nd.

.....10

RY.

PPY MARRIAGE for those Betrothed e. Translated by per hundred, \$18.00 tion, I request you nd (1000) copies of ooks and five hun-distribution among

y in Christ, EENT CLEARY, op of Kingston, I Letters of ELL, D. D., Bishop nmend 'The Christristian Mother,' in all their duties to 1, 1883. Ind for your perusal or two little books

ud for your perusal in two little books sentitled 'A Sure ige,' and the other Marriages,' by the e."—Pastoral, 1882. EMENTS concern. IND ITS RESULTS in the Earliest and Jerman and Latin ry O'Connor, S. J. f His Eminence the diverse of the Holy Father, cemasonry. Authors of the Holy Father, cemasonry. Authors was sentitled by the senting the

n, 5 cents; per 100 ine edition, 10 cts.;

E, a Manual for the order of St. Francis. In decisions of the scan Father, (Cust. Approbation of the of Cincinnati and of Covington, dedges, 75 cts. same prices.

N FACULTATES copis Nostris Con-

copis Nostris Con-Venerabilis Cleri L. Konings, C. SS. ur of His Eminence oth, net, \$1.00. BROTHERS

Apostolic See, Booksellers. urers of Church Or-ts, Statues, etc.

WDER. best in the market.
d be convinced.
D AT NG'S

TORE, EET, LONDON. educed Prices.

Athanic



"CHRISTIANUS MINI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOI. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, O.T. 11, 1884.

NO. 313

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co.,

The Month of the Rosary. THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO, 1571.

(Voltaire, the French infidel historian, says: "The great naval engagement of Lepanto, October 7th, 1871, between the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, and Pope Pius V., (the last canonized Pope), and the whole maritime force of the Turks. Don John, of Austria, commanded the Christian fleet, which consisted of 206 gallevs, and 30,000 meh; while the Turks had 259 galleys, of which, after a dreadful conflict, they saved but 106, losing 30,000 men, in killed and prisoners; and thus, was prostrated for a time the naval power of Turkey."

The victory, effected, it was believed, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, arrested the further spread of the Ottoman Power, and saved Christendom from long overrun by the Turks. In recognition of the victory, deemed miraculous, a petition was added to the Rosary, "Help of Christians: Pray for us."

Rev. Frank Sylvester Mahony, the gifted Irish priest, author of the "Reliques of Father Prout," born in Cork, 1803, died in Paris, May 18th, 1866, has commemorated the Battle of Lepanto in the following popular and spirited ballad, whose publication just now is desirable, when the Holy Father has ordered the public use of the Rosary during the coming month throughout Christendom, to avert impending evils even greater than those of the Staracen host

Let us sing how the boast of the Saracen host in the Gulf of Lepanto we scattered, When each Knight of St. John's, from his cannon of bronze,
With grape-shottheir argosies batter'd.
Oh! we taught the Turks then, that of Europe the men could defy every Infidel menace—And that still o'er the main floated the galleys of Spain,
And the red-lion Standard of Venice.

Quick we made the foe skulk, as we blazed at each hulk,
While they left us a spiinter to fire at;
And the rest of them fled o'er the waters, blood-red
With the gore of the Ottoman Pirate;
And our navy gave chase to the infidel Race.
Nor allowed them a moment to rally;
And we forced them at length to acknowledge our strength.
In the trench, in the field, in the galley.

Then our men gave a shout, and the ocean throughout, Heard of Christendom's triumph with rap-Heard of this control of the enemy's line Galliottes, eighty-nine, of the enemy's line To our swift-sailing ships fell a capture; And I firmly maintain, that the number of

To at least forty thousand amounted;
To be sure twas sad work—if the life of a
Turx
For a moment were worth being counted.

We may well feel elate, though I'm sorry to

That, albeit by the myriad we've slain 'em;
Still, the sons of the Cross have to weep for
the loss
Of six thousand who fell by the Paynim.
Full atonement was due, for each man that
they slew,
And a becatomb paid for each hero;
But, could all we'd kill give a son to Castile,
Or to Maita a brave Cavalliero?

they shall live— In our mouths shall their praise be inces-

And, again and again, we will boast of the Who have humbled the pride of the Cres-cent.

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly. LITURGY.

IV.

Questions concerning the Viaticum. REV. DEAR SIR .- I should feel obliged by your answering in the next number of the Record the following questions:

1. in this diocese it is ordered by the statutes to carry the pix, when one is going to the sick, in the inside left pocket of the vest. This seems to be forbidden by the decree of S. C. R., quoted in O'Kane's "Notes." May we, notwith-standing, conform to the statutes and

custom of the diocese? 2. Seeing that it is permitted here to keep the Blessed Sacrament in the priest's house, is it reprehensible to carry many particles in one's pix, when going to one "brave girl," and so forth. particles in one's pix, when going to one

Extreme Unction after the Viaticum, is the blessing with the pix to be given with the violet or white stole?

4. In many large institutions, e. g., infirmaries, workhouses, hospitals, &c., it is sometimes required to give Communion on Sundays, after Mass, to bed-ridden patients in different wards, and in different houses of the same institution, male and female; is it allowable to go through the "ritus communicandi ad infirmo given in the Ritual, up to the end of the Confiteor in the chapel, then to withdraw the ciborium from the tabernacle, carry it processionally to the wards, administer Holy Communion, and return to the chapel to say, "Domine Sancta," and finish with the blessing?

I. You should comply with the direction contained in the decree of the Conmost respectfully to approach you, and to gregation of Rites. The diocesan statutes do not require, and have not, of course, come to our parish. We are all glad to received the approbation of Rome. The decision you refer to is an express disapproval of the custom of carrying the See to be the chief pastor of the diocese.

knows to be necessary for the sick, is that he might bring back the Blessed Sacrament to the church, in the same kind of solemn procession in which he bore it to the house of the dying. It is on account of the difficulty of observing this external respect, when the distance is long or the way difficult, or when the priest must ride, that the Roman Ritual itself suggests, that in these cases only one Host be carried, when not more than one is necessary for the sick.

sary for the sick.

Now, in the circumstances of our country, the reason supposed in the Rubrics for carrying in the pix more Hosts than are necessary, never occurs, since we do not accompany the Blessed Sacrament with the ceremonial the Ritual pre-

We believe that it is no longer necessaribes.

We believe that it is no longer necessary to call the attention of any priest to the stringent prohibition to carry with him, through his parish, the Pix containing the Blessed Sacrament, unless when he is called to visit the sick. All have become familiar with the letter of the Cardinal Prefect of Propagands, and the sentiment of the Congregation of Rites on this subject, through the Imedium of Father O'Kane's book.

HI. The blessing with the pix is to be given after Extreme Unction has been administered, and, we believe, with a white stole.

white stole.

IV. Consult O'Kane (cap. xiv. n. 841), who is plainly of opinion that the whole ceremony should be performed in each ward.

ward.

"If the Viaticum be administered to two or more at the same time, as may happen in a hospital, or even in a private house, where several members of the family may be prostrated by fever or some other infectious disease, it may be administered to them successively, just as Communion is administered in the church, provided they be in the same apartment, or even in adjoining apartments opening into

"In this case, the salutation at entrance, the sprinkling of hely water, &c., &c., may serve for all in common."

V. Statues in the Sanctuary. REV. SIR.—Will you kindly say, in your next number of the Record, whether

BISHOP CARBERY.

HIS PIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO PARIS HIGHLY GRATIFYING TO HIS LORDSHIP, AND TO THE CHURCH—THE PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES—HIS LORDSHIP CONGRATU-LATES THE CATHOLICS OF PARIS.

Supple, of Boston, Rev. Father Feeney, of Dundas, and Rev. Father Challendard, of Toronto. His Lordship was accompanied by Very Rev. Fr. Heenan, V. G., and by Rev. Bro. Dominick. After receiving Rev. Bro. Dominick. After receiving warm greetings from these gentlemen, Father Dowling introduced to his lordship a deputation of laymen consisting of Mr. Daniel O'Neail and his three sons, Charles, James and Thomas, Mr. Thos. Murray, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. P. Skelly. He was then escorted to the pastoral residence, and subsequently conducted catechistical exercises in the church which had been decorated for the

occasion with words of welcome. Over the main entrance were the words
"Many happy years in Canada," and beneath the organ, "Benedictus qui venit in
nomini Domini," and over the vestry
door the good old Saxon word "Welcome."
As the children replied to His Lordship's
interrogations he cheered them with kind interrogations, he cheered them with kind

ck-call?

3. In this latter case, if you administer

On Sunday morning at eight o'clock
Bishop Carbery celebrated mass and administered the sacrament of confirmation to fifty candidates. At half past ten o'clock High Mass was celebrated. Previous, however, to this he blessed the sta-tues of the twelve apostics recently placed in the building. During the ser-vice a deputation from the congregation went within the altar rails, headed by Mr. Daniel O'Neail, who is the oldest member of the congregation, and presented an address to his lordship. It was read by Mr. Charles O'Neail, and was as follows:
To His Lordship the Right Rev. James Joseph

Carbery, D. D., O. P., Bishop of Hamil-My LORD-In the name of the congregation of the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (under which holy title our parochial church is dedicated) we beg le Blessed Sacrament in the way described.
Hence the correction in O'Kane's "Notes."
II. Where it can be avoided without inconvenience, it would be better not to carry in the pix more particles than are The reason why the Roman Ritual allows the priest to carry more Hosts than he sighted the shores of America, we as I have since realized in the course of

were further gratified to learn that the first hand that was a devoted dergy who would make me feel outstretched to welcome you, was at home and feel happy by their cordial co-operation. And now, when I come half of the faithful departed and control that the was the first of your priests who had the privilege of receiving your episocopal benediction. We thank your Lordship also for the compliment bestowed on the said of religion here, thave only to look around me in his building and see the work accomplished for the compliment bestowed on the sponding him Vicar-General and for your courtesy and kindness in honoring our pastor and our parochial school with your first visit outside of Hamilton. And sa the little children of Paris were the first to give you a joyful greeting at the outset of your official labors, so now their transmits and the parishioners in general rejoice to receive you, and to welcome you to this parish at the close of your extended wishtation of the diocese. We take this monumental evidence of the zeal of the pastor and people of Paris. You tell wish that of the diocese we also tender you, as our beloved bishop, our most respectful home are the diocese, we also tender you, as our beloved bishop, our most respectful home are the diocese, we has the state of religion in this parish may be found such that the state of religion in this parish may be found such as a will be satisfactory and gratifying to as will be satisfactory and gratifying to as will be satisfactory and gratifying to your lordship. In looking back over the past twenty years, during which time Providence has wonderfully blessed the Providence has wonderfully blessed the labors of our present pastor, and considering our unhappy condition then, without a resident pastor, without regular attendance, and often without mass, our children suffering in a wretched schoolhouse, and ourselves suffering in a cold and unfinished church, our members few, our debt large, our resources limited, and our revenue insufficient to support either church, school or pastor; when we consider all those things and contrast them with the present picture presented to your Lordship, we feel that we have abundant cause to thank God that you now see before you instead a congregation which though small in numbers and limited in means is second to none in your diocese in happiness, in zeal, in union, and in general prosperity. We

union, and in general prosperity. We are happy to state that our church, after Rev. Sir.—Will you kindly say, in your next number of the Record, whether it is allowable to have statues in the sanctuary of a parochial church, which is not sufficiently large to have any but one altar?

We know of no reason which makes it unlawful, provided the statues are not placed in front of the tabernacle containing the Blessed Sacrament.

Are happy to state that our church, after many years of labor and much expenditure, is at last furnished and finished in a manner in some degree worthy the House of God, and trust that our humble efforts to beautify the sanctuary of our placed in front of the tabernacle containing the Blessed Sacrament. of the good Sisters of St. Joseph, under whose excellent training and instruction our children enjoy the benefit of a good Catholic education. We are glad to inform your lordship that this school property (including a residence for the Sisters) is entirely free from debt, and that the balance due on our church is comparatively small, and will be soon entirely paid. In fine, it is our joy and our glory to add that we have always worked in union with each other, in charity with our neighbors, and in harmony

the pleasure of seeing you often amongst us, and praying that you may be long spared in good health to labor for the glory of God, and the advancement of spared in

religion in the diocese. Signed on behalf of the congregation:
—Daniel O'Neail, Patrick Skelly, Thomas Murray, Thomas O'Neail, James Gardiner, Edward Duffy.

His Lordship replied substantially as

follows:
MR. O'NEAIL AND GENTLEMEN: -I thank you for the loyal and affectionate address you have just presented, expressing as it does, the faith and devotion of the Cathodoes, the latth and devotion of the Catholics of this parish, their love for God and their fidelity to the pastors who are appointed to govern in His name. The sentiments embodied in it breathe the true Christian spirit and are alike gratifying to us and creditable to you. For nothing is more certain to lighten and sweeten our pastoral labor, nothing more likely to dis-pel the gathering clouds of care and anxiety that occasionally surround us, and to shed a halo of sunshine and lightness on our path, than such assurances as these of loyalty towards those in authority in the church, such delightful evidences as I find here of the devotion, zeal, and kindly feelings of the faithful committed to our charge. Such assurances are to be regarded as the work of divine grace, prompting and stimulating you to give expression to the inward feelings of your earts. For your prayers and good rishes on my behalf I am wishes on my behalf I am sincerely grateful. What you have said of your good pastor, Father Dowling, does not at all surprise me. For I had heard of his zeal and of his labers for your welfare long before I had the pleasure of meeting him. I have now visible proofs of both in all that I see around me. He was indeed the first to cheer and console was indeed the first to died an consumer the my heart, beating anxiously under the burden placed on me by the Vicar of Christ, and, in the name of all the clergy of Hamilton to extend to me, stranger as I then was, a most cordial and loyal welcome to the diocese. And as I approached the shores of this continent to assume my diocesan charge, I cannot forget the joy I experienced when I met him, the first

telligence and tact are manifest in the government of this parish and in the construction and decoration of this church. Here it was, while ruling you in this small parish, that he acquired that art of government that afterwards enabled him, as Administrator, to rule the diocese with the same test produces charity and same tact, prudence, charity and success. Here it was that twenty years ago his lot was cast as it were in the wilderness, a place without a pastor and without a suitable church or school accommodation, a parish without resouces and without organization, and now, by your united exertions, it may be said of your united exertions, it may be said of you, as a congregation, that you have made the wilderness bloom as a rose, a garden beautiful to behold and productive of much truit. In this spiritual garden too, your little ones are happy under the instruction and guidance of the good sisters of St. Joseph. Having thus worked well, with your pastor, you thus worked well with your pastor, you may now enjoy with him the fruit of your united labors and sacrifices. I pray God, of His mercy and goodness, to bless you temporally and spiritually, that you may so continue to know, love and serve Him here, that you and I and all here assembled, may merit to enjoy His blessed presence in the world to come, Amen. The deputation then knelt, and received His Lordship's benediction

and were presented each by name by Father Dowling. His Lordship had a kind, friendly word for each of the gena kind, friendly word for each of the gentlemen presented.

The committee appointed to present an address on behalf of the C. M. B. A. next approached, when the following address, in a very distinct tone of voice, was read by Mr. James Gardiner:

To The Right Reed. J. J. Carbery, D. D.,

O. B. Bishen of Hamiltonian

O. P., Bishop of Hamilton.

My LORD:—On behalf of the Paris

pecuniary advantages, combined with the blessing of our holy religion.

In conclusion, we offer to your Lord-ship our homage and devotion and pray to God to give you a long and happy life in the diocese of Hamilton, and kindly ask your blessing on our members. Signed on behalf of the branch,

THOS. O'NEAIL

President JNO. SHEPHERD, Rec. Sec His Lordship was pleased to reply by saying how happy he was to learn of the establishment of societies such as these, founded on good Catholic principles. He commended their religious and charitable aims, hoped that all the men of the parish would thus make provision for their families and do good to their neighbors who may happen to be in distress He exhorted them always to be guided by the advice and to follow the counsel of their pastor, and that thus guided they would be sure to merit the blessing blessing upon their society and upon

blessing each one received a special in-troduction to His Lordship. High Mass was then celebrated, coram piscopo. Father Feeny, of Dundas, a for-mer student of the parish, was celebrant, whilst Father Supple, of Boston, an old classmate of the pastor, and Father Heenan, of Hamilton, assisted His Lord-ship at the throne. The choir, under the direction of Father Chalendard, of Toronto, rendered excellent music.

Immediately after the pastor had made the announcements and had read the gospel for the Sunday His Lordship advanced to the railing and announced the objects of his visit: to enquire into the state of religion, etc., in the parish, the state of religion, etc., in the parish. the objects of his visit: to enquire into the state of religion, etc., in the parish. the state of religion, etc., in the parish. from what he had seen and heard he expected that most friendly relations exis-ted between pastor and people. But it was his duty as Bishop to inquire into all the necessity of supporting the separate school, and of the beneseparate school, and of the benefits to be derived from being members
of the pious associations established in
the parish. He next complimented
them on the sacrifices they had made to
build and adorn so beautiful a church,
contrasting it with the plainness and poverty of the pastoral residence, which he among my priests to greet me and to give me the warm grasp of the hand that be-spoke the warm heart. When I looked into his genial countenance as he hastened

the members of the Rosary and Altar Society, of Paris, take great pleasure in welcoming you, and trust our humble endeavor to promote prayers and good works in the Parish may meet your

approval.

Our society was established by our present Pastor sixteen years ago, with a membership of fifty, and has gradually increased to over one hundred enrolled members and has proved a successful means of procuring the necessary vestments and altar furnishings, making it our happy privilege to co-operate with our esteemed pastor (Very Rev. Father Dowling) in beautifying the house of God, and thus manifest to some extent our love for our divine Lord who honors

our sanctuary with his presence in the holy Sacrament.

We are also associated in the bond of prayer, and endeavour to practice daily a devotion very dear to you, as a son of St. Dominic, namely, the living Rosary of the Biessed Virgin, our heavenly mother. We also enjoy the benefit of a monthly mass said specially by our pastor for the members of this society and endeavor to approach holy communion on the festivals of the Biessed Virgin and on the first Sunday of each month as he earnestly recommends.

Wishing you every happiness in your administration, we humbly ask for our selves and families your Lordship's benediction. Signed on behalf of the Rosary and Altar society, Mrs. O'Neail, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Gardiner.

His Lordship replied by thanking Mrs. O'Neail and the members of the society for the kind expressions contained in their address and complimenting them so the good effected in the parish by means of this esseciation as visibly man. prayer, and endeavour to practice daily

O. P., Bishop of Hamilton.

My Lorn:—On behalf of the Paris
Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit
Association, we have much pleasure in
giving to your Lordship a warm and sincere welcome to the parish, on this, your
first official visit to Paris.

Our society, My Lord, is founded on
pure, Catholic principles. It inculcates
on the members, the love of God and
our neighbour, the visiting of sick members, and the making provision in case
of death for our parents, wives, and children.

Our association is also a great means the loss
of six thousand who fell by the Paynim.

Sunday last was a day of unusual interest to the Catholics of this place, owing And a hecatomb paid for each hero;
But, could all wed kill give a son to Castile, Or to Maita a brave Cavalllero?

St. Mark, for the slain, intercedes not in vain—
Ther's a Mass at each altar in Venice;
And the saints we implore, for the Banner they bore.

Are Our Lady, St. George and St. Denis.
For the brave, while we grieve, in our hearts the depot by the Very Rev. T. J. Dowling.

For the brave, while we grieve, in our mouths shall their praise be incessed:

The loss
of stations of the slain, intercedes of the diocated with blank of the proposed in union with each other, in charties worked in union wit sanctuary. He encouraged them to per-severe in the pursuit of such laudable objects and bestowed on themselves and their families his episcopal benediction. The young ladies of "the sodality of the

children of Mary" to the number of forty-

five, next approached the railing in pro-cession and an address was read in their name by the prefect, Miss Skelly. In a clear and distinct voice she bade His Lordship welcome, putting in chaste and elegant language the objects aimed at by the sodality, and the means they adopted to become true children of their Heavenly Mother, the weekly recitation of her office, the attendance at special instructions given by their director, the reading of good books, the frequenting carrying his hatred so far as to try to get tivals, and, in fine, their desire to imitate as far as possible the virtues of their may happen to be in distress.

and do good to the counsel holy bond of union and or proposed them always to be guided pastor, and that thus guided be sure to merit the blessing He was pleased to bestow his upon their society and upon their society and upon his size. His Lordship's blessing on their society and upon his large his blessed Mother. They asked His Lordship's blessing on their society and upon his tulants that evening sought admission tulants that evening sought admission policemen going to Mass on Saud by merely to be a big man amongst the Orange rowdies of the place, especially the Orange rowdies of the place at Martins. heir families.

After the deputation knelt for his clessing each one received a special inroduction to His Lordship.

High Mass was then celebrated, coram allowed. Father Feeny, of Dundas, a formiscopo. Father Feeny, or Dundas, a formiscopo. Father Feeny, or Dundas, a formiscopo. Mary, so largely represented in this par-ish. He hoped it would be the desire of every young lady to become eligible to join the sodality. By imitating their neavenly model and having recourse often to her intercession they would ad was pleased to receive them into the sodality, and invest them with the ribbon and the medal. The exercises of the evening closed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The music these things. He then spoke earnestly of the Blessed Sacrament. The music on the subject of Catholic education and and evening was excellent and devotional, under the able direction of

whose gracious courtesy and kindness and genial manner will make his visit long remembered with pleasure in the parish. Next morning after his mass, at parish. Next morning after his mass, at which a large congregation attended, His Lordship paid another visit to the schools, and agreeably surprised the little ones by distributing gifts amongst them and granting them a holiday, after which he made his visitation of the convent, encouraging the good sisters in their excellent work and complimenting them on the proficiency of their pupils. His Lordship left in the afternoon train for Hamilton, after paying a short visit to Mr. Daniel O'Neail, the pioneer parishioner and oldest member of the flock, now in his eighty-eighth year.

now in his eighty-eighth year.

The clergymen from Hamilton, Toronto and Dundas returned with him. The other visiting priests who called to pay their respects to His Lordship on Sunday were the Rev. Fathers Lennon and Crinnon, of Brantford, and Father Maguire of Galt. Father Supple on Eddor strength of Pather Supple on Friday returned to Boston.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

DEAR SIR,-Now that our fishing seaon is drawing to a close, and business consequent thereon nearly suspended for the time being, I deen it opportune to drop you a line to let you know how things are getting along in dear old "Terra Nova." There has been a great falling off in our catch of fish this season both here and on the Labrador, the catch all round being only about 40 per cent. of last year's amount. Of course I refer to codfish (our staple); that for the herring is a total fail-

The trade in dry goods, &c., is slacker now than it has been at this time in the year within the memory of the writer. The stores which always hitherto opened

for autumn trade on the fifteenth Sep-tember still close at summer hours, viz, 6 for autumn trade on the fifteenth September still close at summer hours, viz, 6 p. m., there not being business enough doing to pay for the gas. This is no doubt in a great measure to be accounted for by the people who are independent enough to do it holding back their fish. The prices rule low now, but they expect that as soon as the Mediterranean ports where cholera is now raging are thrown open that they will get a better price, and I hope they will. I had the pleasure of a trip to the now historic River Head of Harbor Grace the other day. I walked through the now famous pipe track road and Pippys' Lane. I am sorry to have to inform you that party feeling runs just as high as ever there. I heard both sides of the affair while there, and I have come to the conclusion that the Orangemen (who are an ignorant lot anyway) are not so much to blame as a few bigoted scoundrels, most of whom live in the city, who make tools of the poor fools for political purposes. The Catholics do not expect any reparation for outrages committed against them about Harbor Grace now. The sons of some of the magistrates are leaders in the Orange faction; the fathers sympathize with their sons, and, under the circumstances, one can pretty well guess what sort of justice sons, and, under the circumstances, one can pretty well guess what sort of justice can be given to a Catholic who appeared against an Orangeman. The editor of the Mercury, of this city, was in Harbor Grace when I was there, and he calls Riverhead the place where the murderers live and Convave's Beach the home of the live, and Courage's Beach the home of the victims. This young man worked his passage here a few years ago in a cattle vessel from some port in Nova Scotia, having graduated from the "Mayflower" office. His effects consisted of a very large pair of bluchers, a budding moustache, a baseless pantaloons, and an unlimited amount of cheek. He runs a paper now and he calls himself A. B. Motril. His boon companion, and a mate worthy of him, is keeper of the penitentiary here, a north of Ireland Orange peeler, a bigot with about the same love for Catholics as Orange rowdies of the place, especially the notorious hell-cat Martins. Looking at it all around, Mr. Elitor, between Orange bigotry and political anti-Catholicism, we have a hard time to hold our own here just now. More by next mail.

Yours truly,

"La Bonne Ste. Anne."

Quebec. Sep. 27 .- One of the last pilgrimages of the season to the shrine of Canada's patron saint, "La Bonne Ste. Anne," has just been brought to a ter-mination. Four steamers were required to convey the pilgrims from the back to this city. Before their departure for their respective homes, the superior of the Redemptorist Fathers preached a sermon upon the virtues of the saint, in the course of which he related some interesting facts concerning the recent pilgrimages at her shrine, and since the middle of last June it appears that 80,000 pilgrims have visited the shrine in pear. the words of the preacher, "51 crutches atiful, and 20 sticks have been left at the toot of the altar of the Mother of God,"

[A LEGEND.] Many years since in Poland's halcion times There lived a child—too holy for the sinful climes
Ofour polluted earth. Of him is told,
Of Stanslaus the saint, a legend old.
In a shrine now dim with "shadows Adorned with fairest arches, high and vast, A statue stands, magnificent and rich, Smiling benignantly from the time-worn niche.

Dense clouds of incense oft perfumed the air And floated upward, like our saint's sweet prayer.
Therein our Stanslaus long moments spenito ease the love within his bosom pent;
And as from school he home returned each

day
Before our Lady knelt he down to pray.
One day his secaph soul with love inflamed,
In overflowing rapture he exclaimed:
Oh! Mary, darling Mother! I love none
Bo well as thee;—let me embrace thy son.
Then stood the marble form—the arms were

pressed

pressed

pressed

Lo: Mary listens to his ardent sighs.

