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in Gilt, 25 cents.

HANT, bot Street, SAMOE "CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 4.

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1882.

NO. 207

## NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc.

#### N. WILSON & CO.

#### A Ballad of Things Beautiful.

What the spell in the rimpled rill is
Who can tell? or the charm of roses?
What the secret hidden in lilles
Or in the song the nightingale knows is?
What power holds us when evening closes
The eyes of the day, and veils his face,
And lays on his heart two sunset roses?
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace

He that made marble all but speaking sartered all that ruder men treasure To win for himself this pearl of his seek

To bow to the might of a perfect face, And make of its memory a life-time's trea-sure?

The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

He that in silver-cliffed Colonus

heart survives in despite of law and government.

A CONFESSION.

He that in silver-cliffed Colonus
Sang, and his holier head who chanted
The songs that the world's fair morn have
shown us,
And he to whom myriad souls were granted,
And he of Florence who trod undaunted
The halls of Dis and the terrible place—
What is the charm in the songs they chanted?
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

But fairer far than lovely faces, With bonds that are stronger to bind than with bonds that are stronger to bind than bonds that are woven of all the graces Of Art and Song, are the pure hearts moulden Like to that Heart wherein is holden The whole wide world, in a sacred place; And they hold us, too, by the same chain golden—

The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

ENVOY. Now, the beauty of these and their grace have birth

In the splendor that beams from God's high place,
And fails on the thousand things of earth—
The poem, the flower, the heart, the face—
Endowering them with this sum of their worth:

worth:
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.
—Catholic World.

#### THE BAZAAR.

Extract from Pastoral letter of His Lordship Bishop Walsh:

We solemnly promise and engage to cause a High Mass to be celebrated on the first Friday of every month, for the space of ten years, for the temporal and eternal welfare of the benefactors of the New Cathedral. The celebration of the aforesaid Mass will begin on the first Friday of the month following its dedication. We the month following its dedication. We request of the Reverend clergy to make this fact well known to their people and

this fact well known to then people and to explain the great spiritual favours to be gained thereby.

Persons purchasing or disposing of tickets for the coming Bazaar will gain the above favours.

## A. M. SULLIVAN.

A Splendid Speech Delivered by Him in New York.

[Correspondent of The Republic.]

New York, Sept. 19.
Mr. Alexander Martin Sullivan, former editor of the Dublin Nation, ex-member of Parliament for Meath and now a London barrister, made his first speech in Cooper Union last evening before one of the largest and most intelligent audiences ever crowded into that historic building.

Dr. W. B. Wallace introduced the mayor as chairman. His honor's opening remarks recalling Mr. Sullivan's efforts for Ireland

were duly applauded.

Mr. Sullivan then came forward in the midst of applause, and when quiet was restored, said:

restored, said:
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen You will, I am sure, readily comprehend how very little even a considerable ac-quaintance with public life in the Old World will qualify a man in my position to address with untroubled mind such a vast assembly as this in the maritime metropolis of free America. [Applause.] The genial courtesy of your press, the warm enthusiasm of my own race, the kindly words of eulogy you, sir (to the mayor), have spoken are deeply and gratefully felt by me. But to add to my embarrassment they devolve upon me a responsibility and I throw myself in this, my ponsibility and I throw myself in this, my first effort, on the generosity of my own people, of the children of Ireland whose feelings have been intensified by exile. I have one request to make, if my poor words should seem all too cold for the passionate anger, the deep sense of wrong that her rapided in their souls—remember. that has rankled in their souls-remember that has rankled in their souls—remember 1 am not here to wage war upon other men's convictions. [Applause.] My object is to portray the events, the facts and scenes in the land of our common love, for whose weal you would freely die. I have also one request to make of American citizens who are not of Irish birth. I know how much there may be to arouse in their minds misunderstanding of the case I have to state. The American people, so-called —for though Americans sometimes talk of

pile of The Times or any other London journal and find, if he can, when the London press foretold to him as even probable any of the great changes which have come to pass in Ireland, where the reforms which are now being praised to the skies were not first declared to be impossible, monstrous and wicked. I put it to this people, who are in the van of civilization and of commercial and mercantile prosperity—are they so infatuated as to trust people, who are in the van of civilization and of commercial and mercantile prospetity—are they so infattated as yet tends as guides a press that has so systematically misled them for the last fifty years? The American people are perplexed on this Irish question. They would fain aid Ireland, in her aspirations for liberty, but, so I have heard some say, the American people being law-abiding, cannot sympathize with a nation who are opposed to government and law. Law is most sacred and holy when it is the emanation of the will of a free nation; when it is the will of a subjugated people, it is as detestable as the chain of slavery. It is ad that our wrongs are things of the past. If we have no present grievances, which is the past. If we have no present grievances, and law, duty and patriotism? It is an historic fact, written in letters of blood, that every virtue which survives in the Irish landlords, but the cup is full and Irish landlords, but the cup is full and Irish landlords, but the cup is full and Irish landlords must go.

A CONFESSION.

The editor of the Chatnam Fuance, who work, has been devoting recently some editorial comments to the last education. The disposition of subjects in the High School curriculum received a lashing at his hands.

A system of monthly examinations is to be introduced into the Separate School soft the town. As the results of these examinations will be published in the papers, by from the past. If we have no present grievances, which is a detestable as the chain of slavery. It is said that our wrongs are things of the past. If we have no present grievances, where the gast at so late.

A system of monthly examinations is to be introduced into the Separate School room. The editorial comments to the last education. The disposition of subjects in the High School curriculum received a lashing at his school curriculum received a lashing at his school curriculum received a lashing at his school curriculum received a lashing the beint reduced into the Separate Schools of the town. As t Bartered all that ruder men treasure
To win for himself this pearl of his seeking.
To crown Art queen of his heatt's high pleasure.
What drew him—and draws us in our measure—
To bow to the might of a perfect face,
And make of its memory a life-time's treatreasure,
And make of its memory a life-time's treasure in despite of law and

THE DUBLIN EXPOSITION.

When redeating hed here lawfled and honorable compact with the Irish landlords, but the cup is full and Irish landlords must go. [Loud applause.]

THE DUBLIN EXPOSITION.

When redeating hed here lawfled and restrict in the Irish landlords must go. The DUBLIN EXPOSITION.

When redeating hed here lawfled and restrict in the Irish landlords must go. The DUBLIN EXPOSITION.

When redeating hed here lawfled and honorable compact with the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords, but the cup is full and Irish landlords, but the cup is full and Irish landlords, but the restriction of the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords, but the restriction of the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords, but the restriction of the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords, but the restriction of the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords are with the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords are with the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords are with the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords are with the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords are with the people will not pay their rent.

road of liberty unstained by crime, un-contaminated by violence; but if those things do happen, not them do I hold ac-

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The emancipation bill was passed. The argument that prevailed most against this concession was that if the Irish population were emancipated after their long oppression they would ostracise every man who was of the Protestant faith. How did it come out? The county of Cork, in which I was gradled, has ninety two per cent. of come out? The county of Cork, in which I was cradled, has ninety-two per cent. of its population Catholics; yet from the hour that bill was passed that county offered to a Protestant Irishman one of the seats at its disposal. [Applause]. There isn't a country in Christendom where deep religious feeling is stronger, but we read in the histories of our land that on the seaffold and on the block flowed the blood of Catholic and Protestant, and we could not be bigots. The story of eighty-two Irishmen as strangers, yet no man, except in a certain sense, is anything but a stranger here, except the red Indian and his descendants—[applause]—should remember that Irishmen, citizens of this who asked whether there was not some who asked whether there was not some who asked whether there was not some his descendants—[applause]—should remember that Irishmen, citizens of this land, are just as fully entitled to the proud ame of American citizen as the men who mingled their blood-red tide with that of their forefathers in the fight for American liberty.

I invite any man from Texas up to the St. Lawrence river to put his hands on a saked whether there was not some way by which Ireland could realize its who asked whether there was not some way by which Ireland could realize its maked to the insidious attacks of the missionaries, though of all persons women are usually the firmest in their religious convictions, and should be the last of all to take kindly to Mormonism. As the of Commons who were told to be more moderate. They tried the experiment of some reason difficult to understand the women proved to be especially vull th

[Applause]. We grappled with the fisher ies, the railroads, the schools and the franchise of our country, non-political questions, but the British party all the same hooted down the Irish party. [Hisses]. In 1875, 1876, and 1877 the landlords of Ireland could have had the land question settled on terms immensely better for them than those offered by the Land bill of Gladstone, which Irish people laugh at as too late.

The ELANDLORDS MUST 60.

Instead of averting revolution by wise measures of reform, the landlords rushed forward to resist every reform measure. But in 1879 there fell on our country as hadow. There was a new generation born in Ireland. They were men who were children in 1847, who had seen the standard of the country as time. Here on American soil whence came that noble benevolence to our country try, I tell you that never again will the case amount of their labor and zeal for the country of the continue and the present of the country of the continue people, indignation meetings have been held, and warnings given that the missionaries must quit the State forthwith or take the same hooted down the Irish party all the same hooted down the Irish party all the same hooted down the Irish people was provided to the same proportion will hold good throughout the diocese. His Lordship, who is now going through the diocese. His Lordship, who is now going through the diocese. His Lordship, who is now going through the diocese. Walkerton, Sept. 25, 1882.

\*\*LETTER FROM KNOCK.\*\*

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\*\*Instead of averting revolution by wise measures of reform, the landlords rushed for the Chatham Planet, who were children in 1847, who had seen the standard of the country and the properties of the country and the properties of the same proportion will hold good throughout the diocese. His Lordship, who is now going through the diocese. His Lordship, who is now going through the diocese. Walkerton, Sept. 25, 1882.

\*\*LETTER FROM KNOCK.\*\*

\*\*Instead of averting to the same proportion will hold good throughout

wrongs their countrymen had inflicted, but dared not, in the face of popular prejudice, redress them. He demonstrated the inredress them. He demonstrated the inconsistency and cowardice of representative men such as John Bright and Gladstone, and pointed out how they had been bearded in the House of Commons by Irish members such as John Dillon. Finally, looking forward to the day of Irish national independence, the orator concluded with these words: "The nations of the earth will bail with reverence and of the earth will hail with reverence and awe the fulfilment of the decree that the liberation of Ireland has been accomplished and mainly through the devotion of her exiled children—"they have sown in tears and they shall reap in joy." At the finish he was greeted with thunders of

applause. Mormon missionary work in the rural districts of North Carolina is attended with many perils and vicissitudes. In the western counties of the State many converts to the Mormon faith have been made, a Baptist church society being almost broken up by its losses from this cause. For some reason difficult to understand

ing from a severe attack of dyspepsia.

Mr. M. W. Murray, of Dublin, is back to resume his studies at the Collegiate.

Mr. Fennessy has been visiting friends

Mr. A. Harrington spent several days at

Detroit lately.

Mr. W. A Shannon has returned to his duties at the Institution for the blind.

Extra classes have been formed in Sun-

day School which have been placed in charge of Mr. Kelleher, Miss McDermott and Miss Maggie Ryan.

I am informed that I was in error in stating that the altar society was a new institution here, but that it has been long in existence and was simply increased in membership.

### WALKERTON LETTER.

His Lordship Bishop Crinnon of Hamilton, administered the sacrament of Confirton, administered the sacrament of Confirmation to over one hundred young people in the church of the Sacred Heart here yesterday. The church was crowded to the door, many leading members of the different denominations in town being present. His Lordship preached a short but increasing discuss.

See Subsequently and the property of the prope

determined on inverting contribution boxes in the wall, and into these were put, by in and sunknown except to God, all the money which I have expended on the Chapel. Some put in silver, some copper, but some also put in gold. I always found, when in need of funds to meet urgent demands, on golng to those boxes, sufficient to supply all my without the sunding among rural churches in remote localities. While preserving its identity, the building is enlarged to about twice its former size, the tower and apparition gable seemingly being all that has been preserved, and even these have been renovated the first marble and highly decorated at an expense of about \$3909, is very splendid of large proportions and of claborate design. Its ornaments include, "The Dead Christ," at group of statuary of large size fleures, modeled from Hogan's "Dead Christ," and adorned with appropriate figures. Five splendid lamps, hung from the celling, one in front of each altar, are kept perpetually burning. Masses are said daily on all these altars, by A rebest of the security I heard a sermon preached after last mass by Very Rev. Peter Galway, ex-provincial of the security is splendid lamps, hung from the celling, one in front of each altar, are kept perpetually burning. Masses are said daily on all these altars, by A rebest of the security I heard a sermon preached after last mass by Very Rev. Peter Galway, ex-provincial of the security I heard a sermon preached after last mass by Very Rev. Peter Galway, ex-provincial of the security I heard a sermon preached after last mass by very law in great numbers. Recently I heard a sermon preached after last mass by very law in great numbers. Recently I heard a sermon preached after last mass by very law in the serior decided on the pony, and Lord samong you and am now the serior decided on the pony, and Lord samong you and am now addressing, as compared with the small numbers that are to be mean of the serior decided on the pony, and Lord samong you and am now addressing, as compared with the

RIZE, \$75,000. hares in proportion. E LOTTERY CON PANY 1868 for 25 years by the ucational and Charitable pital of \$1,000,000. to which \$550,000 has since been adning popular vote its fran-part of the present State ted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879. ever voted on and endorsed / State. ALES OR POSTPONES. e Number Drawings take

OPPORTUNITY TO WIN or or the transfer of the control of the class so, Tuesday, October 10th, y Drawing Scheme, under the sion and management of UREGARD, of La., and EARLY, of Virginia, he drawings of the Comary and semi-annual, and ness of the published Offi-

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Via Solitaria. BYHENRY W. LONGFELLOW,

Alone I walk the peopled city, Where each seems happy with his own; Oh! friends, I ask not for your pity— I walk alone.

No more for me yon lake rejoices, Though moved by loving airs of June, Oh! birds, your sweet and piping voices Are out of tune.

In vain for me the elm tree arches Its plumes in many a feathery spray; In vain the evening's starry marches And sunit day.

In vain your beauty, summer flowers: Ye cannot greet these cordial eyes; They gaze on other fields than ours— On other skies.

The gold is rifled from the coffer, The blade is stolen from the sheath; Life has but one more boon to offer, And that is—Death. Yet well I know the voice of duty, And, therefore, life and health must crave Though she who gave the world its beauty Is in her grave.

I live, O lost one! for the living
Who drew their earliest life from thee,
And wait until with glad thanksgiving
I shall be free.

For life to me is as a station Wherein apart a traveller stands— One absent long from home and nation, In other lands. And I, as he who stands and listens, Amid the twilight's chill and gloom To hear, approaching in the distance, The train for home.

For death shall bring another mating, Beyond the shadows of the tomb, On yonder shore a bride is waiting Until I come.

In yonder field are children playing, And there—oh! vision of delight!— I see the child and mother straying In robes of white.

Thou, then, the longing heart that breakest Stealing the treasures one by one. I'll call Thee blessed when Thou makest The parted—one.

#### From the Catholic World. THE PILOT'S DAUGHTER.

At the head of a long, winding creek which opens into a broader one called Hutchinson's Creek there stood during the Hutchinson's Creek there stood during the Revolution a plain log-cabin inhabited by Robert Reed, better known in the township of East Chester as Captain Bob. Even to-day this is a secluded spot. But a century ago the primeval forest came almost to the water's edge and formed a semicircle round about it; on some of the trees marks of Indian tomahawks were still visible, and it was difficult to believe that the city of New York was only fifteen miles away.

But Captain Bob, who had spent his best years piloting vessels up and down the Sound, was now old and blind; he cared not how retired his home was, provided only his dear Phebe was near him. And Phebe loved him as tenderly as ever a daughter loved her father. There were prettier girls than she in East There were prettier girls than she in East Chester. Her complexion was bronzed by exposure to the sun, her hands were not so soft and delicate as they might have been, while her nose was decidedly tip-tilted towards the sky. But her eyes, which were the color of the deep blue can were the brightest and merriest eyes. sea, were the brightest and merriest eves you had ever looked into, and her healthy well-developed figure made her a worthy

offspring of the tough old pilot.
"This is your birthday, child. To-day you are twenty-five," spoke Captain Bob one April morning in 1777, after Phebe had esconced him in a high-backed chair on the porch where the early sunbeams

might fall upon him.
"Yes, twenty-five," answered Phebe cheerfully; she knew not what it was to be otherwise than cheerful.

"Well, child, stay with me as long as you can. Plenty of time to settle down—

"And where I can smell the salt mead-"But these are have you heard any news ?" pilot. "Some Skinners rode into the vil-lage last week and broke Nan Hunt's windows," answered Phebe—"for you know that he is a Tory—and they might have plundered his store had not a band Cowboys appeared and driven them

"Well the war has lasted now two years. It is two whole years since the fight at Lexington. The Lord knows when it will end," sighed Captain Bob shaking his head.

"It will end when you have won your independence—not before," said Phebe.
"Right! right!" exclaimed a voice at the corner of the house, and in another moment a stout, strongly-built young man approached with quick, agile step. He was barely an inch taller than Phebe, black and curly, he had earrings in his ears, and his eyes were the

same color as her own.
"Good morning, Ben Barry; good morning, ben Barr ing," quoth the pilot stretching forth his hand. "Good morning," said Ben. Then turning to Phebe he added: "I am a little late but all is ready. Will you christen her?" To be sure I will; and there could not be a finer day for the cere-mony," replied Phebe. "Well, the boys have worked like beavers; they must be smart mechanics. Have you let any of them into the secret?" inquired her father. "I have told only three of the most trusty ones," said Ben. "Well, are you really ready?" said Phebe; for if you are I will fetch a bottle of gooseberry wine." "Yes, all is ready," answered Ben. A few minutes later the girl took her father's hand, and carrying under her arm the bottle of homemade wine, they

sallied forth to the christening.

