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pondence of the Catholic Record THE CONSECRATION

of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St.
John, N. B.

Three Archbishops and Five Bishops, with Two Score Priests, Present.

St. John, N. B., July 10.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was solemnly consecrated July 10, in the presence of thousands of persons, not alone Roman Catholies, but including

The cathedral is of the pointed Gothic style of architecture of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Its extreme length is about two hundred feet. The transept is one hundred and fifteen feet wide. The body of the church, inside, is about eighty is one hundred and fifteen feet wide. The body of the church, inside, is about eighty feet wide. The ceiling is about seventy feet high. The graceful spire is two hundred and thirty feet high from the ground to the top of the cross. It is fifty-one feet higher than the leaning tower of Piss; it is twenty-eight feet higher than the leaning tower of the Lord shall bless the house built in his glory and shall bless all who pray the Lordon woulder. the London monument commemorative of the great fire; it is nine feet higher than Bunker Hill monument, Charles-town, Mass. The side-chapels are each

forty by sixty feet.

Standing on a commanding site, the cathedral, with its massive proportions, presents an imposing appearance. It has been much admired by visitors. Its thing dalass windows are very fine. been much admired by visitors. Its stained glass windows are very fine. The large one, behind the altar, representing the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and others—cost \$1,000. In a large window in the transept, St. Patrick, St. Columbidily, and St. Bridget are shown. In the window on the opposite side are Our Lord, St. Peter and St. Paul. In smaller windows are the "Holy Family" and the "Baptism of the Lord." In the side windows are figures of the Evangelists—Mathew, Mark, lanke and John; of the great heads of religious orders, Benedict, Dominick, Bernard, and Francis. On the ceilings are paintings representing the annunciation, nativity, death, resurrection, etc., etc., while figures of the Apostles occupy niches in the wall. The "Last Supper," cut in Vermont marble, and placed over one of the side-doors, is a great heads of religious orders, Benedict, Dominick, Bernard, and Francis. On the ceilings are paintings representing the annuciation, nativity, death, resurrection, etc., etc., while figures of the Apostles occupy niches in the wall. The "Last Supper," cut in Vermont marble, and placed over one of the side-doors, is a beautiful piece of work. There are many other features worthy of note, but space

g gradually away, and soon after that ur the golden sunshine filled and flooded

The Cathedral grounds and the Cathedral itself were in bright and joyful attire. Two arches had been erected—

Creator Spirit, Lord of grace, Make thou our hearts thy dwelling-place, And with thy might celestial, aid The souls of those whom thou hast made.

one over the entrance to the drive in front of the palace, and the other over the adjoining gate of the Cathedral grounds. The arches were decorated with bannerets. A string of flags, extending from the Cathedral spire to the Palace, floated in the breeze, while English, Irish and Canadian flags hung from the spire windows. Inside, the Cathedral was brighter and more cheerful looking than it ever was before. The woodwork behind the altar, the throne, and the pulpit had been repainted, white predominating; the work had been well done, and the sanctuary was very handsome. Suspended from the ceiling, in the middle, was an elegant new altar lamp. On the altar were rew candelabra, and two new figures—Adoring Angels. The decoration of the body of the church was very simple. There was white and red drapery along the walls, surmounted by a number of small British and American flags, and on front of the choir gallery, on a blue blackground, were the words "1860 Silver Jubilee 1885" in silver lettering.

Come from the throne of God abox OP araclete, Only Dove; Come, oil of gladness, cleansing fire And living spring of pure desire.

O fluger of the hand divine, the seven-fold titls of grace are thine And touched by thee the lips proctain All praise to God's most holy name.

Then to our souls thy light impart And give thy love to every heart, of thou the source of life and light.

Far from us keep our cruel foe, we'll can our steps betide.

Spirit of faith, on us bestow The Father let us sing; To God the Son, our risen King; And of the twain, the Spirit, thee, and of the choir gallery, on a blue blackground, were the words "1860 Silver Jubilee 1885" in silver lettering.

Thousands of persons were collected in altar to be consecrated to His hon

words of the twenty-third pealm: Lift up your gates ye princes; be ye elevated ye eternal gates, and the King of Glory shall enter." The Deacon inside asked "Who is this King of Glory?" and His Grace answered, "the Lord strong and powerful, the Lord strong in battle." The Deacon did not open the door. Then the Archibishop and elevators are in the Archibishop and elevators. in it. The second circuit being completed.
His Grace offered a prayer for union and
faith. He again demanded admission in
the words before employed, but the door
was not opened. Then the procession
walked around the church for the third
time gripe to the left on this occasion. time, going to the left on this occasion, and His Grace sprinkling the holy water in the middle part, in the same form, the

blaced over one of the state-double, is a beautiful piece of work. There are many other features worthy of note, but space will not permit us to add more than to draw attention to the fact that the Cathedral will contain three thousand persons, and that it has a magnificent organ, which cost \$6,000, and which contains two thousand five hundred pipes.

The city early this morning was enveloped in fog, but the morning sun pierced through it by nine o'clock, the mists rolling gradually away, and soon after that hour the golden sunshine alled and flooded all space.

Come from the throne of God above O Paraclete. O holy Dove; Come. oil of gladness, cleansing fire And living spring of pure desire.

O finger of the hand divine, The seven-fold gifts of grace are thine, And touched by thee the lips prociaim All praise to God's most holy name.

in the presence of thousands of perions, not alone Roman Catholis, but including persons of alone Roman Catholis, but including the period of the seek of the control of the theory of the catholis of the control of the theory of the catholis of the cathol

was now commenced, the antiphon—"I will go unto the altar of God" and the xlii. psalm "Judge me, O God and discern my cause from the nation not holy," being recited. His Grace then, with the water blessed as above, made five crosses on the table of the altar, one in the cen-tre and one in each corner, saying as he did so: "Be this altar sanctified in honor did so: "Be this altar sanctified in honor of the all-powerful God, the glorious Virgin Mary, and all the saints, under the name and memory of the same glorious Virgin, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Peace to thee." He prayed that the Lord who had written the old law on tables of stone, would enrich with sanctity the polished material of the altar, which is to be imbrued with the blood of the Divine victim. His Grace sprinkled the altar brued with the blood of the Divine victim. His Grace sprinkled the altar seven times with holy water, while the Miscrere was recited. Accompanied by his attendants, he went all around the church sprinkling the walls near the foundation, while the antiphon—"This is the house of the Lord, firmly built: it has been well founded on a solid rock?"—was recited, followed by the exxi. psalm: "I rejoiced at the good things that were said to me: we shall go into the house of the Lord." Going about the second time His Grace sprinkled the holy water at middle height while the antiphon and the psalm cxvii. "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered: let them who and the psalm exvii. "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered: let them wh hate Him flee from before His face" were recited. The third time the holy water was sprinkled as high as His Grace could reach, an antiphon and psalm xc., "He that dwelleth in the aid of the Most High, shall abide under the protection of the God of Jacob," meanwhile being recited. After these psalms had been recited, His Grace proceeded to the middle door, sprinkling as he went, then going back to the alter he throw the water transversely. the altar he threw the water transversely, from one wall to another, while this antiphon was recited:

My house shall be called a house of prayer, I shall tell thy name to my breth rep; I shall praise thee in the middle of

the church, with his back to the high altar, this antiphon was recited:

Jacob saw a ladder, the top thereof touched the Heavens, and he saw angels descending and he said "truly this place is held."

the legrous cleansed, the blind recover sight, demons be cast out and let chains of every sin be broken. May all who enter into this temple to implore thy favors rejoice that they have obtained all that they have desired, through the same level of the same level o Jeans Christ, thy Son our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee in the unity of the same Holy Ghost, world without

end. Amen.

The Archbishop blessed the gypsum to The Archibsop blessed the gypstatt to be used later in enclosing the relics in the altars. A procession was then formed and proceeded to the chapel in the Bishop's palace for the relics, the priests reciting as they went :

O, how glorious is the kingdom in which all the saints rejoice with Christ, clothed with white stoles they follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth.

O, ye saints of God hasten from your mansions to the places prepared for you.

Behold the people that guardeth judgment and doeth truth: they have hoped in thee O Lord, eyen for ever.

The way of the saints hath been made straight and their journey prepared.

The xciv. psalm—"Come let us praise the Lord with joy: Let us joyfully sing to God our Saviour,"—was also recited, and the Archbishop said a prayer. The relies were then taken, and the procession re-turned in the following order: Cross-bearer between two torch bearers, clergy,

bearer between two torch bearers, clergy, four priests, in red vestments, carrying the relics, near them a censer-bearer continually incensing the relics, Archbishops and Bishops. As the procession moved on the clergy recited the proper antiphons.

The procession with the relics went around the church, Kyric Eleison being recited. It stopped at the principal door, and the Archdeacon read the decrees of Councils bearing on the temporalities of the church, and then the antiphon was recited:

recited:

The Lord shall be my God, and that stone which I have erected shall be for a title. And it shall be called the house of God, and I shall offer thee tithes and peace offerings out of all the things which thou hast given. If I shall return to the house of my fathers I shall offer thee tithes and peace offerings.

The Archbishop prayed that the Lord would construct a perpetual mansion in the hearts of the faithful; and then he anointed with chrism the two stone door-posts, saying: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, be prayer, I shall resist the middle of the church.

O, Lord, I have loved the beauty of thy house, and the place where thy glory dwelleth: here is the house of G od and the Gate of heaven.

Oscillation and peace, of salvation and peace, through the Gate of heaven.

And the angel stood near the altar of the temple, having a golden censer in his the total many grains of incense were this door blessed, sanctified, consecrated and many grains of incense were this door blessed, sanctified, consecrated and many grains of incense were this door blessed, sanctified to enter the priest-hand and many grains of incense were assembled in the sight of God.

His Grace prayed that the sacrifice to be offered on the altar just consecrated, constinued on FIFTH PAGE.

The Archbishop then made the sign of the cross with chrism over the place of the sepulchre, saying: "Let this alter be signed and sanctified in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Then, while an antiphon was sung, he put incense in the censer, and incensed the alter all around, and prayed, entreating that his prayers may, like that incense, ascend before God, and that all who ofter on, or participate from, that alter may feel God's mercy. He made the sign of the cross with the censer on the centre and at each of the four corners of the alter, and an antiphon and the laxxiii. Psalm were recited.

From this time to the end of the consecration a priest offered incense around the

artar. The Archbishop, at the conclusion of the psalm, annointed with the oil of catechumens the five crosses made on the altar, saying, "Be this stone sanctified and consecrated, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Bolioious Holy Virgin, and of alt he Saints, to the name and memory and invocation of the same glorious Virgin. Peace to thee. After an antiphon the xci. psalm was recited.

The incensations and unctions were repeated, with prayers relating the recited.

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The incensations and unctions were repeated, with prayers relating the relation to the place to the relation to the

annor of God, and of the glorious Holy Virgin, and of al the Saints, to the name and memory and invocation of the same glorious Virgin. Peace to thee. After an antiphon the xci. psalm was recited.

The incensations and unctions were repeated, with prayers relating to them. The xliv. psalm followed, during which five new unctions with chrisms were made on the same parts of the slar; these were followed by incensations and prayers. Then the xiv. psalm was recited, during which the Bishop, with oil of cathering the same parts of the slar; these were followed by incensations and prayers. Then the xiv. psalm was recited, during which the Bishop, with oil of cathering the following order:

Cross bearer.

Two acolytes,
Altan boys.

Archbishops and Bishops and Rev. J. J.
Waish, sub-deacon, and Rev. J. J.
Waish, sub-deacon, of honor.
Very Rev. Thos. Connoilty. V. G., assistant present the property of the p Then the xiv. psalm was recited, during which the Bishop, with oil of catechumens and chrism mingled together, annointed the whole table of the altar. Psalm lxxxvi. was next recited.

The Archbishop then exhorted the peo-ple to pray that God may consecrate and bless the altar, and regard favorably the offerings made on it; after which an anti-phon and the cxlvii. psalm were recited. This antiphon was next recited:

This antiphon was next recited:

Thy streets O Jerusaiem shall be paved with clean gold, alfeula.

And a canticle of joy shall be sung in thee, allelula.

And through all thy streets the people shall say, "allelula," "alleluia."

The And through all thy streets the people shall say "alleluia," "alleluia."

The And through all thy streets the people shall say "alleluia," "alleluia."

The Arabbishop assembled in the people shall say "alleluia," "alleluia."

shall say "alleluia," "alleluia."

The Archbishop, accompanied by his immediate attendants, went around the church, the archbishop annointing with holy chrism the twelve crosses painted on the walls (as before described,) saying "Be this temple sanctified and consecrated, in the name of the Eather, and of the San the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, in honor of God, of the glorious Virgin Mary, of all the Saints, under the name and memory of the same glorious Virgin. Peace to thee." He incensed each cross three times. Re-turning to the altar he incensed the table of it, and this antiphon was recited :

"Moses raised an altar to the Lord God, offering upon it holocausts and immolating victims. He made an evening sacri-fice, an odor of sweetness to the Lord God, in the sight of the children of Israel."

God, in the sight of the children of Israel."

The Archbishop blessed twenty-five grains of incense, and placed five in the form of a cross, over each of the five crosses, on the altar; then he placed above small tapers made in the shape of a cross, lighted that all should burn together, and prayed that the Holy Ghost would fill the hearts of the faithful and hindle in them the five of divine love. kindle in them the fire of divine love. All the tapers being lighted the following antiphon was recited:

Come, Holy Ghost, fill the hearts of thy

Come, antiphon was recited :

Come, Holy Ghost, fill the hearts of thy faithful and kindle in them the fire of thy

And the angel stood near the altar of

While His Grace stood in the middle of he church, with his back to the high litar, this antiphon was recited:

Jacob saw a ladder, the top thereof couched the Heavens, and he saw angels lescending and he said "truly this place is holy."

The Archbishop now sprinkled the water toward the East, West, North and South. Then he prayed:

O God, who doth sanctify the places dedicated to thy name, pour down thy race on this house of prayer; may all who here invoke thy name receive thy race on this house of prayer; may all who here invoke thy name receive thy race on this house of prayer; may all be accepted by God for the benefit of His world without end." The procession then the church, and as it proceeded up the middle aisle these antiphons were recited:

Enter ye saints of God, your habitation has been prepared by the Lord, the faithful people follow your journey with Joy; pray to lost the majesty of the Lord, allelina. The souls of the Saints who followed the footsteps of Christ, rejoleed in heaven, and because they poured forth their blood for His love they exuit with Christ forever.

Pewholders were at this time admitted but other persons were excluded, as space in the aisles were required. The procession then munion. Then another posalm was sung, during which the Archbishop made the sign of the cross with chrism in the middle of the front of the His love they exuit with Christ forever.

Pewholders were at this time admitted but other persons were excluded, as space in the aisles were required. The procession then made of the Eather and the Saints in heaven. He next anointed the altar at its four corners, saving, "la the name of the Father, and of the Holy Ghost." The ceremony character than the Archbishop then prayed that the place be inviolable, and he consecrated the sign of the cross with chrism in the middle of the front of the sign of the cross with chrism in the middle of the sign of the cross with chrism in the middle of the procession then as because they pour prayed.

The souls of the East, West, North

was comprised by this orace blessing the altar.

While Archbishop O'Brien was consecrating the main altar, Bishop Rogers was consecrating St Joseph's altar, and Bishop Cameron the altar in the Virgin chapel. The ceremonies at the small altars were the same as at the main altar, except that everything relative to the church was omitted. Rev. J. J. Walsh was master of ceremonies throughout. Rev. A. Oneliet, of Shediac, was Archbishop O'Brien's deacon, and Rev. James McDevitt, of Silver Falls, was sub-deacon. Rev. P. Belliveau, of Sussex, and Rev. F. Bradley, of St. Andrews, were chanters. Rev. J. J. O'Donovan was master of ceremonies for Bishop Rogers, and Rev. W. Dollard was master of ceremonies for Bishop Cameron.

Bishop Rogers, and Rev. W. Dollard was master of ceremonies for Bishop Cameron.

Enclosed with the relics in the respective altars were the following papers:

A. D. 1885. On the 16th day of the month of July, I, Cornelius O'Brien, Archishop of Halifax, being duly authorized, consecrated this church and altar in honor of the glorious Virgin Mary, under the title of her Immaculate Conception, and I placed in it Relics of the holy martyrs Gaudentius and Purpuratus, and the Most Rev. John Sweeny, Bishop of St. John, granted to all the faithful of Christ who visit it to-day one year, and on the annivisit it to-day one year, and on the anniversary of this consecration, forty days of true indulgence in the usual form of the

A. D. 1885. On the 16th day of the month of July, I, James Rogers, Eishop of Chatham, being duly authorized, conse-crated this altar in honor of St. Joseph, and I placed in it Relics of the Holy Mar-

and I placed in it Relics of the Holy Martyrs, Magnus and Benignus.

A. D. 1885. On the 16th day of the month of July, I, John Cameron, Bishop of Arichat, being duly authorized, consecrated this altar in honor of the glorious Virgin Mary, under the title of the Holy Rosary, and I placed in it Relics of the Holy Martyrs, Vitalis and Faustini.

Mitte and crozier bearers.

The procession entered the Cathedral by the principal door, and after it had passed into the sanctuary the public generally were admitted into the church. Mass was then celebrated. It had been arranged that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, of Richmond, Va., should preach, but that gentleman was suddenly attacked with illness on his way here, and was prevented from coming. His Grace Archishen from coming. His Grace Archbishop Lynch ascended the pulpit in Dr. Krane's absence, and preached an excellent see

mon.

The singing was anusually fine, and the orchestral accompaniment was very effective. Mczart's Twelfth Mass was sung. Mrs. John Doherty, of New York, sang the solo in Zingareili's "Landate," and the soloists of the choir, Miss Gathrie, soprano; Mrs. Landry, alto; Mr. P. W. Lantalum, bass, and Mr. Jas. Lantalum, tenor, sang solos. The orchestra consisted of Prof. Williams, base viol; Prof. Anderson, first violin; M. L. Harrison, second violin; B. McGowan, first cornet; Daniel H. Gallagher, second cornet

SILVER JUBILEE.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Eishop Sweeney's Consecration---Presenta-tion of Gifts and Congratulatory

The twenty fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of St. John fell on Low Sunday, but His Lordship postponed the celebration of that event until to-day in order that it might take place at the same time as the consecration of the Cathedral. For months past, in various parts of the diocese, and in St. John especially, he has been receiving many evidences of the love and esteem in which he is held by his people. To-day the congregations of the Cathedral and St. Peter's Church

is a native of Ireland, but came to this country when quite young. He was educated in the best schools in St. John,

THE GREAT NORTH WEST DE-SCRIBED BY A SCHOLARLY GENTLEMAN.

Sketch of a Short Holiday Trip.

The following very able speech was delivered by Mr. Alonzo Wright on the motion for second reading of the bill further to amend the Acts respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and to provide for the completion and successful operation thereof:

Mr. Wright said:—I do not intend to discuss this question at any length, as I think the subject has been exhausted. But I wish to consider for a moment some remarks which fell from the hon. member for Queen's, P. E. I. (Mr. Davies). In a speech characterized by singular force, power and eloquence, he pointed out the Protean shapes assumed by the Canadian Pacific railway in applying to this House for additional subsidies. In the first place it was assumed that, when the original contract was made, we were treating with the millionaires, plutocrate and merchant princes of the world; that the accumulated wealth of the old world would be applied to the advancement of the interests and development of the resources of the new; that the great social problems would edvancement of the interests and development of the resources of the new; that the great social problems would receive solution, and the hoards wrung from the toil and the sweat of the starving millions of Europe would be repaid with interest on the western prairies, where plutocrat and proletarian, lion and lamb, would lie down together in that pleasant paragine. It was to be a that pleasant paradise. It was to be a millennial period, when all wrongs would be righted, and

"Bertram's might and Bertram's right Would meet on Ellangowan's height."

