VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1883.

NO. 227

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PASTORAL LETTER

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa

JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL,

By the mercy of God and the favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c. To the Clergy, Religious Communities and the Faithful of the Diocese of

Ottawa, Health and Benediction in the

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

Many are the duties incumbent on a Bishop. One of the most important is undoubtedly, that of preserving the de-posit of Christian faith and morality intact in the hearts of his spiritual children. In order to fulfil this obligation properly, The action of the strength of the patients of the strength of

2. Tim. IV. 2.

Those who govern in the House of God, feel that in the evil days in which we live this duty is a most imperative one. Indeed, the time seems to have come, that was foretold by St. Paul, in the following words; "for there shall be a time, when they will not endure sound doctrine, but according to their own desires, they will heap to themselves teachers, having itcheap to the those newspapers which from time to time those newspapers which from time to time these newspapers which from time to time the direct their poisoned arrows against the Church, her doctrines or her ceremonies, or else against holy things or ecclesiastical was forested by St. Paul, in the following words; "for there shall be a time, when they will not endure sound doctrine, but these newspapers which from time to time the direct their poisoned arrows against the Church, her doctrines or her ceremonies, or else against holy things or ecclesiastical was persons. One day it is a whole column, next day, a short paragraph, another day, a few sentences in a leading article, or in the letter of some correspondent. You can generally recognize them by the against the church, her doctrines or her ceremonies, or else against holy things or ecclesiastical was persons. One day it is a whole column, next day, a short paragraph, another day, a few sentences in a leading article, or in the letter of some correspondent. You can generally recognize them by the decrement of the column and the letter of some correspondent.

according to their own desires, they will heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears. (11 Tim. IV, 3.)

In the sadness of our soul, we are forced to declare, that good Catholics are not alarmed, as they should be, at the perverseness with which wicked men labour tensions in the minds of all, but expecially to inspire the minds of all, but especially of youth, with notions contrary to Cathoof youth, with notions contrary to Catho-lic doctrine; not sufficiently indignant at the hypocrisy with which some endeavor to impress on their hearers the idea, that the Church being persecuted everywhere, it is out of place not only to insist upon her enjoying her rights, but even to teach those rights in unmistakable language. These good persons are not alarmed, as they ought to be, at the ardent zeal with which men who pretend to speak in the

we have resolved to raise our voice against so great an abuse and to remind you of the precaution you must take in order to prevent the evils which would result from such books and newspapers.

In modern society the Press is an imbread of the present the evils and the present the evils which would result from such books and newspapers.

In modern society the Press is an imbread of the pressure o

mense power. Cognizant of all that takes place, and prompt to publish all it knows, if reaches, with the swiftness of lightning, the lowly village and the wealthy city, and penetrates slike into the proud mansions of the rich and the humble cottages of the poor. This power is fraught with good, when, as should always be the cas the Writer has in view to enlighten all classes on their rights and duties, and thus Chastes of their rights and the practice of to encourage them in the practice of Christian morality. It is truly an apostleship blessed by God and the Church, when writer valiantly defends everything that is sacred and courageously protects the poor and the weak. Alas, Dearly Beloved Brethren, all do not understand this sublime mission of the journalist. there are some who fulfil this missio with heroic devotedness, there are others who rush in a direction diametrically opposite and whose pens distil only call ammy, impiety and immorality. They deserve to be compared to birds of prey. for like to them, coming oftentimes fro afar, they alight among us, only to tear to pieces that respect for authority harded own from father to son, that faith for which our ancestors bled, and that morality which has always been our safeguard

and our giory.

It was of such newspapers, Our Holy
Father Leo XIII, spoke, when on the 22nd
of February, 1879, he said: "the daily
press is one of the principal sources of the deluge of evils which inundates us and of the wretched condition to which society is

Hearken, My Dearly Beloved Brethren, to the grave warning of our wise and learned Pope, and be very prudent in the choice of the newspapers that you allow to come under your roof. How brillian soever they may apparently be, if they teach error, they cannot properly be called brilliant; for beauty is the splendor of truth and they contain only error and falsehood; if they do not exalt virtue they cannot be good; for, although they some-times clothe themselves with a showy veil, it is often only a cloak for vices which they endorse; and vice, as you know, is worse than danger, it is evil itself. us, Catholics, and in fact for every one

cross, the only true happiness is that which virtue gives and the only real joy is the peace of a good conscience.

Therefore, whenever there falls into your hands any publication preaching revolt against ecclesiastical or civil authority, or making itself the echo of unhealthy or of what is still worse, immoral literaor of what is still worse, immoral literature, We beseech you, not to read it and not to permit it to be read by any member of your family. If you allow it to enter your house, its presence will be the cause of irreparable ruin, it will soon weaken those principles of faith and morals which you have impressed on the minds and hearts of your children. N. WILSON & CO.

Dearly Beloved Brethren, a very serious question will now naturally present itself to your minds, and it is this: Have our Canadian newspapers remained Christian in their tendency, and can we subscribe for them or read them, indiscriminately ? II.

read them, indiscriminately?

Before giving an answer, it is necessary to distinguish between Catholic and non-

As regards the latter, the faithful must As regards the latter, the latter had not forget that every non-Catholic publication treating of religious questions, exprofesso, is strictly forbidden. Of many reaprofesso, is strictly forbidden. Of many reasons, we may give one. In these publications, whether encouraging the most shameless impiety, or religious error, Christian truth is disfigured, oftentimes misrepresented, and too often most unjustly held up to the reader. How can a Christian peruse such writings. We will not say, without danger, but even, without a blash? Besides these publications, written by men devoid of all conscience, there are others, also deserving of blame.

dent, that such newspayers are out of place in a Catholic home, and that to tolerate them there is a great imprudence. Do we mean by this, that we would wish to see you shut your doors against every newspaper that is not Catholic? No, Dearly Beloved Brethren, for there are some, the editors of which are true gentlemen, who courageously pursue the political, industrial or civilizing end which they have in view, and who, for all the world, would not stoop to propagate lies or calumnies against Catholics or Catholicism. These newspapers and their editors are in eyery sense of the word, respectable, and it is not our wish to oppose, even in the least, their conscientious efforts for the good of the country.

Let us now speak of newspapers that are Catholic on these tests of the word are Catholic on the good of the country.

eagerness with which they publish a scandalous telegraphic despatch, or a story

more or less true, that may turn to the disadvantage of Catholicity. It is evi-dent, that such newspayers are out of

Entirely devoted to politics, they seem to take no interest themselves, and not to wish others to take interest, in matters elating to the Church. As far as they and their readers are concerned, one would think that the Pope, a prisoner in the Vatican, is a stranger; and that the interests of religion are of no importance. Catholics as we are, our hearts should beat in unison with those of Catholics, all know all that concerns them. Silence is sometimes a fault; want of discretion is another, and at least as great a one. Jnder pretence of giving, as some nfidel or simply non-Catholic papers , the greatest possible amount news, it happens often and too often, that these newspapers contain many most pernicious sensational despatches; or else, present all that concerns Catholic nations prominent persons amongst them, in a false, or very doubtful, light. Others, carried away by a restless zeal, rush, without waiting for the word of command from the chiefs that God has given to lead them, and even against their order, into the very foremost line of the most delicate and difficult questions. Be careful lest by contact with such ideas, you might easily lose the spirit of obedience and of respect towards ecclesiastical dignitaries, or at least you might feel in your hearts that spirit growing weaker, whose sentiments are so wholesome, and at the same time, obligatory.

On the 15th of last October, Our Holy Father, in an Allocution addresse! to the French pilgrims, said: that the first con-dition of union and concord was submission and obedience to the Bishops. should we not profit by this fatherly adshould we not profit by this fatherly advice? Especially, why should not those who write for the public, conform thereto their conduct and their writings. It was to St. Peter and to the Apostles, and through them, to the Pope and to the Bishops, that Our Lord entiusted the care of governing His Church. To them it belongs governing His Church. To them it belongs to teach, to arrange matters of discipline, and to interpret with authority, the decisions of this same Church. Journalists should keep this constantly in mind and us, Catholics, and in fact for every one possessing common sense, the only true science is the science that bows before the

quarrels or rivalry; and politics thereby would gain by being more free and less changeable. Let them read and ponder on the Encyclical of Leo XIII. to the Bishops of the Spanish nation. They will there find that rule full of wisdom, that should be their guide, both in attacking error and in defending sound principles. This Encyclical ought to be published in all the newspapers of the country.

For some time back, a custom against

which we must energetically protest, has been adopted in some at least, of our newspapers. Unable to find easily, thrilling serial stories, likely to attract subscribers, they borrow them, to a great extent, from the most feshionable but. let us remark. the most fashionable, but, let us remark, not the most harmless novels. They do not seem to be aware that this literature even expurgated, contains in itself and carries with it a germ of most dangerous effeminacy and voluptuousness. Those different scenes therein pictured, as unreal as they are immoral, beget a thirst for sensual gratification which leads to reading of sual gratification which leads to reading of the worst kind, and thereby to crime and ruin. What must we say of that com-placency, with which the most minute details of a scandalous story are described; or again of the tone of levity, in which facts utterly opposed to all Christian mor-ality, are related? It is plainly impossible for us not to condemn such a style of writ-ing.

We also condemn those newspapers that make it a point to belittle ecclesiastical persons and others worthy of deference and spect, as well as religious communi

respect, as well as religious communities and institutions that are eminently Catholic. These writers, alike cowardly and ungrateful, wish, it would seem, to destroy, by one stroke of the pen, the purest and most admirable works of charity, zeal and heroism. Therefore not satisfied with attacking the living, they assail even the memory of the dead. History in their hands, is nothing but a series of scandalous or ridiculous facts, the perusal of which is far from tending to improve the oas or ridiculous facts, the perusal of which is far from tending to improve the present generation. By what rale of criticism and with what good faith do they proceed, in that, to them pleasing enumeration, of private crimes, it is not our object to examine here, but certainly the effect produced is most injurious and deserves our fullest condemnation. Therefore We remind use nation. Therefore We remind such writers and those who read their works, of these rules of Christian conversation, framed by the Great Apostle: "But fornica-tion and all uncleanness or covetousness, let it not so much as be named among you, as becometh saints: Or obscenity, or foolish talking, or scurrility, which is to no purpose." (Ephes. V, 3, 4)

Let us, Dearly Beloved Brethren, keep in mind this received.

ing scenes true to nature, the writers give themselves up to all the wanderings of their imagnation and often also, they make anatomy of passion that is most seducing. Oh! fathers and mothers, be watchful, do not permit any of those books to be brought into your house, for they will bring with them dishonour and ruin. Let Us remind you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that no book should be read by any member of your household, until you have examined it yourselves, or have had it examined by a priest, or by some one, who, by his wisdom and Christian piety, is a competent judge. Want of prudence in this matter has been the ruin of many. In conclusion, Dearly ruin of many. In conclusion, Dearly Beloved Brethren, we wish to repeat, that the remarks we have made, are not ad dressed to the good newspapers of country: for no person can surpass U our appreciation of the devotedness of their editors. These men, in labouring for the good of the country, are working for God and His Church. Eucourage them, assist them, and We would add, be faithassist them, and we would add, be latthful in paying your subscriptions. But be on your guard and do not allow those men to introduce themselves among you, who come in sheep's clothing, but are in reality, roaring lions seeking whom they may devour. Especially, be careful not contagning to subscribe to may devour. Especially, be careful not to subscribe to such newspapers, or story-papers, as have by name been condemned ecclesiastical authority; be careful, ever read them.

The present Pastoral Letter shall be

read and published, either altogether or in parts, with suitable explanations, at the principal Mass in Churches and parthe principal mass in Continuous cohial Chapels open to public worship, on the first Sunday after its reception, and be continued on the following Sundays,

the seal of the diocese, and countersigned mend it in a by Our Secretary, this second day of ardent zeal. February, eighteen hundred and eighty-hree, the Feast of the Purification of three, the Feast of the the Blessed Virgin Mary.

+ J. THOMAS, BP. OF OTTAWA. J. SLOAN, Priest, Secretary.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Ottawa, Bishop's Palace, Feb. 3rd, 1883. Thos. Coffey—Dear Sir:—I am fairly delighted with your excellent journal. Please find two dollars enclosed, and consider me a subscriber for the coming year.

With best wishes, J. A. SLOAN, Priest.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY OF THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF PON-TIAC.

1st. Our Hopes.—2nd. The Association of St. Francis of Sales.—3rd. The Propagation of the Faith.-4th. Powers.-5th. Dispensations.-6th. Collection for the Pope.-7th. The sixth Council of Quebec.-8th. Our wishes.

> Pembroke, 21st December, 1882. I. OUR HOPES.

Dearly Beloved Colleagues,

Three months have since we received episcopal consecration. Having taken up an abode in this city of Pembroke, chosen by us as the place of our residence, and having recovered from the deep emotions produced in ourselves the imposing ceremonies of the 21st tember, with the spirit of calm restored ur mind, it became our duty to cast our eyes about us and study the situation which Heaven had made for us. We came to understand more than ever the importance and the difficulties of the work entrusted to our pastoral efforts, the immense extent of the territory placed under our jurisdiction, the multiplicity of needs under which our young Vicariate labors, as well as the slenderness of the resource as well as the stenderness of the resources at our disposal to meet so many wants. Without going into a lengthy examination, we saw at once the amount of work, fatigue and privation reserved for us in the accomplishment of the task laid upon our

shoulders.
Neither this spectacle, however, nor the sense of our own weakness, can either crush or even lessen our courage. Sacrifice is the seal and the mainspring of holy and lasting deeds. What is impossible to man's debility is as nothing to the almightiness of God. At the point where human methods terminate, the divine operation begins. The Apostle says: Videle vocationem vestram, fratres, quia non multi sapientes secun-dum carnem, non multi potentes, non multi aum carnem, non muut powates, non muut nobiles; sed quæ stella sunt mundi elegit Deus ut confundat sapientes et infirma mundi elegit Deus ut confundat fortia, et ignobilia mundi, et contemptibilia elegit Deus, et ea quæ non sunt, ut ea quæ sunt destueret: at non dorietar ownis care in conspectue gius.

(I Cor. I. 25-29.) But beyond this, the agreeable relations which we have had with you, Beloved Colleagues in the Holy Ministry, the tokens of respect, and the professions of obedience reaching us from all sides, the favor with which all our flocks have greeted our arrival at the from all sides, the layor with which all our flocks have greeted our arrival at the head of this Vicariate, the good wishes and kindnesses daily bestowed upon us by you and the more intimate knowledge which we have acquired of your truly apostolic labors, all unite in showing us that, in the pursuit of our designs, we may implicitly roly upon your seal and devo-

These good persons are not alarmed, as they ought to be, at the ardent zeal with which men who pretend to speak in the name of Catholic prudence, prevent youth from knowing, that human laws are bad when they are opposed to the natural or divine law or subversive of ecclesiastical law; nor are they surprised when these same men enrefully avoid teaching the natural and divine law, for the express purpose of leading Catholics to believe in the authority of civil laws only.

Dearly Beloved Brethren, our heart is filled with grief, at seeing that these men are not satisfied with speaking thus, but give vent to their ideas in a multitude of books and newspapers, which they scatter broadcast as intellectual food for persons of every age and condition. Therefore we we have resolved to take our voice against the more are the very age and condition. Therefore we we have resolved to take our voice against the content of the voice of the vord; and the very serious and to require the very of their woods, the Indians stretch out suppliant hands, asking for the bread of the divine life and the living waters of the sacramental fountains. Pray the Lord to sew in the hearts of our youths the seed of a holy vocation; carefully mature those of a holy vocation; carefully mature those tender plants, so soon as you see them opening to the sunshine of grace; encourage fathers and mothers to make sacrifices in favor of such of their sons as have a leaning for the ecclesiastical state, and above all supplicate together the Master of the Harvest to vouchsafe to send numerous and diligent laborers in his fields.

ous and diligent haborers in his heigs. Regate ergo dominum messis, ut mittat operatios in messem suam. (St. Luke, x. 2). To favor the development of ecclesiastical vocations among young men who are not endowed with the gifts of fortune, and to make the expression and the property of the expression meet the expenses entailed by years spent in the seminary, we have found established in this ancient portion of the diocese of Ottawa, the Association of St. Francis of Sales, and we rejoice thereat. It is destined to produce great fruits; the conditions of

the first Sunday after its reception, and e continued on the following Sundays, inecessary.

Given at Ottawa, under Our hand and he seal of the diocese, and countersized.

We pronounce a blessing from our hearts on this pious association and recomposed it is not association and recomposed in the diocese. mend it in a special manner to your most ardent zeal. Explain thoroughly to your parishioners the sublimity of its object and the plenitude of heavenly favors which it may draw down upon them. Above all see that children take an interest in it. The alms fetched by innocent hands produce a double fruit. In furtherance of this view, you will take advantage of the catechetical lessons, when you have the children directly in your hands, and when you can mould their intelligence and incline their will according to your pleasure; you will also attend to the same

give birth to a secret vocation, that will blossom with time. Every year in the month of December, you will forward to us over the flock confided to us, let us strive at Pembroke the amount of the contribu-tions placed in your hands.

You will receive with the present circular the new formula prescribed on the 7th. of July last, to give the general absolution to such as are entitled to it. Those who are entitled to this favor are all the perpendicular of the such as a such as members of the association of St. Francis of Sales who wear the scraphic cordon. III. THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

and cat the bread of the strong? Who will erect schools where the young generation may be shaped in a Christian mould? In one word, who will prepare for heaven an infinite number of souls that ignorance and brutal passions are dragging into the eternal abyss? Who? if not the Society of the Propagation of the Faith, that living providence of missions; that most catholic of all the associations, after the Church; that work so visibly blessed of God. For that work so visibly blessed of God. For although counting only about sixty years of existence, it has grown like the grain of mustard seed, and become an enormous tree whose branches spread their foliage far and wide. It extends its teneficent action all over the clobe. Like unto the spring of the Earthly Paradise, it has divided into four great rivers, irrigating all portions of the old and new continents.

To dispel coarse ideas and superstitious practices, to change the morals of corrupt

practices, to change the morals of corrupt peoples, to raise the moral condition of man, while relieving his material position, such is the good that the Association of the Propagation of the Faith has achieved among all the infidel nations of the earth, by the introduction among them of any by the introduction among them of our holy religion. Such is the good that it has produced in our forests, and which it will produce on a still larger scale, if we will produce on a still larger scale, if we will be seen to be a seen to be produced in our forests, and which is will produce on a still larger scale, if we will only encourage it within the measure of our strength, and prove ourselves, by our generosity, worthy of its favors.

It is a very remarkable circumstance that this blessed work, while it gives succor to unfortunate peoples, also enriches the individuals who extend it a helping hand; it sheds streams of grace at once on those whom it protects and those who pro-tect it. All the Sovereign Pontiffs, from tect it. All the Sovereign Fordins, from the date of its establishment, Pius VII, Pius VIII, Leo XII, Gregory XVI, Pius IX and Leo XIII seem to have taken pleasure in honoring it by multiplied eulogiums and enriching it with numerous indulgances. It would take too long to It would take too long to enumerate them in this place, but you may lo so, when explaining this devotion to your parishioners. And then, when we consider how easy

tion of the Faith, what Christian would refuse to enroll his name? Where is the man so busy that he cannot find time, during the day, to say one Our Father and one Hail Mary, with this invocation: St. Francis Xavier, pray for us. Where is the man so utterly poor, that he cannot set an so utterly poor, that he cannot set side one cent a week? Ah! Beloved Colleagues, make the faithful understand well that alms is the word which will convert poor infidels, the doctrine which will enlighten the blind, the balm which will often the most barbarous hearts. Without going from home, they will preach with the missionary, baptize with him, visit abandoned Christian stations, bear the last sucraments to the dying and open the gates of heaven. By this means they will secure perpetuity of faith in the bosom of their families. A nation of apostles can never become impious!