Turning to the right, they entered a path which led them across a little gar den, then into a shadowy maze of oaks and hickory trees, the haunt of racoons and partridges, and after proceeding a long distance came to a babbling trout-stream, which still retains its old name of Rattlesnake Brook, albeit rattlesnakes have long disappeared from Westchester County.

"Do you remember this spot?" said Ben, glancing at Phebe. "Indeed I do," she said. "And the anchor is just where you put it, and will be there to my dying day. But it hurt a little: your pin went deep."
"Well, I have three anchors on each arm,"
said Ben smiling. "And I have one more

than both of you together," put in Cap-

than both of you together, but in Cap-tain Bob.

Thus pleasantly chatting, they stepped across the Brook and in a little while found themselves once more in view of the creek, but a point where it was broader

and deeper.
"Oh! would that I could see," exclaimed the pilot. "But you must let me feel her; do bring me close! And there is quite a crowd there; is there not? I hear

many voices."
Well might the old man now lament the loss of his vision, for he would have be-held an interesting scene. About two acres of wood had been cleared away, and in the clearing a hundred people or more were assembled in groups, while all were looking at a schooner which was resting on the stocks and tricked out from bow to stern with branches of evergreens and

Phebe led her father close to the pretty craft, so that he might run his hands along her hull, which he did with care and muttering all the while to himself. Then she conducted him up a gangway to the deck, which he paced twice, saying at last: "Ben, my boy, you have given her a good deal of sheer; she will ride like a duck on the water." By this time a dozen youths and maidens—invited to the deck by Ben—were standing around him, whispering and speaking his praise. Presently Ben's eyes rested on one of them—a tall, slender girl with lily-white complexion, save a spot like a rosebul glowing on either cheek, which suddenly expanded and bloomed into a beautiful rose when she saw him looking at her.
"Why, Mehitable, I am glad to see you.
I scarcely hoped to meet you here to day,"

"I came back from my visit to Mamaro "I came back from my visit to Mamaroneck early this morning; I journeyed by
starlight on purpose to be present at the
launch," answered the daughter of Nat
Hunt, the Tory. "Tis well that you did
not return last evening," said Ben.
"Ay, or I might have been frightened to
death by those thievish Skinners who attacked my father's store," said Mehitable,
speaking as if she cared not who heard
her—and there were sympathizers with
the Skinners present as well as Tories.

the Skinners present as well as Tories. Then in a milder tone she added: "Pray who is going to baptize your schooner Captain Ben?" "Captain Bob's daugh er,"answered Ben, half turning to Pheb whose open, artless countenance betrayed not the least jealousy of the other. She knew that Mehitable was the belle of the township, and that she herself was homely; it was therefore quite natural for Ben to

gaze wistfully at Mehitable.
"Methinks 'tis a bottle of gooseberry wine she intends to break over the bow," continued the latter with an ill-concealed sneer. "My father would have furnished sneer. "My father would have furnished something better for the occasion." "By thunder and lightning! knock away the blocks and let her glide into the water, growled the old pilot, who was boiling

Obedient to her parent's emphatically expressed wish, Phebe now tucked up her right sleeve, and as the arm became exposed to view you were struck by its whiteness as compared with her sunburnt hand; it was as white as Mehitable's arm except for a big bluish spot on the inner side, where was distinctly marked the figure of an anchor. Mehitable smiled scornfully when she perceived it, and whispered something to Ben, who made no response but advanced with Phebe and her father to the extreme end of the bow. "All

ready?" he cried out presently.
"Ay, ay, sir," came the quick response from below. In another moment the hull began to move, slowly at first, very slowly, plenty of time." "I will stay with you always," said Phebe. "Why, where could I be happier than here with you in this sweet, sweet home?"

"Ay, close by tide-water," continued the hull began to move, slowly at first, very slowly, then faster and faster, and at length, use the keel parted the deep, inflowing the hull began to move, slowly at first, very slowly, then faster and faster, and at length, use the keel parted the bettle of wine tide, Phebe shivered the bottle of wine against her side, crying out as she did so: "Squall is the name I give thee, beautiful ows, which I like ten times better than clover fields," said Phebe, drawing in a full breath of bracing air wafted from the huzza, and many hands were clapped, and,

> rather have given him tea but tea was not to be had in East Chester during these Revolutionary days. Phebe herself was busy trailing a vine of morning-glories about an ancient figurehead of a ship placed in front of the door, and which her father had found floating in Hell Gate many years gone by. It represented Nep-tune, and, despite its age and weatherpeaten aspect, it formed not an unseemly ornament to his humble home. "Verily, we never know what will become of our we never know what will become of our bones," observed the pilot, whose sightless eyes were turned towards the figurehead. "The ship to which that once belonged was built far away in 'Bilbo.'" "And the Spanish skipper had not you for pilot or he would not have wrecked his bark on the Hog's Back," observed Phebe. "Alas! let us not talk of those days," ished lear fether. "I am good for nother than the property of the statement of the second property of the "Alas! let us not take of those days, sighed her father. "I am good for nothing now; I shall never steer another ship."
> "Well, when peace returns I can take

your place and earn something, so cheer up," said Phebe. Then, perceiving him smile, "But I am in earnest," she conhave studied

almost as wellas—as—"
"As myself, eh?" interrupted her father.
"Well, no, I don't mean to say that. But I am quite capable of guiding a vessel through the dangerous places. You know that I have been with you a score of

times when you were acting as pilot, and I have sharp eyes and a good memory."
"Well, child, I guess that this small patch of ground, if properly cultivated, will keep you and me from want; you need not do such work as that," said the pilot. "But I love the water," pursued Phebe. "And even now it might be better if we were affoat instead of ashore. Who knows what night the Coyboys may not pay us a visit and steal our chickens and burn our house down?"

Ben, advancing and pressing her hand. "Oh! what a beauty she is," added Mehit-

Ben, advancing and pressing her hand.

"Oh! what a beauty she is," added Mehitable.

"And the first cargo of codfish he brings home from the Banks he hopes that you will dispose of for him," said Phebe, addressing the storekeeper; whereupon Mehitable shifted her position so as to place herself exactly between Ben and Phebe. Then, in a slow and measured way, she said: "Captain Ben, why did you give your vessel such a horrid name? The Squall is a perfectly horrid name? The Squall is a perfectly horrid name? "So it is," growled the pilot; "do change it and call her the Apple-dumplings—eh, Miss Hunt?" "A good idea. Why did I not think of it this morning?" observed Phebe calmly. "It matters little what a fishing or trading vessel is called: she is to be calmly. "It matters little what a fishing or trading vessel is called: she is to be employed in earning filthy lucre. Were she a bold, dashing man-of-war it would be different. Therefore let her name be changed to Apple-dumplings." It was difficult to describe Mehitable's expression at this moment as she turned her graceful head and stared at Phebe; any other girl but the pilot's daughter would have quailed beneath her haughty gaze. "Well, what name would you have me give my schooner?" inquired Ben in a semi-whisper. "Don't ask me; I care not now what

ou call her," replied Mehitable angrily.
With this she quitted Ben's side and went and stood near her father. "Tut, tut! Be not vexed about a trifle," spoke the latter. "And if Captain Ben will the latter. "And if Captain Ben will bring his codfish to my store I guarantee to sell them for a good price—that is, pro-vided the rascally Skinners leave me unmolested." "They are no worse than the Cowboys, who plunder honest folk in the

name of King George," remarked Phebe. "Humph! I guess you are about right," aswered Hunt. "One side is as bad as answered Hunt. "One side is as bad as the other. Why, I am told that at the tavern called the Old Stone Jug, on the Boston Post-Road, the Skinners and Cowpoys sometimes meet at night and amicably divide spoils; and between the two poor Westchester County is fast going to the dogs.'

Then, glancing at his daughter, he added: "Why child, we have not been here five minutes yet. Why do you wish to return home?" "Let us go," said Mehit-

Here Ben gave an entreating look. But in vain; the artful beauty pouted and shook her head. She was anxious to prove to Phebe how much influence she wielded over him, and it would not do to vield too readily to his entreaties. So she repeated 'Let us go home, father; let us go home.' "No, no; you shall not leave us so soon," exclaimed Ben, catching her snowy wrist. Then he breathed a few words in her ear.

"Well, well, since you hold me a prisoner what can I do? I must stay," continued Mehitable, her ire suddenly subsiding and lifting her eyes to Ben with an arch expression which went straight where she meant it to go-to his susceptible heart. "Yes, remain and let us be fri spoke the generous Phebe. "I wish I had a dish of tea to offer you." Without deigning to answer this kindly speech Me-hitable let Ben lead her to a chair somewhat apart from where the others were sitting, and there for a good half-hour, and until darkness concaled the broad meadows and winding creek, they chatted

pleasantly together in undertones. "Ben, you are no better than a booby startled perhaps by the unwonted sight and the cheering, an eagle flew out of a pine-tree on the edge of the wood, and, circling three times overhead, screamed a wild, piercing Godspeed of its own to the American privateer.

This evening, a little after sundown, Ben was seated on the porch of Captain Bob's house, sipping a glass of grog which Phebe had made for him; she would rather have given him tea but tea was "O father!" whispered Phebe pleadingly "O father!" whispered Phebe pleadingly tartled perhaps by the unwonted sight to let that girl twist you round her finger, this Phebe jerked her father's sleeve as a sign for him to hold his tongue. But he was not to be quieted, and presently he went on: "You surely would not make love to such a saucy 'critter,' would you? Although I am blind I can tell that she is a perfect she-devil."

"O father!" whispered Phebe pleadingly and ishing his alove, harder "Well

"O father!" whispered Phebe pleadingly and jerking his sleeve harder. "Well, child, I will believe your word, for it is better than gold," continued the pilot; "so tell me what this Mehitable Hunt is like." "She is the handsomest girl between here and the Harlem River," replied Phebe. "Well would you have the beave, houset, particitic Rep. Barry spark brave, honest, patriotic Ben Barry spark the daughter of the blackest Tory in the township, no matter how bonny she might be?" continued the old man thumping his cane on the ground. "Well, if he and was loves her, and she loves him, he may turn the helm the helm.

her into a patriot; who knows," answered
Phebe. Then, after a pause, she added:
"But because Captain Ben has been uncommon civil to Mehitable does not signify that he is sparking, does it?" "Well,

But Mehitable got to the deck with difficulty. Thrice did her wrists slip through
Ber's fingers—one might almost fancy
and the helm.

But Mehitable got to the deck with difficulty. Thrice did her wrists slip through
Ber's fingers—one might almost fancy
Ber is fingers—one might a nity that he is sparking, does it?" "Well, well, all sailors are alike," concluded the pilot. "Afloat they know what they are about, but ashore they are boobies." Here Phebe turned to Ben, and, although she spoke not, she seemed to say: "Heed not my father's words." But the young man was bound to the latter by too firm a friendship to grow nettled by anything he might say now that he was sightless and worried by rheumatism: and presently taking his arm, they went into the house together.

Intat sne did it on purpose—while poor Ben looked puzzled and tossed her curls in his eyes. At length, concluding that she had had fun enough with him, and hearing what sounded very like an oath coming from the direction of the wheel, Mehitable uttered a shriek, then rolled on deck. In less than ten minutes, with a spanking breeze from the northwest, the Squall was speeding towards the Sound.

Mehitable had never been in so large a craft before and as there were never to see that the pilot.

from her couch and discovered the schooner's raking masts towering high above the sedge-grass she clapped her hands for joy. "Verily," she exclaimed, Ben is smart; he has worked like a beaver. Right here in the forest, surrounded by spies and enemies, he has built his privateer, and yonder she is, all tautly rigged and nothing wanting to make her perfect but her guns." Then, bursting into a

ing to an eel wriggling through the mud.
"Ay, and it is a rattlesnake. Run! run!"
cried the pilot. "Dear father, do not scare her," said Phebe.

In another moment Ben was at Mehitable's side; then lifting her in his arms to her unbounded delight-he carried her

into the scow with as much ease as if she had been a feather. "Does she know how to row? Won? Phebe upset us?" whispered Mehitable. "Well, I know how to swim," replied Ben as he dropped her tenderly in the bow.

And now off they went, the pilot muttering something about a storm brewing.
"And if anything happens, Phebe," he said, "save your precious self, child; don?t mind me." At these ominous words Mehitable, for whose eves they were in-Mehitable, for whose eyes they were in-tended, nestled closer to Ben's side, who presently stole one of her pretty hands, and, after feasting his eyes on it a mo-ment, looked at Phebe's brown strong hand. What a contrast between them hand. What a contrast between them! How helpful the one, how puny the other! O perverse, passion-blinded youth? How canst thou hesitate for a moment which hand to choose? Ben had known the pilot's daughter ever since she was five years old—a romping, barefooted, chubby-faced creature, as fond of wading in the water as a snipe. In the first years of her teens Phebe had let him tatoo an anchor on her arm, wincing a little when the needle pierced the flesh, then kissing him and saying, "It didn't hurt much, Ben." Since that now seemingly far-off day his lips had never once met hers—not once; more like brother and sister they had grown towards each other. On one occasion he had told her that she would make a fine sailor-boy, whereupon Phebe had said:
"And I would like to sail with you all round the world." These words her father had overheard, and we cannot wonder that, loath as he would have been to have parted with Phebe, Ben was the man who, he hoped, might one day win her heart. And now to have him showing attention to the daughter of a sneaking Tory was indeed enough to make him call Ben a booby. Yet it must be owned that in the matter of wiving all men are like Ben Barry. But if the latter thought Mehit-able's hand much pleasanter to hold and to fondle than Phebe's hand, her tiny foot

charmed him even more.
"My shoes are all covered with nasty creek-mud," spoke Mehitable presently.
"Can't you scrape it off? 'Twill spoil my
new shoes." "With pleasure," answered Ben, and, forthwith picking up a clamshell from the bottom of the boat, he went about his task so agreeably to Mehitable that when he got through she wished that she could plunge her feet again in the mud. "But you are handy at everything you do, Captain Ben—at everything," she said. "And I hope that you will catch lots of \*codfish—more than any other skipper." Not a spark of jealousy entered Phebe's breast when she heard them thus cooing together. Her blind parent drew to himself all her affection; him she all but advand. Ben was works according to the said of the said she could plunge her feet again in the but adored. Ben was merely a good friend whom she had known as far back

friend whom she had known as far back as her memory ran. "And I am not good-looking," thought Phebe as she made the boat skim along the water. "Ben will choose a handsome girl for his wife. I will never leave dear father."

When they reached the schooner, which was anchored near the island now called Googe Island. Physic glands haverd Goose Island, Phebe clambered aboard with the agility of a sailor; then having shown her father where to place his hands, the latter followed her example and was presently standing beside her at

p," said Phebe.

ile, "But I am in earnest," she conmued. "Why, during the past winter I ave studied all your charts and soundary, and I know the reefs and channels between New York and Sand's Point between New York and Sand's Point allowst as wellas—as—"

A fortnight after the launch the Squall was ready for a trial cruise. It was a bright was ready for a trial cruise. It was a bright self with delight. Past Locust Point they flew—in those days really covered with locust-trees; Throg's Necky. beautiful locust-trees; Throg's Neck, City Island, and the Chimney-Sweeps were soon left astern, and it was not until they came abreast of what is known as Execution Rock that anything exciting occurred. Here Mehitable gave a little scream when she heard a cannon boom, but ceased to tremble the moment Ben assured her that there was no danger.

aud nothing wanting to make her perfect but her guns." Then, bursting into a laugh, Phebe added: "And they think the Squall is made to catch codfish—ha! ha! ha! Shortly after sunrise Ben made his appearance, rowing up the creek in a scow, whistling a merry tune and hoping that the strength of the stre

"Well, if that were to happen I could take you aboard the Squall," put in Ben laughing.

"Ay, and teach me how to fire a cannon, and the tide would be prompt and not keep him waiting; for he had invited her to take a sail up the Sound, and the tide would be gin to ebb in a quarter of an hour.

Ben greeted Phebe, who of course was to form one of the party, with a familiar wave of the hand—nothing more—and wave of the hand—nothing more—and the said that you stayed in East Chester doing nothing while others were fighting."

"Hush! hush! not so loud," said Ben in a low hurried voice. He had scarcely spoken when Nat Hunt and his daughter made their appearance.

"Why, are you here?" exclaimed Mehitable, feigning surprise. She knew well enough that Ben was here. "And your beautiful schooner—where is she?"

"At the mouth of the creek," answered Ben, advancing and pressing her hand. "Oh! what a beauty she is," added Mehitable.

"He is only joking." "He is only joking," whispered Ben. "He is only joking." whispered Ben. as all up the Sound, and the tide would be grown and the tide would be grown as the tide would be grown as all up the Sound, and the tide would be grown as all up the Sound, and the tide would be grown as all up the Sound, and the tide would be grown had in a quarter of an hour.

Ben greeted Phebe, who of course was to form one of the party, with a familiar wave of the hand—nothing more—and grown when she offered him a roll of charts, telling him at the same time that he need not return them." The man-of-war after a brief inspection, allowed them to proceed. Up, up to win honor and glory." "How is the pilot offen the doors when they were off Huntington way. "About high, sir," answered Ben. "Oh! you are there, are you, Ben? Good! then let's be off. Come and get then when we started." Ben nodded, and did not breathe another word to Mehitable would be prompt and not take would the would be gin to ebb in a quarter of an hour.