The Baron von Reinach, and the Count of Monte Cristo and their congeners would take an intelligent interest in the Dominion generally, and the Canadian Pacific railway particularly, and afford us precise information as to the price of gold in Amsterdam. But all is vanity and vexation of spirit. The millionares, merchant princes, and plutocrats disappear like the baseless fabric of a dream; and the Baron von Reinach and the Count of Monte Cristo retired to their chateux in Spain and their castles in Bohemia. It was the old, old story over again. Some one must do the work or again. Some one must do the work or face the responsibility. This duty, in the last resort, devolved upon the taxpayers of the Dominion, the toilers on the sea, or the toilers on the land. After assuming many shapes, after playing the parts of Claude Duval, or Jack Sheppard, these commercial condettieri had at last assumed the garb of mourn-ing and donned the weeds of the widow and the orphan. In doing this they manifested their wisdom, WIDOWS HAYE PLAYED AN IMFORTANT

in political and social matters. As a rule for general application, the advice of the late lamented Mr. Weller to his son Samuel may be taken as correct—"beware of vidders." But there are exceptable ware of vidders." not remember the charming acquaint-ance of the hon. member for Cardwell, the widow Machree? Who does not remem-ber the fascinating female who melted the iron heart of the hon. member for the fascinating female who melted the iron heart of the hon. member for Northumberland, the widow Murphy? Who does not remember the important part played by that estimable female in the history of the country? Who does not remember the pleasant picture painted with such artistic skill and power by the hon. gentleman? The pleasant cottage in the very heart of the great forest of New Brunswick. One knew by the smoke that was gracefully curling that if there is peace to be found in this world the heart that is humble could look for it here. The Sabbath stillness of the scene, the lovely widow surrounded by her young orphans, drawing the lacteal fluid from the brindle, the warning wail of the banshee, baying of the blood hounds, the neigh of the iron horse, ravening for his prey in the evening, everything was peaceful and prosperous; in the morning all was desolation and despair. In the darkness of night the widow's cow had drifted to her doom; but there was balm in Gilead. The but there was balm in Gilead. The knightly member came to the rescue of his tair constituent. The widow obtained compensation, and the hon, member immortality. By this kindly and generous act, he won his brevet rank in the nobility of his country. But by the generosity of his acts he was declared mobile was nobiled to the country. generosity of his acts he was declared noble by an earlier creation, by the im-position of a mightier hand. It is no wonder that all opposition melted away like a snowball before the noonday sun :
"And now his name sounds stirring in many
a forest lone,

a forest lone.

Like the trumpet call of the Light Brigade when they charged the Russians home, And the bushnen pour to Bacchus libations And the bushmen pour to Bacchus libations many a score
When they think of Peter's triumph on their wild New Brunswick shore,
And in the long nights of winter, when the cold north wind blows,
When the boys are making the axe helves and the girls are knitting hose,
When Francois mends his moccasins and Sophie warms her toes,
With shouling and with triumph still is the story told,
How well Sir Peter fought the fight in the brave days of old,"
Well. Widow Murphy has disappeared.

Well, Widow Murphy has disappeared

THE WIDOW STEPHEN

reigns in her stead. The pines of New Brunswick give place to the tall masts of the ships bearing treasure and tribute to the commercial capital of the Dominion. In the foreground the mighty St. Lawrence sweeps on its majestic way to the ocean; in the back-ground Mount Royal looms up in all its splendour and beauty. As the chill and grey morning dawns the Widow Stephen leaves the dawns, the Widow Stephen leaves her humble habitation, her squalid cot, and proceeds to Ottawa to milk her parlia mentary cow. The orphans, Van Horne and Smith, smile pleasantly at the prospect of renewed refreshments. But a wail is borne upon the breeze like the and Smith, smile pleasantly at the pros-pect of renewed refreshments. But a wall is borne upon the breeze, like the wolf's long howl on Oonalaska's shore. It is the lament of the Opposition ban-shee; it is the neigh of the Dominion horse, which has destroyed the cow of the Widow Murphy, and is on the track of the parliamentary Jersey of the Widow Stephen. Such is the interpretation which I place on the speech of the hon

gentleman. I do not believe that he is gentleman. I do not believe that he is a seer, or has the gift of second sight. I am more disposed to adopt the generous, enterprising policy of the hon. member for Northumberland, than the cool and cautious one of the hon. gentleman. I am disposed to give reasonable assistrance to the widow and the orphan; I am disposed to cast in my lot with the widow and the orphan. During the month of November last I went over a portion of the Canadian Pacific railway, and I have been requested by some of month of November last I went over a portion of the Canadian Pacific railway, and I have been requested by some of my friends to give my impressions of it, and of what has been termed our magnificent heritage in the great North-West. I may state my visit was of a very brief and hurried character, and that consequently I could only see a small portion of the country and study to some alight extent its general features and outlines. You will recollect that during last session there was much discussion concerning the North-West generally, and the railway particularly. Among others, the hon, member for Liegar delivered a speech characterized by great force and power and eloquence, in which he pointed out the marvellous resources of that marvellous land. It was thought by many that his picture was painted in too gorgeous and glowing colors, its hues more resembling those of a California sunset than the cool gray tints of our northern skies. I remember telling that hon, gentleman that if, instead of devoting his fine talents to speculative purposes, he had turned his attention to imaginative literature, Canada would have boasted a great writer, superior, in many respects, to Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and the great masters. But I must make an amend to the hon, gentleman. I must confess from what I saw in my brief visit to the North-West, that he was right and I was wrong. Although somewhat skeptical, I was bound, as a patriotic Canadian, to believe that we had in the country

A VERITABLE GARBEN OF EDEN.

Yet I must confess that I started on a

journey with much misgiving, feeling, that, like Blanche Amory, in Thackeray's "Pendennis," I should be awfully dis-"Pendennis," I should be awfully dis-illusioned. As you are well aware, it was considered by many that, in taking possession of the northern portion of this continent, the Canadian Government assumed a terrible responsibility, and incurred such gigantic obligations that if the fruition did not realize the anticiif the fruition did not realize the antici-pation the result must be of the most disastrous character. It was thought we had taken a leap in the dark and that it was doubtful whether we would land on safe and solid ground or be plunged in some Serbouian bog, some bottomiess quagmire, which would swal-low up the prosperity, the credit, and the future of the inhabitants of the older provinces. I must confess that I was somewhat of a pessimist, and while I was prepared to face the inevitable, yet I could not but watch the solution of this problem with much anxiety. Well, time passed, and the destinies of the Domin-ion were being moulded into the shape which they now assume. It was agreed on all hands that a railroad from ocean on all hands that a railroad from ocean to ocean was absolutely necessary, in order to link the provinces together. When, at last, this policy assumed definite shape, and the arrangements with the Canadian Pacific railway were finally concluded, a change came over the spirit of our dreams. We had entered upon a new phase of our national existence, and it was necessary that we should assume the garb as well as the proportions of manhood. You will remember the old fable, which tells us of what occurred in a pleasant meadow, when a frog, animated by a laudable ambition, wished to rival the proportions of an ox which was grazing near it. Well, we commenced the process of inflation, and then, as a natural consequence, came the great boom, that

A VERITABLE GARDEN OF EDEN. Yet I must confess that I started on a

Paradox. The colder the climate the warmer one became; the frost was to the warmer one became; the frost was to the North-West what the irrigation of the North-West what the irrigation of the Nile was to Egypt; by a wise dispensation the Chinook winds played on land, the roll of the gulf stream on the ocean, and gave a balmy and spring-like atmosphere to the bleak regions of the north. It was a land of gold and silver and precious stones. The cattle upon a thousand hills are ours. Millions upon millions of the richest prairie, pasture, and wheat lands of the world had come into our possession. The wildest dreams of the great Irish satirist had been more than realized. It was an agricultural the great Irish satirist had been more than realized. It was an agricultural E'ysium. If you tickled the land with the hoe or the plough it laughed with a harves'. The cool mountain streams on their way to the ocean ran over shining pebbles of gold and silver, and rubies and other pre cous stores; and we have the authority of one of the most practical members of this House, who assured the people of England only last fall, that everywhere through the great North-West wealth could be had for the picking up. As Dr Johnson said of Thrale's brewery, it was the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. The excitement of that period of national insanity produced hallucinations not unlike the delusions of the opium eater. The lessons of the past and the perplexities lessons of the psst and the perplexities of the present were forgotten, and we launched our bark boldly on the sea of speculation. It became our business to tread in the difficult and dangerous ways of the future. Well, we had entered into a very pleasant paradise; but the trail of the speculator was over it all. The dream was a very gay and gorgeous one, but alas for the hour of awakening! The banquet had been very gay and brilliant, but when the flowers faded and the lights were extinguished in the chill and Ights were extinguished in the chill and gray morning dawn, our sensations were not of so pleasant a character. We had to learn the stern lesson that the doctrine of compensation obtains in public as well as in private life, that action is followed by re-action, stimulation by depression. It is the ancient doctrine of Nemesis, who keeps watch on the uni-

verse, and lets no violation of law, either physical or moral, go unpunished. We had the feast and we must have the famine. We had gone up like a rockit and we must come down like a stick. I as the country was unduly exalted so it was unduly depressed. The optimists and the romain and the result was unduly depressed. The optimists and the cowards and the descendants of doubting Thomas. All the creeping, the crawling and crouching things which fatten on the dead forms of nobler creeting and crouching things which lit was the old, old story over again, they said history was repeating itself. It was the solute of the country of the country in the solute of the country of the country in the solute of the country of the country in the solute of the country of the country, its present condition and fatter of decolation; it is well called the struction. The land, they said, for the free nature, the furbeauing animals; it was a sappy hunting ground where the Nimrods of the north and the nightly hunters of muskrats might indulge in the pleasures or profits of the chase in security; it was a veritable Siberia, an Alastia, a cave of Adullam, into which all who were in debt and difficulty, all the outlaws from human justice and humanity ingulate, in their exile, find congenial companionship; it was a land ob libizards, cyclones, grasshoppers, and syndicators. What the locusts spared, that the syndicate devoured. The cold was so intense that when the clergymen depicted the place of everlasting punish and the place of everlasting punish ment as a cold, icy, glacial interno, where selves out their hearers should rush inconnent to the lake of fire and brim. Store of the indicated devoured. The cold was so intense that when the clergymen depicted the place of everlasting punish ment as a cold, icy, glacial interno, where selves out their hearers should rush inconnents as a cold, icy, glacial interno, where selves out their hearers should rush inconnents as a cold, icy, glacial interno, where continent to the lake of fire and brimstone. It was said that these holy men depicted the place of everlasting punishment as a cold, icy, glacial inferno, where the mercury was always solid—a place something like that terrible palace of ice in which, with fiendish cruelty, Catharine of Russia immured her unhappy interior. For mertal sing.

victims. For mortal sins
WINNIPEG WAS THE INFERNO winnifes was the inference winnifes was the inference where protracted punishment was meted out by a curious course of congelation; for venal offences the northern regions were selected, where the sinner would find his agony shortened. The doom of this land of the aurora borealis had been to be always cursed and governed by monopolists. As it was in the beginning so it would be to the end. The despotism of the mushrat hunters, who acted under the charter granted by the Second Charles, was not of so galling and grinding a nature as that of the muskrat hunters who acted under the charter granted by the Canadian Parliament. In the first they had been scourged by whips, in the second by scorpions. It was a land without wood or water, without trees to shelter the unhappy exiles was a land without wood or water, without trees to shelter the unhappy exiles from the scorching heat of summer or in winter from the fierce winds which swept and howled in their agony over this desolate land. It was a land where—owing to the early frosts in the fall and the late frosts in the spring—agricultural operations were uncertain and precarious. The only crop to be cultivated with any certainty was that of ENGLISH AND CANADIAN IDIOTS.

cultivated with any certainty was that of ENGLISH AND CANDIAN IDIOTS.

It was a first class country for Esquimaux, Greenlanders, Mennonites, and Icelanders. It was also a first class country for other human beings to emigrate from. Well, in November last i was somewhat reluctantly induced to visit the crater of this extinct volcano, this debatable ground, this land scourged by speculation, scourged by grasshoppers, speculators, and syndicators, this paradise of projectors, promoters and paradise of projectors, promoters and rodigal sons. We had an exceedingly pleasant journey, and it was somewhere said that we travelled in a very humble and unpretentious fashion, being designation. and unpretentious fashion, being desirous of realizing the hardships which met, which might attend, the hardy settlers on their way to the land of the setting sun. If all who make that journey do it in as pleasant and as comfortable a way as we did, they can have no reasonable ground for complaint. The weather was exceedingly fine, although the season was somewhat late. We passed through portions of many of the northern States of the Union, and so far as one could judge in the cars, we were forced to come to the conclusion, that the soil of cur own prairie country was the soil of our own prairie country was superior to that of the United States. We also visited some of the large cities, among them the famous city of Chicago. Some years ago this city was described by a western poet in the following

erms:— "Oh, Sodom was some and Gomorrah was great, And in Venice each man's an Iago, But the towns of the plain were free from all stain, Compared with that of Chicago."

We did not see this wonderful wicked we did not see this ness, but we saw many proofs of the in-telligence, wealth, ability, and enterprise of the inhabitants of that marvellous city, of the inhabitants of that marvellous city. We crossed the headwaters of many of the great rivers of the continent, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, the St. Lawrence, the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, Red river, and others. The weather was exceedingly fine, and for 14 days we carefully and minutely examined

OUR MAGNIFICENT HERITAGE and the parts thereunto adjacent, almost always at the rate of 40 miles, and some-times at the rate of 60 miles an hour. times at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Our view was consequently somewhat of the bird's-eye character, but notwithstanding the hurried nature of our visit, we were able to take in many of the broader outlines and features of the country, and from information which we received from many gentlemen with whom we were acquainted we were enabled to arrive at certain conclusions with regard to its present position and

the State, so the Attorney General is the special custodian and guardian of its interests. From time immemorial his function has been to see that no offender goes unpunished. Active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, this officer, and most kindly and genial gentleman, for such I believe him to be, performed this function not wisely but too well. A public meeting was held and it was decided that sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander, and that what was good for the unhappy prisoner could not be bad for the Attorney-General. You will remember that during the French revolution a terrible cry arose in the streets of ution a terrible cry arose in the streets of Paris of "the aristocrats to the lamp post." Well, we were told that on the post." Well, we were told that on the day preceding our arrival a great cry arose in the streets of Winnipeg of "the Attorney General a la lanterne." With a wise discretion, which proved the highest order of military ability, he made a strategical movement not unlike the famous retreat of Moreau from the Black famous retreat of Moreau from the Black Forest, from the land of the meteor flag to that of the stars and stripes, and by these means saved himself from an unpleasant exaltation. The next morning we left Winnipeg about 7 a. m. and reached Regina about 5 p. m. All this day we passed over a fine prairie country, and therein we saw what was new to us who came from the older provinces. The Bell farm is one of a model of agricultural marvels. We saw everywhere the tracks of the countless herds of bufcultural marvels. We saw everywhere the tracks of the countless herds of buffaloes which once wandered over these vast solitudes; now their white skeletons dot the plains. Innumerable prairie chickens surround every wheat stack. The lakes and water courses were literally teeming with geese and ducks and other wild fowl. On our return we saw

other wild fowl. On our return we saw

A HERD OF THOUSANDS OF CATTLE
with its attendant cowboys, on its way
from Montana, to be shipped by the
Canadian Pacific railway to Chicago.
The animals seemed in excellent condition. We saw many Indians who seemed
to be well fed and clothed. We were
told that they were gradually acquiring
the arts of agriculture, and would soon
be self-sustaining. Regins, like Brandon,
Moose Jaw, Calgary, Medicine Hat,
Portage la Prairie, and all the other cities
of the plain, is surrounded by excellent
land, admirably suited for the culture of
wheat and all other products. They are
centres of great agricultural districts,
and their future prosperity is undoubted.
When we went to bed that night the
ground was covered with snow; when
the morning dawned we were in another
clime. At nightfall winter lingered in
the lap of suturn; in the morning spring clime. At nightfall winter lingered in the lap of autumn; in the morning spring clasped us in her warm embrace. The air was pleasant and balmy; the sun was shining brightly; the change was as though it had been caused by magic. We had reached the country where the Chinook winds exercised their benign influence. We saw some herds of antelopes, and the scenery in the vicinity of Calgary and the country drained by the Bow river was very fine. The country, so far as one could judge from the cars, Bow river was very line. The country, sefar as one could judge from the cars, was very beautiful and pleasant, and seemed to be admirably fitted for pasture. We saw the sheep ranches of Senator Cochrane, and its flocks seemed Senator Coonrane, and its nooks seemed to be in good order. About noon we had our first glimpse of the Rocky mountains. A long line of silver marking the limit of the great prairie ocean, a long line of coast over which the white waves were perpetually breaking. As we moved along swittly and silently, a change came along swittly and silently, a change came over the landscape, a strange mirage appeared to pervade the atmosphere. One could understand how the famous fata morgana had startled the hunters and travellers in these lonely regions. As we advanced the form which the clouds and the mountains assumed became still more strange, weird, and fantastic. In the folk lore of almost every nation there the folk fore of almost every nation there is a reference to some lost city, some mysterious land, which has disappeared from sight, but which at some unexpected moment dazzles the eye of the hunter and traveller and then disappears in the same strange manner. Plato gives us a glimpse of this in his lost Island Atlantis. In "Hypatia" Mr. Kingsley tells us how the fierce Berseker

came from the frozen regions of the North and ascended the Hot-Nile in search of the lost city of Asta Asgard. search of the lost city of Asta Asgard. Mr. Washington Irving has reproduced the story in his "Alhambra," or Tale of the Seven Cities. And there is a beautiful Irish legend which tells us how the fishermen of the Isle of Arran, see rising from the waves the beautiful towers and

enabled to arrive at certain conclusions with regard to its present position and future prospects. We spent a portion of two days in the famous city of Winnipeg, which, like all the Western States, is one of magnificent distances. Of the future growth and prosperity of the city I think there can be no doubt. It is surrounded by an agricultural country which, when it passes out of the hands of speculators into those of actual settlers, will prove one of the richest in the world, and when its farmers adopt the

towers, and great cathedrals appeared on every side. Now the grand and substantial architecture of the great European cities loomed up before us. The the mosques and minarets of the Orient flashed upon the sunlight—and then a marvellous mirage—a great sheet of water, a vast inland sea; and one could fancy that, rising from its lagoons, Venice in all her brightness, the peerless queen of the Adriatic, dawned upon our vision. At last we entered the great mountain range, and the contrast between the vast prairie ocean and the vast sea of mountains is so great that we are lost in wonder and awe. That mountain rampart it appeared impossible for humanity to scale or conquer. Involuntarily the words of the Second Spirit in "Manfred" sprung to our lips. The mountains were so gigantic and colossal, the human beings threading their recesses so weak, puny, and small, we could not but imagine the genius of the place addressing us in the words of the famous invocation:

"Mount Blanc is the monarch of mountains; We errowned him long aco On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds, With a disdem of snow.

Around his waist are forests braced, The availanche in his hand; But tere it falls, that thundering ball Must pause at my command.

The glacter cold, a restless mass, Moves onward day by day; Bul I am he who blds it pass.

Or with the spirit of the place.

The glacier cold, a restless mass, Moves onward day by day; But I am he who bids it pass. Or with its ice delay.

I am the spirit of the place, Could make the mountain bow And quiver to his cavern'd base— And what with me would'at thou?" And what with me would'st thou?"
I think Heine tells us, that once when he was in the mountains of Jura, he was so impressed with the awful sublimity and grandeur of the scene that he forgot he had been the arch-mocker and scoffer and skeptic of his age; that he laughed at and scorned everything that men and women held in reverence; that he had trampled every system of human belief under his feet; that he had subjected everything divine to his searching analyunder his feet; that he had subjected everything divine to his searching analysis and ruthless criticism, but when a little child came to him with her catechism in her hand and said, "Sir, what do you believe in?" he bowed his head reverently and replied, in the words of the grand formula of the Christian faith:

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth."

I think that everyone must experience this feeling who enters those mountain solitudes, and of necessity must look from the finite up to the Infinite. On we speed through mountain passes and defiles—the Devil's Head and many a castellated craig looking down on us,

defiles—the Devil's Head and many a castellated craig looking down on us, with grim defiance—until, sweeping by Silver City and many a mountain hamlet, we reach the line which separates the great North West from BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Then we give three cheers for the Pacific province; and some of us thought sadly of the kindly, able, and genial gentlemen who came to us from their far off western homes; who won all hearts gentlemen who came to us from their far off western homes; who won all hearts by their kindness, frankness, and manliness; who always defended so bravely the rights of their magnificent province, and who, alas, too many of them, sleep the sleep that knows no waking. At last we reach the summit. It was in the dusk of the evening, "'tween the gloaming and the mirk," that we descended into the valley of the shadow of the great Columbian pass. Here the scenery was superbly grand. Above us towered the hoary and snow-capped head of Mount Stephen; far, far below us was the great canyon, at the bottom of which this silver thread of the river went on its flashing and dashing way to the ocean. The mountain sides were covered with shrubbery and timber, and as the shadows flitted to and fro, with every passing moment we had a change of scene. We were moving slowly along the mountain side on the verge of the dread abyss, drinking in at every pause the awful grandeur and sublimity of the scene; a whisper reached us: "Have you any dear friend in Canada you would like to see again; tor if a bolt should break, or a wheel give way, your journey defered Superintendent Mr. Even and contact was that the sible to estimate too highly the services which this force has rendered to which this force has rendered to me that force is under a cloud which I trust will be soon dispelled. Here I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words regarding the railway itself. It appeared to me that the manner in which this force has rendered to me willingly, because it appears to me at this time the force is under a cloud which I trust will be soon dispelled. Here I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words regarding the railway itself.