Oh wonder: to his daring wish compiles,
A glorious vision broke upon his sight;
She came with a robe of gold, all bright.—

The Babs received the young man's warm

embrace
And pressed its cheek against his glowing
face. face. Such the reply (a heavenly favor rare) Of Mary to Salat Stanslaus' prayer. St. Thomas Seminary, Mission San Jose, Cal.

ANTIGONISH.

Amy M. Pope, in October Catholic World. "Change cars here for Antigonish and the Straits of Canso!" So sings the vet-eran conductor of the Intercolonial Rail-way train between Halifax and Pictou, as the morning express rushes up to the bustling station at New Glasgow. The train pauses to allow those of its passengers to whom the above intimation has refer-ence to collect their ideas and their imence to collect their ideas and their impedimenta, and dismount to wait twenty
minutes in the draughtiest of waitingrooms until the carriages of the Halifax
and Cape Breton Railway come into
view. New Glasgow is not a charming
place in which to while away even twenty
minutes; but if you come from Pictou or minutes; but if you come from Pictou or from Prince Edward Island you must perforce spend six dreary hours here and are likely to fall into uncomfortable mus-

minutes; but if you come from Pictou or from Prince Edward Island you must perforce spend six dreary hours here and are likely to fall into uncomfortable musings.

A few yards from the station an iron bridge spans the small river on which the town is built; on the other side of this river is a narrow track, where, at all hours of the day and night, a small grimy locomotive, fairly draped in soot, crawls laboriously backwards and forwards, dragging equally sombre coalcarts. This is said to be the oldest railway in America. Tradition tells that two Highlanders, who modern mechanism, the locomotive, were once terribly frightened by this coal-train. They were walking along the road towards New Glasgow when suddenly, with a hoarse roar followed by a series of short puffs, this black monster appeared to come out of the earth and are made and dedicated to his holy out of the earth, and crawled slowly along in a groove between two banks of ashes, dragging a long line of "coal-hoppers." "Seall! seall! Dondill, seall, tiodhlacadh an Diobhail!" cried Sandy, which being interpreted means, "See! see! Donald, see the devil's funeral!"

across the line of route of the "devil's funeral," is the Catholic church, and beside it a beautiful convent and schools, telling of the presence of the good Sisters of Charity, who here do a noble work among the children of the miners. The church is spacious and handsome, the style of archi-tecture resembling that of the more modern Anglican churches. New Glasgow

contains probably
THE "OLDEST INHABITANT" ON THE GLOBE. Some years ago a miner, in detaching coal from a piece of stone in which it was to think too much of themselves. And such is the case with this little country the name Autigorish signifies in The name Autigorish signifies in coal from a piece of stone in which it was imbedded, broke the stone with his pickaxe. To his amazement out hopped two live toads. The stone was hollow and contained a little water, and, as the reptiles had neither mouths nor eyes, it would appear that they had lived by absorbing the water through the pores of their skin. One died on its exposure to the air and one died one died on its exposure to the air and one died on

been divulged had one of these toads developed a woman's tongue, the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway conductor shouts, "All aboard!" and off we go to the unknown regions of eastern Nova Scotia, ensconced in one of the cosiest carriages possible. The railway enters Antigonish county from Pictou county by the Marshy Hope Valley, running along the base of Beaver Mountain on the south and skirting the southern extremity of general: the fair white houses rise up in and skirting the southern extremity of Brown's Mountain on the north. It emer-Brown's Mountain on the north. It emerges from Marshy Hope Vallev and passes by Beaver Meadow on to James' River, coming in view of a mountain called the Keppoch. This mountain extends far back into the country, and upon it are one or two villages and churches or "stations." untain on the north. It emeror two villages and churches or "stations."

After a white we leave the Keppoch be-After a while we leave the Keppoch behind and come out into a more smilled landscape, where the fertile intervales wave their golden grain, and angry little most important spot of this town of the torrents rush noisily along, clamoring in their eager escape from their mountain fastnesses. Here and there are wonderful white hills with a little with a fastnesses. Here and there are wonderful white hills, with a light tracery of hardwood throwing their chalky cliffs into relief. Nearing Antigonish, we see the grand outlines of the Sugar Loaf, and "How are you?" and "Clamar a tha sibh?" and "Clamar a t Brown's Mountain gleaming russet and gold in the autumn sunlight, and towering over the sister hills that with them keep watch and ward over this "city of the vale." Antigonish, the capital of the county of that name, is as pretty a little town as one would wish to see. From New Glasgow the grimy to Antigonish the fair and comely is a sudden and pleasing transition. The latter is one of those places that are always clean and neat and orderly. Yet there is one reminiscence that makes

boundaries. They might not rush madly across maritime Canada if sent to look for Baddeck, but until the last few years this charming route for tourists was almost unknown; and, as the Boston traveler says in conceited wonderment, when speaking of the aurora seen in his midnight
drive to Port Mulgrave, "these splendors
burn and this panorama passes night after
night down at the end of Nova Scotia, and all for the stage-driver dozing on his box from Antigonish to the strait!" Then the beautiful Bras d'Or, and historic Louisthe beautiful Bras d'Or, and historic Louis-burg, and other charming spots in Cape Breton had not become lashionable, and Antigonish itself, only accessible by post-roads or schooners, had not taken her just place among the towns of Canada.

The population of Antigonish is about two thousand; of these almost all are of Scotch descent and the large majority are

Scotch descent, and the large majority are Catholics—for it is a cathedral town and the home of the Bishop of Arichat. The cathedral of Antigonish is generally ad-THE FINEST ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDING IN

THE MARITIME PROVINCES, second only to the far-famed cathedral of St. John's, Newfoundland. It is in the St. John's, Newfoundland. It is in the Roman style of architecture, and is built of blue limestone and brick; it is one hundred and seventy feet long by seventy feet wide. The arched roof is supported by Corinthian columns, its white and gold relieved by light touches of color. The chancel and numerous lancet windows are very fine: indeed, everything about this cathedral of St. Ninian is on a grand scale and solid as well as beautiful. On the facade over the main entrance is graven the Gaelic Tighe Dhe (the House of God): and the house is worthy of its dedication.

dedication. St. Ninian was chosen as the titular

Martin, whom he had learned to love in France. There he reigned as Bishop, Tradition tells that two Highlanders, who had never before seen that triumph of modern mechanism, the locomotive, were brians and the southern Picts. He died He died tember, 1874, fourteen hundred and forty

Besides the massive and beautiful cath edral stands St. Francis Xavier's Co lege, a flourishing institution, taught by secular priests of the diocese. Across the road is St. Bernard's Convent, one of the devil's funeral!"

Besides its great coal mines New Glasgow boasts of many other thriving industries, such as glass-works, steel-works, etc. A short distance from the town, across the line of route of the "devil's state of the Bishop of Arichat."

From its windows the view is beautiful, and the little town is securify. and the little town is seen in its best aspect. Here the saintly prelate lives whose wisdom, learning, and prudence have made him famous—the good and gentle Bishop of Arichat. From here he moments in literary pursuits. The Gaelic catechism just issued for the use of the diocese is from the pen of Bishop

the water through the pores of their skin. One died on its exposure to the air and light; the other lived for some time, and then, as befitted the scion of such an old family, ended its days after the manner of the Duke of Clarence, and, still preserved in spirits of wine, gives evidence that thousands of years ago toads looked very much the same as do the toads of this Darwinian (Cansure, Cansure, Cansur the same as do the toads of this Darwinian century.

While we were meditating on all the history of all the ages that might have been divulged had one of these toads developed a woman's torque, the Helifard style of their contents. Lines of importations are the same as do the toads of the content of the content of the contents.

A lovely little river runs through the

A VERY BABEL OF ENGLISH, GAELIC, AND FRENCH.

etc., fill the air. There one sees all the celebrities and most of the oddities. We were fortunate enough to travel with no less a person than an acquitted murderer.

I use the term advisedly; he was certainly acquitted, but public opinion held him as certainly to be a party to the murder. Driving towards the station, we saw the poor wretch washing his hands in the bright ripples of the "Big Fish" River, and possibly echoing the somewhat pro-fane adjurations of that strong-minded Highlandheroine, Lady Macbeth. Our other fellow-passengers were a poor woman, very sick and weak, who had traveled home

they will be well-behaved sidewalks, and not tip up nor tilt down, but run along smoothly and look fresh and new for ages. Without wishing to belittle the green pastures of the highlands of Nova Scotia, after the manner of Mr. Warner, I may say that comparatively few people have much idea of Antigonish or of its eastern boundaries. They might not rush madly across maritime Canada if sent to look for priest was a party of French people—three

the parish of Heatherton is the Indian church of Summerside, where some of the descendents of the once mighty Souriquois meet several times a year for the exercise of that religion to which they have been so faithful. There are quite a num-ber of Indian missions in the diocese, in some of which the red man seems to have retained his primeval simplicity. A good story is told of a surveyor in this country who, many years ago, was appointed to lay out some land at a place called Afton. He ran his line, and ordered an Indian who was with him to drive stakes at given points. The Indian, maintaining that the stake was not in the right place but en-croached on the Indian reserve, wished to drive it farther back. I'he surveyor allowed him to proceed as best it pleased him; but what was the Indian's horror, as he commenced driving the stake, to hear oming out of the innocent looking piece of wood the words,
"DEVIL HERE."

At every stroke, back, clear and distinct, came the words, "Devil here"! And all along the more distant line, try where he would, his hammer elicited the same he would, his hammer elicited the same awful refrain. The trembling red man came back to the surveyor and reported what he had heard. The surveyor gravely accepted the fact, and suggested that he should try placing the stakes on the correct line. The Indian did so; they were hammered in without further trouble, and the Jedison was continued in the latest and the latest and the latest was a surveyed. the Indians were quite convinced that they were the trespassers. The surveyor, it is scarcely necessary to say, was an ex-

pert ventriloquist.
In this neighborhood they raise an immense number of cattle for the New-foundland markets. Within a circle of eight miles are the thriving parishes of Pomquet (from Pogumkek, an Indian name), a place chiefly settled by Acadians; and St. Andrews, the home of Father John MacDonell, a fine old Highlander, and St. who has never preached an English ser-

mon in his life.

Leaving Heatherton, the train calls at Bayfield, the seaport of Antigonish. A little further on than Bayfield is Trasadie, rules his immense diocese, containing another Acadian settlement on the shore.

Tracadie, commercially, is chiefly celebrated for its oysters; religiously, for the mon-astery of Petit Clairvaux. In a valley about two miles from the station lives a large and flourishing community of Trap-pist monks, who work and pray, and are proprietors of a valuable and flourish not inaptly named (if we may say so without irreverence) the Convent of the dia, or at least was confined to the poor, Seven Dolors. Within its humble walls nine poor old women represent a com-Seven Dobors. Within its humble walls nine poor old women represent a community in its death-agony. Originally Trappistine nuns, founded by Father Vincent, a Trappist of holy memory. They did a good work in the neighborhood, but the first sisters died, and those who restands them were ignorant of even the stricks are the ways in which He brings terious are the ways in which He brings to write, and without the knowledge of order and routine necessary for the conduct of a religious house. So matters went on from bad to worse, until the Bishop of the diocese forbade their receiving any postulants; and so the old ladies live on in piety and simplicity, waiting for the summons that will give to these humblest of God's servants an exceeding great reward. To describe the Trappist Highland regiments were disbanded and

of its shores, the swift tide of the strait

the convent especially so. Tracadie has quite a large colored population, des-cendants of fugitive slaves who came to

Herbert Girroir. His piety and zeal were great, and his love for his race and their

Acadian people.

Few who have not travelled in THE HIGHLANDS OF NOVA SCOTIA

are the descendants of emigrants, others are descended from the soldiers of the Highland regiments that were disbanded. With but scant aid from the government these gallant and indomitable men threw themselves into the work of clearing the forest and tilling the soil post of them ous clergyman, seated opposite, read his breviary in happy disregard of the latest gossip concerning Prince George or the comparative merits of the balls given by the general and the admiral. Behind this priest was a party of French people—three girls just returning from Boston, who had acquired the Bostonian accent and added it to their somewhat slender knowledge of English: the effect was funny, and became funnier when they recognized in a stout Acadian, returning from shopping at Antigonish, an old neighbor who had not acquired "style." As the train passes through South River district the view is most beautiful. Cliffs of gypsum edge the shore, and lovely islete, all of gypsum, dot the water, with here and there ferns and vines, and little trees bending into the waves, forming a very fair landscape.

Heatherton was our destination—a tiny village with a most exquisite church all white and gold and inlaid wood, agem of delicate and refined taste. The country around Heatherton is very rich and fertile, and settled by prosperous farmers, for the most part Chisholms from Stratbglass, in Scotland—men of a clan that, unike the dwellers in Antigonish, disapprove of a lavish use of the word the; in fact, accord-

Scotland—men of a clan that, unlike the dwellers in Antigonish, disapprove of a lavish use of the word the; in fact, according to the judgment of Clan Chisholm, the definite article is applicable only to four personages: the Pope, the Queen, the Chisholm, and the devil! Attached to the parish of Heatherton is the Indian church of Summerside, where some of the descendants of the once mighty Sorri. Brook, though a name calculated to in spire awe, is a harmless place enough, and acquired its forbidding cognomen from its being the scene of wreck of a ship of war called the Malignant. It is either in connection with Malignant Cove or Lismore that there is a good story of Indian generosity and taste. The worthy pastor received one morning a visit from a Mic-mac, who brought him as a present a fine moose. After thanking the generous donor the good Father said: "But how donor the good Father said: "But how shall I cook it?" The Indian made an-swer: "First roast him, then boil him," and turned to leave the room; but struck by a forgotten item in the receipe, he came back, and, putting his head round the door, remarked : MORE BETTER PUT A PIECE OF CANDLE

WITH HIM, FATHER-MAKE HIM MORE

Arisaig, the northern parish of Antigonish county, with its districts of Knoy-dart and Moidart, was the pioneer settle-ment, and around its history is a halo of unwritten deeds of bravery, loyalty, and faith. To quote from a sermon preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Harbor Grace then he was "Father Ronald" of Pictou:
"In 1787 the first Catholic Highlander, the pioneer of faith, took up his solitary abode in the bosom of the forest primeval which then waved in unbroken grandeur on these shores. In the territory included by the boundaries of the diocese of Arichat Catholics were at that period few and far

these forlorn inhabitants of the forest in a strange land the consolations of religion were first carried, as often they had been to others in similar circumstances, by the irrepressible Irish missionary—a character that perhaps had never before been more fully sustained than it was in the present instance by the zealous Father Jones. This was an Irish Capuchin friar, as learned as he was pious. Protected by the toleration extended to him by Edward, Duke of Kent, he publicly exercised the sacred ministry at Halifax unmolested, and held a vicar-apostolic jurisdiction over the extensive region laved by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The country for several miles around and held a vicar-apostolic jurisdiction over the extensive region laved by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The coun-try, it is true, had, under the domination of France, an anterior period of Catholic about the accomplishment of the wise designs of His all ruling providence! The So matters invincible Highlanders who, on the mem-rse, until the orable 25th of July, 1753, followed Wolfe to the conquest of the doomed city, were,

monastery and convent would take too much space; yet they are most interesting, the convent especially so. Tracadie has of the provinces in which they had so gallantly served. But their predilections for their native straths and glens still chained the country in 1814. They are nearly all them to the sweet homes of childhood. And who could find it in his heart to Protestarts.

The next place of interest is Havre-Boucher, so called from the circumstance could of his free will exchange his own flowed green slopes of Lochaber' for the then inhospitable, unexplored wild of America? Alas! the time at length came when the exchange was no longer a matter of choice but of dire necessity. The heartless chieftain has discovered that the raising of cattle and sheep affords larger profits than the letting of his lands to poor tenants, and forthwith he begins to eject them from the cozy cottages on the mountain where they and their forefathers for centuries had found shelter. This unpatriogreat, and his love for his race and their history knew no bounds. Death has since stilled the warm heart and closed the bright eyes of this fine old man, but his good deeds outlive him, and his name will long be cherished in the hearts of the Acadian people.

Few who have not travelled in so characteristic of their race, these exiles sept together. Wherever they went they settled down in large groups. The first arrivals to this country colonized the parish of St. Margaret's (Arisaig), and this

priest, the Rev. James MacDonald, of Morar, and in 1792 their first church was

built."

This Father James left Arisaig in 1795, and between that date and 1802 the people of St. Margaret's depended for spiritual care upon Father Angus McEachern, a missionary priest of Prince Edward Island, and afterwards the first Bishop of Charlottetown, who now and then visited them in his canoe. In the year 1802 God sent these faithful people a priest whose name will live forever in all the country

was born in 1754 at Cleanoeg, in Glenspean, in the brase of Lochaber. He was a man of commanding appearance and a brave and generous nature. Of him Bishop MacDonald says:

"The dark horizon which had hitherto circumscribed the wavaring boxes of the

circumscribed the wavering hopes of the settlers was at once relieved of its gloom. He inspired them with his own manly courage and cheered them by the example of his great powers of endurance. Every-thing seemed the better and every heart

of his great powers of endurance. Everything seemed the better and every heart lighter for his presence."

For fourteen years this pastor led his flock, ministering, preaching, exhorting, teaching, and helping them, loved and venerated by all. In the spring of 1816 he went to Halifax on business, and on the 15th of April he died in that city.

Deep and heartfelt was the grief of his parishioners, sincere the sympathy of all

parishioners, sincere the sympathy of all who had known the venerable missionary. The admiral on the station offered to send a man-of-war with Father MacDonald's body to Arisaig; but, though sensible of the honor intended to be conferred both by the admiral and the governor, the dead priest's people declined the offer. A gal-lant little band of Highlanders, who had lant little band of Highlanders, who had hastened to Halifax upon hearing that "he whom they loved was sick," decided that no strange hands should be the means of conveying their dear soggarth to his long heme. Carrying his loved remains on their faithful shoulders, those sturdy men started on foot, and night and day, over almost impassable roads, dense forests, and swollen rivers, they bore all that was mortal of their best earthly friend until they tenderly laid him to rest within the shadow of that altar the steps of which he had so often ascended to offer the Holy Sacrifice for the living and the dead.

Sacrifice for the living and the dead.

Not far from Lochaber is a parish called
St. Joseph's, where, under the shelter of
the Keppoch Mountain, ripples a silvery
little lake, its waves reflecting one of the
prettiest country churches to be found in
eastern Nova Scotia. The view from St.
Joseph's church is singularly beautiful, with its lake, mountain and rich inter-vales stretching away as far as the eye can reach. In autumn the foliage here is magnificent, in all the bravery of crimson, russet, and gold. By the shore of St. Joseph's Lake is one of those curious con-Joseph's Lake is one of those curious con-ical little hills where the fairies are said to dwell. A belief in fairies prevailed very generally among the Highlanders of old, and to this day it exists in the minds of their descendants. These small, grass grown hills are named by them sin-shill the habitation of a multitude, or sith-canan, Catholics were at that period few and far between. In November, 1783, the Eighty-second Regiment, which had a large contingent of Catholics from the western Highlands, was disbanded at Halifax. These small, grass grown hills are named by them sin-skill saven hills are named by them sin-skill are named by the named by them sin-skill are named by the named by None of these, however, had hitherto are supposed to hold their revels. The made their way thus far to the west. To these forlorn inhabitants of the forest in scape. The tourist might say with Kil-

The country for several miles around

St. Joseph's is called the "Ohio"—why, nobody seems to know.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT THE FIRST SETTLEMENT iu Autigonish town was that of Colonel Hierlihy and the soldiers of the disbanded Eighty-third Regiment. The government granted to each soldier one hundred acres of land and provisions for three years; but atter unsuccessful attempts many of these amateur farmers gave up in despair and left the place. Some of them sold their clearings; others left without even trying to realize money on their farms, which were afterwards sold to pay taxes. It is said that in those days two hundred and fifty acres of land were sold at auction for £2 11s. 7d., and one farm was sold for a suit of clothes!

The principal purchasers were Captain Hierihy, Edward Irish Baxter, Ogden Cunningham, and several MacDonalds. To these were added in time two parties of United States loyalists, one of whom, Nathan Pushes, was said to be Genera for our faith.
the restoration of peace in 1763 the underwent great hardships. Pictou was their nearest market for supplies. There were no roads, and their only way of get-ting to it was along the gulf coast. This journey they often performed on foot. If they possessed a horse it was attached to a sort of vehicle constructed of two poles, the ends of which served as shafts: the were connected with a few cross-pieces of wood. The harness was of straw, and as a modern historian writes, "Many an honest countryman preparing to return The harness was of straw, and as home had the aunoyance to find that the hungry village cows had eaten the harness off his horse." As there were no roads, off his horse." As there were no roads, the meal-sacks were often the victims of the thick bushes through which they were dragged, and it was usual for a driver to be provided with needles and thread to repair damages. In every possible way the early settlers suffered inconvenience from scarcity of horses and oxen, from want of wool and cotton, from want of roads and mills and bridges; their sheep, when they got them, were in constant danger from bears and wild cats, which infested the forests. These and mosquitoes were a constant source of annoyance, and one year, 1815, the invasion of mice became a real plague. They made their appearance in the month of March, and stood not on the order of their coming, but came in thousands. The first contingent were succeeded by an army of smaller ones, and Yet there is one reminiscence that makes me pause. It is sometimes muddy. But the mud is well-regulated mud: it seems to stick to the streets and has no foolish ambition leading it to adhere to garments, and shoes, and door-mats, and floors, as from the far, far west; a comely dame ing that when Antigonish has sidewalks

THE HIGHLANDS OF NOVA SCOTIA set HIGHLANDS OF NOVA SCOTIA we any idea of the large Celtic population of that strong-minded the large Celtic population settled down in large groups. The first ance adjurations of that strong-minded the succeeded by an army of smaller ones, and succeeded by an army of smaller ones, and eadily feud was the humble beginning of the second eighteen thousand and sixty; of these fifteen thousand and sixty; of these fifteen thousand and sixty; of these fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-life in the Highland immigrants were soon followed by the first Highland

THE HIGHLANDS OF NOVA SCOTIA set they went they have any idea of the large Celtic population to this country colonized the particular to the succeeded by an army of smaller ones, and adeadly feud was they the sounce of the storage. The HIGHLANDS OF NOVA SCOTIA set all they can be adjurations of that strong-minded they any deal of the large Celtic population to this country clonized the particular to this country clonized the particular to this country clonized the particular to the country from prospect to this country clonized the particular to the country from prospect to this country clonized the particular to the country of these first and adeadly feud was the humble beginning of the second even the country of these first and adeadly feud was the humble beginning of the second even the country of these first and the country of the second even the countr

were very arduous. Great economy was necessary regarding the size and weight of parcels; the first wheat was bought by handfuls, and the man who introduced potatoes bought a bushel in Pictou, cut the eyes out of them, and brought them potatoes bought a basiner in reteal, cut the eyes out of them, and brought them home in his pocket. As late as 1817 the mails for the whole of Antigonish and Guysborough were brought over Brown's mountain

IN THE POCKETS OF THE POSTMAN.

Near what is called the Town Point the Near what is called the Town Point the early settlers found the remains of a small chapel, supposed to have been a hundred years old. Age had destroyed its walls, and the roof had sunk to the earth. Under it was a subterranean passage leading to the sea. Here were found several images. Tradition says that the bell, chalice, and vestments belonging to this church are buried among the plaster caves on the shore, and the Indians affirm that on Christmes Eve, when "all things are in on Christmas Eve, when "all things are in quiet silence and the night in the midst of her course," the silvery tones of the bell are heard mingling with the splashing of the waves on the strand. This church was doubtless a relic of the old Acadian times resulting of the property leaving. times, possibly of the pioneer Jesuits, Fathers Richard, Lionne, and Fremin, who first brought the glad tidings to this Ultima Thule. Ultima Thule.

Dear, primitive, old-fashioned Acadie! What though the splendor has gone from He Royale and the picturesque costumes from Grand Pre? Is not the whole land from Leuisburg to Cape Blomidon, dowered with a history of undying fame? The lions of England now float where the lilies of France were wont to wave, and the silvery notes of the sweet French language are heard in concert with the gutteral sounds of the Gaelic tongue. Side by side guaillean ri guaillean, with

Side by side guaillean ri guaillean, with the descendants of the persecuted Acad-ians has risen a strong and stalwart race from the "true and tender north." and Acadia is richer than ever in prosperity, in beauty, and in faith. For though "In the beauty of the lilles Christ was borne

these loyal sons of St. Andrew who have "left their nets and followed him," have done much to insure peace and liberty in the exercise of that religion that was brought to their shores by the sons of Loyola in the bygone days of the old

Farmers-Try It!

Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color will be found to be the only oil color that will not become rancid. Test it and you will prove it. It will not color the butter-milk; it gives the brightest color of any make, and is the strongest and therefore the cheapest.

A Rare Plant.

The Wild Strawberry Plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, anteseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowel complaints.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only cost twenty five cents to try it and be convinced.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splen-did medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it diges-tion goes on without that depre sed feel-ing so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heart-burn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach." Sold by Harkness & Co. Druggists, Dundas St.

An Ex-Alderman Tried it.

Ex-Alderman Tayler, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had

IF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE ould be infused into the thick noddles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxitive and tonic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrap will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.—As a remedy for Consumption, Serofula, all wasting diseases and General Debility, we venture to say has no equal in the whole realm of medicine. A Strong Endorsement.

The Clergy, the Medical Faculty, the Press and the People all endorse Burdock Blood Bitters as the best system-renovating, blood-purifying tonic known. work bears out their best recommend.

Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure, a powerful tonic bitter, composed wholly of vegetable substances, without a particle of any noxious drug. Its action is peculiar, noxious drug. Its action is peculiar, prompt and powerful, breaking up the chill, curing the fever, and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon the

For Neitle Rash, Itching Piles, Ring Worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes: "D_I. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it.

A Sad Neglect.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the Bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and

f.Hymn to the Ble

OCT. 11, 1884.

