

Staff: W. N. Yerex; S. C. Edgar; W. J. Elliott; Miss Kirkpatrick and the Principal. Special: Professors Tyndall & Davidson. Lectures by Em'nent Statesmen and Educators; 150 Students pastyear, 3) Ladies.

A. J. CADMAN, PRIN., BOX 400.

# bably be published by the Propeganda All Wool Twocd Trouserings, \$3.50.

All Wool Tweed Suitings, \$14.00.

PETHICK & M'DONALD. 393 Richmond Street.

St. Catharines Business College.

The Fall Term of the St. Catharines Business College and Phonographic Institute opens Sept. 6th. This College has met with marvellous success in both departments. It has a full staff of experienced teachers, grants diplomas in both the Business and Shorthand courses, the only College in Canada having a prescribed course in Phonography and giving a diploma to those passing the examination and attaining the required speed in writing. Send for Catslogue. W. H. ANGER, B.A., Principal, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED A RELIABLE, ENERGETIC CATHOLIC, to
surrounding parishes. Good pay to industrious person. References required. BENZIGER BROTHERS, 35 and 38 Barclay street,
New YORK.

A Work of Art. A Work of Art.

In the window of R Driscoll & Co., in this city, may be seen a beautiful work of art, donated by the Bennet Furnishing Company to the Bazaar, to be held in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral during Christmas week. It is a Drawing-room Cabinet in ebonized wood, richly mounted. The value of the article is 3125. It will be drawn for at the time stated, and tickets, which are only 25c, each, are now on sale. To any one desiring one or more chances we will send five tickets for one dallar, or single tickets for 25c, each, are Address, Mrs. E. O'Brien, 278 Talbot street, London.

### ORGANIST WANTED.

Wanted, a competent organist for St. Patrick's, Hamilten, Ont. For particulars as to salary, etc., apply to Rev. P. C.3-GROVE, Administrator of same church.

GRAND OPENING.

Grand Opening for a first-class Catholic grocer in Trenton, a flourishing town of 5,400 inhabitants, with excellent railway and water facilities. About half of population is Catholic. No Catholic grocer in business. For further particulars, address, DRAWER 9, Tranton.

LAW BUSINESS FOR SALE. A CATHOLIC BARRISTER, 6 YEARS In practice in a growing Town in Eastern Ontario, desires to go west, and would sell library and business on reason-able terms. Splendid opening. Address 'Barrister," care Record office. VOLUME 8.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO thing, 136 Dundas Street. Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.



SECOND BIENNIAL SESSION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Powerful Sermon by the Bishop of well as ennoble

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14. The officers and delegates assembled at the hall of branch No. 4, and proceeded in a body, escorted by members of that branch, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where solemn High Mass was celebrated broken by the Page At Theorems where solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. J. Tiernan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Walsh and Dunphy as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship the bishop occupied the throne. Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., and Rev. Dr. Coffey, editor of the Catholic Record, assisted His Lordship.

The choir, under the leadership of Dr. Yervinder, vendered Farmer's Mass in R.

Verrinder, rendered Farmer's Mass in B follow Flat in a faultless manner. Miss Ryan, of Toronto, sang "O Salutaris" in a style which merited and received the highest to corpraise from the members of the Supreme ter of Council, as well as from all others who had the pleasure of listening to it.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh preached a brilliant and practical discourse as followed.

The Bishop began by welcoming the insurn The Bishop began by welcoming the members of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. to London. He said that he thanked them for the honor done to the city by their selecting it for their place of meeting. He said that as a Catholic bishop he had always taken a deep interest in this and kindred associations, because these societies were founded upon Catholic principles. The Church had always given ensouragement and approval

always given encouragement and approval social to organizations for the promotion of good works and the diffusion of Christian ern be good works and the diffusion of christian charity. It is Christianity which gives freedom and dignity to labor. In the Pagan civilization of old the workmen had no place in the body politic; they counkness. ted for nothing.

At the time of the advent of our Blessed Lord, the civilization of the pagan world had reached its height, but it was a and of

world had reached its height, but it was a cold heartless civilization; it was like a marble statue by Phidias, exquisitely beautiful and seeming to breathe and palpitate with life, but yet bard, cold, unfeeling and pittless. There was then no pity for the poor and no consideration for the toiling masses. Labor had fallen into contempt, was a badge of degradation, and considered as only fit for slaves. Workingmen were deprived of the rights Workingmen were deprived of the rights of manhood, were robbed of their liberfies and civil rights, and were reduced to about the position of slaves. Both in Greek and Roman civilization work had been made count servile, and workingmen slaves. At the fime of Augustus Casar there were upwards of sixty millions of slaves in the Christ vast empire over which he ruled. And those slaves were not men on whose brows an Indian or an African sun had burnt the brand of slavery : they were, in labor blood and race the equals of their masters. blood and race the equals of their masters.
In Roman law a slave was not a person
but a thing; he had, of course, no civil or
political rights; he had no power to
receive a legacy, no power of civil action,
ceeive a legacy, no power of civil action,
protection of law; he had not even religions duties or hopes. He was in everything absolutely subject to his master's
will who had the noverse of life and dath will, who had the power of life and death the foover him. Such is the frightful condition His e to which millions of workingmen were | consi reduced in ancient civilization, when they matic

tered feet, bound hands, and branded Our divine Saviour became a working-man, was a carpenter, the reputed son of a carpenter, and for years labored and toiled with St. Joseph for his daily In 3

What were the associations of His public Chur What were the associations of His public life? He might have gone to the imperial corpcity of Rome, and by His divine grace and the force of truth have secured kings and nobles for His associates, but He did not go into this class. He selected fishermen and tentmakers for His apostles and to be the founders of His Church. And hence, when Lohn the Rantist having of the selection when John the Baptist, hearing of the marvellous doings of our Saviour, sent disciples to Him to ask: "At thou He that is to come? Art Thou the Divine Master that has come to save us?" Our signs. Saviour pointed to His works and said: "Go and tell John what thou hast seen. I have made the lame walk, the blind receive eight, the lepers clean and the deaf hear. I have raised up the dead and the poor have the gospel preached to them. This is my work in the world, to raise the down-trodden up to the possession of truth and justice. This is my mission on earth, go and tell John that is what I and doing."

what I am doing."

He thus made labor sacred, He exalted cont it in human estimation, and gave it a dignity in the eyes of men and a power of merit in the eyes of God. In the Christian thes

system,

LABOR HAVING BECOME ENNOBLED by the action and example of Christ, the working man rose in the scale of human legismation; he ceased to be regarded as a

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