It appeared to me that the manner in which this road has been constructed through the Rocky mountains was one of the modern engineering marvels; the courage, practical ability, and engineering skill, displayed in the performance of the modern engineering marvels; the courage, practical ability, and engineering skill you any dear friend in Canada you would like to see again; tor if a bolt should break, or a wheel give way, your journey will be a short one." We replied there were many in Canada whose hands we would like to clasp once more, but that to some extent we were fatalists, and quoted the old Mussulman proverb:

On two days it serves not to run from your grave: The appointed and the unappointed day. On the first, neither balm nor physician can

save; On the second, the universe cannot slay." We also quoted the more cheerful philosophy of the Boston transcendentalist who, when a horse ran away, said that she trusted in Providence until the breeching broke, then matters became mixed and she lost confidence in things generally. We said that the "Sas-katchewan" had so far borne us faithfully and well, and we trusted her good con-duct would continue to the end. The fact that she was constructed for the contractors and not for the commonalty contractors and not for the commonalty did not diminish our confidence in her, and if she should go back upon her record; if, at an imprudent moment, she should kick over the traces; if a coupling bolt should break, or the breeching should give way; if facilis est descensus might be freely translated into a roll and tumble descent into a canyon, where could we find a quieter spot in which to wait THE SOUNDING OF THE LAST TRUMPET? Where a more magnificent mausoleum than that great mountain? Where a

grander headstone than Mount Stephen, while the Columbia would chant for us a while the Columbia would chant for us a perpetual requiem, and the good Sas-katchewan would clasp us lovingly in her arms, and scare the coyotes and the mountain wolves from their prey? The answer was as old as the time of Homer. You will remember that Achilles says he would rather be on earth the meanest herdsman of Admetus, than be in death the greatest that ever reigned in Hades. A magnificent mausoleum down there may be all very fine. reigned in Hades. A magnificent mausoleum down there may be all very fine, but I would much rather be with my poor little girl in pleasant security in Montreal. I may state that the danger of a descent was more apparent than real, and that it is the intention to obvitate the necessity of descending this pass by the construction of a tunnel, which can be done at a comparatively trifling cost. The next morning we visited the Golden City, the point where the Kicking Horse joins the Columbia river. The weather was very fine, and as we walked

"Above the pines, the moon was slowing The river ran below,
The dim Sierras far away uplifting
Their minarets of snow.

The rearing camp fires, with rude humour painted In ruddy tones of health. The haggard face and form of those who fainted In the fierce race for wealth."

There was a little cemetery on the mountain side in which was a newly made grave. We were told that a few days before a man handed in his checks; that is, had been shot. It was said to have been a case of self-detence, of wild western justice. The victor had been admitted to bail, pending his trial in a higher court, and was now working in sight of the little mound which marked the scene where the vanquished was so quietly sleeping. We were much impressed with the appearance and soldierly bearing of the detachment of Mounted Police at this place, under the command of Captain Steele. We thought that these brave young Canadian soldiers were a credit to the country and the service to which they belonged. The officers appeared to be admirably fitted for their difficult and trying positions, and we were assured they were officers and gentlemen in the highest and best sense of the word. We heard of many instances of their bravery and dauntless courage, and also of their coolness in dealing with the fierce western Indian and the fiercer whites of those regions; we were assured it was impossible to estimate too highly the services There was a little cemetery on the mounregions; we were assured it was impos-sible to estimate too highly the services which this force has rendered to

whom we came in contact was that the General Superintendent, Mr. Egan, and the officers generally of the western section were not only men of great practical ability, but who thoroughly understood their business, and who also are endowed their business, and who also are endowed with a spirit of kindness and courtesy to the general public which is worthy of all praise. The same may be said of Mr. McTavish and the officers of the Land Department. Well, we had reached the end of the track. We had had an exceedingly pleasant journey, but we had failed in one object of our mission. We expected to follow the grizzly to his lair and to obtain some of the spoils of the chase. There was a mysterious disappearance of one of our party, who wished to secure the skin of a grizzly, but his search was in vain, and he returned to us a sadder and wiser man. On our way back we remained a few hours at Regins, where we received a warm welcome from many old times. where we received a warm welcome from many old friends. Thence we proceeded to Winnipeg, thence down the ceeded to winnipeg, thence down the Kaministiquia, passing on our way that historical building the Neebing hotel; thence after a pleasant voyage around that magnificent sheet of water, Thunder bay, we landed at the prosperous town of Port Arthur. The scenery in this of Port Arthur. The scenery in this vicinity is exceedingly romantic and beautiful. Although the country adjoining it is somewhat broken and undulating, we were assured that in addition to its unlimited wealth it possesses in some perts agricultural capabilities not unlike those of the famous Eastern Townships. I have a vision of a splendid building composed of the red stone of that region, perched on the great eminence which overlooks that magnificent sheet of water, where letters and customs will combine to add to the prosperity of the inhabitants of this region. Thence we went to Nepigon, passing over a portion of the famous bridge, which is one of the finest structures of this kind that I have ever seen. It is composed of the have ever seen. It is composed of the red stone of that region, and its appearance is very beautiful. Thence back to Port Arthur where we had a most hearty welcome, and so home. I will give briefly

devotedly attached. Brooding or loss, he would not be comforted, al many a fair consoler offered to her place. With the enterprisis adventurous spirit of his race, he mined to follow her into the celes orpheus did his bride into the tregions. Accordingly he consufamous medium, who was armed whe powers of modern mystical s and by the process of what is materialization she stood in all hine beauty before him. The int was very tender and touching, a be better imagined than describe length he enquired as to the intel culture of the inhabitants of the cabode, whether the writings of Waldo Emerson and Oliver W Holmes were particularly bright whether the system of lectures consonance with the civilization whether the system of lectures consonance with the civilization age. Receiving satisfactory replenquired as to the surroundings celestial city. In a tone of mappiness and regret, she told was beautiful exceedingly, so be that the imagination could not conor the tongue describe it, but sh of course, it is not Boston. We touch of nature makes the whole kin. There is some spot on earth kin. There is some spot on earth is our home, some little hut amount bushes which is dearer to us the whole world besides; and I vent say that to day the brave heart the Severn and the Clyde and tro the Severn and the Clyde and frebanks of the Shannon who upho honor of England on the hot segypt, and the brave Canadian bouphold the honor of Canada in the regions of the north, before they gathemselves together for some descharge, gave one lingering look to some English, Scottish or Canhome, some little Irish shieling the mountain sides, where the death of the part of the brave praying for the brave stages. the mountain sides, where the dea at home are praying for the braw who have loved them, and who know, will win the day for their and country or die, as becomes a their race, with their face to the and their feet to the foe. Well, no standing the vast expanse of prairie land, notwithstanding thos nificent mountains, notwithstanding

JULY 25, 1886.

this Marvellous COUNTRY,
to me it is not the land of my birt
not the great Province of Quebec
not the country which I have the I
to represent. I would not advi
inhabitants of Ontario, Quebec
Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince E
Island, or British Columbia, who a
in comfortable circumstances, to I
certainty for an uncertainty. I
apply the same patience, perseve apply the same patience, perseve the same energy and courage, in t land, which is necessary to success new, they do not require a chang if they must leave the homes an graves of their fathers, if the r spirit of our race is upon them, blood of the old sea kings runs h their veins, if the nomadic spirit them irresistibly to a change, if the animated by the spirit of the gra French missioners and explorer voyageurs, I would say, in God's go forth, not to the United but to the land over which the ol still floats, and where the best ble the Dominion has laid the found broad and deep, of her mighty e where you can have every variety and man, and salubrious climate, you can obtain an honourable inde ence on the cheapest and easiest Montesquieu tells us that the which a man inhabits, the air he bre the mountains and rivers which the mountains and rivers which a neighbours, the clime and all the pressions which result from it—in a the external world—exercises upon the greatest influence. He says:— me the map of a country, its con-tion, its climate, its waters, its re-productions, its geology, its botal its physical geography, and I myself to tell you what will be th of that country, and what place country will occupy in history appears to me there can be no do the place the North-West will occ history. It must, of necessity, be sone. I was forced to come to the clusion that in that country we land where many millions of

THIS MARVELLOUS COUNTRY,

THE TOILERS AND PROLETARIA of the old country could find homes; and I have great authorit coming to this conclusion. Their lencies Lord Dufferin and the Mar Lorne specially studied this co with a view of understanding its co ities for colonization and settlement they were convinced that it was dapted for both. Then the bers of the British Association w ited that country last fall, tell same story; then every member House who has gone there confirm statements. A gentleman of my quaintance, who, for twenty years, member, Mr. John Mather, of wh tegrity, judgment, and reiability can be no doubt, has assured m statements are literally correct when I was in the North West I when I was in the North-West I the acquaintance of a gentleman name is a household word throug region, and who, I believe, has dyeoman service during this emei Mr. Taylor, the American consul anipeg, who assured me, as he has the public in his speeches and w that in that great North-West w the wheat fields of the world. forced to come to the conclusion forced to come to the conclusion of that country we have a land of wh Dominion may be proud. It is a inhabited by a people in the very of manhood; the very flower of the adian people; a land where the wis at times exceedingly cold, but same time bracing and healthy; inhabitants bear upon their count the impress of its healthfulness, women are noted for their low rosy complexions, and whose means that the control of the con forced to come to the conclusion rosy complexions, and whose m pictures of ruddiness and manhot told them I thought in that health bracing climate they had discover fountain of perpetual youth which de Leon sought so long in vain. land where a man of moderate and courage and perseverance can an honest independence on the cl and easiest terms, where the to the world can stand erect and man master. I would advise ev who wishes to escape from the so ry plea.
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devotedly attached. Brooding over her loss, he would not be comforted, although many a fair consoler offered to supply her place. With the enterprising and adventurous spirit of his race, he determined to follow her into the celestial, as Orpheus did his bride into the trepical regions. Accordingly he consulted a famous medium, who was armed with all the powers of modern mystical science, and by the process of what is termed materialization she stood in all her pristine beauty before him. The interview was very tender and touching, and can be better imagined than described. At length he enquired as to the intellectual culture of the inhabitants of the celestial abode, whether the writings of Ralph abode, whether the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Oliver Wendell Holmes were particularly brighter and whether the system of lectures was in consonance with the civilization of the age. Receiving satisfactory replies, he enquired as to the surroundings of the celestial city. In a tone of mingled happiness and regret, she told him it was beautiful exceedingly, so beautiful that the imagination could not conceive nor the tongue describe it, but she said, of course, it is not Boston. Well, one touch of nature makes the whole world kin. There is some spot on earth which kin. There is some spot on earth which is our home, some little hut among the bushes which is dearer to us than the whole world besides; and I venture to say that to day the brave hearts from the Severn and the Clyde and from the the Severn and the Clyde and from the banks of the Shannon who uphold the honor of England on the hot sands of Egypt, and the brave Canadian boys who uphold the honor of Canada in the frozen regions of the north, before they gathered themselves together for some desperate charge, gave one lingering look towards some English, Scottish or Canadian home, some little Irish shieling far up the mountain sides, where the dear ones standing the vast expanse of fertile prairie land, notwithstanding those mag-nificent mountains, notwithstanding the marvellous resources of

THIS MARVELLOUS COUNTRY, to me it is not the land of my birth, it is not the great Province of Quebec, it is not the country which I have the honour to represent. I would not advise the not the country which I have the nonour to represent. I would not advise the inhabitants of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, or British Columbia, who are still in comfortable circumstances, to leave a certainty for an uncertainty. If they apply the same parience, perseverance apply the same patience, perseverance, the same energy and courage, in the old land, which is necessary to success in the new, they do not require a change; but if they must leave the homes and the graves of their fathers, if the restless spirit of our race is upon them, if the blood of the old sea kings runs hotly in their veins, if the nomadic spirit impels them irresistibly to a change, if they are animated by the spirit of the grand old animated by the spirit of the grand of French missioners and explorers and voyageurs, I would say, in God's name go forth, not to the United States, but to the land over which the old flag still floats, and where the best blood of the Dominion has laid the foundation, broad and deep, of her mighty empire, where you can have every variety of soil, and man, and salubrious climate, where you can obtain an honourable independence on the cheapest and easiest terms. Montesquieu tells us that the lands which a man inhabits, the air he breathes, the mountains and rivers which are his saighbours, the clima and all the imneighbours, the clime and all the im-pressions which result from it—in a word, the external world—exercises upon him the greatest influence. He says:—"Give the greatest influence. He says:—"Give me the map of a country, its configuration, its climate, its waters, its natural productions, its geology, its botany, all its physical geography; and I pledge myself to tell you what will be the man of that country, and what place that country will occupy in history." It appears to me there can be no doubt of the place the North-West will occupy in the place the North-West will occupy in history. It must, of necessity, be a great one. I was forced to come to the conclusion that in that country we had a land where many millions of THE TOILERS AND PROLETARIANS

of the old country could find happy homes; and I have great authorities for coming to this conclusion. Their Excel-lencies Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne specially studied this country with a view of understanding its capabil ities for colonization and settlement, and they were convinced that it was admirably adapted for both. Then the members of the British Association who visited that country last fall, tell us the same story; then every member of our House who has gone there confirms their statements. A gentleman of my own acquaintance, who, for twenty years, was a member, Mr. John Mather, of whose in-tegrity, judgment, and reliability there can be no doubt, has assured me those statements are literally correct; and when I was in the North West I formed the acquaintance of a gentleman whose name is a household word through that region, and who, I believe, has done us yeoman service during this emergency, Mr. Taylor, the American consul at Win nipeg, who assured me, as he has assured the public in his speeches and writings, that in that great North West we have the wheat fields of the world. I was orced to come to the conclusion that in forced to come to the conclusion that in that country we have a land of which the Dominion may be proud. It is a land inhabited by a people in the very flower of manhood; the very flower of the Canadian people; a land where the weather is at times exceedingly cold, but at the same time bracing and healthy; whose inhabitants bear upon their countenance the impress of its healthfulness, whose women are noted for their lovely and rosy complexions, and whose men are rosy complexions, and whose men are pictures of ruddiness and manhood. I told them I thought in that healthy and bracing climate they had discovered the fountain of perpetual youth which Ponce de Leon sought so long in vain. It is a land where a man of moderate means

of this western enchantress not to enter within her borders; she wasts a glamor upon all who doso, and makes them perpetually her slaves. It was aid of the Norman nobles who were sent to conquer Ireland that they became so enchanted with the beauty of the green isle, the loveliness of the women, and the bravery of the men, that they became more Irish than the Irish themselves. So I think it will be with all who enter our western domain. I trust that all who do so will have as pleasant a trip as I have had, and leave the country with as many pleasant and kind recollections.

LITANY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Lucid History of the Lovely Litany.

Its Origin and Formation.

Not a few of the invocations of which the Litany is composed have an historical value and remind us of great events connected with the Church. Thus "Help of Christians, pray for us," was added to it by Pope St. Plus V., in thanksgiving for the triumph at Lepanto in 1571; Gregory XVI., in 1840, enriched it with the titumph at Lepanto in 1571; Gregory XVI., in 1840, enriched it with the titumph at Lepanto in 1571; Gregory and this appelation was solemnly confirmed by Pope Pius IX, when he declared the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception to be an article of Faith. By decree of classification of the conception to be an article of Faith. By decree of classification of the conception to be an article of Faith. By decree of classification in the fact that our litanies all begin with the Greek invocation Kyrie

THE MODERN IRISH CHIEFS.

DEGENERACY AND SUBSERVIENCE TO BRITAIN OF THE DESCENDENTS OF ANCIENT CELTIC NOBILITY,

Speaking of the natural leaders of the Speaking of the natural leaders of the Irish people, it is a curious fact that among Mr. Parnell's supporters, in Parliament or out, to-day there is but a single representative of the ancient Celtic nobility—The O'Gorman Mahon—writes a London correspondent of the New York Times. A nobleman indeed he is—nearly 90 years of age, yet tall, erect, active, hearty, with the nose of a Cæsar and piercing blue eyes, which flash as proudly now as they did sixty years ago, when he seconded Daniel O'Connell's nomination in Clare. But the O'Gorman is alone. Among his colleagues, it is true, there are Among his colleagues, it is true, there are O'Connors, McCarthys, an O'Kelly, and an O'Brien, but they are all of the people, with no claim to recover a control of the people, Egypt, and the brave Canadian boys who uphold the honor of Canada in the frozen regions of the north, before they gathered themselves together for some desperate charge, gave one lingering look towards some English, Scottish or Canadian home, some little Irish shieling far up the mountain sides, where the dear ones at home are praying for the brave lads who have loved them, and who, they know, will win the day for their Queen and country or die, as becomes men of their race, with their face to the field and their feet to the foe. Well, notwithstanding the vast expanse of fertile generations back, an ancestress of his was an O'Neill. But as

generations back, an ancestress of his was an o'Neill. But as

THE DIRECT LINE IS GONE,

with all its Tyrone, Dungannon and Raymond titles, the last of which lapsed thirty years ago, there is none to dispute with him the proud "Tae." He is a baron (Lord O'Neill), a Protestant and bigoted Tory, like most of the Antrim aristocracy, The O'Brien (Lord Inchiquin) has a straighter descent from the Kings of Munster, for the name comes directly by the male line from the old Thomond family, but he is scarcely the more an Irishman in spirit for it. The O'Conordon, the historic and lineal heir of Rory, King of Connaught, is the poor, spiritless, place hunter, hanging upon the skirts of the Liberal government and privy councillorship, who was so overwhelmingly beaten by Thomas Sexton in Sligo, awhile ago. The fourth of these septs, the Mc. Jurroughs, kings of Leinster, have had an evil name in Ireland for centuries. It was the petition of Dermot McMurrough, unable to cope single-handed with Rory O'Connor, which throught the Norman crew—Strongbow and the rest—first to Ireland, and to Irish belief the curse of that misfortune has rested on the family ever since. The McMurrough of to day is without hands or feet. He was in the last House, I believe, where a servant used to fetch and carry him, as in the case of Alexander H, Stephens. He is an able man; but

THE CURSE OF THE M'MURROUGHS is on him as it has been on all the Kayanaghs (the other and incontrovertible name of the sept) from generation to generation. The control of the sept of the sept of control to control of the sept of the sept

man; but THE CURSE OF THE M'MERRUGHS is on him as it has been on all the kay anaghs (the other and incontrovertible name of the sept) from generation to generation. He also is a loyalist. Of the minor, yet famous families, many handles, h

The great results which have attended the regular use of Quinine Wine, by people of delicate constitution and those affected with a general prostration of the system, speak more than all the words than we can say in its behalf. This than we can say in its behalf. This article is a true medicine and a life-giving principle—a perfect renovator of the whole system—invigorating at the same time both body and mind. Its medical properties are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, create an appetite, enable you to obtain refreshing sleep, and to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated. In the fine Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, we have the exact tonic required; and to persons of weak and nervous constitutions we would say, Never be without a bottle in the house. It is sold by all druggists. It is sold by all druggists.

THE smoker who has not yet tried the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco has a new pleasure before him in the use of "the weed." An investment of twenty-five cents will and courage and perseverance can obtain an honest independence on the cheapest and easiest terms, where the toilers of the world can stand erect and call no man master. I would advise everyone who wishes to escape from the sorceries

An investment of twenty-live cents will causmites as and our hop rather less furnish him with the means of giving it a fair test. Let us advise him to make to say, become an integral part of the causmites as and our hop rather less will causmite as an our hop rather less and our hop rather less will causmite as an our hop rather less will causmite as an our hop rather less as an our hop rather less and our hop rather less as an ou

"Litany" is a Greek word, signifying humble and devout supplication or fervent prayer, addressed to God, His Mother, or the saints. For this reason, and from the fact that our litanies all begin with the Greek invocation Kyris deison (which is likewise repeated at Holy Mass, three times in honor of God the Father, three times in honor of God the Holy Ghost), many authors come to the conclusion that the recitation of litanies originated in the Greek Catholic Church. Others, and not a few, consider it as an evidence that the litanies came down to us from the Apostles, who first preached in the East, where the Greek language was prevalent in Apostolic times. They even extend their claim specifically to the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, which, as Father Quarte says, is so very ancient that it has been proved to have been publicly in use in the Church long before the birth of the earliest writer to whom it has ever been attributed. He, therefore, thinks that the Apostles are the authors of it; while Clericatus, another very competent authority, is of opinion that it was composed immediately after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary to excite the devotion of the Faith ful to God's own Powerful Mother. Some assetic writers further endorse this idea by saying that the first form of the Litany ful to God's own Powerful Mother. Some ascetic writers further endorse this idea by saying that the first form of the Litany originated in the Council of Jerusalem, in the year of Our Lady's Assumption. Others find its origin in the closing sentence of the first session of the famous Council of Ephesus, held in 431; that session of the twenty-second of June adjourned with the following prayer: "Holy Mary, Mother of God, Mother of the Creator, Mother of the Redeemer, Mother of Divine Grace, pray for us."

"Holy Mary, Mother of God, Mother of the Creator, Mother of the Redeemer, Mother of Divine Grace, pray for us."