"Hush thush! not so loud," said Ben in a low hurried voice. He had scarcely was a l going to have a blow. The foresail is beginning to shake; we cannot keep this course much longer," spoke Phebe, whose deft hands were still guiding the schooner and who knew the signs of the sky. "Be not alarmed," said Ben to Mehitable, who was again trembling, and whose visage had assumed a deadly pallor. "Stay where you are while I go and attend to the sails." With this he went away, leaving the moaning, agitated maiden with her head pillowed on his overcoat; and never in all her life had Mehitable felt so utterly forlorn. "Alas! why did I come aboard forlorn. "Alas! why did I come aboard this hateful vessel? Oh! how sick I feel,"

within an hour a long line of angry clouds was sweeping down from the northeast. The foresail had been taken in and Ben was wishing that he had brought a larger crew; there were only himself and two striplings to manage his schooner, un-less he counted Phebe. He had not gone far enough yet to prove her sailing quali-ties; he did not wish to return home so soon. And so, under jib, flying jib, and mainsail, close-hauled, almost in the very teeth of the wind, the Squall kept ploughing her way up the Sound. On and onward she went until Eaton's Neck was lost in the distance. "O dear Ben! I am dying. Do come to me Ben!" ejaculated the unhappy Mehitable as the spray dashed over her. But the rising gale, which was howling through the rigging, carried her words and her lamentations far to leeward, and Ben heard them not. At this moment he was helping to lower At this moment he was helping to lower the jib, and there was no time to loose; white caps were already breaking in every direction; the Connecticut shore, as well as Long Island, were hidden from view; an awful darkness was enveloping them. "If I could leave the wheel in your charge for a moment," said Phebe to her father, "I might help poor Mehitable, who is in a pitiable condition. But for the bulwark pitiable condition. But for the bulwark which protects her she would be swept into the sea." "Stick to your post and let her be," growled the pilot. "The Apple-dumplings won't capsize; let the gal be I say." He had scarcely spoken when a violent gust struck the schooner and well-nigh threw her on her beamands. The foresal as we have said had ends. The foresail, as we have said, had ends. The foresail, as we have said, had been lowered, and so by this time were the jib and the flying, jib. But the mainsail—a brand-new, splendid piece of canvas—split in twain with a report which sounded like thunder, and ere Mehitable could catch hold of anything she was rolling across the deck into the lee-scuppers.

Truth to say in this symmetry Rev. did Truth to say, in this emergency Ben did not even think about the seasick beauty. A huge wave had curled over the bow and carried him off his feet; he was clinging for dear life to a rope, while Phebe, assisted by the pilot, was striving with all her might to pull the wheel hard a-starboard, so as to throw the schooner's head into the wind. But although Captain Bob knew that it was a critical moment, he ould not restrain a loud peal of laughter what had hap--for Phebe had told him pened to Mehitable-and even above the din of the blast his stentorian lungs were heard shouting: "Hoorah, Miss Hunt, for the Apple-dumplings Hoorah! hoorah!"
Then in a few minutes, after the vessel had righted herself, he added: "She's a perfect duck on the water—a perfect duck! Hoorah, Miss Hunt, for the Apple-

dumplings! Hoorah!"
"You hard-hearted, hoary-headed old sinner! I heard you," muttered Mehitable, whose ten fingers were buried deep in a coil of tarry rope; and, imminent though her danger seemed to be, she breathed dire vengeance on Phebe's father for his cruel, jeering laughter. In a little while brave Ben contrived to

set the storm-staysail, after which the Squall was put about, and then away she Squall was put about, and then away she went scudding before the tempest at a furious rate—the stormy petrels could hardly overtake her; rolling, too, from side to side, and you might almost have believed that she was going to roll com

pletely over.

Of course the deck was deluged with water. Mehitable was soaked from head to foot, and her contortions and groans, which the pitying Phebe described to him caused the pilot again to split his sides with uproarous laughter. "I don't care with uproarous laughter. "I don't care about living, I wish I were dead. Oh! why did I come aboard this nasty, horrid schooner?" sighed the half-drowned girl, who indeed had some cause for her grim-

aces and her despair.

But all things have an end; in the mouth of May turbulent weather seldom lasts many hours, and by the time the schooner get back to Hutchinson's Creek the wind had nearly subsided, the evening are was breaking through the slevels. sun was breaking through the clouds, and the fair sufferer stood leaning against the bulwark, gazing wistfully in the direction of her native village and breathing bitter words against Phebe's parent. Ben was by her side, but he spoke not. What could he say? At length, when they dropped anchor and Phebe resigned her charge of the wheel, he approached her and said: "Phebe I cannot praise you enough. You are a most skilful sailor. Had you not luffed as quickly as you did when that squall struck us we might all have been drowned." Here the pilot said something about apple-dumplings which caused Phebe to smile, and Mchitable's name was audibly mentioned. The latter, who knew what an ignoble part she had played, and who was boiling with anger, as well as deeply mortified, took hasty strides towards Phebe, then, lifting up her right hand, she gave her a stinging slap on the face. The astounded Phebe reddened but uttered not a syllable; she merely folded her arms and gazed sorrowfully o Mehitable, who presently turned away and hung down her head as if ashamed of what

had done.
TO BE CONTINUED.

#### THE VICE

#### Of American Divorce and Its Root.

Chicago Living Church (Anglican). Attention is being drawn to the alarming laxity of public opinion, and to the laws in reference to divorce. It is also relaws in reference to divorce. It is also regarded as especially significant, that the evil is so prominent in New England—that portion of the country once regarded as being, before all the rest, pre-eminent for the rigor of its religion, and the exactness of its virtue. A writer of high standing—and himself a New Englander—in treating of the subject, shows that the state of things is such, that it even amounts to a practical reproduction of Mormon polygamy. There would seem Mormon polygamy. There would seem to be grounds on which he might have gone further, and pronounced it even worse than legalized polygamy. Certainly, when it comes to this, that the choice is between three, five or seven wives, taken and kept, with some sort of fixed relationships. lation and support; and a similar number taken one at a time, kept while passion or convenience may last, and then, under a mere form of law, discarded, turned adrift, to be nowhere—neither maid, wife, nor widow, or to repeat the process of wed-lock and divorce with the added element of adultery; the choice—bad as the alternative is—must be with the former. If one may have doubts as to the comparative bestializing influence of the two, he must admit that there is something more impious in legalized adultery, than in le-galized concubinage. The one is the vice of civilization, the other of barbarism. But the vices of barbarism are only brutal;

But the vices of barbarism are only brutal; those of civilization are devilish. Our object, however, was not to insti-tute a comparison between Mormon Poly-gamy and New England Multiplicity of wives through latitude of divorce. We wish rather to call attention to what seems to us to be the real root of the latter evil, as opposed to some of the alleged causes. For example, we find recently put prominently among the latter, the influence of John Milton and his theory of divorce, upon the New England mind. Now, there is no doubt that the present licenti-ous system of divorce would be a natural ons system distributed and necessary outcome of any such teaching, if it were prevalent. But it may be doubted whether Milton's writings have had any such wide-spread hold upon the people of New England, as to produce any such result. His prose works, among which his fulminations on the subject divorce appear, have been more complete ly unknown to the mass of readers, than ose of any other writer of like celebrity. How many of even the literary few havever seen one of that precious trio: "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce;"
"The Judgment of Martin Bucer concerning." ing Divorce;" and "Tetrachordon, or Expositions upon the four chiefsplaces in Scripture which treat of marriage?" It seems to us, simply absurd to attribute the moral corruption of New England in this direction, to John Milton and his

writings.
It is not, however, our object to excuse that arch-Dissenter, but to call attention to the deeper and truer source of the evil deplored. That is to be found in Protestant Dissent itself. That was a revolt against the ancient authority of the Church, which had always been, and still is, the strongest bulwark of marriage and the family institution, against the inroads of sensuality. That foisted upon Christendom a rampant individualism, as paramount to all Catholic subordination, than which there has been no more prolific mother of heresies, schisms, and social as well as religious, abominations; this last free and easy divorce, being nothing but the application of the supreme will of the individual to the determination of his marital relations and duties. That also set up, in place of the Voice of God in His Church as the exponent of Holy Scripture, the voice of each and every man-learned and unlearned, wise or foolish, saint or veritable knave—as endowed with the "right of private judgment," the very right which now pronounces marriage to be a mere civil contract; the domestic relation to be a mere partnership concern; divorce, a mere matter of State law, or legal craft, or lustful cunning; and re-ad-justment of the sexual relations, according

to the more agreeable "private judgment" of one or both of the individual parties. f one or both of the individual parties.

Nor is this a strained assumption; for, if "Private Judgment," which is only in-dividual preference or self-will, may determine what is the necessary truth of Holy Scripture concerning salvation—which in-volves both temporal and eternal interests —why may it not much more exercise that liberty in relation to its teachings concerning marriage, which exists only for time. If a man may judge anything to be a Church, which he chooses; any thing to be Scripture, which he fancies to be reasonable; anything to be worship, which gratifies his greed for excitement; why may he not judge anything to be marriage, which he chooses; anything to be proper rule for divorce, which suits his preference or his passion; and anything to be due reverence for the purity of the do-mestic relation, which, under the subterfuges of a divorce law, escapes the brand common prostitution and of Mormon

Polygamy ? We are aware, that, in pointing out this Independency, Individualism, and Private Judgment, as being the cause of Private Judgment, as being the cause of the evil deplored, we are practically impeaching the prevailing religious systems about us. It is not pleasant to do that; the more especially as they are intrenched in the national traditions, the popular prejudices, and the native pride of man's heart. But we must do it, others must do it; it must come to be done generally before Christian men will, by striking the true causes of the evil, do anything effectrue causes of the evil, do anything effec-tive towards its correction. And that his time may come in season to save the commonwealth, it behooves Churchmen themselves, to cast out from among themselves, all this self-sufficient and self-willed congregationalism and individualism; and to retain the right-minded, Catholic subordination to the authority of the Church, and to her law of righteousness in Holy Scripture.

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SEPT. 29, 1882

Waitin

Waiting while the shado And the sunlight fades While the tender gloami And the golden turns t

Watching while the star Brightly in the heaven I am waiting for her con Waiting, watching for Listening for the well-kr And the voice whose k Sweetly bids me cease m Watching, listening fo

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Thus in perfect love and Winged moments pass Till the holy, star-crown Sweet to us as golden of And as tenderly the glos Gathered on the brow God shall keep her, God When Life's golden tu -J. Reid, in C

THE CONVERSION

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by Cardinal Manning, text 1 Corinthians there remain faith, ho three; but the greater In the course of his ad said: Perhaps it might they should see so n the restoration and rec tuary, and yet he th able to justify even unite altogether with in what they did that unequalled example their faith in the land doing? They were re lic Church, to Cathol ary which was created years ago. An archdoton, whose name had regarded that some cl Villiam and some W dations of that hosp Seven hundred years away. For four hu the community of the For three hundred y Now at last, by the Providence, it had co The world might see they saw much in it. a good deed well don tion of that charity; which gave to the face once more to the un faith was of great sig ness. The charter h charity was founded which he could not greatest in the hist was signed by Thom martyr of the liber He might seem to us and yet he only repe great successor of his orship of England ole line of th the English race, did GIVE FIRST PLACE T

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## Waiting.

Walting while the shadows gather, And the sunlight fades away; While the tender gloaming deepens, And the golden turns to gray.

Watching while the starlight quivers, Brightly in the heaven above, I am waiting for her coming. Waiting, watching for my love.

Listening for the well-known footfall, And the voice whose loving tone Sweetly bids me cease my waiting, Watching, listening for my own.

Lingering still among the shadows, As they deepen on the beach, Hearts exchange in sacred stillness Thoughts that would be soiled by speech. Thus in perfect love and trusting Winged moments pass away; Till the holy, star-crowned night is Sweet to us as golden day.

And as tenderly the gloaming
Gathered on the brow of day,
God shall keep her, God shall bless her,
When Life's golden turns to gray.

—J. Reld, in Chambers' Journal.

## THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.

#### Cardinal Manning's Address.

At the reopening of the famous Hospi tal of St. John's of Northampton, England, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given and the sermon preached ment was given and the sermon preached by Cardinal Manning, who took for his text 1 Corinthians xiii. 13: "And now there remain faith, hope, and charity, these three; but the greater of these is charity," In the course of his address his Eminence said: Perhaps it might seem strange that said: Perhaps it might seem strange that they should see so much importance in the restoration and reopening of that sanc-tuary, and yet he thought he should be able to justify even those who did net able to Justify even those who and not unite altogether with them in seeing that in what they did that day was an almost unequalled example of the stability of their faith in the land. What were they doing? They were restoring to the Catholic Church, to Catholic worship, a sanctu-ary which was created some seven hundred ary which was created some sev ary which was created some seven hundred years ago. An archdeacon of Northamp-ton, whose name had been so carelessly regarded that some chroniclers called him William and some Walter, laid the foundations of that hospital and sanctuary. Seven hundred years and more had rolled away. For four hundred years it was in the community of the Catholic Church. For three hundred years it was expelled. Now at last, by the wonderful aid of Providence, it had come back once more. The world might see nothing in this, but they saw much in it. First of all, it was a good deed well done to lay the founda-tion of that charity; and another reason which gave to the fact of its coming back once more to the unity of the Catholic faith was of great significance and sweet-ness. The charter by which this work of charity was founded was signed by a name which he could not hesitate to call the greatest in the history of England. It was signed by Thomas of Canterbury, the martyr of the liberties of the Church. Martyr of the floeries of the charter. He might seem to use language too strong, and yet he only repeated the words of a great successor of his own in the charcel-lorship of England, who, in reviewing the whole line of the foremost men in the English race, did not hesitate to GIVE FIRST PLACE TO THOMAS OF CANTER

BURY, who, if he alluded to his pure and spotless life in the world, to his chivalrous courage in warfare, to his wisdom and skill as a in warfare, to his devotion and skill as a statesman, to his devotion and fidelity as an archbishop, to his humility and charity as a pastor, and to the glory of his martyr-dom, he had no hesitation in saying that of all Englishmen he had known there was no name around which could gather and John's Hospital was founded, and therethis world, lived in that home in charity and prudence. These were works of charity which the great world might regard as too minute for its observation; but to those who knew what charity was, such work would be regarded as precious in the sight of God. Such was the work of St. John's Hospital. For more than four hundred years the Holy Sacrifice had gone up to the mercy-seat, but in 1567 or 1571 these things ceased, and up to that day the holy Mass had never been offered. A change had been effected, and yet the world did not see it. Yet those who had the light of faith would understand him when he said that place had not only passed into human hands that day, but that it was the incarnate, the divine Head of the Universal Church who that day took possession of that edifice. When this work of

charity was SEPARATED FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH and the charity that dwelt in it, what did it become? What was its history, what was its declension, what was its end, how was it protected, how did it come back egain? To answer those questions would be too sad a task, and he had no desire to say one word which would be out of harmony with the joy with which they wel-comed among them those who might not of St. Edward, king confessor of West-minster, Thomas of Canterbury stood in conflict, at the peril of his life, with the successor of St. Edward, Henry II. In the presence of the king, surrounded by arons who had deserted him, and the bisbarons who had deserted him, and the dis-hops who had forsaken him, standing alone with two humble prelates of his own following, two faithful bishops who in fidelity, but in fear, dared not stand near him-standing alone for the liberties of the Church of God-that was the end which led him to his martyrdom, which

THE LIBERTY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND and, the Church throughout the world. What had been spoken in that place for the last 300 years? He did not know whether the word of God had been preached there or not, but of one thing he was certain—viz., that for 300 years the voice of the Universal Church had never been heard in that place, until, per-haps, at that moment. There, henceforth haps, at that moment. There, henceforth and for ever, the voice of the Universal Church infallibly divine in the message it

delivered, would be therein heard. Bedelivered, would be therein heard. Because, as has been truly said, the voice of
the humblest Catholic priest was not
merely his voice, or his doctrine, or his
theology, but the multitudinous voice of
the Universal Church speaking through
him. The work they did that day was
small to the eye, but it was full of counsel and exhortation to the heart; and,
surely the set that day beaught them to surely, the act that day brought them to hope for England. Alas, it was too true that England, 300 years ago, was rent and torn out of the unity of the Universal Church-rept and torn within itself. A

and because they were strong in unity
they were invincible. Were the millions
of their countrymen united? He
WOULD TO GOO THEY WERE!
They were rent asunder, so that one-half of them never set foot in that which was by law the Church of England; many were divided and subdivided among themselves. It would be a painful and an odious task for him to enter into any analysis or description of their internal analysis or description of their internal state. It was for Catholics to pray that that condition might be healed, and they longed that this might be so, and that all might be restored to perfect un-ity. England had lain desolate for 300 years, and divided itself, yet the desola-tion was not so great as in some land. tion was not so great as in some lands. Where was the Church of St. James, at Jerusalem, St. Mark at Alexandria. St. John at Antioch, St. Perpetua at Carthage? Where were the great ancient churches of the world? God in his infinite mercy had left England Christian. Catholics bore no animosity towards Christians who believed in the Blessed Trinity, in redemption of the world, the coming of the Holy Ghost, and other truths contained in the Apostles' Creed. All such they embraced as Christians, though they were not united in the brotherhood of the faith. Their duty was to pray that that faith might spring up again in its perfection; and also to pray earnestly and with confi-dence that all might be restored to the