RICHARD DALTO By the restless world of While I stray in stilly Aye! hail, O gentle Virg Meit my heart and let i

Sad the booming billows Weary pensive wander In their shell-wreathed Bolemn song of surging

Ave! now sweet Mother While the moon upon Shines serene in mellow Soothe my bosom, let n As a calm the ocean glos Peace to human hearts From the joys all though Wilt thou, smiling Vir

Yea! the spirit's purest Is the silent, pleading And to thee, beyond all Than the richest gift m 'Mid the wreath's undying Bright the mourner's to On thy beaming brow re Mystic, burning carcai

Oh! I feel the fire descen Virgin, thou hast hear From the halls of glory O'er the interstellar air

See! the scraph's censers Music on the living br Heaven's eternal timbre Silvery anthem symph Eden's diamond fountain Showers of glittering s
O'er the starry flowrets f
Cooling clouds of pearl

Fann'd by cherubs' pinic Golden boughs of fragr Jasper bells are lute-like Clear and sweetly on the Near the throne in cryst Lit with thousand char Rippling whispered bree Bright a sea of nectar i

While no breath its tide On the flood their plum White-winged infants m Flutter warbling o'er t List! a loud hosanna pea Through cerulean vaul Then the fading cadence Soft in dreamy rapture

By the burning altars kn Angels waft the rich pe Thro' the spiral volumes Spirits wave their tan Fendant gems with star Azure, gold and silver Striking silver, clinking Quivering emeralds fis

Thro' the smbrosial odor Choirs scraphic gleam! Hark! the Virgin's prai Ave! Mary thrills the Note.—The author was when he wrote the abov

HOW A JESUIT INTERESTING FACTS AI NOT SECRET—CLASS THE HEROIC LIFE. Mr. L. W. Reilly, f

The Catholic Mirror, the New York Sun I am an ex-member Jesus. I would like t how a Jesuit is made. Before beginning my want to smash two namong certain well-m formed persons. The the society is a secret o not. It has no hidden lantern methods, no gr words. Its objects ar its constitutions, its ru are not kept private, a known as such, and, conceal their connect glory in belonging to tials, "H. S. J.," after others do titles of hono tures. The second mi entertained concerning men living the ordina and women may join novels and in Prot

about servant girls being Jesuits in disgui No woman ever was Jesuit. Neither can a he can give himself u for the Lord, and bin to be poor and chaste, superiors of the soci may not be a priest, a but he must be in or novices and scholastic men studying in the o try; or lay brothers, w of the Fathers, as the organization are called The Society of Je classes of members.

are the Jesuits par expriests, all of them, guished for virtue and age, long in the society the fourth vow of obe so as to be always reago at a moment's noticearth in the interest humanity. They are From them the generarior is called, his chie rior is called, his chie provincials are chosen
The second grade is who are called spirit; assist the professed i education and evang them are in the cours higher, but many of the course of the cour

first rank. As all the first rank. As all the citly forbidden to see in or outside of the o no wire-pulling for of so that if the invitable to a Jesuit Fourth vow, he make tendered to him, he do sion fret him, but kee of his way.
The third class is m

-young men who, as dotal dignity, have vows, and are either p of studies or at work colleges of the order. The fourth rank is who are otherwise kn coadjutors. They are no intention to becom the three vows of poobedience, and act as tics in the houses of t

The fifth class is co Brothers. Strictly sp members of the socie amine their own fitne offers, to investigate i to learn how to prac the most exalted ord a two years' proba t economy was ze and weight at was bought who introduced in Pictou, cut brought them ate as 1817 the Antigonish and t over Brown's

E POSTMAN.
Town Point the
nains of a small
een a hundred
troyed its walls,
to the earth. an passage lead-e found several that the bell, clonging to this the plaster caves lians affirm that all things are in in the midst of ones of the bell the splashing of d. This church the old Acadian ploneer Jesuits, and Fremin, who

hioned Acadie! ape Blomidon, undying fame? now floas where wont to wave, he sweet French oncert with the i guaillean, with persecuted Acad-ad stalwart race

ler north." and er in prosperity, For though Christ was borne ndrew who have wed him," have wed him," have be and liberty in ligion that was by the sons of days of the old

It! Co's. Improved ad to be the only become rancid e it. It will not ives the brightest

ant. Plant possesses , cooling, astrin-ing medicine, and er valuable vege-owler's Extract of unfailing remedy

is the strongest

whole system. Exterminator derest to the suf-nty-five cents to

Victoria Road, yman's Vegetable Cure is a splenstomers say they effectual. Good llow its use. I or 9 or 10 years ce using it die at depre sed feelspeptics. I have ending it in any stipation, Heartfrom a disordered Iarkness & Co.,

of Toronto, tried for Rheumatism. her remedies had COMMON SENSE e thick noddles of and alternately atives, they would ed and healthful throp & Lyman's I Dyspeptic Cure, estion to wait on both." Sold by its, Dundas St.

rap will remove

ure Cod Liver Oil

Tried it.

As a remedy for wasting diseases venture to say has ealm of medicine. rsement. ical Faculty, the system-renovat-

recommend. ffects of quinine. lls and fever, will Cure, a powerful holly of vegetable particle of any breaking up the effect upon the

hing Piles, Ring l skin diseases, use ap.

cebridge, writes: Oil is the best ays gives satisfaccoughs, colds, sore relief has been se it. glect.

ated condition of ing ill health and ck Blood Bitters a natural manner promote a healthy iver, kidneys and

as enabled to re

d branch, by the n Cure." Others

f.Hymn to the Blessed Virgin.

RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS.

By the restless world of waters,
While I stray in stilly eve,
Aye! hail, O gentle Virgin,
Melt my heart and let me grieve.

Sad the booming billows dashing, Weary pensive wanderers please, In their shell-wreathed chambers flashing Solemn song of surging seas. Ave! now sweet Mother tender, While the moon upon the deep Shines serene in mellow splendor, Soothe my bosom, let me weep.

As a calm the ocean glossing Peace to human hearts to send, From the joys all thought surpassing Wilt thou, smiling Virgin, bend?

Yea! the spirit's purest treasure
Is the silent, pleading tear.
And to thee, beyond all measure,
Than the richest gift more dear.

'Mid the wreath's undying roses, Bright the mourner's tear-drop set; On the beaming brow reposes Mystic, burning carcanet.

Oh! I feel the fire descending, Virgin, thou hast heard my prayer, From the halls of glory bending O'er the interstellar air. See! the scraph's censers swinging, Music on the living breeze, Heaven's eternal timbrels ringing Silvery anthem symphonics.

Eden's diamond fountains springing, Showers of glittering sparkles play, O'er the starry flowrets finging Cooling clouds of pearly spray.

Fann'd by cherubs' pinions climbing Golden boughs of fragrant trees, Jasper bells are lute-like chiming Clear and sweetly on the breeze.

Near the throne in crystal slumbers, Lit with thousand changing dyes, Rippling whispered breay numbers, Bright a sea of nectar lies. While no breath its tide is crisping, On the flood their plumes to lave, White-winged infants much lisping, Flutter warbling o'er the wave.

List! a loud hosanna pealing Through cerulean vaulted balls, Then the fading cadence stealing, Soft in dreamy rapture fails.

By the burning altars kneeling, Angels waft the rich perfumes; Thro' the spiral volumes wheeling, Spirits wave their tangled plumes.

Fendant gems with starry twinkles, Azure, gold and silver dance, Striking silver, clinking tinkles, Quivering emeralds flashing glance. Thro' the smbrosial odors winging, Choirs seraphic gleaming fly; Hark! the Virgin's praises singing, Ave! Mary thrills the sky.

Note.—The author was sixteen years of age when he wrote the above poem.

HOW A JESUIT IS MADE.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE ORDER-NOT SECRET—CLASSES OF MEMBERS— THE HEROIC LIFE.

Mr. L. W. Reilly, formerly editor of The Catholic Mirror, writes as follows in the New York Sun: I am an ex-member of the Society of

want to smash two myths that obtain among certain well-meaning but misinformed persons. The first of these is that the society is a secret organization. It is not. It has no hidden purpose, no darklantern methods, no grips, signs nor passwords. Its objects are plainly stated in its constitutions, its rules and regulations are not kept private, and its members are known as such, and, far from trying to conceal their connection with it, they glory in belonging to it, and put its initials, "H. S. J.," after their names as others do titles of honor after their signatheres do titles of honor after their signatures. The second misconception widely entertained concerning the society is that men living the ordinary life of laymen and women may join it. I have read in novels and in Protestant newspapers about servant girls and other women being Jesuits in disguise. This is absurd.

No woman ever was or ever will be a Jesuit. Neither can a man he one unless leaves the practice of charity toward one another, and in the performance of acts of piety less it. Neither can a man he one unless leaves the practice of charity toward one another, and in the performance of acts of piety less it.

men studying in the order for the ministry; or lay brothers, who are the servants of the Fathers, as the clergymen in the organization are called.

The Society of Jesus comprises five classes of members. In the first of these are the Jesuits par excellence. They are priests, all of them, picked men, distinguished for virtue and learning, of mature age, long in the society, who, have taken age, long in the society, who have taken the fourth vow of obedience to the Pope, so as to be always ready at his bidding to go at a moment's notice to the ends of the earth in the interests of religion and humanity. They are called the professed. From them the general, as the head superior is called, his chief assistants, and the

provincials are chosen.

The second grade is composed of priests, who are called spiritual coadjutors, and assist the professed in their mission of education and evangelization. Some of them are in the course of time called up higher, but many of them never reach the first rank. As all the members are explicitly forbidden to seek promotion either in or outside of the organization, there is no wire-pulling for offices or distinctions; so that if the invitation comes from Rome to a Jesuit Father to make the fourth vow, he makes it. If it is never tendered to him, he does not let the omission fret him, but keeps on the even tenor

of his way.

The third class is made up of scholastics -young men who, aspiring to the sacerdotal dignity, have already made their vows, and are either pursuing their course of studies or at work as teachers in the

colleges of the order.

The fourth rank is held by the Brothers, who are otherwise known as the temporal coadjutors. They are all laymen, and have no intention to become clerics. They take the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and act as labouers and domes-

tics in the houses of the society.

The fifth class is composed of novices, who intend to become either priests or Brothers. Strictly speaking, they are not members of the society. They enter its novitiates to study life in the order, to experience for the society and other duties.

11.15—A class for a half-hour, appointed chiefly to keep in training the memory amine their own fitness for the career it offers, to investigate its requirements, and to learn how to practice virtue even of the most exalted order. If at the end of the senior novice in every room goes at

in the order the door is open for them to quit at any time. And, indeed, even after a novice has taken the vows—yes, even should he become a priest—if he make up his mind to abandon the institumake up his hind to account to histitu-tion, never is the slightest coercion used to detain him. The society will have no unwilling soldiers among its troops. Two years make a long postulancy, but not long for the investigation and prepara-

tion suitable for the important step the novice takes when he makes his solemn promise to own nothing at all in the shape promise to own nothing at all in the shape of property, to be pure even in his inmost thoughts, and to be perfectly obedient to his lawful superiors in all things not sinful. It is of this time of breaking in, when the raw youths that come out of college are put through the mill that grinds off the rough edges of their characters and the wint that in the contract. their character and the mint that impres-ses on them the stamp of Jesuit, that I

ses on them the stamp of Jesuit, that I wish to speak.

But, first, let me complete this quasi introduction of my subject by stating the number of Jesuits in the whole world. The society was established in 1540. Sixteen years afterward, at the death of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder, it numbered more than 1,000 members. In 1615 it counted 13,000 followers. In 1773, when it was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV, it had 22,782 adherents. In 1882, the latest year that I have the statistics of the order, the number of Jesuits scattered order, the number of Jesuits scattered over the universe was 10,481, of whom 839 were in the United States. To-day it has probably 12,000 members, includ-

ing about 1,000 in this country.

An old recipe for the cooking of a hare begins this way: "First catch your hare." So, before saying what a novice has to do, let us imagine that there is an applicant for membership before us, and let us give him a moment's consideration, for he is worthy of it. In these days of self-seeking, of luxury, of money-getting greed, it is uncommon to see a young man aspire to immolate himself on the altar of humanity-to swear to have no will, no wife, no home, no goods of his own; to go where he's sent; to do as he's told; to preach and to teach; to deny himself most of the good things of this world, and to work for others all his life without other compensation than his bed and board.
Together with this holy ambition, he
must, to be acceptable, be the fruit of
lawful wedlock, be free from any physical
infirmity that would unfit him for the duties of the ministry, be unbound by a marriage engagement or other tie, like debt or the support of parents, that would impede his freedom of action in the adop-tion of a religious vocation, and, if pos-sible, be well advanced in the study of the humanities. Not being barred out Jesus. I would like to tell your readers how a Jesuit is made.

Before beginning my task, however, I want to smash two myths that obtain among certain well-meaning but misin-

> habit—the soutane, or cassock, as it is commonly called among us—and is sent into common life with the other novices. Imagine now, if you can, some two dozen young men, of good family, with more than the usual amount of education for persons of their age, animated with the noblest impulses, striving to acquire a thorough insight into their own charac-

ings of calico. Every month or so their respective places are changed, so as to begin that system of rotation in their station which is one of the laws of the order. Particular attention is given that no private friendship or dislike shall be formed by any novice toward any of his fellows, in order that without partiality or favoritism they may live together like bro-

The order of the day's living is pretty much as follows, except that on Sundays, great feasts and other holidays a little more space is given to free time and recreation:

4.30-Time to get up. After rising the novices make up their own beds, and then go to the chapel for a five-minutes' visit to the Blessed Sacrament.

5.00-Meditation-mental prayer-for 6.00-Mas

6.30-Review of the meditation, Note conclusions and resolutions may b 7.00—Reading in a Commentary on the Bible.

7.30-Breakfast. 7.45-Manual labors, such as sweeping

and cleaning lamps, 8,30—All the novices assemble in the hall of exercises on Monday and Wednes-All the novices assemble in the hall of exercises on Monday and Wednesday for an instruction on the rules of the society; on Tuesday and Thursday for a conference on religious topics; on Friday for a spiritual reading, in common; for for a spiritual reading, in common; for lessons on the manner of serving Mass, or for exercises in good manners, as to deportment, table etiquette, etc.; and on Saturday for a class of Gregorian singing. 9,30—Reading of Father Rodriguez's "Christian Perfection."

10.00-Learning five verses in the New

10.15-Free time, during which the novices are at liberty to occupy themselves as they choose, say writing letters

a two years' probationship they make this time quietly to his companions and On the appointed day they appear in the

1.45—Visit to the chapel during five minutes; then free time.
2.15—Reading of Rodriguez's "Christian Perfection."
2.45—On Monday an exercise in elocution; on Tuesday and Thursday a promenade; on Wednesday a catechism class for the children of the parish, and on Saturday a repetition of all the Bible verses learned during the week.
3.30—Manual labors.

3.30—Manual labors. 4.00—Visit to the chapel and free time.
4.30—On Monday and Friday a writing class; on Tuesday and Thursday the novices are still out on their afternoon walk; on Wednesday and Saturday a class in preseds.

on Wednesday and Saturday a class in prosedy.
5.00—Reading of Thomas a Kempis'
"Following of Christ."
5.15—Free time.
6.00—Reading of the life of some saint.
6.30—Meditation, or mental prayer, for half an hour. On Monday and Friday, instead of the meditation, the novices practice the devotion known as the Stations of the Cross.
7.00—Saying of the beads—that is, a third part of the Rosary—in the garden or hall.

or hall.
7.15—Preparation of the next morning's meditation.
7.30—Supper. On days of abstinence and of fasting there is free time until 7.45. After supper the novices visit the chapel for a minute or two, and then take their

recreation as at noon.

8.45—Recitation of the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin and of the saints in the chapel.

9.00—Examination of conscience and 9.00—Examination of conscience and review of preparation of meditation.

9.30—Bed time, Before retiring to rest on Wednesday and Friday, the "discipline" is taken at a signal given by the senior of the room—that is, the novices proceed to the dormitories, draw the curtains, bare their shoulders, and flagellate themselves with a little cat-of-nine-tails. It is a gentle penance enough, as the instrument is not of stout cord. The time appointed for it must not exceed in duration the recitation of a "Huil Mary," and no one is allowed to take part in this exercise without the special permission of

ercise without the special permission of the Reverend Father Master. Besides this regular drill every day, the novices are put through various trials to ground them in obedience and humility. They are sent one at a time into the kitchen to help the cook for a month; they take turns in waiting on table; they are, where possible, ordered out on a month's tour of certain parishes, going in bands of two, teaching the catechism to children and begging their food and lodging from the pastors of the congregations. ing from the pastors of the congregations through which they pass; they are intrus-ted with offices, such as admonitor—who is the Father Master's right-hand man— and sacristan, and their manner of dis-charging the duties connected therewith is carefully noted; they are taught to love correction, to seek humiliations in season, to bear annoyances with equanimity, to serve their brethren not only willingly, but also with joy, considering that it is for Christ's aske they are working, and that therefore they must be glad of the chance

orps, or as the women folks who stay at home and wring their hands and weep and pray. Neither have the novices any hard studies to make. They are supposed to have enough to do to get saturated with the religious spirit, to unlearn the max-ims of the world, and to acquire and begin to practice continually those princi ples of the Gospel that are to the Jew stumbling blocks and to the Gentiles fool-

The home life of the novitiate is quiet and attractive. There is always peace among the novices, and they are encouraged to feel toward one another as bre thren of the same mother-the society; and after they go out on the missions they are enjoined to write to one

missions they are enjoined to write to one another frequently.

For two years the novices lead their retired, interior life, going through the drill of their spiritual exercises with the precision of machines, and acquiring the dexterity of regular troops, as it were. The founder of the order was an old oldier, and when he turned his attentio from the camp to the altar he took with him the best of his former habits, and made his military science useful in the organization of his new forces. They are to be soldiers in the army of the Lord, doing valiant service for truth as against equipped for the strike; and two years do wonders for the "awkward squad." In that time they lose many of their individual peculiarities, have acquired new motives and methods of action, and are fit to be drafted into the line-ofbattle companies.

The great day comes when the novices are to make their vows. They go on "retreat" for a week—depart from their usual employments, observe a profound silence, to devote their whole time while awake to considerations of the truths of revelation and of the course they are about to take. If they hesitate they are at

written application for admission, and the superiors look upon them as fit subjects, they are formally received, and there and then pledge themselves to observe the counsels of the highest Christian life. But if during that period either they or the superiors are not satisfied for them to stay in the order the door is open for them.

minutes, and then proceed for recreation to the garden in summer, or the hall in winter. The Brother Admonitor, who is usually the novice longest in the house, and who acts as the Father Master's lieutenant, forms his mates into bands of three, and the members of each band then go off by themselves walking and chatting, so that it is not left to any one to make selection of his companions.

P. M.

1.45—Visit to the chapel during five minutes; then free time.

2.15—Reading of Rodriguez's "Christian Perfection."

welfare of their neighbor. Here is the form of the vow:

I,—, profess and promise to Almighty God in presence of the Holy Virgin, His Mother, of all the Court of Heaven, and of all the persons now present, and to you, Reverend Father General (or the provincial, or other delegated superior, before whom the vow may like wise be taken), whom I regard as holding the place of God, and to your successors, perpetual poverty, chastity and obedince; and in virtue of this obedience particularly to instruct children, according to the rule of life contained in the ing to the rule of life contained in the apostolic letter granted to the Society of

Jesus, and in the constitutions.

At dinner the place at table of the new Jesuits is made pretty with flowers and festoons of ribbon and lace, the meal has an extra dish or two, the usual reading is an extra dish or two, the usual reading is omitted to give place to conversation, and every other means is adopted to express the joy of the community. Afterward, at recreation, they receive from the other inmates of the novitiate a fraternal embrace and cordial congratulation. And thus, with vow and festivity, they enter fully upon their career of self-denial. They are now permitted to wear the haretta or are now permitted to wear the baretta, or clerical head-covering, and are soon sent either to a house of study to review their college course or to some school belonging to the society, wherein they will be set to teach the young, according to their yow.

But, whether first ordered to study or to teach, the scholastics of the society.

usually give two years to classics, belles-lettres and rhetoric; two to three years to philosophy; three to four years to theology, and five to ten years to teaching in col-leges. No wonder that, with such a course, members of that famous body are among the most learned of scholars. No wonder that as theological metaboration his the most rearned of scholars. No wonder that, as theologians, metaphysicians, his-torians, linguists, astronomers, metallur-gists, geologists, mathematicians—in fact, as students of every department of science, they have laid the world in their debt for-ever, by their contributions to its stores

ever by their contributions to its stores of knowledge. So the Jesuit is made. But he is not perfected until he has been ordained priest and has discharged for some time the func-tions of his order—until he has experien-ced the vigils, the fasting, the deprivations, the sufferings in confessionals and on sick the sufferings in confessionals and on sick calls, the exacting labors of missionary work, and all the thousand and one anxieties of a priestly life. When he has gone through this experience, like gold refined by fire, he becomes the typical Jesuit. Then, of heroic virtue, all things to all men, considerate, courtly, accomplished, ready for any work anywhere in the interest of religion, he is fashioned to the ideal of the society—the Jesuit is made.

But it is when the good fight is fought.

But it is when the good fight is fought, when the end has come, when the cross has given way to the crown, when the Jesuit folds his tired arms and closes his weary eyes, then verily is he made!

coverer, Jacques Cartier for the French colony he had founded. It is only a small building, being only about 20 feet square with a very low ceiling, and was erected in 1517, 16 years after the discovery of the continent. It contains a very re-markable picture of the Virgin Mary, men living the ordinary file of tayline and women may join it. I have read in novels and in Protestant newspapers about servant girls and other women being Jesuits in disguise. This is absurd. No woman ever was or ever will be a Jesuit. Neither can a man be one unless he can give himself up entirely to work for the Lord, and binds himself up entirely to work to be poor and chaste, and obedient to the superiors of the soc ety. Still, a man may not be a priest, and yet be a Jesuit, but he must be in one of two classes—novices and scholastics, who are young men studying in the order for the minis
The regular monthly ment in a tright they good in the markable picture of the Virgin Mary, painted more than 300 years ago by one of the Jesuit fathers at the mission, to oft the Jesuit fathers at the mission, to oft the Jesuit fathers at the mission, to opportunities. They have no severe pensacible by the habitans of Quebec, and a good many pious dames of the province agreed and province and chaste, and obedient to the superiors of the soc ety. Still, a man may not be a priest, and yet be a Jesuit; but he must be in one of two classes—novices and scholastics, who are young many not be a priest, and yet be a Jesuit, but he must be in one of two classes—to one and the province and scholatics, who are young for the markable picture of the Virgin Mary, painted more than 300 years ago by one of the Jesuit fathers at the mission, to opportunities. They have no severe pensacible of the province active this extent and the province and the province and the province of the Virgin Mary, painted more than 300 years ago by one of the Jesuit fathers at the mission, to opportunities. They have no severe pensacible of the Prish province and sective of the Prish of the Jesuit fathers at the mission, to opportunities. They have no severe pensacible of the province and the province of the Virgin Mary, parting the province and the province and the province and the provinc and intelligent young Jesuit priest, Father Pecon, who has them in charge. A couple of weeks ago a party of Americans and Canadians were visiting the church. Among the latter were Lieutenant Governor Robitaille, with his family, and Sir Hector Langevin, the Canadian minister of public works, with his lovely daughter, Miss Alice. In passing through the altar rails, the young lady made a misstep and would have fallen to the floor if the priest bad not caught her in his arms. Oh, thank you so much, said the young lady, as soon as she had recovered from her agitation. You have saved me from what might have been a very bad fall.' Do you thank me,' said the priest, drawing aside the curtain that covered the picture of the Virgin, 'your preserver i

> "My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her health and spirits are now perfect. The humor is all gone from her face. I wish every anxious mother might know what a blessing Augustana and the spirits are all the spirits and the spirits are all the spirits are now perfect. blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in such

A Cure for Cholera Morbus. A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaints incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry ; to be procured from any druggist.

National Pills purifies the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results. Do not be per-suaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

The drowned body of a young man was found in Mersey River, England. On a paper in his pocket was written, "A wasted life. Do not ask anything about me; drink was the cause. Let me die; let me rot." Within a week the coroner reliberty to back out. If they are resolute in their purpose to press on they are welcomed with open arms to the heroic life.

A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUNATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIS." Is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIS."
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS.
was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually eovered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanae for 1883.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality nerivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical, Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place weekly, elevating tasic, testing improvement and ensuring tasic, testin

ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attended is paid to vocal and instrumental music States will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Morner Superior, Eox 333.

GT. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
ONTARID.—This Institution is pleasant,
located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French
language, with thoroughness in the rudimen,
tal as well as the higher English branchesTerms (payable per session in advance) in
Canadian currency—Board and tuition in
French and English, per annum, \$109; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano,
\$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$19; Washing, \$20; Frivate room, \$20.
For further particulars address:—MOTHER
BUPERIOR.

STERILLINE ACADEMY

TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-Jesuit folds his tired arms and closes his weary eyes, then verify is he made!

The Oldest Church in America.

At the little village of Tadousac, says an exchange, in the province of Quebec, where the Saguenay empties into the St. Lawrence, there is to-day the oldest church on this continent, older even than the old Spanish church at St. Augustine, Fla. This church was built by the French discoverer, Jacques Cartier for the French colony he had founded. It is only a small building, being a being a by about, 20 feet square

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

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—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 \text{ o'clock}, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Elchmond St. Members are

Brofessional.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 32) Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-cases. J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and Hydral Physician.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, a cast of Richmond street, London, Ont. Post Office.

OFFICE—OFFICE—OFFICE—OS Office. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO-

J. BLAKE, DEAL Heltor, etc., Office-Carling's Block, London, Office-Carling's Block, London, SOLICITOR, I B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 781 Dundas Street west. Money to loan on real estate.

NONSUCH

NONSUCH

NONSUCH Thoroughly cleauses all fabrics NONSUCIE

NONSUCH The only absolutely perfect and harmless.
Washing Compound now in the market.
NONSUCH

Is what every hotel laundry requires.

NONSUOH!

Is what every public laundry should use NONSUCH! Is what every family wants. Is guaranteed not to injure any fabric.
NONSUCII:

Will wash in one hour what usually takes one day by the old way. Will not tear or wear out the clothes. No labor or fatigue caused by using it. NONSUCH:

Once tried commands the approval of all and gives satisfaction in every case. NONSUCH!

When used as directed has never failed to

A fine line of Embossed Silk and Mohair Plushes and other coverings at the LONDON FURNITURE CO'Y.,

Warerooms-284 and 198 King St., Lond INSURE WITH THE London Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE IN-SURANCE IN CANADA.

\$31.0,781.97.