There is scarcely a douot as to the Eastern origin of the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, as any one at all familiar with the picturesque and flowery imagery of the East will readily perceive when lovingly repeating the beautiful titles bestowed on our Blessed Mother. Many of them have an Old Testament flavor, indicative of the same origin. For instance, "Tower of David, Tower of Ivory, House of Gold, Ark of the Covenant." Other titles breathe the poetical imagination of Southern climes, e. g., "Mystical Rose, Gate of Heaven, Morning Star." Hence we rather incline to the opinion of Father Ginther, who traces the origin of the Litany of the Blessed Virgin to Nazareth and Loretto—the house of the Holy Family, now called "Santa Casa," or Holy House of Loretto. No doubt early Christians made many a pilgrimage to the

the Litary as we have it to-day. They also guarded it against possible errors of faith or mysticism, which the enthusiastic devotion of an ignorant people might unwittingly introduce into it, and which it would be next to impossible to correct in after years.

after years.
This much is certain, that the Litany of This much is certain, that the Litany of the Blessed Virgin has been known and celebrated throughout Christendom for centuries. It has not only been translated into all languages, but Catholic piety has sought to immortalize it by sculpturing it in stone, as in St. Marcellus' Church, Rome, and in the Grotto of Lourdes, Corner's Creek, Michigan; by painting it around the cornice of our temples, as at La Forte, Bertrand, France; by tracing it all in gold and azure letters, as on the

La Forte, Bertrand, France; by tracing it all in gold and azure letters, as on the ceiling of the Great Chartreuse, Grenoble; by fixing it on chapel walls in never-fading and universally known emblems all over the world.

Many Popes have approved the Litany of the Virgin Mary, and allowed it to be read and sung at the divine Office. Sixtus V. in 1587, and Benedict XIII., in 1728, encouraged the recital of it, by granting to the Faithful who performed this act of devotion an indulgence of two hundred days, which Pius VII. increased in 1817 to three hundred days. The Church often orders it to be read in times of public calamities as did our Holy Father Leo XIII. in 1883, and again this year.

selves the right of adding to or changing it.

Not a few of the invocations of which the Litany is composed have an historical value and remind us of great events connected with the Church. Thus "Help of Christians, pray for us," was added to it by Pope St. Pius V., in thanksgiving for the triumph at Lepanto in 1571; Gregory XVI., in 1840, enriched it with the title "Queen conceived without original sin;" and this appelation was solemnly confirmed by Pope Pius IX, when he declared the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception to be an article of Faith. By decree of July 18, 1675, the members of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary were granted the privilege of adding at the end of the Litany the prayer: "Queen of the Holy Rosary, pray for us"—an invocation which our reigning Pontiff Leo XIII. lately made obligatory, and extended to the whole Catholic world. In all the churches of the Carmelite Order, the Holy See allows the additional prayer, "Queen of Mt. Carmel, pray for us." Finally, in 1651, the Reverend M. Odier, superior and founder of Saint Sulpice, obtained from Pope Innocent X for all the seminaries under the direction of the priests of that Congregation, the favor of adding to the Litany of Loretto the beautiful invocation, "Queen of the Clergy, pray for us."—Ave Maria.

THE FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE.

That her dogmas were notoriously contradicted by the Bible.

That she was afraid to let the common people read the book which told so heavily against her.

That she was the most deadly enemy of the Sacred Book, and would destroy it if she could.

Four propositions which the best talent of the world has defended for nearly four centuries, and in a Pickwickian serse, still defends

Against these charges the Church made answer by denying the whole set, and then contemptuously left schism and heresy to tear each other to pieces in the vain effort to sustain their own case. The Protestants made the Bible the corner-stone of their belief and practice, their watchword, banner, and actillery. They alone respected and loved the Book. It gave them all their spiritual food, overturned Romanism and converted the heathen. It was cherished as infallible. It could make a mistake no more than the Pope. History was a little staggered, perhaps, by the warmth of the affection lavished on the book, and looked askance at the moderate, quiet respect which the Church paid it.

Time is the tost of affection. The present century offers a different spectacle from that of the sixteenth, and it is now very easy to know the real friends of the Bible. Against these charges the Church made

very easy to know the real friends of the Bible.

shape which it has to-day.

That she preserved the Book from the sacrilegious tinkering which it has received in modern times, and handed it down as the men of God wrote it.

That she never claimed from its pages clear and explicit proof of every doctrine she taught.

she taught.

And they will learn a few more startling things if they give their minds an airing in Catholic regions of thought. The book which Protestantism and its progeny, the school of Tubingen, has been using as a football these few centuries back is not the Bible at all, but a wretched impostor, the Cagliostro of books, going about the world to add to the number of fools.

The real Bible, the sacred utterances of the Holy Spirit, like the dove in the

the Holy Spirit, like the dove in the clefts of the rock, has remained safe, un-altered, undeformed in the strong keeping of the true Church.

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And History is now preparing to render his verdict in the case of Luther and others against the Everlasting Church. Three hundred and fifty years ago the stout champion of Lutheran private judgment and good beer made out an indictment and good beer made out an indictment against the Church, in the matter of her treatment of the Sacred Writings, with the following counts:

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That he had corrupted the teachings of the Bible.

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LEGAL DECISIONS IN REGARD TO NEWS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly rom the poet office, whether directed in his same or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

or not.

Street to the subscription of the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is subsliked, although the subscriber may relied hundreds of miles away.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and l'aving them uncalled for, while unpuid, as "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Catholic Record.

ONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885,

THE RYERSON MEMORIAL FUND.

We received some time ago a statement of the Ryerson Memorial Fund. The committee in charge of the fund inform the public that the result of their appeal two years ago for the raising of a sum of money sufficient to enable them to raise guided by fanaticism he spread broadcas an "enduring memorial in the shape of a bronze statue, to one of Canada's most distinguished sons and benefactors, the late Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson," is not satisfactory. Some counties, the committee tell us, did nobly; others have done They further mention that the "hearty and untiring exertions of the Inspectors of the counties of Ontario, Halton, the southern part of Hastings, the northern part of York and the counties of Brant, Waterloo, etc., deserve especial mention." The committee further add that they desire "to give the friends of the cause of education who have either made no response or a very slight one, to the statement and appeals sent out, another opportunity to do honor to the memory and labours of one whose name will be forever honorably associated with one of our great national interests-that of popular education-and one whose memory is in every way dear to the hearts of Canadians of all classes, as being the means, under Providence, of promoting their in tellectual and moral advancement as people." Another opportunity of con-tributing to the fund which is, they declare, \$2,000 short of the amount required for the raising of the bronze statue. The committee, with great liberality, bestow on Dr. Ryerson the title of "founder of

our system of National Elucation."

We are glad to have been privileged with a copy of this report. It gives us an opportunity of saying a few words on the claims to public gratitude of the late superintendent of education for Upper Canada. We have no desire whatever to detract from Dr. Ryerson's private worth nor from his unquestioned ability as a thinker and writer, nor from his acknow.

Upon the children in attendance on the schools of this country for the erection of monuments, bronze or otherwise, in hon or of Dr. Ryerson or any one else.

We were pained to notice in the report that one or two Separate Schools are received by Dr. Ryerson be refunded by instalments.

The Committee recomment that in this, as in every other instance which might arise, the practice should be discountenanced by the Government. He therefore concurs in the sugestion that the amount found to have been so received by Dr. Ryerson be refunded by instalments.

The Committee recommend that Dr. Ryerson be called upon to refund the amount so received by him for interest, and that this decision be communicated to Dr. Ryerson on his return from England. ledged executive tact, force and success. But we do say that no citizen deserves the honor proposed by this committee, whose report is before us, but one whose services to his country have been attended by benefits to all classes in the commonwealth, who made it the purpose of his life to do justice unto all men, and sought, instead of sowing discord, to deracinate and destroy its baneful influence-one, in a word, whose life was that of a patriot-not that of a partizen and a fanatic. We pretend to know something of the career of Dr. Ryerson as a public man. His record has long been before the people, and that record is not, we respectfully submit, such as to entitle him at the hands of good citizens, to the honor proposed by the committee. When, about forty years ago, Dr. Ryerson became chief superintendent for Upper Canada, he found existing in this Province a school system based on parental rights, with religious training acknowledged on all hands as a necessary concomitant of intellectual development. True, the schools in those days were like the population. few and far between. There were then no costly elementary school edifices, no stately high schools under whose burthen the tax-payer grouned, no complicated system of examinations, and no elaborated plans for the cramming of the pupils. There was, however, with all the poverty and trials of the times, a system of education then in vogue in which superficiality had no place, but which rested on a solid basis because of its acknowledgment of the just rights of all classes of the people. Well, Dr. Ryerson came into office. Never did satrap or pro-consul arrogate to himself wider or more absolute powers than this new superintendent. Instead of build-

ian" system of education. An offshoot of this system that has wrought such sad havoc in the neighboring republic he re-solved to transplant to Canada. He suc-ceeded in his effort but not to the extent he expected. Dr. Rverson was a bitter hater of Romanism, and strove from the beginning of his official career to deprive the Catholic minority of Upper Canada not only of its just rights, but its existing privileges in regard of education. He was, with the possible exception of the late Hon. George Brown, the most bitter and unrelenting foe of Catholic education that Canada has ever witnessed. Deny this, let any man dare, who knows any-thing of the struggles of the Catholic minority during a long and never-to-beforgotten quarter of a century for equality in the matter of education. Deny it, let

any man dare, who knows anything of the stence and bitterness of Dr. Ryerson persistence and bitterness of Dr. Ryerson in his efforts during a long official career not only to decry Catholic education, but to embarrase Catholic communities throughout the Province in their just efforts to avail themselves of their legal privileges. Deny it, let any man dare, who remembers the iniquitous part he bore in the framing of the Separate School Act of 1863, an act so framed as to render it almost impossible of acceptance, and nearly inoperative in practice. Deny it, let any man, who recalls his bitter assaults on Catholics, seeking, striving and struggling by legal and constitutional means for such an extension of privileges as might enable them to reach the plane of educational equality. Dr. Ryerson was not, we contend, a patriotic citizen in the true sense of the

term. Blinded by partisanship and the seeds of discord, the harvest of which has not yet been fully reaped. Is it to the sowers of discord that monuments are to be raised? If so, woe betide this new nationality of ours. Here where so many diverse claims have to be adjusted and contending elements reconciled the test of patriotism should be an honest effort to do justice by all classes for the greater good of the com monwealth. The committee is quite astray when it declares Pr. Ryers on's memory "in every way dear to the hearts of Canadians of all classes"; quite astray when it belauds him as the founder of "our system of national education"quite astray when it bestows on him the istinguished appellation of "one of Canada's benefactors." On all these points

mongst the people of Canada. We desire to direct the attention of the Minister of Elucation to the fact that the committee sees fit to mention approvingly the exertions of certain County Inspectors on behalf of this Ryerson Memorial Fund. We respectfully but firm ly submit to that hon rable gentleman that it is no part of the duty of the County Inspectors to assist in any such work, and that the public of Ontario is already sufficiently taxed for school purposes without the levy of a further rate upon the children in attendance on the

Catholic children in attendance, the teachers saw fit to invite subscriptions for this monument. We desire to call the attention of the Catholic minority to this point-we desire to warn them against the raising of brazen shafts in honor of deadly enemies, and to inform them that it is by the strict maintenance of self-respect that they can hope to do their duty and enjoy the true regard of citizens of other classes in this country.

Lest anyone think we judge harshly or anjustly of the late Dr. Ryerson, we desire to lay before our readers the opinion of him entertained by Mr. Hume, M P., in a letter from London dated March 29th, 1834, and cited by the author of the life of William Lyon Mackenzie, as follows:

Proceeding to another topic, Mr, Hume said: "I have lately seen, with mingled feelings of pity and contempt, the attacks made by Mr. [Rev. Egerton] Ryerson against my public and private conduct." "I never," he said, "knew a more worthless hypocrite or so base a man as Mr. Ryerson has proved himself to be. I feel pity for him for the sake of our company. nyerson has proved nimeel to be. I feel pity for him, for the sake of our common nature, to think that such human depravity should exist in an enlightened society; and I fear the pangs of a guilty and self-and-sundaming constants. condemning conscience must make his venal and corrupt breast a second hell, and ere long render his existence truly miserable." Mr. Hume must have been severely stung by the attacks made upon him or he could not have brought himself to employ such terms of censure as these. Mr. Hume felt the more hurt because he aid he had paid a great deal of attention to Mr. Ryerson when the latter was in England; regarding him as the "ceprecentative of a good cause and a distant people," who were much in need of some influence being exerted in their favor in

We may likewise be permitted to add the view of him entertained by the late

liberty was for a time advocated; but, after obtaining a small pittance by the indulgence of the Church, he basely deserted his former principles, silenced, and became a malignant traducer of his former friends. The paltry sum received has been the means of dividing the Society of Methodists, and detracted much from their usefulness. It is gratifying, however, to know that this miscreant has excited the contempt and abhorrance of all good men, and that he cannot now do any harm. He is supposed to be lurking about London, and is the reported author of certain sycophantiah letters which appeared in the Times, in favor of Head's administration. A fit advocate for him!

We have also the copy of an Order in

We have also the copy of an Order in Council of the government of Canada in 1858, in reference to a letter of Dr. Ryerson, that speaks for itself. Dr. Ryerson in his letter to the government stated :

in his letter to the government stated:

As to my accounting for School Moneys, neither the General School Act of 1850, nor the Supplementary School Act of 1853, requires me to account for any School Moneys except the amall Annual Grants for the support of the Normal and Model Schools, and that only in my Annual School Report. Yet I have paid and accounted for all the School Moneys of every description granted by the Legislature since 1850, in all upwards of two hundred and twenty thousand pounds, for the expenditure of every farthing of which I have accounted by every description of voucher and certificate that the Auditor of Public Accounts could call for. Indeed, he has thought proper to investigate all my official accould call for. Indeed, he has thought proper to investigate all my official accounts of School Grants since 1846, and during the whole ten years only one error was discovered in them, and that a charge against myself of some fifty pounds which I had apportioned and assumed to have been paid by the Government when in Montreal, to the Town of Belleville, but for which no Warrant was ever issued. Now, the responsibility and labor of paying and accounting for this large sum, almost a quarter of a million of money, is extra official over and above what the law under which I hold office, either provided for or contemplated, and for which I have received no compensation but the allowance the Bank chose to make me for some time on account of the half-yearly Balances of money deposited by me, and paid out through its Agency—not one half per cent on the moneys which I have received, paid out, expended, and accounted for, in behalf of the Government and public.

The order in Council read as follows : The order in Council read as follows:

On a Memorandum dated 12th January ultimo, from the Honorable the Inspector General, submitting for Your Excellency's consideration, a letter from Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent for Elucation for Upper Canada, in relation to certain sums for interest on School mcneys received by him from the Bank of Upper Canada, and the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts thereon;

The Inspector General concurs in the view taken by the Auditor, that it would be highly inexpedient, and might lead to serious inconvenience to the Public struce, if officers charged with the disthere is a deep diversity of sentiment

serious inconvenience to the Public service, if officers charged with the discurrement of Public moneys were authorized to draw interect, or any benefit from the accumulation or retention of Public moneys in their hands. That in the present instance, he, the Inspector General, is perfectly satisfied that the duties of the Department have been ably and conceintiously discharged by the Chief Superintendent, Dr. Ryerson, but while he so readily accords what he believes to be but due to the high character of the officer, he is of opinion that in this, as in every other instance which might arise, the practice

We have also before us the views of the Hon. George Brown and the Hon. Edward Blake in regard of the late Chief Superin tendent, but many of our readers will remember that of the Chief Superintendent they expressed themselves in no measured terms of public condemnation. There are, we feel, some who will sav that this article of ours may promote the work of the committee. It may indeed be used. as others of our writings have been used. to excite prejudice, and fan the fanaticism of the non-Catholic majority of Ontario. We feel, however, that we have done our duty by the Catholics of this Province. The brazen monument may go up, but, moulded by fanaticism, and propped up by hatred, it will rest on the pedestal of religious intolerance and educational in-

SMALL-POX IN MONTREAL

equality.

There appeared in a late issue of our city contemporary, the Advertiser, a paragraph that has given much umbrage in Montreal. The paragraph in question stated :

"We are informed, upon what seems to "We are informed, upon what seems to be very goed authority, that there are at the present time at least 2,000 cases of small pox in the city of Montreal. This exhibits a terrible condition of affairs from a sanitary point of view, and shows that one takes some risk in visiting the city. We are inclined to think that few persons will go to Montreal for purposes of pleasure just now and take the risk of small pox. In fact a city in which 2 000 cases pox. In fact, a city in which 2,000 cases of smallpox have occurred is one which ought to be shunned until it adopts some vigorous sanitary regulations that would make it possible for people to enter it without taking such serious risks."

We were much pleased to notice a very

tion of the Gazette:

"There are not two thousand cases of smallpox in Montreal, nor the tenth of two thousand, nor the fiftieth part of two thousand. The smallpox hospital at this moment has twenty-five inmates, many of whom came from outlying municipalities, and those from within the city limits are drawn from the remoter and the poorer localities. There is no alarm felt in any quarter, and there is no cause for such. Smallpox is a disease common to all large cities, but only at rare intervals do any considerable number of cases occur here, and the disease is never epidemic. London the greater has from smallpox annually, yet no one ever dreams of abunning the city on that account, simply because the disease is known to be confined to quarters with which the general public never come in contact. There is not the remotest danger to be apprehended of contagion by those who visit Montreal, or those within it who are decently clean in their persons and their homes."

We have always looked upon the city of Montreal as one of the healthiest in the Dominion. Overcrowding in some parts and lack of the most ordinary sanitary conditions and considerations in others have, we know, yielded a too heavy harvest of disease and death With, however the strict enforcement of sanitary laws and regulations by the civic authorities. Montreal can be kept one of the healthiest as it certainly is, and perchance made the very healthiest city in the Dominion of Canada.

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY.

It appears that Parliament, before its

prorogation, voted itself an additional indemnity of \$500 for each member of the Senate and the House of Commons. subject, of course, to the provisions of the law regulating the attendance of members. The total amount so voted reached the figure of \$144,699, large, indeed, in the aggre gate, but none too large, in our estimation, considering the length of the session and the value of the services rendered. We have always held that the country should not extend a stinted hand to its public servants, especially the members of the legislature. We have never looked upon the sessional indemnity of \$1,000 as sufficient compensation for members of the House of Commons. Any gentleman elected to represent a constituency in the Dominion Parliament, who does his duty faithfully, is surely worth more to Canada than \$1,000 per annum. No gentleman so elected, who has any business or profession to attend to at his own place or residence, can afford to leave that business or profession for these three or four months at a compensation of \$1,000.

The volume of Parliamentary business is year by year growing larger, with the natural consequence that the sessions must become longer. It is, we think, desirable that the compensation given by the country to its legislators should be such as to enable them to bring their families to the Dominion capital for the session. That such would be for the icated to advantage of the members themselves and of the country itself, no one who knows anything of life in metropolitan cities will care to question. To the discussion of this point we may return. Meantime we lesire to call attention to certain strictures of the Globe on the subject of the recent temporary increase in the indemnity. The Globe says that the Opposition did most admirable, and that the country is and will be grateful to them for their efforts and selfsacrifice. Adding, however, that for them to join "with their opponents in voting themselves an extra allowance for what was caused by iniquity, or to join them in taking it, is a piece of self-stultification we should be sorry to see them commit." We have rarely, if ever, read anything so illogical. If the iniquity referred to by the Globe and resisted for months and months by the members of the Opposition be so monstrous, they are surely entitled to the gratitude of the country for resisting it with so much vigor, and that gratitude can find for poor men, as nearly all of them are, a more fitting expression than the extra sessional indemnity voted just before prorogation. Every member of the House who attended throughout the session, doing his duty as his conscience told him he should, would be simply stultifying himself by refusing that which the national legislature has legally voted him. We go further, we state fearless. ly that no constituency worthy the privilege of returning a member to the House of Commons will begrudge its representative the paltry extra five hundred that has just been declared his, of right. But

hearken to the Globe again : "It is never to be forgotten that the in-demnity allowed for the Parliamentary session is not understood to be a salary. It is simply said to be an 'acknowledg-ment' of valuable service rendered and a ing up, he sought to pull down. How well he succeeded is but too well known at this day. Among the Puritans of New England he found in existence a purely secular or what he termed a "non-sec" ar.

This Ryerson afterwards became editor of a Methodist paper called the Christian Guardian, in which both civil and religious was actuated by any bad motive in making the view of him entertained by the late yigorous denial of this statement in the Montreal Gazette. We cannot, however, the principle on subscribe to the view enunciated by the late yigorous denial of this statement in the Montreal Gazette. We cannot, however, the principle on atter journal, that our city contemporary date with the whole present plan of "industrial" rests. If that principle is an unsound one by all means let it be dis-

"There is nothing about which people are so sensitive as about legislators voting money into their own pockets, especially when this is done hurriedly, and with reference to past services. Even when it may be all right it has a questionable look. In the present case it is not all right.

"The Opposition, we repeat, made a mistake when they allowed the item to pass. They will make a greater mistake if they draw the money. If they do they will find it frequently thrown in their faces by the very men who have contrived their job, and it will be sneeringly alluded to on every occasion and in every variety of form. Sir John McDonald has already given them a taste of what they may expect, and has surely said enough to keep them from touching "the unclean thing."