Catholic faith. Lastly,
THEY MUST LABOR FOR ENGLAND. Hope without work was idleness. Prayer without labor was idleness. Prayer without labor was idleness. Prayer without labor was superstition. Work by word and deed, but they must remember "faith, hope, and charity," but the greatest of these was charity. They must not est of these was charity. They must not think they would ever convert a soul by scolding, or by threatening, or promising eternal punishments, which was like the east wind, that withered and cut off the first blossom and promise of repentance. Charity was a child of God, and charity often failed without the breath of truth in it. Light and warmth were inseparable. Perfect truth demanded perfect charity. Those who had the perfect knowledge of the Catholic faith were bound to be perfect in their charity, to win those about them. England never win those about them. England never rejected the Catholic faith; she was robbed of it. Time forbade him to say more than this. Moreover, England loved Christianity, and was ready to stand by it, and welcomed every voice that was lifted up for Christianity. Let them then believe and hope and pray, labor with the love of God and of their neighbor to the christiant the things of tad grammer. straighten the things of to-day. Remember, there was a gleam of faith in the mind of every Englishman. Wherever there was a spark of charity in the heart of any one, he urged them to endeavor to kindle that into greater love. Wherever there was a glimpse of spiritual life in unite such glories as around that of Thomas the martyr of Canterbury. It was he who signed the charter by which St. spirit of their master. Surely such a day spirit of their master. Surely such a day as that should teach them a lesson, and they should remember that it was love

### PUNISHED FOR PERJURY.

#### A Negro Woman Struck Dumb for False Swearing.

Memphis, Aug. 28.—A strange story comes from the eastern portion of this county of a woman being struck dumb while giving false testimony. The facts as related are as follows: On last Friday a colored man named James Price was or trial before Esquire Allen, a justice of the peace, who has an office on the Macon road, between Germantown and Bartlett, Tenn. Price had been beating a number of women in the neighborhood, and Isabella Jackson, a colored woman, was placed on the witness stand to tell what she knew of the matter. She began her evidence, but was soon after asked by the justice, "Do you not know that you are lying?" She answered, "Yes sir." These was the house ed, "Yes sir." These were the last words Isabella Jackson ever spoke. She had appeared quite independent, and to some These were the last word appeared quite independent, and to some extent impudent, when first put upon the stand, and after her last remark a number of questions were asked, but the woman made no reply. Believing that she was shamming, the justice directed Constable W. H. Allen to escort the witness from comed among them those who might not be altogether with them. Therefore, he would not dwell on it, but might say that the jurisdiction of the Universal Church was in power again. Once more the jurisdiction in that place was that which St. Thomas championed when he stood up for the Church of God. On the 13th day of October, the anniversary of the translation of St. Edward, king confessor of Westpower, and it soon became apparent to all present that the hand of the Almighty had been laid heavily upon her. For two hours or thereabouts the woman remained in this passive state, after which she was placed in a wagon and conveyed to her home. She never moved or spoke afterward, but on Saturday evening she expired, no antidote applied during the interval having availed in affording the slightest relief. The incident is verified by Squire Allen, before whom the woman appeared, and also by a number of persons present at the time of its occurrence.— Louisville Courier-Journal.

### To Ladies

suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates, suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### PERE LACORDAIRE.

A Distinguished French Type of the onastic Orders.

If there is a literary character, says the New York World, which we should wish to hold up to admiration it is that of a successful abridger; languid diffusion, endless detail and a disposition to think every subject entitled to a bulky volume being among the plagues of modern biography. To the dulness or rapacity of such merciless encroachers on the time and attention of mankind, we oppose as a lesson and million and apart among some twenty-five millions, they were but a mere scattered branch, lost in the multitude. But that great multitude, was it united? Because Catholics were united they were strong, and animated, and sometimes touched with poetic beauty, at the expense of a short perusal, during which attention will never be suspended, will put the reader in pos-session of one of the most illustrious characters that has adorned the Roman Catholic Church. 1t is admitted by the sternest Protestants that there is strength in the spirit of that Church to work off what they deem its proper parts, and the Galli-can church, always the freest, most en-lightened and most brilliant of that great lightened and most brilliant of that great body, has ever been most faithful in such examples. Among the highest stands the of Claude and Paussin in their width and examples. Among the highest stands the great Dominican Lacordaire, a man instinct with all the vivacity and fire of the French character, yet devout, profound and discerning. The most vehement enemies indeed of Latin Christianity cannot deny that in those monastic societies, to to one of which Lacordaire belonged, we see the army which won the victory for law and order at a time when the very foundations of the earth seemed out of course; that to them we owe not merely the preservation or revival of art, but the reawakening of human thought from a sleep not unlike death itself. The men who reclaimed nations from barbarism. who dared to examine the forms and forces of the natural world, are, with all the faults alleged against them, the men to whom we are indebted for the marvellous developments of modern civilization. The history of the great monastic orders is the history of all thought during the centuries in which the constitutions of centuries in which the constitutions of the several countries of Europe were tak-ing shape, to assume at length the several forms of continental centralization and that English individual freedom which in our country has found its highest cul-mination. In other times the

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MONKS HAVE BEEN MORE BRILLIANT, their services in promoting the welfare of mankind more willingly acknowledged. But we have fallen on different days. It may well be doubted whether in the turmoil of this busy age even Dominic, Augustine, Benedict or Bernard would retain their ancient majesty. The monks who inhabit the cloisters and wear their habit in our times are not and could not be as they were. It is by combining with the faith of these conquerors of the past and assent and adhesion to modern church of St. Michael he made ms his confession and whose very stones this early association had invested with a pearly in lacondaire's always—a culiar sanctity. "My mother," he says in after life, "St. Michael and the first dawnculiar sanctity. "My mother," he says in after life, "St. Michael and the first dawnings of religion are built up in my soul together—the first the most intimate, the most durable of all." As he grew and entered the university there came to him with its very air, as Mozley says there came to Newman and most of the great the proper of Oxford divines of which he was the recently Montalembert—have compared to the proper of Oxford divines of which he was the recently Montalembert—have compared to the proper of Oxford divines of which he was the recently Montalembert—have compared to the proper of thought there is often—in Lacordaire's always—a three is often—in Lacordaire's always entered the university there came to him with its very air, as Mozley says there came to Newman and most of the great group of Oxford divines of which he was the light, a darkness and disbelief or at least doubt. He imbibed for a time the deistical opinions which were then all but universal in France, and drank in along with them what Montalambert calls in his moment or interest to them. It was the foundation of a master, two priests, and eight poor folk, who, though being poor in this world lived in the thorne is about 100 members that it was love deistical opinions which were then all but universal in France, and drank in along with them what Montalambert calls in his eloge, "an ardent but not excessive liberal." universal in France, and drank in along with them what Montalambert calls in his eloge, "an ardent but not excessive liberalism of political sentiment." He was even then, in the ardor of discussion in the debating societies of his university, what Manning and Gladstone are pictured to have been at the Union—the future to have been at the Union—the future of the church are passions and weaknesses of human named the severe acts of penance which over, for their services in thwarting the created it in the monk. His somewhat created it in the monk. His somewhat causer are at any the last three years a distinct bribe in the shape of a PARLIAMENTARY VOTE of \$900,000 has just been distributed amongst them as the praises and compliments showered the passions and weaknesses of human named to the praise and compliments showered the praises and compliments showered the praises and compliments showered the praises and compliments have been as just been distributed amongst them as the praises and compliments showered the praises and compliments have been as just been distributed amongst them as passions. to have been at the Union—the future orator, even to the clear vibrant voice trembling under its own weight of thought; the eager speech that would sometimes pause as if listening to itself and then press onward, pouring forth its inexhaustible riches. He was even then, as haustible riches. He was even then, as through after life, the indefatigable student; esprit soudain, yet capable of the long-continued and daily application that belongs to the rare union of ardor with patience which has marked the career of most of England's greatest worthies, as those of France. His nature was one which held within it many conflicting elements; he was a bold yet cautious thinker, gaining many things at a bound and yet returning to measure his distance

with the foot and eye. He COULD STOP AT WILL IN THE MIDDLE OF A SENTENCE and pause in the composition of a hemand pause in the composition of a strick. It can scarcely be wondered at, that with such qualities, when at the age of 22 the darkness of disbelief which had for a time settled on his mind had passed for a time settled on his mind had passed away, and having abandoned earlier views of going to the bar he became a priest of Rome, he should have become at once a power in the affairs of France. He soon felt within himself, however, the need of a liberty which the state of the Church in France, did not afford and he naturally France did not afford, and he naturally looked towards America. He had even made every arrangement for coming to his country when he received a summons from the Abbe Gerbet announcing the publication of the Avenir, in conjunction with Lamennais and Montalembert, and demanding that he should become a French O'Connell, whom of orators and patriots he had ever most admired, and set forth at home in full relief and splendor the ideas of liberty in Church and State which had so long held possession of his soul and which he had thought to work out in a distant land. Montalambert. work out in a distant land. Montalambert, who had gone to Ireland with the same views that had drawn Lacordaire towards America and had hurried home at the sound of the same war note, describes Lacordaire, when he met him at the house of Lammennais in Paris, as then—he was 28—bright with the charm of youth, all about him speaking of distinction, the turn of his head, his lofty yet modest bearing, his voice at once penetrating and tender, above all his piercing glance, which seemed at once to seek out enemies to conquer and hearts to subdue. The object of the Avenir was to reconquer

freedom for the Church of France. It tised him and beg to be spat on and or made a splendid battle, chiefly sustained detected about like a slave. Once at a convent at Chalais he came down from the speech in his own defence before the court of assize, when accused with Lams steed on receiving from each of the mennais of disaffection to the existing mennas of disaffection to the existing order of things, can compare with any of O'Connell's, whom he regarded as the greatest, perhaps the only, orator "of modern times," and surpasses in splendor of strength any of the efforts of Manvuin, Dupin or Berryer. Lacordaire was acquitted. The verdict was not given until midnight, and Montalembert has told us how, passing through the midst of ap-plauding crowds, they walked together through the darkness, along the silent and deserted quays of Paris, and how he left Lacordaire at his own door, hailing in him the orator of the future. The thoughts, however, which Lamennois wrote and Lacordaire spoke were too extreme for the hour and regarded by the Church as too dangerous. For this and other causes the Avenir, after a troubled and brilliant career, came to an end and with it what may be termed the worldly life of Lacordaire. From that hour his thoughts lost all turbulence and passed into a pensive charm, affecting the mind with a sense of

serenity. To make
HIS SEPARATION FROM THE WORLD IRREhe determined to become a monk of the order of St. Dominic, and began his novititate at La Quercia, an old Dominican monastery situated among the wooded hills in the neighborhood of Viterbo, whence, going to Rome, he received the Dominican frock from the hands of the father-general. It is difficult, even with the light of Lacordaire's own explanations, to see why he made choice of this particular order, against which, from its connec-tion with the inquisition and other dark events in the history of the church, a strong prejudice has existed from which even Lacordaire's partial defence in his life of St. Dominic can scarcely relieve it. Father Burke, who, like Lacordaire, was a fervent disciple of O'Connell and believer in his doctrine which placed authority in the light of liberty and strove to reconcile and who therefore might have been equally expected to prefer some other order, selected this because he was brought up close to one of its convents and found his first confession and communion in its chapel. All orders, however, nowadays are nearly the same, at least to the eye of the laity, having the same vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and in Galway, the old Spanish town in which Father Burke was born and brought up, and which is full of friars of every order beyond any other in the British dominions, it would be impossible to distinguish the members of one order from those of another. Father Burke is the only one who even in the pulpit wears the habit. Be this as it may, the Dominican Order satisfied the ob-ject both Lacordaire and Father Burke had with the faith of these conquerors of the past and assent and adhesion to modern ideas that Lacordaire and Thomas Burke have preserved their influence and emulated their fame. Lacordaire was born in 1802 in the little town of Recey-sur-Ource, near Dijon in Burgundy, at whose old church of St. Michael he made his first confession and whose very stones this early association had invested with a property of the living the print of a lovely heart and unshared life. In Father Burke's there is more of the warm, firm pressure of the living heard.

PASSIONS AND WEAKNESSES OF HUMAN NA-

TURE HAD PASSED AWAY,

but while in the cardinal's the dry fire of

thought and ecclesiastical government alone seem left behind, round Lacordaire's there linger a sweet rapture and angelic air. Lacordaire's inspires affections, the cardinal's rather the admiration of fear than any softer feeling. Still, Cardi-nal Manning's appearance is a grand and nal Manning's appearance is a grand and impressive one. When, clad in scarlet cap and robe and bedecked with lace, he stands upon the altar steps of the Pro-Cathedral; one hand uplifted, his eyes flashing fire, and Lacordaire is pictured in the white habit of his order in similar attitude in the multiple of Natra Dance the attitude in the pulpit of Notre Dame, the figures equally remind you rather of those religious pioneers of old, such as Origen, or, to come to later times, Bossuet, than a divine of such quiet days as ours. Their a divine of such quiet days as ours. Their sermons, too, resemble in one respect—they are both stern, logical, unyielding efforts of reasoning, but while the Englishman's are bare of ornament the Frenchman's are decorated with a graceful renchman's are decreased with a gracetal foliage of fancy. Those of both know no admission to unbelievers; they do not give way on a single point of doctrine; they acknowledge no right on the part of doubt or independent judgment. The Church or independent judgment. The Church is infallible, they declare. It has the warrant of scripture and the testimony of stood thoroughly the weakness and the testimony of the control of th rant of scripture and the testimony of scripture and the testimony of ages. It has had its witnesses in apostles, prophets, martyrs and confessors. In spite of all persecutions—persecutions which would have beaten to pieces anything which was not divine in origin and purpose—it still flourishes and though for the moment in some parts of Europe the infidel may seem to conquer, all the machinations of the prince of evil shall not prevail against it. The ascetic look he wore Lacordaire setverely earned. He carried to extremes through his whole life an imitation of the Saviour's passion so strange and terrible set timewine a shughing. One can hardly through his whole he at inhabitation of each Saviour's passion so strange and terrible as to inspire a shrinking. One can hardly imagine that this great orator, swaying the hearts and intellects of thousands and necessarily feeling on his own part the full force of that mysterious counter-spell of attraction through which the warm, living heart of humanity reacts upon those

pulpit and, uncovering his shoulders, insisted on receiving from each of the congregation twenty-five strokes. One Good Friday he descended into a crypt where he made himself a cross, raised it, and, being bound to it with cords, remained on it for three hours. The barmained on it for three hours. barous personal punishments, which his death gave to light, doubtless shortened his life, which came to a close in 1860, aged 58.

#### Boston Republic. INSIDE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY STRIKE.

The Seed of Insubordination and Revolt Sown.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] DUBLIN, Aug. 31, 1882.

The dangerous movement in the Irish lice force which caused so much anxiety to the authorities last month, but which seemed, under the lpledge of investigation of grievances, to have died away, has again broken out, this time in a way that must permanently shake the confidence of our English rulers in the confidence of our English rulers in the profuse professions of "loyalty" indulged in by the men whenever an opportunity occurs. Not much direct good can be hoped at present for the Irish cause out of business whether we see a "strike" take place or not (and I have no doubt that the difficulty between the constablery and Dublin Castle will be patched up this time as it was before,) but the effect of permanently shaking the confidence which the government reposed in their main prop in Ireland cannot ultir fail, in connection with the popular de-mand for self-government, to have the most excellent results. The trouble be-tween the men and their masters a few weeks ago was simply one of pay. They demanded certain wages, allowances and pensions under threat of a strike, and the lord lieutenant, anxious that the public mind should not be kept directed to the onsequences of determined action, at once promised inquiry and the agitation ended. Neither the government nor the men could afford to push things to extremes, the government for the sake of their hold on the country and the men for cash considerations and family reasons.

Thirteen thousand police.

ARMED WITH RIFLE AND BAYONET,
garrisoned in 2000 strong "barracks' built with bullet-proof chambers, and at every point of vantage all over the island hold it for the British and keep the population in awe. They are generally the sons of farmers, picked men in point of height and build, and are, as a rule, exceptionally intelligent and well educated. Their pay, as compared with what they could earn as farm servants or laborers, is in the case of surgents after thirty years service and of two-thirds pay in the lower grades. The following is the scale now received, on which an increase of about a third is demanded:

endless. It is written, however, "Now, when Jeshurun waxed fat, he kicked," and the members of the Royal Irish constablery, petted and pampered like the olden janissaries, recently began to realize their own impotence. The Land League their own impotence. The Land League opened their eyes. First, it impressed on their minds what a menace to England there has been in a united Ireland firmly knit together, as the people have been for the last few years in making certain de-mands; second, it showed them that but for their aid the popular combination would have been irresistible and English rule practically dead; and third, it sug-gested to them that if unarmed peasants by simple organization could extort such unexpected concessions from landlords and government, the formidable military and government, the formidative mintary power and position of the police must lead to a combination within their ranks of an infinitely greater leverage. Its innate strength must be great and the dread of fraternization with the people in an insurrection all-powerful. The government, too, had the fear that such an insurrection might perhaps, though unexthe popular will.