Farm Property and detatched residences acities, towns and villages insured at lowin cities, towns and vinages man cities, towns and vinages man cities will be called on by P. J. Quinn, our agent for City and Suburbs, or Jas. McLeod, London East, by leaving word at Hend Office, 428 Richmond Street.

D. C. McDONALD,

MANAGER



IMPROVED 1884

FOR COAL OR WOOD, are the most perfect and powerful heaters made. Plans and estimates given for heating all kinds of buildings. Send for Catalogue.

LAIDLAW M'F'G. COMPANY Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, Porcelain Pump Cylinders, and Enamelled Ware 84, 86, 88 AND SO MARY STREET, HAMILTON, ONT CH. F. COLWELL, London, Ont.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Planos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instru-ments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest ware

stock, lowest prices, and handsomest ware-rooms in Western Canada. Call or write before baying elsewhere. ** Telephone connection day and night. CH. F. COLWELL.



Cures Dizzness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys,
Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula,
Erusinelas, and all discounts Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Book Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels. Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Tell History

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & O'INTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the

aged they are pricele Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD T. (LATE 533, OXFORD T.), LONDON,
and ar e sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious

and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

General Agenta.

Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.
Ottawa Agency:
P. J. Coffer, Gen'l Agent, 73 George St.
RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00;
hree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten
opies, \$12.50 Payable ju every case in
avance.
Advertising retained. dvertising rates made known on appli-Advertising rates made known on appliation.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and
recommended by the Bishops of Ottawa,
Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cathoolic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

All correspondence addressed to the Publisher will receive prompt attention.

Arrears must be paid in full before the
paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address
should invariably send us the name of their
former post office.

Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1884.

THE BELGIAN SCHOOL LAW.

The American, in a very clear and succinct notice of the new Belgian school law, puts the matter in its just light before the public on this side of the Atlantic-Our contemporary shows that the law has been drafted with the most careful regard for the rights of the minority. The law provides for "the teaching in the schools of that religion to which the majority of the people in each commune belong; but it permits parents to withdraw their children at the hours in which that instruction is given. It also provides that where twenty or more parents desire any kind of religious instruction not already furnished by the schools, special classes shall be formed for that purpose. It makes it compulsory upon any commune to set up secular schools in addition to the denominational schools already in existence, whenever there is a reasonable number of parents who demand this. It requires that every teacher shall procure a certificate of competence from the government board, before entering upon his duties, but it allows the government to dispense with this certificate in certain cases. This is to enable the retention in service of teachers who have a good record for success, but are unable to pass examinations which would be easy to younger and probably less competent men.

Could anything be really fairer than these provisions? No coercion of any kind is decreed in regard of any portion of the population. But this does not satisfy the rampant radical. Instead of welcoming this new law as a concession to the demands of the age, he violently opposes and condemns it. The American puts the whole case in a nutshell when it states that the temper of Belgian Liberalism seems to be very like that of the French Republicans. They will have no school law that is not offensive, not only to the priests, but to all who desire a religious education for their children. It was this temper that cost them their defeat in the recent election, and it now finds expression in mob outbreaks in the streets of the Belgian cities.

It is well indeed that the Belgian Radi cal should be known in his true light. The American deserves congratulation for exposing his disregard for fairness and equality.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

It is now certain that an English occupation of Egypt has almost been finally decided on. Britain is proverbially greedy of territory and will not submit to the expenditure of such a vast amount of treasure as the Khartoum expedition sation. Public opinion will force the government to decide on the occupation of the land of the Pharaohs. A late despatch from London gives clear indication of the prevalent popular opinion in Britain on the subject. The despatch

"The feeling is growing in political circles in London, that the English are occupying Egypt with the intention of staying. The stupidity of withdrawing after the suppression of the Arabi rebellion and the retreat after the brilliant battle of Tel-el-Kebir, is becoming more apparent. English taxpayers are willing to be taxed El Mahdi into a corner, only to find him reappear when the troops are withdrawn. Public opinion is growing, and the Government weatherd

legitimate war.

METHODIST FALSEHOOD.

ie is that it is very sleek and quasi-celestial in its innocence. The Christian Guardian could not, of course, fail to notice the question. But, instead of an honest disjournal favors its readers with this very sly paragraph :

"After the Belgian educational bill had been adopted by both Chambers, the Liber-als hoped that the King would veto it. It invested the Church and the clergy with powers and authority of which he was believed to disapprove; but as the bill had been properly passed, the King felt that it was his duty as a constitutional monarch to sign the Act. The excitement against the Act still continues. There has been much recrimination among the papers."

The bill invested the church and the clergy with no powers and authority they did not already enjoy, but it did restore to the people of Belgium that liberty in school matters of which the radical had deprived them. The Guardian has had deprived them. The Guardian has of unparalleled power, combine into no ground whatever for believing that luminous proof of their Divine mission. the king privately disapproved of the bill. On the contrary, there is very good reason to think that he, as a Catholic sovereigo, and a lover of legitimate freeon this subject as are held by his government. The Guardian lets down the radicals very easily, handles them, in fact, with the softest gloves. Hear this pious at all times exercised in all parts of the writer :

"It is asserted that the Brussels police have found arms, ammunition, and evidence of conspiracy against the State in the house of the editor of the Nationale, and in the Republican League rooms. The Liberals suggest that when they are again in power they should use the immense wealth of the religious orders, and that their motto should be the separation of Church and State."

Were the Guardian commenting not on radical treachery but on some Irish agrarian outrage, the singing of a seditious song, for instance, or the sending of a threatening letter, no words he could find were strong enough to denounce Irish insubordinatio and disorder. For a clear and truthful statement of the religious difficulties in Belgium we commend the Guardian to the Pittsburg, Pa. Catholic. That journal very aptly declares that it is hard to discover the grounds of opposition offered to the present school law by the infidel radical party. "Under the new law," says the Catholic, and to its words we direct the special attention of the Guardian : "Under the new law, education will

still be compulsory, and—to the children of the poor—free, which is an enormous gain over the late state of affairs. There are other changes, such as relieving exclu-sively Catholic communities from the burden of supporting schools which they do not want and will not use. The select tion of teachers will be vested in the com-munal or district councils. All of which is evidently fair and just. The new measure goes a very long way in protecting the rights of minorities. For instance, n any commune where twenty fathers s demand religious instruction, the council must provide special class rooms and teachers for their children; and where wenty parents protest again teaching they have the same right to a separate school. Strange that this latter provision does not satisfy and cover the most exacting demands of the Radicals. What more do they want? Here in Republican America, we Catholics would be very thankful should we receive such libinvolves without some adequate compen- eral consideration of our grievances on the school question."

This is a plain, unvarnished statement of fact, such as we fear the Guardian is almost incapable of comprehending and certainly of making. Because the radicals assail the Catholic Church, this pious organ cannot find it in its little heart to speak out in condemnation of a brutal and anti-Christian faction.

THE PAPACY.

The Catholic Citizen, in a very interesting article on the characteristics of the for a definite object, but they decidedly dislike bearing heavy expense to chase ost sight of by Catholics. The Citizen aolds that there is so distinct a resemblance between Popes of the same name ook will veer with the | that they fall into groups. The Gregories popular wind. Of course, there will be have been remarkable as great spiritual popular wind. Of course, there will be continental growling, but none of the powers care to provoke the consequences sovereigns, as, for instance, Gregory the Great, who extended the borders of the Great, who extended the borders of the great statement There will indeed be some growling, but | Church into many lands, including Eng-England is the very last country in the land itself, and the immortal Gregory VII., world that should complain of the growl. Hildebrand, who, despite kingly arrogance ing of other nations at her projects of and aggression, asserted the divine rights aggrandizement. Whenever France, for and spiritual prerogatives of the Holy instance, decides on a policy of self-asser. See. The Leos, on the other hand, have tiou in some foreign country there is a storm of rage and jealousy at once raised the exalted majesty of the regal power the exalted majesty of the regal power by the British press. The French are told of the Papacy. Leo I. the Great, it was appear to think that the city and its that they have no right to defend the who repulsed Attila and saved Rome and officials should have sought to find out the honor of the French name, that any in- Italy from destruction and devastation. crease in their territorial possessions is un- Another Pope of the same name, St. Leo just and that any punishment of barbarian III, founded the Holy Roman Empire. combatants is cruel and inhuman. In Another, Leo. X., met the brutal onslaught Madagascar, Tonquin and China the French of Luther. And in our own days, the city is under any special obligations to are being met and annoyed by British in great pontiff now gloriously reigning terference and by British sympathy with asserts Pontifical majesty and authority barbarians, against whom France wages over kings and nations. The Innocents have been noted for diplomatic skill

The chief characteristic of a Methodist | And our contemporary very happily adds that this is not surprising to Catholics, but others often forget that if the charges they bring against some few Popes look so late troubles in Belgium on the school black it is because they scand out against so white a background. The worst abused cussion of the subject, that goody good of the Popes would have been respectable among kings and emperors. As a result of its cursory, but clear and trenchant review of the Popes, the Citizen concludes with an expression of views that should find a ready echo in every Catholic heart:

"The Papal dynasty stands out in his-tory above all, for its wonderful fecun-dity. No royal house bears any propor-tion to it in the array and succession of great names, appearing not at one age, but all ages. The early Popes are, to a great extent, shrouded ir persecution and the catacombs, but what we know of them proves that they discerned the times with singular sagacity, and guided the Church with super-human prudence. The charac-teristics of the Popes are a fruitful source of study, for the exalted morality of their lives, their high aims, and moderate use

We know of no better means of inspiring Catholics with liveliest sentiments of attachment and devotion to the Holy See than the study of the lives of the Supreme dom must have held the very same views | Pontiffs. They are the lives of martyrs, saints, scholars and heroes, whose virtues have adorned royalty and given Catholicism much of that mysterious power it has world, for the regeneration and advancement of the human race. The history of the Papacy is indeed the history of human progress, human disenthralment, and Christian civilization.

MR. HICKSON AND MAYOR HYMAN.

On the 30th of September last, Mr. Jos. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, addressed to His Worship Mayor Hyman, of this city, a letter, complaining of the course pursued by the city of London towards the Grand Trunk in the matter of the water supply for the car shops in London East. The whole question of the water supply in this latter municipality was raised through the destruction by fire a few weeks ago of the railway car shops. Much blame was attached by the general public to the company for neglecting to provide for such an emergency as the late unfortunate fire. Mr. Hickson naturally seeks to relieve that organization of the odium thus fixed on it, and in a letter to His Worship Mayor Hyman, makes a certain recital of "facts" from which he deduces conclusions favorable to the company, but unjust to the city. He sums up his arguments in these terms:

"From this simple statement of facts which cannot be controverted, it will be seen that the Waterworks Commission-ers first agreed to the water being supers first agreed to the wave plied through the London East pipes, plied through the London East pipes, which had been specially arranged a view to the supply coming direct into the works; that they subsequently set aside their previous assent and made a demand upon the company for payments which, in face of the existing agreement, there is not the slightest ground for making; that when the water was subsequently turned on they caused it to be turned off, and although the question is said to have been referred to the City solicitor the company have neither got the water supply, nor have they been favored with views of the City Solicitor on the question or with any further reply or communication from either the Water

Commissioners or the Council." His Worship the Mayor meets the ssue squarely, and entirely disposes of Mr. Hickson's contentions, although based on "facts which cannot be controverted." His Worship reminds Mr. Hickson that, so far as the original agreement is concerned, the railway company has never carried out their part of it to this day, viz, the providing of a main to the carworks. He further

states: "I am for the first time aware of the letter written by the Secretary of the Board dated 14th November. I am, however, informed that the position taken by the Board in this letter was in consequence of the endeavor of the railway company to obtain water for the amalgamated roads at the price originally paid by the G. W. R. Company. At most this was only a reprisal, and I think the payment and acceptance of \$400 in dispute settled the matter as far as the amount of remuneration was concerned."

It was, as the Mayor contends, the place of the company to open further negociations with the corporation, after having been informed that the city could comply with their terms. Mr. Hickson would easiest and readiest means of complying with the wishes of the Grand Trunk, regardless of the interests of the people of London. We do not know that this Mr. Hickson or the Grand Trunk, amalgamated or unamalgamated. But military prowess. The British press for whether under obligations to that powerful organization or not, the city

pation of Egypt, provided the rights of the for learning, all typified in the tated. The fact is that the company fight with the valorous celestials. The reditors of the penniless government of illustrious Benedict XIV. The Piuses thought itself powerful enough to force French government, however, wholly that wretched country be guaranteed. Un- have shone as priests, pastors and devotees the city to terms, and that it should unalarmed at the prospect of the im der British sway Egypt cannot be worse than under that of the Sultans of Turkey.

-as Pius IV., St. Pius II. and the late Holy have water supplied to its car shops, a mense armies and military power creditation than under that of the Sultans of Turkey.

Father Pius IX. The Citizen well says water manufactory in itself, both for or ited to China by the British press, entered vast manufactory in itself, both for or- ited to China by the British press, entered doubt, are supreme for ability, devotion to at a mere nominal figure. We are glad determination that did them honor. In the common good and moral excellence. to see that His Worship fastens the re- the contest, as far as it has gone, China sponsibility for the disgraceful state of has been simply nowhere. France may things prevailing when the car shops now dictate its own terms to the Celestial were destroyed, where it properly be | Empire. These terms will not be in any longs. Mr. Hyman very sententiously sense, we feel confident, exorbitant. concludes his reply to Mr. Hickson by But they will assuredly be such this deduction :

this deduction:

"Having shown that since payment of
the \$400 in dispute on Dec. 1, 1883, no
request has been made to the Board of
Water Commissioners, at least in an official (and we are without proof that it has
been made in any other) manner, that cial (and we are without proof that it has been made in any other) manner, that 'the Railway Company having supplied mains according to agreement, called upon the Board to supply the water for the car works.' I am of opinion that the officers of the company whose duty it was to carry out the agreement of the Company being found, the problem of responsibility is easy of solution."

We congratulate His Worship on his dignified but firm assertion of civic rights glory of France, and, if its results and his creditable maintenance of the honor of this great and respectable municipality.

THE NATIVITY AT LYONS.

In L'Echo de Fourvieres we read that ne feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was celebrated with much eclat at Lyons. The celebrated shrine of Fourvieres was from early morning besieged by pilgrims innumerable. The chapel proved, even at the five o'clock mass, too small to held the vast concourse at that early hour assembled. The immense crypt of the new church, where an altar had been erected, received a vast crowd, eager to partake of the Bread of Life. There was present a large number of confessors to meet the desire of the crowding penitents. Holy Communion was, without ceasing, administered during the whole morning. In all the city parishes likewise the Holy Table was approached by an unusual large number of persons, united in spirit with the pilgrims at Fourvieres. Throughout the live-long day the celebrated shrine of our Lady at this latter place was visited by the faithful, whole families ascending the hill together. At eight o'clock took place the solemn renewal of the vow of the aldermen made in 643. The renewal was pronounced by the cure de Saint Potheir in the presence of delegates from the thirty-six parishes of the city, whom he addressed in terms of deepest faith and tenderest piety.

Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given to the city by Mgr. Dubuis, Bishop of Galveston, Texas. procession was formed on the heights overlooking the city, the effect of which, as seen from the squares and streets of that great and illustrious town, was simply electrical. The multitudes who gathered on the housetops and filled the windows looking towards Fourvieres, at a given signal fell on their knees to eceive the blessing of the Living God.

L'Echo very properly terms the ceremony a confirmation and renewal of the alliance between the mercy of Mary and the faith of her Lyonnese children. This pact, adds that truly Catholic journal, will be kept by the rising generation, to whom, it trusts, the Lyonnese may transmit intact the heritage of their fathers.

FRANCE AND CHINA

The French still continue, all British prognostications to the contrary notwithstanding, to pursue their victorious course in China. On the 4th inst. Gen. Delisle telegraphed to Paris the news of his victory over four thousand Chinese troops, between Back and Langsen, driving them back with heavy loss to their gun boats. Admiral Courbet, under date of the 3rd, forwarded the glad news of the capture of Kelung. The Admiral

"I commenced operations against Kelung Wednesday by occupying the heights of St. Clement. The Chinese forces, after a fairly warm engagement Wednesday night, evacuated two of their works westward of the height, which we afterward occupied. I am now forti-fying them, and shall operate on Satur-day against their works eastward of the height. Our loss was four killed, one missing, and thirteen wounded. The Chinese loss is estimated at from 80 to 100 killed, and from 200 to 300 wounded. Admiral Lesseps commenced an attack upon Tamin on Thursday, and will occupy that port, if possible."

On the 5th another message was received from Courbet giving equal satisfaction.

"We completed the occupation of Kelung without assistance. The batteries at Tamsui were dismantled. It will be necessary before proceeding to the coal stations to fortify the principal portion of the coast to enable a small force to hold them. Sunken junks and torpedoes in the river are being removed."

What, we may ask, in the face of these facts, what has become of China's great rev. gentlemen had made their ecclesiastiweeks never ceased belauding China and His Lordship was assisted during the solseeking to convey to an astonished and

Council of Ottawa, to vent his long-threatas to protect French rights and to inspire the deceitful celestials with a lasting dread of provoking without cause and without purpose a contest like that which has brought on them the humiliations of Foo Chow and Kelung. In Tonquin, where the Chinese threaten to give some further trouble, the French will take active measures to preserve the fruits of past victories and secure the per-

petuation of their sway. The whole struggle, both in Tonquin and China, redounds greatly to the be put to the profit they should, must procure that country commercial advantages of untold value, by opening up for its industries and its natural products a multitude of new markets and by placing at her disposal the finest raw materials for her vast and varied manufacturies.

A BRANTFORD FANATIC.

The Brantford Telegram of the 30th, speaking of the refusal of the Limerick city council to pay the iniquitous police

tax, states: "The result may be that the Councillors, at least each recusant Councillor, may be bundled off to goal for refusing may be bundled off to goal for refusing to carry out the law. It is quite possible. A contemporary says: Not that the town councillors would very much object to it. There is no surer way of earning popularity in Ireland than by spending a few months in jail for resisting the law. The Limerick councillors would not only be looked upon as patriots of the first water, but as martyrs to the Irish cause, and their re-election would be placed beyond a doubt. The principle upon which the Crimes Act is based is that if the Irish people are determined to amuse themselves by burning each other's barns and cracking each other's skulls they must pay for it?" skulls, they must pay for it.

We may inform the Telegram very plainly, that in these few lines it displays a narrowness and ignorance of the rish question, that its readers will know how to appreciate. The Irish people, as even the "cooked" Castle figures show, are the most law abiding of the three kingdoms. The City Council of Limerick has done a noble and patriotic duty by In the evening at six o'clock the its honorable refusal to meet the payment of the police tax.

In the same issue of the enlightened rgan, we also read :

"Many of the larger cities and towns Southern Europe are filthy and mere hotbeds of disease; all ordinary sanitary laws are utterly disregarded. The people are very ignorant and superstitious. They think the doctors help to spread the disease, and that only the priests can check the ravages. The Church of Rome is largely responsible for this ignorance and this superstition, and instead of urging these unfortunate people to keep themselves clean and to take

keep themselves clean and to take proper sanitary precautions in order to check the spread of the disease, the Pope comes out with an encyclical letter calling upon them to pray for its removal. "When the cholera was prevailing in Great Britain, the clergy of Edinburgh petitioned Lord Palmerston, then Premier, to set apart a day for fasting and prayer to arrest the plague. In reand prayer, to arrest the plague. In re-ply he advised them, in the first place, to thoroughly purify and cleanse the city, and to adopt all sanitary precautions, and then they might after that try the efficacy of prayer and fasting. Had the Pope issued an encyclical letter to e effect, his advice might have been more efficacious than prayers alone

without good sanitary measures.' The Telegram, blinded by an innate bigotry, cannot see that the Pope is in no way responsible for the municipal government of southern Europe. As far as ignorance and superstition go, there is just as much of it, to say the least, at the Telegram's own doors amongst the sectaries of Ontario, as in any part of southern Europe, and a thousand times more in enlightened Britain. Catholics must respectfully decline to be instructed by the Telegram in the matter of prayer. The Telegram evidently detests the Irish race, and that, for one reason, because of its Catholicity, and then, in defiance of fact, would fasten on the Church responsibility for the spread of the cholera. A journal so utterly devoid of principle and so complete a stranger to honesty is no credit to the press of Canada.

ORDINATION IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

On Friday last, at 7:30 a. m., His Lordship the Bishop of London held an or dination service in St. Peter's Cathedral. The holy order of priesthood was then conferred on the Rev. Messrs. Gnam and McManus, both of the diocese of London, the former from the parish of Corunna and the latter from that of Goderich. The cal studies in the Seminary of Montreal. We do not anticipate that any serious and success, as Innocent III. and was at all times prepared to do all incredulous world some idea of Chinese Bruyere, Rev. Father Tiernan, Rev. We do not anticipate that any serious and success, as innocent iii. and was as an innocent iii. An innocent iii.

Fathers Cornyn, Walsh and Coffey of this city. We extend to the two young priests, ooth of whom celebrated their first mass on Sunday last, our heartiest wishes that their ministry may be blessed by length that as a dynasty the Popes, beyond all dinary daily use and for fire protection on the assertion of French rights with a of days and by the most abundant fruits.

IMPOTENT RAGE.

Mr. Ald. Cunningham, on Monday

evening last, took occasion, in the City

ned abuse on the RECORD and its editor. Maddened by disappointment and envenomed by the lowest of passions, this vile man could no longer control himself. Hence the torrent of vulgarity he heaped on us. We may, however, assure him that no profusion of foam, nor liberal display of tusk on his part, will frighten us. On this journal his grimaces, unnatural and obscene, are wholly wasted. We defy him. We have him now just where we want him-in the hopelessness of anger and the criminality of cowardice. We teel honored by the abuse of a creature base, vile and villainous. This untamable bigot reminds us of the abject fanatics of whom the immortal Curran speaks; and whose answer to the great orator as to the grounds of their latred of their Catholic fellow-citizens, was uniformly this:-"Why, sir, I never knowed nothing at all of the principles of the Hirish Papists, except their lank hair, and long coats, without no arms in the sleeves, and I thinks the most liberal man will allow, that them are dangerous principles." No views higher than these fill the breast of Ald. Cunningham in his efforts to disfranchise the 20,000 Catholics of Ottawa. Of higher views he is incapable. Through the mire of his own slimy fanaticism he would drag, but cannot, the whole of his Protestant fellow-citizens, and secure the endorsation of the Government of Ontario for a scheme as iniquitous as ever devised by the dark spirit of malignity and its brother demon of bigotry.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- To any of our readers who could eturn a copy of the issue of the RECORD bearing date the 27th Sept. last we will feel deeply indebted.

- We are pleased to welcome among our exchanges the Evening Paragraph, a sprightly daily published at Warren, Pa. Its managing editor is Mr. J. H. Kelly, a former London boy, and son of our respected county gaoler, Patrick Kelly, Esq.

- L'Echo de Fourviere informs us that so great is the uneasiness felt throughout Europe for the fate of the Christian missions and missionaries in China that Cardinal Jacobini has addressed, in the name of the Holy Father, a note to the French government, begging of the Cabinet to take measures looking to the security of the numerous Catholic missions of China. It is believed that the Vatican will address a similar note to the other powers, but probably, it is regrettable to think, without effect, for these powers have decided on the maintenance of absolute neutrality in the present conflict between

France and China. - From our respected contemporary, the Western Catholic, we cull an item that should be read with care by Canadians contemplating removal to the United States. The Chicago paper says: There are thirty thousand idle men in Chicago, and yet thousands of young men -many of them Irish Catholics-come to the city every week in pursuit of a fortune, but only to find themselves swelling the ranks of the great army of unemployed who are starving on the streets. Will our contemporaries be so good as to warn young men against coming to this phantom El Dorado?" Comment needless.

- The term "Nihilist" is supposed to be of modern origin. Such, however, is not the case. A no less distinguished person than St. Augustine, the illustrious bishop of Hippo, must be regarded as its inventor. We lately read that fifteen centuries ago he used this substantive in almost the same sense as it is now used :- "Nihilisti appellantur," he says, 'quia nihil credunt et nihil docent." To judge from this, the African Nihilists in the fourth century were much the same people as their cousins of our times, minus press and dynamite. St. Augustine referred to those black sheep of his diocese whose only aim was to destroy and deny everything that could either be destroyed or denied.

- The Belgian government has at last taken measures to rid the country of some of the more dangerous of the radicals. On the 2nd of October M. Marchi, director of the National Journal of Brussels, one of the most inflammatory of the radical and masonic organs was, by order of the government, obliged to leave the kingdom. We are informed that he was escorted to the railway station by his friends, a number of Socialists and band, which played the "Marseillaise." Shouts of "Vive la Republique" were raised by his escort. M. Marchi made an address to the crowd, protesting against his expulsion. The radicals are the enemies of the monarshy. So long as they can use a

- We are session the G proposition annual alloy Albert Victo the measure trying to ar Victor and P is reported t ingham Pala Prince of V House to Vic opposition, b royal popula Marie of Bel is said to b marriage, is marriage we settlement, inhuman of forced by P people and stone have t - In the 2nd, we notical hibition held Bryson, M. P Advance rep "At the close of the societ Bryson, M. I

OCT. 11.

free himself f

call for a repu

but was dis were not me expected to a was not prep present a fit but when th be pleased to ment and given." W anxiety, who his votes. demand like ing of votes. - On Sur Bishop O'M tion in the c Welland, Re Lordship, as children to dutiful to th of the anxie them, when selves, and parents mig

not sinful.

guard with

to them in

dren. Rec

into your h

drive not or

ample the

fold gifts fi

little ones.

and pained

spectable a

thing like t

is about

_We mu

blage. On o

expressed hi

which cor Hon. John one. When on his duti week he which usu not even e appointme Canada. the positi services. and the guished la profession always cla his appoin the main l of his is ca tion in thi that was paper of t Connor's standing est, and v

no man o

Judge O'

- The

ers are w

latest ha should p crown is weakened is probab of Educa We went "We are of annex look on adian na have pro soul loys in good -Spe dral on

ject of his Gra read the ing, ar thousan to the Men co blessing other. Coffey of this young priests. their first mass est wishes that ssed by length bundant fruits.