We hope that every member of the

We hope that every member of the House, Liberal and Conservative, will show his appreciation of this line of argument on the part of the Globe by drawing his pay in full. No man who likes to play the part of the pseudo-purist or false patriot, by refusing the additional indemnity, will gain anything in public respect or affection. It is not surprising after the above from the Globe that that journal should so rapidly lose its influence in the country and with its party.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- Dr. Hanover, late of Seaforth, has now definitely taken up his residence in this city. We bespeak for the Doctor a generous patronage that his merits and success will but tend day after day to

widen and enlarge.

— It is expected that His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney will be the consecrator of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, the new Archbishop of Dublin. It is also expected that he will accompany the latter illustrious prelate to Ireland. Dr. Moran will then return as Cardinal to preside over the council of Australian bishops

which opens on the 14th of November. - We were happy to read in the Moniteur de Rome that the recent mission of Father Giulianella to the court of Pekin as envoy of the Sovereign Pontiff has proved a great success. The Moniteur says : "The best assurances were given to the Ambassador of the Sovereign Pontiff relative to the Christians in the Chinese Empire. There is thus great reason to ope that the generous initiative of Leo XIII., seconded by the eminent personal ualities of his envoy, who has fulfilled is mission with as much tact as ability, will not remain without good results. The important step taken by the Sover eign Pontiff will have been, in any case, proof of his paternal solicitude for the

infortunate Christian missions in China.' - The Dublin correspondent of the Tablet, writing to that paper on the 1st says: Most justly did the Tablet of last Saturday express the actual fact when it said that the prayers and the hopes of many had been fulfilled in the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the vacant see of Dublin. During the three and a half months which have passed since his nomination by the clergy, the hopes have been sorely tried, but the prayers have been redoubled, and eenened all over the as at the fear of an impending great national calamity. On this point there can be no mistake. The hearts of the people of Ireland, that is, of the majority of Irishmen, lay and ecclesiastical, were thor oughly set on this appointment; and, had it not been made, their keenest and most tender sensibilities would have received a wound which would have needed a long

THE CHINIQUY OF OTHER DAYS.

We have received a very interesting pamphlet with the above title. The pamphlet consists of the refutation in 1851 by Chiniquy, since widely and sadly known by his blasphemous apostacy, of a Swiss Methodist preacher named Roussy.

In the preface the author says: "The readers of this little pamphlet may compare the Chiniquy of 1851 with the Chiniquy of 1885. The first is Catho-lic and confounds the sect called Methodist; the second is an apostate and stirs with indignation the heart of every honest man.

man. "Which of these two Chiniquys are we to believe? When he defended the Cath-olic Church was he in error? If so, who s to assure us that he speaks truth to day? If a man is mistaken in the most vigorous years of his life, is he not still more likely to be mistaken in old age? If Chiniquy was not in error in 1851 he is to day, for

he preaches a contrary doctrine.
"Therefore, in either case, the Chiniquy
of 1885 is not worthy of our attention." The price of the pamphlet is placed at 25 cents a copy. The proceeds of its sale are to be devoted to the liquidation of the Port Perry Catholic church debt. It should, in view of the sad notoriety of this unfortunate man Chiniquy, and as offering an excellent means of refuting his statements, command a very wide sale. Orders should be addressed to Rev. Father Allain, P. P., Uxbridge.

Many to day in Ottawa will learn with regret of the death of Mr. John Terrence, sen., whose demise occurred at his late residence in Cathcart street, at 3.30 this

morning. Though not an old man, being only 53 years of age, his death was not unexpected by his friends, as he had been for a long time in comparatively ill health, and for some while past no hope of his ultimate recovery was entertained. He had been many years in Ottawa in business as a butcher axis Ottawa in business as a butter of the first to rent a stall in the stone porthe first to rent a stall in the stall in the stone porthe first to rent a stall in the first to rent a stall in the stone por-tion of the Byward market. He leaves three children—one, Mr. John Terrence, jun., in the same business as his father, and two daughters, one of whom is mar-ried and resides in Eganville, and the other unmarried, living in Ottawa.— Ottawa Free Press, July 15.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

ALETHEIA, OR THE OUTSPOKEN TRUTH. By the Right Rev. J. D. Ricards, D. D. Ben-siger Brothers, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis. London and Dublin.

We are happy to welcome another able and vigorous work in exposition and defence of Catholic faith, from the pen of Dr. Ricards. In this work we find contrasted the Catholic rule of faith with the theory of the private interpretation of the scriptures. Dr. Ricards also favors us with a full explanation of the whole question of infallibility, and the applica. tion of its principles to Catholic doctrine. according to the needs of the age. His arguments are brief and clear, his illustrations happy and his literary style of a cultured order. The work is evidently the production of a mind richly endowed with all the qualities and acquirements that entitle a writer to commanding influence and widespread usefulness.

THE HISTORY OF ST. MONICA. By M. L'Abbe Bougaud, Vicar-General of Orleans, trans-lated from the French by Rev. Anthony Farley, S. J., St. Monica's Church, Jamai-ca, L. I. Published by Sadlier & Co. of New York and Montreal.

We cannot confess to a weakness for translations, but this is a book that in its English form has much of the grace and strength of the original French. The life of St. Monica is one that cannot to-day be too widely read by Christian men and women, especially the latter, amongst whom is painfully observed a growing desire for the perusal of lighter literature at times of a very dangerous class. Many professing Christians are to be found who smile in derision at the idea of their reading the lives of the saints. Yet nowhere can more sublime lessons of heroism, more solid examples of every noble quality we admire be found. Especially is this so in the case of St. Monica who proved herself one of the purest, most patient and most indomitable of woman.

The volume, printed in clear type on fine tinted paper, will be sent, postage free, by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 1.669 Notre Dame street, Montreal, on receipt of the price, which is \$2.

ROMAN CONGREGATIONS.

MARRIAGE WITH FREEMASONS.

MARRIAGE WITH FREEMASONS.

Philadelphia Standard.

The Masonic oath, whereby a person binds himself blindly to the Society of the Freemasons, seemed in the minds of some Catholics to create an impediment to matrimony, and was thought to be a greater obstacle to marriage than even heresy. The teaching of the craft, it was said, was not only heretical, but essentially anti-Christian; its ultimate aim being to uproot the foundations of faith and to destroy religion. To these Catholics, therefore, it appears to be unjust to judge heretics who still believe in Jesus Christ and the Blessed Trinity more severely, and to debar them from marriage with Catholics more strictly than men who are

Catholics more strictly than men who are banded together for the destruction of Christianity and whose secret plots are revolutionizing every country in Europe.

But the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, when appealed to for guidance in the matter, answered that as long as the Holy See had not published a general decree on the subject, parish priests must act in the marriage of Freemasons with great discretion and prudence. Rather than lay down a hard and fast rule, they must take such measures as will best serve the honor and glory of God and the good of souls. But the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, unless circumstances direct otherwise, should be omitted.

Qu. Utrum iuramentum massonicum non retractatum, considerari et tractari

non retractatum, considerari et tractari possit vel debeat, ad instar impedimenti matrimonium impedientis vel etiam diri-mentis; et quae cautelae exigi debeant, ut matrimonium puellae Catholicae cum matrimonium puellae Catholicae cum viro franco-muratore iurato, licite ast etiam valide a parocho benedici possit. Ratio dubitandi est quod iuramentum

massonicum quo quis eipsum sectae Franco-Muratorum cœce mancipat, maius impedimentum matrimonii creare videtur quam haeresis, quia doctrina istius sectae non tantum haeretica est, sed essentialiter anti-Christiana, et maius quam disparitas cultus, quia malitia sectae istius malitiam infidelitatis longe superat propter nefarium finem sibi propositum radicitus evelinfidelitatis longe superat propter nefarium finem sibi propositum radicitus evellendie cordibus hominum fidem ipsam, ac funditus destruendi totam religionem et Ecclesiam christianam, Neque iustum videtur, si haeretici qui Jesum Christum adhuc confitentur et SS, Trinitatem non negant ab Ecclesia catholica severius iudicentur atque a connubis cum catholicis strictius arcentur, quam viri ad exitium nominis christiani conjurati, qui exitium nominis christiani coniurati, qu secretis suis molitionibus omnia regna re-bellione perpetua turbare, et totum mun-dum ruinis implere nunquam non sata-

Responsum. Quod attinet ad matrimonium, in quo una contrahentium pars clandestinis aggregationibus notorie adclandestinis aggregationibus notorie adhaeret, donec Apostolica Sedes generale decretum hac in re non ediderit, oportet ut Pastores caute et prudenter se gerant; et debent potius in casibus particularibus ea statuova, quae magis in Domino expedire fudicaverint, quam generali regula aliquid decernere; omnino vero excludatur celebratio sacrificii missae, nisi quando adiuncta aliter avigant.

adjuncta aliter exigant.
(S. R. et U. Inquis. 21st Feb. 1883).

de continued from first pace redit, and in September, 18 ordained priest at Quebec. On home he was first stationed in 11 nthose days New Brunswick diocese and the Bishop, the le Dollard, lived at Fredericton. Sweeny was soon sent to Kings as the first resident priest. La was sent to Chatham, and subse to Shediac. On the death of Dr. to Shediac. On the death of Dr. who had appointed him administ the diocese, Father Sweeny rem St. John in 1850 and has remain ever since—a continuous reside thirty five years. The late Dr. osucceeded Dr. Dollard as Bishop Brunswick, and he appointed Sweeny Vicar General. In the cholers year that soon followed and Priest remained unflinchitheir posts of duty, hourly in Sweeny Vicar General. In the cholers year that soon followed and Priest remained unflinchitheir posts of duty, hourly it danger, but passing safely throperil. In 1859, Archbishop Withalifax, died, and his place was tor. Connolly. New Brunswick divided, and in 1860 Father was consecrated Bishop of the sportion—the diocese of St. Joh Father Rogers was consecrated B the northern portion—the dio Chatham. [It was in this year, a Father McIntyre was consecrated B of Charlottetown. Dr. Rogers and McIntyre are to unite in a Silver celebration at Charlottetown next. The consecration of the Bishop John took place on the 15th of 1860, the Most Rev. Dr. Connoll consecrating Bishop. He was assithe late Bishop of Boston, Dr. Fitz Dr. McKinnon, of Arichat, and Dr of Portland, Me. When Dr. Sweconsecrated there remained 19 pthe diocese of St. John. At there are 54. The cathedral w partly built; to-day it is complete Sacred Heart Convent was in a house on Union street: before 1 ladies of the convent had remove the present fine building on W street. Then the Sisters of occupied some old buildings on the grounds; now they have two instit St. Vincent's Convent on Cliff

occupied some old buildings on the grounds; now they have two institute. St. Vincent's Convent on Cliff and St. Patrick's Industrial set Silver Falls—institutions in whice care for over one hundred orphat through the country churches have built and missions established. built and missions established.
John a new church is nearly con
Religious and echolastic institutio
been founded, and they have take
root in the soil. His Lordship har
Rome three times, in 1865 6, in
(Vatican Council) and in 1881.
long and very active life in the se
his church—fifteen years as pri
twenty-five years as Bishop—he
hale and hearty, with every p
before him of many years in w
continue his good work.

The address committee of the Co
congregation then advanced to the
rail after Mass, and His Honor
Watters read the address, preface
reading with a few remarks. The
panying purse contained \$800:

The Right Reverent John Sweeny, I

The Right Reverend John Sweeny. L Divinity, on the occasion of the celebrahis Silver Jubilee.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:
We gather around you to-day wings of reverence and respect to expheartfelt joy and gratifude to God, offer to you our deepest and warm gratulations on your silver Jubile Episcopate—the glorious event it is oprivilege to solemnize this mornit come to unite the separate thougt separate memories, the separate thougt separate memories, the separate thougt separate memories, the separate that affection which are awakened in us in this act of filial love and homag Bishop, expressive of that loyal atte and devotion to their pastors, ever teristic of true Catholics.

During the forty years that have since the sacred unetion passed or hands we delight to recognize and claim that you have proved in ever of activity and in every position your laviousble fidelity to the cal cause to which you were consecrate ordained a priest of God. In every your early missionary life the meyour enduring energy, unabating heroic devotion is still religiously ping when called by God to the respon of the Epacopal effice you did not the labors and anxieties of the pri

heroic devotion is still religiously pi
When called by God to the respon
of the Ep scopal effice you did not
the labors and anxieties of the pri
you sought a higher field for the ex
its powers and the consecration of
The spostolic work you have since
ed bears ample testimony to the m
which you have dedicated the preciof your episcopacy to the service of
propagation of His truth, and the
and temporal well-being of your flo
every side, in every locality, thi
your diocese, new missions ha
formed, churches erected, colleges,
and schools established.

But your Lordship has especial c
the love and affection of this cong
which we scknowledge with profou
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us, the unremitting devotion wit
you have labored for our welfare,
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monument of a great life, of your
effective and unwearying labors;
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Twenty free years spent in the E

Twenty free years spent in the E

ing, which is enshrined in the ing, which is enshrined in the rand in the very souls of u your your friends.

Twenty-five years spent in the E of the Catholic Church are indeed be contemplated with a grave and mind. They are years that can passed away and left an incorrecord behind them. Their record contrary, contains many things it vast import. Words and actions swayed the lives of many alive to that have also effected the lot of of souls now gone before the judgr of God. It is given to few, as it given to your Lordship, to dete their teaching and example the hatime and eternity of thousands. It ion, then, to the influence you have many be your joy at the thought it been employed so as to have be where the source of countless blesses, my Lord, to express in this m sense of what your career as a E been, of the privilege we have ehaving now for so long lived as you alchildren, and of the gratitude memory of the immortal Plus IX ing appointed over us one not oni of our obedience and reverence as of the Church, but in his own penently deserving of all our love as May God requite to you even a hut he benefit your Episcopal admin has lavished on us.

We have witnessed to day in the solemn consecration, in all the of the Church's ritual, of this now has provided the provided that the solemn consecration, in all the of the Church's ritual, of this now has provided and the solemn consecration, in all the of the Church's ritual, of this now has provided and the solemn consecration, in all the of the Church's ritual, of this now has provided and the provided that the solemn the solemn to the condition of the church situation to the solemn to the respective his spirit is provided and the solemn the beautiful the provided and the solemn that the solemn the solemn that the solemn the solemn that the solemn that the solemn that the solemn that the solemn the solemn that the solemn t

own heart.
You have often spoken with loillustrious predecessor in this
would fain believe his spirit is pr
now amongst us. The vision of
head riese to the minds of many h
and you would think us ungener
just, if we sailed on this occasion,
tribute of gratitude to his memo
And now, my Lord, we take th
owering for your acceptance, all

care for over one hundred orphans. All through the country churches have been built and missions established. In St.

John a new church is nearly completed. Religious and scholastic institutions have been founded, and they have taken deep root in the soil. His Lordship has visited Rome three times, in 1865 6, in 1869 7 (Vatican Council) and in 1881. After a

ong and very active life in the service of

his church—fifteen years as priest and twenty-five years as Bishop—he is still hale and hearty, with every prospect before him of many years in which to continue his good work.

The address committee of the Cathedral

The address committee of the Cathedrai congregation then advanced to the altar rail after Mass, and His Honor Judge Watters read the address, prefacing the reading with a few remarks. The accompanying purse contained \$800:

The Right Reverend John Sweeny, Doctor of Divinity, on the occasion of the celebration of his Silver Jubilee.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

n, being aratively past no as enter. years in and was one por-e leaves errence, s father and the

ther able and dene pen of find conwith the tation of so favors he whole applica doctrine age. Hi is illustra. tyle of a evidently endowed

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88.

M. L'Abbe ans, trans-Anthony ch, Jamai-r & Co. of kness for that in its grace and The life ot to-day men and amongst growing literature, ss. Many ound who heir read. t nowhere f heroism, oble qualpecially is onica who rest, most of woman. ar type on

ntreal, on DNS. ONS. y a person biety of the ds of some ent to mat-ee a greater en heresy. as said, was ially antilics, there-to judge esus Christ e severely, en who are truction of t plots are

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ce. Rather rule, they nd the good of the Holy cumstances itted. et tractari mpedimenti etiam diridebeant, ut licite aut uramentum um sectae cipat, maius stius sectae m disparitas us malitiam

er nefarium citus evel-dem ipsam, am religiom, Neque qui Jesum t SS., Trinnnubis cum ıam viri ad niurati, qui ia regna re-otum munm non sataad matrientium pars des generale se gerant ; mino expe-

ro excluda-nisi quando b. 1883).

expression of our esteem and affection. May you continue in the high place you now occupy for many years—years which we know will, if granted, be like those that have preceded them and that now go to make up your Silver Jubilee, not only golden, taken year by year, but each one composed of golden days and hours.

Signed on behalf of the Cathedral congregation, SILVER JUBILEE.

SILVER JUBILEE.

MCONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.
He went through college with great credit, and in September, 1844, was ordained priest at Quebe. On his return home he was first stationed in St. John. In those days New Brunswick was one diocese and the Bishop, the late Dr. Dollard, lived at Fredericton. Father Sweeny was soon sent to Kings County as the first resident priest. Later he was sent to Chatham, and subsequently to Shediac. On the death of Dr. Dollard, who had appointed him administrator of the diocese, Father Sweeny removed to St. John in 1850 and has remained here ever since—a continuous residence of thirty five years. The late Dr. Connolly succeeded Dr. Dollard as Bishop of New Brunswick, and he appointed Father Sweeny Vicar General. In the terrible cholera year that soon followed Bishop and Priest remained unfinichingly at their posts of duty, hourly incurring danger, but passing askely through all perf. In 1859, Archbishop Walsh, of Halifax, died, and his place was taken by Dr. Connolly. New Brunswick was then divided, and in 1860 Father Sweeny was consecrated Bishop of Charlottetown. Dr. Rogers and Dr. McIntyre are to unite in a Silver Jubilee celebration at Charlottetown next month. The consecration of the Bishop of St. John. At present there are 54. The cathedral was only partly built; to-day it is completed. The Sacred Heart Convent was in a wooden house on Union street; before 1865 the ladies of the convent had removed into the present fine building on Waterlook street. Then the Sisters of Chaitiy occupied some old buildings on the church the present fine buildings on Waterlook street. Then the Sisters of Chaitiy occupied some old buildings on the church house on Union street; before 1865 the holes seed the convent had removed into the present fine building on Waterlook street. Then the Sisters of Chaitiy occupied some old buildings on the church the present fine building on Waterlook street. Then the Sisters of Chaitiy occupied some old buildings on the church the service of the Sisters of Chai

Mr. T. O'Connor, of Fredericton, next read an address from the Catholics of Fredericton, and presented His Lordship

ladies of the convent had removed into the present fine building on Waterloo street. Then the Sisters of Charity occupied some old buildings on the church grounds; now they have two institutions— St. Vincent's Convent on Cliff street, and St. Patrick's Industrial school at Silver Falls—institutions in which they with \$150.

Rev. J. C. McDevitt, of Fredericton, read an address from the priests of the Fredericton conference, and presented a

purse containing \$150.

His Lordship made a very happy reply

His Lordship made a very happy reply from the pulpit.

The vast congregation then dispersed. A vast number called on His Lordship immediately after Mass, and presented their congratulations.

THE PRELATES AND PRIESTS PRESENT.

The Archbishops were: Dr. O'Brien, of Halifax; Dr. Lynch, of Toronto; Dr. Corrigan, of New York. The Bishops, besides the Bishop of St. John, were: Dr. Rogers, of Chatham; Dr. McIntyre, of P. E. Island; Dr. McMahon, of Hartford.

In addition to the priests of St. John, Portland and Carleton, and the Bishops' Secretaries, there were present this morning:

Divinity, on the occasion of the celebration of his Silver Jubilee.

May IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

We gather around you to-day with feelings of reverence and respect to express our heartfelt joy and gratitude to God, and to offer to you our deepest and warmest congratulations on your silver Jubilee in the Episcop ate—the glorious event it is our great privilege to solemnize this morning. We come to unite the separate thoughts, the separate memories, the separate stirrings of affection which are awakened in us to day, in this act of filial love and homage to our Blahop, expressive of that loyal attachment and devotion to their pastors, ever characteristic of true Catholice.

During the forty years that have elapsed since the secret unction passed over your hands we delight to recognize and to proclaim that you have proved in every sphre of activity and in every position of trust your invosable fidelity to the calling and cause to which you were consecrated when ordained a priest of God. In every scene of your early missionary life the memory of your enduring energy, unabating zeal and heroic devotion is still religiously preserved. When called by God to the responsibilities of the Episcopat office you did not fly from the labors and anxieties of the priesthood; you sought a higher field for the exercise of its powers and the consecration of its trials. The spostolic work you have since performed bears ample testimony to the manner in which you have dedicated the prectous gifts of your episcopacy to the service of spirities and schools established.

But your Lordship has especial claims on the love and affection of this congregation, which we acknowledge with profound gratitude. The long term of your pastorate over us, the unremitting devotion with which you have shoved have shown have won for you an affectionate reverence and regard. The fruits of your zeal closter thick around you—the magnificent convents and schools you have founded and built, the religious and charitable societies you have organized and the n

Pastor, Revered— Whose brows have worn the mitre, And breast the cross, for five and twenty years; Whose heart through all, has sought the

people's welfare, And offered for their peace, a Father's

is a memorial even nobler, even more lasting, which is enshrined in the memories and in the very souls of u your children, your friends.