WHERE THE MEN WERE WEAK

does not at first sight seem apparent, yet their weakness was no small one. First, isolated as they are in outlying stations, organization amongst them cannot be per-fect, and every telegram or letter they dispatch is read by the authorities. Sec-ond, that their whole number would living heart of humanity reacts upon those hearts that have power to move it deeply, would regularly pass from the pulpit to the cell of one of his brethren, kneel humbly down, lay bare his shoulders, and beg for the full severities of discipline. Rising from it all bleeding he would press his lips on the foot of him who had chas-

leave their families to want bread, and this want a day's absence from duty must bring them within sight of. Third, many of the less ardent agitators appear to have been dragged into the business by the example of their fellows, and would be too ample of their fellows, and would be too cowardly to proceed to extremes, although willing to benefit by the sacrifices and work of their bolder comrades. There was a perfect parallel, in fact, in the position of the malcontents with that of the agrarian leaders in many respects. The govern-ment, unwilling that their pet force should get a help and cause needs in Eng get a bad name, and cause people in Eng-land to have peculiar reflections, hushed land to have peculiar reflections, hushed up the trouble with a promise of inquiry, and nothing more was heard of the agitation, untill two or three days ago. Then, without a moment's warning, and with intenser fury than ever, the storm began again. Its centre had all along been in the peculiar where Mr. Cliffard Liond's iron. Limerick, where Mr. Clifford Lioyd's iron hand had lashed the local force into mutinity, and his systematic provocation of the people imposed on it numberless har-rassing and needless duties in night parols, prosecutions, searches, etc. In Lim-erick, therefore, when the agitation quieted down, the government before in-stituting the hoped for inquiry proceeded to draw the fangs of the mutineers by scattering the ringleaders to distant posts Accordingly, four days ago, six of them were suddenly ordered to quit the city forever, and proceed that night to far away northern stations. The victims, of course, understood the meaning of the coup, and to the horror of Colonel Bruce, who, as head of the force, gave the order, they blankly refused to stir. Every constable n Limerick left his beat, and for hours a great city declared to be so disturbed that the curfew law as in force was left uned, while with the fated six they were deliberating on, and

DENOUNCING THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERN MENT.

Telegrams were sent and reassuring eplies received from scores of outlying stations, when the government in alarm, to check the spreading revolt and make clear its consequences, dismissed five of the mutineers, and the sixth, at the mere threat, tamely surrendered and packed up his kit for the north. The older, or-nearpension-time men, then began to talk of 'prudence" and necessity for maintaining loyalty" and discipline, and this internal indecision and discussion had a powerfully disintegrating effect on the cohesion of the remainder. As I write the action of the men has not taken a definite shape beyond the issue of two documents which apparently represent the opposite poles of thought in the malcontent police mind. The one is a "respectful memorial to the lord lieutenant, humbly praying for the reinstatement of the dismissed men, locally known as "the Limerick martyrs." The other is a mysterous and defiant manifesto addressed generally "to the royal Irish constablery," and it winds Ener pay, as compared with what they could earn as farm servants or laborers, is much in excess of the Irish market rate, and in addition they are provided with uniform barrack accommodation and a pension to the full amount of their pay in the case of surecus after thirty years. possible in the press the numbers of ose who are ready at a moment's notice to sever their connection with the royal Irish constablery. We are opposed to any such mode of proceeding as that laid down for permitting us to leave the force. Unusual measures have been resorted to against us, and we are determined to meet them on equal terms. You are aware that the Limerick men tendered their resigna-tions, but were dismissed with a high-handed authority better adapted for 200 years ago. We are no longer serfs. Show Colonel Bruce and his pet Lloyd they cannot deportunity to free himself honorably fore the men immediately concerned. We appeal to the force generally to join us and our brethren at Limerick, and shake off servility. Maintain taciturnity, await the proper hour, and then show your de-termination. Remember there is bread enough for us beneath that flag which floats over the great western republic, where no Lloyd or Bruce need longer be dreaded." That

THE GOVERNMENT WILL FINALLY CRUSH OUT

RESISTANCE,
I have no manner of doubt, but no one acquainted with Ireland can mistake the significance of the incident, however it may end. Lucky it is for English rule that the movement did not synchonize with the arrest of Mr. Parnell eight months ago the arrest of Mr. Parnel eight months ago or with the intenser periods of the no-rent agitation. England's luck, however, has always lain that way—a capful of wind in Hoche's time, an antimely landing by Humbert, a blight in 47, an informer and a little snow later on. Chances favor her and seem against her opponents, for whether in Ireland, India, Egypt or the Transvaal, she never has two enemies on her hands at once. The garrisons in Ire-land are now reduced, but the soldiers, who still have to be kept there, are very many and can ill be spared, so that the ill wind for the English is at least blowing good to Arabi Pasha. English statesmen therefore, have their belief shaken in th lip loyalty of Irish peelers, and fearful of their temper in a time of peril, are much more likely to be ready to turn their thoughts to plans for governing the island without their aid by means of a system of local government. They already have had pointed out to them that the idea germin-ating in the brain of police agitators is to turn the force into a sort of Prætorian co-hort, such as that which in the days of old Rome made and unmade emperors. If the police are allowed to organize openly it is to that things are tending. If denied then a secret combination terrible to auth-ority is threatened. Plainly, it is not well with the power of the stranger within the Irish shore, and once more there is strong hope for the rule of the ancient race in their own land.

M. P.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegtable no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped. LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to ts subscribers and patrons that the change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thinas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commendit to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ John Walsh,

Bishop of London.

Office of the "Catholic Record."

Office of the "Catholic Record."

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.
St. Mary's, Hallfax, Nov. 7, 1881.
I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Hallfax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER. The following letter was given to or agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, adminitrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

stator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.

Drar Mr. Walsı,—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoplag you may obtain a long list of subscribers, end wishing a blessing on your good work.

I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. POWER,

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1882.

BISHOP WALSH'S RETURN.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, arrived in New York on Monday last and reached London on Thursday evening. His Lordship was the recipient of a hearty welcome not only from members of his own flock but citizens of every class

#### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

In deadly hostility to religion the Duclerc administration differs not from its predecessors. They were active and avowed enemies of Christianity-so is the ministry that has lately assumed the control of French affairs. It has asserted indisputable claims to this distinction by its late expulsion of a body of nuns from Mont St. Sulpice, in the department of Yonne. At the time of its formation some were inclined to think that its policy towards the church and its institutions would be governed by equity and moderation. Now, however, the minds of all are disabused of any misconception as to the attitude of the Duclere administration towards religion. Its policy is identical with that of M. de Freycinet and that of M. Gambetta. The French republicans have always held themselves up as the friends of religous liberty, but prove their friendship by the persecution of that religion to which France owes whatever of greatness and renown she has achieved. The expulsion by armed men, acting under government orders, of a peaceful body of nuns, whose only crime was piety and zeal in the service of God, is of itself a sad commentary on the boasted advancement of modern France. France has indeed advanced, but not as becomes a great Catholic nation. It has been driven by radicalism into ways that are unjust, cruel and irreligious-ways that know neither honor nor true glory. These the French nation cannot achieve while ruled by an administration such as that led by M. Duclerc.

## PEACE FOR IRELAND.

Earl Spencer is reported to feel satisfied with the evidences which his recent tour afforded him of returning peace to Ireland, We very much wish we could believe as the Lord Lieutenant is reported to think. We have always maintained that so long as the British policy of coercion is pursued there can be no peace for Ireland. Coercion means nothing more nor less than war on the people. Under its operation they are deprived of all civil and constiturespect or devotion can they have its rulers as disloyal and rebellious? Society held there on Wednesday.

Even in well-governed countries it is, we admit, possible to have rebellions-but such a thing as never ceasing discontent it is utterly impossible to find in any state enjoying the benefits of good government. Every step taken by the present administration in its government of Ireland results in embarrassment and increased ill-feeling. The forcing of the repression act through Parliament at a time when the people of Ireland were led to expect a cessation of administrative hostility was one of the very worst of the many bad measures adopted in regard of Ireland. Coercion had so egregiously failed that the government itself was forced to admit its failure. But an unfortunate event having aroused a bitter hatred of Ireland amongst the British people, the government falls into line and adopts a policy of coercion more merciless than ever before devised. No, there cannot be peace for Ireland so long as the land is governed under a system of brutal repression Then the administration of justice seems to have fallen into the hands of men determined to make its very name odious to all honest and right minded citizens. The execution of Hynes will long be remembered by the Irish people in the light of a judicial murder as execrable as any that darkens the annals of that unfortunate country and seriously retard the advent of that peace spoken of by Lord Spencer. We would like indeed to see Ireland enjoy the blessed fruits of peace, but there cannot be peace for her no more than for any other country without liberty secured and promoted by self government.

#### THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Elections for the Italian Parlia-

ment will be held towards the close of October, or in the beginning of November next. The mass of the people view the approaching electoral contest with the most supreme indifference. The only symptom of activity displayed anywhere is shown on the one hand by Ministers and their friends, on the other, by the leaders of the radical party, who are busily organizing their forces for the fray. The ministerial party, composed of men of decidedly antichristian opinions, can only hope for success through a union of all men of moderate views and friendly to the morarchical system of government. But such a combination is hops and three hundred priests, there not likely to be brought about. Cath- were more than 15,000 persons preolics will take no part in the contest sent in the church. His Lordship and the struggle will lie between Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, was the the Vicariate have now resident pasmen who, professedly monarchical in opinion, have sacrificed every principle upon which monarchy is based. To conciliate the radical element they robbed the church and initiated legislation so subversive of justice, morality and order that has never obtained even in pagan times. But the radicals would not be conciliated and are to-day as aggressive and determined as ever to take into their own hands the government of the nation. They make no concealment of their purpose, which is the destruction of the monarchy itself, and the establishment of a socialist republican form of government. Their agents are everywhere busy. They are to be found in every part of the peninsula, and display a zeal and enthusiasm worthy a better cause. Their press is outspoken in its opposition to the monarchy and the few real friends of the latter look on the coming electoral struggle with misgiving if not dismay. The radicals will command an immense support, especially in the large cities and towns which virtually control the country districts in elections on the continent. They may not succeed just now in obtaining a major-But they will send to Parliament a solid and determined phalanx before whose renewed assaults the monarchy founded on rapine and

### PERSONAL.

man can now say.

injustice will assuredly crumble to

pieces. What will then follow no

The Rev. Father Nugent of Liverpool, England, one of the sincerest tional rights and privileges. What and most earnest friends of the Irish race, was in this city on Tuesday for a government that uses them last, and left on the same evening after this fashion? Is it possible to for Chicago to attend the meeting of have a nation loyal that is treated by the American Catholic Colonization

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

Never before did the case of Ireland against British misgovernment and landlord tyranny receive the same attention from the American (The American Landlord Applications of the Episcopacy and the responsible duties incumbent on a bishop of the Catholic Church. The ceremonics were opened by the reading of the Papalishop of Cytherea in partibus, and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, by Mgr. Duhamel. The oaths of office were then administered to oaths of office were then administered to people. The Americans have, it is now clear, arrived at a just comprehension of the position of Ireland, and pronounce themselves emphatically favor of the rights of Ireland being acknowledged. As an instance of American feeling on the subject, we may quote the eighth resolution adopted by the republicans of Indiana at their late state convention. The resolution reads thus:

That we join with our Irish fellow-citizens in sincere sympathy with the efforts of their brethren in Ireland to break up, by means of just legislation, the large landed estates in that island, and to introduce upon these lands, for the general good of the people, peasant proprietorship. We join with them also in the hope that their efforts for Home Rule in all matters

of local concern will prove successful. putation among his colleagues. This resolution will, no doubt, be denounced as a trap designedly set to catch Irish votes. But to anyone acquainted with the relations subsisting between the republican party and the Irish electors of Indiana, any such statement must appear so illfounded as to be ludicrous. The republican party of Indiana has never yet received, and is not likely to receive, for years to come, any large measure of support from the Irish people of that state. There are indeed many deserving Irishmen in Indiana who support the republic ans, but the vast majority of citizens of Irish origin in the state are firmly allied to the democracy, and not likely to be moved from their allegiance to that party by the resolution adopted at the republican state convention. Besides, there is no difference of opinion between the two great parties in Indiana or elsewhere on the Irish question. They are fully in accord in their condemnation and detestation of the misrule so long inflicted on unhappy Irelandmisrule from which her people now suffer more acutely than ever.

#### MGR. LORRAIN.

On Thursday, the 21st instant, as announced in our last issue, took place in Montreal the consecration of the Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, bishop of Cytherea, i.p.i., and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. The ceremony took place in the church of Notre Dame, and was one of the most solemn and impressive ever witnessed in Canada. Besides nine bisthus speaks of the ceremony and

consecration. The Cathedral of Notre Dame contained | Rev. J. McCormac; Douglas, Rev. H. one of the largest congregations which has ever assembled within its capacious walls on the occasion of the consecration, yesterday morning, of Mgr. Narcisse Ze terday morning, of Mgr. Narcisse Zephrin Lorrain as Bishop of Cytherea and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. The ceremony began at ten o'clock, long before which hour the immense congregation, numbering some 15,000, had assembled. At a few minutes to the appointed hour all the clergy present, numbering between 300 and 400, in their surplices, formed in procession at the Seminary next to the procession at the Semmary next to the church and proceeded to Notre Dame, accompanied by choristers carrying crosses. On the procession entering the edifice, the organ, at which Professor Labelle organ, at which footh the imposing ssion at the Seminary next to the organ, at which Professor Labelle presided, peeled forth the imposing strains of Beethovan's Consecration March. In the choir to the left of the altar a magnificent dais, resplendent with silk, satin, velvet and gold, and emblazoned with the Papal arms, was occupied by His Grace Mgr. Taschereau, Archbis-hop of Quebec, and on either side of him sat Rev. Father Rousselot, Parish Priest of Notre Dame, and Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial Director of the Oblate Fathers of the Immaculate Conception. Immediately opposite, on the right of the altar, was also another similarly beautiful dais, at which sat His Lordship Mgr Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, having on his right His Lordship Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, and on his left His Lordship Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. The other Bishops present were Their Lordships Bishop Lafleche, of Three Lordships Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, Racine, of Sherbrooke, Racine, of Chicoutimi, Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, Langevin, of Rimouski, and Goesbriand, of Burlington, Vermont. Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, officiated, wearing his golden mitre and richly embroidered robes, and carrying the pastoral crozier. His assistants were Vicar-General Marechal (the

The choir under the direction of Father

Durocher, numbered some 400, compris-ing the choir of the Montreal College and

he pupils of the Christian Brothers. The

Bishop-elect, Mg. Lorrain, was assisted by Rev. Father Lauzon, O. M. I., and Carriere.

Rev. Father Parent acted as master

of ceremonies. Bishop Racine, of Sher

eloquent sermon, in which he referred to

rooke, delivered a m

ost impressive and

oaths of office were then administered to the new Bishop, including the promise to be faithful to the Pope and teachings of the Church, to visit Rome and the tombs of the Apostles at appointed times, and a general acceptance of the Catholic faith. The remaining part of the carry general acceptance of the Catholic fath.
The remaining part of the cermony comprises the placing of the mitre on the Bishop elect's head, and the handing to him of the crook and placing on his finger the diamond ring, as an emblem of the alliance he has contracted with the Church. The service was concluded about noon. Mgr. Lorrain was born in Montreal, received his education at St. Therese Colceived his education at St. Therese Col lege and afterwards acted as cure of parish in the United States. to Canada in the spring of 1879, he took the office of vicar under the cure of St Henri, but eighteen months, ago, on the death of Vicar-General Moreau, Fathe Lorrain became Vicar-General for the diocese of Montreal. Now he has been raised to the episcopate, and, though he is hardly forty years of age, his great learning has given him a very high re-

On Friday morning His Lordship Bishop Lorrain arrived in Ottawa, accompanied by many priests and bishops. The Free Press gives the following account of his arrival in the Dominion Capital, and his depar- era in church progress in the Proture for Pembroke.'

Mgr. Narcisse Zepherin Lorrain the newly-consecrated Bishop of the now dio-cese of Pontiac, arrived in the city this afternoon from Montreal shortly after one o'clock, and was met by the St. Anne's brass band. Bishop Lorrain was accompanied by Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec, Bishop Fabre of Montreal, and Bishop Duhamel of Ottawa, and immediately repaired to the hospitable roof of the Rev. Father Croteau, P. P., Le Breton Flats. Here he and the prelates mentioned, with a retinue of some thirty priests, were entertained to a sumptuous lunch. Bishop Lorrain is a Montrealer by birth, and was educated at Therese College.

He is Apostolic Vicar of Pontiac and Bishop of Cythera (Cerigo, the ancient Cythera) the latter being a rocky Greek

island in the Ionian group, which is now reckoned in the Roman Church as in partibus infidelium. Archbishop Taschereau, Bishops Lorrain, Fabre and Duhamel, and accompanying priests, left by special train by the C. P. R., at 1.50 p. m., for Pembroke, where the new prelate will be given a grand recep-

tion this evening.

The newly crected Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac comprises the counties of Renfrew and Pontiac, with adjacent territory, running far northward and westward. By the last census the Catholic population of the counties of Renfrew and Pontiac is stated as follows:

Renfrew S. R..... Renfrew N. R..... Pontiac .....