In thus inviting you so carnestly, my Dear Colleagues, to establish and spread the work of the Propagation of the Faith, I am only carrying out the intentions of Our Holy Father Leo XIII. In an encyclical letter, dated December 3, 1880, he says to the bishops of the Catholic world:

"You therefore, Venerable Brethren, who are called to share our solicitude, we who are called to share our solicitude, we exhort you to work unanimously towards helping with zeal and ardor the apostolic missions, putting your trust in God and allowing no difficulty to frighten you. in your parochial visits, when all the families lay open to you their houses, their purses, and their heart. Who knows, perhaps a word of yours, unconsciously spoken, may

over the flock confided to us, let us surve ardently to carry the succors which have been customary since the beginning of the Church, viz: the preaching of the Gospel, aided by the prayers and alms of the faithful. Let those who pray, invoke the Virgin, Mother of God, who has the power of destroying all the monsters of evil, and her Most Pure Spouse, whom several missions have already adversal discussions have already adversal fairness. of Sales who wear the seraphic cordon.

III. THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.
The Association of St. Francis of Sales will give pastors to the Church of Pontiac; the Society of the Propagation of the St. Francis of Sales will give pastors to the Church of Pontiac; the Society of the Propagation of the Scienty of the Scienty of the Propagation of the Scienty of the Propagation of the Scienty of the Scienty of the Propagation of the Scienty of the Scienty of the Propagation of the Scienty of the Propagation of the Indian Indianal propagation of the Indian Indianal propagation of the Indianal ner Most Pure Spouse, whom several missions have already adopted as guardian and protector, and whom the Apostolic See has lately proclaimed Patron of the universal church; also the princes and the whole college of apostles from whom emanated the first preaching of the Gospel throughout the universe; in tine, all persons eminent for sanctive who have consecrated their strength to this minister.

Who will support the existence of these apostolic men in the midst of their labers and ceaseless wanderings? Who will make the holy water of Baptism flow on thousands of heads which have hitherto borne no other yoke than that of Satan! Who will build for this poor and destitute people the chapels where they may chant the praises of God, and where they may purify themselves in the pool of salvation and cat the bread of the strong? Who will erect schools where the young generation may be shaped in a Christian mould? In alms and pays the amount into the hands of another member, who has ten similar of another member, who has ten similar collections to receive, that is one hundred subscriptions." Should any further information be required regarding the organization, we can be written to. On this, as on all other matters connected with this, as on an other matters connected with our ministry, we are at the disposal of all. To encourage and sustain the zeal of your parishioners, you may, on the 3rd December, of each year, say a mass for the associates both living and dead, and we allow you to take the fear thereof out of the you to take the fee thereof out of the funds of the Association. Every year during the month of October, you will send

us the amount of the alms.

May Heaven bless your efforts, to draw from this good work the most abundant fruits of grace and salvation.

We maintain in all their force and obligation the synodal statutes and episcopal ordinances which were in vigor in this part of the diocese of Ottawa, at the time of its introduction among them of our These rules of discipline are the fruits of

You will receive with these presents, on

You will receive with these presents, on a separate sheet, the renewal of the powers which our inaugural pastoral confirmed to you until the new year.

You will observe that you no longer have, in a general way, the power of saying mass twice a day, nor that of saying mass in a private house. In the event of such powers becoming necessary, you will please address yourselves to us to obtain e address yourselves to us t please address yourselves to us to obtain authority, taking care to state in your letter the motives of your demand. De-crees emanating from the Sacred Roman Congregations, which we have lately seen make us understand how desirous they are at Rome that we should be resolved on these two points.

V. DISPENSATIONS When you send any one to us to solicit a dispensation from the bond of consau-guintty, be so kind as to give him a letter in which you will set forth the canonical easons militating in favor of such a dis

Similarly, in transmitting to us the componends received by you for dispen-sation from banns, you will kindly add the names of the parties thus dispensed, that we may keep them in the archives of the Vicariate, for future reference, if need

VI. COLLECTION FOR THE POPE.

The august inmate of the Vatican is our father in Jesus Christ; the Roman Church is our mother. Both the one and the other, sorely pressed in these days of evil, by the encroachments of the Revolution, are confronted by great needs. Christian children, let us hearken to the wants of our father and not overlook the solid expension. look the wailings of our mother. suscipe senectam patris tui et gemitus matris tua ne obliviscaris." (Eccli. III. 14.)

two ne oblivite aris." (Eccli. 111. 14.)

A Diocesan regulation ordains that, on the 29th September, a collection shall be made for the Pope in all the churches. Several perhaps, owing to the changes taking place in September last, may have forgotten to announce this collection. We forgotten to announce this collection. We trust that they will supply the omission on the first suitable Sunday, and that they will send, directly on receiving them, the offerings which the faithful will have placed in their hands.

shall have little to present to the

BY CHARLES G. HALPINE - ("MILES REILLY").

Oh, loosenthe curls that you wear, Jeanette, Let me tangle my hand in your hair, my pet,"
For the world to me had no daintier sight
Than your brown hair veiling your shoulde
white.

It was brown with a golden gloss, Jeanette, It was finer than the silk of the floss, my pet, "Twas a beautiful mist falling down to your wrist,
'Twas a thing to be braided and jeweled and kissed.

'Twas the loveliest hair in the world, my pet. My arm was the arm of a clown. Jeanette, It was sinewy, bristled and brown, my pet But warmly and softly it loved to caress Your round white neck and your wealth Your round white neck and your wer tress, Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet.

Your eyes had a swimming glory, Jeanette, Revealing the old, dear story, my pet; They were gray with that chastened tinge of the sky When the trout leaps quickest to snap the

fly, And they matched with your golden hair

Your lips-but I have no words, Jeanette, They were fresh as the twitter of bills, my When the spring is young, and the roses are wet
With the dew drops in each red bosom set,
And they suited your gold-brown hair, m

Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Jean-Twas a silker and golden snare, my pet, But so gentle the bondage, my soul did im-The right to continue your slave evermore. With my fingers cumeshed in your hair, my

Thus ever I dream what you were, Jeanette, With your lips and your eyes and your hair, my pet. In the darkness of desolate years I moan. And my lears fall bitterly over the stone That covers your golden hair, my pet.

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XIII. CHAPTER XIII.

To the traveler of the sixteenth century who approached London from the west, by the way called Oldbourn, a splendid prospect presented itself when, after he had toiled up the steep brow of the hill, he gazed down on the great city—which was not then, as now, enveloped in a dense atmosphere of smoke and fog.

To the right the parish church of St.

Andrews rose picturesquely from the

Andrews rose picturesquely from the steep declivity; its massive tower and decorated nave surrounded by ancient elms; on the left were the extensive buildings of Ely-house, seated in the midst of pleasant gardens. Farther, in the same direction, might be perceived the gilded spire of the church of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Norman towers of St. Bartholomew's Priory. Immediately below was the river, with its numerous bridges, and a forest of masts belonging to the various might be perceived the gilded spire of th

It was to view more at leisure this beautiful, and to him novel, scene that Larry O'Toole drew up his tired horse on the top of the before-mentioned hill, and remained for a few minutes looking with great satisfaction on the city. Many a long and wearisome day's journey had he made since he left the Land's End, and he was not sorry to have at length reached

is destination. The last rays of a summer sunset added a fairy beauty to all the buildings, to which Larry was by no means insensible, as his eye wandered from one picturesque edifice to another. The sunlight gave to the gilded spires a lustre no human hand could have bestowed; that of the noble Cathedral of St. Paul, which rose majesti-cally from the court which rose majestically from the centre of a cruciform church, stood glowing with light in grand relief against the cloudless sky, while the line of high roofs and pinnacled buttresses

which domineered over the groups of gable houses, shone as though silver, finatead of lead, formed their covering.

Having sufficiently admired this his first view of London, Larry began to consider where he should find a night's leading.

with a Mr. Norton. The streets at that period had no names, and the houses no period had no names, and the nouses no number, so that it was by no means easy for one unaccustomed to London to find his way about. Some years before his visit to the city, Larry had received news of his brother from a traveling pedler who had been hospitably entertained at the Manary, the way having related that he Maner; the man having related that he had been to 'great London town,' and that there under some sore distress he had received much aid from a charitable gentleman named Norton, who, he added, had in his service one Patrick O'Toole, who marvellously resembles one of the sermarvellously resembles one of the servants here.' Larry, guessing this to be his brother, of whom he had not heard for many years, had asked a number of questions, and from the replies was fully convinced that his supposition was correct.

One thing had fortunately remained well fixed in his memory, which was that Mr. Norton resided near St. Paul's Cathedral of which the traysller had given by the converse of the service o

Norton's, he knocked at the door; but here an unexpected difficulty arose, for the servant of whom he demanded if Patrick O'Toole was within, replied that no such person had ever lived with his master since he had been with him, and that was three years. While they were still talking, the owner of the house, an elderly gentleman, came past.

"Wherefore is there so much noise and talking, James?" he inquired.

"Please your honor," said Larry, before

"Who is your brother?" said the gentleman, "and why think you that he is

Larry explaining what led him to suppose that his brother was in Mr. Norton's house, the gentleman informed him that

Riches in Hop Farming. At the present prices, ten acres in Hops will bring more money than five hundred acres in any other farming; and, if there is a consumer or dealer who thinks the price of Hop Bitters high, remember that Hops are \$1.25 per lb., and the quantity and quality of Hops in Hop Bitters and the price remains the same as formerly. Don't buy or use worthless stuff or imita-

Patrick O'Toole had, indeed, been in his service, but that about four years since he had accompanied a nephew on a long journey, and that they had not yet returned.

"And now, my good man," he added, "what brought you hither? from whence came you?

Larry then related the circumstances which had made him leave Cornwall.

Mr. Norton was agreeably surprised with his young visitor, who seemed most grateful for the kindness shown him, and warmly thanked his benefactor. His presence was not in any way inconvenient to being naturally of a grave and thoughtful disposition, the late misfortunes of his family had rendered him still more so. Occasionally he spoke with like its eister, or his home, but at other his little sister, or his home, but at other times he was silent and reserved, which suited Mr. Norton very well, for he was often the resort of priests, and he felt much interest in the case of fellow-sufferers for the Faith. He told Larry that he would willingly do anything in his power for Sir Reginaldy and Father Ralph; and having given him the necessary directions for finding his way to the Tower, and instructed him how he might gain permission to visit the prisoners, he dismissed him, with the charge to return on the following day.

To Larry's great disappointment he was not allowed to see either his master or the foungt that he would be allowed to see either his master or the foungt that he would be allowed to visit them. At the end of three months he had

know that they were still alive. As he was about to withdraw a man called him back, and asked him if he would like to see Austin de Courcy, who was under his charge, and won his favor and esteem by his patient and dignified bearing.

The proposition was joyfully accepted, and Larry was at once conducted to the cell of his years, are the conducted to the

cell of his young master. On seeing the well-known face of the faithful servant, Austin's countenance lit with pleasure, though surprise for a moment rendered him speechless.

Larry that it was time to leave, when at once he commenced fumbling in his coatpocket, from which shortly he produced a small parcel, which he opened and presented to Austin. It contained pieces of moss and flowers, the dry and withered appearance of which showed that they had long been safely ledged in the place from long been safely lodged in the place from which he now took them.

"I gathered them for you on her grave; sure it is very withered they are entirely, but you will like them sure all the

The boy pressed them to his lips, and before he could thank Larry the door had closed, and he was alone.

O'Toole returned the following day to

Mr. Norton, who, being in want of a servant, took him into his employ, Larry making the condition that, should his former linaster escape from the Tower and mer imaster escape from the Tower and want him as a servant, he should be at liberty to go back to him. Subsequently he was allowed to see Sir Reginald and Father Ralph. The former had heard from his son the sad news of Lady Margaret's death, and learnt from Larry all varientless concerning her and the way of the state of the sad news of the sad ne from his son the sad news of Lady Margaret's death, and learnt from Larry all particulars concerning her end. It was a great comfort to him to know that his little daughter was with good people, who would bring her up in the Catholic faith. Sir Reginald told his faithful servant that both himself and the priest had received sentence of death, though for some reason unknown to them it had not been carried into execution, but it might be at any first death, and learnt from Larry all means a little day for carrying out the project came. It seemed a long one to Austin. Midnight was the time fixed. Everything was prepared. He had earnestly recommended the enterprise to God. The shadows of night at length drew on, and Mr. Norton and the youth were sitting in the hall struck eleven, when Larry, with another servant who was to accompany them, entered the room. Austin ried into execution, but it might be at any

first view of London, Larry began to consider where he should find a night's lodging.

He now, therefore, descended the hill, and soon after, for the refreshment of himself and his horse, put up at a quaint little inn in the outskirts of the city. On the following morning he proceeded in the following morning he following morning he p ome to visit me."

"It is not in London he lives at all, your honor," replied Larry, who with difficulty restrained his feelings when mention was made of Sir Reginald's brother. Being questioned he disclosed the advantage Cuthbert de Courcy had derived from his brother's misfortunes. Sir Reginald listened attentively to the recital.

"Poor Cuthbert!" he said, when the other had finished speaking. "He has wandered far from the right path. God forgive him, as I do with all my heart!"

Shortly after this visit all intercourse with the prisoners was stopped. Mr. Norton, notwithstanding, through the influence of some friends, obtained the re lease of Austin, on condition that he should be security for him, and farther, that the youth should visit the Lieutenant of the Tower at the end of three months, to show that he had not left the king-

Mr. Norton resolved to take Austin into Mr. Norton resided near St. Faut's Cathedral, of which the traveller had given a glowing description. So, having found his way thither, and learnt which was Mr. Norton's, he knocked at the door; but he would be sacrificed to his own comfort; for having no children, and having always lived to take Austin into his own house, as the boy had no home to without some sacrifice to his own comfort; for having no children, and having always lived to take Austin into his own house, as the boy had no home to without some sacrifice to his own comfort; for having no children, and having always

"Please your honor," said Larry, before the other man had time to answer, "it is my brother I am asking for."

was likewise the bearer of a letter to Sir Reginald, in which Mr. Norton promised to take care of his son until the father should make known his hould make known his wishes with respect to him

Twenty Years a Sufferer.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. :-Dear Sir—Twenty years ago I was ship-wrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the old and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery" and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am yours,
WILLIAM RYDER, 87 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ot allowed to see either his master or the thought that he would be allowed to visit them. At the end of three months he had not seen them, and had been disappointed in the hought to withdraw a man called him to see them, and had been disappointed in the hought to withdraw a man called him to see them.

ton.

"Austin," said the old gentleman one evening, after they had both sat a long time without speaking, "you seem unclhappy. Treat me as a friend and tell me that saddens you. Perchance you are longing after your Cornish home, and miss better the treatment. the freedom you once enjoyed. I am inde waxing old, and maybe you find this but H

though surprise for a moment rendered him speechless.

"How is my mother?" were almost his first words.

During his long journey from Penzance Larry had frequently considered and planned how he should break the news of Lady Margaret's death; but now that he saw the anxious look and heard the inquiry of the son, he felt that he could not deceive him even for a minute. His voice faltered as he replied:

"Alas! your honor, she is dead! God rest her blessed soul!"

A mournful silence followed this annowords of his could at that moment to move the form of the son of the servant well knew that no words of his could at that moment bring consolation to Austin; he, therefore, stood silent inwardly sympathizing with the freedom you once enjoyed. I am waxing old, and maybe you find this but a dull existence."

"No, no, sir: it is nothing like what you the rise nothing like what you have given me a home, when others and the proceedings of that night, and the strictest silence to the owner of the boat, on the proceedings of that night, and then directed their steps towards Mr. Norton's house, where they arrived at the two o'clock.

The old gentleman had not retired to rest, auxiously awaiting the result of the expedition. Rejoiced at its success he remembrance of my father and the priest who are in the Tower, whom I can neither swho are in the Tower, whom I can neither swho are in the Tower, whom I can neither show are in the Tower, whom I can neither show are in the Tower, whom I can neither show are in the Tower, whom I can neither show are in the Tower, whom I can neither show are in the Tower, whom I can neither show are in the Tower, whom I can neither show are in the Tower, who II can neither show are in the Tower, who II can neither show are in the Tower, who II can neither show are in the Tower, who II can neither show are in the Tower who II can neither show are in the Tower when I can neither show are in the Tower when I can neither show are in the Tower when I can neither show are in the Tower when I can neither

"Alas! your honor, sne ...

A mournful silence followed this announcement. The servant well knew that no words of his could at that moment bring consolation to Austin; he, therefore, the grief of his young master, whose tears fell abundantly.

Mr. Norton, while he fully sympathized with Austin's sorrow, could not here enter into his views. He was extremely prudent, and feared the ill-consequence of a failure. His young companion said no more; but he did not abandon his project. To him the accomplishment of his favordassign seemed easy, and he hoped in dasign seemed easy, and he hoped in

At length, though not without reluc At length, though not without reluctance, he obtained the consent of his kind host that he might make the attempt, with the promise that he would help him as far as he was able, though he was strictly warned to be very prudent in his dangerous undertaking.

Austin remembered that the little tower in which his fethers are the consensus of the co

Austin remembered that the little tower in which his father was imprisoned had a side door which led to the roof; and though the door was usually locked, he thought that Sir Reginald might yet sucads, by means of a rope which their iends would bring, Father Ralph and he

might make their descent.

This plan being communicated to his father, it was agreed that without delay they would attempt the execution.

The day for carrying out the project

pany them, entered the room. Austin rose. "May God bless you, and favor your endeavors!" said his aged friend. "Were I young and vigorous I would go with you, but as it is, I fear I should be of little use. So I must needs wait here for your return, hoping you will bring with you the two prisoners. Farewell, my

was somewhat cold, as though by its keenwas somewhat cold, as though by he had ness it wished to warn the unwary that autumn's days were almost sped. rapid steps Austin and his two companions ceeded towards the Tower. Now and en they passed an armed watchman, g torch lit the way; in some whose flan whose Haming torch in the way; in some streets a few horn lamps might hang out-side the houses, for the lighting of the city was, even till the reign of Queen Anne, left optional with the citizens, who suspended at their pleasure many or few nps, as generosity or parsimony might prevail with them.

It wanted a few minutes to twelve when he party reached the outer bank of the moat, where a boat was waiting for them, which they quickly entered and rowed towards the Tower.
"There they are," said Austin, in a low whisper, as he pointed to the leads. Two

dark figures had at that moment appeared on the roof, and Austin waved a white handkerchief to attract their attention A few minutes more and a splash in the sullen waters announced that they had, according to agreement, thrown down a string with a weight attached to it. Speedstring with a weight attached to it. Speed-ily a rope was tied on to this string, and Father Ralph and Sir Reginald were at work drawing it towards them. The rope was heavy, and they were frequently bliged to rest, their friends in the boat anxiously watching their movements, and lancing inquiringly around to ascertain

At length the rope was fixed at the top of the Tower, and Sir Reginald was about of the Tower, and Sir Reginald was about to commence the arduous descent when persons were seen on the opposite side of the moat. The two then lay down on the leads that they might not be seen, and the party in the boat pushed close to the Tower, where the dark shadow it threw on the water completely bid them.

The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and dur-

ability. 10 cts.
A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says; one man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of it the best medicine sold.

them. At the end of three months he had not seen them, and had been disappointed in the hope of their deliverance.

The silent grief of the boy daily increased and drew the notice of Mr. Norton.

The fresh night air seemed pleasant to e prisoners, so long accustomed to the ose atmosphere of a cell. And the thought that they were once more free, although not unmixed with the dread of being again apprehended, was exhilerating

be glad to do, adding that it was but right that those who suffered in the same cause should assist each other.

It was agreed that Father Ralph and Sir Reginald should remain hid in their present abode for a few days, until the first excitement occasioned by the news of their escape had subsided.

At the expiration of that time, and when the keen search in London and the vicinity was over, Sir Reginald declared his intention of leaving England. He selected France as his future home.

lected France as his future home. There was, he said, nothing to retain him in his native land; he could no longer live there in safety; while in a foreign country he might practice his religion without re-straint, and procure a solid Catholic edu-cation for his son. At first he entertained the idea of returning to Cornwall to fetch his little daughter, proceeding from thence to Barnstaple, and sailing in one of the ships which then traded between that port

ships which their dealers and France.

Both Father Ralph and Mr. Norton strongly advised him against so hazardous an expedition, alleging that it would be impossible for him thus to traverse Engineesis and a rested. impossible for him thus to traverse ball and without being detected and arrested. So with much reluctance he yielded to their remonstrances, and it was settled that Sir Reginald and Austin should go on board a French ship that anchored in the

TO BE CONTINUED.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its mation, or ulceration. By druggists.

Consumption is a disease contracted by neglected cold—how necessary then a neglected cold—how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs,—one of the most normal medicines for these for these controls. the most popular medicines for those com-plaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly.