11, 1884

AGE. , on Monday on, in the City his long-threat. and its editor. ment and enf passions, this control himself. arity he heaped er, assure him m, nor liberal rt, will frighten rimaces, unnat. ly wasted. We now just where lessness of anger owardice. We bject fanatics of

of a creature This untamable an speaks; and formly this:wed nothing at hair, and long the sleeves, and principles." No forts to disfranof Ottawa. Of able. Through fanaticism he he whole of his , and secure the ment of Ontario alignity and its

OTES. ders who could e of the RECORD

welcome among ning Paragraph. hed at Warren. or is Mr. J. H. boy, and son of

ept. last we will

gaoler, Patrick e informs us that s felt throughout of the Christian s in China that ddressed, in the er, a note to the ing of the Cabinet to the security olic missions of hat the Vatican

ote to the other is regrettable to hese powers have ance of absolute conflict between d contemporary, we cull an item

a care by Canaremoval to the icago paper says : and idle men in nds of young men Catholics-come in pursuit of a find themselves e great army of starving on the emporaries be so nen against com-Dorado?" Com-

t" is supposed to uch, however, is ss distinguished ine, the illustrist be regarded as read that fifteen this substantive nse as it is now antur," he says, ihil docent." To ican Nihilists in much the same s of our times. ite. St. Augusack sheep of his was to destroy

t could either be

ment has at last country of some of the radicals. . Marchi, director of Brussels, one of of the radical and order of the govve the kingdom. e was escorted to s friends, a numd, which played outs of "Vive la d by his escort. address to the t his expulsion. enemies of the they can use a rt of Italy they et the king once

call for a republic.

- We are now told that at the next session the Government will introduce a proposition to Parliament to make an annual allowance of £10,000 to Prince Albert Victor. The Radicals will oppose the measure. The Queen, it is said, is trying to arrange a marriage between Victor and Princess Marie of Belgium. It is reported the Queen will place Buckingham Palace at the service of the Prince of Wales, giving Marlborough House to Victor. The grant of the £10,-000 will be made, despite all radical opposition, but will not add anything to royal popularity in the country. It may be interesting to know that the Princess Marie of Belgium, with whom the Queen is said to be endeavoring to arrange a marriage, is a Catholic, and that any such marriage were in violation of the act of settlement, one of the most absurd and inhuman of the legislative enactments forced by Protestantism on the British people and Parliament. Will Mr. Gladstone have that brutal act repealed.

- In the Pontiac Advance of October 2nd, we notice that at an agricultural exhibition held in that county Mr. John Bryson, M. P., was invited to speak. The Advance reports him after this fashion : "At the close of the reading, the president of the society announced that Mr. John Bryson, M. P., would address the assemblage. On coming forward Mr. Bryson expressed his pleasure at being present, but was disappointed that the exhibits were not more numerous. He had not expected to address them, consequently he was not prepared. He did not think the present a fitting occasion to talk politics, but when the proper time came he would be pleased to explain his course in parliament and justify all the votes he had given." We will await that time with anxiety, when Mr. Bryson will explain all his votes. We may then take occasion to to parliament for Terrebonne by acclademand likewise explanation of his shirking of votes.

On Sunday, Sept. 21st, His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony administered confirmation in the churches of Port Colborne and Welland, Rev. Fr. Kilcullen, pastor. His Lordship, as a parting advice, told the children to be obedient, respectful and dutiful to their parents; to be mindful of the anxiety, toil and sweat they cost them, when yet unable to help themselves, and do at once whatever their parents might command, provided it was not sinful. The parents he charged to guard with jealous care the trust confided to them in the persons of their own children. Receive them, said he, as angels into your house; and take heed that you drive not out by wicked word or bad example the Holy Ghost with His sevenfold gifts from the souls of any of these little ones.

We must confess ourselves surprised and pained to read in a journal as respectable as the Napanee Express anything like the following: "The Standard is about the only journal in Ontario which considers the appointment of Hon. John O'Connor to the bench a good one. When the new Justice first entered on his duties at the Toronto assizes this week he did it in silence. The bar, which usually presents an address, did | The banquet was in all respects a great not even extend congratulations. The success. appointment is the poorest yet made in Canada Mr. O'Connor's only claim to the position was for doubtful political services. He had no standing at the bar and the placing of him over distinguished lawyers is an insult to the whole profession. Sir John Macdonald has always claimed a great deal of credit for his appointments to the Bench, and in the main he deserved it, but this last act of his is calculated to injure his reputa tion in this respect, which was about all that was left to him." The leading paper of the province approved Mr. O' Connor's appointment. Mr. O'Connor's standing at the bar was one of the highest, and we can assure the Express that no man of more extensive reading than Judge O'Connor now wears the ermine.

- The Mail says : "Mr. Ross' defenders are worthy of him. This is what the latest has to say: 'That any Canadian should prate of loyalty to the British crown is to us a certain symptom of a weakened intellect or an arrant insincerity.' The man who penned this sentence is probably only sorry that the Minister of Education did not go even farther.' We went further ourselves. We stated "We are by no means ourselves in favor of annexation, and will not be induced to look on it with any favor till a great Canadian nationality on this continent shall have proved a failure. We are heart and soul loyal to Canada, and believe that we have here all the elements out of which in good time may be constructed a great

- Speaking in St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday evening last, on the subject of the 'Angels', what a pity, said his Grace, that so many people who read the Bible believe not its true meaning, and cut themselves off from a thousand blessings and graces attached to the blessings of angels and of men. Men could bless and also curse, and both blessings and curses fell at some time or other. The father's blessing established the houses of the children, but the the section of the present mission of

free himself from their thraidom and they mother's curse rooted up the foundation. His Grace concluded by exhorting the people to thank and honor God for the patronage he affords them through his angels, and to respect their presence by doing nothing they would shrink from doing before a pious friend. He then pronounced a blessing analogous to that Jacob gave to his grandchildren.

- On Sunday, the 28th September, His Grace Archbishop Lynch laid the corner-stone of St. Joseph's Church, Leslieville, Toronto, of which Rev. Father O'Reilly is pastor. From the Globe we learn that the weather was anything but fine. During the morning the outlook was gloomy, and about halfpast one o'clock the rain came down in torrents. Thus it continued till shortly after five o'clock. About two hundred people assembled in the neighborhood of the new church on Leslie street, about two miles east of the Don bridge, at the appointed hour, and notwithstanding the rain they remained to witness the ceremony, which was delayed for some time. Among those present were noticed ex-Ald. Pape, Messrs. James Walsh, John Russell, Thos. Fenuchen, Thos. Wild, D. O'Sullivan, Daniel Fitz gerald, John Pape, J. G. Murphy, and other residents of the parish. The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union Band was

in attendance and played sacred music. - The Hon. Senator Masson has been offered and accepted the Lieut, Governorship of Quebec. The appointment is in all respects a good one, but we nevertheless adhere to our formerly expressed view that that of Mr. Alonzo Wright, M. P., would have best met the wants of the Province and satisfied the just claims of all classes therein. The new Lieut .-Governor was born at Terrebonne, in 1833, and educated at the Jesuit College, of Georgetown, D. C., and Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass. He was first returned mation at the general election of 1867, re-elected by acclamation at the gen eral election of 1872, at the general election of 1874, and again at the general election of 1878. He was sworn in a member of the Privy Council as Minister of Militia and Defence in October, 1878, which office he resigned as also his seat in the Commons in 1882, owing to illhealth, and subsequently spent some time in Europe. On his return he was called to the Senate, and last January was appointed a legislative councillor for Quebec. Mr. Masson's second wife is a Quebec lady and a daughter of Mr. J. H. R. Burroughs, Prothonotary. His appointment creates a Senatorial vacancy as well as a vacancy in the Legisla-

tive Council of Quebec. - At the annual dinner of the St. Michael's College Alumni Association, held on the 29th ult., Mr. N. Murphy occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. Justice O'Connor, Judge McDougall, Senator O'Donohoe, Vice-Chancellor Mulock, M. P.; Hon, T. W. Anglin, Captain Manley, J. J. Foy, Q. C., and Mr. J. Hynes. Letters of regret for unavoidable absence were read from Hon. Edward Blake, Senator Smith, Vicar-General Heenan, of Hamilton; W. G. Falconbridge, and G. T. Blackstock.

THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR 1885.

Orders for Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1885, may be sent without delay to Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD office. As it was last year impossible to fill all the orders for this estimablebook, we trust that those desirous of securing the issue for 1885 will promptly send their names and price, 25 cents.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC MIS-SION OF CARLETON PLACE,

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. DEAR SIR,-In your last issue there appeared a short but seemingly inspired article, headed "New Church," which is altogether so misleading, that I am sure you shall willingly give place in your widely circulating CATHOLIC RECORD, to a correct version of the whole affair from one who knows all about it, and who had the honor of accompanying the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, from Perth, where he became the guest of the Rev. Father O'Connor, on Friday evening, 5th inst., to Ferguson's Falls on the following Sunday morning, and thence to Carleton Place the same evening.

The casual reader might fairly infer

from your article above referred to, that all the Bishop's anxiety was centred at Ferguson's Falls, and that Carleton Place was centred at was but a secondary consideration with him altogether; also, that the people of Ferguson's Falls were being neglected by Ferguson's Falls were being neglected by the Pastor then in charge of them! whereas the very opposite to all this was the exact truth, which the Bishop very handsomely bore testimony to in the hearing of reliable witnesses, both at Fer-guson's Falls and at Carleton Place; and no wonder, the reader may ejaculate, when he learns the further truth that the Carbelius of the former rural section of Catholics of the former rural section of Perth Mission had Mass regularly every third Sunday in the month, a fair enough arrangement, when Perth itself had to be served likewise, along with Burgess chapel
—another outside station belonging to
Perth. The good Catholics of Carleton

d the paternal thoughts beloved Bishop, when form-s decision in that behalf; engrossed of our beloved Bishop, when forming his decision in that behalf; and so far from Father O'Connor being and so far from Father O'Connor being and so the annexaand so far from Father O'Connor being in any sense opposed to the annexation of his late territory around Ferguson's Falls to Carleton Place, the writer of this can youch for the fact that he (Father O'Connor) himself suggested it to the Bishop, in view of the circumscribed territorial limits of Carleton Place, which only embraced heretofore that thriving town and the township of Beckwith in which it is situated, but now, with Fer-guson's Falls and the whole township of lanark, detached from Perth and annexed to Carleton Place, the entire circuit will form a respectable and, I sincerely hope, a prosperous mission, under its newly ap-pointed Pastor, the Rev. M. O'Donohue, late assistant to Monsignore Farrelly, V. G., of Belleville, and who has already an honourable record of over seventeen years of missionary life in the dear old diocese of Kingston. Perth mission has still left with it more than fifteen miles square of territory, including the flourishing town of that name and the outlying station of North Burgess, with its substantial stone chapel of St. Bridget's and the greater portion of the township surrounding it, and with these, I have the best reasons for knowing, Father O'Connor is perfectly content. In the interests of truth, and of justice to all concerned. I sak you

September 29th, 1884. The article referred to by our respected correspondent was not inspired, but an extract from a local journal. Any one who knows Father O'Connor must be aware that he has ever, in season and out of season, attended to his priestly

and of justice to all concerned, I ask you

SOUTH LANARK.

to publish this letter in your next issu and remain, Yours faithfully,

functions with zeal and punctuality. We may add that in regard of the Catholics of Carleton, we are personally cognizant of the fact that, although far from their parish church, they bore themselves at all times as faithful children of Holy Church and never failed in the fulfilment of their duties as Catholics.-ED.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We are pleased to be able to announce we are pleased to be able to announce to our readers that we have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Farmer's Advocate, the leading agricul-tural paper of Canada, to club that paper and the CATHOLIC RECORD at the very low price of \$2.25 per annum in advance. The Farmer's Advocate is an independent paper, furnishing the best informa-tion on all agricultural subjects. The tone of the journal has always been ele-vating, pleasing and instructive. It is handsomely printed and original illustrations in every issue is a prominent

feature of the paper.

It also contains a household department in which the ladies and children will take a great interest.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Through the mediation of Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales a compromise upon the Franchise and Redistribution Bills is being arranged by Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury. The con-ditions proposed are that the Govern-ment shall submit a Redistribution Bill to Parliament at the autumn session Salisbury agreeing to have the Franchise Bill passed if the Redistribution scheme prove acceptable to the Tories. Lords are to have no control of the Redistribution Bill until the Franchise Bill becomes law.

Earl Derby has ordered the Govern-

versed the policy hitherto pursued in South Africa, and will send General Wolseley to crush the Boers after he has settled affairs at Khartoum.

The authorities at Woolwich are dis-

playing much activity in forwarding war material to Hong Kong.

Earl Spencer gives the government gloomy reports relative to prospects for the coming winter. Although the harvest in Ireland is good, the low prices of produce prevents farmers meeting payments of rent. Should landlords insist upon their full legal rights eviction

vill ensue and crime revive. At the opening of Parliament the Government will ask for a further credit amount at present unknown-to defray the cost of the expedition up the Nile, which is estimated at \$150,000. France.

Le Paris denies the rumors of an agreement between France and Germany relative to Egyptian affairs. It denies that negotiations for peace are on foot be-tween France and China, and adds:—"It is now for Admiral Courbet, not diplom-

acy, to speak."

It is reported in Paris that Monseigneur Fenowell, vicar apostolic of Yunan, has been butchered by natives. Chris-

tians there are cruelly persecuted.

M. Fallieres, French Minister of Pubic Instruction, in making a speech in Paris, said France was not engaged in a policy of conquest. She merely desired to exact respect for violated treaties and avenge Chinese insults to the French flag.

OBITUARY.

We regret deeply to be called upon to announce the death of Mr. James Flannigan, which occurred at Wingham, Flannigan, which occurred at Wingham, on the 29th ult., in the 69th year of his age. He was for many years a much respected resident of this city, but some few years ago removed to Wingham. The deceased gentleman was the father of Mr. Patrick Flannigan, at one time a prominent and honored Irish Catholic citizen of London. We heartly condole citizen of London. We heartily condole with the relatives of the deceased in their bereavement. May he rest in

The Pope has announced his intention of making the Lateran palace a cholera hospital, should necessities arise for such

PASTORAL LETTER

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, ON THE ENCYCLICAL HUMANUM GENUS, JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL

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 our Lord.

our Lord.

My Beloved Brethren,
To fulfil the promise made to you in our pastoral letter of last May, We come this day to address you, as we shall do again at a later period, on the Encyclical, Humanum Genus, against freemanner.

No one ought to loose sight of the incontestable truth, that the teaching of the Pope applies universally. To establish this truth, suffice it to say, that this teaching has nothing in view but the preservation of christendom, and rises above all schemes of ambition and all purely human interests. All that Leo XIII. says to us in his Encyclical deserves therefore our most serious attention, and

claims our active co-operation.

It is an incontestable fact that prob-lems of the highest importance to society present themselves in all nations, Of a nature to produce serious embar-rassments, they demand satisfactory solutions. Unprincipled theorists refuse to accept such as christianity has so long iven, and endeavour by their false sys ems to withdraw not only individuals but whole nations from the influence of religion, and, if unresisted, hurry them to the verge of ruin. The Vicar of Jesus Christ, to whom in the person of St. Peter it was said: "Feed my lambs; feed my sheep,"-our common Father, confers a benefit on the whole human family, when, pointing out and condemn-ing errors, he thunders against the theor-ists who would exclude from human affairs the light of inspired religion.

The Encyclical appeared in the very hour of need, that hour appointed by the Holy Ghost, whose office it is to bear testimony to our Lord in favour of the Church, against all her enemies, according to the promise: "When the Paraclete shall come, whom I shall send to you from the Father, who proceeds from the Father, he will give testimony of me." (St. John xv. 26). The times portend danger, therefore the Pope has spoken, again according to the promise of Christ. "And you also will give testimony, because you are with me from the beginning." He has spoken in the name of heaven, according to the order received: "Teach all nations," (Math. xxvIII. 19), and he has taught with the light of heaven : for we read "The Holy Ghost shall teach you in the same hour what you must say." (St. Luke XII, 12).

An evil of yast magnitude threatens society. The sentinel on the watch tower of the Vatican, seeing that the danger is ever increasing, and ever approaching, has signaled the result of his observa-tions to all the other devoted sentinels who guard the flocks of the Divine Shepherd. The opportuneness and charity of this service rendered by Leo XIII. to all mankind, even to those who disown his paternal rights, need no comment.

This danger proceeds from secret societies: the best organized and therefore the most formidable of which is freemasonry. On this account our energetic Pope anathematizes all these societies without a single exception : on this account too, with the apostolic courage which characterizes him, he denounces freemasonry as the association most fatal to the Church. Against the masonic sect he has renewed the sentence of condemnation so often passed by his predecessors he has condemned it everywhere, in all making no reserve, no exception.

It is freemasonry in its universality

of Belgium, of France, of Italy, and the rest of Europe; of Asia, of Africa, and, in one word, of the whole earth ;-the freemasonry that endangers alike Catholic and Protestant societies, governments and the people. It is the doctrines, the tendencies, the aims of freemasonry that he has condemned. Whether they unveil themselves to open day or remain in the state of insinuations which, as such, cannot yet prove injurious either to the Church or to souls, they fall under the anathemas of the Vicar of Christ.

Well does the prisoner of the Vatican know the strength of that power which he attacks. The victim of the very men whom he smites without any hesitation, he knows that they are capable of any With th attempt against his person. apostle St. Paul he says: I expect "chains and tribulations, but none of these things do I fear, neither do I count my life more precious than myself, so that I may conummate my course and the ministry of the word which I have received from the Lord Jesus." (Acts xx. 23, 24). That Leo XIII. is not deficient in courage, His Pontificate has already furnished many proofs, and the Encyclical Humanum Genus is one of the most illustrious : its surpassing importance cannot escape any reflecting mind.

In vain now will freemasonry seek to veil its proceedings, in vain will it en-deavour to deceive by false appearances. No one is any longer ignorant of its real nature, of what it aims at, of what it toils for: it now stands at the bar of public opinion: its secret workings are brought to light; its anti-social organisation and its anti-religious doctrines are judged and condemned: its object and schemes

are known: its system of world-wide duping is unmasked forever. We owe eternal gratitude to the Holy Father for laying before us the evil which modern societies, under the influence of the masonic sect are made to suffer. Fo the future none but willing dupes will be drawn into its snares.

The seed of truth has been cast abroad in every clime; it will enrich the earth, for the teaching of the Sovereign Pontifi can never remain ineffectual and barren. Leo XIII, has done more than fulminate against freemasonry, he has organised a system of warfare against the sect; he has traced for Catholics their strict line of duty; he has taught them what ground to choose in the struggle for the defence the Church and of Society.

fight.

This is as it should be, for it is not sufficient to hear with deference the words of the Holy Father or merely to epeat them; every one must, according to his strength, take part in the common action ordered by the Head of the Church. It is not sufficient to escape incurring the censures hurled against freemasons, it behooves all to enlist in the Christian crusade preached by Leo XIII. All in Canada, as elsewhere, ought to take an active part in it; God wills it! God wills it! The taithful ought to follow with a special interest the infallible teaching of the successor of St. Peter, they ought to appropriate its spirit and coursecously put in practice the counsels and remedies which he offers to all the true servants of our divine

The Pope has said: "Let the good combine together, let them too form an immense coalition of prayers and efforts.' While he wishes them to act in open day, he expects to see them rally at the points attacked by the enemies of Christianity

The Pope makes an appeal to the in telligent devotedness of all those who lead a Catholic life, those especially who well instructed and possessed of any influence, can give effectual support to their religion and their country.

Great indeed is the danger, Beloved Brethren; the evil is insinuating too; for even among the children of the Church may be found men of excellent character, who are slow in detecting it.

Must we obey the Sovereign Pontiff? Yes, undoubtedly In the case of the Encyclical Humanum Genus, is there any particular duty incumbent on Catholics Yes, assuredly, and a special responsibil-ity rests on the class that takes the lead. No one, however, is exempted from the duty, and nothing ought to prevent or

delay its accomplishment.

It is for us, Christians, to rally in full force around our leader: it is for us to see that affiliation to the lodges do not turn out a source of profit, a power in the world of business: it is for us to render that affiliation a disparagement to the interests and prospects of the affiliated. The cry of alarm has gone forth loud and clear; let our rallying cry be the response. Let us fight like brave soldiers of Christ; if need be, "Let us cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armour of light," (Rom. XIII, 12); let us pray till the enemies of the Church be either converted or rendered powerless to hurt.

For these reasons, having invoked the name of God, we direct and order as fol-

In all parochial churches and chapels, in the chapels of religious com-munities, in College and boarding school chapels, a novena of prayers shall be made for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff.

2. This novena shall consist of the Litany of the Blessed Virgin chanted, and the invocation thrice repeated: "Mary help of Christians, Pray for us." "Maria Auxilium Christianorum, ora pro nobis," at the Benediction of the m Blessed Sacrament on nine consecutive

Sundays.

3. To excite the fervour of the faithful, the priests shall recall, each Sunday be fore the Benediction, the intentions of

the novena. The present Pastoral shall be read and published at mass in the parochial churches and chapels, and at chapter of

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. + J. THOMAS, Bp. of Ottawa

J. SLOAN, Pt , Secretary.

LAVAL-VICTORIA.

Circular of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of his diocese. he last decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda on the Uni versity Question.

Episcopal Residence, Montreal, Sept. 28th, 1884. Beloved Fellow-Laborers,—My pastoral letter, bearing date the 14th inst., has conveyed to you in substance the last lecision of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagan la in relation to the university question. I have to day the honor to place question. I have to day the honor to place before you this important document together with the letter of His Excellency Dom Henri Smeulders, Commissary Apostolic, of the 8th inst.

Marianopoli, 8 Septembris, 1884. Illmo ac Rmo Domino D. Ed. Car Fabre, Episcopo Marianopolitano

Episcopo, Marianopolitano.

Illme ac Rme Domine,

Ex Mandato Sacræ Congregationis
Christiano nomini propagando præpositæ
infrascriptam S. Congregationis Decisionem, emanatam die 11 Augusti proxime
elapsi, et a Sanctissimo Domino Nostro
Leone Papa AIII die 14 ejusdem mensis
approbatam, ad notitiam Dominationis
Turo Rma deduce, ano mens S. Sedis in Tuæ Rmæ deduco, quo mens S. Sedis in ea explicata sit Tibi agendi norma, et quo exhortationes præscriptionesque in eadem contentas quatenus ad Te referuntur, mandare exequationi velis.

Omnia Tibi prospera feliciaque a Dom-ino apprecans, debito cum venerationis sensu permaneo. Dominationis Tue Rmæ

Devotissimus in Christo servus.
D. Henricus Smeulders, O.C. Com. Apost. in Canada (Translation.)

(Translation.)

Montreal, September 8th, 1884.

To the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord, His Lordship Ed. Chas.

Fabre, Bishop of Montreal.

Most ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND LORD,—By order of the Sacred Congregation for the propagation of the Christian name, I bring under the notice of your Lordship the underwritten decision of the foresaid Congregation issued the 11th day aforesaid Congregation issued the 11th day of August last past, and on the 14th of the same month, approved by Our Most Holy Sovereign Pope Leo XIII., in order that

The Bishops, in their turn, take their place on the battle-field, distinguishing themselves by a loyalty and a courage which will not fail to edify the faithful committed to their care. The soldiers of the sacred ministry respectfully falling the battle of their leaders, make in with the orders of their leaders. The posed may be your rule of action and that you may put into effect the exhortations and prescriptions therein contained, in so much as they refer to you. Praying from the Lord all of prosperity and happiness for you, I remain, with a due sense of venture of the particular to the particula

eration, Your Lordship's

Most devout servant in Christ,
D. HENRICUS SMEULDERS, O. C.
Com. Apost. in Canada. ACRED CONGREGATION OF THE PROPA-

GANDA.

Decision of the difficulty between Laval Iniversity and its Succursal, and the school of Medicine of Montreal.

School of Medicine of Montreal.

Rome, August 23, 1884.

Most Rev. Father,—In the General

Congregation of the 11th inst., the Most

Eminent and Most Reverend Cardinals examined into the difficulty between the University of Laval and its Succursal at Montreal on the one hand, and the School of Medicine existing in the same city on the other.

the other.

To the question proposed: What are the provisions, if any, it is desirable to adopt on this subject? the Most Eminent Fathers replied as follows:

In decisis juxta dieuta 1876 et 1883 et admentum Mensest. (1) That the Holy See having recognized the University of Laval and its Succursal at Montreal as the colly Catholic Liviagrativ, exhorts all the only Catholic University, exhorts all the bishops of the province to put themselves in accord, that it may lack nothing neces-sary for its subsistence and prosperity, and enjoins on the same bishops to see to it that everything proceed regularly in exercising on the University the influ-ence prescribed in the aforsaid decrees, and to act in such manner as to secure the affiliation of their seminaries and colleges to this same University, if they have not done so already. (2) The Holy See deplores most grievously (hautenant) that the desired union of the School of Medicine of Montreal with the Succursal and cine of Montreal with the Succursal and the separation of the said school from the University of Victoria have not taken place. (3) That the Most Eminent Prefect inform the Archbishop of Quebec and write the Bishop of Montreal that in view of actual circumstances, they leave the School of Medicine and its hospitals in statu quo; (4) That in view of the pressing needs exposed by His Grace the Archbishop, there be given to the said Archbishop and his suffragans an order to retain on the alms of foundation masses (Messes des Leas Pieux) and of current masses, that are not said in their dioceses, the sum of five cents over and above the sum already retained, forward above the sum already retained, forwarding to the Sacred Congregation the remainder of the alms of the aforesaid masses, which the said Congregation will have celebrated as it may think proper. This disposition is to remain in force for five years, misi aliter artea provisum

And the aforesaid decision having been approved in all its parts by the Holy Father, in the audience of the 14th instant you are in consequence charged to make at once communication thereof to all the Bishops of the Province that they may conform to the prescriptions it contains. In conclusion, I pray the Lord to grant you long life and prosperity, Yours, Most Rev Father,

Very affectionately, John Card. Simeoni, D. ARCHBISHOP OF TYRI,

To the Most Rev. Fatner Henri Smeulders, Commissary Apostolic in Canada, Montreal.

The decrees of 1876 and 1883 have already been communicated to you.