There is also a very considerable Catholic population in the districts adjoining the counties named. The total Catholic population of the new Vicariate cannot fall very far short of 35,000. The following places in tors, nearly all of whom have other churches and stations to attend. Arnprior, Rev. A. Chaine; Brudenell, S. Marion; Eganville, Rev. M. Byrne; Gower Point ... : Mount St. Patrick, Rev. J. J. Collins; Osceola, Rev. W. H. Sheehy; Pembroke, Rey. R. Faure, D. D.; Renfrew, Rev. P. Rongier; Allumette Island, Rev. J. C. Lynch : Calumet Island, Rev. Chas. Ouellet; Mattawan, Rev. P. Prevest O. M. I.; P. Simonet O. M. I.; H. Mauroit; Onslow, Rev. J. Cadigan; Portage Du Fort, Rev. A. Brunet; Sheenboro, Rev. M. Shalloe; Temiskaming, Rev. I. M. Pian, O. M. I.; N. Laverloschere O. M. I., P. Geggen . M. I; A. Mourrier, O. M. I.; Vinton, Rev. Vincent Ferreri. The religious institutions of the Vicariate of Pontiac comprise convents directed by the Grey nuns at Pembroke, Eganville and Mattawan, also hospitals managed by the same sisters at Mattawan and Pembroke. There are also excellent Catholic schools established throughout the Vicariate. which has, beyond a doubt, a bright future before it. The town of Pembroke, which Mgr. Lorrain has edly refused to grant that body an chosen for his residence, is a large and flourishing place, beautifully situated on the Ottawa river. Its population, as given by the last census is 2,820, of which 1,297 are Catholics. The town is new bishop's successor); First Deacon, Nan-tel, Bishop of Ste. Therese Seminary; and Second Deacon, Leblanc. Father Lauzon centrally situated, and will be easy of access to all the priests of the Vicariate, which will, we trust, soon of the Oblate Fathers, was First Deacon Office, Father Ethier being the second. become a regularly constituted dio-

> ministration in his new charge. Our North West letter is unavoidably held over owing to pressure for

space till next week.

cese. We cordially wish Mgr. Lor-

rain many years of successful ad-

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Conkling is again triumphant n New York politics. His candidate for the governorship of the state, Mr. Secretary Folger, a member of President Arthur's Cabinet was the other day selected by the state republican convention at Saratoga. Mr. Cornell, the present governor of the state, was a candidate for re-nomination, and his friends certainly spared no effort to secure him that honor. But Mr. Conkling, with the support of the national administration, proved too powerful for their efforts, and their favorite met with defeat. The nomination of Mr. Folger will not tend to the restoration of harmony amongst the republicans of New York, many of whom entertain the very bitterest feeling towards Mr. Conkling. He will, however, prove a strong candidate, and may, through divisions in the ranks of the democracy, carry the election.

The installation of Bishop Jamot at Peterboro last week makes a new vince of Ontario. The town of Peterboro is one of the most promising in the Province. It has connection with the Grand Trunk by means of the Aidland Railway, and is on the line of the Toronto and Ottawa road now under construction. Peter boro, including Ashburnham, con tains, according to the last census, total population of 8,079, of which 2,203 are Catholics. In the East Riding of Peterboro there are 4,666 Catholics, and in the West Riding 3,338, making a total Catholic population in the county of 8,004. The figures of the next census will, we are confident, show a large increase over these figures. Peterboro is evidently destined to become the centre of a large Catholic population and of a religious activity that will be felt throughout the Province.

The old Catholic movement is evilently making no progress in Germany. Though blessed with state aid it has failed to attract support from the masses, and must soon die of inanition. Begotten of arrogance, pride and immorality, it could never commend itself to the honesty and intelligence of the German people. Hence its continued weakness. A German Protestant paper gives the following statistics relative to "old" Catholicism:

Number of old Catholics in Prusia, 16,217; in Baden, 16,615; in other provinces of the German Empire, 1 972: total 34.802. In Prussia there was an increase during the last year bers of the thirteen congregations, and in Baden, of about 70 in fourteen congregations. The figures remain unchanged in most places, or are only slightly increased or diminished, showing very little, if any pro gress in the movement. Forty-eight priests are engaged in pastoral duty, and two elergymen besides have been received, but have not entered upon cures. The parish at Munich reports the greatest number of ministerial acts, the baptisms therein having been 41: marriages, 11: and burials, 50. The congregations in Prussia raised independently of State aid 38,830 marks; those in Baden, 23,635 marks: total, 62,474 marks (about \$14,618), the annual support received from the State amounts in Prussia, to 22,047 marks, and in Baden to 16,577 marks—in both, to

From a paper called the Orange Sentinel, we learn that steps are being taken to secure a Dominion Act of incorporation for the Orange Association. The Parliament of Ontario, a Province wherein Orangeism has worked untold eyils and wherein it is best known, has repeatact of incorporation. The legislature of the Dominion cannot do otherwise than follow the excellent example given it in this matter by the Parliament of Ontario. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the Canadian people to charter the ruffianism that glories in the name of Orangeism. There may be some Catholics who think that it the Act Parliament of Ontario. It would be Catholics who think that if the Act were passed we would perhaps hear the last of the curse. Though this the convent. The work speaks of monks were certain, which it is not, we and priests and bloody Rome, and it could should still oppose the granting of the charter, as no honest citizen can ernment to insult the Catholics, taking favor the doing of evil that good may come from it.

Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject of the system of land tenure in Ireland, very much yet remains to be learned. The system is without doubt the most execrable that Satanic ingenuity ever devised for the ruin of a nation. The following from Redpath's Illustrated Weekly shows up another phase of this detestable despotism:

At a recent meeting of the British Association, a Mr. A. E. MacNight read a paper in which he referred to the vast Irish estates held by the City of London Corporation. This corporation he pronounced the worst kind of landlords; they never gave any reductions of their rack-rents, no matter whether the crops were a total failure or not, yet they spent three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year on dinners. And this while the people whose labor was robbed were in a state of chronic starvation. Could anything be more scandalous? The City of London Corporation, for instance, "owns" the entire city of Derry, to which it has just as much right as the city of Montreal has to own New Orleans or Boston to own Havana.

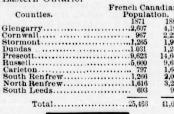
And the citizens of Derry cannot as much as construct a sewer or make the slightest improvement without the permission of this foreign city corporation.

Human slavery is respectable to this English system of "owning" people by the city-full.

The immigration statistics of the United States are of an interesting character. From every country of Europe the outpour to America continues. The figures of Irish immigration continue to be very large.

Official returns show that during the month of August there arrived in the custom districts of Baltimore. Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 52,593 passengers, of whom 43,-076 were immigrants, 7.047 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,470 aliens not intended to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales 6,977; Ireland, 3,463; Scotland 1,212; Austria, 758; Belgium, 90, Bohemia, 236; Denmark, 840; France, 617; Germany, 16,010; Hungary, 321; Italy 676; Netherlands, 340; No 2.052: Russia, 836: Poland, 152: Sweden, 3,601; Switzerland, 837; Dominion of Canada, 4,441; and from all other countries, 437. The total number of immigrants arrived during August, 1881, was 56,744.

A Montreal paper calls attention to the rapid increase of the French Canadian population in Eastern Ontario. The increase is certainly remarkable, and in our estimation gratifying. Some years ago, the Catholic population in several counties in the eastern section of the Province was numerically insignificant. Not so now, we are happy to say; for the French Canadians of Quebec are beginning to find Ontario a more congenial clime than New England or New York. We subjoin a table which shows the increase of the French Canadian population since 1871 in ten counties of Eastern Ontario.



"MARMION."

Archbishop Lynch on Scott's Poem as a Text-Book.

At ten o'clock Mass at the Cathedral Sunday morning the sermon was delivered by Archbishop Lynch, who referred in the course of his remarks to "Marmion," the poem chosen as a text-book in English Literature for the High Schools, and recently interdicted by the Minister of Education. As a Catholic Bishop, he said, he was bound to see to the morality of the Catholic students, and as a large number of such students were in attendance at Universities and High Schools they (the Bishops) must see to the literature placed in their hands. As soon, His Grace continued, as it came to their knowledge that the story of "Marmion," told by Scott, had been given as a text book they. had been given as a text-book they con-demned it. Their attention was drawn convent, her becoming in the guise of a page mistress of Marmion, and then for her crime immured alive within the walls of advantage of the University and High School system to do so. He thought the book had been chosen by an oversight.

SEE OF I Installation of

SEPT. 29, 1

Jamot, D.D. AN IMPRESSIVE CHURCH-A LATE-PRESI

The installati

Bishop of the ne Peterborough, i fying event in and was duly con His Lordship Station by the tunately had be an hour. The by Archbishop other prelates. enthusiastically ceded by the to the Parish and after an i cession to St. I mony of the was beautifully At the gateway church itself, v great taste. decked with flo of lighted tay been erected a and gold, over See of Peterb The process ceded by the being the ne

onto, Bishop O'Mahony of relly, Monsign Rooney, Vice Rooney, Vic General Lau cellor McCa perior of Re Father Lynch ough, and ab their places was sung. The Archi the presentat Father, erect and the Bul Dr. Jamotit signing the dressed the the imports

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SEE OF PETERBOROUGH.

## Installation of the Rt. Rev. J. F.

Jamot, D.D., Bishop of Peterboro. AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH-A WELCOME TO OUR NEW PRE-LATE-PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

Peterboro Review.

The installation on Thursday, 21st inst. of the Right Rev. Dr. Jamot, as the first Bishop of the new Roman Catholic See of Peterborough, is an important and grati-fying event in the history of our town,

fying event in the history of our town, and was duly celebrated. His Lordship arrived at the Midland Station by the noon train, which unfor-tunately had been delayed for more than an hour. The Bishop was accompanied by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and other prelates. At the station they were other prelates. At the station they were enthusiastically welcomed and thence, preceded by the band, they took their way to the Parish House. Here they robed and after an interval proceeded in procession to St. Peter's Church for the ceremony of the installation. The distribution of the installation. mony of the installation. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. At the gateway had been erected an arch of evergreens surrounded by a cross and of evergreens surrounded by a cross and bearing an inscription of welcome. The church itself, which was crowded to its ut-most capacity, was adorned with arches and wreathes of evergreens arranged with great taste. The altar was profusely decked with flowers and with a multitude decked with involved of lighted tapers. Within the rails had been erected a canopy of crimson velvet and gold, over the episcopal chair of the

and gold, over the episcopal chair of the See of Peterborough.

The procession entered the church preceded by the choiristers chanting with the prelates in their gorgeous robes, there being the newly appointed Bishop of Peterborough, Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, Bishop Cleary of Kingston, Bishop O'Mahony of Toronto, Monsigneur Farrelly, Monsigneur Bruyere, Vicar General Rooney, Vicar General Vincent, Vicar General Laurent, Dean Mulligan, Chancellor McCann, Father Grimme, Superior of Redemptorist Order, Toronto, perior of Redemptorist Order, Toronto, Father Lynch, Parish Priest of Peterbor-

ough, and about forty other priests.

After the prelates and priests had taken their places about the altar, the Te Deum

was sung.
The Archbishop then proceeded with the installation ceremony, beginning with the presentation of the Bull of the Holy r. erecting Peterborough into a See

and the Bull appointing the Right Rev.
Dr. Jamotits first Bishop.
Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, before resigning the crozier of Peterborough, addressed the congregation, dwelling upon the importance of the event. He elothe importance of the event. He elo-quently depicted the great field of the church and of the high duty and privil-eges of those who were called to bear rule in it. It was a solemn moment for him when the charge that he he d in Peter-borough and the surrounding counties was transferred to Bishop Jamet, who would worthily fill the post. He expressed his regret at thus severing his con-nection with priest and people with whom his relations had been so grateful. In transferring the clergy of the new diocese to the charge of his successor, he spoke of them as being unsurpassed by those of any

diocese in the country.

Having concluded his address Bishop Cleary resigned the crozier to Bishop Jamot, placing it in his hand with a few words of congratulation and hope.

The Bull of Appointment was then The Archbishop then conducted the new

Bishop to the episcopal chair of Peter-borough and seated him in it.

The priests of the diocese of Peterborough then approached the bishop in turn and kissed the episcopal ring upon his hand, while the choir sang a chant. Bishop Jamot thanked the Archbishop

and Bishop Cleary for their kind words and though he felt that he did not deserve them, he accepted with humility the burden laid upon him. He acknowledged the congratulations of his priests, and hoped for their assistance. He thanked them and the people for the cordiality of

his reception.

DR. O'SULLIVAN, on behalf of the congregation, then read the following ad-

dress: - ADDRESS FROM THE CONGREGATION. To the Right Rev. Dr. John Francis Jamot,

Bishop of Peterborough:—
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—The Holy See, with its ever watchful solicitude to keep pace with the growth and prosperity of our holy Church, having determined to remodel the Vicariate of Northern Canada, and establish therefrom a new diocese, we received with delight the intelligence that our prosperous town had been selected as the metropolis therethe intelligence that our prosperous town had been selected as the metropolis there of: and the same Holy See with a thorough knowledge of your learning, piety, self-denial, and administrative ability, having chosen you as its first ruler, as the Catholics of the Parish of Peterborough, we hail your advent amongst us with feelings of unmingled joy, and beg most respectfully to tender to your Lordship the strongest expression of filial love and dutiful attachment, and of our warmest welcome to this ment, and of our warmest welcome to this

your future home.

Though most retiring and unobtrusive, your life is not wholly unknown, as we know that it is now thirty years since, prompted by apostolic zeal and mission-ary spirit, you determined to minister to ary spirit, you determined to minister to the wants of far distant Canada, bidding a long farewell to beautiful Auvergne, you native home, in the cradle of science, sociality and sobriety—sunny France— whose skies have afforded to many of our whose skies have anorued to many of our forefathers that life, learning and liberty, denied them at home, calling on your way hither on that same island Home, to way in the on that same island flome, to reciprocate as it were the kindly feelings—a beautiful omen—a happy augury of the amicable blending of all nationalities under your benign influence and judicious reign in your new diocese in this free and

ne archives of the Archdiocese of The archives of the Archadocese of Toronto, during the Episcopate of the present illustrious Archbishop, as well as that of his predecessor, will furnish many monuments of your wise foresight and monuments of your wise foresight and untiring zeal, while the ringing sound of the backwoodsman's axe, and the curling smoke of the Indian's wigwarm, are cotemporary with your noble devotion to the poor scattered settler in Canadian wilds. And coming to us endowed with all the learning and attainments of the Christian scholar, and abounding in the gentleness, piety and wisdom that adorn

the episcopal character, we expect with confidence every happiness and spiritual good from your Lordship's kind counsel and wise rule.

and wise rule.

The people of Peterborough of all denominations will be glad to receive as a fellow-citizen one so distinguished as your Lordship—ever ready to promote harmony and advance the material prosperity of our town and country; and we feel assured that you will find in him who has been to us a kind father and faithful friend, an able assistant, always ready and willing to second your efforts in the cause willing to second your efforts in the cause of religion and charitable relationship. Nor can we allow this occasion to pass without expressing the great obligations we owe him who has so long and devotedly ministered to our wants, and without saying, were it nor for the fond hope we cherish that our pood pastor, Father Lynch, will spend the remainder of his life in our midst, our joy to-day would not be unmingled with grief. Neither can we refrain from admitting that our cup of pleasure is not unalloyed that our cup of pleasure is not unalloyed with a feeling of sadness in finding ourelves separated from the venerable selves separated from the venerable See of Kingston—the parent and pioneer Diocese of Ontario—at a time when its destinies are raled over by a prelate whose great learning, simple piety and wise judgment have already shed lustre on the heirarchy of Canada.

Finally we assure you of cordial support in your work, willing obedience to your decrees, and a determined resolution to aid by every means in our power

tion to aid by every means in our power in rendering the life of him whose noble brow will bear Peterborough's first mitre, happy and prosperous—a model and example for future generations.

Ample for luture generations.

J. O'Sullivan, M. D.,
John O'Meara,
Charles Grant,
Thomas Gelan,
Thomas Kelly,
John Sullivan,
John Barvey,
John Garvey,
John Corkery,
Mar Thom Kelly,
On belaff of the St

Mr. Thos. Kelly, on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, read the following address: — ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF ST. VIN-CENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, PETERBOROUGH.
To The Right Rev. J. F. Jamot, D. D., Bis-

hop of Peterborough.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—We, the members of St. Vincent de Paul Society, beg leave to approach your Lord-ship with feelings of unbounded respect, to welcome you to your new home, and to show your Lordship that where duty

and respect are enjoined, the children of St. Vincent are in the vanguard.

Of the labor and hardship endured by your Lordship in the vineyard of the Lord among the poor aborigines, we are very well informed, and of your charity and ennobling qualities we are also cognizant, but shall sparel your Lordship's sense of

but shall sparel your Lordship's sense of feeling by the recital thereof.

Your Lordship will readily perceive that our society is in its infancy, barely struggling for existence, in consequence of the paucity of its members; but we were cheered and encouraged by His Lord ship, the Right Rev. Bishop Cleary, who bectowed his blessing upon us, and yer bestowed his blessing upon us, and very kindly allowed his name to be placed on our records as an "Honorary Member" to our Society, and also by the fatherly care and pecuniary aid rendered by our kind and worthy Pastor, Rev. Father Lynch, whose purse was our purse in relieving the

wants of the poor.

It is but a very short time since we tendered your predecessor, a worthy Prince of the Church, who hailed from Welcomes, in old Irish style. You will pardon us if we take this our first occaparaon us it we take this our first occa-sion to express our sorrow at the loss of one whom we so dearly loved. The love which we bear your predecessor, my Lord, will not lessen in the least that which shall

will not to your Lordship, nor shall our welcome be the less zealous.

We pray that kind Providence may spare you to live amongst us, to point out the path we should follow in order to merit the name of children of St. Vin-

In conclusion, we solicit your Lordship's name as an Honorary Member of our Society, and humbly beg your Lordship's

Signed on behalf of the Society.

Signed Skelly, D. Sullivan,

Signed on behalf of the Society.

THOMAS KELLY, D. SULLIVAN,
President.

Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1882.

The Bishop expressed his thanks to the people of Peterborough and praised the sentiments expressed in these addresses.

He alluded to the good understanding and obedience to law not only of the Catholics of Peterborough but to those of Catholics of Peterborough but to those o other Christian denominations. He promised to support their good underpromised to support their good ander-taking. After some reference to the past history of the church of St. Peter, and its previous pastors, he gave warm praise to Father Lynch, who had the gratification of seeing his church become a cathedral, and his Parish giving its name to the new See. He expressed his great to the new See. He expressed his great satisfaction at finding a branch of the St. satisfaction at influing a orange of the St. Vincent de Paul Society among us. Finally he appealed to his flock for their assistance and their prayers. The procession then reformed and returned to the

Parish House. After the installation at St. Peter's Cathedral church of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Jamot as dral church of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Jamot as the first bishop of the new see of Peter-borough, the congregation dispersed and the Bishop, with Archbishop Lynch, and many of the prelates, priests and other gentlemen proceeded to the Oriental, where a dinner was to be given in honor of the new hishop.

of the new bishop.