TAKING experience as the test there can be no question about the superior quality of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. From on the water completely hid them from view. The persons were observed to stop and look towards the Tower, one of them ness depression, there was no pause in the sale of it. In the dull years of 1876.77 and '78, the sales of it were vastly greater than in the prosperous year 1873.

A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent letter, tates that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate and complete relief.

AN APPARITION

Of Saint Stanislaus Kostka.

Ave Maria. This remarkable incident, which occurred in England about thirty-eight years ago, was first made public by a learned and wall-known Anglican minister, the Rev. Frederick Lee, D. C. L. He speaks of it as one of the most striking and best-authenticated instances of a supernatural appearance which has ever been narrated.

"The various independent testimonies, dovetailing together so perfectly, zentre in the leading supernatural fact—the death, seen not by one only, but by two persons, simultaneously; and seen in com-pany with a very renowned saint, the chosen patron of the youth who had just been drowned. A more clear and conclusive example of the supernatural it would be impossible to obtain."

It would appear that the account of this occurrence (in MS.) was circulated among the members of the family, each one giving his testimony to its accuracy, and in some cases adding notes; and was read extensively by friends and acquaintances years before it was printed. The narrative has already appeared in the Ave Maria, in an abridged form; but to many of our readers it will doubtless be quite new. We hope that all will be moved by its perusal to make the amiable St. Stanjalan, their transfer. St. Stanislaus their patron, or one of their

It occurs to us to add that the wife of the minister above mentioned, also, if we mistake not, a son, have since become con verts to the Catholic Church. In the family to which Philip Weld belonged were a priest and a nun, both, we believe,

Castle, in Devect him. Castle, in Dorset hire. He was sent by his father in 1844 to St. Edmund's Colege, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for his education. He was a boy of great piety to his teachers, but edification to all his fellow-students. It happened that on April 16, 1846, a holiday, the President of the College gave the boys leave to

In the morning of that day, Philip Weld had been to Mass and Holy Communion. In the afternoon of the same day, he went with his companions and some of the masters to boat on the river, as arranged. This sport he enjoyed very much. When one of the masters remarked that it was time to return to the College, Philip asked whether they might not have one more row. The master consented, and they rowed to the accustomed turning-point. On arriving there, and in turning the boat, Philip accidentally fell out into a very deep part of the river, and, notwithstanding that every effort was made to save him, was drowned.

His dead body was brought back to the College, and the Very Rev. Dr. Cox., the President, was shocked and grieved beyond measure. He was very fond of Phi but what was most dreadful to them was to break this sad news to the boy's parents. He scarcely knew what to do, whether to write by post or to send a messenger. At last he determined to go himself to Mr.

going forward with my daughter to touch them, Philip sweetly smiled on us and then both he and his companion vanished

debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its son's death, which had taken place at soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflaming that he had died in the grace of God, and that he was already in glory, because of

> ry then
> eest cure
> and all
> man was in the black robe, who had accompanied his son, and who appeared to
> have a most beautiful and angelic countenance; but he said he had not the slightest idea. A few weeks afterwards, however, Mr. Weld was on a visit to the neighborhood of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. After hearing Mass one morning in the chapel he, while waiting for his carriage, was shown into the guest-room, where, walkng up to the fire-place, he saw a picture above it, representing a young man in a black robe, with the very face, form, and black robe, with the very face, form, and attitude of the companion of Philip as he saw him in the vision, and beneath the picure was inscribed "St. Stanislaus Koska. Overpowered with emotion, Mr. Weld fell on his knees, shedding many tears, and thanking God for this fresh proof of his son's blessedness. For in what better his son's blessedness. For in what better company could he be than in that of his patron saint, leading him, as it were, into the presence of his Creator and his Savior, from the dangers and temptations of the world to a condition of endless blessed-

St. Stanislaus was born at the Castle of St. Stanisaus was born at the Castle of Kostknow, Poland, October 28th, 1550. His pious mother was careful that the first words he learned to speak and the first knowledge he acquired should be such as would direct his infant mind to-wards. Heaven, When Stanislaus was wards Heaven. When Stanislaus was fourteen years old, he was sent with an elder brother to the Jesuit College at Vienna. Thrown thus into companion-ship with others of his own age, the holy ship with others of the levity which youth caught none of the levity which he saw around him, but maintained the same fervent devotion which had made him seem like an angelic spirit in the midst of his family. His brother actual apparition in the day-time of a person just departed this life by a sudden regarded the fervor of Stanislaus as a rebuke of his own want of devotion, and treated him with great unkindness, as did also his tutor. St. Stanislaus bore this ill-treatment without a murmur. In the sixteenth year of his age he was taken seriously ill. Thinking his last hour near at hand, he wished to receive the Viaticum; but the Lutheran in whose house he was lodged threw obstacles in his way. However, he was comforted in the night by a vision of the Blessed Virgin, who told him that his hour was not come, and that he should devote himself to God's service in the Society of Jesus. After his recovery, he applied to the Provincial for Southern Company than at Virgin for Southern Germany, then at Vienna, for admission into the Order. The Provincial having heard that the father of Stanislaus

naving heard that the father of Stanislaus was violently opposed to his son's designs, was afraid to receive him. Our Saint took couusel with his confessor, and then set out for the North of Germany. The Superior of that province, Blessed Canisius, admitted him to probation, and after some time sent him to Rome, where he received the habit of the Society in October, 1567. But Stanislaus was better ober, 1567. But Stanislaus was better fitted for heaven than for the turmoil of this earth. In the year following, to-wards the Feast of Our Lady's Assumpwards the Feast of Our Lady's Assump-tion, he astonished one of the Fathers at the Novitiate by declaring that he hoped to die on the approaching Feast. He was soon attacked by fever, which fulfiled his prediction and his hopes; for, early in the morning of August 15, 1568, he, in the eighteenth year of his age, passed away, in a transport of devotion, from a world which had no attractions for him. The the College gave the boys leave to boat upon the river at Ware.

unmistakable miracles, and he was beatified by Pope Clement VIII. in 1604.
Pope Benedict XIII. enrolled his name in the calendar of the saints in 1729. In connection with St. Casimir, St. Stanislaus is one of the chief patrons of the

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Doctrine Fully Illustrated.

The superiority of the Catholic Church over the Protestant sects appears very clearly in the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. The ecclesia docens may be compared to a human person possessing a compared to a human person possessing a body and a soul. The soul is the Pope, and the body the collective episcopate. As the soul has life per se, so the Pope has infallibility, and as the body has no life of itself, but only partakes in the life of the soul by union in the latter, so the body of the episcopate has infallibility only inasmuch as it is united to the Pope and thus partakes of his infallibility. Of course partakes of his infallibility. Weld, at Southampton. So he set off the same evening and passing through London, reached Southampton the next day, and drove at once to Archier's Lodge, Mr. Weld's residence.

On arriving there and being shown into Care found Mr.

On arriving there and being shown into the longer of the Pope and Bishops as a mere human teaching, have we not the highest human evidence? We have all the requisites for enthoritative teaching—knowledge, promboritative teaching—knowledge, the Pope and the episcopate might be sep-arated, but as a matter of fact, they never board a French ship that anchored in the Thames soon to set sail for Calais.

"I wish much that you also were to accompany us across the seas," observed Sir Reginald to Father Ralph on the evening which preceded the departure, the last they ever spent together.

"You, dear Sir, have now no duty to perform in this country," replied the priest, "neither have you the same opportunity of doing good as when you were a landlord. Therefore I deem it right that you, who have only your own and your son's eternal interests to consult, should go where you and he can best receive the succors of religion. But with me it is on!"

It was a clear October night, the wind was somewhat cold, as though by its keenless it wished to warn the unwary that wutumn's days were almost sped. With otherwise; the vineyard is large and the laborers few. I must needs remain and laborers few. I must needs remain and work as long as the Heavenly Father spares me."

Mr. Norton was truly grieved to part with Austin. If at first he had some dread of his arrival, he now no less regretted the separation, which he knew he should feel much, from that young and thoughtful companion, to whose presence he had become so accustomed during the time they had passed together.

Australian and thoughtful look of an angel.' Not suspecting that he was dead, though greatly wondering that he was there, I went towards him with my daughter to embrace him; but a few yards being between us, while I was going up to him, a laboring man, who was walking on the same causeway, passed between the apparition and the hedge, and as he went on I saw him pass through their apparent bodies, as if they were their apparent bodies, as if they were of doing things. In politics the individual Protestant looks to the action of the Protestant loo majority for his guidance; in religion he reverses this, and makes the smallest

minority over-ride the largest majority.

Why, then, does he belong to a Church at all, since he himself, singly and alone, is superior to his Church? But the Catholic is consistent. away."

The reader may imagine how deeply affected Rev. Dr. Cox was on hearing this remarkable statement. He, of course, corroborated it, relating to the afflicted father the circumstances attendant on his lie is consistent. He regards the claim of infallibility as a token of divine truth. The Catholic laughs to scorn the man who professes to bind his conscience by a fallible word. The Catholic will not bow to mere fallible teaching. He holds that there is no power but from God; that no man has, by nature, a right over his fellow man, that the only power that can bind man's conscience is the God who made him, and that it is the wildest mockery for any man, unless one endowed by God with infallibility, to set himself up as an authoritative teacher of religion.

REV. P. A. TREACY. San Francisco Monitor.

Honest and Liberal.

When the Hops in each bottle of Hop Bitters (at the present price, \$1.25 per lb.,) cost more than a bottle is sold for, besides the other costly medicines, and the quality and price are kept the same, we think s honest and liberal in the proprietors, and no one should complain, or buy or use worthless stuff, or cheating bogus imitations because the price is less.

DON'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c. H. Gladden, West Shefford, P. Q., writes:

H. Gladden, West Shelford, P. Q., writes: For a number of years I have been afflic-ted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

| A young friend at the University of sketch of the Saint: | Saint | Sai

O, the day when thou goest a-wooing,
Philip, my king!
When those beautiful lips 'gin suing,
And, some gentle heart's bars undoing,
Thou dost enter, love-crowned and there
Sittest love, glorified! Rule kindly,
Tenderly over thy kingdom fair;
For we, that love, ah! we love so blind
Philip, my king. I gaze from thy sweet mouth up to thy bre
Philip, my king!
The spirit that there lies sleeping now
May rise, like a giant, and make men yow
As to one heaven-chosen amongst his pec
My Saul, than thy brethren higher a
fairer. fairer, Let me behold thee in future years! Philip, my king! A wreath, not of gold, but palm, one day
Thou, too, must tread, as we trod, a way
Thorny and eruel, and cold and gray;
Rebels within thee, and foes without,
Will snatch at thy crown. But march
glorious,
Martyr, yet monarch! till angels shout,
(As thou sitt'st at the feet of God vict Philip, my king! -Dinah Maria Muloc SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHER

Origin and Object.

FEB. 16, 1883.

Phillip My King.

Look at me with thy large brown eyes,
Phillip, my king!
For round thee the purple shadow lies
Of babyhood's royal dignities.
Lay on my neck thy tiny hand,
With love's invisible sceptre laden;
I am thine Esther to command,
Till thou shalt find thy queen-maiden.
Phillip, my king!

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK. "A woman named Madeleine Lar who was herself in great poverty, had who was nessen in great poverty, had ceived some of the penitents into lowly abode; she taught them to according to the precepts of the Gos endeavored to enable them to earn thoread, and provided for their most pr ing wants by means of alms, which Fat Eudes and other charitable persons pla

"One day Father Eudes went with M One day Father Eudes went with M. Boanieres and M. and Madame Blouet Camily to visit a church in the neighb hood. Madeleine Lamy appeared s denly before them, and thus addres Father Eudes' companions, "Where you going? Visiting churches, and adn ing holy pictures; you think that thi true piety? Far from it, this is not w you should be doing. You should set work and found a house for these p girls who are being lost for want of companies.

and of a way of living."
"These simple but energetic words m a great impression upon her hear They began to consider how they co best satisfy her, and when she returned the charge the day was gained. One them undertook to pay the rent of house, another to furnish it: M.

Mdme. Camily promised the food quired for the support of the penitents "A house near the Millet gate, opporthe chapel of St. Gratien, at Caen, hired; on the 25th November, 1641, penitents were installed there, and, we the aid of some pious women who consented to take care of this little flo all was so far arranged by the 8th December, the feast of the Immacul

Conception, that they began to k enclosure and to observe Rules drawn by Father Eudes.
"He often visited these poor girls, g them instructions in private, and ended oured to provide temporal assistance them, in order that they might acquir taste for a mode of life so different fr the one they had given up. Ind'Angennes approved of all that

been done, and gave permission for erection of a chapel in the house spiritual direction of which was entrus to Father Eudes. Such was the modest origin of Order of Our Ledy of Charity of the G

Every good work meets with cros and contradictions, and it was not to otherwise with the Congregation inst ted by Father Eudes. St. Francis Sales, however, assisted and encoura himself had founded, the Nuns of Visitation, an energetic woman, Mor Patin and several companions. Aid by these she put the work on a solid for ing, and when the infant community able to take care of itself and had a co petent superior to governit, she withd with her spiritual daughters to her monastery of the Visitation. Let patent of institution were granted to new community by Mgr. Mole, Feb. 1651. These letters were to serve as rule and guide of future establishments

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they expected. On the 2nd of Janua 1666, the reigning Pope, Alexander V issued a Bull erecting the new Or under the Rule of St. Augustin, approved the Constitutions drawn up by Fat Eudes, and giving leave to add new relations, if necessary.

Filled with joy and gratitude for great a favour, the Sisters delayed no moment their solemn consecration to

new work, and after several days spen silence and prayer, they devoted the selves forever to God by the three us vows of poverty, chastity and obedier adding a fourth binding themselves labor for the reformation of fallen won Father Eudes, who had borne all the of the foundation, was filled with joy the result of his labors, now certain to successful, since they had the sanction the blessing of the Holy Father.

He preached on that solemn occas and his words are too beautiful and pressive, not to be inserted here:
"Speaking to you, my dear Sister would say, O daughters of the Sac Heart and of the Mother of Fair L behold the long-expected day, the day which you are to renew your holy vo do it with a large heart, corde magn

"You, like other nuns, will take vows of poverty, chastity, and obedie but you will be distinguished from the by a fourth vow of laboring for the sa tion of souls purchased by the Prec Blood of the Son of God. Remem dear daughters, that this is the object which you have devoted your lives, that at the hour of death God will req of you an account of the manner in wh

Phillip My King.

Look at me with thy large brown eyes,
Phillip, my king!
For round thee the purple shadow lies
Of babyhood's royal dignities.
Lay on my neck thy tiny hand,
With love's invisible sceptre laden;
I am thine Esther to command,
Till thou shalt find thy queen-maiden,
Phillip, my king!

O, the day when thou goest a-wooing,
Philip, my king!
When those beautiful lips gin suing,
And, some gentle heart's bars undoing,
Thou dost enter, love-crowned and there
Sittest love, gorified! Rule kindly,
Tenderly over thy kingdom fair;
For we, that love, ah' we love so blindly,
Philip, my king.

I gaze from thy sweet mouth up to thy brow,
Philip, my king!
The spirit that there lies sleeping now
May rise, like a giant, and make men vow,
As to one heaven-chosen amongst his peers;
My Saul, than thy brethren higher and
fairer. fairer, Let me behold thee in future years! Philip, my king!

A wreath, not of gold, but palm, one day
Philip, my king!
Thou, too, must tread, as we trod, a way
Thorny and cruel, and cold and gray;
Rebels within thee, and foes without,
Will snatch at thy crown. But march or
glorious. glorious, Martyr, yet monarch! till angels shout, (As thou sitt'st at the feet of God yictor

Philip, my king! -Dinah Maria Mulock

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Origin and Object.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK. "A woman named Madeleine Lamy, who was herself in great poverty, had received some of the penitents into her lowly abode; she taught them to live according to the precepts of the Gospel, endeavored to enable them to earn their bread, and provided for their most pressing wants by means of alms, which Father Eudes and other charitable persons placed

"One day Father Eudes went with M. de Boanieres and M. and Madame Blouet de Camily to visit a church in the neighborhood. Madeleine Lamy appeared sud-denly before them, and thus addressed denly before them, and thus addressed father Eudes' companions, "Where are you going? Visiting churches, and admiring holy pictures; you think that this is true piety? Far from it, this is not what you should be doing. You should set to work and found a house for these poor girls who are being lost for want of care you of a way of living."

and of a way of living."
"These simple but energetic words made a great impression upon her hearers. They began to consider how they could best satisfy her, and when she returned to best satisfy her, and when she returned to the charge the day was gained. One of them undertook to pay the rent of a house, another to furnish it: M. and Mdme. Camily promised the food re-quired for the support of the penitents. "A house near the Millet gate, opposite the chapel of St. Gratien, at Caen, was hired; a the 25th November 1641, the

hired; on the 25th November, 1641, the peniten's were installed there, and, the aid of some pious women who the aid of some pious women who had consented to take care of this little flock, all was so far arranged by the 8th of December, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, that they began to keep enclosure and to observe Rules drawn up

enclosure and to observe Rules drawn up by Father Eudes. "He often visited these poor girls, gave them instructions in private, and endeavoured to provide temporal assistance for them, in order that they might acquire a taste for a mode of life so different from the one they had given up. Mgr. d'Angennes approved of all that had been done, and gave permission for the erection of a chapel in the house the spiritual direction of which was entrusted

to Father Eudes.
Such was the modest origin of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of the Good

Every good work meets with crosses and contradictions, and it was not to be otherwise with the Congregation instituted by Father Eudes. St. Francis de Sales, however, assisted and encouraged him, soule cave, him from the Order he himself had founded, the Nuns of the Visitation, an energetic woman, Mother Patin and several companions. Aided by these she put the work on a solid footing, and when the infant community was able to take care of itself and had a competent superior to govern it, she withdrew with her spiritual daughters to her own of the Visitation. Letters patent of institution were granted to the new community by Mgr. Mole, Feb. 8th 1651. These letters were to serve as the rule and guide of future establishments.

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dations.

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Long had Father Endes and the good Sisters sighed for the Papal approbation which would crown their work. Their desires were to be satisfied sooner than they expected. On the 2nd of January, 1666, the reigning Pope, Alexander VII. issued a Bull erecting the new Order. under the Rule of St. Augustin, approving the Constitutions drawn up by Fathe Eudes, and giving leave to add new regu

lations, if necessary.

Filled with joy and gratitude for so great a favour, the Sisters delayed not a moment their solemn consecration to the new work, and after several days spent in silence and prayer, they devoted them-selves forever to God by the three usual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, adding a fourth binding themselves to labor for the reformation of fallen women Father Eudes, who had borne all the toil of the foundation, was filled with joy at the result of his labors, now certain

the result of his labors, how certain to be successful, since they had the sanction and the blessing of the Holy Father.

He preached on that solemn occasion, and his words are too beautiful and ex-

pressive, not to be inserted here:
"Speaking to you, my dear Sisters, behold the long-expected day, the day on do it with a large heart, corde magno

"You, like other nuns, will take the yows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, but you will be distinguished from them by a fourth vow of laboring for the salvation of souls purchased by the Precious Blood of the Son of God. Remember, dear daughters, that this is the object to which you have devoted your lives, and that at the hour of death God will require of you an account of the manner in which

you have fulfilled this obligation. Woe to the daughter of Our Lady of Charity who has won no soul to be presented by her to God on that day.

"Think of this, my dear daughters in Chair, Ra family regregated the regregation of Policiers, was a shining that the property of the presented the regretation of the Policiers, was a shining that the property of the presented the regretation of the presented by the regretation of the presented by the regretation of the presented the regretation of the regretation

"Think of this, my dear doughters in Christ. Be firmly persuaded that you are absolutely bound to do all that care, diligence and prayer, and above all the example of a holy life can do to win for your Spouse the souls that He has redeemed with His Blood. Bear it constantly in mind. Oh! if it were possible that you have been subsantly as to neglect should ever be so unhappy as to neglect it, I now pray with all my heart that our Heavenly Father may chastise you so severely as to compel you immediately to return with fervor to your divine and holy

Like the grain of mustard seed spoken of by Our Divine Saviour in the Gospel, which though being the smallest of all seeds grew to be a tree and spread its branches far and wide, so the Order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity, grew from such a beginning to be a powerful means of salvation to thousands, not only in the town where first established but in almost every part of the known world. At the time of the French Revolution it had houses in the following towns in France Caen, Rennes, Guimgamp, Vannes, Tours La Rochelle and Paris.