Twenty-five years spent in the Episcopate of the Catholic Church are indeed years to be contemplated with a grave and reverent mind. They are years that cannot have passed away and left an inconsiderable record behind them. Their record, on the contrary, contains many things that are of vast import. Words and actions that have swayed the lives of many alive to-day, and that have also effected the lot of hundreds of souls now gone before the judgment seat of God. It is given to few, as it has been given to your Lordship, to determine by their teaching and example the happiness in time and eternity of thousands. In proportion, then, to the influence you have wielded may be your joy at the thought that it has been employed so as to have been everywhere the source of countless blessings. We beg, my Lord, to express in this manner our sense of what your career as a Bishop has been employed so as to have been everywhere the source of countless blessings. We beg, my Lord, to express in this manner our sense of what your career as a Bishop has been, of the privilege we have enjoyed in having now for so long lived as your spiritual children, and of the gratitude we over the memory of the immortal Plus IX. for having appointed over us one not only worthy of our obedience and reverence as a prelate of the church, but in his own person end in the benefit of the benefit on the solemn consecration, in all the splendor of the Church's ritual, of this noble temple. We congratulate your Lordship on this happy and feative solemnity so dear to your own heart.

You have often spoken with love of your illustrious predecessor in this See. We would fain believe his spirit is present here now amongst us. The vision of his mitted head rises to the minds of many here to-day, and you would think us ungeneevous and unjust, if we salled on this occasion, to offer a tribute of gratitude to his memory.

An

In St. Mary's church, on Sunday, after the sermon, Father Browne spoke of the death of Col. Williams in the following terms: "I am sure you will pardon me if I now briefly refer to the sad event which The vast congregation called on His Lordskip was recognition of the statement of the congratulations.

He relatives Anorphilary Represent the same you will parked me if the statement of the congratulations.

The Archibidops were: Dr. O'Brien, of Tenority Dr. Commerce of the Commerce of widespread was the grief which this mel-ancholy intelligence produced in our com-munity. Suffice it to eay that all, the rich and the poor; all, without distinction of creed or nationality; all, irrespective of political feelings; yes, all have felt his death as that of a dear, valued friend; all have regarded it in the light of a great calamity to this town.

"Although the circumstances attending

"Although the circumstances attending his passing away are distressing in the extreme yet I will not for a moment question the action of Divine Providence in the matter. God's decrees are inscrutable. When He suddenly calls away from this earthly sphere a leading spirit amongst men we must conclude, though whose eyes for them, have kept unwearied vigil,
Whose eyes for them, have kept unwearied vigil,
Whose eyes for them, have kept unwearied vigil,
Whose eyes for them, have kept unwearied able. When he are all this earthly sphere a leading this eart

A quarter of a century—each decade
With golden fruitage—of wise harvesting!
Officit, most national control of the peasantry to get the

How many fair, young virgins have plighted at thy feet, termal troth, to Spouse Unseen, that so the children sweet. Through this world's wilderness, to Heaven, the 'better way," to Heaven, the 'better way, the world, and name to the way the same warm graps of the hand. Herein was the source of his unbounded popularing the heaven way, and of him, he was everybody. The heaven was the source of his unbounded popularing the heaven was the source of his unbounded popularing the heaven was the source of his unbounded popularing the heaven was the source of his unbounded popularing the heaven was the source of his unbounded popularing the highest praise that it can be tried and bear heaven the heaven the 'cernal seal.'

Who can estimate the labor where we will be a long time of him, he was everybody. The way is the highest praise that it can be an about the strong way, but it is consoling to know that he would, adding that the Americans present way, but it is consoling to know that he way is the latest occularity to the way from a dearn of him, he was everybody. The way from a him of him, he was everybody. The way from a heave the him of him, he was everybody. The way from a heave the him of him, he was everybody. The way from a heave the him of him, he was everybody and he free way from the way he had been the way from the way

cross-crowned spires to Heaven,
From the sweet Acadian valleys, where
"Angelus" is ringing,
To the quiet Convent garden, where the
Orphan girls are singing,
Where "St. Patrick's" halls, "Industrial,"
the glad refrain prolong,
Like one voice of jubilation, swells the
universal song:
"God bless our noble Bishop, with a happy
life and long!
Full of honor and of merit; and in coming
years may we
Celebrate with him, the triumph of his
Golden Jubilee!"

—J. E. U. N.
Notre Dame, Indiana, July, 1885.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF
COL. WILLIAMS.

of his family, his near relatives and linit mate friends. I will not withdraw the
veil which conceals the privacy of the
domestic circle; I will not withdraw the
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CATHOLIC FRESS.

London Universe,

a certain Dr. Ravogli, the Italian Consul at Cincinnati, answered to the toast "United Italy." This bombastic radical declared that the minister to Italy ought to be "a man of liberal ideas, free from religious superstitions," meaning evidently that a representative to that count y should not adhere to the religion professed by nine-tenths of the Italians. He seesea difference between the Panery of the difference between the Papacy of the Middle Ages and the Papacy of to day. The Vatican in modern times and down to our own day is represented by this ignoranus as a nest of rapacious valtures.
Mazzini, Garibaldi and Victor Emman-Mezzini, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel were the apostles of freedom. The Doctor forgot to tell his hearers that "United Italy" had imposed a grinding public debt upon the people, had doubled the price of the necessaries of life, had driven thousands of the peasantry to this as well as other countries to get the preed they could not get shows had this as well as other countries to get the bread they could not get at home, had confiscated a billion dollars' worth of ecclesiastical property, had increased to an alarming degree the criminal record of Italy. Neither did the Doctor tell his hearers that the immense majority of the Italians, if they could exercise that liberty and independence of which he speaks so extravagantly, if they were not throttled by an intolerant, unecrupulous and brutal minority, would to-morrow abolish that excressence of a "United Italy" which has no other reason of being than to afford remunerative positions to just such misrepresentatives as Dr. Augusto Ravogli.

The Boston Working Boy.

ad dissension. Finally, the cross had to be taken down. If Christ our Lord should appear to-day in Sunman, bearing His cross, would the Protestants of that town allow Him to enter their church, and stand His cross up against their pulpit?

allow Him to enter their church, and stand His cross up sgainst their pulpit?

Ave Maria.

A correspondent of the Canada Presbyterian replies to the charge that the rebellion in the Northwest was fomented by the Catholic clergy. He writes from Winnipeg, and says: "In this country no clergyman has denounced the wickedness of this rebellion in more unsparing terms than his Grace the venerable Archbishop of Winnipeg; and the fact that several Catholic priests remained firm in their allegiance to the Queen, and exposed their persons to the violence of the bloodthirsty Indians, and died at their posts in endeavoring to restrain the murderous ferocity of savages, should forever silence such calumnies. Those men did not flee for safety to the older settlements, nor even betake themselves to the forts for protection, but died like brave men at the post of sacred duty. Such behaviour should forever silence such calumny."

Buffalo Union.

Sunday had been be on the use of the word 'Catholic.' Let not this word be usurped by an alien religious body. You are Catholics, every one. Glory in the name; be ever ready to answer to it; claim it as your birthright on all occasions.' A few minutes later he was taking off his surplice in the vestry, on the ground-floor of his church. It was summer, and the light of the surplice in the vestry, on the ground-floor of dows stood open. minutes later he was taking off his surplice in the vestry, on the ground-floor of his church. It was summer, and the windows stood open. Of a sudden a big Irishman, who had been regarding the building with a puzzled expression, put his head into the room. 'Av ye plase, sur, is this the Catholic church?' No, my good man; no,' innocently replied my kind-hearted friend. 'The large brick church round the first corner on the right—the one with the gilt cross—is the one you are looking for,'"

Under the caption "Two Ways," we find the following paragraph going the rounds of the secular press: "In Min-rounds of the secular press: "In Min-

the prize list:—One hundred yard race—
1st, Patrick Loughnane; 2nd, A. Lashbrook. Running high jump—1st, Maurice
Wallace; 2nd, A. Lashbrook. One hundred yard race, members only—1st, P.
Loughnane; 2nd, J. Tierney. Threelegged race—1st, Wallace and Loughnane;
2nd, Morkin and Dempsey. Standing
long jump—1st, M. Wallace; 2nd, P.
Loughnane. Irish jig—T. Morkin. The
Committee in charge of the affair were:
—Messrs. P. Fiannery, C. McCarron, P.
C'Meara, M. Mulrooney, P. McGlade, C.
Hevey, A. Conway and Father Dunphy.
The picnic wound up in a very pleasant
manner, being throughout a success.

The Drunkard's Story.

JOHN D. MURRAY.

JOHN D. MURRAY.

In a street of Cork, our city, leading east, ward from his statue
I pondered, as I passed it, on the noble Father Mathew,
On the world and its vexations, crosses, difficulties, troubles,
On the charges of existence, on ambition and its bubbles,
When I saw towards me coming, slow meaning on the sidewalk,
First to curbstone, then to doorstep, in a zigzas, crooked, wide walk,
Such a wretched, ragged fellow, steeped in misery and liquor,
That I dodged behind a lamp post, that the man might pass me quicker.

Now, I think no less of sloven, in the general, than dressy men;
But this of ragged vagrants was so notable a specimen,
With his nether garments fractured, and his coat so rent and tattered,
With his shoes so very rusty and his crownless hat so battered—
Though his figure and appearance there was nothing very new in,
Making but a common finger post upon the road toruin—
That I shunned him while I pitted his forlorn and base condition,
Like a Pharisee rejoicing I was not in his position.

'Tis a common observation, which from some old writer cribbed is—
'Should you try to steer from Scylla you may run upon Charybdis'—
And as I, around him dodging, tried on tother side to place me.
By a sudden lurch to lesward, right about he wheeled to face me;
And, with a gravity of visage and an air of meck decorum. Said, "You're friendly, and I know it, and I Said, "You're friendly, and I know it, and I want another jorum; To be dunk is to be happy, to be happy I am willing. And I'll get entirely blissful if you'll lend your friend a shilling.

"Oh! you need'nt turn your nose up nor explode with indignation.
Nor commence a prosy lecture on my moral degradation—
I'm a little bit in liquor, I admit; but that's no recourse but whisky thronging memories to scatter;
Yes, I am a wretched drunkard; I am sunk past sounding distance
In a gulf of shame and horror; am a biot upon existence;
But when once I am in liquor, then a show of joy comes to me;
Thon I lose the curse of memory, with its fearful pangs and gloomy.

Till I sank me deeper, deeper, in a vast abyss unboly,
Never heeding that my darlings faded certainly though slowly,
Do you biame me that I madly seek my
Lethe craught in liquor?
What care I that it may bring me to my
doleful end the quicker?
All my friends with wealth departed; none
are left to mourn my dying;
In a pauper's grave unheeded are my wife
and children lying.

On June 20, the Rev. Patrick Gorman, C. C., of the Parochial Church of the Three Patrons, Rathgar, died after a brief illness. The deceased rev. gentleman, who had previously been attached to the Rathmines parish, was for the past 22 years in Holy Orders, and was in the 46th year of

the Most the Imaculate Conception of the Dorocation of the Tullamore Branch of the Irish National League has received a communication from the Central Executive discountenancing for the present the idea of holding a county convention for the purpose of selecting Parliamentary representatives for the King's County.

Meath.

On June 23, a large bonfire, consisting the convention of the Irish Navan, the the depart.

Meath.

On June 23, a large bonfire, consisting of several tar barrels, &., was lighted on the fair green, Navan, to signalise with delight the departure of Earl Spencer and his regime from Ireland. An immense crowd gathered round the fire. An effigy, bearing a remarkable resemblance of his late Excellency, was carried through the crowd, and when the blaze was at its highest was cast into the fire amid the hooting of the crowd. After the burning of the effigy, Father Woods addressed the people at some length, dwelling upon the downfall of Lord Spencer and the rapid advance of the National cause, amid the greatest of enthusiasm, cheers, and several epithetical expressions and groans for Foxy Earl Spencer. Afterwards the crowd dispersed quietly.

Westmeath.

humble hut quite an enthusiastic though irregular procession had been formed, sur-rounding him, and the female portion of which broke evergreens from the "pass-ing trees," and strewed them before the poor man's door.

The Nationalists, in the Cork Town Council, achieved a signal victory, on June 19, in the election of all the candidates put forward by them for the vacancies in the Harbor Board, caused by retirement by rotation of Messrs. Kenefick, J. E. Pim, Isaac Banks, and John O'Sulli-

van.

The tenants of Lady Kinsale refused to pay their usual half yearly gale, unless allowed a reduction of 25 per cent., which was refused by Mr. Bradshaw, who represented the agent at Kinsale. There are some eighty tenants on the property in the Courcies district, the majority of whom was willing to pay their rent, on considwere willing to pay their rent on consideration of receiving a substantial reduceration of receiving a substantial reduc-tion. This, however, would not be granted, and the result was that the ten-ants retired in a body, Mr. Bradshaw remarking "that if they (the tenants) wanted fight they would get it."

At Mitchelstown, on June 22, a meeting of the tenantry on the Kingston estate in the counties of Cork and Limerick was held for the purpose of taking coining as

of the tenantry on the Kingston estate in the counties of Cork and Limerick was held, for the purpose of taking opinion as to the best mode of procedure to be adopted under the existing agricultural depression, and general adversity of the times, with reference to the March rent called in. Seven hundred tenants attended. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Tim-othy O'Connell, Rev. David Purdon, and Coroner Casey. It was ultimately de-Coroner Casey. It was ultimately decided that sixty delegates, selected, actompanied by the clergymen of the pariahes of Ballindangan, Ballylanders, Kildorery, and Mitchelstown should wait on the agent and request an abatement of 20 per cent and an extension of time for payment.

Kerry. An illuminated address has been presented by the inhabitants of Listowel to

sented by the inhabitants of Listowel to the Rev. Arthur Murphy, upon the occasion of his transfer from amongst them to the parochial charge of Prior.

The office of the Kerry Sentinel, in Tralee, was broken into on June 19, while the printing staff were absent, by tome mischievous persons, who did a consider
The office of the Kerry Sentinel, in Council joined their Catholic colleagues in agreeing to present an address of well
Take, was broken into on June 19, while other Protestant members of the Town Council joined their Catholic colleagues in agreeing to present an address of well-

more.

Leitrim.

Roscommon.

able amount of damage. Some matters in type for the paper were upset and knocked into "pie." It is believed that a quarrel regarding certain athletic associations is at the bottom of the outrage.

A most successful Convention of the National League Branches of the county Tyrone was held in Strabane, on June 25th, at which Mr. Harrington, M. P., accompanied by Mr. P. A. Chance, solicitor, attended. The entire county was represented, and work of a very important character was performed in connection with the new registration. A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the evening, at which a number of speeches were delivered, and a series of resolutions embodying the decisions of the Convention were adopted. ever seen in a college; it is such as would be found at the table of a wealthy family or in a first-class hotel. A silver knife and fork and a napkin

highest was cast into the fire amid the hooting of the crowd. After the burning of the effigy, Father Woods addressed the people at some length, dwelling upon the downfall of Lord Spencer and the rapid advance of the National cause, amid the greatest of enthusiasm, cheers, and several epithetical expressions and groans for Foxy Earl Spencer. Afterwards the crowd dispersed quietly.

Edward McManus, of Nure, Drum, the evicted tenant who was imprisoned under the Crimes Act two months ago for entering his own house contrary to law, was released from Mullingar Jail, on June 25th, and on arriving among his friends was accorded a reception which must have almost counteracted the effects of his incarcarcion. At Drum the tenantry from the surrounding locality turned out to greet him, and by the time he reached his humble hut quite an enthusiastic though irregular procession had been formed, survey of the mission is causing much completed. The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, the new registration. A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the new registration. A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the vering, at which anumber of speeches were signed and a series of resolutions of the Convention were adopted.

Galway.

The branch of the Irish Church Mission Society established in Cliften such a length of time, and which caused so much exitement in Connemara six years ago, so the decline, and at present looks like as if it were going to give up the ghost. Canon Cory has resigned his position as a first were going to give up the ghost. Canon Cory kas resigned his position as a first thing on the progression of the most active quite private, but through the kindness of good Bishop Machebeuf, and the courtesy of the Rev. Rector, we were allowed to attend. College commencements are always and everywhere pretty much the same. There was something novel at Morrison. The first thing on the progression of the Sarder Household in the open air by the light of the was in the verified of the was our good fortune to attend. ment in Cliften.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, the new Archbishop of Dublin, is half a Galwayman, his mother being sister of the late Mr. Garrett Pierce, an old and respected citizen of Galway. His Grace is nearly related to the family of Mr. Mathew Usher, father of the worthy C. A. of Orangymnasium-and all this with an easy grace and robust agility that gave evidence at once of careful training, constant prac-

tice, bracing air and a first class cook.

The exhibition proper took place next
morning. The specialty of this was the
perfection with which the young performers spoke all the modern languages.

Leitrim.

Eight evicted tenants from the neighborhood of Cloone, near Mohill, were arrested on June 20th. In the vicinity of Cloone there cannot be less than thirty or forty families, all of which are in the greatest possible distress. Before their evictions they managed to put down a small crop, and now, by stealth, they attempted to attend to their after cultivation. They were, however, found in the act by the Emergency men, a detachment of which is watching the evicted lands. At the Cloone Petty Sessions, the magistrates sentenced those who were found trespassing for the second time to imprisonment of from a week to a fortnight's duration, and all who were found for the first time were heavily fined. At the meeting of the Mohill Board of Guardians harrowing tales of the horrible privations

harrowing tales of the horrible privations to which the evicted families were subjected were told, and steps were taken to give sufficient relief to the families now rendered totally destitute by the imprisonment of the bread-winners.

The good Bishop had reason to say, as he said in a beautiful and touching address at the close of the ceremonies, that he is proud of his college in the mountains. It is only a "baby" as yet, he said, but it is a Western baby, that will soon he a giant. The people of the Western baby and the western baby and the western baby that will be soon he a giant. Roscommon.

On June 20th, the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of the Diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, was presented with an address by the members of the Athlone Branch of the League of the Cross, on the occasion of his return from Rome. The presentation took place in the Town Hall; there being present about two hundred members of the society, and a large number of the towns-people. The address was read by the Rev. T. McGoey, the zealous curate of St. Mary's, president of the society, to which the Bishop replied in suitable language. Afterwards the fife and drum band of the society, paraded the town, playing a selection of airs, accompanied by a large crowd.

Sligo. soon be a giant. The people of the West should appreciate and be proud of his "baby," and the people of the East who keep colleges should look out for the "giant." Parents, East and West who wish their children to have sound minds in sound bedies to have sound minds. in sound bodies, to have a perfect physical, mental and moral training, should send them to the College of the Sacred

Heart.

In bidding good bye to Morrison we said, God bless the "baby" and God speed the "giant"! F. RYAN, S. J.

Denver, June 29, 1885.

A MARVEL OF COLORADO.

On June 20, the Raw, Patrick Gorman, C. C., of the Parcohal Church of the Three Patrona, Rathgar, died after a brief lines. The decessed rev, englemen, who had previously been attached to the Rath hines parish, was for the past 22 years in Kley Orders, and was in the 46th years: On June 20, the years of the past 22 years in Kley Orders, and was in the 46th years: On June 20, the years of the past 22 years in Kley Orders, and was in the 46th years: On June 20, the years of the past 22 years in Kley Orders, and was in the 56th years: On June 20, the years of the past was abappy omen that the green standard was priven to the breast for the first time on the day the breast for the first time on the day the breast for the first time on the day that the three soft the first time on the day that the three soft the first time on the day that the was the past of the past of the control of the time of the first was run up in honor of a meeting of National Town Councillors, at who are the control of the con

roof commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery.

Having recovered from the surprise of finding a college in such surroundings at all, the visitor is prepared to find a primitive kind of building rudely finished and scantily furnished, where pupils are prepared for the rough life of the West. Now, the wonder is just this—that this mountain college is more completely equipped and more beautifully furnished than any college we have ever seen, though we have seen them in msny lands and of much pretentions.

tentions.

Nowhere, perhaps, more than in a college do little things lead to and indicate perfection. We shall mention only a few of the perfect trifles that struck us at the College of the Sacred Heart.

Everything, everywhere, is always kept scrupulously neat and clean. The floors of the boys' dormitories are neatly, almost richly carpeted. Besides a pretty washstand, each boy has a rosewood bureau for his clothes. The refectory of the boys looks like a large family dining hall; it is neatly carpeted and beautifully kept. neatly carpeted and beautifully kept. The menu is certainly the best we have

English is of course the language of the college; but every boy seemed to feel as much at home in German, French and Spanish, as if each was his mother tongue. Another peculiar and noyel feature of this exhibition was its brevity. Everything was good and short. Take the prologue as a sample. A bright little fellow came forward, and bowing, as only a boy who uses dumb-bells can said:

"This is my first time on the stage, So you'll please excuse my age. Next year, when I'm bigger, I shall cut a better figure. But though I'm such a little fellow, Still, Father Pantanella Told me to bid you, everyone, Welcome, to-day, to Morrison!"