The large dining room presented a beautiful appearance, with its profuse but tasteful decorations and its brilliantly decked tables.

The Roman Catholics of Peterborough The Roman Cathones of Petersorough had turned out in great numbers to welcome at this banquet their Bishop and the other prelates, and the reception committee had extended invitations to many of the leading members of other denominations to assist at the occasion. Altogether as many as eighty sat down to the

Dr. O'Sullivan took the chair, having

General of Kingston; Vicar General Laurent of Toronto, Mgr. Bruyere, Vicar General of London; Chancellor McCann, Judge Dennistoun, the Rev. Father

General of London; Chancellor McCann, Judge Dennistoun, the Rev. Father Coffey, Dean O'Connor of Barrie, Dean Mulligan of St. Catharines, Father O'Loan, of Bracebridge, Dr. Kincaid, M. P. P., Father Stafford of Lindsay, Mr. J. Burnham, M. P., Father Keilty of Ennismore, Father O'Connell of Douro, Father Quirk of Hastings, Mr. G. A. Cox, Father Connelly of Emily, Father Campbell of Orillia, the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. D. G. Hatton, Mr. R. A. Morrow, the Hon. Robt. Hamilton, Dr. O'Shea, Mr. O'Meara, Mayor Smith. Councillor Kelly, Councillor Cahill, Father Brennan of Picton, Father Casey of Campbellford, Father Murray of Cobourg, Mr. W. Cluxton, Dr. Harvey, &c., &c., &c.

Harvey, &c., &c., &c.,

The banquet was a sumptuous one, and reflected great credit upon Mr. McIntyre as a caterer. We need hardly say that full justice was done to it.

The Chairman mentioned that he had

The Chairman included and a letters of regret from several invited guests who were unable to attend, but the pressure on their time caused by the delay on the Grand Trunk, prevented their being read, and for the same reason the toasts read, and for the same reason the toasts and speeches must be curtailed. As this was a private party and of an ecclesiastical nature, they would depart from the usual order of toasts to the extent of giving precedence to the Head of their Church, though the reception of the next toast would show their loyalty, excelled by none of Her Maiesty's Catholic subjects. He of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects. He gave the toast of his Holiness Pope Leo

His Grace Archbishop Lynch returned

thanks for his Holiness.

"The Queen and the Royal Family" was proposed by the chairman, who referred to Her Majesty's position as the ecclesiastical head of our separated breth-

The toast was received with enthusiasm and God Save the Queen was sung.
"The Governor-General of Canada, the
Lieut-Governor of Ontario, and the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures," was

next given.
Mr. Burnham, M. P., returned thanks Mr. Burnam, M. P., Feturned thanks for the House of Commons. He thought they had reason to congratulate them-selves upon the o-casion, as showing both spiritual advance in the Diocese and maspiritual advance in the Diocese and material prosperity in their town. They were able to welcome their new prelate without jealousy or discord.

Dr. Kincaid, M.P.P., returned thanks for

the Local Legislature with a humorous remark on his independent position. He thought the Local Legislature should be "The Guest of the evening, the Rt. Rev

Dr. Jamot, the Bishop of Peterborough, and the other prelates and guests" was the next toast, and was received with great enthusiasm. The Bishop of Peterborough in return-

The Bishop of Peterborough in returning thanks said the cordial welcome he had received, not only from his flock but from others, made him feel at home. Though he had his own strong convictions as a bishop, he was ready to allow to others their opinions, and to live in harmony and peace with them. The reception he had received had surpassed all his expectations and he thought his deserts. He thanked

received had surpassed all his expectations and he thought his deserts. He thanked them again for their reception.

Archbishop Lynch said he would briefly thank them, and as Bishop Cleary, the Cicero of Canada, was to follow, he would give place to him, who was giving them up with tears in his eyes.

Bishop Cleary, after protesting against eing thus introduced, said he felt as if he had just undergone a serious surgical oper-ation, having lost his right arm, and he ation, having lost his right arm, and the gave himself credit for his fortitude in not calling upon the doctors near him for chloroform. He spoke eloquently of the favorable position of Peterborough and of the benefit that it would derive from being erected into a See, according to the saying that a bishop was better than two railways. So in obeying the command his spiritual superior he was consoled for his own loss by the feeling that it was for the benefit of those he was surrendering to Bishop Jamot. He then in a burst of to Bishop Jamot. He then in a burst of eloquence described the benefits of civiliza-tion and its true nature and effects. He pointed around him to the Incumbent of Ashburnham, as representing Anglican-ism, the Judge as representing the law, and the Mayor of Peterborough as representing the municipal institutions, all met to greet the new prelate with friendly feelings without surrendering their princifeelings without surrendering their principles, and this was a happy state of affairs. Asto our municipal institutions, he thought they were the strongest safeguards of liberty. They should stand by their municipal institutions. icipal institutions through everything, never minding which legislature was first or second in importance, but placing municipal institutions first of all. He ex-pariated eloquently on this idea, his renarks being received with enthusiasm After a speech, which showed that His Grace had not unduly praised him, he concluded by again expressing his thanks The Chairman then proposed "Our sep-

arated brethren and our guests in general," which having been duly honored, the party THE RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT.

Immediately after the banquet the Archbishop, the Bishops of Peterborough and Kingston and others of the guests, pro-Kingston and others of the guests, pro-ceeded to the convent, where a reception was given by the Sisters and their pupils. The rooms were beautifully decorated with wreaths, banners and mottos, but still more by the bright faces of the child-

still more by the bright laces of the children ranged row upon row.

Miss Henry read very impressively an address of welcome to Archbishop Lynch and the other prelates.

The pupils then sang a chorus of wel-

His Grace thanked them warmly, and expressed his regret at being obliged to leave them. He spoke of their great loss in parting with Bishop Cleary. He then had to leave as his train was about to de-

Miss Mary Tierney, Misses Fairweather Morrow and Garvey spokea welcome to the new bishop, and all the little ones joined in the song of greeting.

Miss Annie Delany, Miss Halpin, Miss
Lech and Miss Annie Lynch played a bril-

liant galop.
Miss Chattie Watson and the chorus then sang "Welcome with songs and flow-

Miss May Kelly then stepped forward and presented a bouquet to his Lordship.

Miss Dunn read in an admirable man-

hearty welcome. He spoke of his gratifi-cation at finding in Peterborough such an institution as this Convent with its Sisters devoted to teaching. He spoke highly of the services rendered to religion by such institutions in his old field of labour north of Lake Superior. He then called upon their old Bishop to address them. Bishop Cleary of Kingston spoke of the

pleasure he always experienced at meeting the children. He felt the loss of what he was giving up to the Bishop of Peter-borough, but he believed that they would still keep a place in their hearts for their Old Bishop of Kingston. He spoke of the great value of such an education as they were obtaining from the good Sisters, in forming them hereafter into women who would be the happiness of their households and an ornament and benefit to society. From the Sisters they would learn the spirit of duty which should guide them all their lives.

neir lives.
"God save the Queen" was played by Miss A. Delany, Miss M. Calcutt, Miss A. Henry, Miss J. Fairweather, and Miss E. Halpin

E. Halpin.

Mayor Smith being called upon expressed his pleasure at being present, at witnessing the result of the Sisters' education, nessing the result of the sisters equation, and his especial gratification at the music. As he had not an opportunity at the banquethe now offered his welcome to the Bishop of Peterborough.

Mr. Toker, after some remarks on the

od training of the sisters and the admirgood training of the sisters and the admir-table performance of the pupils, gave his welcome to the Bishop, and referred to his predecessors, the priest who had come from France and had endured the greatest hardships in the cause of religion culmina ting in the crown of martyrdom, and that at nogreat distance, but in Ontario within a

ay's journey of Peterborough.

Mr. James Stratton gave his meed of approbation to the sisters and their pupils

approbation to the sisters and their pupils, and spoke of their success as shown in the examinations. He also spoke of the growth of religious harmony and good feeling in spite of differences of opinion.

Mr. W. Cruxton praised highly the musical tuition at the Convent, and gave instances of the success of some of the pupils. It was music of a high class too, and not the frivolous productions that that are too much in vogue. He gave some interesting reminiscences of St. Peter's Church and of its successive pastors and expressed his hope that we would soon see a cathedral arising in our city.

Bishop Cleary, addressing the children, said that though they were no longer

said that though they were no longer under his jurisdiction, he would exercise it for the last time. They should have a holiday, a whole day's holiday, and he left it to them to fix the date. He then gave them his episcopal benediction.

The Bishon of Peterborough said he would

gave them his episcopal benediction.

The Bishop of Peterborough said he would not be outdone by their old Bishop, but his holiday must, he supposed, come later.

The guests then dispersed, and thus ended a very pleasing entertainment.

### PASTORAL LETTER

BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

John Francis Jamot, by the Grace of God, and the appointment of the Holy Apostolic See, First Bishop of Peterborough.

To the Venerable Clergy, the Religious Communities, and all the Faithful of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in our

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,-"Grace be unto you and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus

Christ."—(Phil. 1.—2.)
On the recommendation of the Archruling the Church of God, as we read by his Apostolic Letters, bearing date of the 11th July, of the present year, has deigned to erect a new Diocese in the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto, that of Peter-borough, and has appointed us, though unworthy, its first Bishop, the town of unworthy, its first

Peterborough being the Episcopal See.

The limits of the new Diocese are given full detail in the Brief of erection. will be sufficient to say here that the Dio-cese comprises the three Districts of Algoma, Parry Sound and Muskoka, which formed heretofore the Vicariate Aposto-lic of Northren Canada, together with the counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Durham, and Northumberland, which, until lately, were included in the Diocese of Kingston. However, it does not com-prise the townships situated north of the townships of Snowdon, Glamorgan, Mon-

townships of Snowdon, Glamorgan, Monmouth and Cardiff.

In addressing most of you for the first time as your chief pastor, dearly beloved brethren, we cannot help acknowledge at once that we have assumed a most serious responsibility. If we depended only on human means, we would have good reasons to give way to much diffidence. It is indeed a most serious and important duty to have to guide, in their way to Heaven, immortal souls created to the image of God and purchased at the price of the blood of His Son Jesus Christ. But we depend on His assistance. "Not that we are sufficient to think anything of ourwe depend on His assistance. "Not that we are sufficient to think anything of ourselves as of ourselves, but our sufficiency is from God."—(2 Cor.—5.)

We trust in the mercy and grace of God, that grace which we ask in all humility, and in diffidence of our own merits. We ask that grace and assistance of God through the intercession of the Immaculate Mother of our Blessed Saviour, the well the intercession of St. Peter, the through the intercession of St. Peter, the through the intercession of St. Feter, the Prince of the Apostles, the first Pope and Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, and the protector and patron of our cathedral church. We pray that great Apostle, church. We pray that great Apostie, who, whilst on this earth, was so much in earnest and so devoted to the interests of our divine Master, to confirm us always more and more in that faith which guides surely and which saves; we ask him to obtain the same blessing of strong and

pure faith for all our dear people.

We depend on the zeal and co-operation of our faithful priests and religious communities who, continually, gladly, and in all patience, spend their lives in the cause of God and in the interests of immertal sonly.

the midst of all difficulties and privations

they put into execution that order of the apostle: "Preach the word, be instant in season, out of season; reprove, entreat, rebuke, all in patience."—(11 Tim. 18.—2.) They become all things to all men, that they gain all to Christ.

As for the priests of the new portion of our flock, we have already occasion personally to witness their zeal when the scantz resources at our disposal connelled.

canty resources at our disposal compelled as to seek elsewhere for some of the means we required to do some good amongst our people. Let us at once say that we remember well the hearty welcome extended to us by every one of them; how they themselves made generous donations, and impressed their flock to assist us lib-

to the children attending their schools.
We noticed substantial new churches and presbyteries rising up in several places or old ones undergoing thorough repairs and being materially ornamented. With such priests the people must be one of Western and Western and the people must be one of the people must be on and being materially ornamented. With such priests the people must be good. We depend therefore on the true Catholic spirit of our people, who, as a rule are so attentive to fulfil their religious duties, who are so much attached to their priests, who look upon the priest as the man of God and their best friend, who, even, if necessary, will, in their charity, overlook his shortcomings. The priest who leaves father and mother, who forsakes all the advantages that this life may offer, has a advantages that this life may offer, has a right to expect from his people something in return, something more than support; he has a right to receive from them that respect and confidence and affection, which render agreeable to him the too often hard work of the sacred ministry.

render agreeable to him the too often hard work of the sacred ministry.

Our aim, dear brethren, will be to do our own share of the work to the best of our ability, to encourage your priests to fulfil their sacred duties, to help yourselves in the important work of the salvation of souls to impress mean you have souls, to impress upon you how necessary it is for you to receive frequently and well the sacraments of the church, how strictly you are bound to bring up your children in the fear and love of God, to see that they go to Mass even from their early years, that they attend catechism, and as much as possible, to secure for them the blessing of attending in preference Cathalic account.

lic schools.

We intend to do our best to increas RT. REV. JOHN FRANCIS JAMOT, We intend to do our best to increase the number of priests. We must not for-get that the priest, though clothed with a supernatural power has only the strength of a man. Piety is necessary in a priest, zeal is necessary, so is the knowledge of those divine truths which he has to ex-pound to his people. Still a man cannot be expected to do more than his bodily strength will neguti.

strength will permit.

If we look over the map of Ontario, we will be surprised how extensive is the ter-ritory included in this diocese. It stretches from Lake Ontario to the north of the distant shores of Lake Superior, until it meets towards the west the limits of the Archdiocese of St. Boniface. Though the population of that immense territory is Christ."—(Phil. 1.—2.)
On the recommendation of the Archbishop and Bishops of this province, our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. now happily spling the Church of God, as we read by without speaking of a few thousand more, principally young men employed almost all the year round in the lumber shanties, on the railroads and in the mines.

To take care of those 30,000 Catholics and almost all of those occupied in public works, we have at present only 26 priests. Were those Catholics living close together in compact parishes, we could easily underin compact parishes, we could easily under-stand how 26 priests could take care of them all. But such is not the case. The priest has sometimes to travel long dis-tances, by the worst of roads and the most unfavorable weather, to attend to a few uniavorable weather, to attend to a few families, sometimes one family. He could as easily attend to a larger number, the travelling would be the same, and the spiritual consolations would be greater. Still every family, even every member of his flock is entitled to a portion of his time. All are bound to receive, at certain periods, the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist, to be present at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, to hear the word of God explained to them. We cannot, how-ever, praise those Catholics, who, not from any necessity, but from hopes of more gain, settle down far from a church or priest, thus unchurching themselves and their children. It is only known to God the number of those who are lost from this priestal and their children.

this principal cause.

A priest, engaged in the sacred minis-A priest, engaged in the sacred minis-try, has also to attend to another duty, a most important one, for which he can make no previous arrangements. He has to expect this kind of work at any time, to expect this kind of work at any time, when perhaps he will be otherwise busile engaged or unwell, we mean sick calls. He may have to travel several days, perhaps a whole week, to attend one sick call. It has happened to us several times to have to travel three or four days, or nearly one full week, to visit one sick person. Though in some cases exceedingly difficult, that kind of work is to be attended to. What! To prepare an immortal soul to stand be-To prepare an immortant state of the fore her judge, to give her the last consolations of religion! Every priest is happy to do it though his health may have to bear the consequences, sometimes fatal.

There is a portion of his flock to which

Apostolic, of which we have had charge for more than eight years. Whether seculars or members of the Society of Jesus, they have worked and work still with an energy above all praise. In the hut of the Indian, in the saw-mill or lumber shanty, in the humble dwelling of the settler, in the minds of all directions and privations set to many chases, that early Christian education has not been attended to, or only imperfectly, that we are grieved to set the commany challenges and privations are the commany chases, that early Christian education has not been attended to, or only imperfectly, that we are grieved to set of many children of Catholic parents nothing, or at most have only fragments of Christianity, there are, we clearly see, stronger reasons why special care is of the greatest necessity to be given to your young sons and daughters. It is because, in too many cases, that early Christian education has not been attended to, or only imperfectly, that we are grieved to see too many children of Catholic parents lost to the faith. We will have yet to record more of those deployable losses, if they put into execution that order of the apostle: "Preach the word, be instant in record more of those deplorable losses, if season, out of season; reprove, entreat, efficient means are not taken in time to organize Catechetical schools in every small settlement or village. The more we know our religion, and the more we understand its sacred mysteries, so much the more will we become attached to it. As we have done in the past, it will be always our pleasant duty in the future to visit as often as possible those schools, where the soul of the child is formed for

Keeping always in view how necessary

it is that the faith of the rising generation should not be exposed to danger, we will do our best to see that the Catholic Septhey themselves made generous donations, and impressed their flock to assist us liberally.

On those occasions we had ample opportunities to notice the fruit of their labours in the piety of their flock, so attentive to assist at Holy Mass on Sundays and to receive in great numbers the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist.

We particularly remarked the efforts they had so successfully made to secure for the younger portion of their flock a sound Catholic education, the beautiful, and in some cases, imposing structures built for use of the teachers or of the pupils; how some of them had secured the assistance of members of religious orders to impart a still more thoroughly Catholic education to the children attending their schools.