Like all communities in France, at this period, the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity snffered severe losses. "But in vain," say the illustrious M. de Montalambert, "the spoilers constantly recommence the work to which revolutionary writers incite them: devoted charity is ever ready to begin its work anew." And in truth no sooner had these troublesome times ceased than the old houses were opened again and new foundations began to be made, and ever since the Order has continued its course and God alone knows the good that has been done by it, since the day when poor Madeleine Lamy began with Father Eudes to provide a suitable dwelling for the women whom he had rescued from degra-dation and misery. Among the later foundations may be mentioned Versailles, Nantes, Lyons, Valence, Toulouse, Le Mans, Blois, Montauban, Marseilles (two houses), Becaucon, in France; Dublin, Ireland; Buffalo, W. S.; Ottawa, Toronto, Canada; Bilboa, Spain; Herefordshire, England, and Loretto, Italy.

And now let us speak of something that

is most interesting; the working of the Institute. And first as regards the dress of the Sisters. As a mark of devotion to the Blessed Virgin, who is the Patroness and Mother of the Institution, and in order to keep the symbol of purity constantly before the nuns, their dress is white even to the shoes. The choir sisters only, wear black veils to remind them constantly that they must pray and do

penance for their adopted daughters.

Over the heart, inside of the habit, is a cross worked in blue, worn as a remembrance of the passion of Christ and of the duties they have taken upon them. The habit, scapular and long white cloak are all blessed on entering the noviciate. The nuns wear hung at the right side, a large ivory Rossry, and around the neck, a sil-yer heart two inches long, blessed on the day of profession. On one side of this heart is the figure of the Blessed Virgin with the Infant Jesus, surrounded by wreaths of roses and lilies, on the other side are engraved the words, "VIVE JESUS ET MARIE." The band on the forehead and the winning provincing the state of the side and the winning the side and the winning the side and the side and the side and the side and the winning the side and the forehead and the wimple encircling the face and neck of each Sister are of linen; all the other garments are woolen

As the chief occupation of the nuns, bedies prayer, is to reform those who have strayed from the path of virtue, the novistrayed from the path of virtue, the novices are carefully trained in their duties towards the penitents. The principle of the sisters is to unite firmness with gentleness in their treatment of these poor stray sheep. It was written of one of their earliest Superioresses, Mother Mary of the Holt Trainty (continued to the Holt Trainty (cont the Holy Trinity, "gentleness was her rule even with the most refractory penitents, and by it she soon won their hearts." The penitents are always called by the sweet name of "children," and in respect for her facilies cash one given feelings each one is given a name differ from that which she bore in the world. They are never allowed to speak to one another of their relatives or of their past

One who visited a Monastery of the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity speaks thus of what he saw, and as the rule is practically the same in every house of the Order, to speak of one is to speak of all.

"The first class which we visited was that of the Preservation, composed of young girls, who had not given open scandal, but whose position had been such as to expose them to great danger. They are completely separated from the penitents, and

"The second division of the establishment is set apart for women who had for-saken the path of virtue, and who have entered the house by their own free will, if of age, or bave been sent there by their relations, if minors.

"They are called Penitents, and are divided into different classes, according to the greater or less guilt of their previous life and their conduct after admission The remedies in the case of these wounded souls consist of prayer, silence and frequent confession, and above all, gentle guidance and supervision. These poor creatures, who have often previously been treated with great harshness, find them-selves all at once surrounded with a care and consideration quite new to them, and many are filled with grief when the moment comes for leaving this place of

"The Sisters who have care of the classes are the only ones who hold communication with the penitents. They never leave them alone by day or night; their cells commanding a complete view of the dormitory of the Penitents.

"A number of the rescued women, fearrul of their own weakness, beg to remain forever in the Asylum. These form the class of *Perseverance* or Magdalens. They are all clothed in black, and wear a crucifix on the breast; and a rosary at their side, their calm and peaceful countenances espeak the grace of Christ which reigns a their hearts and their heavenly lives are the blessed fruits of the fourth vow imposed by Father Eudes.'

TO BE CONTINUED.

Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, was a shining light in the Church of Gaul during the fourth century. The courage with which he opposed the projects of the emperor Constantius, who favoured Arianism, caused him to be exiled to the East; but this event of the course of the this event, so far from proving a misfor-tune, became to religion a powerful means of procuring salvation for her children; inasmuch as Hilary, during that interval, composed his admirable treatise on the Trinity, wherein is so clearly set forth the orthodox belief; he assisted at the Council of Seleucia, and bore testimony to the doctrine of the Western Church, falsely accused of favouring the heresy of Sabellius. Having witnessed the violence which had been shown to the fathers of the counof which the fathers of the founds of which the fathers of the Council of Rimini, held at the same time, had been made the victims, he addressed his com plaints to the emperor, so as utterly to dis-concert the latter; and, by his writings and prudent measures, preserved the Church from a deplorable schism. Hence the Arians, troubled by his presence, con-

trived to have him sent back to his own see, where he died in 368.

MORAL REFLECTION.—Let us accept all MORAL REFLECTION.—Let us accept all the events of life as proceeding from the hand of Providence, "which reacheth from and gone home. The Chevalier shouted end to end mightily, and orderethall things sweetly."—(Wisd. viii. 1.)

Saint Paul The Hermit. DETACHMENT FROM THE WORLD .- The mperor Dacian having directed a violent ersecution against the Christian religion, n the year 250, an inhabitant of the lower Phebaid, named Paul, fearing lest he might e shaken in the faith by the sight of the be snaken in the faith by the sight of the torments, fled to the desert, in order to avoid being sought out, and also to practice there without hindrance the virtues recommended by the Gospel. A grotto, shaded by a palm-tree and cooled limpid brook, served as his abiding-place for the remainder of his life; the fruit of the palm-tree sufficing for his nourishment through many long years, and its leaves affording the needful covering to his limbs. When the sap and vigour of the tree was exhausted, God sent to him day by day a portion of bread, by the agency of a raven. Paul lived on in this retire ment, given up to contemplation, prayer, and the labour of his hands, till he reached St. Anthony came to visit him there, and partook of the bread brought to him by his winged messenger, in ampler allowance, during the time of his stay; and, a few days after, consigned him to the earth in the grave hollowed out by two lions. Thus God careth for

MORAL REFLECTION.—Let us put in practice the warning words of our Lord, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His justice; and all these things shall be added unto you."—(Luke xii. 31.)

Saint Honoratus.

ZEAL FOR THE SALVATION OF ONE'S NEIGHBOR.--Honoratus, contemning the empty honours of the world, although born of one of the noblest consular families of Gaul, devoted himself from his very youth Gaul, devoted himself from his very youth to the service of God, and inspired one of his brothers, named Venantius, with the same praiseworthy sentiments. They proceeded, therefore, to Achaia in company, in order to seek out a solitary retreat far from their own country. Venantius dying soon after, Honoratus returned to Gaul; he retired to the isle of Lerins, which he peopled with pious solitary. had claimed and obtained the favour of his being appointed their bishop. He held the see but two years, the Lord having called him away, to receive the crowning reward of his merits. St. Honoratus died in 429; St. Hilary, his disciple, wrote his

MORAL REFLECTION.—Let us labour for the salvation of our neighbour. The apostle St. James gives the assurance that "He who causeth a sinner to be converted from the error of his way, shall save hi oul from death, and cover a multitude of ins."—(Jas. v. 20.)

The Knight and the Pilgrim.

In a magnificent castle, all trace of which has long since disappeared, there once lived a rich and powerful knight. He spent large sums of money in adorning his luxurious abode, but did very ittle to relieve the poor. One night a pilgrim stopped at the castle gate and begged a lodging. The owner repulsed him haughti'y, saying, "Begone; this castle is not an im." The pilgrim replied: "Permit me, Sir Knight, to propose three questions, and then I will take my departure as you command."

"Well, let me hear them," answered the

knight.
"Who inhabited this castle before you?"

"My father."
"Who had it before him?"

pant, your castle is indeed an inn, and those dwelling in it are only guests. Therefore, do not spend so much time and money in beautifying a place where you can only remain for a brief period rather do something for the benefit of the poor and you will thus acquire an

everlasting abode in Paradise."

The knight was touched and converted by these words. He provided the pilgrim with comfortable quarters for the night, and was ever afterwards kind and charitable to the need v.

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, date of June 3rd, write, "Burdock Blood Bitters, though comparatively a new pre-paration, has taken the lead in this local-"Rough on Rats." clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

"Rough on Rats." clears out rats, mice, being equal to that of all other medicines used for the purpose during the last year."

In the year 1784 there was a terrible earthquake at Messina. Houses were thrown down, many lives were lost, the very graves were opened. The only thing which escaped was the Cathedral, and the people attributed its safety to a miracle. A few years after this event the Chevalier , a man of noble French family, one of whose brothers was a distinguished general officer, and the other a minister at Berlin, visited Messina for the purpose of seeing the scene of devastation and of making researches among the monuments and ruins. He was of the Order of the Knights of Malta, and a priest; a man of high character, of cultivated intellect, and of great physical courage. He arrived at Messina on a fine summer day, and getting the key of the Cathedral from the custode—for it was after Vespers—commenced copying the inscriptions and examining the building. His researches occupied him so long that he did not see that the day was waning; and when he turned round to go out by the door through which he had come he found it locked. He tried the other doors, but all were equally closed. The custode, having let him in some hours in vain; the earthquake had destroyed all the houses in the neighborhood, and there was no one to hear his cries. He had. therefore, no alternative but to submit to his fate, and to make up his mind to spend the night in the Cathedral He looked Everything was of marble except the confessional, and in one of these he ensconced himself in a tolerably comfortable chair, and tried to go to sleep. Sleep, however, was not easy. The strangeness of the situation, the increasing darkness, and the superstition which the strongest mind might be supposed to feel under the cir-cumstances, effectually banished any feel-Of the jailer of the period, who will be remembered by many of our old citizens, he drew the following pen picture:

"Ephraim Gilbert, the jailer, had fallen into the exact niche which nature had designed him to be the beautiful ben between the beautiful ben between the beautiful ben between the beautiful ben between the beautiful ben beautiful ben between the beautiful ben beautiful ben beautiful ben beautiful ben beautiful ben beautiful beautiful ben beautiful beautiful ben beautiful beaut ing of drowsiness. There was a large clock in the tower of the Cathedral, the tones of which sounded more nearly and solemnly within the building than without. The Chevalier, with the intensity of hearing which sleeplessness gives, listened to every stroke of the clock. First ten, then the quarters; then eleven, then the quarters again; then twelve o'clock. A the last stroke of midnight died away, he perceived suddenly a light appearing at the high altar. The altar candles seemed

voice: "Is there any priest here who will say a Mass for the repose of my soul?" No answer followed; and the monk slowly walked down the church, passing by the confessional, where the Chevalier saw that the face under the cowl was that of a dead man. Entire darkness followed; but when the clock struck the half hour the same events occurred; the same light appeared, and the same figure; and the same question was asked, and no answer returned; and the same monk, illuminated by the same unearthly light, walked softly down Now the Chevalier was a bold man ; and he resolved if the same thing occurred again, that he would answer the question and say the Mass. As the clock struck

one, the altar was again lighted, the monk again appeared, and when he once more exclaimed, "Is there any Christian priest taries. He bestowed the utmost solicitude on each, and carefully initiated them into the highest virtues. But his zeal did not confine itself within narrow bounds, it extended to wheresoever there was good to be effected. Hence it was that he sought to bring about the sanctification of Hilary, who was to succeed him in the episcopate; for the inhabitants of Arles, wonderstruck by the great sanctity of Honoratus, had claimed and obtained the favour of the conferred upon me an inestimable one, and until to no purpose. After he had served nearly one year of his term, Mackenzie was permitted by order of Sheriff Perrin to no purpose. After he had served nearly one year of his term, Mackenzie was permitted by order of Sheriff Perrin to enjoy the privilege of the yard, and he tries to "get even" with the Sheriff for previous severity by thus publishing his order as "a literary curiosity:"

"Eplaraim Gilbert:

"DEAR SIR—You will Let William L. Mackenzie have Exercise in the Yard or four ty years every night I have asked this question, and, until to night, in vain. You have conferred upon me an inestimable question, and, until to-night, in vain. You have conferred upon me an inestimable benefit. There is nothing I would not do if I could for you in return; but there is only one thing in my power, and that is to give you notice when the hour of your own death approaches.

The Chevalier heard no more. He fell

down in a swoon, and was found the next morning by the custode, very early at the foot of the altar. After a time he reand went away. He returned to Venice, where he was then hving, and wrote down the circumstances above related, which he also told to some of his intimate friends. He steadily asserted and maintained that he was never wider awake, or more completely in possession of his reasoning faculties, than he was that night, until the moment when the monk had done speak-

suddenly to be lighted, and a figure in a monk's dress and cowl walked out from a

piche at the back of the altar. Turning when he reached the front of the altar, the

figure exclaimed in a deep and solemn

Three years afterwards he called his riends together and took leave of them. They asked him if he was going on a jour-ney. He said "Yes; and one from which there was no return." He then told them that the night before the monk of Messina had appeared to him, and told him that he he was to die in three days. His friends laughed at him, and told him, which wa true, that he seemed perfectly well. But he persisted in his statements, made every preparation, and the third day was found dead in his bed. This story was well known to all his friends and contemporar Curiously enough, on the Cathedral ies. Curiously enough, on the Camera of Messina being restored, a few years after the skeleton of a monk was found, walled "Who had to before min',
"My grandfather."

"And who is to live there after you?"

"My son, if God wills."

"Now," said the pilgrim, "if each of you lives here only a certain time, and then has to make room for a new occutant time, and then has to make room for a new occutant time, and the place of the spectre had emerged.

Wrecks of humanity,

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies and pernicious practices pursued in solutude, inducing Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Mental Anxiety, Despondency, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Weak Back, Involuntary Vital Losses, and kin dred weaknesses should address with three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving unfailing means of cure, World's Dispensary Medical Associa-

Undoubtedly the best medicine to keep hand for Colds, Coughs, Asthme, Bronchitis and Pulmonary troubles generally is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It wil not cure Consumption, but it will cure those troublesome conditions leading

The recent escapes and attempts to scape from the "Blue Eagle" or Monroe County Jail, and the facts shown as to its miserable structure and unhealthy location without much effect upon a parsi-monious Board of Supervisors, call to mind the imprisonment there nearly half a century ago of William Lyon Mac-kenzie, the Canadian patriot and leader of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, following the burning of the steamer Caroline and the "Navy Island War." After the failure of his rebellion Mackenzie lived for a time in New York city, but in January, 1839, removed to Rochester, where he printed a weekly journal called the Gazette. printed a weekly journal called the Gazette. He formed here an association of Canadian refugees, whose object was to secure the independence of Canada. John Montgomery was President, Mr. Mac-Kenzie Secretary, and Samuel Moulson Treasurer. McKenzie had previously been indicted in the U. S. Court at Albany for a violation of our neutrality laws, and the trial came on at Canandaigua June 20, 1839. Judges Smith, Thompson and Alfred Conkling presided. N. S. Benton, U. S. District Attorney, prosecuted, and Mackenzie defended his own case. The jurors were: Dr. Otis Fuller, Naples, foreman; Alfred Nichols, Naples; William Carter, East Bloomfield; Fuller, Naples, foreman; Affred Nichols, Naples; William Carter, East Bloomfield; Andrew Rowley, Victor; Ezra Newton, Hopewell; Jacob Salpaugh, Manchester; D. Benton Pitts, Richmond; Seth Gates, Phelps; Moses Black, Seneca; James P. Stanton, Gorham; Valentine Stoddard, Canadice; and Booth P. Fairchild, Can-Canadice; and Booth P. Fairchild, Can-andaigua. Mackenzie was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months in the Monroe County Jail. His sojourn there was not pleasant. Quite the contrary. He was not happy with his prison associ-ates, as he was "exposed to the coarse jests of brutal men, and the ostentatious brutalities of still nore, buttel was "." orutalities of still more brutal women.

designed him to fill. He was of low stature and looked as if he had seen about fifty-five wilting summers and as many hard winters. He had an exaggerated hooked nose, fleshless, fallen-in cheeks, over which nature seemed to have grudged him which particles. him skin enough to spread. His sunken eyes, round and peering, combined with a long habit of watching, gave him a tiger-like appearance. His nails, long and filthy, resembled the claws of an animal perpet-ually digging in the dirt. His whole aspect was of that sinister cast which caused one to shrink from contact with him. You felt, in regarding him, that, if cast into the sea, he would have more power to pollute it than it would have to rapife him?"

Mackenzie claims that he was inhu manly treated by Gilbert, and that the Sheriff, our present Darius Perrin, was no Sheriff, our present Darius Ferrin, was better than the Jailer. He tells of a successful ruse of John Montgomery, who kept a hotel, to get him out for a brief breathing spell as a witness against a guest sued for debt. Sheriff Perrin, he says, at first refused to obey the writ, but upon consultation with Judge Addison Gardiner consultation with Judge Addison Gardiner concluded to comply. Dr. Webster and Dr. Smyles, both deceased, certified that the imprisonment in the "Blue Eagle" was undermining Mackenzie's health, but to no purpose. After he had served nearly one year of his term, Mackenzie was permitted by order of Sheriff Perrin to enjoy the privilege of the yard, and he tries to "get even" with the Sheriff for previous severity by thus publishing his order as "a literary curiosity:"

health, and he in no case or under any pretence whatever to go beyond the Limmits of bounds of the publick ground Connected with the Said Jail and he is not to be permitted to have any Converse tion with the Prisoners which are at work in and about the said Yard or ground (a thing which I presume ite will not have the Least desire to do) and you will also give him all other indulgences which you may think will be benefecial to his health, and with his safe keeping and that of all Prisoners confined in Said Jail, and in giving those indulgences I am in hopes and I think you may expect that Mr. Mackenzie will give as little unnessary trouble as posable under the circumstances and the Construction of the Prison. "Youers Respectfull,

DARIUS PERRIN,

DARIUS PERRIN,

Sheriff of Monroe County,"

Mr. Mackenzie credits Mr. Perrin with
no much good spelling to give credence to

A couple of weeks afterward, on Sun-

A Big Investment.

G. M. Everest, of Forest, states that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam still holds its own amongst the many cough medicines in the market. He says that he has sold it for nearly sixteen years, and the seles are steadily increasing. One family has purchased over 50 bottles for various members and friends.

An Admonition.

To neglect a cough or cold, is but to invite Consumption, the destroyer of the human race. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam

A STINGING SENSATION IN THROAT AND PALATE called heartburn, and oppression at the pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dyspepsia. Alkaline salts like carbonate of soda may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting remedy is to be found in Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using their ally, the stomach, by the use of this benign and blood-purifying remedy. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

The Unusual Experience of an American Gentleman and its Valuable Results.

American Correspondence London, Eng.

The origin, growth and final success of any enterprise are cause for the greatest public interest, whether relating to pub lie institutions or private ventures. western continent has been especially marked by examples of this nature, and we are glad to record one which is so prowe are glad to record one which is so pro-minent as to be of universal interest. Several years since Mr. H. H. Warner, residing in Rochester, N. Y., became aware that what he supposed was an iron con-stitution, was becoming rapidly undermined, and that something of a ous nature seemed to be sapping his vitals. At first the indications were slight, consist-ing principally of frequent headaches, dull pains in various parts of the body, unaccountable lassitude, and occasional nausea. He thought that perhaps these symptoms were the result of a cold and gave them but little attention, but they increased and finally became alarming Consultation with two prominent physicians revealed the fact that he was suffering from an acute attack of kidney dising from an acute attack of kidney dis-ease, and to say that he was alarmed would be only to partially express his feelings. Under the most careful atten-tion of the physicians, however, he failed to improve and in fact grew worse con-stantly. His symptoms at this time were most serious. The slight troubles which he had first observed increased and finally became intense. What originally were he had first observed increased and finally became intense. What originally were simple pains became the greatest agony. Occasional headaches and a lack of energy eventually resulted in the pains and hor-rors which only such troubles can bring. It was at this critical time that he heard of a tropical plant, which was reputed to be of great value in similar troubles. He therefore ceased taking the medicine of the doctors, began the use of the article referred to and was aware in a very cle referred to and was aware in a very short space of time that it was greatly benefitting him. He continued its use faithfully and as a result became perfectly cured, has been one of the most active men in America ever since, and is to-day

Mr. Warner's experience caused him to thoroughly and most carefully investigate, and as a result he discovered that the majority of common diseases could be majority of common diseases could be traced in their origin to disorders of the kidneys or liver. This was a revelation so startling in its nature that as a duty to humanity, Mr. Warner felt impelled to make known to the world the great means by which he had been saved. Up to that time kidney diseases had increased at the rate of 25 per cent. each year for the past half score of years, and were still largely on the increase. With the end in view above described, however, Mr. Warner largely on the increase. With the end in view above described, however, Mr. Warner view above described, however, Mr. Warner began preparing and selling the remedy referred to, since which time the demand for it has been remarkable. In all the history of the world there is no demand has been known as that at present existing for Warner's Safe Cure for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs, and for sale in every drug store in the land. Were the call for this remedy a fictitious one, mortality drug store in the land. Were the call for this remedy a fictitious one, mortality from kidney troubles would now be as great as ever, but statistics show that for the past few years there has been a markthe past few years there has been a mark-ed decrease of deaths from this class of diseases, although the tendency toward kidney troubles is as great as ever through-out the entire United States. The theory, therefore, which Mr. Warner advance has been proven the correct one by reason of the decrease of mortality shown by government statistics.