In these decrees and in this latest deci-sion, the Holy See openly manifests its intention and follows the same line of times, in all countries, what shape soever it may assume to disguise and hide itself, making no reserve, no exception.

phonometric the parochia and chapets and chapets, and at chapter of religious communities the first Sunday after its reception. Earl Derby has ordered the Government of the Cape of Good Hope to report immediately what resources are necessary to suppress the inroads of the Boers.

It is reported that the Cabinet has re
making no reserve, no exception.

It is freemasonry in its universality that he has thus denounced and anathematized;—the freemasonry of Canada as signature of Our Secretary, this eight the progress of the work of the University of Laval and ordered all Catholics in this Province to do everything in their power bundled and eighty-four, feast of the free Laval and accorded a Succursal in Montreal; in 1883 accorded a Succu to favor Laval and its Suc

By its last decision the Holy See recalls to our mind and once more binds us in conscience to do that which it formerly In decisis Juxta Decreta 1876 e enjoined. Wherefore the same duties and obligations rest upon us and we must all, in consequence, perceive that in the face of such solemn pronouncements we have but one road to follow, that of obedience.

In view of actual circumstances, the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal and its hospitals, remain in statue quo, that is, according to my view of this document, that the members of the school are bound by the Apostolic Decrees of 1883 and 1876, as well as all other Catholics of this Province, but, that, however, by reason of existing circumstances, they remain free to open their courses to students, to visit the hospitals with which they had been in relation, and that the disciplinary provisions pronounced against them in my pastoral of July 23rd, 1883, have no further effect.

You may inform the faithful confided to your care of the new conditions in which the School of Medicine finds itself. In regard of the application of seminar-ies and colleges to the University of Laval,

circumstances will determine the favorable times when such action may be effected. It is important at the present juncture that peace should be restored to the public mind, and I urge on you strongly to use your influence with the Press that it may remain silent on the university question. It is astonishing to see actually a Protestant journal, informed by no one knows whom, nor in what manner, issuing statements and interviews more or less exact on this question and even going so far as to publish episco-pal documents. By prudence in respect of this journal, and by a firm attitude towards the Catholic Press, we can, I am confident, secure a decent reserve, if not entire silence, on these matters. In concluding, I beg of you, beloved fellow-laborers, to stand firm in the path of duty and to rest assured that nothing will avail us, if we be not faithful children to the will of our common Father. Let us unite our forces under the guidance of our bishops, and we will continue powerful for good,

I am very sincerely, My beloved fellow-laborers Your very devoted servant, † EDWARD CHAS. Bp. of Montreal.

iry.

something like the spirit of divination in him on many political questions. He foreaw the regeneration of Greece and the unity of Italy. He understood what is now called the Irish question far better than any statesman who up to his time had ever held high place in an English Cabinet. When he spoke of the Castle standing in Dublin though the Senate was no more he put into an antithesis the castle would be a reasonable and perhaps even a useful institution if there was an Irish Parliament in the same city. Without an Irish Parliament the Castle becomes merely a centre of misgovernment, a citadel of anti-Irish feeling, a garrison for the protection of sectarian asc

who do not quite know what Dublin Castle is. As a building, it is a buge barrick-like structure, with great court-yards and gates and walls and frequent sentries. As an institution, it is the place where the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary and the permanent officials carry on their business. The power of the Lord Lieu-tenant is almost limitless. There is hardly anything he cannot do by the exercise of his discretion or the stroke of his pen. The law of the land can hardly be said to bind him, for he has an almost unlimited power of suspending the law of the land in any particular case. He has a far wider authority than the Viceroy of India, for there is a State Council consulting with and advising the Viceroy of India, while the Lord Lieutenant is not bound to ask advice of any one. Moreover the Viceroy of India is not supposed to change with each new Ministry and the Lord Lieutenant is. The Lord Lieutenant is strictly and always a party Minister. There was some talk in the House of Commons the other night concerning the conduct of other night concerning the conduct of certain Irish National school-teachers who, at their ordinary annual dinner omitted the name of the Lord Lieutenant from their list of toasts. They were snubbed for this by the Council who are in authority over them and were admonished that ity over them and were admonished that repetition of the crime they had com-nitted would lead to their dismissal. The question was brought up in the House of Commons by some of the Irish members and an appeal was made to Mr. Gladstone. The Prime Minister spoke with Girosse Minister members and an appeal was made to Mr. Gladstone. The Prime Minister spoke with fairness and good feeling. He did not attempt to justify the snub given, the menace offered to the poor school-teachers for not drinking the health of the Lord Lieutenant; indeed he frankly disapproved of such petty tyranny on the part of the authorities and expressed his conviction that nothing could be more odious to Lord Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, himself. But he argued that the Lord Lieutenant was the representative ant, himself. But he argued that the Lord Lieutenant was the representative of the Queen, and as such was entitled to every public honor that would be rendered to Her Majesty. To this the answer was promptly given: first that at the dinner of the National school-teachers the health of the Queen was drunk, and that therefore there was no lack of loyal feeling displayed; and next that the Lord Lieutenant never has been regarded by any one in Ireland as the actual representative of royalty, being as he always is a party man who is made Lord Lieuten-ant because he belongs to the party in power. When he offends the Orangemen the Orangemen will not drink his health; he had in some way displeased the National school teachers and they did not feel in a mood to drink his health. The incident of the National school-teachers and the of the National school-teachers and the effort made by their superiors in power to frighten them into a display of "mouth-honor, breath which the poor heart would fain deny but dare not," is only introduced here as a means of illustrating the actual position of the Lord Lieutenant.

He is never regarded as representing the invartial authority of the severaging the invartial authority of the severaging the duced here as a construction of the Lord Lieutenant.

He is never regarded as representing the impartial authority of the sovereign; he represents in the eyes of the general public the Liberals or the Tories as the case is the Liberals or the Tories as the case is here and whoever he is he represents impartial authority of the sovereign; he represents in the eyes of the general public the Liberals or the Tories as the case may be; and whoever he is he represents in the eyes of the Nationalists a system of government which is forced on them and which they detest more and more each day. with as an enemy to the interest of the State. Such men are the regular advisers of the Lord Lieutenant. Their advice day. Some Irish Viceroys reign but do not

govern. When Mr. Forster was in power as Chief Secretary he was the master and the ruler. The present Lord Lieutenant governs; and Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary, is merely an instrument and governs; and Mr. Irevelyan, the Chief Secretary, is merely an instrument and a mouth-piece. I cannot help saying a few word about the character and the posi-tion of Mr. Trevelyan. I cannot help saying how deeply I regret his having consented to occupy such a post under such conditions. Mr. Trevelyan abandoned a literary career of splendid promise for the wretched, hopeless task to se for the wretched, hopeless task to which he has since been sacrificing his health, his happiness, and his reputation. He is a man of the highest character; all who know him are his friends. No one can question his personal honor, his unselfish purpose, his absolute sincerity. He is a rich man; he does not want the emoluments of office. He is a scholar and he loves study; and all his time goes per emoluments of office. He is a scholar and he loves study; and all his time goes now in reading up official papers in order to be able to give answers to the multitude questions pressed upon him by the ish members. Mr. Forster at all events had the advantage of being able to con-struct for himself the policy which he carried out; Mr. Trevelyan is often set to carry out a policy of which he disapproves. I do not know that even a man of the highest political genius and force of character would under the most favorable enabled by temperament and by circum-stances to do. When Mr. Forster resigned Lord Clarendon who was sent to represent

THE IRISU QUESTION.

Dublin Castle and its Occupants.

By JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M. P.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Six: In his "Irish Avatar" Byron says that "the Castle still stands though the Senate's no more," He is speaking of Dublin Castle, the building which is the subject of this present letter. Byron had something like the spirit of divination in him on many political questions. He foreman the regeneration of Greece and the unity of Italy. He understood what is the members was the reason; it is one ofference with some of the leading members of Mr. Parnell was himself in prison at the time—he stated his general views to them and asked for their advice and suggestions. The office was not help this foolish Lord Clarendon to into the present Queen Anne at some foreign court, and who, entering into the spirit of his office, took it into his head that in order to represent that he held a sort of informal and impromptu conference with some of the leading members of Mr. Parnell was himself in prison at the time—he stated his general views to them and asked for their advice and suggestions. The office was not the present Queen Anne at some foreign court, and who, entering into the spirit of his office, took it into his head that in order to represent the cook it into his head that in order to represent on the progreat of the subject of the present letters appear on state occasions in a woman's dress and did exhibit himself in prison at the time—he stated his general views of the leading members of Mr. Parnell was himself in prison at the time—he stated his general views to them and asked for their advice and suggestions. The office was not the present Queen Anne at some foreign court, and who, entering into the spirit of his office, took it into his head that in order to record the dwo, entering into the spirit of the spirit of his office, took it into his head that in order to record the sounders and the dud the best and wisest thing a man could do under such conditions. He held a sort of informal and impromptue the representatives of Ireland, the really popular representatives, are never to be consulted, about anything Irish. The castle is to govern Ireland "out of its own head" as the children say. The very fact that Mr. Chamberlain did take this new, bold and wise course seems to me to indicate of itself that he would to me to indicate of itself that he would have tried a new and a better policy in Ireland. One thing I have no doubt he would have done; he would have endeavored to reorganize the whole system of administrative arrangement which is centralized in Dublin Castle. Even after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Chamberlain would still have gone to Ireland as Chief Secretary if he had been asked; but he was not asked. All the asked; but he was not asked. All the better, I dare say, for his health, his happi-ness, and his political reputation. He would doubtless have failed. I have already said that according to my view hardly anything but failure is possible. He would, however, have tried a new plan, and he would not, I am convinced, have consented to see Ireland through the distance of the said of

consented to see Ireland through the dis-torting medium of the grimy old official windows of Dublin Castle.

Dublin Castle is an English garrison in the midst of the Irish population. Its Viceregal occupant rules Ireland, but the permanent officials, where they are not English or Scotch, are Irishmen of the order who desire to be thought English; they have minds in which every English they have minds in which every English; they have minds in which every English prejudice is magnified; who look to England and England only for advancement; who despise or dread every manifestation of Irish National feeling. The Viceroy consults these men: he has none other to consult; he never gets touch of the Irish people. He known patring of the Irish people. He knows nothing of the country himself; the officials are a the Irish people. He knows nothing of the country himself; the officials are a class and an order to themselves. They have a public opinion of their own; they care nothing about the opinion of the Irish people. Now without making any more particular allusion to recent scan-dals, I would lay it down as an axiom that a class of this kind cannot be thus formed a class of this kind cannot be thus formed in the heart of an alien population without corruption of some kind, political or other, coming of it. That, however, is another matter, into which I am not going at present. The Dublin officials have two unvarying counsels to give to the Lord Lieutenant. At one to give to the Lord Lieutenant. At one stage of a National movement they tell him that it is merely contemptible; at another stage they tell him that it must be suppressed by force. We have force constantly trying to repress agitation, and in the very act provoking new and fiercer agitation. We shall see the beginning of a different state of things when some official is found who will say to a new Viceroy of Ireland: "My Lord, five out Viceroy of Ireland: "My Lord, five out of every six of the men and women in this country hate the system of government which you and I represent. Nothing on earth will ever reconcile them to it. What they detest is not merely this could be a six we do not that set we do: but the act that we do or that act we do; fact that we are here as representatives of English domination. Pray, my Lord, go back to London and tell this to Mr. Gladback to London and tell this to Mr. Glad-stone. Give him these as the facts to begin with; and ask him what on these facts he proposes to do," We are not likely to get an Irish permanent official to give any advice of this kind. To the permanent official there never seems anything in any Irish National movement but the work of some low born and ill-conditioned agitators who if they could

may be summed up in a very few lines; open a flower show to please the respectable people and try to prevent the confounded Nationalists from holding meetings and making meetings. ings and making speeches.

Would things be better if the Viceroyalty were abolished altogether and Ireland administered by a Secretary of State directly represented. tly responsible to Parliam think so, otherwise I should not have pro-posed a motion in the House of Commons for the abolition of the office. There are many meannesses of a social kind brought about by the sham state and flunkeyism of Dublin Castle. But there would be no radical change for the better. Dublin Castle is, to be sure, the cause of much that is evil; but it is itself a consequence of a system that is evil; Dublin Castle represystem that is evil; Dubin Castle represents the attempt of English power to prevent the Irish people from the assertion of their National right to domestic self-government; and that fact is the fountain and origin of all its errors and failures and sins. Merely to abolish the Viceroyalty and put a Secretary of State to do the same sort of work through the same men and under much the same conditions would not greatly mend matters.

would not greatly mend matters.

Some of my friends, very good and sound Nationalists, prefer to retain the Viceroyalty. We shall have our own Parliament soon, they argue, and he will then be to us merely what the Governor-General of Canada is to the Canadians; a dismified westling effect who makes possible of the canada is a signified westling effect who makes possible of the canada is a signified westling effect who makes possible of the canada is a significant westling effect who makes possible of the canada is to the Canada is to the Canada is a significant who makes possible of the canada is to the Canada is the Canada is to the Canada is to the Canada is to the Canada is th character would under the most favorable conditions be a successful Irish Secretary. I am inclined to believe that the nature of the office makes success impossible. Its business is to carry out in the name of constitutional England a policy of despotic control among a people who have now come to detest every thing that tell of English power and English supremacy. The task seems to me utterly hopeless; absolutely impossible. But there are men perhaps who would make a better attempt at it than Mr. Trevelvan has been for the castle cleared doing the work without any pretence at being a representative of royalty and a step of the control of the castle cleared doing the work without any pretence at being a representative of royalty and a step of the control of the castle cleared doing the work without any pretence at being a representative of royalty and a step of the office of the castle cleared doing the work without any pretence at being a representative of royalty and a step of the office of the castle cleared doing the work without any pretence of ruling us; the Viceroyalty would answer for this purpose as well as any other institution. I admit that there have the mock court of the Castle cleared doing the work without any pretence of ruling us; the Viceroyalty would answer for this purpose as well as any other institution. I admit that there have the mock court of the Castle cleared doing the work without any pretence of ruling us; the Viceroyalty would answer for this purpose as well as any other institution. I admit that there are the mock court of the Castle cleared doing the work without any pretence of ruling us; the Viceroyalty would answer for this purpose as well as any other institution. I admit that there are the mock court of the Castle cleared erhaps who would make a better being a representative of royalty and a fountain of justice and a light of society,

not help this foolish Lord Clarendon to represent Queen Anne any better than the pageantry of Dublin Castle converte the Lord Lieutenant into an accepted representative of Queen Victoria. Everything that makes Queen Victoria popular in England makes the Lord Lieutenant unpopular in Ireland. The Queen is a constitutional magistrate sustained in her place by the approval and support of the great majority of her people. The Irish people never chose the Lord Lieutenant or the system he represents: it is not in people never chose the Lord Lieutenant or the system he represents; it is not in their minds a constitutional system. The Lord Lieutenant does not consult them when he intends to take any new step. The men who elect the representatives, or who will at the dissolution elect them, in four out of every five of the constituencies four out of every five of the constituencies know that Dublin Castle never consults with such representative. No independent Irish members would now be seen entering Dublin Castle, except on some matter of the merest public business known to the whole community. It would not suit the Castle to be in friendly com-munion with the Irish member or the Irish member to be in friendly communion member to be in friendly communion with the Castle.

All this is perfectly understood; but what do you think of the system which has brought all this about? There is no

chance even for our dear old mythical friend the benevolent despot in Ireland. The benevolent despot would have no scope for his despotic benevolence there. He could be despotic enough in suppressing meetings and imprisoning men; but if there was any way of exercising his despotism in some really tranquilizing and constructive direction how could he get to know of it? Would the permanent officia's tell him of it? Not likely; how could they? Why should they? They are not in communion with the people or in sympathy with them. The Lord Lieutenant might have saved rivers of blood and oceans of tears in Ireland if he had announced that while the Land scheme was in course of preparation he would not chance even for our dear old mythical was in course of preparation he would not lend the forces of the Crown to the colleclend the forces of the Crown to the collection of the landlords' rack-rents. But what permanent official, or Judge, or magistrate, would tell a Lord Lieutenant that he had this power, or would advise him to use it? The permanent officials would begin by not believing or not admitting that any deserving person ever was evicted; and would probably go on to argue that those who were evicted not merely deserved it but actually liked it. Mr. James Lowther, when he was Chief Secretary, and the Land League organization was being formed—the most powerful organization known to Ireland in our time—was instructed by the officials that it was a purely evil—minded thing got up by a ticket-of-leave man, the ticket-of-leave-man being Michael Davitt, whom Mr. Lowther really believed at first to be an ordinary Bill Sukes. Mr. Lowther really believed at first to be an ordinary Bill Sykes. Therefore Mr. Lowther thought he had nothing to do but instantly to stamp out the Land League in the interests of law and order; and we know what a fine piece of business he made of his project. No; Dublin Castle would prove too strong for the benevolent despot. JUSTIN McCARTHY.

When You Feel Blue

and your back aches, and your head feels and your back aches, and your head feels heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning and your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Tarvid Liver. Constitution. Malaria. Piles. Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. It operates simultaneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

Respect Age.

Strawberry it certainly does, for 25 years that has been the standard remedy with the people, for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhæa, Colic and all Bowel Complaints. "I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the ast three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me,

I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recom-

mend Hop Bitters to e Walker, Buckner, Mo.

Token of the great appreciation I have

of your Hop

Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism!!!
For nearly

For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed

to do me any

Good!!!
Until I tried two bottles of your Hop
Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well
to-day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have abundant success"

"In this great and" Valuable medicine:
Anyone! * * wishing to know more

at my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington,

Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney "And nervous debility. I have just"

Returned "From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your bitters are oing me more

Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated!!!"

And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and And hardly a day passes but what I am

complimented on my improved appear-ance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,

• -Wilmington, Del. None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun ail the vile, polsonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. SAVED FROM DROWNING.

THE HEROISM OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST. A special telegram to the Philadelphia Press, dated Brown's Mills, N. J., September 12th, says:—"Six young women, not one of whom could swim, struggled helplessly and frantically to-day in the beautiful lake here, where the water is twenty feet deep. A strong armed, brave hearted priest and a courageous young Philadelphian risked their lives several times to save those of the drowning girls and in

delphian risked their lives several times to save those of the drowning girls, and in this they were successful.

A number of jolly young people held a picnic this morning at the head of the lake. Six of the young ladies, members of the party, by name Laura Prickitt, May Kelly, Theresa Cook, Allie Riley, Kate Graham and Kate Riley, all living at Mount Holly, wandered down from the camping ground to the edge of the lake and watched with envy a boat laden with several of their friends start from the shore and glide over the water, propelled by the sturdy arms of two young men. Tied to a stake near by was another rowboat. Miss Prickett suggested, after a while, that it would be great fun for them to show the rest of the party that they were not dependent upon the young men for a row on the lake, and proposed that they should get into the boat and "paddle their own canoe."

None of the girls could row, to be sure, but with much jesting and laughter they finally determined to climb into the boat. This accomplished, they pushed out from the bank. Miss Prickett and Theresa Cook held the care and by district of shorting and held the oars, and by dint of shoving and paddling, managed to make the boat move over the water with uncertain and varying motion. Finally they became exhausted, and as the boat was some distance from the shore, the other four girls grew a little alarmed and entreated that they should be taken back to their friends.

taken back to their friends.

This was easier said than done. After a few minutes of laborious work the two young oarsmen found that they were not making any headway towards the bank, and a general feeling of fright seized the little party. By this time Misses Prickett and Cook were entirely exhausted. Two of the other girls volunteered to take their places at the oars, and an attempt was made to change positions. While endeavoring to execute this maneuvre the little made to change positions. While endeavoring to execute this manœuvre the little craft lurched over one side and shipped a quantity of water. This frightened the girls more than ever. They screamed, and tried to hold up their feet from the bottom of the boat, to keep them from getting wet.

getting wet.
Several of them made a move to sit on the side of the boat, when it suddenly the side of the boat, when it suddenly turned completely over, emptying its living freight into the deep lake. As they were plunged into the water, six piercing shrieks rent the air and startled the picnic party on the bank. Rev. Robert Burke, a Catholic priest of Mount Holly, and F. A. Fairchild, of 815 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, were walking along the shore. The priest took in the situation at a glance and, as quick as thought, at the same time directing his companion, removed a portion of his clothing and plunged into the lake, closely followed by Fairchild.

With rapid strokes the two men swam

Fairchild.

With rapid strokes the two men swam towards the drowning girls, who were nearly exhausted already. Father Burke, with each lusty stroke, encouraged the girls with his voice in their efforts to keep afloat. In less than a minute after the boat upset he and Fairchild had each crassed one of the girls will had each grasped one of the girls and swam with his burden to the boat, which was floating near by, bottom upward. Bidding them hold fast to it, the two men swam out again and brought two others safely to the

again and brought two others safely to the capsized craft.

By the time they had succeeded in bringing the fifth girl, Miss Allie Riley, to the boat, both the priest and the young Philadelphian were nearly exhausted. Wearied and breathless, they clung for an instant to the boat. The rescued girls cried out to them to save Miss Graham, who was seen to go down for the last time. who was seen to go down for the last time a few yards away. The priest, who could hardly hold himself above the water, so Age should always command respect. In the case of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild exhausted had he become, let go his hold on the boat and swam painfully to the spot where the girl had sunk from sight. He dove beneath the surface. It seemed like an age to those clinging to the boat before he reappeared, bearing the dying

before he reappeared, bearing the dying girl in his arms.

Holding her head above the surface with one arm, he slowly swam to the boat with her and managed to hold on until assistance arrived from the shore. The young women and their rescuers were lifted into the newly arrived boat and brought safely to the shore. Restoratives were applied and dry clothing procured, and in a short time all had almost entirely recovered from the accident. Father Burke and Mr. Fairchild are the heroes of the hour.

Do IT AT ONCE,—For 10 cents get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the finest and most desirable colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

There never was, and never will be. universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despo ency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—
imparts vigor to the action of the blood,
which, being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy
animal functions of the system, thereby
making activity a necessary result,
strengthening the frame, and giving life
to the digestive organs, which naturally
demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of
Toronto, have given to the public their
superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate,
and, gaged by the opinions of scientists,
this wine approaches nearest perfection of
any in the market. All druggists sell it. ency and lack of interest in life is a dis

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the

calp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beau-tiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an unde sirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the

PREPARED BY R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Druggists.



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER tutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the

simple name:
COOK'S FRIEND
IS GENUINE

Trade Mark on Every Package. CARRIAGES

W. J. THOMPSON. King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale Buring Exhibition
Week.

Boot torset to call and see them before you

W. J. THOMPSON.

Baltimore Church Bells





MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY Favorably known to the public since 826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals and other bells; also Chimes and Mencely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.



WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOAL BREAKFAST.

tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to states wherever there is a week point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood, and a properly nourished frame.—
Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by grocers. Labelled thus;
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocoppathic Chemists,
London, England. HOW TO SAVE

MONEY, TIME, TROUBLE.

THIS CAN BE DONE BY ADDRESS ING, OR CALLING ON,

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

42 BARCLAY STREET,

NEW YORK.

When you want to purchase Goods of any kind, or have any business or personal matters attended to. No Charge, for buying goods for you, mere no than that charged by the manufacturer or importer—generally less. Whateyer is advertised anywhere can be ordered through this Agency.

W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRSTOLLESS HEALTH FOR HIBEL. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

The Boyne Water, by Michael and John Banim. 25 cents.
The Denounced, or the Last Baron of Crana, by John Banim. 15 cents.
The Ghost Hunter and his Family, by Michael and John Banim. 25 cents.
The Mayor of Windgap, by Michael and John Banim. 15 cents.
Peter of the Castle, by Michael and John Banim. 15 cents.

Banim. 15 cents

Tales of the Five Senses, by Gerald Griffin. 15 cents. Rose Le Blanc, an Original Tale, by Lady

French. 15 cents. History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, by Bossuet. 2 vols. 50 cents.

Martyr, a legend of Canterbury. 15 cts. The Confederate Chieftains, a Tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, by Mrs. James

25 cents. Maureen Dhu, the admiral's Daughter, a

Forest, by Miss E. M. Stewart. 15 cts. The Bridegroom of Barna, a Tale of Tip-perary. 15 cents. The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Gold-

O. S. B. 25 cents.

The Notary's Daughter, Translated from the French, by Lady Fullerton. 25 cts.

Short Tales and Parables for Little Children by C. Westler and Parables for Little Children by C. Westler and Parables for Little Children by C. Westler and Parables for Little Children

25 cents.
Bertha, a Historical Romance of the time of Henry IV. 25 cents.
Life and Times of St. Bernard. Preface

man, a Tale of the Irish Brigade, by Samuel Lover. 25 cents.

Public and Private Buildings.

FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE
and at prices low enough to bring it
within the reach of all.

R. LEWIS.

HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY

The following books, in paper covers, will be sent to any address on receipt of price, by writing Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.: General History of the Christian Church, from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven, by Sig. Pastorini. 25 cents.

25 cents.

The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation,

The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir Jonah Barrington. 25 cents.
The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 15 cents.
Legends of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Church. 25 cents.
Life of St. Joseph. Translated from "The Mystical City of God." 25 cents.
The Invasion, a great Irish Historical Tale, by Gerald Griffin. 25 cents.
Canvassing, a tale of Irish life, by John Banim. 15 cents.
Bessy Conway, or the Irish Girl in America, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents. Winifred, Countess of Nithsdale, a tale of the Jacobite Wars, by Lady Dacre.

of the Jacobite Wars, by Lady Dacre.

Tubber Derg, or the Red Well, and other Tales of Irish Life, by Wm. Carleton.

Tales of Irish Life, by Win. Carleton, 15 cents. Fardorough the Miser, or the convicts of Lisnamona, by Win. Carleton, 25 cts. Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents.

Valentine McClutchy, the Irish agent, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents.

The Emigrants of Aghadara, by Wm.

Carleton. 25 cents.

The adventures of a Protestant in Search

of a Religion, by Iota. 25 cents.
The Jesuits, by Paul Feval. 25 cents. Ieroines of Charity. Preface by Aubrey

De Vere. 25 cents.

Life of St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and
Prince of Geneva, by Robt. Ormsby. 15 cents.

ove, or Self-sacrifice, by Lady Fullerton.