The orchestra deserves special mention, it was only one little boy, but he is really a musical wonder—he was a band, a choir and a chorus all in him-

come to the Right Rev. Dr. Gilbooly, Catholic Bishop of Elphin, on his return ANCE.

SHORT TREATISE ON INTEMPER- Am Alarming Disease Afflict ing a Numerous Class.

"He who can guard 'gainst the low baits of "He who can guard 'gainst the low baits of sense,
Will find temptation's faithless arrow strike
Against the brasen shield of 'temperance,
For 'tis the inferior appetites enthrail
The man, and quench the immortal light
within him:
The senses take the soul an easy prey,
And sink the imprisoned spirit into brute."
"To set the mind above the appetite is
the end of abstinence, which one of the
Fathers observes to be not a virtue, but
the groundwork of virtue."—Dr. Samuel
Johnson.
Temperance, intemperance, and drunk—

Temperance, intemperance, and drunk-nness, are terms that are frequently sed but not clearly defined or understood. enness, are terms that are requestion used but not clearly defined or understood. The temperance question is one of such vast proportions that it would require volumes to treat it fully and accurately, and I know of few subjects that demand greater research or more varied learning than it does if it be examined in all itselations. But I find it much easier to define temperance, and to write on the "temperance or drunkenness.

These latter terms are not synonymous. A man may be all his life intemperate without ever becoming theologically drunk, whereas a man may become drunk occasionally, and yet not be always intem perate. The man who drinks only three times in the year may get drunk on half the quantity that a "sober drunkard," or an intemperate drinker can swallow at

the quantity that a "sober drunkard," or an intemperate drinker can swallow at every drink without producing any of the signs of intoxication. I think the man who never gets drunk but who is a constant drinker of a pint or a quart of beer or two glasses of malt whisky every day is a more intemperate man than the one who cannot drink the same quantity without showing signs of drunkenness by his tongue, eyes, or gait. To be temperate it is not sufficient that a man can fill his stomach till it becomes distended to an unnatural size with food and drink, without preventing him from attending to his ordinary occupation. The glutton who gorges himself with food and soaks himself with food and soaks himself with food and soaks without losing gorges himself with food and soaks him-self with fermented drinks without losing any part of his reason or senses, is as revolting a sight as the weak-stomached or hot-blooded man who gets silly and half-witted on a bottle of beer or four ounces

of brandy.

I think the majority will also concur in I think the majority will also concur in another statement, viz.: that no one can be called a temperate man, even though he never gets drunk, whose face is bloated, whose noss is purple, whose eyes are greenred or heavy, and whose whole appearance shows, by the flabby, oily superfluity of flesh, the unnatural produce of aqua vita. And if there be anything disgusting, it is to hear a common toper denounce the unfortunate man as a drunkard whose weakness deprives him of his ordinary the unfortunate man as a drunkard whose weakness deprives him of his ordinary equilibrium once or twice in twelve months. When a man gets drunk on a small quantity, it only proves that by nature he is sober and made to be temperate, whereas, the one who can guzzle large quantities without getting drunk, only proves that he has an unnatural appetite and capacity for taking to excess drinks

proves that he has an unnatural appetite and capacity for taking to excess drinks that are opposed to nature; yet from the fact that he does drink a liquid never intended by nature either to allay thirst or refresh the human system, he cannot be called a temperate man.

I propose in the following treatise, to give a brief history of intemperance, together with its effects both on the physical and spiritual nature of man, and while I shall freely use my own judgment and advance my own propositions, I will also give abundant room to the theories advanced and proven by others. I promise not to give your readers a single quotation, but one that will be well worthy of their study.

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again !"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brettren, we dinna need a new chapel: I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse than I thought; I'll make it 50 pun."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!" There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical build-ing over, but we putter and fuss and re-pair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act inde-pendently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judg-ment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit em" and indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—London Press.

"That Miss Jones is a nice looking girl, isn't she?"
"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the
town if it wasn't for one thing."
"What's that?"

"She has catarrh so bad it is unpleas ant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around her."

Now if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh

every time.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in

Ing a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:

—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in whether he himself is one of the afflicted:

—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in
breathing after eating? Is there a dull,
heavy feeling attended by drowsiness?
Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a
thick, sticky, mucous gather about the
gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the
tongue coated? Is there pains in the
side and back? Is there a fulness about
the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there coativeness? Is there side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after esting, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavalling against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, IT, Excrision and the discase of the disease and most effectual remedy for this distressing and a little medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, IT, throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch,

out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to

this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.
Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. Turner,
For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.,) tranch
office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Listen to Your Wife. hester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1883. says: At one of the

"Windows" Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was

an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

clining position.
This refers to my case.

"Locomoter Ataxy" (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely and was for several years barely able to

get about.

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although Many things have been done for me.

vo years ago I was voted into the Home for Incurables! Near Manches r, in May, 1882. I am no "Advocate"; "For anything in

I am no "Advocate"; "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines? And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her— Consented!! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions. "I was sure I

to my room companions, "I was sure ! "Walk !

So started across the floor and back.

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any 'Stick!"

Or Support.
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester "Royal Exchange"

For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours,

MANCHESTER (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1883.

Two years later am perfectly well

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DANGER, in the shape of digestive weakness, lassitude, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, should not be disregarded. Use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and avert the peril to health. It removes all impurities and gives tone to the whole system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. ALL WELL PLEASED.—The children like Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and parents rejoice over its virtues.

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomos, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspire. the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomos, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat; causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager. A. H. Divon Scr.

descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, Vocal and Instrumental Musica form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement ion is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and soonomy, with refinement of manner.
TERMS to snitthe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies
who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is
paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 18.
Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For
further particulars apply to Mother SuPERIOR, Box 393.

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHEN SUPERIOR. URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 59
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chemilie,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and Tuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUFERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wicz, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-iars apply to Rev. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

Brofessienal.

Paralyzed!!!

That he could only bear to lie in a relining position.

This refers to my case.

I was Attacked twelve years ago with

I was Attacked twelve years ago with

The transfer of the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases. J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Over's Avenue, a few doors east of 88.1y

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 781 Dundas Street west. Money to loan on real estate. M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON

Dentists, Office: Dundas Street, 3 porsesst of Richmond street, London, Ont. CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC
PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 258
Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of
reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
prepaid, or ecelpt of price. Physicians
supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence
solicited.

Meetinas.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 86 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.39. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Sipri, President.

NEW BOOK.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES,

PARKHILL, ONTARIO.

Comprising Evidences of Christianity and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll.

"Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome."—Letter of Hishop Watsh. London, Onto.

Highly recommended by the Catholic Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterboro', Ottawa, Buraio, Detroit and Peorle; also by the Protestant Bishops of Detroit, Toronto and Ontario, and by the press of Canada and the United States.

424 pages. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25.

Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

WHITE SULPHUR BATHS Dunnett's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, undas Street, London, are now open. The aths have been thoroughly cleaned and

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor, 16 DUNDAS STREET, CITY.

JULY 25, 1885.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMON FOR EARLY MASSES

Ry the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Par Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ayenue, New York. SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTEC he Wages of sin is death."

"The Wages of sin is death."
When the Apostle, my dear bre wrote these words he did not mean to express the truth (for truth it is the inevitable result of sin, even in world, is the misery, and finally death, of the sinner; nor even (this is also true), that by sin deat introduced into the world. But wished especially to teach us the direct and immediate effect of man is a death much more fearful in and much more awful in its of quences, than any mere cessation of life of the body—namely, the deaths soul.

ortal sin cuts a man off from hi Mortal sin cuts a man off from his end; it, as it were, disconnects the of any one who is unhappy enough in that state with all the springs of supernatural state. A soul which mortal sin is cut off from the my body of Christ, and, like a limit away from the body of a man, it can to have any part in the nourish with which that body is supported enabled to pass through the wear tear of the everyday life of the won. The soul from the time of baptithe time of death is kept alive by gift of sanctifying grace. Remove and the soul inevitably dies. Rethis and it is alive again. Now, just the removal of this sanctifying which is the immediate effect of m sin. As long as any baptized perso

sin. As long as any baptized perso mains free from the fearful stain of liberate mortal sin, sanctifying remains, and every sacrament rece nay, every good act performed, good word spoken, and every aspir to higher and better things which p to higher and better things which p through the mind, increases the which is conferred upon that soul the moment the will is deliber turned away from its Creator, at moment sanctifying grace ceases an soul dies. This death is a real dea the soul; it prevents the soul from n

the soul; it prevents the soul from ming anything towards the attainment last end, and should any one be unheaded any one be undereased to die with but one mortal upon his conscience, his soul must he law of its very being be burned all eternity in hell.

See, then, my dear brethren, how ful a thing this sin is, which can have fearful effects. God has made us to elim for all eternity in heaven, and y sin we turn against ourselves, and may so speak, compel the good Grissue against us an eternal sentence banishment from His divine pres We prevent our own souls from react that end for which alone they created. We reap for ourselves an ete of untold misery, instead of one opassing bliss.

of untold misery, instead of one of passing bliss.

Let us, then, to day make a firm constant resolution that, cost what it nothing in this world shall induce till our souls by staining them with and if any one is so unhappy as to that state now, let him now resolve he will by a good confession cleans soul, and from henceforward, ca behind the things that are past, he press forward to the things that are before a suppress that are better that the state of the state of

Prayer to St. Roch Against the

It is claimed that the following p to Sr. Roch has been found, in p notably efficacious in keeping off the era and other plagues:

"O. Blessed St. Roch, whose charit spired thee to make pilgrimages to infected by the plague to cure the and who, when thyself attacked, was forted by a brute beast, thy faithful

forted by a brute beast, thy faithful panion, pray for us and aid us. O from our merciful Saviour that remove from us that terrible scourge menacing us. Thou didst merit begive years spent in dark a of infection and misery the enly power of curing contadiseases. Forget not the wear promise brought by an angel from he and deposited upon thy lifeless body, infected who shall have recourse to Roch, shall be delivered from their maladies. Full of confidence, we

maladies. Full of confidence, we to thee, then, O gracious saint, and shall not be confounded. "Mary, consolatrix of the afflicted health of the sick. Pray for us." Our Father, Hail Mary, etc. "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

for us." Many cities have been speedily of ered from the plague by imploring intercession of St. Roch; in particula city of Constance, during the Ge Council held there in 1414. St. Rock born of a noble family, in Montr and making a pilgrimage of devotic Rome, he devoted himself in Italy to ing the sick during a raging pestiler Lives of the Saints.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gr. hurst, Ont., writes: "My custwho have used Northrop & Lyr Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic say that it has done them more than anything they have ever used. has indeed a wonderful influent purifying the blood snd curing distof the Digestive Organs, the Liver, neys, and all disorders of the sys Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, das St.

He Acted Wisely.

"I am so weak I can hardly mo run down with a Chronic Summer plaint," said one gentleman to an on our street the other day. " take my advice," replied his frien-to your Druggist and get a bottle of Bowler's Extract of Wild Strawl never have known it to fail in cany kind of Summer Complaints."

"Facts are stubborn things," and ferers from chills and fever gen find their complaint a very stul fact, until they commence the u Ayer's Ague Cure. That meeradicates the noxious poison from system, and invariably cures ever worst case.

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This insti-oung ladies al and re-tention is sic. Stud-, Sept. 1st. \$100. For THER SU-

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\$100; Gerof Piano,
dand bedroom, \$20.

MOTHER
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SURGEON

s Street, 3 ondon, Ont.

PATHIC

Physicians espondence

ENEFIT

meetings of olic Mutual on the first nth, at the Castle Hall, embers are M. HART-Sec.

OCIETY

of the Irish on Friday as, Masonic e requested ident.

K.

FIDELS

RAVES,

gersoll. le reception le."—Letter

e Catholic Peterboro', ria; also by oit, Toronto Canada and

, \$1.25. canvassers

BATHS

e Grounds, open. The eansed and

prietor,

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS

which is the immediate effect of mortal sin. As long as any baptized person re-mains free from the fearful stain of de-liberate mortal sin, sanctifying grace remains, and every sacrament received, nay, every good act performed, every good word spoken, and every aspiration to higher and better things which passes

of untold misery, instead of one of sur-passing bliss.

Let us, then, to-day make a firm and constant resolution that, cost what it may, nothing in this world shall induce us to kill our souls by staining them with sin; and if any one is so unhappy as to be in that state now, let him now resolve that he will by a good confession cleanse his soul, and from henceforward, casting behind the things that are past, he will press forward to the things that are before.

forted by a brute beast, thy faithful com-panion, pray for us and aid us. Obtain from our merciful Saviour that He remove from us that terrible scourge now menacing us. Thou didst merit by the five years spent in dark abodes of infection and misery the heav-enly power of curing contagious diseases. Forget not the written promise brought by an angel from heaven and deposited upon thy lifeless body. The infected who shall have recourse to St. Roch, shall be delivered from their cruel maladies. Full of confidence, we recur maladies. Full of confidence, we recur to thee, then, O gracious saint, and we shall not be confounded.

"Mary, consolatrix of the afflicted and health of the sick. Pray for us." Our Father, Hail Mary, etc. "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Pray

Many cities have been speedily delivered from the plague by imploring the intercession of St. Roch; in particular the city of Constance, during the General Council held there in 1414. St. Roch was born of a noble family, in Montpelier, and making a pilgrimage of devotion to Rome, he devoted himself in Italy to serving the sick during a raging pestilence.—Lives of the Saints.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood snd curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

He Acted Wisely.

"I am so weak I can hardly move, all "I am so weak I can hardly move, all run down with a Chronic Summer Complaint," said one gentleman to another on our street the other day. "Now, take my advice," replied his friend, "go to your Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I never have known it to fail in curing any kind of Summer Complaints."

"Facts are stubborn things," and suf-Tacts are stubborn things," and sur-ferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborn fact, until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst cases.

DISRESPECT OF PASTORS.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

By the Paulist Fathers.

When a Catholic columbian.

When a Catholic columbian.

When a Catholic columbian.

When a Catholic people begin to talk of their pastor insulting them by a direction of their pastor insulting them by a direction of their pastor insulting them by a direction of their pastor insulting them by a good fitter. Pure Bood is also integration, such people are losing faith. They will be sure to raise up children discovered the truth (for truth it is) that the inevitable result of sin, even in this world, is the misery, and finally the death, of the sinner; nor even (though this is also true), that by ain death was introduced into the world. But he wished especially to teach us that the direct and immediate effect of mortal is in a death much more fearful integral and the soul.

Mortal sin cuts a man off from his last end; it, as it were, disconnects the soul of any one who is unhappy enough to be in that state with all the springs of the supernatural state. A soul which is in mortal sin is sut off from the mysticabody of Christ, and, like a limb out away from the body of a man, it ceases to have any part in the nouris himen with which that body is supported and the contraction of the supernatural state. As oul which is in mortal sin is entity for the supernatural state. A soul which is in mortal sin is entered the supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as the supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as the supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as the supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as constituting and the supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as can be supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as can strength of the supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as can transfer from the term of the supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as can be supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as can be supernatural state. As oull which is in mortal sin as can be supernatural stat

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of a diocese is the link which unites us, the children of the Catholic Church, to the Chair of St. Peter.

good word spoken, and every aspiration to higher and better things which passes through the mind, increases the grace which is conterred upon that soul; but the moment the will is deliberately turned away from its Creator, at that moment sanctifying grace ceases and the soul dies. This death is a real death of the soul; it prevents the soul from meriting anything towards the attainment of its last end, and should any one be unhappy enough to die with but one mortal sin upon his conscience, his soul must by the law of its very being be burned for all eternity in hell.

See, then, my dear brethren, how fearful a thing this sin is, which can have such fearful effects. God has made us to enjoy Him for all eternity in heaven, and yet by sin we turn against ourselves, and, if I may so speak, compel the good God to issue against us an eternal sentence of banishment from His divine presence. We prevent our own souls from reaching that end for which alone they were created. We reap for ourselves an eternity of untold misery, instead of one of surpassing bliss.

Let us, then, to-day make a firm and

There was a certain father of a family who had but little faith and courage. One trial after another came upon him, and, having no confidence in either God or man, he determined to hang himself. Providing himself with a rope, he started out for a solitary place in the woods, where there was little danger of his being interfered with in the execution of his horrid crime. He avoided meeting his wife and children, for fear some tender feeling might be excited in him, and he might be deterred from carrying out his designs.

Prayer to St. Roch Against the Cholera.

It is claimed that the following prayer to St. Roch has been found, in places, notably efficacious in keeping off the cholera and other plagues:

"O, Blessed St. Roch, whose charity inspired thee to make pilgrimages to cities infected by the plague to cure the sick, and who, when thyself attacked, was comforted by a brute beast, thy faithful comforted by a brute beast, the full brute for the face of his fellow-men with the sin of Judas in his heart—he saw a small piece of white paper lying on the ground. He picked it up through curiosity, turned it over, and lo! it was a picture of the picked it up through curiosity, turned it over, and lo! it was a picture of the picked it up through curiosity, turned it over, and lo! it was a picture of the picked it up through curiosity, turned it over, and lo! it was a picture of the picked it up through curiosity, turned it over, and lo! it was a picture of the picked it up through curiosity, turned it over, and lo! it was a picture of the picked it up through curiosi

sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee!"

"This is strange!" said the man to himself, stopping a moment to reflect. "Why should I happen to find this picture now, and be inspired to take it up, and read the invocation?" He walked on, looking at the words, "Pray for us who have recourse to thee." Again he hesitated and stood still; a flash of light seemed to have entered his mind; he felt a new love of life take possession of him, and he prayed, "O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee."

He threw the rope away, hastened back to his wife and children, whom he embraced, asking their pardon. He showed them the picture, and cold them of the terrible crime he was about to commit, and how he had been saved on the very brink of hell. The man went at once to the priest who had been his confessor in years gone by, and soon by the mercy of God he was forgiven, and reconciled to the Church which he had long neglected. The picture was preserved as a precious and holy relic, and in after years the man often pointed to it, saying, "This picture of the Mother of God was the means of saving me."

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ening the World"
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Scott's Emulsion of Fure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not on ly gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body.

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LEO XIII. ON CATHOLIC OBEDI-

AN EXCEEDINGLY SERIOUS INSTRUCTION AND CRISURE—THE FILIAL SUBMISSION AND APOLOGY OF CARDINAL PITRA.

From the London Tablet
The French texts of the following correspondence, have been published by the official Oservatore Romano. The first letter is from the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., and is as follows:

"Mast Holy FATHER—During the care

XIII., and is as follows:

"Most Holy Father—During the serious illness, whose danger I have escaped, I believe, through the blessing of your Holiness, I have been unable to keep myself informed in Church matters. At the time of my seizure, it seemed to me that the most wise admonitions of your Holiness had restored complete union among Catholic writers, and averted the painful controversies which had previously occurred.

ted the painful controversies which had previously occurred.

"But as I recover strength in my convalescence and I am enabled to acquaint myself with what is written in the daily organs, I am sorely grieved to see that that union, so necessary and rendered imperative by the dangers of the day, is not as real and as assured as I had hoped. It appears to me, judging from certain polemics more or less veiled, that some very regretable germs of divison still repolemics more or less veiled, that some very regretable germs of divison still remain, and I consider it a filial duty to express to your Holiness my deep sorrow for this. In the present position of the Church, in face of the terrible hostility to which she is exposed, all good Christians, the clergy, the bishops especially, and the dignitaries of the Church, should group themselves round the sacred person of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and under his inspiration and his guidance sustain the good fight with persevering fidelity. The evil of disunion always proceeds at bottom from self-love and an over-weening confidence in one's self, which has not been checked. During my long episcopal eareer of forty-four years through many discareer of forty-four years through many dis-turbances and divers events, the thought mind that the Head of the Church should take such a step or avoid such another. But God, by His grace, has always made me understand that I had not received from Jesus Christ the personal assistance that was promised to Peter and to his successors; and experience has proved to me that the Pops under whom I have lived have governed the Church wisely, as their predecessors had done for eighteen centuries.

"My wish is, most Holy Father, that all, in these evil times, may inspire themselves with those sentiments of respect, of love of the Church and personal modesty which the Gospel teaches, and that that intimate union of the members with the Head may uphold your holy authority and afford you the consolation to which your Holmess is so justly entitled.

"Deign to accept, most Holy Father, the profound respect and entire devo-tion of the most humble and most obe-

dient servant and soo,
J. HIPP. CARDINAL GUIBERT,
"Archbishop of Paris.
"Paris, June 4th, 1885."
To this his Holiness addressed the

following weighty reply:
"LEO PP. XIII. "LEO PP. XIII.