Not long after presenting this medicine to the American public, Mr. Warner introduced it into England. Kidney and liver difficulties, as you know, are very prevalent over there, owing largely to the the atmosphere. The same results, however, which were noticeable in America were to be found in an equal degree in Europe. The remedy conquered the

Strange as it may seem, this great medi-cine which has become so popular in the United States has never been introduced amount of business coming from the demand prevented an extension of the field. We learn, however, that Messrs, Warner & Co. have just established a Canadian house at Toronto, for the pur-pose of supplying the demand which has already sprung up, and our Canadian friends are to be congratulated on this fact. The financial and social standing of Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., in the United States, is second to that of with whom we are acquainted. with whom we are acquainted. The well known public spirit and liberality of Mr. Warner in contributing to the wants of South during the yellow fever epidemic; endowing the celebrated Warner Astronoday evening, May 20th, 1840, Mackenzie mical Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., at an expense of nearly \$100,000 and encouraging the advancement of science by the generous expenditure of money in the generous expenditure of money in prizes for cometary and meteoric discoveries, are known to the entire world, and mark him as one of the leading patrons of science of this day. Success such as has been achieved by this house, and of so high an order, is wholly meritorious and deserved, and while it is phenomenal, it is none the less of the greatest value to the entire western continent.

A secret of beauty lies in pure blood and good health, without the one the other is impossible. Burdock Blood Bitters is will cure the cough and allay all irritation of the bronchial tubes and lungs, and effectually remedy all pulmonary Complaints, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

Is impossible. Burdock Blood Bitters in the grand key that unlocks all the secretions, and opens the avenue to health by purifying and regulating all the organs to proper action. It cures all Scrofulous Discovery of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys. eases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the pallid cheek.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads

Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-mond Street.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP EISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP EISHOF

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to is subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnessly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and lativ of the diocesse.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 18th Nov., 1882.

DHAR SIE:—I am happy to be asked for yword of commendation to the Rev. Clery and faithful laity of my diocess in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in Londor with the warm approval of His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its fudicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature. pure literature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion

†JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO
LTC RECORD.



LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1883. IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE

FAITH.

The death of John O'Neil was a source of hearty satisfaction to the lord deputy strong man in Ireland." A strong man O'Neil had in various ways proved himself. His strength had been amply attested by the losses he had inflicted on Elizabeth, amounting, according to McGee, in money to £150,000 sterling "over and above the cess laid on the country," besides 3,500 of her best troops slain in battle.

Of O'Neil, Taylor, a Protestant writer. says: "The enemies of O'Neil have described him in the most inconsistent colors; they assert that he was addicted to the most brutal excesses; that he was rude ignorant and barbarous; while at the same time represent him as cautious, circumspect and acute. A man, however, who was able to win the confidence of the gallant Sidney, and subsequently to obtain a more than ordinary share of Elizabeth's favour, could neither have been uncivilized or chief: "This nobleman, who had amazed Sidney and his council with his powers and his council, which was composed and his cloquence, and, what is more remarkable and striking, who, in spite of the periguides existing at the court of Elizabeth against the Irish in general, and himself in particular, ingratiated himself, by his address and talents, into her favour, and that of her ministers, is represented by most of the English writers as a mere by most of the English writers as a m Sidney and his council with his powers

porizing policy of previous governments. His policy he has resolved to base on principles very different. Every sign of insubordination he visited with the severest penalties. In fact, in the face of his declarations and his actions, the Irish people clearly saw that they had to make choice between extermination or conformity with the queen's claims to supremacy both in church and state After his progress through Munster and Connaught Sir Henry Sidney visited Engand to lay before his sovereign the results of his experience in Ireland, and to press rigorous repression in enforcing the royal the reformed religion in that country. His policy met with hearty approval at court, and, from his return to Ireland in September, 1568, he pursued it with a vigor and determination worthy a better cause. that illustrious family, and a devoted adherent of the Roman Church. After eference to recent events in the north, James Fitzmaurice, now deprived of Sidney proceeded to Dublin to begin with | nearly all his allies, saw fortress after earnestness and activity the process of fortress belonging to his family fall before reducing all Ireland to conformity with the arms of Sir John Perrott, President claiming to represent towns not incorporated, and in certain instances officers of election had declared themselves duly returned. Many of the members elected and his royal mistress. Sir Henry Sid-ney had spoken of O'Neil as "the only Deputy, who had never even seen the places for which they were declared elected to sit in the Commons. After much discussion and bitterness of feeling those who had declared themselves elected and those claiming seats for unincorporated

towns were excluded. Sidney's Parliament held several sessions, during which he procured its assent for many of his schemes of "reduction," but not to the extent he expected, or felt necessary for the thorough success of his projects. He, therefore, during the remainder of his service in Ireland, dispensed with Parliamentary government. He had come to the conclusion, from the proceedings of his own Parliament, that ach a body, even when packed and conand control it, could not be relied on to register without hesitation the projects of yranny. For the last seven years of his stay in Ireland he ruled the country

portant mission. Sidney, on learning of this action on the part of the confederacy, proclaimed its members traitors, and immediately prepared for vigorous action. He entrusted Sir Peter Carew with the command of a body of troops which he despatched against Sir Edmund Butler Carew took the castle of Clogrennan by cessful forays into Wexford, Waterford

surprise and successfully resisted an attack on Kilkenny. Sir James Fitzmaurice, meantime, contented himself with sucand Ossory and inspired the garrison of Dublin itself with dread. Sidney, soon his views in favor of a policy of the most after taking the field in person, marched through Waterford and Dungarvan to the supremacy and furthering the interests of strongholds of the confederacy in the neighborhood of Youghal. He took several castles, and, having made Cork his headquarters received the submission of many of the Catholic chiefs, in whom his activity had inspired terror. At Limer-At Carrickfergus, where he landed, Sidney | ick, the Butlers, brothers of the Earl of net Tirlogh O'Neill, the new chief of Ormond, were induced by the latter to submit to the deputy. Amongst the others who yielded to Sidney were the learing explanations from The O'Neil in Earls of Clancarty and Thomond. Sir

the state religion. One of his first steps of Munster. But he bore bravely with in this direction was the summoning of a his misfortunes, and after the fall of Cas-Parliament, which he purposed to mould tlemaine, which bravely held out for after his own views and settled policy. three months, he withdrew into the re-No Parliament had met in Ireland for cesses of the Galtees. There, in the beauthe new Parliament were of the stormiest | Galway summoned him once more to acthemselves for admission to the House | furthering the designs of the deputy, led Clanrickarde, to strengthen their cause, low and largely contributed by his sagacity and determination to the success that crowned their arms. Alarmed by their success, the deputy released their father, who had been detained in Dublin since the beginning of his sons' outbreak. Fitton was also eventually removed from the presidency of Connaught. The Clanrick- and Russia. These empires must in ardes, having thus achieved the main ob- the near future become Mediterranject of their insurrection, abandoned hos tilities and Fitzmaurice withdrew once more to Aharlow with a small but devoted oody of Scottish adherents. Sir John Perrott resolved to reduce the chief of the Catholic confederacy in his retreat. For a whole year, however, the latter was enabled, by the unswerving devotedness of his followers and the natural strength o Aharlow, to resist all the efforts of the in defatigable president of Munster. At length, however, he was compelled to submit, but on conditions highly honor

ous observation of the constitution. cent of the provinces added to the our view—that there never was such Austrian dominions. Galicia formed unanimous and outspoken expression part of the ancient kingdom of Po- of opinion throughout Ireland deand, but notwithstanding its history nunciatory of crime as in the recent and traditions, celebrated the Haps- land agitation in that country. burg centenary with as much en- There may have been, and in a coun-

thusiasm as the hereditary provinces try so long disturbed and distracted of the empire. It is, on the other it cannot be surprising that there band, worthy of remark that those should be, local sympathy in some portions of Poland subject to Prussia cases with crime and criminals, but and Russia are in a state of profound | there never was in any case that we discontent. There are politicians who look on either. Secret societies do indeed

point out that the course of the gov- the Marquis, but in America no exways in accord with the prevalent press illegal action on their part. ideas of the times, but to form a The regular course of the established it is necessary to take into consider- always found sufficient to restrain ation particular times and places.

Austria does not seek the annexation of new provinces, the absorption of other nationalities, but Wallachia, dependent states. Theoretical polisary the establishment of some new ean powers. The future of Austria

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

The Marquis of Hartington, speak ing a few days ago on the political situation, gave utterance to some very important statements. Speak-

Among soos of his location. Treads of the policy of the billion of the

beg to submit-and an examination Galicia is the largest and most re- into facts will, we believe, bear out know of general sympathy with Austria with no favorable eye. They exist in all the counties named by ernment of Vienna has not been al- treme measures are required to resound judgment on nations and men law and practice of that country is conspiracy in whatever form it may develop itself. In Ireland, on the contrary, where secret societies do not prevail to any great extent, it is Bulgaria, Albania and Servia can found necessary to resort to meashardly be termed nationalities strong ures which no state of society but enough to form themselves into in- absolute civil war could justify. We agree with the Marquis that the ticians may amuse themselves by ac- Irish problem car only be solved by cording them autonomy, the prac- a firm determination-a firm deternine years, and in the meeting of the legis- tiful and secluded vale of Aharlow, he es- tical statesman may believe himself mination to do that which is right lative body called together in 1569, great tablished his headquarters and held out bound to temporize in their regard, and just by Ireland. But he maniinterest was taken. The first sittings of till the rising of the Clanrickardes in but unless these tiny sovereignties fests a firm determination to do by the new Parliament were of the stormest daway summoned min once more to acceptance. The elections of several mempower to take the control of their Home Rule can never be permitted to this outbreak. The sons of the Earl of affairs into its own hands. Austria in that country. Home Rule is reand Russia are called on to fill this quired by Ireland, as well on the put themselves into communication with role. They may divide it between ground of the necessity of maintain-Fitzmaurice, who immediately left Ahar- them. Austria cannot prevent Rus- ing the integrity of the empire as on sia from moving on to Constantin- the ground of the interest of the ople, but it cannot permit it to move Irish people themselves. So long there alone. The dissolution of the as Ireland is held to the present un-Turkish empire will render neces- fortunate union with Britain there will be discontent and agitation balance of power between Austria amongst its people, and the tie binding the two countries subject at any moment to easy severance. We could not be brighter than it is at the present unsettled condition of Europeiloy as sound as its foreign policy at any time to complication in some need not dwell on this point. The has placed it on the very firmest terrible continental struggle. There are, it is evident, some terrible con-

three parishes to care for, have been only occasional; but now that this pastor has been relieved of a portion of his duties he been reneved of a portion of his duties he will be able to devote the most of his time to the interests of the church in this city—Tacoma News.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF POSTIAS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

VII. SIXTH COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.
You are aware that the deliberations of
the Bishops of the Province of Quebec,
assembled on the 9th May, 1878, after
being examined and approved by the Holy
See, were published at the commencement
of the present year. We do not doubt that
you have already, province conics of this VII. SIXTH COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. you have already procured copies of this work, the prescriptions of which are of the

As to the decrees which particularly regard yourselves, we are certain that you will receive them in a great spirit of faith, being fully persuaded of their importance even to the slightest detail. Every point has been weighed in the scales of the sanctuary. Those rules of discipline are the expression of the will and law of God in your regard. We wish that it may be said of every one of you: Lex Dei eins in

rde ipsius. (Ps. xxxvi, 31).
In respect to the decrees that concern In respect to the decrees that concern the faithful in general, make your people understand thoroughly all the respect and obedience which they deserve. They have been proclaimed by those delegates of the Holy Gospel whose mission is to teach the world: Euntes ergo docete ownes gentes. (Math. xxvIII, 19); by those doctors of the new law, grounded in the science of Jesus himself: quia omnia quacumque audivi Patre mee, nota feci vobis, (Joan. xv, 15); by those vicars an representatives deputed by the Saviour to men: sicut misit me Pater et ego mitto vos. (Joan. xx, 21); by those princes of the Church whom the Holy Ghost has established to lead and direct it. Sanctus Spiritus posuit episcopos regere ecclesiam Dei (Act. XV. 28); finally by those successors of the apostles who, under the supreme jurisdiction of the successor of St. Peter, have the right to judge of the orthodoxy of faith and to earry laws into the limits of their respective dioceses. For if Jesus Christ told St. Peter to feed his lambs and his sheep: Pasce agnos macs.

pasce oves meas (Joan. xxi, 15-17), Peter in his turn said to the Bishops: Pascite qui in vobis est gregem Dei. (1 Pet. v. 2.) Furthermore, their decisions should enjoy all the most proper means and the most efficacious preservatives, in order to afford a remedy to the evils that afflict are, it is evident, some terrible continental struggles at hand. If Britain take part therein, with Ireland dissatisfied and agitated, what may be the consequence? Very possibly, if not probably, an interaccine struggle within the bounds of the United kingdom itself.

We will not dilate on the affirmation that the interests of Ireland to afford a remedy to the evils that afflict or threaten our Christian people. And then these ordinances have been sanctioned by the high approbation of the infallible Pontiff whom Jesus has placed at the head of his Church to confirm his brethers: Confirma fratres tuos. (Luke xxii, 32). To make light of these decrees, so worthy of respect in every way, would be despising Jesus Christ himself; Qui vos audit, me audit; et qui vos spernit me spernit. (Luke, x. 16). It would be to act as infideles: Si quis ecclesiam non audient, sit tibi

tention and he will deign bless it with the most fruitful benedictions.

work, the prescriptions of which are of the highest interest to you and your parishioners, since the Vicariate of Pontiac, like the most of the dioceses from which it is detached, belongs to the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.

As to the decrees which particularly re-

FEB. 16, 1883.

The opening of Parliament

ways the great event of the y

Ottawa. Any one conversant

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can at once notice the difference

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between Ottawa in session time

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city of the Dominion loses no

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period. The present session, of together for despatch of busine

the 8th inst., offers many featur

interest. It is the first session

new Parliament chosen in June

July last, a Parliament conta

an unusually large number of ge

men new to legislative life. the dissolution of the last P.

ment many important minist

changes have taken place, that

no doubt call for explanation

discussion at the proper time.

most important of these change

without doubt the accession to government of Mr. Chapleau,

Premier of Quebec. Mr. Chap had been long a gentleman of pr

inence in the provincial politic

Quebec. He entered the Legisla

Assembly of that Province in I and there very soon acquired a

most reputation as an orator. began his official life in 1872,

formed part of the Ouimet gov ment till its fall in 1874. Mr

Boucherville then formed an addistration of which Mr. Chapleau

not at first a member. It was

long, however, before the gove

ment found it necessary to strengt

itself by calling him to its counc

Upon the dismissal of the De l

cherville cabinet in March, 1878,

Chapleau temporarily withd from official life, and became less

of the Conservative party in

Parliament of Quebec. Every

remembers the main incidents of

bitter struggle for ascendancy tween the two parties in Quel

beginning in March, 1878, and

minating in the fall of 1879.

success of the Conservatives in t struggle was largely due to the t

energy and eloquence of Mr. Ch leau, who cannot fail, if his heal

now sadly impaired, be restored

reach a very high, not to say lead

position, in the Parliament of (

ada. Mr. Chapleau holds in Dominion Cabinet the portfolio secretary of state which Mr. Mor

seau resigned to accept the Premi

Amongst the other ministerial

pointments worthy of note, is to reckoned that of the Hon. John C tigan, appointed minister of Inla Revenue, in the room of Hon. J. Aikins, now Lieut. Governor Manitoba. Mr. Costigan's appoi

federation. It is also an acknowledgment of the right of the Cathol in the Maritime Provinces to rep

sentation in the Cabinet and to f

are Mr. Carling, appointed Po Master General, and Mr. Fra-Smith, member of the conneil wit

the House, took his place. In a fe moments the usher of the Black R

Governor, the attendance of Al Commons in the Senate Chamber The members then rose and in the

gether would not be made know until they had chosen a speaker, he that on the following day His Er

would declare the causes for th summoning of the Legislature. The

A. Macdonald rose, and addressin the clerk, proposed Mr. George A Kirkpatrick, member for Frontenac for speaker of the House. The Pro-

or the speakership, who had sat fo Frontenac in the Commons from Confederation till his death in 1870 He expressed himself confident that Mr. Kirkpatrick would discharge the duties of the speakership with Langevin, in seconding the Premier's motion, made a few observations in French, wherein he spoke of Mr. Kirkpatrick's peculiar fitness to preside over the deliberations of the House. He alluded to his knowledge of the French language as one of his qualifications for the place, and felt that the gentleman whose nomination he seconded would rule the House with the same dignity and

ship of Quebec.

FROM OTTAWA.

The opening of Parliament is always the great event of the year in Ottawa. Any one conversant with the ways of our metropolitan city can at once notice the difference, and a very decided difference there is, between Ottawa in session time, and Ottawa out of session time. While during the latter period the capital city of the Dominion loses nothing of its natural beauty, there is a very marked absence of that life and gayety that characterize the former period. The present session, called together for despatch of business on the 8th inst., offers many features of interest. It is the first session of the new Parliament chosen in June and July last, a Parliament containing an unusually large number of gentle men new to legislative life. Since the dissolution of the last Parliament many important ministerial changes have taken place, that will no doubt call for explanation and most important of these changes is attention of the House to a painful without doubt the accession to the government of Mr. Chapleau, late 12th of May, 1879, when one of the Premier of Quebec. Mr. Chapleau had been long a gentleman of prominence in the provincial politics of the held that every member of the long and the provincial politics of the held that every member of the long and the held that every member of the long and the held that every member of the long and the Assembly of that Province in 1867, Sir John A. Macdonald's motion waand there very soon acquired a foremost reputation as an orator. He sion. Mr. K rknatrick, the speaker began his official life in 1872, and formed part of the Ouimet govern-ment till its fall in 1874. Mr. De Boucherville then formed an administration of which Mr. Chapleau was not at first a member. It was not long, however, before the government found it necessary to strengthen itself by calling him to its councils. Upon the dismissal of the De Boucherville cabinet in March, 1878, Mr. Chapleau temporarily withdrew from official life, and became leader of the Conservative party in the Parliament of Quebec. Every one remembers the main incidents of the bitter struggle for ascendancy between the two parties in Quebec, beginning in March, 1878, and terminating in the fall of 1879. The success of the Conservatives in that struggle was largely due to the tact, energy and eloquence of Mr. Chap-leau, who cannot fail, if his health, now sadly impaired, be restored, to reach a very high, not to say leading position, in the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Chapleau holds in the Dominion Cabinet the portfolio of secretary of state which Mr. Mousseau resigned to accept the Premier-

Amongst the other ministerial appointments worthy of note, is to be reckoned that of the Hon. John Cos-

Designation of the College and to his contract of the College and to his college and to h

impartiality that had characterized the Lords of the Judicial Committee

speaker had faithfully discharged his duties he should be continued in islation by the Dominion Parliament office. Mr. Blake expressed surprise that this rule should now be departed from. The late speaker had faith jest is desired. fully and impartially discharged the duties of his difficult position and was, therefore, he thought, according to the Premier's own rule, entitled to renomination. He, however, agreed with the Premier in his views as to Mr. Kirkpatrick's qualifications for the office, and hoped that he would as speaker take active and firm steps to prevent the recurrence of insolence such as had occurred under former speakers. Mr. Mackenzie concurred in the remarks regarding the personal qualities of the member for Frontenac. He believed it to be the duty of the speaker to maintain order and hoped order would be discussion at the proper time. The strictly maintained. He called the Quebec. He entered the Legislative House was entitled to protection. elect, was then escorted to the chair by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin, and after returning his humble acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him and promising to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality, took the chair of the House. On the motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, the House then adjourned. Mr. Kirkpatrick is the fourth

gentleman upon whom the honor of the speakership of the Canadian Commons has devolve!. Upon the meeting of the first Canadian Parliament in November, 1867, Mr. Jas. Cockburn, member for West Northumberland, was elected speaker and held the position till the election of Mr. Anglin in 1874. Upon the first meeting of the fourth Parliament of Canada in 1879, Mr. J. G. Blanchet, member for Levis, was chosen to preside on the deliberations of the Commons, and has now made way for Mr. Kirkpatrick. There are now but few members of the first Parliament of the Dominion

the late speaker.