15 cents.
The Story of the War in La Vendee, by
George T. Hill. 25 cents. The Straw-Cutter's Daughter, and the Portrait in my Uncle's Drawing Room,

by Lady Fullerton. 15 cents.
Callista, a Tale of the Third Century, by Cardinal Newman. 25 cents.
Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs, by Cardinal Wiseman. 25 cents. Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count De Montalambert. 25 cents. Father de Lisle, or Tyburn and its Victims in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Life of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. 25 cents.

Duties of Young Men, to which is added Selections from Lacordaire's Letters to Young Men. 15 cents.

Catholic Christian Instructed in the Sacraments, Sacrifices, Ceremonies and Observances of the Church, by the Most Rev. Dr. Challoner. 25 cents. ife of Father Mathew, by the Nun of

Kenmare. 15 cents.
Father Connell, a Tale, by Michael and John Banim. 25 cents. Clough Fione, or the Stone of Destiny,

by Michael and John Banim. 15 cents. The bit o' Writin,' by Michael and John Banim. 25 cents.
The Conformists, by John Banim. 15 cts.
The Boyne Water, by Michael and John

Banim. 15 cents.

The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn, a
Tale of Garryowen, by Gerald Griffin. 25 cents.

Fullerton. 15 cents.

The Inheritance, Translated from the

St. Thomas a'Becket, or the Peoples'

Sadlier. 40 cents. The Castle of Roussollon, or Quercy in the 16th Century, by Mrs. James Sadlier.

Tale of the Claddagh of Galway, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents. ady Amabel, or the Recluse of Byland

The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith. 15 cents.
The King and Cloister, or Legends of the Dissolution, by Miss E. M. Stewart.
15 cents.
The Poor Man's Catechism, or the Christian Doctrine explained, with Short Admonitions, by Rev. John Mammock, O. S. R. 25 cents.

dren, by C. Von Schmid. 15 cents. Life of St. Patrick, by Bishop O'Farrell.

by Cardinal Manning. 25 cents.
Rome and the Abbey, a Tale of Conscience. 25 cents.

Treasure Trove, or he would be a gentle-

Characteristics from the Writings of Cardinal Newman. 25 cents.
Life of Christopher Columbus, by Rev.
A. J. Knight, S. J. 25 cents.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS

Stained Glass for Churches,

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

our table. ber of this reader is t tions : Pr Conway; T P. Tracy, From Phil M. W. Ne olics; God Maher in Labor, A ning; Sens Fellow; T Madagasca Woman's Rev. Fr. 1 Dashing 1 Strange A drop; The The Instit

OCT. 11

THE CATHOL

plete wit

nade up :

itary Islan Talbot Si

Pope; An T. O'Neill

Experience Piety of t L. Didier. R. M. Jo Rachel E

chaps. XI Liquefacti uarius, L.

DONAHUE'S N

Opinion. tions. O thers, Sist LIFE OF ST. fessed Nu St. Augus Italian of Tardy, for and ink si This is tru bespeak for Clare's cas She died in year 1308, from her de canonization he determin stances of t fered, and t was reserve Holy Father

her canoniz 1881, says:

towards the Lord, should bonors of the

example ar

in the heard

"It has ha that this v

towards the render int Apart from of St. Clare taining as and saintly holiest exa surpassinglendowmen 700 ALB little book choice sel suitable for Who among vited to wi

n the albu

the many

this invitat

to write, th

we can red we have e any addres cover for 1 S. Ogilvie Street, Ne THE ROMAN ual of En for the t Colleges arranged Choir-M Church, Copy. P 50 & 52 Latin Hyn

ages, which mind, eac

never wea

also comp Chanting Cross, etc. Part II the Mas the Masse the Royal tions are The Psali written o Tone and and the office of C A num Reflection

ception, l ning, so a plete Hyr for the co ing schoo An acc is now in few week IRENE OF of the Harol Compa We are

copy of t

hurch,

lation,

James

of the

from

cents.

Dacre.

leton.

25 cts.

agent,

Wm.

Search

ubrey

erton.

e, by

d the

ry, by

ombs,

y the

eth.

e and

ters to

y the

l and

stiny

John

on of

y, by

John

Grif-

Lady the otest-

vols.

oples' 5 cts.

ofthe

ames

n the

dlier.

y, by

yland

fold-

ofthe

Short nock,

ets.

rrell.

time

eface

Con-

ntle

Car-

Rev.

S

es,

KS.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for October is replete with learned and interesting contributions. The number is thus made up: The nature and extent of inspiration, Rev. C. A. Walworth; 3olitary Island, chap. IX.-XI, Rev. John Talbot Smith; Antigonish, Amy M. Pope; Ancient Irish Literary Remains, T. O'Neill Russell; A Country Editor's Experience, Henry C. Walsh; The Piety of the French People, Eugene L. Didier. Shakspere's Tragic Lovers, R. M. Johnston; Catholic Missions, Rachel Ewing Sherman; Katharine, chaps. XIII.-XIV, E. G. Martin; The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius, L. B. Binsse. THE CATHOLIC WORLD for October is reuarius, L. B. Binsse.
Donahue's Magazine for October is on

JONAHUE'S MAGAZINE for October is on our table. This is a truly choice number of this excellent periodical. The reader is treated to the following selections: Progress in Ireland, Rev. John Conway; The Monks of Erin, Rev. Wm. P. Tracy, S. J.; Southern Sketches From Philadelphia to Baltimore, Rev. M. W. Newman; Representative Catholics; God's Visitations, Rev. T. F. Maher in Catholic Universe; Shop Labor, A White Slavery, Cardinal Manning; Sensational Journalism; A Brave Fellow; The Blind, Cardinal McCabe; Madagascar; October Thoughts; A Fellow; The Blind, Cardinal McCabe; Madagascar; October Thoughts; A Woman's Bonds; Cromwell in Ireland, Rev. Fr. Murphy, S. J.; Last Relics of Father Thomas N. Burke, O. P.; A Dashing Dragoon; The Murat of the American Army; Music at High Mass; My Cot, J. K.; Our Young Folks. The Strange Adventures of Little Snow-dray. Theological Seminary for Boston. drop; Theological Seminary for Boston; The Institute Fair; Personal. Political Opinion. Notices of Recent Publica-tions. Obituaries of Clergymen, Bro-thers, Sisters, Lay People.

LIFE OF St. CLARE OF MONTEFALCO, pro-fessed Nun of the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine. Translated from the Italian of the Most Rev. Lawrence Tardy, formerly Vicar-General of the Augustinian Order, by Rev. Joseph A. Locke, O. S. A. 12mo., cloth, gold and ink side, \$1.00. New York, Benziger Bros.

ziger Bros.
This is truly a most valuable contribution to English Catholic literature. We bespeak for it a wide circulation. St. Clare's case is an extraordinary one. She died in the odor of sanctity in the year 1308, and within eighteen years from her death the entire process of her canonization was completed, and nothing remained to be done but for the Holy Father to issue his declaration. This to do; but the circumstances of the times, not his will, interfered, and the canonization of St. Clare was reserved for our own day. Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in the decree of canonization, dated September 11,

"It has happened by divine disposition that this virgin, who was most devout towards the Cross and Passion of Our Lord, should be raised to the supreme bonors of the altar, so that through her example and prayers the love of the Cross and a zeal for it might be revived in the hearts and habits and daily life of

It is with the intention of contributing towards the realization of this holy hope that the translator has undertaken to render into English this little work. Apart from this, however, the biography of St. Clare will well repay perusal, containing as it does the record of a noble and saintly life, rich in the highest and holiest examples of virtue, and made

holiest examples of virtue, and made surpassingly grand by the extraordinary endowments of Heaven.

700 ALBUM VERSES.—We have just received from the Publishers a copy of a little book entitled: Seven Hundred Album Verses, containing 128 pages of choice selections of prose and poetry, suitable for writing in autograph albums. suitable for writing in autograph albums. Who among our readers has not been in-vited to write a few words of sentiment who among oar readers has not been invited to write a few words of sentiment in the album of a friend? As an aid to the many thousands who have received this invitation and have not known what to write, this little volume is issued and tweeth is invitation and been invited in the album of a friend? As an aid to hideous ulcers, under the very gaze of its frantic but powerless mother; the plague that crept into the bridal chamber and changed the young bride to a grinning skull with carous teeth, from which the gums had dropped away; the plague which stretched the brawny bread-winner on the cold earth, a blacked any address by mail, postpaid, in paper cover for 15 cents; cloth 30 cents, by J. we can recommend the as containing the largest and best collection of such verses we have ever seen. It will be sent to any address by mail, postpaid, in paper cover for 15 cents; cloth 30 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose

Street, New York.
THE ROMAN HYMNAL,—A Complete Manual of English Hymns and Latin Chants for the use of Congregations, Schools, Colleges and Choirs. Compiled and Colleges and Choirs. Compiled and arranged by Rev. J. B. Young, S. J., Choir-Master of St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York. Price \$1.00 per Copy. Published by Fr. Puster & Co.,

50 & 52 Barclay St., New York.
Part I consists of 194 English and
Latin Hymns, intended for large numbers of voices, and selected from or modeled after the grand old hymns of Catholic ages, which impress themselves on the mind, each by its own character, and never weary with repetition. This part also comprises the Litany and Frayers of the Forty Hours, carefully pointed, the Chanting of the Rosary, Way of the

Part II contains in modern notation all the Masses of the Gradual, together with the Royal Mass of H. Dumont. All directions are given in English.

office of Compline.

A number of choice Prayers, Pious Reflections for every day of the month, and the office of the Immaculate Conception, have been placed at the begin-ning, so as to make the Manual a com-plete Hymn and Prayer Book, especially for the convenience of students of board-

of the first century, by Rev. P. J. Harold. Toronto: Hunter, Rose &

Company, 1884.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this most readable and entertaining work. We have perused it with calculations, which even a cand can control taining work. We have perused it with very great pleasure and must confess to a certain feeling of gratification that a work of such scholarly merit and rare the price of the book. It is bound in the procession of the year's flowers, and that of the first last of the flowers.

EVANS BROS. Plano. Remember the place the flowers.

Chrysanthemums soon ollow the asters in the procession of the year's flowers, and that of the first last of the flowers.

Chrysanthemums soon ollow the asters in the procession of the year's flowers, and that of the first last of the flowers.

Chrysanthemums soon of the year's flowers, and that of the first last of the flowers.

LONDON, ONT.

literary excellence is the production of a talented young priest of the Province of Ontario. We would be pleased to see every reader of the RECORD in the enjoyment of a copy of this most instructive book of fiction. With all the merits, it has none of the glaring defects of the productions of that kind which teem from the modern press. We have referred to the literary excellence of Father Harold's work, We can, we regret it, but give space to one passage, which will serve to convey to our readers some idea of Father Harold's strength of

will serve to convey to our readers some idea of Father Harold's strength of conception and exquisite power of expression. It is taken from chapter XXII. The plague:

"Of all the virtues which the early Christians practised, none exerted such lasting influence as their unselfishness and charity. Full of suspicion, the pagans would not believe in the sincerity of Christian faith and hope, honesty and chastity; but they could not, if they would, close their eyes to the heroic sacrifices made by these down-trodden people in the cause of suffering humanity. Paganism left the foundling and the sick or deformed child to perish, and the old or infirm to die by the roadside; while Christianity fostered the one and housed the other, without inquiring whether the victim was an infidel or a disciple of the cross. With their own hands they tended the sick; with their own hands they tended the sick; with their own substance they fed them. This was superhuman: it was charity. All recognized the facts. Some were drawn by them into the Church; others were enraged by them against it.

"One day the sun was looking down upon the parched fields, and the dusty streets of the city—looking one of his fiercest looks—a look that meant vengeance and death. A few vegetable vendors and wine pedlars lagged along the streets, shouting out their wares to

and wine pedlars lagged along the streets, shouting out their wares to attract the attention of the sleeping city, and hollowing untranslatable Latin at their sweating mules, which with hanging heads and drooping ears waddled along from one side of the road to the other, evidently unwilling to make the least evidently unwilling to make the least unnecessary exertion. It was on the Palatine, and amongst the poorest of Rome's poor that the first mule fell. He was beaten, of course, but this would not cure him. In a few minutes he died. A crowd gathered about, mostly boys, some of whom facetiously prodded the carcase, and began to make fun of its owner, when lo! he too fell, as they all said, sunstruck; and having turned black, in a few minutes breathed his last. Then a boy fell; and his mother, who was calling boy fell; and his mother, who was calling to him from an open doorway, rushed out to pick up the sick child, fell beside him, became black like him, and like the pedlar, and like the other boys, three of whom now lay in the road, died. The whole neighborhood was by this time aroused, and while some ran in one direction to secure medical aid others. direction to secure medical aid, others ran for the aediles to have the now corrupting corpses removed, and others again locked themselves in their houses, and closed the windows to keep out the horrible stench. No one dared to render assistance to the dying, 'What is the disease?' people asked in whispers; for when real dread takes hold of a man, he fears the sound of his own voice, 'What is it,' they asked, and called on their gods to defend them. Some gave it one name, others another; but before the first physician who had answered the summons, dropped dead beside the child he came to relieve, he pronounced

"And the plague!

"And the plague it was surely. The plague that struck down the beast of burden, as it fed at the stall or toiled on the street; the plague that tainted the cattle as they grazed in the browned meadows, or lowed for water in the dried up brooks; the plague that discolored the transparent flesh of the new tenness; the plague that brought down the proud senator to the level of the slave, the Pontifex Maximus or High Priest to that of his victim-alike a fever breeding, soul sickening, nameless heap of putrefaction; the plague that strewed the streets and the Forum, the temple and the hearth, the hall, the garden, the bridge, the tent, the field with piles of unburied corpses, from which the very carrion birds flew away with loathing; the plague that in fine turned into a vast solitude the city of cities, and hushed its many-voiced hills into a silence like

that of the sealed and vaulted tomb.' We might make other citations of a high order of merit, but this one to which we treat our readers will serve, we would fain believe, to convey to them some idea, as we have said, however in-adequate that idea may be, of the real merit of Irene of Corinth. We regret, however, to add that neither the letter press nor paper of the present edition does justice to a work of the merit of Father Harold's.
OGILVIE'S HANDY BOOK OF USEFUL IN-

The Part III contains all the Vespers that may occur on Sundays and Holidays. The Psalms are here tor the first time written out under the music of every Tone and Ending. The Vespers of the Dead are given after those of All Saints, and the Hymnal concludes with the stitise of Compiling. we can assure our readers that they will find something of great value in this

It simplifies the art of Reckoning, and is worth its weight in gold to every Farmer, Mechanic and Business man, especially those not thoroughly versed in figures. Shows at a glance, the coring schools.

An accompaniment to the "Hymnal" is now in press, and will be issued in a few weeks.

IRENE OF CORINTH; an historic romance (Sisterns, Tanks, Granaries, Wagon beds, Cisterns, Tanks, Granaries, Wagon beds, Corn cribs, Cordwood, Hay, Lands, Carpenters', Plasterers', Bricklayers' work, etc. It also teaches entirely New, Easy and Practical Rules for Rapid business calculations, which even a child can com-

handsome leatherette, flexible covers, and will be sent by mail for 25 cents; or bound in silk clotn for 50 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose Street

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Paint the buildings.
Rye may still be sown.
Drain the bogs when dry.
Turnips flavor the butter.
Ridge plow stiff clay land. Cut weeds on wet days, to burn. Sheep require abundant ventilation.

Never keep pigs for fattening over one

Don't turn horses into pasture on cold Cut buckwheat while the dew is on to

For winter eggs, count only on the best

prevent shelling.

young pullets.
Rub dry and blanket horses brought in from a cold rain.
Buckwheat has a stimulating effect on egg production, and should be often fed.

A muck bed may be a mine of wealth
on any farm if rightly managed in the

on any farm if rightly managed in the manure interest.

The average period of gestation in a ewe does not vary much from one hundred and fifty-two days.

Put it down as a rule, that manure lying in the yards a year will in one way or another deteriorate one fourth in value. Reduce the fencing; one and one third

billions of dollars is the estimate of the cost of farm fences in this country. Denmark butter makers reckon on

Denmark butter makers reckon on wheat, bran, oats and rape cake as first class butter foods; barley as second class food; while peas, rye and linseed cake are placed as low as third class.

A little forethought displayed when erecting a corn crib to have it mounted on posts.several feet above the ground, and these capped on the top with inverted metal pans, will save enough grain from rats and mice each year to pay for the improvement.

improvement.

Repeated croppings of leguminose crops may so exhaust the soil, as to render it what is called "clover" or "bean stick." This condition may be remedied by the

growth of other crops for several years.
Selecting Seed Corn,—This is a job it will pay the farmer to do himself, and not trust to the boys or help. By a rigid course of selection, with certain points in view, it is easy to make perceptible gains on the quality and yield of one's crop with passing years. The best time to make the selection of seed ears is while make the selection of seed cars is white the corn is standing, but if it was then neglected, it may still be well done at husking time. Most men would agree that the main points to be observed are earliness of maturity, number and size of the ears, the filling out of the grain on the cob, the size of the stalk and the amount of leaf. Leave some husks on amount of leaf. Leave some husks on the selected ears, to serve for braiding them together and hanging them up to dry. They should be hung in a dry loft, or the peak of a corn crib out of the way of rats and mice, to dry. By suspending the braided ears from stretched wires, these pests where present, will be prevented from reaching them.

Loss in Stacking Hay.—Not much argument is needed to see that barn stored hay is worth far more than that which is

hay is worth far more than that which is hay is worth far more than that which is taken from the stack. We think that an estimate of the loss of one quarter in stacking is not wide from the mark. There is a loss from moulding at the bottom of is a loss from moulding at the bottom of the stack, for the old rails, boards or straw placed at the bottom of the stack can not wholly prevent it. Then the whole area of the external surface, which numbers many square feet, is weather beaten to some depth, causing the loss of much of its sweetness and nutrition, while it is not improbable that impairment of the quality may extend through the whole stack. Why then follow a practice that entails so great a waste. If one's bay that goes into stacks is worth \$500, according to the estimate made, such a man pays \$125 a year

Orchard and Garden.

Rhubarb may be planted. Clear up after cropping. Let beets grow until hard frosts. Loosen the budding ties, if needed. Plant standard pears twenty feet apart. Cucumber seed eight years old will

When asparagus tops turn yellow cut and burn.

Set raspberry and blackberry plants now, in preference to the spring.

Blackberry plants may be used as an effective and doubly valuable hedge by setting the plants in a single row at three

feet apart. Sweet Potatoes .-- Dig as soon as the vines are touched by frost, being careful not to bruise the tubers. These to be kept should be dried for a day in the sun, and then be packed in perfectly dry sand, cut straw or leaves. Keep in a dry place, and where there is about 60° of heat.

Grapes for Winter—Full ripeness is desirable before gathering. Those to be packed should be allowed to stand several days to "cure." Then they should go into boxes holding five or ten pounds, filling those so full that slight pressure will be needed to bring the cover in place, which should then be nailed. The boxes are to be kept in a cool, dry room, at a uni-formly low temperature, but the fruit must not be allowed to freeze.

Flowers and the Lawn. Dig and dry tuberose bulbs. es are injurious to lilies. Gladioli are easily raised from seed. House ferns should be kept in a cool lace. Yellow flowers are much in demand for

wear.
Pot violets should be kept trimmed of all runners.
Funeral flowers are no longer composed

wholly of white, but tinted roses and other blooms are also employed, and sometimes even those of strong colors. It is not known that nectar in flowers subserves any other uses than that of al-luring insects to aid the fertilization of

and some fertilizers in liquid form occasionally.

Plantain in the Lawn,—This is such a pest on some grounds that owners despair of getting rid of it. The only remedy is hand weeding. If done when the plants are young it is not so much of a job. The lawn should never be so long without mowing as to allow any broad leaves or spikes to grow. After cutting out a lot of the weeds some grass seed should be scattered over the surface. A good lawn is not to be had without labor.

Care of Potted Plants.—After lifting

Is not to be had without labor.

Care of Potted Plants.—After lifting it is not best to take the plants into confined quarters at once, but rather let them be placed where there is shelter from frosts and wind, and yet receive plenty of air in the day time. The foliage should be frequently but lightly sprinkled. Care in these respects will prevent the large. in these respects will prevent the leaves from turning yellow much—a matter about which amateurs often complain.

KIDNEYEWORT

THE SURE CURE KIDNEY DISEASES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy or used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Kidney-Wort is always reliable." "Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years oring." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga. IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

ed where all else had failed. It is mild ent, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, bu in all cases harmless in all cases.

LET It cleanness the Blood and Strengthens and
gives New Life to all the important organs of
the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is
restored. The Liver is cleanned of all disease,
and the Bowels move freely and healthrilly.
In this way the worst diseases are eradicated

PRICE, SLOO LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

MONEY-WORT

MASON & HAMLIN

Exhibited at ALL the important WORLD'S IN DUSTRIAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, Mason & Hamlin Organi

ORCANS

PIANOS instruments, one of peculiar practical value, tending to greatest purity and refinement in quality of tone and durability, especially diminished liability to get out of tune. Pronounced the greatest improvement made in upright pianos for half a century. The MASON & HAMLIN CO. pledee themselves that every plano of their make shall illustrate that VERY HIGHEST EXCELLENCE which has always characterized their organis. Send for circular with illustrations, full description and

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., BOSTON, 154 Tremont St. CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Ave. NEW YORK, 45 East 14th St. (Union Square.)

CATARRH

his treatment. The most obstinate cases cured at small ce-pense. Send full description of case and Fifty (50) cents (user pense, i.e., i.

POWDER

Witnout exception the best in the marke Call for a free sample and be convinced. PREPARED AT STRONG'S

DRUG STORE. 184 DUNDAS STREET, LONDO



EVARS BROTHERS PIANO

"NOTES ON INGERSOLL,"

REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT



OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

The following extracts are from some of the many and lengthy notices which these "Notes" have received from the Press—Protestant and secular as well as Catholic—throughout the country.

"They are written by the hand of a master." -- Washington Catholic. "Remarkable for keenness of logic and (these Notes) play havoc with many of the infidel's pet theories."

"The author completely turns the table on the doughty Colonel. We commend the volume to all who would see the assumptions and crudities and mistakes of Ingersoil turned inside out, upside down, end for end, over and over."—Chicago Star and Covenant (Leading Universatist paper in the Western States.)

"There is neither truth, nor life, nor argument left in Ingersoil when Father Lambert has done with him."—Chicago Western Catholic.

"The author takes up and thoroughly riddles the implous blasphemer."—Louisville Western Recorder (Protestant)

"It is a book that should be in the hands of every Catholic."—Notre Dame Scholastic.

"Reader, get this book, and after reading it yourself, pass it to your neighbor,"—Dono hoe's Magazine.

hoe's Magazine.

"Should be read by Christians of all denominations. Father Lambert scourges the little infidel with his own whip."—Springfield [Miss.] Herald.

"Father Lambert has completely upset all the infidel's sophistry and exposed the shallowness of his eloquence."—Catholic Columbian. "The refutation will serve to dissipate the haze of doubt which may have found its way not the hearts of the faltering, through the seductive oratory of the infidel humorist." - Rattimore Mirror.

-Battimore Mirror.

"Father Lambert takes a firm hold of the infidel at the very start and keeps him in the tolls until he disposes of him. Every man in the United States, of whatever religious belief, or no belief, should have a copy of the book."—Bay City Chronicle.

"We hope this pamphlet will flad numerous readers among non-Catholics who desire, to see the rot and rant of Ingersoil rubbed out by the learning and logic of Father Lambert—San Francisco Monitor.

"As acceptable to any good Methodist or Baptist as it is to any good Catholic. It is cold and incisive. * Successful beyond any of the efforts in that direction heretofore made."

"An able reply. A stepping-stone to salvation for these who are wandering in the vale of doubt and darkness, but who would embrace the light could they but find it."—Northwestern Chronicle, 8t. Paul., Minn. "Decidedly the most vigorous review and handling of Ingersoll that has yet appeared." (
-Louisville Old Path Guide (Protestant).

"Fully answers the blatant indidel."—Central Methodist (Cattletsburg, Ky).

"Humorous and entertaining — pungent and incisive; they are centre shots, and never fall to floor the ric torical blasphemer."—Western Watchman, St. Louis.

"An earnest and clear reasoner. The pamphlet should have many readers."—New York Herald.

Herald.

"In this book Lambert gives Ingersoll a scathing such as he has never had before. He takes the very hide off of him. He chews him into minco-meat, and spits him out, and an awful spit it is, too. On nearly every page of his book Lambert makes Ingersol a liar. This is the most deserved eastigation this Attila of infidelity ever enjoyed. It will be good for his soul (if he has any) to read his own condemnation and digest it."—American Christian Review, Cincinnati (Campbellite).

"Written with singular controversial insight, depth of thought, and breadth of learning. Father Lambert has a clear, strong, picturesque style, and quickness of perception, as well as originality of thought—a mind that closes on a fallacy with the sudden snap and tenacious grip of a steel trap." Bufalo Courier.

"Fall of sharp criticisisms of Legersoll."—Christian Secretary (Protestant).

"We heartly endorse the favorable notices it has everywhere received."—Berlin, Ont., Daily News.