"Dear Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction:—Your letter, filled with sentiments of the most filial affection and the sincerest devotion to ourselves, brought gentle consideration to our heart, saddened by a recent and a weighty grief. You can understand how nothing grief. You can understand how nothing could be more deeply painful to us than to see disturbed the sprit of harmony among Catholics, or to see shaken the calm confidence, the trustful and submissive resignation which is due from sons to the Father by whom they are ruled. And thus, at the mere appearance of the first symptoms of the evil, we cannot but be greatly concerned and seek to guard against such an evil without delay. And, therefore, the recent out delay. And, therefore, the recent publication of a letter from the most unexpected quarter, and which you have deplored as much as ourselves, the sen-sation which it has evoked, and the comments to which it has given rise, have decided us to break silence on a subject, painful indeed, but which is none the less opportune both for France and for other countries.

"Observing certain indications, it is not difficult to see that there are found deplored as much as ourselves, the sen-

"Observing certain initiestions, it is not difficult to see that there are found when the content with the part of submission to make the content with the part of submission they may state of the times you can be added to the times you can be added to the times you can be added to the times of the content with the part of submission which belongs to them in the Church, think they may that the can allowed to examine and judge according to their own views the that they are allowed to examine and judge according to their own views the that they are allowed to examine and judge according to their own views the season of the content with the part of submission to the prevail in the Church of God, where by the express will of its Divine for condent two distinct orders are established in the content will be content to the submission to the part of the submission to the p

the appearance of the contrary. A man fails also in that sacred duty if, while showing himself jealous for the power and prerogatives of the Soyereign Pontiff, he does not respect the Bishops who are in communion with him, or does not hold their authority in due account, or interprets unfavorably their acts and intentions before any decision of the Apostolic See, It is also a proof of insincere submission to establish an opposition between Sovereign Pontiff and Sovereign Pontiff. Those who, in the case of two different directions, reject the present one, and hold to the past one, give no proof of obedience to the authority which has the right and duty of directing them, and in some respects resemble those who, after condemnation, would appeal from it to the next Council, or to a better informed Pope.

"The right opinion on this point, then, is that in the general government of the Church, outside of the essential duties of the Apostolic Ministry which are imposed upon all Pontiffs, each of them is free to follow the rule of conduct which he judges best for the times, and the other circumstances of the case. In that he is the sole judge, having on this point not only special lights, but also the knowledge of the situation and the general needs of the Catholic Church, according to which it is fitting that his Apostolic solicitude should be regulated. His duty is to care for the good of the Universal Church, with which is co-ordinated the good of its various parts, and all those who are placed under this co-ordination must second the action of the supreme director and assist his plans. As the Church is one, and its Head is one, so its government is likewise one, and to that all must conform themselves.

"The result for Catholics of forgetfulness of these principles is a diminution of respect, veneration, and confidence towards him who has been given to them as a

"The result for Catholics of forgetfulness of these principles is a diminution of respect, veneration, and confidence towards him who has been given to them as a head. The bonds of love and obedience which should unite the faithful to their pastors, and the faithful as well as their restors to the Supreme Pastor, are thus pastors to the Supreme Pastor, are thus weakened. And yet on these bonds principally depend the preservation and the salvation of all.

the salvation of all.

"By forgetting, and no longer observing these principles, a broad road is open for dissensions and discords among Catholics, to the great detriment of the union which is the distinctive mark of the faithful of Jesus Carist. At all times, but particularly at present on account of the combination of so many hostile powers, this union ought to be the supreme and universal interest, in presence of which every feeling of personal liking or private advantage ought to disappear.

to disappear.
"Such a duty, while incumbent upon all without exception, is most strictly so on journalists, who, if they were not ani-mated with the spirit of docility and submission so necessary to every Catho-lic, would help to extend and greatly aggravate the evils we deplore. Their obligation in all that touches religious interests and the action of the Church in society is therefore to submit them-selves fully with heart and mind, like all the other faithful, to their own Bishops and to the Roman Pontiff, to follow and reproduce their teachings, to second heartily their motions, to respect their intentions and to make them respected. Writers who should act otherwise in order to serve the views and interests of those whose spirit and tendencies we have blamed in this letter, would be false to their noble mission, and would as rashly flatter themselves thus to serve the interests and the course of the 'hyperical servers and the course of the 'hyperical servers and the course of the character of the course of the character of the interests and the cause of the Churc as those who should seek to attenuate and diminish its Catholic truth, or work too timidly in its support.

"We have been led to speak to you or these subjects, dear son, not only by the timeliness that they may have for France, but still more by the knowledge we have of your sentiments and the conduct you have been able to maintain in the most have been able to maintain i difficult times and conditions.

on a recent occasion, manfully upheld and publicly defended them with your luminous and powerful utterances. But to this firmness you have always known how to add the calm and unruffled demeanor befitting the noble cause you defend, and a passionless mind, full of submission to the guidance of the Apostolic See, and wholly devoted to ourself. It is a pleasure to us therefore, to be able to give you to the guidance of the Apostolic See, and wholly devoted to ourself. It is a pleasure of the absolution of the dead. After the preliminary ceremonies and prayers, a procession was formed in the sacrament of Confirmation to 48 children. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the renewal of the vows of baptism by those who had received in the morning of Confirmation to 48 children. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the renewal of the vows of baptism by those who had received in the morning of Confirmation to 48 children. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the renewal of the vows of baptism by those who had received in the morning of Confirmation to 48 children. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the renewal of the vows of baptism by those who had received in the morning of Confirmation to 48 children. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the renewal of the vows of baptism by those who had received in the morning of Confirmation to 48 children. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the renewal of the vows of baptism by those who had received in the morning of Confirmation to 48 children. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the renewal of the vows of baptism by those who had received in the morning of Confirmation to 48 children in the sacrament of Confirmation to 48 children in the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the renewal of the vows of baptism by the sacrament of Confirmation to 48 children in the sacrament of Confirmation to 48 children in

interest than to live and to die for God alone.

"Most Holy Father—I feel myself powerless better to express my submission to all the commands and all the wishes of your Holiness, who will deign to overlook what has not wholly depended on me, and which I hope has not been able to blot out all the proofs of devotion I have striven to give, and which, with God's help, I will always strive to give without stint.

"Let not your Holiness refuse me a paternal benediction to support me in this grief, and allow me to lay at the feet of your Holiness this humble expression of the most profound and filial veneration.

"Of your Holiness, the most respectful, obedient and devoted servant and son,

"J. B. CARDINAL PITRA,

"Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina.

"St. Calixtus, June 20th, 1885."

presbytery.

After the usual ceremonies, His Lord After the usual ceremonies, His Lordship announced the principal objects of the visit, and the order of exercises. He wished this pastoral visit to be also a spiritual retreat and exhorted the people to take the opportunity of profiting by the unusual spiritual advantages offered to them. The sequel showed that the congregation of Osceola fully appreciated the wishes of their bishop, and fully responded to them. Rev. Father Dozois, O. M. I., of the College of Ottaws, preached an excellent sermon in English, in which he instructed the people on the measures which they the people on the measures which they should take in order to profit by the pas-toral visit. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament terminated the day. On Saturday the exercises consisted of low masses at 7, 7:30 and 8 o'clock, by Rev. Father Dozois, Devine and His Lordship, and high mass coram episcope, sung at 10 o'clock by Rev. Father Rougier, of Renfrew. In the afternoon, the bishop held examinations of those children who were preparing for First Communion and Constructions of Provident Communion and Constructions and Provident Constructions. firmation, and Benediction of the Blessed

Sacrament again closed another day of grace unusual.

Nothing in all the ceremonies of the Nothing in all the ceremonies of the Church is so solemn and at the same time so simply beautiful and affecting as the reception of First Communion and the administration of the sacrament of Confirmation, and these ceremonies, with that of the absolution of the dead, lent a peculiar interest to Sunday, July the 12th, the 3rd day of the pastoral visit. Nearly sixty children approached the holy table for the first time at the 8.30 mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Dozois, O. M. I. His Lordship addressed to the children a few words of instruction upon the great favor which they were about to receive, the manner in which they should receive it, and how its reception should have been able to maintain in the most difficult times and conditions.

"Ever firm and courageous in defending the religious interests and sacred rights of the Church, you have once more, on a recent occasion, manfully upheld and publicly defended them with your luming the sacrament of Confirmation to 48 chill.

this afternoon at 2 o'clock, left for Doug-las, followed by the most earnest prayers

interest than to live and to die for God alone.

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"Of your Holiness the most respectful, obedient and devoted servant and son, "J. B. Calinxal Pira, "Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina."

"St. Calixus, June 20th, 1885."

Correspondence of the Record.

BISHOP LORRAIN AT OSCEOLA.

His Lordship Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, has just closed here the exercises of a pastoral visit, which was at the same time a very successful spiritual retreat. On Friday afternoon at 12 230 'colock Rev. Father Devine and large numbers of his parishioners assembled at Cobden station, received his Lórdchip, and escorted him to oscools, where he was received with all the ceremonies prescribed by the Pontific al rubrics. Many fair hands of Oscools and conspired to beautify the church for the occasion, and through their industry the sacred edifice presented an appearance rarely excelled in grandeur by the more pretentious structures of large towns and cities. The ornamentation of the abant, and and the accomplishes 10: "Weni ut vitam." Winessing the proofs of lively faith and of ardent charity as expecially remarkable for its tasteful delicacy of arrangement. Over the altar two structures of large towns and cities. The ornamentation of the sure two deceases of the parish, directed by Miss and the accomplishes 10: "Weni ut vitam police." Witnessing the proofs of lively faith and of ardent charity assessed by an avenue of everyreens leading from the presbytery to t

BRANTFORD NOTES.

The date of the annual pic nic of St Basil's congregation has been fixed, and the people are striving to make the affair a success. Our civic holiday comes this year on the 5th of August, and advantage is being taken of the day, as there will be little else going on, and there will be the additional inducement that many of our people who could not attend on an ordinary working day will be able to be present. By next week we will know pretty well what will be the prominent features of this season's pic-nic, which is intended to be something of a new departure, but it is safe to predict that it will be as great a success as any we have ever held.

Although Father Lennon has said that we must not talk about anything but the pic nic for the next two weeks, still there

pic nic for the next two weeks, still there are some things which should not be over-looked. For instance the boulevard in looked. For instance the boulevard in front of the church property on Palace Street, from Pearl to Crown Street. Posts and edgings have been put in, the enclosed space leveled and seeded in grass, and a very decided improvement made in the appearance of the surroundings of the church.

Everybody who takes notice of the improvement the boulevard has made will not fail to observe that the doors and

not fail to observe that the doors and wood work of the front of the church have been painted and grained, and on a little enquiry may learn that the expense of the work has been borne by a generous member of the congregation who is ambitious for the beauty of the appearance of God's House. Messrs. Moyer and Chalamba did the work

bitious for the beauty of the appearance of God's House. Messrs. Moyer and Chalaupka did the work.

At the recent entrance examination to the Brantford Collegiate Institute six pupils from the Separate School passed, some of them well up on the list. The following are the names in the order of merit: Wm. Hawkins, Dan McKinnon, Walter Harrington, Annie Quinlan, Arthur Savage, Nellie Dunn.

Mr. Charles Milligan and Miss Bridget Early were married on the 14th, and Mr.

Early were married on the 14th, and Mr. Patrick Ryan and Miss Cecilia Maxwell on the 21st.

Early were married on the 14th, and Mr. Patrick Ryan and Miss Cecilia Maxwell on the 21st.

The bell of St. Basil's rang out for the dead for the first time on the morning of the 8th, when the remains of Alexander McDonald, of Oakland, were interred in the semetery here. The deceased was a specialty. McDonald, of Oakland, were interred in the cemetery here. The deceased was a young man of thirty-two, who had been residing in the States for some time. Mr. Patrick Griffin buried an infant son

places. The news of the failure created a great sensation in London. Last evening the Parnellites in the House of Commons excitedly packed the lobbies or gathered in groups, discussing the disaster to their constituents and to themselves. They think the failure will cause a great deal of suffering in the south of Ireland.

constituents and to themselves. They think the failure will cause a great deal of suffering in the south of Ireland.

The Committee of Investigation into the exposures of the Pall Mall Gazette have had a sitting. Cardinal Manning gave the Pall Mall Gazette the strongest support. I know Mr. Stead, Cardinal Manning said, and have perfect confidence in his intentions and integrity. What he has done has been done in combination with a number of trustworthy persons, and with legal advisers, that his evidence depends not on hearsay, but on direct personal knowledge. The extent of the evil now exposed has long been indistinctly known, but it has been impossible to obtain legal proof. Mr. Stead is the first person who has ventured, at a great personal sacrifice and endurance, to obtain this legal proof. The evidence is certain. In publishing statements so detailed and often so vivid, he will encounter, as he has done, a great deal of obloquy, but on the other hand he has the firmest support of a very large number of men of all classes and of the highest influence in England. It would be easy to criticise the details of the articles of such a nature, and all those who desire to hush up so atrocious an evil. I find expressions and narratives on which to fasten. But it would be ungenerous, cowardly and cruel to assail a man who has sacrificed himself to expose, in the hope of checking, if not of extirpating it, an evil of such portentious magnitude. The attempt to obtain a needed legal enactment has been continually and vexatiously defeated, yet in 1881 a committee of the House of Lords published a folio blue book, detailing in the minutest particulars, with irrefragable proof, the enormities of this last righteous and resolute action could, in my opinion, have enforced and ensured the enactment of further laws to supplement our most defective statutes on this terrible subject. further laws to supplement our most defective statutes on this terrible subject.

A somewhat striking illustration of the A somewhat striking illustration of the varied talents and acquirements of the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop-Elect of Dublin, is furnished by the fact that, within the last few weeks, he has published the best book on Gregorian music, and about the best exposition for popular use of the law of bequests in Ireland. It is not often that we find a man who is at once a first-rate theologian, canonist, netaphysician, political economist, lawyer and musician. Dr. Walsh, it need handly be said, is, besides, a good priest and a good Irishman.

Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, the Tammany

Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, the Tammany Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, the Tammany Hall lawyer, who made a national reputation as an orator in Chicago, Ill, at the time of the Democratic Convention, was married last week to Miss Rhoda E. Mack, the 19 year-old daughter of John Mack, of No. 365 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., a wealthy retired merchant. Miss Mack's mother was a niece of Gerald Griffin, the Irish poet and novelist.—Boston Pilot.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. — Those fine Building Lots just north of Mount Hope, will be sold by auction, on the ground, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Proper-ty must be sold. Attend this sale if you want to make money. See advt. in this week's Record. HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!-Buy your

Hellberg at Cron's new drug store and save money; being absolutely pure, a little goes far. Also pure Insect Powder and Paris Green. Remember, Cron's

Summer Underclothing for ladies and Buildings, Market Square, London

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SPIRITUAL RETREAT.

AT CONVENT OF SACRED HEART,
London, Ont., a Retreat for ladies will
be given by the Rev. Father G. Kenny, S. J.,
to begin Monday evening, August 17th, and
end Saturday morning, August 22nd. For
cards of admission apply to the Lady
Superior. Ladies desiring rooms at the
Convent during Retreat, must apply before
August 10 to secure them.

BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we self-operating Washing Machines. If you want the world us you and an adverse office at the world marked with the world with ONE CHANCE

IN A LIFETIME. \$1.75 will start you in a good paying business, at which you can make from \$2 TO \$30 OR MORE

Every Day the Sun Shines. Don't miss it, if you are idle. Send for cir-cular to 801 Craig street, Montreal.

RETIRING from BUSINESS Circleths, cocoa matting, India matting, imperial matting, wool and India mats, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

THE LONDON MUTUAL

The only Fire Mutual licensed by the Dominion Government. The successful pioneer of cheap residence and Farm Insurance and for over a quarter of a century doing the largest business in Canada, and sull increasing.

OVER 41,000 MEMBER 3. Mr. JOSEPH A. HUTTON has been appointed agent and surveyor for the city proper and London West and South. Mr. JAMES McLEOD continuing to act for London East, etc. These gentiemen will attend to the renewal of existing risks, and solicit new business on the well-known favorable terms of the Company.

D. C. MACDONALD,

London, 27th June, 1885. MANAGER.

Hot and dry skin ! Scalding sensations ! Swelling of the ankles ! Vague feelings of unrest ! Frothy or brick-dust fluids ! Acid stomach ? Aching loins ! Cramps, growing nervousness; Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness

night?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark

water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gots a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the neryous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

and claims more victure or it will gain complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

WANTED.

THREE FEMALE TEACHERS FOR second, third and fourth departments in Trenton Separate School. Services to commence Sept. 1st next. Applications, stating qualifications, experience, and salary wanted, to be sent to

P. J. O'ROURKE,
P. J. O'ROURKE,
Sec. Sep. School Board.

Trenton, July 14, 1885.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED

WANTED-FOR SECOND DIVISION OF the Belleville male Separate school, a female teacher, holding a second or third-class certificate. Duties to commence on the 31st day of August, 1885. Applications, containing testimonials and salary required, to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Sec.-Treas. Belleville, Ont., July 4th, 1855. 352-3w

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED-A LADY TEACHER, FOR the Primary Dept. of the Separate School at Chatham, at a salary of two hundred and fifty (\$29) per annum Applications to be considered on August 4th.

BOARD OF SEPARATE SCHOOL TRUSTEES, 352 4w.

Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps.

P. MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week without interference. Post free, \$1 a box, which lasts a year. Dollar notes are accepted. REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymouth, England.

WANTED LABIES AND GENTLEMEN who with stamp from MTZ. Co., 32 Vine St., Chuld.

Farm for Sale.

First class 170 cere forms for my light to the

Farm for Sale.

First class 170-acre farm for sale in the Township of Biddulph. About 140 acres cleared, and free from stumps; 30 acres bush—beech and maple; two acres good orchard; soil, clay loam; frame dwellinghouse; eight rooms, etc.; two frame barns; stables, granary, etc; R. C. Church and Separate Schools close; London, 15 miles. Lucan, 14 miles. The above is in every respect athoroughly good property. Price, \$11,000. For further particulars apply to C. E. Barners, land office, Molsons Bank Particular Market Savare, Lordon.

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MEALS & BERTHS INCLUDED ON BOAT By taking the C. P. R. Boats you are sure of getting a good one to return on: Secure your tickets and births from the C.P. R. Agis.

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VOL. 7.

CLERICA

We make a sp of Clerical Sui turn out better and better finish ments than any

N. Wilson 136 DUNDAS

tern House.

Father Hennepin at 1 Niagara. BY JOHN A. LANIGAN

Far down behind the woodlar slowly sinking.
And the joyous waves kept dazzled by his light,
Till at last, as if forever, he iden river. den river, d resigned his holy ma mistress of the night. Whilst with loud and deer worse than billows of it Thundsred down the roar it dread abyss below;
And with weary step and slow and old man, to the river, and white as snow.

And the night grew fast are the scene its garb descen Till its mystic stillness ble waters flowing on; As there above the thunder created wonder, Like a lone star in the God's anointed one.

Down on the cold sward knee priest uplified His voice, as gently drifted to the breeze; And soft, as shades grew dens from a censer. Arose the grand "Te Deur startled trees."

Above the thunder of waters ancient anthem, And down along the river it to glide.
As if some unseen spirits, in listened And caught the sweet strabore them o'er the tide

And he said, O mighty we course unto the ocean, Let a hymn of true devotion waves resound!
To the great God dwelling yo eyes ye are no wonder, But whose mighty present your voice be found.

'Tistwo hundred years and or this relifug water. Stood that hoary-headed Je and book in hand; Now 'its filled with stranger joyous hearted, And the name of him depten in the land.

TRUE TO THE Great Speech of the Patri Royal Meath

AND THEY TO THE Last Thursday was a dolong be remembered in the Mullingar. Upon that day Dr. Nulty returned home at the hands of his faithful people, a reception which England could have met wi own country much less in return of the Bishop from upon any ordinary occasion around him hosts of friend around him hosts of friend his public and private care congratulate him upon his perilous voyage. But the which surrounded his lords the glorious result of the v and his colleagues in the well as the blackguard man he has been assailed by the Elish Press on account of Irish Press on account of and now historic pastoral is of his departure for the Cha upon the people the needing in a practical and unm ner the love with which the of Meath is regarded by his dren, over whom he was anxiety of a devoted father months his lorded.

anxiety of a devoted fathe past few months his lordsh object upon which the big England, and still more big Press, poured forth the vial abuse. But surely when I out from the precincts station and looked upon that gathered around him. that gathered around him; the love and devotion beamed upon every counter well feel nothing but pity for the wretched bigots wh for the wretched bigots wh It would be useless to en anything like an exact a numbers of people who ca on Thursday to greet the lordship was met at station by a large nu priests. Messrs. Sullivan rington, M. P's, the Ra mittee, the Town Comm Holy Family, the Boards the Ancient Order of Fo Mullingar, and several dethe Ancient Order of Fo Mullingar, and several depublic bodies from the vari Mullingar. The appearanship on the way to the carr for him was the signal fo burst of cheering which was terruptedly continued from the chapel. The process formed with the Holy Fan front of the carriage contain and Very Rev. Dr. M'Alro Tullamore, Very Rev. Dr. V. G., Trim; and Very Rev. P. P., V. G., Rochford Beabout to move off, when rehands were put to the carboness being removed the drawn to the chapel by the ing the passage of the streets were lined with