Mr. Blake called attention to the June on the appeal of Russell versus the Queen goes to show that in order speech of the Premier in 1873, when the Queen goes to show that in order he renominated Mr. Cockburn for to prevent the unrestrained sale of the speakership. The Premier had intoxicating liquors and for that then laid down the rule that if the purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon and tavern licenses, leg-

> "Your attention is especially invited to a measure of regulating factory labor and the protection of the working man and his tamily.

"Bills for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to Customs, and the Militia and the Public Lands will be laid before

"Among other measures Bills will be laid before you respecting the Civil Service, the Acts relating to banking and the examination of masters and mates of vessels navigating our inland waters."

measures just mentioned to the consideration of the legislature with full confidence in its discretion and patriotism. We may not have the same confidence in that discretion and patriotism. We have known legislatures with little discretion and without patriotism, but trust that the present Parliament of Canada may exhibit both qualities in the largest possible measure. F. C.

Letter from his Grace the Archbishop

ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DEAR SIR: -Some time ago we took the liberty of addressing to you a letter on the miserable state of Ireland. We must thank you for your generous treatment of that letter and take courage to address you again on the same subject. Public opinon is, as we before have said, a weapon that will gain the victory sconer or later.

THE CONDITION. THE CONDITION.

The condition of Ireland is still most leplorable. The cruelties of the evictions of thousands of poor impoverished families from weacher have and homes in the from miserable buts and homes, in the depths of winter, brings a blush of shame on the cheeks of those who are not entirely hardened to the common rights of threign hardened to the common rights of humanity. If mere animals were treated as those human beings are, philanthropic societies would have good reason to enter the harbareness. a prosecution against the barbarous authors of such cruelties; and still they authors of such cruelties; and still they continue in the nineteenth century, and are even partially condoned by some, because practised on the mere Irish. We have no pity for the sufferings of those who can pay their rent, but do not pay them; but we have earnest sympathy for the poor who, through no fault, of theirs, but that occupied seats in the House at the opening of the present session. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir C. Tupper, Sir L. Tilley, Messrs. Costigan, Abbott, Carling on the government side, and in the more earnest sympathy for the poor who, through no fault of theirs, but owing to bad land, and bad weather, cannot keep themselves and their families Amongst the other ministerial appointments worthy of note, is to be reckoned that of the Hon. John Costigan, appointed minister of Inland Revenue, in the room of Hon. J. C. Aikins, now Lieut. Governor of Manitoba. Mr. Costigan's appointment is the just reward of long and devoted service to the party with which he has been allied since confederation. It is also an acknowledgment of the right of the Catholics in the Maritime Provinces to representation in the Cabinet and to fair consideration in the Cabinet and to fair consideration in the distribution of the public patronage. The only other new members of the Cabinet are Mr. Castigan, Abbott, Carling, and bad weather, cannot keep themselves and their families down the same few others, are still in the Commons, but McGee, Howe, Cartier and Holton have been carried off by death. The late elections wrought many important changes in the personnel of the House. On the opposition side several prominent members of the late parliament are missing, notably Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Albert Smith while from the right of the same members of the Cabinet are Mr. Castiers and Holton have been carried off by death. The late elections wrought many important changes in the personnel of the House. On the opposition side several prominent members of the late parliament are missing, notably Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Albert Smith while from the right of the speaker have, with many others, disappeared

the coast of the United States and parti- selves or their children anything that is asked the stones to be their gods. The will be necessary. Your earnest consideration of this important subits waters more and more towards the east, and the diurnal motion of the earth in that direction is constanly helping its movements towards the east. The cold movements towards the east. movements towards the east. The cold water underlying the warm necessarily throws up a vast amount of vapor which forms those immense leaden banks of clouds that are not seen in other parts of Europe. Ireland is the dampest country in Europe except Holland. In centuries cone by the Galf Stream made the now barren Greenland the country of the vine, but by degrees the Arctic current with its field of icebergs pushed the warm stream from it, and hence the coldness and barrences of that country. The Galf Stream gave a partial heat to Icelan!, that boasted formerly of its commerce, and its university. It has now descried it, and left is almost uninhabitable. Spitzbergen has still a little wave of the Galf Stream, Ireland now is surrounded by its warmest breath, and when the western winds blow this warm current of air mingled the content of the coldness in Ireland one in the state of produces these immense down-pourings of rain, and cold by the cold produces these immense down-pourings of rain, and produced the content of the coldness of the cold produces these immense down-pourings of rain, and cold produces these immenses down-pourings of rain, and cold produces these immenses down-pourings of rain, and cold produces these immenses down-pourings of rain, and cold produces the content of the cold produces these immenses of leading the castern strengtharties in the large dual title ware the content of the cold produces th in Europe except Holland. In centurie gone by the Gulf Stream made the now barren Greenland the country of the vine, There is surely here ample scope for the exercise of legislative wisdom. His Excellency referred the

climate is not m the power of man, but by man's ingenuity and industry Ireland can yet be made a prosperous country. PLANTING TREES.

By planting trees. Ireland was called in Pagan times the "forest Island;" the bogs, the mountains, and the hills were covered with trees, as their remains amply prove, and at the present day, by the industry of the monks of Mount Mellery, Capoquin, trees now grow where the mountain heather alone flourished. Instead of trying to bring under other ultivation waste and barren lands, which which will not repay the outlay, let trees be planted as in Switzerland.

WASTE LANDS.
Let the government of Ireland approprithe government of treatment of the trope, to as is done in other countries of Europe, ands that are-only fit for trees, to the easants, free of all rent, and award premiums for the planting of trees. In twenty years Ireland would be supplied twenty years ireland would be supplied with fuel and the commencement of a commerce in timber, and in the meantime would supply employment, which also means food, to a starving people. The deer, and other animals of the mountimes of the mountimes of the mountimes of the mountimes.

the coast of the United States and partially meeting the Arctic current from the north bringing down its mighty icebergs and fields of ice, is turned on the banks of Newfoundland towards the east, and strikes Ireland first. The Arctic current is constantly pressing it in that direction. The Arctic current being cold is heavier than the Gulf Stream, and underlies it in the shape of the roof of a house, consequently the warm Gulf Stream is driving quently the warm Gulf Stream is driving its waters more and more towards the decaying and abandoned industries will revive and flourish, and render the country prosperous. It is deplorable to see wool going from Ireland to England in large quantities to be manufactured in the English looms, and returned in light shoddy cloth which will wear out in a very short time. The Irish hove to emigrate to short time. The Irish have to emigrate to be employed in the factories there in order that their labour and the products of Ireland may goto enrich the English and add to the already vast wealth and revenue of England. If we add to this the money that is drained from heland by absentee landlords we cannot be surprised at the miserable condition of the people, and at their restlessness under their grievances. Dean Swift is reported to have often said to his countrymen. "Take

are becoming daily inocculated by socialistic principles. Humanity shudders at the thought, and every good Christian and loyal subject should do what in him lies to forward the amelioration of the condition of the working classes which form the vast body of the nation, and thus by insticated and humanity a bloody tracedy. justice and humanity a bloody tragedy similar to that which occurred in France at the end of the last century may b averted. Thanking you, gentlemen, in

I am, your very obliged servant, †John Joseph Lynch. Archbishop of Toronto

WHAT IS TRUTH!

The Poet Priest's Second Lecture under the auspices of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

By our own Reporter.

On Friday, the 2nd inst., Nordheimer's Hall, Montreal, was again filled to its struct capacity, with an audience Proutmost capacity, with an audience Pro-testants as well as Catholics, on the occa-sion of Rev. A. J. Ryan's second lecture.

not manufactured in Ireland, and their decaying and abandoned industries will he is still asking the question: What is revive and flourish, and render the country prespersive. It is depropriate to the country prespersive. it is God.

it is God.

Truth was looking Pilate in the face and he did not see it. "Art thou a king?" asked Pilate, and he quailed before the answer, "Thou sayest I am a king." Perhaps the look of the king and judge came into the eyes of the prisoner when he looked upon his judge.

In this 19th century there are some who think they can live without truth. You can not. In your sleep you dream of it; it is the end of your aspirations and ambi-

it is the end of your aspirations and ambi-tion; it stood before Pilate. "I am the way, the truth, and the Life. Heaven and way, the truth, and the Life. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away." What is truth?

I'll answer: where is Christ? Find me him. I'll find truth in him. This book is

parents received. It is by justice that empires flourish.

ENGLISH PROSPERITY NOT EVERLASTING.
And Englishmen must not suppose that their empire is everlasting, or that the present prosperity of the island is always to continue. There may be yet, in the no distant future, mighty upheavings of the masses of the people who unfortunately are becoming daily inocculated by socialis tic principles. Humanity shudders at the But our Church was going before a line of the New Testament was written. When God said yes, He meant no, From all these different churches it would appear that God was like a pendulum swinging between yes and no.

swinging between yes and no.

This world is a place of soldiers battling against sin. You cannot preach it away, nor can you pray it away; it must be for Then will the world be saved and given. Heaven, the true resting place, be found. The life of the ministers of the Church was intended for one of sacrifice. Every nation, like every individual, has a vocation. I look across the world of nations and I find a people who have been crucified on the grown of severe life. fied on the cross of scorn. Out of that victim nation came most of those who wear the black cassock in this country. I mean the Irish nation. The rustle of the dress of the Irish nun could be heard in far off Australia. The Irish race loves aress of the Irish nun could be heard in far off Australia. The Irish race loves self-sacrifice; it is a race which though least in political power is the first in religion; it is a race which leads the world homewards and heavenwards. No matter how far inland a sea shell may be brought the nurmur of the sea still sounds in So it is with the Irishman. No matter how far he is from his country, his heart still beats for God and for Ireland. In the bosom of the Church they know how to blend these two feelings.

People say the Catholic Church is intolerant. Nature is intolerant, and supernature must be more so. Two and two do not make five, neither do two falsehoods make one truth. If we are houest and frank, we are all intolerant, and this





DARKEST

THESE CROSSES, STATUES & CRUCIFIXES

VISIBLE ALL NIGHT

When Nothing Else Can be Seen They Shine Out Like

GLOWING STARS!

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA,

Has a Luminous Crucifix, and says, "It is a great incentive to devotion."

READ! READ! READ! The Testimonials Received from Those who Have Our Crosses!

M. CERQUI.

MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and over-shadows my sleeping moments.

Bro. Joachim.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February,

16th, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, & Co., proprietor of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then, on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honour to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Klerns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N. J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convext of Good Sherhett, Baltimore, Md.

Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses.

If you possessed a Cross of any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such crosses, and a number of different statuettes, crucifixes, and the usual church ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat at a nominal cost, any article of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day

For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the blackness of right, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night.

Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.

23 Send Money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

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it to others.—J. W. HARTMAN, Bloomsburg,
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everywhere. Testimonials by thousands.
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16th, 1881.

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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 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. Rev. W.
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IT IS A SURE CURE

From Mrs. M. Webster, of Guelph, mother of the late Registrar of Wellington Co., and wife of the former Registrar of Guelph.

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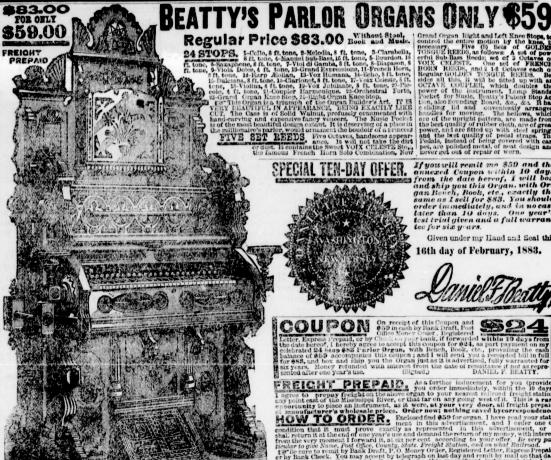
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ad \$7.50, and we will send y d \$1.75, and we will mail ver beautiful 7-8HOT NICK SILVER PLATED NAPKIN RINGS. To have a few left which we will close t at 50c, \$1 and \$1.50, post-paid. J. LEE & CO., Monte OPERA CHAIN AND TWO-P YOU DIRTY BOY

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BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUN FOR \$3,90.

He Hadn't a Very Exalted Opinion Himself.

When Bishop Whittaker was in Canlaria, Nevada, recently, he took a strin the outskirts of the camp with a par of ladies and godly gentlemen. A m was seen laboriously turning a windle which hoisted from a shaft a bucket fill with rock. The only thing remarkal about the man at the windlass was his he the crown of which was cut clean off, a lowing the hot sun to pour down upon perfectly bald head, some waggish frien having recommended this arrangement sure to produce a 'crop of hair. T Bishop and his party stood watching t man tolling and grunting at his heal labor for several minutes, and then the kind-hearted clergyman spoke up with concern, and said: "My friend, with don't you cover up your head? This he sun will affect your brain." "Brain, it?" oried the man, as he gave the windle another heavily-creaking revolutio "Begob, an' if I had any brains at

another heavily-creaking revolution
"Begob, an' if I had any brains, d'
think I'd be here pullin' up this bucket.
The Bishop and his party hastily retire as the gentleman at the windlass proceeded to express, between tugs an grunts, in a strong way, his opinion onen who had been born like himself with

The Bad and Worthless

The Bad and Worthless are never IMITATED or COUNTERFEITED This is especially true of a family medicine and it is positive proof that the remedy IMITATED is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the cine on earth, many initatious sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are initations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label, Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Employment.

Rest comes from change of scene, from the use of another set of faculties, rather than from dull, and listless inaction. Hence the exhibitant felt by the tired city merchant, banker or clerk, who is fortunate enough to pass at least his Summer months in the suburbs, and become interested in the culture of flowers, trees or shrubs. He plants and digs, trains and waters, among his little favorites the leiwaters, among his little favorites, the leis waters, among his little lavorites, the leis-ure hours passing pleasantly away, while his mind and body gain rest and satisfac-tion. There's nothing like familiarity with Mother Earth for strength and recu-

THE CELEBRATED "KIDNEY - WORT"

THE SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER TROUBLES, CONSTIPATION, PILES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND RHEUMATISM.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE HEARTILY,

"I have found Kidney-Wort to work like a charm, doing all thatisclaimed for it. After using it several years in my practice I, a 'regular years in my practice I, a 'regular years in my practice I, a 'regular wish and years in the artily. It has done better than any remedy I ever used."—R. K. Clark, M. D., South Hero, Vt.

DANGEROUS KIDMEY DISEASE.

"A stroke of paralysis prostrated me, also dangerously diseasing my kidneys. The doctors failed, but Kidney Wort cured me."

—E. Slade, IS Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

"My kidney troubles had lasted for 8 years. I often passed blood. Kidney-Wort cured me."—Michael Coto, Montgomery Center, Vt. KIDNEY DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

"Two of my friends had my trouble," says Mr. Elbridge Malcolm, of West Bath, Me. "I was given up to die, by my physician and friends. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years' standing, kidn:y-Wort has entirely cured all three of us."

us."

"I had kidney troubles for many years.
Kidney-Wort cured me."—J. M. Dows, of
Dieboid Safe Co., 28 Canal St., New Orleans.

CURED AFTER 20 YEARS.

"I devoutly thank God that I found out the
virtues of Kidney-Wort." writes C. P. Brown,
of Westport, N. Y. "It has cured me of a 20
years case of terrible kidney disease."

KIDNEYS. LIVER AND CONSTRUCT

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND CONSTIPATION. KIDNEYS, LIVER AND CONSTIPATION.

"The most satisfactory results," writes
Jas. F. Reed, of No. Acton, Me., "in cases of
kidney and liver troubles and constipation,
have followed from the use of Kidney-Wort,
by members of my family."

KIDNEY TROUBLES AND RHEUMATISM.

"My attending physician gave me up. I'd had rheumatism and kidney troubles for 30 years. Many doctors and numberless remedies did me no good, My friends, too, thought my death was certain. Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me," so writes Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Me.

LIVER DISORDER.

"Please tell my bro. soldiers, and the public, too," appeals J. C. Pewer, of Trenton, Ill., through the St. Louis Globe-Dem, and Home and Fireside, that Kidney-Wort cured my liver disorders, which I'd had for 20 years."

—12-2-82.

RHEUMATISM . "I have tried a great number," truly remarks Mr. W. N. Grose, of Scranton, Pa., under date of Dec. 12, "82, "but there is no other remedy like Kidney-Wort, for curing rheumatism and diseased kidneys."

INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER.

"Chronic inflammation of the bladder, two years duration, was my wife's complaint," writes Doctor C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Ga. "Her urine often contained mucus, pand was sometimes bloody. Physicians' prescriptions—my own included—and domestic remedies only palliated her pains. Kidney-Wort, however, has entirely cured her."

"I had internal piles for several years," said J. B. Moyer, of Myerstown, Pa. "Nothing helped me except Kidney-Wort. It cured me,"

LADIES' TROUBLES. Respect the confidence reposed in you by ladies, "It has helped me in intricate diseases," writes Mrs. Annie Rockbald, of Jarretsyille, Md. This lady correspondent wrote us about Kidney-Wort's curative effects.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

"Nothing else would," tersely says Justice J. G. Jewell, of Woodbury, Vt. "but Kidney-Wort did cure my three years rheumatism.", DYSPEPSIA.

Our correspondent, Mr. Josiah Kenney, of Landisburg, Pa., says: "Kidney-Wort cured my dyspepsia. I had it in its worst form, too." A WILLING OATH.

"I will swear by Kidney-Wort all the

When Bishop Whittaker was in Candelaria, Nevada, recently, he took a stroll in the outskirts of the camp with a party of ladies and godly gentlemen. A man was seen laboriously turning a windlass which hoisted from a shaft a bucket filled with rock. The capt things with rock. The only thing remarkable about the man at the windlass was his hat, the crown of which was cut clean off, allowing the hot sun to pour down upon a perfectly bald head, some waggish friends having recommended this arrangement as sure to produce a crosshaving recommended this arrangement as sure to produce a crop of hair. The Bishop and his party stood watching the man toiling and grunting at his heavy labor for several minutes, and then the labor for several minutes, and then the kind-hearted clergyman spoke up with concern, and said: "My friend, why don't you cover up your head? This hot sun will affect your brain." "Brain, is it?" cried the man, as he gave the windlass nnother heavily-creaking revolution. "Great the man, as ne gave the windless another heavily-creaking revolution.
"Begob, an' if I had any brains, d'ye think I'd be here pullin' up this bucket?"

The Bishop and his party hastily retired

as the gentleman at the windlass proceeded to express, between tugs and grunts, in a strong way, his opinion of men who had been born like himself with out brains.

The Bad and Worthless

The Bad and Worthless are never IMITATED or COUNTERFEITED. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy IMITATED is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the cme on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Drugsists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Employment.

Rest comes from change of scene, from the use of another set of faculties, rather than from dull, and listless inaction. Hence the exhilaration felt by the tired city merchant, banker or clerk, who is fortunate enough to pass at least his Sum-mer months in the suburbs, and become interested in the culture of flowers, trees or shrubs. He plants and digs, trains and waters, among his little favorites, the leiswaters, among his little favorites, the leiswaters, among his fittle lavorites, the leis-ure hours passing pleasantly away, while his mind and body gain rest and satisfac-tion. There's nothing like familiarity with Mother Earth for strength and recu-

THE CELEBRATED

KIDNEY DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.
"Two of my friends had my trouble," says
Mr. Elbridge Malcolm, of West Bath, Me.
"I was given up to die, by my physician and
friends. We all had kidney disease and
rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years' standing.
Kidn y-Wort has entirely cured all three of
ns."

ns."