Sent on Receipt of Price, 25 Cents.
Address, THOS. COFFEY,

Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

And Diseases of the HEAD, THROAT & LUNGST CAN BE LEAD AND THROAT A LUNGST CAN BE LEAD AND THROAT AND THROA

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE

LUNDON CANADA		USTAL (GUIDE.		
MAILS AS UNDER.		A.M.	LOSE P.M.		DUE FO		IV'R
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Lin	ю.						
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston,		F.05	1 00				
ern States(Thro Bags) New York,		5 00	1 00	10 30	8 00	1 30	
G. T. R. East of Toronto,			3 20		8 00	1 30 1 30	6 80
Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec and Ma	eltimo		0 20	5 00	800	1 30	
Provinces	Tuime		9 90	10 30	8 00	1 30	
Provinces		5, 11				1 80	6 80
For Hamilton		5 & 11			8 00	1 30	6 30
W R. Going West-Main Line		0	1.2.	, 10 00	000	1 00	0.00
G. W. R. Going West-Main Line. ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe,		5 00	1 15		8 00		
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of Lo	pedon.						
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c			1 15	****		12m	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rn			12 45	10 30	8 00	2 45	
Thro Bags-Chatham		5 00	12 45	10 30	8 00	12m	
Mt. Brydges		5 00	1 15				6 30
Blenheim		5 00	1111		8 00		
Newbury Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	******	5 00	1 15			12m	
Barnia Branch, G. W. R.							
Sarnia	*****	5 00	1 15				
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming.		6 00	1 15	****	8 00	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	******	200.0	1 15		0 00 00	2 45	****
Strathroy.		60 0	1 15	****	8&9 30	2 45	****
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch M	ans.	6 00				2 45	
Glanworth Wilton Grove.					9 00		****
Loop Line Railway		6 00			3 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, an	d Pt.	0 00					
Bruce and Orwell		6.00				6 30	
Aylmer		6 00	1 15	****		130	6 30
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, I	Ridge-					2 45	1111
town and Amherstburg		6 00	1 15	10 30		2 45	
St, Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Court	wright				1		
to St. Thomas, &c			1 15			2 45	
St. Thomas		6.00	1 15	1111	8 00	2 45	6 80
Port Stanley	******	6 00	1 15			2 45	6 80
Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails		5 00		****	8 00		
London, Huron & Bruce—All places between don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Ser White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Luc	n Lon-	-					
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Sea	forth,						
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Luc	know.	7 00				6 30	
Alisa Craig. W. G. & B. South Extension		7 00			1 .: '	6 30	****
W. G. & B. South Extension		5 00	1 00	****	11 30	1 00	6 8
W., G. & B. Thro Bags—Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine	Divita	5 00	1 00	• • • • •	8 00	1 80	0 8
Wingham Lucknow and Kingardine	Biytii,		3 30			11 00	
Between Harrisburg and Fergus			1 (0		8 00		•••
B. L. H. West of Stratford			1.00		800		8 9
G. T. R. West of Stratford		5 00					6 3
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		5 00	1 00			1 80	63
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo		5 00	1 00			2 45	
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto			12 40				6 3
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division		5 00			11 30		
St. Mary's and Stratford		5 00	12 40	4 40	8 00	11 30	6 3
Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell		5 00		4 40	11 30		63
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St	Ives.				1000		
(Tuesday and Friday)			12 40				6 3
				4 40	11 30		

Manufacturers,

DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, ONT.

We are now manufacturing Pianos, with the very latest improvements. Having had many years experience at Pianoforte making, is conclussive evidence that we know how to make a first-class Piano. Every Piano guaranteed for five years. Buy an EVANS BROS. Plano. Remember the place Notwayland Sweden, Denmark, including Ireland, British India, Rowfoundland and United States. Notwayland Sweden, Denmark, including Ireland, British India, Rewfoundland and United States. The SVANS BROS. Plano. Remember the place Notwayland Sweden, Denmark, including Ireland, British India, Tasmania, Beigium, New Zealand and EVANS BROS. Plano. Remember the place Notwayland Sweden, Denmark, Including Ireland, the Nethelands (Holland). Fost Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1\$ upwards, on which 4 per cent. Interest is allowed, will be received from how to make a first class Plano. Every Plano guaranteed for five years. Buy an EVANS BROS. Plano. Remember the place Notwayland Sweden, Denmark, Including Ireland, the Nethelands (Holland). Fost Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1\$ upwards, on which 4 per cent. Interest is allowed, will be received from how to make a first class Plano. Every Plano guaranteed for five years. Buy an EVANS BROS. Plano. Remember the place is a savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1\$ upwards, on which 4 per cent. Interest is allowed, will be received from how to be had on application.

Not Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10 p. m. foot Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10 p. m. foot Office.



C. M, B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. Tansey, 571 St. Martin street, Montreal; or Thos. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London. OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF
CANADA.

President.—Rev. J. P. Molphy, Ingersoll.
First-Vice Pres.—T. J. Finn, Montreal.
Second-Vice Pres.—John Kelz, Toronto.
Secretary.—Saml. R. Brown, London.
Treasurer.—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford.
Marshal.—J. H, Reilly, Chatham.
Guard.—Joseph Reaume, Amherstburg.
Trustees.—Rev. P. Bardou, Chairman,
Cayuga; Rev. T. J. Cole, Ottawa; A.
Forster, Berlin; J. E. Lawrence, St.
Catharines; Jno. C. Sullivan, Brantford.

ford.
Chancellor.—John Doyle, St. Thomas.
STANDING COMMITTEES.
Laws and Supervision—J. J. Blake, A. R.
Wardell, and T. A. Bourke.
Finance and Mileage.—James Quillinan,
Thomas O'Neail, and Charles Stock. Returns and Credentials.—Thomas Coffey, D. B. Odette, and William Sullivan. Appeals and Grievances.—Thomas Hen-derson, H. W. Deare, and Rev. T. J.

Printing and Supplies —W. J. McKee, Dr. Wm. Buckley, and Rev. G. R.

Northgraves.
LIST OF BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRE-TARIES.

1 Windsor......J. M. Meloche
2 St. Thomas.....P. L. M. Egan
3 Amhersturg....H. W. Drouellard 4 London......C. Hevey
5 Brantford......J. C. Sullivan StrathroyP. O'Keefe 7 Sarnia ... John Langan 8 Chatham ... F. W. Robert 9 Kingston......J. J. Buggee 10 St. Catharines....P. H. Duffy .David Griffin ..George Lang ..D. J. O'Connor 13 Stratford ... Bernard Maurer John S. Kelz 15 Toronto. 16 Prescott .. .John Gibson ...John Sheppard ...Wm. Burke 18 Niagara Falls 19 Ingersoll..... 20 Maidstone.... 21 St. Clements N. S. Ball Wallaceburg T. F. HurleyJohn McQuade 23 Seaforth ...

Thorold. .. Wm. Gearin .. Moses Clare ...J. J. Kane 25 Cayuga.... 26 Montreal. ..Wm. White ...Ed. T. Smith 28 Ottawa 29 Ottawa. .Flavien Moffet 31 Guelph.. James Duffy P. B. Flan 33 Morrisburg. J. J. McGannon 34 Almonta. P. J. Doherty

37 Hamilton.......John Byrne
Received from the Supreme Council
of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, through Mr. C. J. Hevey, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 4, London, Ont., the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2000), in full for beneficiary due me by said association on the death of my husband, William McKenna, late a member of said branch, Anna McKenna. Witnesses:—Sam. R. Brown, Alex. Wil-

FROM GUELPH,

PRESENTATIONS TO MR. J. P. AYLWARD.

Mr. J. P. Aylward, late Principal of the Separate Schools here, since resigning his position to complete his education at Jesuit Seminary in Montreal for a st, has been made the recipient of many valuable and handsome presents and flattering addresses, yet withal, on none of these former occasions was such ant time spent as an enjoyable and pleasant time spent as at the one given last night in the house of Mr. E. J. O'Brien, by some thirty of his personal friends, among whom were several of his pupils. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. P. Woods, of the A. O. C. sheiren of the Province o C., chairman of the Presentation Committee, who sent a letter deeply regretting his absence, Mr. Maurice O'Connor was

appointed chairman.

Mr. O'Connor on taking the chair, in a capital extempore speech, paid a high compliment to Mr. Aylward, not only on his capabilities as a teacher, but for the example he had set before his pupils in his private life and in their religious train-He remarked that a teacher might receive a good salary and do his duties well, but he felt that no recompense could repay the faithful teacher, and went on show that on this depended greatly the future of the young men who were under his instructions. He then called on Dr. Nunan to read the following address:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND,-Before taking pour departure from Guelph to complete your studies in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, for the high and holy office of the priesthood, we feel it to be our pleasing duty to give expression to the sentiments felt towards you, not only by us but also by the entire congregation of Our Lady's Church in Guelph. The children Lady's Church in Gueiph. The children attending our schools sustain a great loss in parting with you, their accomplished and zealous teacher, who never spared either time or labor to promote their advancement in Christian knowledge and variement in Christian knowledge and virtue, as well as in profane learning. The congregation will miss you from your place in the sanctuary, but be assured that their warmest wishes and fervent prayers will accompany you, that you may be spared to reach the goal of your ambition and that they may soon have the pleasure of congratulating you on attain-ing the highest dignity possible in this world, that of being a priest of the Most High. We look forward with confidence to the realization of this when we reflect that it has been your happy lot to have spent so many years in study under the distinguished direction of the Fathers of distinguished direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, to whose zeal and devotion the parish of Our Lady of Guelph owe far more than it is possible to express. The influence of your many virtues and of your untiring labors in the sacred cause of our holy religion will be long felt, and cherished in fond remem.

brance. Those friends who enjoyed the privilege of your acquaintance, part from you with sincere regret; they will miss the friendly grasp and genial greeting, the agreeable and edifying conversation. Please accept these presents as a slight token of our profound esteem, enduring friendship, and sincere wishes for your temporal and eternal happiness.

Signed by D. Nunan, M. D., chairman, and James Keough, Secretary, on behalf of the donors.

The presentation of our throbing hearts—farewell.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

Mr. Aylward made a very feeling reply, and while thanking them for the address and presentation, paid them a flattering compliment on the advancement made in education by their two sons.

The presentation of our throbing hearts—farewell.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

The address was signed by Mr. E. J.

O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family.

of the donors.

Aylward made a feeling reply something as follows :-

Mr. Aylward made a feeling reply something as follows:—

GENTLEMEN AND DEAR FRIENDS,—I must confess the occasion which has brought us together to night gives rise to feelings and reminiscences it would be difficult appropriately to express. Well indeed I recall the oft-repeated motto, "Time rolls his ceaseless course," as the hour of separation draws nigh. The numerous acts of kindness I have repeatedly received at your hands, and especially the one of this evening shall ever form an epoch often to be recalled in the future with undying gratitude, for you, dear friends, to whom I am now compelled to say farewell. As the traveller on the mountain top of the ridge that ends his wanderings, casting a sad and pensive glance o'er scenes endeared to memory by the most pleasing ties and connections, sighs o'er the past, and almost hates the day that says they have all ended, so standing on the verge of separation I will recall, I assure you, the many happy re-unions which rendered my associations with you so pleasant. In fact separation is the Alexander who cut the Gordian knot, the silver chord, that fastened us together, and which encome the Gordian knot, the silver chord, that fastened us together, and which encompassed in its expanse, those whom the closest of connections and the most hallowed of ties had made us regard as being

preserve it, deeply engraven and tinged with the brightest bues of the happiest days of my life. "Farewell, a word that must be and hath been, A sound which makes us linger, yet, fare-

The presentations consisted of a fine morocco dressing case in old gold trim-mings purchased from Mr. A. B. Petrie, silk mings, purchased from Mr. A. B. Petrie, Sik umbrella purchased from Messrs. Shaw & Grundy, a portmanteau purchased from Mr. J. Tovell, and a French merino Cassock made to order in Montreal. Each of these articles bore a suitable and similar of those entrusted to his care, and many trendering soul which he has rescued

these articles bore a suitable and similar inscription.

Mr. John Murphy, of Mount Tara, was then called on. He said that on receiving the invitation to attend this pleasant gathering, he considered if he could not find anything among his belongings which he could present to his well-beloved friend, Mr. Aylward. On looking over the library of his late lamented friend, Bishop O'Brien of Kingston, for whom he was executor, he found two volumes of the lives of the Popes from the time of St. Peter down to Pius IX., and thought these books would make a suitable prethese books would make a suitable pre-sent, and be in keeping with the mission to which he was to be called.

to which he was to be called.

Mr. Aylward made an eloquent and feeling reply, in which he heartily thanked Mr. Murphy for his present, and paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of the late venerated R. C. Bishop of Kingston, who was a man of great talent Kingston, who was a man of great talent, intellect and influence, and was an honor and adornment to the church. He was beloved and esteemed by the public at large, and he would cherish these volumes far more than all his belongings, seeing that they had been formerly in the posses-sion of such a beloved and distinguished

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR,-It is with

feelings of pleasure that we presume to avail ourselves of the opportunity, before your departure from the city of Guelph, to express to you in person our recognition of the many acts of kindness, benevolence and generosity of you towards us as well as the many personal sacrifices you have made on our children, not alone in the schools, but in the sanctury; the assiduity and care with which you have watched their every movement that tended to their temporal and eternal wel-fare, the thoughts of which will forever enrich your name in our memory. When we remember you have been schooled under the eminent sons of the illustrious Saint Ignatius of Loyola, your stainless and unblemished character, your cheerful greeting, your readiness ever to assist and promote by your scholarly attainments and advancements every good work and advancements every good work in our community, please accept on behalf of myself, Mr. O'Brien and family, this casket, the humble efforts of my own simple art. Behold the horn of plenty, the symbol of our overflowing love, in those clasped hands our undying friendship, and in this heart the sincere gratitude that is engraven in our hearts towards which neither the

in our hearts towards which neither the vicissitudes of time nor the distance of space will ever be able to obliterate or deface. When we know the high and holy vocation your ambition prompts you to, when we know that you have chosen for your holy spouse Him whose eternal sun never dims, be assured, dear friend, that the absence of your person from our family circle will but give strength to our living hope that it may please God in the near future to con-summate the realization of your high and holy desires, that myself, Mrs. O'Brien and family may be spared to witness, and the Church of Our Lady in Guelph be honored,

Mr. O'Brien, and lined with satin, and is certainly a valuable piece of workman-

FROM BELLEVILLE.

lowed of ties had made us regard as being surely necessary for our happiness, if not for our very existence. There is a pang, an anguish in the act of separation, whatsoever be the connection about to be dissolved or of whatsoever character be the persons who formed the attachment. Your beautiful present will ever recall those who formed this happy circle tonight. Rest assured, gentlemen, that I appreciate the great debt I owe you, nor could storied urn nor animated bust even keep alive your memory with that freshness with which my heart shall always preserve it, deeply engraven and tinged with the brightest hues of the happiest To the Editor of the Catholic Record. expressed the deep sorrow that every member of this large parish felt at his departure from them. We all knew something of his ceaseless and unselfish labors amongst us, but none but the great God for whose love he worked, in season and out of season, has snuthing season and out of season, has anything but a vague conception of the good he accomplished during his short sejourn here. Father O'Donohoe is a man who cares nothing for self. His whole time a wandering soul which he has rescued from its perilous position, will forever bless him. An earnest and eloquent preacher, his words were listened to with attention and went home to the hearts of his hearers. Yes, Carleton Place may well feel proud of its priest for few grander characters ever adorned the sacred ministry. T. H. Belleville, Oct. 6, 1884.

THE BOTHWELL BAZAAR.

The grand drawing of prizes will (D. V.) take place without fail in Bothwell, on December 29th, 1884. This is the last postponement. Ficket holders are requested to forward duplicates at their earliest convenience. Persons sending \$1.00 will help to save two churches from being sold; they will receive the benefit of 100 masses, and they will also receive 168 chances to win prizes, varying in value from \$5.00 to \$50.00. Please regis-ter, and address Rev. A. McKeon, Bothwell, Ont.

has been wonderfully successful in turning out first class penmen and carrying off the first prizes wherever it has competed. This year was no exception as far as the prizes went, as it carried off all the firsts, but the display made was an exception, as it exceeded all previous exhibits and included many magnificent specimens from the hands of students. One of them, a box calculated as a constitution of the statement of the s the hands of students. One of them, a boy only fiteen years of age, displayed ex-traordinary skill and executed many speci-mens on the spot, showing the genuine-ness of the work and claims made. The success of this College in the past and the thoroughness of the work done there, are now so well known as to need no comments from us. We can simply say, long may it continue to flourish

long may it continue to flourish.

Some years since, the Mason & Hamlin Company became interested in a plan for the improvement of upright planos, which commended itself to their large experience as musical instrument makers, as promising to be of very great practical value. Realizing the fact that such an improvement rarely comes into existence perfect from the start, they have been for several years experimenting with, perfecting, and testing it. At last they announce complete success, and claim that the planos with this improvement, which they have commenced to masufacture and sell, produce more pure, musical tones, and are more desirable than those without it. They are more durable, and more easily tuned than other planos, and will stand much better in tune.—Boston Journal.

ECONOMY.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

FARMERS' ADVOCATE

For \$2.25 per Annum.

T HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY the proprietors of the CATHOLIC RECORD and the Farmers' Advoorte to supply both vapers at the extremely low rate of \$2.25 per annum, in advance. Remittances may be made either to Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.; or to William Weld, Farmers' Advocate office, London, Ont.

FATHER RYAN'S POEMS!

Beautifully Bound'in cloth Price \$2.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of Price. Address Thos. Coffey, London,Oat.



Absolutely Pure.

PAY YOUR Water Rates BEFORE

THE 15th INSTANT, 2) per cent. discount.

I. DANKS,

OFFICE OF-

R. ECKERMANN & WILL **WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS** AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CHURCH CANDLES.

In presenting our Moulded Bees Wax Candles to the public and especially to the Reverend Clergy and Religious, we wish to say that we have now succeeded in producing a perfectly pure Moulded Bees Wax Candle, which has heretofore been deemed almost impossible, owing to the peculiar nature of bees wax. However, by means of special appliances which we have perfected after years of labor and study, we are now enabled to turn out pure Bees Wax Candles from moulds, unequalled for beauty of finish, compactness, evenness and burning qualities. We make both the White (blesched) and the Yellow (unbleached) Candles in sizes 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 to the pound.

Ask your dealer for R. Ecker-mann & Will's MOULDED BEES WAX CANDLES, and take no other. If he does not keep them, send us your order, and we promise same our best attention.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL, For sale by D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Monteal, P. Q; Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.



Notice to Contractors SEALED TENDERS ADDRESS.

DED to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, etc., Galt, Ont." will be received until Thursday, the 30th instant, inclusive, for the erection of POST OFFICE, ETC.,

GALT, ONT.

far more than all his belongings, seeing that they had been formerly in the possession of such a beloved and distinguished prelate.

On the fly-leaf of the volumes was the simple inscription John O'Brien, Priest, Brockville, 1868, added to which was Mr. Murphy's conveyance of the books to Mr. Aylward.

Mr. Keough then read the following address from Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and family:—

To Mr. John P. Aylward:

Dear and Respected Sir,—It is with

Dear and Respected Sir,—It is with returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

F. H. ENNIS.

Secretary.

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, Oct. 2nd, 1884.

LIONESS STORE

New English and American

HATS JUST ARRIVED

SELLING CHEAP RAYMOND & THORN'S

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A V teacher holding a Second or Third Class Certificate, for School Section No.7, Stephen. Apply, at once, to M. QUINN, Sec-retary, Shipka P. O., Ont. 313-3w

DOMINION
SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT
SOCIETY
LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6 per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St. London Ont.

YOUR SHIRTS

GUARANTEE ALL OUR WORK.

Our own make White Shirts 75c., \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS—THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM. W. E. TURNER, Garlick's Old Stand.

> SADLIER'S DOMINION

ILLUSTRATED SPELLERS AND READERS.

1111				777			
Sadlier's	Dominion	Catholic	Speller First Re	(compeader	plete edition (Part I.)	n)	
"	"	"	"			10	
"	"	"	Second	"		30	
"	"	"	Third	"			
"	"	"	Fourth	"		IN PREPARATION.	
"	"		Fifth	"			

These SPELLERS AND READERS have been prepared by Catholic religious teachers this culture and long practical experience. Acting upon the suggestion of many prominent educators, who felt that the wants of our Catholic Schools and Academies in the Dominion called for more appropriate text-books, the publisher presents them to the public, confident that their merits will ensure success.

A new edition, revised, enlarged and improved, of Butler's Catechism for the Provinces of Untarin and Quebec,

Published with the approbation of their Graces Archbishop Lynch and Taschereau For terms and particulars address

JAMES A. SADLIER.

TELEGRAPHIC AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,

This popular Institution reopens on Monday, Sept. 1, 1884, at which time a large attendance is expected.
Young men and women who contemplate attending a business college will find it to their advantage to write for our circular before deciding to go elsewhere.
This is the pioneer Commercial College of Canada, and has always taken a foremost place in advancing the cause of business education.
Notwithstanding our success in the past, we are determined to put forth a greater effort and make the season of '84-85 the most successful one since the college was founded.

f or full particulars write for circular. Address

WELLINGTON PANTON, Principal,

Free, by Mail, 25 Cts.

CATHOLIC

FOR 1885.

SECOND YEAR.

Pare, wholesome reading for the Home circle-of Interest to both old and

young—A collection of Short Stories, Humorous and Pathetic;

Poems; Historical and Bio-graphical Sketches; and

It contains the best reading and the pret-

tiest pictures, and is the best value for the money of any Catholic Almanac ever offered to the American public.



CHATHAM, ONT., As usual, carried off all the first prizes in Penmanship at the late London Fair. Young Men and Women who consult their best interests

will attend no other. For particulars address-D. McLACHLAN, Principal,

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS:
Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt,
Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M.
P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Duffield, President of the City
Gas Company; Thomas Amerett, Banker;
Benj. Cronyn, Isarr Company; Thos. Kent, President London Tompany; Thos. Kent, President London, Merchants and Millers, Collingwood; J. Morison, Governor British
America Insurance Company, Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. BRANCHES - INGERSOLL, PETROLEA.
Agents in Canada—The Moisons Bank.
Agents in the United States—The National
Park Bank.
Agents in Britain - The National Bank of
Scotland.

Agents in Britain - The National Bank of
Scotland.

Agents in Britain - The National Bank of
Scotland.

Scolland.

Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessible points, and a general banking business transacted.

SAYINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. — Deposits received and interest allowed thereon.

393 RICHMOND ST.

NEW IRISH TWEEDS, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS,

Mahony's Celebrated Serges!

INSPECTION INVITED.

PETHICK & McDONALD. OAN BE GURBO!

Thousands bear testimony to the fact.
Send for circular giving particulars
Address, I. D. Mell CHAEL, M. D.,
61 Ningara St., Buffalo, N. I.

MR. J. M. DENTON, of London, has for many years enjoyed, and still enjoys, an enviable reputation for turning out ordered Clothing for the Clergy. A large experience gives him an advantage in this regard enjoyed by two other merchant tailors. He always makes his purchases personally in the English market, selecting for the purpose above named, the choicest and most suitable textures manufactured. This season his stock of West of England and French Broad-Cloth is unusually large, and comprises not only those goods suitable for clergymen, but also lines in Tweeds, etc., which will enable him to carry on business on as advantageous terms for the general public, as any house in the Dominion.

DENTON & WADSWORTH, MERCHANT TAILORS,
Richmond St., next door to Revere House,
London, Ont.

DR. JAS. M. STEVENSON'S NEW DRUG STORE, RICHMOND ST., NEAR DUNDAS ST.

Try our WINTER FLUID, the best remedy for chapped hands, etc. Surgery in rear of Store. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION

Parties at a distance may consult Dr. Stevenson by letter. Enclosing two threecent stamps will ensure a reply.

money of any Catholic Almanac ever offered to the American public.

CONTENTS,

Astronomical Calculations for 1855. Rates of Postage. Calendar for the Year, with Feasts and Fasts in red and black. The Way to Paradise; a Poem by Eleanor C. Donnelly, with full-page illustration. A Roble Wie, with two half-page illustrations, A Relic of Catholicity, with a Picture of Ruin at Newport, R. 1. Father James Marquette and the Discovery of the Mississippl, John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., with full-page illustration. Turning the Tables. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, illustrated. The Young Savoyard, illustrated. The Miraculous Cross, a Legend of the Tyrol, from the French of Paul Feval. Two illustrations. A Christmas Story; adapted for the Catholic Home Almanac, with full-page illustration. The Mammoth Cave, illustrated. Anne's Reward, illustrated. Catholic Charity, by the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Coadjutor-Archbishop of New York, with full-page illustration. A Good Samaritan. The Widow's Message, a poem by Ellen Forrester. The White Koses, by Anna T. Sadiler. A Kinick-erbocker Justice, by Washington Irving, illustrated. The "Our Father" and "Hall Mary," by Bishop Dupanloup. The Provincial and Plenary Councils of Baltimore, 1829.—1834, by John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., with portrait of the Most Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, Dolly; a Western Drover's Story, illustrated. On the Prairie, by Anna T. Sadiler, with full-page illustrated. The Fortune Teller, illustrated. Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., second Archbishop of Philadelphia, with portrait. Our Lady's Legacy; a Legend of the Assumption, in verse, by Eleanor C. Donnelly, illustrated. Most Rev. By Stephen C. Donnelly, illustrated. Most Rev. Signsmud Felix Felinski, D. D., Archbishop of Warsaw, Poland, with portrait. Only a Crayon Sketch, a story of Michael Angelo, illustrated. General Michael K. Lawier, by Rev. Louis A. Lambert, with portrait. Only a Crayon Sketch, a story of Michael Angelo, illustrated. General Michael K. Lawier, by Rev. Louis A. Lambert, with por BENZIGER BROTHERS,

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
Publishers and Booksellers,
Importers and Manufacturers of Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statues, etc.
New York: 36 & 38 Barclay street; Cincinna.:: 143 Main street; St. Louis: 206 S. Fourth

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel in which he resides. An active, intelligent lady also wanted. Apply, with references, to BENZIGER BAOTHERS, 36 and 38 BARCIAY St, New York.

of Cleric turn out and bette ments th

tern Ho N. Wi CIRC

> DEAR REV. I Thursday, 25th Encyclical Le Pope Leo XI issued last yes cital of the Ro

TO THE REVERE

Mary by the during the mo this year also, petration of G His Church ar against the oplottings of the Name. We should deliver a Paste to our flock, grave subject have this Circ to all Our Cler

servations mu complia Pontiff's com his spirit of bounded conf power of the "Help of Chri lst. In St. every other ch in Mass is dai the congregation nestly invited for devotions o'clock, from

the second da exposed for the five decades of Loreto shall priest and the shall be chan be given to Most Holy Sa 3rd. In the where mass is Populo, those in the same or on all Sunday ber 1st, the fe

to be exhorte

by considerate motives which gest to the Rosary and and to pray every evenin This pious Reverend F heard us urge in the course is warmly rec Christ for all cacious mean and to those ensuing mon of gaining all to those who tions around His Holiness the Catholic away from with the wo shalled into by the joint word of the l fail, "Where ered togethe with what fu pect that He the Catholi in their hom the call of I self-same pr Chief, beads teries and m

> Mother's Na The Sover itual gitts to respond to h pray under l public recit church and being unable those prayer seven years

and the fifty.

2. He gran least ten time the church, each time, moment of The same is Holiness to from attend have perfor the same n