"I had kidney troubles for many years. Kidney-Wort cured me."—J. M. Dows, of Dieboid Safe Co., 28 Canal St., New Orieans. CURED AFFER 20 YEARS.

"I devoutly thank God that I found out the virtues of Kidney-Wort." writes C. P. Brown, of Westport, N. Y. "It has cured me of a 20 years case of terrible kidney disease."

KIDNEYS. LIVER AND CONTRACT

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND CONSTIPATION. "The most satisfactory results," writes Jas. F. Reed, of No. Acton, Me., "in cases of kidney and liver troubles and constipation, have followed from the use of Kidney-Wort, by members of my family."

KIDNEY TROUBLES AND RHEUMATISM. KIDNEY TROUBLES AND RHEUMATISM.
"My attending physician gave me up. I'd had rheumatism and kidney troubles for 30 years. Many doctors and numberless remedies did me no good, My friends, too, thought my death was certain. Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me," so writes Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Me.

LIVER DISORDER. "Please tell my bro. soldiers, and the public, too," appeals J. C. Pewer, of Trenton, Ill., through the St. Louis (Fobe-Dem, and Home and Fireside, that Kidney-Wort cured my liver disorders, which I'd had for 20 years." —12-2-82.

RHEUMATISM.

"I have tried a great number," truly remarks Mr. W. N. Grose, of Scranton, Pa., under date of Dec. 12, '82, 'but there is no other remedy like Kidney-Wort, for curing rheumatism and diseased kidneys.

INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER.

"Chronic inflammation of BLADDER.

"Chronic inflammation of the bladder, two years duration, was my wife's complaint," writes Doctor C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Ga. "Her urine often contained mucus, pus, and was sometimes bloody. Physicians' prescriptions—my own included—and domestic remedies only palliated her pains. Kidney-Wort, however, has entirely cured her." INTERNAL PILES.

"I had internal piles for several years," said J. B. Moyer, of Myerstown, Pa. "Nothing helped me except Kidney-Wort. It cured me,"

LADIES' TROUBLES. LADIES' TROUBLES.

Respect the confidence reposed in you by ladies, "It has helped me in intricate diseases," writes Mrs. Annie Rockbald, of Jarrettsyille, Md. This lady correspondent wrote us about Kidney-Wort's curative effects. RHEUMATISM.

"Nothing else would," tersely says Justice J. G. Jewell, of Woodbury, Vt., "but Kidney-Wort did cure my three years rheumatism.", DYSPEPSIA.

Our correspondent, Mr. Josiah Kenney, of Landisburg, Pa., says: "Kidney-Wort cured my dyspepsia. I had it in its worst form, too."

A WILLING OATH. "I will swear by Kidney-Wort all the

He Hadn't a Very Exalted Opinion of Himself.

When Bishop Whittaker was in Candelaria, Nevada, recently, he took a stroll in the outskirts of the camp with a party.

24 Stop Organs for \$59.

24 Stop Organs for \$50.

The offer made in to-day's paper by Mayor Beatty, of washington. New Jersey, of a 24 stop organ for \$59, delivered at your very door, is one that lasts but 10 days from the date of this had lasts but 10 days from the date of this had lasts but 10 days from the date of this had lasts but 10 days from the date of this had lasts but 10 days from the well won reputation of the house assures should take advantage of it at once. The well won reputation of the house assures buyers that they will get just what he advertises; and they will get just what free fact it is a statisfied customers. We are informed by cond authority that Mr. Beatty is manufacturing and shipping sixty nine or order to fill orders promptly.

The Washington (New Jersey,) Star says:
The Hon John Hill, member of Congress of Boonton, New Jersey, on Tuesday last. He expressed himself as not only gratified, but astonished, at the extent and activity of Mayor Beatty's organ works. The prejudice which every young business man has to confront whose success is rapidly achieved is giving way before Mayor Beatty and his wonderful business capacity is coming to be generally recognized and activity and his wonderful business capacity is coming to be generally recognized and acknowledged. We clip the following editorial from last week's Christian at Work:

"Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, whose indefatigable pluck has raised him from a poor boy to a reputed fortune of half a million, is an example of what can be done by fair dealing and persistent effort. He has the largest organ factory in the country, and makes 50 to 60 instruments daily.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED

OF CONSUMPTION,



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DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS,

YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RACS,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or

article easily and perfectly colored to any RIEBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Searlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive, Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four ibs. of goods, If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by drugglists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps
Chandeliers, and for all binds. For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work-Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts, a package of the WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Va

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ONDUCTED 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 sod wholesome. Extensive grounds afford evy facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

THE CELEBRATED

"KIDNEY - WORT"

THE SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER
TROUBLES, CONSTIPATION, FILES,
FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND
EHEUMATISM.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE HEARTILY,
"I have found Kidney-Wort to work like a charm, doing all that is claimed for it. After using it several years in my practice I, a 'regular bysician,' can endorse it heartily. It has done better than any remedy I ever used."—R. K. Clark, M. D., South Hero, Vt.

Dankerous Kidney-Wort cured me."

B. Slade, Is Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
"My kidney troubles had lasted for sy years, I often passed blood. Kidney-Wort cured me."

Midney Coto, Montgomery Center, Vt.

KIDNEY DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

"Two of my friends had my trouble," says Mr. Elbridge Malcolm, of West Bath, Me." I was given up to die, by my physician and friends. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years' standing, Kidn-y-Wort has entirely cured all three of the Montgonery Center used. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years' standing, Kidn-y-Wort has entirely cured all three of the Montgonery Center used. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years' standing, Kidn-y-Wort has entirely cured all three of the Montgonery Center used. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years' standing, Kidn-y-Wort has entirely cured all three of the Montgonery Center used. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years' standing. Montgonery Center used. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of 30 years' standing. Montgonery Center used. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. All had kidney disease and rheumatism. Since we have the work of the discarding and paintity by content of the work of the discarding the proposed by the clarge of the discarding the clark of the monthly. You can all distance of the morthly to call

FOR further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

WINTED ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from betroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The bot 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, fincy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Band and Tuition per annum, paid seminand painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR, 41.18

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More capital invested, more skill emplayed, more eases created, and more cures effected than by any other one estab ishment in the world. Sixteen skilful and experienced physicians and surgeons, each eminent in his own specialties. Five remain at the Detroit Office and ELYER visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada. All Diseases and Deformings treated. Address Drs. K. & K., Detroit, Mich. Send two 3c. stamps for GUIDE TO HEALTH.

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LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

WINTER

ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'S		
Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.N
New York, &c. (Thro Bage)	5 00	1.00		1		
New York, &c. (fhro Bags). G. T. R. East of Toyonto, Visconia	0.00	1 00	10.00	8 00	1 30	63
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon- treal, Quebec and Maritime Province		1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	63
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	0.00		
For Hamilton	5. 73	0 1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	: : : :	6.3
G. W R. Going West-Main Line,	5. 73	1 100	10 30	8 00	1 30	6 3
ThroBags—Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c. ThroBags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, Western			10 00	0.00	1 3042	4563
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	5 00	1 15		8 00		0.0
Detroit, Western States Manitoba for London,				0.00		24
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates Thro Bags-Chatham	****	1 15			2 45	
Thro Bags-Chatham		1 15	10 30	8 00	2 45	••••
Mt. Brydges. Newbury			10 30	8 00	2 45	****
Newbury Sarnia Branch, G. W. R	5 00	1 15				6:30
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	5 00	1 15				2 45
Thro Bags-Petrolla, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-						
ing	6 30					
	0 30	1 15	****	8 00	2 45	
Canada S. D. T. e. D. C.	6.30	1 15	****		2 45	
Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	0.00	1 15		8&9 30	2 45	
Glanworth	7 30					
Canada Southann T	. 00	1 15			2 45	
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.		1 10		9 00		
	7 30		1		0 15	
Aylmer. C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge- town and Ambersthore	500&730	1.15			2 45	
town and Amherstburg. St. Clair Branch Pailman B. O. W.		1 10			130424	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mail	7 30	1 15			2 45	
to St. Thomas &c. Mails-Courtwright					2 45	
to St. Thomas, &c., St. Thomas. Port Stanley.		1 15			2 45	
Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Maile	7 30	1 15		9 00	2 45	6 30
Port Dover & I II st	7 30	1 15		0 00	2 45	6 30
London, Huron & Bruce-All places between I	5 00			8 00	2 10	0.00
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seeferth						
London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon- don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth, White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow. Ailsa Craig						
W. G. & B. South Fytonsian	7 00				6 30	
W. G. & B. South Extension W., G. & B.	7 00 5 00	$12 \ 15$			6 30	
W., G. & B Thro Bags—Hensell Lycen Ford	5 00	:	2000	11 00		
Thro Bags—Hansall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine Between Harrisburg and Fergus	3 00	1 93	2 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
Between Harrish Lucknow and Kincardine		2 30				
Between Harrisburg and Fergus. B. L. H. West of Stratford G. T. R. West of Stratford B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo.				200	11 00	
G. T. R. West of Stratford	7 15	1 15		8 00		
B. L. H. between Paris		12 00				6 30
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 00			1 00	6 30
G. I. R. Delween Strotford 1 m	5 00	12 00			1 30	6 30
Georgian Par and Lation and Toronto		12 00			2 45	0 00
St. Mary's and Stratford	7 15			11 30		6 30
		12 00	4 05		11 30	6 30
Inro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives, \(^1(Tuesday and Friday). \) The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth. \) For Great Britain.—The latest because	7 15			11 00		6 30
(Tuesday and Friday) Cherry Grove, St Ives,			. 00	11 00		0 30
The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth		12 00				6 30
For Great Britain That			4 15	11 30		0 00
Mondays, at 1 p. m. per Cours for despatching	letter	s etc	for Gr	ont Dal	tole .	****
For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching dondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New Yorl lian packet, via Halifax; ihursdays, at 1 p.m., per Inn c'ostage on letters, 5c. per joz.; Newspapers le per 2 or Rates of Postage on Letters.	: We	dnesds	we of	5 n m	itain, a	re:-
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Rates of Postage on Letters between le per 2 oz	reg.	fee. 5c.	Star L	me, vu	t New	rork
postage stamp; if posted uppoid will places in the	Domi	ion. 3	c. ner	1 07	propoi	A 1
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Raties of Postage on Letters between places in the postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the exceeding joz. In weight, and prepaid only 3c, will be the postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canadi Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each. Money Orders issued and paid	a or to	the U	nited S	states.	lc. per	4 oz
Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each. Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Mor Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, New Post Office Savings Bank—Deposits for					To Por	. 02.
Dendard, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, New Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwar ullowed, will be received for transmission to the Cen Bank.—Pass Books, and every information, to be him Money Order and Savings Bank,—Office hours @ A	viound	land a	and Un	ited 8	tates.	01
Pank Dank De received for transmission to the pwar	ds, on	which	h 4 per	r cent.	intere	est is
Monay On Books, and every information to the Cent	tral Of	tice of	the P	ost Off	ice Say	ings
Bost Office house Bank, Office house	ad on	applie	cation			

Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. London, December 27th, 1882. R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster. AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO'Y. CAUTION !

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Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipa Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Logars and save time and expense

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BEONZE MEDALS AWARDED.
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Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteen of the public as a perfectly reliable article of household use.

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In order to prepare for SPRING TRADE. 2

BACK LONDON. TO D Mcologhlon,



TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills

and Fever, Fever
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Read one of the testim of which we could give thou hals,
"I certify the stide of which and the head schering philegm in the throat, choking and the upong at night for years, so I could not ep, often troubled with dull, lifeliess fee' ag pains in the chest and back. After give tundreds of dollars to doctors and giving up all hopes, I tried the PRIDE of THE VALLEY, and am now able to do my work after seven year's sickness."

MRS JAMES MCNEIL.

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Statement of my wife's is correct, 'MES MCNEIL. MBS JAMES 202 Simcoe Street, London, O The above statement of my wife's is corr JAMES MCNEIL JAMES MCNEIL

JAMES M For sale by all druggists, man Prof A. M Shrives, London, Ont INDEX SEASES, COMPLAINTS and ACCIDENTS
HAGVARD'S YELLOW OIL I TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR CROUP, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CRAMPS. COLDS, &c. APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CHILBLAINS. CALLOUS LUMPS SWELLINGS, STIFF JOINTS. FROST BITES,

LAMENESS. CONTRACTIONS, BRUISES, UMBAGO. ITCH, PAIN IN BACK, DEAFNESS, PAIN in SIDE, &c. SPRAINS. Every bottle T. MILBURY & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO, ONT.

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NEW BRUNSWICK, SCOICH & IRISH GRANITE, MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES, GRAVE RAILINGS

AND IRON FENCING,
MANTLE PIECES & FURNITURE TOPS. Estimates given for Building Work, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Shop: Opp. Exhibition Ground, Richmond St.

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STOCK TAKING SALE JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS

SUITS TO ORDER, \$17.00, WORTH \$20.00

PANTS to order, \$4.50,

WORTH \$6.00. PETHICK & McDONALD.

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Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpits pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathro Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

Grand Banquet of Genuine Bargains in Pi mos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instru-ments, at Colwell's Popular Music House, 179 Dundas St., London, Ont. Choicest stock in city, lowest prices in Canada, and terms easy. Fair dealing and polite attention. Come and e. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. F. COLWELL, Proprietor.

GAL TCARDO 50 Ladies' & Gents' Chromo Visiting

50--Fine Chromo Cards--50 (one name) in Gi 1 t,

12 Gilt Edge Cards, very fine, with a surprise picture on front, with name, 50 cents. BIRTHDAY CARDS

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Burdock LOOD

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS. ACIDITY OF SALT RHEUM. THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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Baltimere Church Bells e 1844 celebrated for Superiority over other nade only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper an) Rotary Mountings, warned satisfactor; Prices, Circulars, &c., address By LITMORE REI UDRY, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Mo

AGENTS fit worth 10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Earelay St., N. Y

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Loughrea, Feb. 6.—A man has been found starved to death here. A poor law guardian said the case was only one of many. A crowd of hungry people gathered in front of the residence of Rev. Patrick Dugan, Catholic Bishop of Cloufert, on Sunday. The Bishop informed them that he and the priests distributed every shilling available, and opening relief works was the only resource left to relieve sufferers.

Dublin, Feb. 5.—Great excitement was Dublin, Feb. 5.—Great excitement was caused over the report that Kavanagh, the ear driver, had turned approver.

The grand jury has disagreed in regard to finding a true bill against O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, on the charge of seditious libel. The counsel for the seditions of the counsel for the seditions of the seditio Crown promised to submit further evid-

Dublin, Feb. 5.—The examination of the persons charged with conspiracy to murder officials was resumed to-day. The court was crowded. The audience largely the prisoner's dock between two police-men. This new departure caused much speculation. The prisoner has a low, re-treating forehead, sinister appearance, and looks anxious and nervous. The little looks anxious and nervous. The little girl Ellen Brophy identified Kavanagh as the driver of the car which contained the men who intended to assassinate Field, the juryman. Besides Kavanagh, the men who intended to assassinate Field, the juryman. Besides Kavanagh, Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly were also arraigned in connection with the attempt to munder Field. It was expected the evidence elicited to day would prove that James Carey, a member of the Corporation, rented several houses in which the constant drilling of men occurred, and that in one house a perfect military arsenal was discovered, including hand grenades. After hearing the evidence against the prisoners accused of the attempt to kill Field, the two Carey's, two Mullett's, Whalan, Brady, Kelly and Kavanagh were charged with the munder of Cavendish and Burke. The identification of Kavanagh by Ellen Brophy was

Also a true bill against Dowling for the murder of Policeman Carr. London, Feb. 8.—The Lord Mayor to-

day received a deputation asking him to open a fund for the relief of distress in western Ireland. His Lordship said the speeches by O'Donnell and others, at a meeting from which the deputation emanated, were certain to frustrate the success of any fund traceable to such agency. He

was, however, willing to receive contribu-tions, and if the amount justified, it will eventually open a fund.

Dublin, Feb. 3.—Davitt, Healey and Quinn, were arrested to-day for refusing to give bail, and conveyed to Kilmainham

Dublin, Feb. 8.—Felcharris, supposed to be the driver of the car employed by the murderers of Cavendish and Burke,

for the frish members to reture from the House of Commons, he says they should do so in a body. He earnestly advocates the adoption of the same system of pecu-niary compensation to members. If con-stituencies did not make an effort in that direction he would be obliged to co whether he could persevere in the thankless task of endeavoring to keep together independent Irish party. Edinburg, Feb. 10.—Trevelyan, Chief

Secretary of Ireland, speaking ar Harwick to day, denied the statement that the diminution of agrarian crime in Ireland was more apparent than real. He referred to the rapidity with which murderous crimes have diminished when it became apparent that the murderers would be excuted. He denied that the Government suppressed freedom of speech or liberty of the press. freedom of speech or liberty of the press. The Government was ready to work with the Irish members of Parliament advocatng legitimate schemes of reform.

Dublin, Feb. 10.—Micheal Kavanagh,

the carman, has turned informer against the prisioners charged with conspiring to murder officials. When Joseph Brady, murder officials. When Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, James Carey, Town Coun-cillor carman Fitzharris and several other prisoners were placed in the dock to-day, Kayanagh deposed he drove Brady, Kelly and two others, whom he did not know, to Phenix Park on the evening of the assassination of Cavendish and Burke. James Carey and Daniel Delaney were on seats at the side road in the Park. Delaney said they were watching the Chief Secretary. The court was crowded. France.

Paris, Feb. 5.-Public uneasiness is in-

creasing. The impressing prevails that the army does not like the Expulsion Bill. An intimation to this effect has been conveyed to Grevy.
Paris, Feb. 5.—The Magistrate to-day made an order sending Prince Napoleon before the court upon the indictment for

attempts to overthrow the existing regime. The court will decide the case within a

mittee totally rejecting the Expulsion Bill was read in the Senate to-day. Ur-gency was voted for debate on Saturday. There is much exdistment in Parliamen-There is much exdistment in Parliamentary circles. The report states that in the opinion of the Committee there is no cause for the Republic either to feel alarm or resort to the violent measures embraced in the proposed law. It would be a step in a dangerous path, and contrary to the ideas on which the Republic is founded.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Tribual quashed the indictment against Prince Napoleon, who was like rated. was liberated

LITERARY ACADEMY OF THE CATH-OLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,

This Society began its career in the month of May 1882, a month, as all are aware, the most beautiful of the year, and a month which enriches the natural world by giving birth to the beautiful and fragrant flowers, and casting o'er it a mantle of green, leaving to us ere it describes a sufficient with the painted in court was crowded. The audience largely consisted of lords, high officials, college professors, and professional men. Michael Kavanagh, the carman was marched into the prisoner's dock between two policed days of summer. This mouth, as all Catholics are aware, is appropriately set apart for the special honor of the most blessed Mother of God, the brightest and most glorious flower of womanhood, chosen by God from all ages as His instrument in casting around this world the mantle of love, charity and humility. The month of Mary was chosen for the

The first conference of the Literary Academy of the Society was held in their tion of Kavanagh by Ellen Brophy was particularly complete. She says she asked him whom he was waiting for. She saw large numbers, many literary and edularge numbers, many literary and edu him whom he was waiting for. She saw him when going on messages three times in half an hour. After her return the third time she heard cries of murder and ran to the door. There were then two men besides the driver on the car, the third was just mounting. She was only able to identify Kavanagh.

Dublin, Feb. 6—The Grand Jury has returned a true bill, for sedicious libel against O'Brien, editor of United Ireland.

Also a true bill against Dowling for the land of the property of the Society occupied the position of the Society occupied the society oc

tor of the Society occupied the position of honor, with Mr. P. M. Wickham, the president of the academy, on his right, and Mr. J. R. McLaughlin, the President of the

Society, on his left.

Mr. McLaughlin opened the proceedings by tendering a hearty welcome to those present, and saying he trusted the Conference would be the means of drawing many gentlemen into the Society. He then introduced Mr. Wickham, who addressed

the audience as follows:

Rev. Moderator and Gentlemen,—It is with very great pleasure, as president of the literary academy, that I second Mr. McLaughlin in welcoming you here this evening at our first monthly conference. I have also to thank you for the numbers in which you have gathered and the encouragement you manifest to us thereby. I regret very much that for certain turning the summit of your 21st year, experienced and found yourselves as help-lessly in her power, as when you were first

lessly in her power, as when you were first wrapped in your swaddling clothes.

We have asked you here this evening, in order to present to you our usual weekly conference, though by the introduction of a few pieces of vocal and instrumental music this evening, we have digressed a little from the actual programment the straight simple programment. gramme; the music and singing we generally have after the conference, immediately before departure. We have taken we are obliged by our rules to do so, and secondly, because it is a pleasure for us to do so. It is a pleasure for us to bring you here that you may have personal knowledge of what we do and how we do it, and that you may be able to speak of us, from this personal knowledge, and aid us in augmenting the members of our Society alone, and is so well carried out, it is assistance is very much needed. In this parish, and in fact in the city of Montreal, dormancy of sympathy among the Irish Catholic young men seems to exist, with lack of interest is not to be found among our French fellow-citizens, as we find among them similar societies to ours, in a mong them similar societies to ours, in a mong them similar societies to ours, in a mong them similar societies to nurs, in a mong them similar societies to runs, in a mong them similar societies to ours, in a mong them similar societies to runs, in a mong them similar societies to runs, in a mong them similar societies to runs, in a mong them similar societies to ours, in a searching criticism to which they were subjected by their fellow-mem they were subjected by their fellow-mem of criticising is a feature peculiar to this society alone, and is so well carried out, it is certain of giving it much celebrity and authenticated facts. Since it introduction to the American public, the great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has advanced with more rapid strides in the efforts of uncertainty to this society alone, and is so well carried out, it is certain of giving it much celebrity and authenticated facts. Since its introduction to the American public, the great this step for two reasons, firstly, because we are obliged by our rules to do sc, and secondly, because it is a pleasure for us to

enter it or not; it is voluntary. Each member binds himself upon entering it to contribute to the conference whatever he is called upon by the president to perform. Due time is always given in which to prepare. The president is careful to grade his demands according to the ability of the to be pointed out when finished. This trial, for to the novice it is a trial, I assure you, you will witness this evening. No personalities are allowed in the criticisms, and all erroneous remarks are pointed out by the Rev. Moderator, who, last of all, gives his criticism, separating the wheat from the chaff. The performer feels him-self elevated to a height by the applause self elevated to a height by the applause of his audience, for if there are faults to point out there is always something to commend, if nothing more than the moral courage displayed in attempting to improve, and while passing to his seat feels pleased, and congratulates himself on having acquitted himself creditably, when lot the criticisms commence, and gradually he finds himself coming down, neg by peg, from the pinnacle on which he had just preched, and he determines, that his next attention, and invited them all to be presprove, and while passing to his seat feels pleased, and congratulates himself on having acquitted himself creditably, when lot the criticisms commence, and gradually he finds himself coming down, neg by peg, from the pinnacle on which he had just provided and he determines that his next perched, and he determines, that his next effort will be such as to tax his confreres verely to find flaws in. By this means we nust learn, as our faults are placed before us, and we have to admit them.

By our system we learn and understand what we learn, and we avoid the possibility of being caught in the position a sol-dier in the army of Frederick of Prussia once found himself. Frederick cus-tomarrily asked each recruit, when he first aw him, three questions in the German ongue. How old are you? How long have been in the army? and, are you satisd with your pay and treatment? One dier had just turned his majority and and no knowledge whatever of the German anguage. He was however instructed in replies he should make by his commanding officer, which he committed to memory and waited with anxiety Frederick's appearance. It came ere long, and so did the questions, but instead of asking them in the order they had been given, he them in the order they had been given, he asked the second first. "How long have you been in the army?" and the soldier replied. "Twenty one years?" Frank is supported by Mr. John T. McNamee, of Ottawa. After the ceremont he bridge party returned to the residence of Mr. F. B. McNamee, Cathedral street, whose greats they were during their whose

None are admitted into our society but young men of good morals. The name of each candidate, goes before the Rev. Director and the Rev. Father Dowd for approval. Thus we can guarantee the best of association and the best of mind for approval. Thus we can guarantee the best of association and the best of mind food, and that is everything. A man is justly judged by the company lie keeps. It is most important to remember that the class of early association moulds our after lives and great care should always be lives, and great care should always be exercised in the choice of companions, and it is without egotism I can say that the

of Gratton's speeches, declaimed by Mr. John P. Hammill, an original essay on "Energy" was read by Mr. P.F. McCaffrey.
The audience expressed themselves decidedly, by their applause, in commendation of the efforts of these gentlemen, and the smart and searching criticism to which among them similar societies to ours, in a flourishing condition, numerically and financially. Why is this as it is? Are we less religious and less anxious to improve ourselves? No! I do not believe it, else the Irish people would not have the name they enjoy to-day. Yet while I deny this supposition, I am at fault to find any other reason for it. Perhaps it may be, they are so learned, they have nothing more to learn. If they entertain this idea they are sadly mistaken. We have always something to learn. If they entertain this idea they are sadly mistaken. We have always something to learn. It is erroneously said, when a person leaves college that his education is completed. Take the oldest gentleman you know, and you will find he will the grave alone finishes our education, but does not complete it.

Besides this corporal and spuritual training. That the former has been acquired to an floure ment where has been acquired to an flour modern youth, may be unexampled success the form the daily introduction of numberless field sports and amuses which the efforts of the youth of our city have met with in this special department, who have tested its merit and are auxious to acknowledge the great benefit derived. In the enumeration of such people it is susceptibility of physical development than the untiring zeal of our immortal Shamrock Lacrosse Club, the first in the world? What stronger argument can be adduced, than their glorious flag, whose completed. Take the oldest gentleman you know, and you will find he will the carried to an intervent of their unequalled their permission to give have tested its merit and are auxious to acknowledge the great benefit derived. In the enumeration of such people who have tested its merit and are auxious to acknowledge the great benefit derived. In the enumeration of such people it is susceptibility of physical development than the untiring zeal of our immortal Shamrock Lacrosse Club, the first in the world? What stronger argument can be adduced, than their glorious flag, whose c

shall have the pleasure of culling and presenting to you the choicest of their productions.

Our Academy is composed entirely of The heathen, whose knowledge is limited to the heathen, whose knowledge is limited to the heathen, whose knowledge is limited.

Aloyus Reidy, on the corner of Eastern avenue and Lewis street, was afflicted for three years in a similar manner, and is now hele and hearty, although he still conductions.

Our Academy is composed entirely of members of our society, and it rests with the members of the society themselves to enter it or not; it is voluntary. Each member binds himself upon entering it to contribute to the conference whatever he is called upon by the president to perform. labyrinth of inconsistencies and fallacies when once it abandons the stronghold of faith, and confines itself to its own indihis demands according to the ability of the novice when commencing, but extends the field afterwards. In compensation for this subjection, the member has the right of criticising the productions of his fellowmembers; the composition, delivery, jesture and position, are carefully noted during presentation and defects remembered to be pointed out when fluished. This trial, and confines itself to its own individual resources. In their researches for truth, the food of the understanding, young men ought to discern betwixt books and books. Some authors teach error most offensive doctrine under the charms of a most pleasing style. Many young men have by their indiscretion and want. of a most pleasing style. Many young men have by their indiscretion and want of experience in this regard, embittered their own existence, and placed themselves almost beyond the reach of all salutary influences. It is universally admitted by Isarned men that the heart follows the mind. The well-cultured intellect gives light to the heart. The world offers no grander subject for admiration than the young man whose heart is the reflection of his mind. The heart, fortified behind

> tention, and invited them all to be present at their next monthly conference, on the 1st of March.

WEDDING BELLS.

On Thursday evening at six o'clock the marriage of Mr. Walter Armstrong, of Grand Falls, N. B., and Miss Teresa Costi-gan, eldest daughter of Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue took place in the Bishop's Palace, Montreal. The nuptial vows were received by Rev. Father Ryan, S. J., of the Jesuit's College. The bride, who were a garnet satin dress, with bonnet to match, and who presented a very charming appearance, was given away by her father. She was attended as bridesmaid by her sister, Miss Bertha Cos-tigan, who wore a peacock blue silk with a bonnet of the same hue. The groom was supported by Mr. John T. McNamee, you been in the army ?" and the soldier replied, "Twenty-one years." Frederick was somewhat surprised, seeing the youthful appearance of the soldier; however, be proceeded with the next question, "How old are you?" and the answer was, "one year." "Why, man," said Frederick, "either you or I must have lost our senses," and the soldier, taking this for the third question, replied, "Both, and it please your Majesty."

None are admitted into our society but young men of good morals. The

We have to a great extent the power obeying nature's simple laws may seem very irksome to people at first, but doing so soon becomes a habit, and a blessed habit, and one that tends to happiness, to com-fort, and to length of days. A great deal by. I regret very much that for certain disables of the days are the same arrested.

Dublin, Feb. 8.—Two thousand starving persons to day surrounded the hotel in Glencolumbkill of Woodhouse, the poor haw inspector, demanding employment.

Dublin, Feb. 8.—Parnell, in a communication asking the attendance of the firsh members at the opening of Parliament next week, says events of the utmost incording a possible vacancy in the representation of the county of Mayo, depresentation of the county of Mayo, depresent the season of the day surrounded the hotel in Glencolumbkill of Woodhouse, the poor have all no doubt, generally when for the Irish members to retire from the form the same two stages of infancy, for you have all, no doubt, generally when turning the summit of your 21st year, and the form these conferences in the sent cannel to display the Catholic Young Men's Society and one that tends to happiness, to com fact, and to length and one that tends to happiness, to com take the catholic of days. A great deal with the catholic of days. A great deal with the catholic of the young here, so the which carries with its presence all grace and beauty, and elevates presence all grace and beauty, and elevates presence all grace and beauty, and elevates presence and its assistance, our director, guide, and the length of the benefits of regular living and one that tends to happiness, to com fact, and to length of the the catholic Young Men's Society and one that tends to happiness, to com fact, and to length a ances we can convince you, that we are endeavoring to carry out a good object in a proper manner, and meet with your approval and endorsation, we shall be very much pleased and shall have attained the object of our monthly conferences.

A piano duet, by Prof. Fowler, organist of St. Patrick's church, and a pupil Mr. Alex. McCluirk, was then well executed. "Erin's Flag" by Father Ryan, the poet of Gratton's speeches, declaimed by Mr. John P. Hammill, an original essay on

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the St

Prince Jerome denies that he aspires to the French dynasty by divine right.

Whenever the vote in the Senate on the Expulsion Bill is, Thibaudin, Minister of War, will request Grevy to sign a decree playing the Orleans princes on the retired ist of the army.

Paris, Feb. 8.—It is stated Jules Ferry declined to form a Cabinet, and Grevy will sammon Brisson.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The report of the Com
The grave alone finishes our education, but does not complete it.

It may be possible that they are not seislence, yet that is no fault sical energies of youth, there is another of endeavor, and will endeavor to make it known as publicly as possible, but "inil desperandum," from this out, we have great hopes that with your assistance our ranks will contain all or nearly all the young men of the pairs and outside of it, and that in our future conferences we loss of the endeavor of the com
The grave alone finishes our education, but triumphs and victories.

Besides this corporal education, so necessary for the development of the physical energies of youth, there is another of the advertised remedies, and had lost all faith in the efficacy of anything to afford relief when a friend, who had tested the virtue of the oil, made him a present of a bottle, and, to Frank's wonder and delight, faculty of the soul, possesse essentially a burden. He had exhausted the advertised remedies, and had lost all faith in the efficacy of anything to afford redied the intellect. The queen function of the mind and heart. Truth is the light of the intellect. The queen function of the soul, possesse essentially a burden. He had exhausted the advertised remedies, and had lost all faith in the efficacy of anything to afford relief when a friend, who had tested the virtue of the oil, made him a present of a bottle, and, to Frank's wonder and delight, faculty of the soul, possesse essentially a burden. He had evitated the advertised remedies, and had lost all field of the intellect. The queen function of the mind and heart. Truth is the light of

now hale and hearty, although he still continues the use of the oil.

C. O'Callahan, of 17: Sycamore street, is another grateful witness to the power of the infallible power of the remedy, which, he says, has made a new man of him.

Thomas Lewis of 62 Butler street, was for seven years afflicted with that dreadmalady, Sciatica, and being induced to try St.Jacobs Oil, found almost immediate relief therefrom, and is now perfectly cared. He is prepared to substantiate this statement under oath.

John Miller, of 54 West Fifth street, was cured of a complicated case of rheumatism

cured of a complicated case of rheumatism of ten years' standing, and George Hollinger, who lives on the corner of Torrence and Columbia avenues, adds his testimony to its efficacy, and has assured us that his pains were relieved as if by magic. The above statements are by well known

and respectable citizens of Cincinnati, and with all who know them will carry conviction upon the face. Hence it is we deem it a matter of duty to suffering hu-manity to give them all the publicity in our power.

HYMENEAL.

Mr. James G. Nesbitt, of this city, was on Monday, February 5th, united in marriage to Miss Annie McDonald. Mr. W. Nesbitt acted as groomsman, and Miss McDonald, sister of the bride, as brides maid. The ceremony was performed in St. Peter's Cathedral by Rev. Father Tiernan. The happy couple have the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future prosperity.

Gen'l Andrew Jackson, G. T. Beaure. gard and Jubal A. Early.

gard and Jubal A. Early.

The military chieftains above named were brought in strange contact a few days ago at New Orleans, La., on the 9th of January. 1833. when the 152d Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took piace. Immediately after the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, known there as 8t. Andrew Jackson's day, and is observed as a general holiday. Gen'is Beauregard and Early had (as they always do) the entire management of the distribution of \$55,000 in prizes, and here is what they did with it: licket No. 10,45t, sold for \$5 to Alvin Censler, of odessa, La Fayette, county. Mo., drew 75,000. Ticket No. 8,886 drew \$25,000-sold in fifths (for \$1 each)—one of 5,000 to Augustine Lopez, \$6 Baronne st., another \$5,000 to F. Tagliapi tra, 123 Coni st., both of New Orleans. Among others, the third capital prize of \$10,000 won by ticket No \$6,401. sold in fifths—one to N. B. Appie of Omsha, Nob. one collected through the Union and Planters Bank of Memphis, Tenn., one to J. B. Ketchum, No 632 Broadway, New York city, one to H. E. Stephens, of Titusville, Pa: Tickets No. 22, 250, 23,633, 39,950,78,616, and 93,672 each drew 2,000 scattered over the country. Next opportunity will be on Tucalay, March 13th, of which any one applying to M. A. Dauphlin, New Orleans, 1.a., will be fully informed.

A Room of Wonders

And well the visitors may room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant distinct, sheading a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorus nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messrs. J. R. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page 7 is worth reading.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 5th inst, at St. Peter's Palace, by the Rt. Rev. Monseignor Bruyere, assisted by the Rev. M. J. Tiernan, D. Hays, this City.

dangerons to set them assached the study, if you would live long, to be regular in your habits of life in every way, and let your regularity have a good tendency.

[Cincinnati Irish Citizen.]

FUREKA!

P. Q.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDV Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

25.25 MOTICE

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, both MARCH, 183; for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Teritorles, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Eulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c.

Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned, can be had by applying to the undersigned by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent, on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent on the amount of the tenders for five for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when earlied upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender on any tender not necessarily accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

accepted.

[No newspapers to insert without special authority from this department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 30 Jan., 1883.

227-4 w

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JAMES LEE & CO.

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Translated in 1882, from the Italian by Rt. ev. M. O'Connor, D. D., first Bishop of Pitts

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A very useful little manual.—Catholic Review,

It will prove exceedingly valuable for general circulation and reference.—Western Home Journal,

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Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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braw a fresh fragrant Breath and be merry, Fear no dental display as you smile; For the virtues of famous "TEABERRY" Are for Breath and for Teeth nonpareil.



SEE TO IT.

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Male Teacher wanted in School Section No. 4, Biddulph. Application, stating salary and experience of teaching, and what section taught in last. Apply to James Carrigan, Elginfield P. O., Ont.

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VOL. 5.

NICHOLAS WILSON & C FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Impor TWEEDS now in stock. New Ties, Silk Handkerchie

Underclothing, Etc.

N. WILSON & C In Memoriam

Of Sister Helen (Miss M'Mahon) who die Loretto Abbey, Toronto, on Sunday, 11th, 1882. "Behold I come quickly and my rewar with me."—(Rev. 22 chap., 12 v.)

A few short days since, smiles enwreat That face now calm and chill. A few short days since laughter breath Around that form so still. And none then saw the shadow creep, Across her cheerful duteous way, That lured her to the peaceful sleep Enfolding it to-day.

In life's chameleon shaded path
How oft we feel secure;
Supported by the phase of health
The journey seems so sure,
And those whose smiles we love to gree
Whose voices love to hear,
We part from—trusting soon to meet—
The meeting finds us—where?

Beyond the clouds; the veil withdrawn Life's transient pathway crossed We greet our loved ones with the dawn Of God's eternal feast. And she-dear sister-summoned hence From all who sought her here, is called but to inheritance, To grace a home more fair.

To dwell within a Father's love.
Her destined place to own.
To know eternal joys above
And wear a virgin's crown.
To bear upon her seraph brow
The Lamb's unfading seal.
Before His spotless throne to bow
And at His altar kneel. Toronto, Feb. 13, 1883.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Western Watchman Western Watchman.

A PROMINENT Methodist preacher in t
South has announced that he does n
want any colored people to attend,
services. The Methodists of the Nor
are much scandalized at his bold a
imprudent utterance. He defends hims
by saying that he does not deny t
colored brother admission into t
Church; entrance into his church alone Church; entrance into his church alone denied. He is right. Time was whether whole world had but one churches their own. Then communities claimed their own. the right to have their own peculiar r higion. Lastly, every man thinks l should have a church of his own, or, other words, be a church unto himsel Let every man have his own church, as l has his own house. That Souther Methodist divine could say: "I have a objection that every man, white and black thall have a home; but they shall me have my home. Neither do I object the every man shall have a church; but mown church is for myself."

Michigan Catholic Our non-Catholic friends as well as ou Infidel foes agree with us, that it is a goo thing to die in the Catholic faith. From poor Melanchton, the friend and discipl of Luther, who counseled his dyn mother to return to the one true Church saying: "The Protestant church is the easiest to live in, but the Catholic Church is the surest to die in," down to the blinded Gambetta, who only died the other day, all wished to die Catholics, although

unwilling to live as such. rreeman's Journal.

THE Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the figures given by the London Tablet, thinks that the increase of Catholics in England is a subject for serious reflection.

"Is," asks the Pail Mall Gazette, repeating a question which has been asked and answered in the United States hundreds of things." times, "the increase of Catholicism in the country to be set down to the 'propaga-tion of the Faith,' or the propagation of a particular race by which the Faith is held? That the Irish element in our population shows a tendency to increase therein as fast as the English,—or, in other words, that certain influences which tend to lower the standard of living among the working classes of the community are nearly three times as active as the influences tending to maintain it, is scarcely a comfortable re-flection." The Pall Mall Gazette draws it mild, and does not speak out what it thinks. The truth is that only among Catholics who practice their all. Catholics who practice their religion, who have a salutary fear of the vengeance of God, do children have for their lives more than one chance out of three. The Church saved the world and society when both were utterly rotten. She alone, the Spouse of Christ, can save society to-day, when it is becoming worse than pagan.

A CLEVER actor has been putting money into his purse by imitating, not burlesquing, the sensational acts of Brooklyn's favorite clown, the "Rev. "Mr. Talmage. So long as the actor—who played a partial Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer" and made up after Talmage-stayed in Nev York, the gymnast of the "Tabernacle" made no sign. But when it was proposed to perform "The Sorcerer," with the Talmage acts introduced, the original Talmage appealed to the law. It was an infring ment of the original Talmage's right to perform in his own bailiwick. The two Dromois were so much alike that the Brooklyn people familiar, as most of them are, with the great original's antics, would not be able to tell them apart. But the "Rev." Mi. Talmage made the mistake of claiming that the clever actor was burles-quing him, and thus weakened his case. quing him, and thus weakened his case. He should have boldly proceeded against the managers and actors for infringement