We particularly remarked the efforts they ounger portion of their flock a sound Catholic education, the beautiful, and in the portion of the dicesse, lately allotted to us, are to be found in several places Catholic schools giving the best satisfaction. The priests and trustees have been careful to employ only well qualified teachers. Yes, dear Brethren, if we are anxious to protect the faith and the more als of your young children, we are equally desirous that they receive a solid secular education. We want Separate Schools, but we want them working as efficiently as Public Schools, if not more so. The Catholic Church has been always the The Cathone Church has been always the friend of knowledge; it is a fact of history which cannot be denied. Even in the ages under the shadow of the Church, within the walls of every monastery, were to be found religion and education walking

hand in hand.

It is to the advantage of society that our system of separate or denominational schools be encouraged, that is to say, that education and religion go together. A man may be learned, but if he has no faith, he may be a very dangerous member of society. If he can evade the law, and this is often an easy task, he will in too many cases be guilty of great crimes. But if he has the fear of God in his heart, he will know that though he may heart, he will know that though he may be fortunate enough to escape the vigilance

of man, he cannot evade the all-seeing eye of his Maker.

We hope, before long, to be able to announce that arrangements will have been made to give the inestimable blessings of the manual control of the seed o been made to give the inestimate bressings of the spiritual exercises, those of a mission, to the various congregations of our Diocese, even, as far as possible, to the smaller ones. Those exercises are always blocese, even, as lat as possions, to this smaller ones. Those exercises are always followed by happy results. The good become better, and many an unfortunate sinner, who perhaps for long years has neglected his spiritual duties, opens at last his eyes to the influence of grace; his faith too often almost dead, is enlivhis faith, too often almost dead, is enliv ened; his conscience will again make it-self heard. There is nothing so wholesome as meditating on eternal truths; the importance of salvation, the shortness and uncertainty of life, death, a happy or miserable eternity. "In all thy works, remember thy last end, and thou shalt never sin." (Eccl. 7.—40.)

We are willing to spend our life, working in the interest of your souls. But do not forget to pray for us. The great St. Paul, that wonderful Apostle, who worked so hard to save souls, claimed the prayers of his spiritual children. We are more in want of the heavenly assis-

"And may the God of peace himself sanctify you in all things; that your whole spirit, and soul and body, may be presented blamples in the coming of our served blameless in the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." (1 Thess. 5.—23. This pastoral letter shall be read in all the churches and principal stations of the

the churches and principal stations of the Diocese, as soon as convenient after its reception.

Given at Peterborough, this twenty-first day of September, feast of St. Matthew, Apostle, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. +JOHN FRANCIS JAMOT, Bishop of Peterborough.

#### THE MIGNONNE STREET REFORM. ATORY.

The Hon. W. W. Lynch, Hon. L. O. Taillon and Hon. Jean Blanchet, Provincial Secretary, made a visit to the Roman Catholic Reformatory School on Mignonne street Friday, 22nd inst. The visit was unexpected, and the visitors were the more impressed with the order and general good features of the institution than if their coming had been prepared for. The visitors were shown through the building by Brother Xavier and Dr. P. E. Mount, the acting director. The number Mount, the acting director. The number of boys detained in the building to-day is 310, and the staff of Brothers numbers 36. The period of detention averages from two to five years. The Local Governnent subsidy amounts to \$130 per year for each boy for 200, and \$120 yearly each for each boy for 200, and 5120 yearly each for any figure exceeding 200. The detained range in age from 8 to 20. The establishment is a very extensive one, having been lately enlarged, and covers a

having been lately enlarged, and covers a large area of ground. Everything is kept in the most perfect order, and is neat and clean. The youngest children attend school, and as soon as they are strong enough they are taught a trade. There are no less than ten or twelve workshops where the boys are busy at work on boot and shoe making, tailoring, carriage making, tipsmith. ing, tailoring, carriage making, tinsmith ing, baking, painting, etc. The work turned out of this establishment is really wonderful both in quality and style of make. A large proportion of the de-tained are employed in the establishment by outsiders at a rate of 15 cents per day every priest has to give the greatest attention, we mean the young generation. It will also be our endeavour to correspond with your priests in this most important part of the sacred ministry. Parents have also here a great duty to perform, to which we call their attention at present. If everywhere children are to be welltinstructed in their religion, in this country where Catholics in general are so few, mixed up with people who believe in

The Divine Revealment. The king from his council chamber Came, weary and sore of heart, and called for Illif, the painter, And spoke to him thus, apart: 'I am sickened of faces, ignoble, Hypocrites, cowards, and knaves; shall shrink to their shrunken me Chief slave in a realm of slaves.

"Paint me a true man's picture,
Gracious and wise and good,
Dowered with the strength of heroes,
And the beauty of womanhood.
It shall hang in my immost chamber,
That, thither when I retire,
It may fill my soul with its grandeur,
And warm it with sacred fire."

So the artist painted the picture, And it hung in the palace hall; Never a thing so goodly Had garnished the stately wall. The king, with head uncovered, Gazed on it with rapt delight, Till it suddenly wore strange meanl And baffled his questioning sight!

For the form was his supplest courtier's, Perfect in every limb, And the bearing was that of the henchman Who filled the flagons for him. The brow was a priest's who pondered His parchments early and late, The eye was a wandering ministrel's Who sang at the palace gate.

The lips, half sad and half mirthful,
With a fitting, tremulous grace,
Were the very lips of a womap
He had seen in the market-place,
But the smiles that their curves transfigur
As a rose with its shimmer of dew,
Was the smile of the wife who loved himQueen Ethelyn, good and true. Then, "Learn, O king," said the artist,
"This truth that the picture tells—
How in every form of the human
Some hint of the higher dwells;
How scanning each living temple
For the place where the veil is thin,
Wo way gibb

#### We may gather by beautiful glimpses The form of the God within." BANQUET TO THE MAYOR OF CHI-CAGO.

Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 9 On Tuesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained the Hon. the Mayor of Chicago, and about one hundred guests, at dinner in the Oak Room of the Mansion House. When Mr. Davitt and Mr. Dillon visited Chicago on June 23rd, 1881, the

Mayor was present among these who welcomed them on the platform.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Queen."
In England the people enjoyed all the blessings of Republican institutions under a monarchy, and the will of the people was the law. The only regret that could possibly dull the fair disc of that constitution would be the fact that it was our lot to live in a part of the empire where un-fortunately when called on to exercise her high and great privilege, the Queen of these realms did not gratify the will of the majority.

majority.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Chicago," and in eloquent terms referred to the sympathy which America had shown for Ireland, as instanced more particularly by the assistance sent in the recent famin

The toast was drunk with the greatest The Mayor of Chicago, who spoke in loud voice and with great deliberation, said—In being the recipient of this splen-did hospitality, if I did not acknowledge a data haspanancy and haspanancy are feeling almost of depression at my inability to express my real thankfulness, it would show that I were either more or less than a man. Unexpectedly called to every grand pleading at the Bar, has something of Irish brain; and every wall, every thing of Irish brain; and every wall every thing of Irish b Dublin, with no anticipation of such hospitality as this, expecting only that I would eat my meal at mine inn and pay my bills, to be here entertained by the my bills, to be here entertained by the Chief Magistrate of this great and queen city of Dublin, requires more of good English than my education has fitted me to give (no, no.) I was invited by a number of gentlemen to accept the hospitality of Ireland; they said it was because I had shown my sympathy for Ireland in her distresses and in her struggles to maintain, or rather to gain independence (hear, hear, and applause.) I felt, however, that it was not to me, the individual, that this hospitality was extended, but to the queen city of the West, Chicago, that sits like a gem upon the Chief Magistrate of this great and queen city of Dublin, requires more of good English than my education has fitted me tended, but to the queen city of the West, Chicago, that sits like a gem upon the brow of our great inland sea, the product of only half a century, for when my friend said that in 1830 she had but 4,000 inhabitants he made a mistake of only one decade. It was in 1840 that she had but 4,000; in 1830 the musk rat and the mink were the inhabitants of her harbour and the red man's paddle alone disturbed the quietness of that river (applause). To-day, though phenix-like she has partaken of the ashes, she has risen to a population of 600,000 people. Six hundred thousand people drawn from every quarter of the globe—drawn thither not simply to gain a material independence, a material prossible of the side to me "to be very careful; it is dangerous times; all the police resigned this evening." "Why, my friend, I am not afraid of an Irishman." I can assure you there was no rowing, the Lord Lieutenant had got rid of all his policemen, and yet the people of Dublin did not cut each other's throats (hear, hear). He called upon the people drawn from every quarter of the globe—drawn thither not simply to gain a material independence, a material prossible of the series of the said to me "to be very careful; it is dangerous times; all the police resigned this evening." "Why, my friend, I am not afraid of an Irishman." I can assure you there was no rowing, the Lord Lieutenant had got rid of all his policemen, and yet the people of Dublin did not cut each other's throats (hear, hear). He called upon the people drawn from every quarter of the mind and the mink all these regal countries.—I don't understand all these regal countries.—I don't understand the me'to be very careful; it is dangerous times; all the people on't have anything of that sort where we are—he said to me "to be very careful; it is dangerous times; all the people on't have anything of that sort where we are—he said to me "to be very careful; it is dangerous times; all the people on't have anything of that sort where we are—he said to me "to be very careful." I am o people drawn thither not simply to gain a material independence, a material prosperity, but gone to that land in the West of freedom for the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences and to stand erect before the eternal Jehovah in his own image, acknowledging no man better than he (applause)—drawn from every locality and every clime, attracted only by the hand of the genius of liberty that beckoned them westward; they feel for those who are oppressed in every land, and weep with the wailings of those who are distressed in every clime (hear, hear). One hundred and sixty thousand Germans, forty thousand Scandinavians, thirty thousand Scandinavians, thirty thousand Scandinavians, thirty thousand French, fifteen to twenty thousand French, fifteen to twenty thousand a material prosecularly to gain a material independence, a material prosperity, but gone to that land in the West of freedom for the privilege of worshipping does not all eases of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Wasting Dise thousand French, fifteen to twenty thousand French, fifteen to twenty thousand Poles, eight thousand Spaniards and tallians, a hundred and ten thousand of and get ahead. When you get to those and get ahead. When you get to those the descendants of the Emerald Isle (loud applause)—all of those people congregated there in the pursuit of happiness and the right to enjoy liberty. They have learned to love not only liberty in itself, but to love the name of liberty (applause). And when the cry came across the ocean that old Ireland was struggling for freedom, and get ahead. When you get to those robbers, you put your heads together and but them and protect your selves." But he ran, and the sheep ran, too, to the mountain. That was a little way with the Dublin people here. The Lord Lieutenant called upon the people was a struggling for freedom. when the cry came across the ocean that old Ireland was struggling for freedom, when the news came that there was a dawn breaking in the far east, and there was a chance for Irish liberty, there was one wild feeling of hurrah in Chicago in the hope that Ireland would at last be free (loud and enthusiastic applause). My friends, in speaking to you to-night, I speak not as an Irishman—not one drop of Irish blood flows through my veins, with exception of one small strain drawn of Irish blood flows through my veins, with exception of one small strain drawn from Huguenot blood a century and a half ago, all of my blood was from the British Isle. Every prejudice that I could have should belong over there, not here. My ancestor who handed down his name to me led Charles I, to the block; that terrible deed which tanget kines that the right to talk and discussis the very basis of the British Constitution.

tyranny wherever it be (applause). My friends who are Conservatives here, take not offence at one word that I shall say. not offence at one word that I shall say. Remember when the blot of foreign slavery rested like a black pall upon our escutcheon Old England held meetings and preached and prayed against slavery, and I, though a slaveholder, did not wonder at though a slaveholder, did not wonder at it, but said that England was right, slavery was wrong, and I applauded the love of freedom which on English soil hated slavery, and told America that it was a blot upon her escutcheon (hear, hear.) Happening on that as my examples, my friends—Englishmen or Irishmen—permit me to say that in America we feel that there is a slavery in the Green Isle, that Downing street ought to soon break from the limbs of the Irish people (loud and continued applause). It is not the slavery that enables a man to command sarety was wrong, and I applauded the love of freedom which on English soil hated slavery, and told America that it was a blot upon her escutcheon (hear, hear.) Happening on that as my examples, my friends—Englishmen or Irishmen—permit me to say that in America we feel that there is a slavery in the Green Isle, that Downing street ought to soon break from the limbs of the Irish people (loud and continued applause). It is not the slavery that enables a man to command another to say to him "my master," but it is the slavery of necessity. For seven hundred years old Ireland has been attanded to the English Government. England is wise, her statesmanship has been the grandest the world has ever known; it has been so grand that it has creeted a little isle to be the queen of the seas and the arbiter of the fate of nations; yet with all of their wisdom 700 years she has held Ireland, and Ireland is not yet a part of her (applause). France has conquered provinces, and these provinces are to-day an integral part of France, Germany her (applause.) France has conquered provinces, and these provinces are to-day an integral part of France, Germany twelve years ago wrested by force of arms Alsace and Lorraine from the French Empire and to-day Alsace and Lorraine are a peaceful integral part of the Germanic Empire. America conquered—the North conquered the South. For several years that all exist as a green spot in the bosom of the seas, Chicago and America conquered to rule them instead of to that Irishmen may have the same rights in Empire and to-day Alsace and Lorraine are a peaceful integral part of the Germanic Empire. America conquered—the North conquered the South. For several years she attempted to rule them instead of to govern them, and there was no peace from the North to the South. Why is it that in the Englishmen have in England

the North to the South. Why is it that there is no peace in Ireland? There must be something wrong, something rotten in Denmark (applause). For 700 years after England first met Ireland she has had her England first met Ireland she has had her finger upon the Irish purse, and has been giving her nostrums and purgatives, lotions and emetics; she has been giving her anodynes and excitants; yet Ireland is not happy. Why is it? Is there not something wrong? We Amer cans sprung from all nationalities—aye, from England's old soil itself—say to England. "There is soil itself—say to England, "There is something rotten; you don't understand the disease, you cannot understand your patient." They sometimes feel you should be treated as a friend of mine was treated, who lay dying, burning with yellow fever; he pleaded with his physician for a drop of iced water. His doctor said—"A single gill will kill you." That night, when his nurse was leaving the room, the nurse, who felt it was about as bad to burn in the flesh on earth as it was to burn in the spirit in Hades, placed a pitcher of iced water by his bedside, he gulped it all off, and to-morrow was well. We in America say to England—"Give to Ireland the right to drink the ice water she wants (applause); withdraw your doctors and let them drink this and try the experiment; you cannot

do worse than you have done for 700 years; give them a chance." (applause). "Oh, but," says the Englishman, "the Irishman is idle, he won't work, he is lazy." Irish sweat in it (applause). They are not idle there; they come from your most

Dollars.

David Haragan, of Kinkora, county of Perth, Ont hearing Prof. A. M. Shrieves, proprietor of Pride of the Valley medicine offer \$\$100 for any case of dispepsia that one dollar's worth would not help or entirely cure if used according to directions, bought the \$1 worth, used it, lost the one hundred dollars and dispepsia both. Thousands can testify. For sale by all druggists. See advertisment in CATHOLIC RECORD.

to me led Charles I. to the block; that terrible deed which taught kings that heads were supported upon the shoulders by a slender neck, and taught the people that that neck was easily severed (hear, hear). There is the foundation of your liberties—that is, of English liberties—that that neck was easily severed (hear, hear). All my sympathies were there by inheritance, but, thank God, owing to the inheritance that I got from my revolutionary forefathers, I love liberty and hate

hour. If I were speaking where there was no one else to talk, and all wanted to hear my voice, it would give me pleasure to in this cause, for it is a grand one, but let me in conclusion say that on the American side of yonder ocean there is but one sentiment, and that is a sentiment of sympathy for struggling Ireland (applause). When Judge Fitzgerald in his charge which sent yonder man to jail, I believe—Michael Davitt—when he said that American sympathy was not with the Land Leaguers

A Saint at the Zoo.

(loud applause).

Capt. Harry Piper, Alderman and Superintendent of the Zoological Garden, lately communicated the following facts to a reporter of one of Toionto's most influa reporter of one of Toronto's most influential papers: "Some time ago we purchased from the collection of animals at Central Park, New York, a monstrous Russian bear, which we have named 'Peter the Great,' on account of his tremendous size. Not long after 'Peter' arrived we found that he was suffering from the rheumatism and in a pretty beg state. Peter matism, and in a pretty bad state. Pete was not the only one in the 'Zoo' which had a touch of that delicious torture; the lion likewise had it, and in fact I was just being cured of a bad case of the rheumabeing cured of a bad case of the rheuma-tism, myself, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. I found St. Jacobs Oil an excellent Remedy, for it cured me in a short time, and my case was a very aggravated one. I argued that if it cured men it must be good for animals as well.

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Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: "My wife had a very severe attack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slight-est exposure; in fact they were so frequent that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedies, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a ROYAL REMEDY for all affections of the

mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c. H. F. MacCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottawa, writes: "I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in doses of five drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external use."

dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood purifier. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarhoea, Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Com-

plaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry. Dealers who sell it and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confid-

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Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

A Clergyman's Testimony. W. E. Gifford, Pastor M. E. Church, Bothwell, was for two years a sufferer with Dyspepsia, in its worst form, until as he states "life became an actual burden." Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he tells us in a recent letter that he considers it the best family medicine now before the country for Dys pepsia and Liver Complaint.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Drug's gist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cove for Dyspensia Lympus Blood Pine. Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

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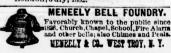
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London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lor
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seafort!
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Allea Crair White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow Allsa Craig.
Allsa Craig.
Between Harrisburg and Fergus.
B. L. H. West of Stratford.
G. T. R. West of Stratford.
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford.
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford.
B. L. H. between Paris and Buffalo.
G. T. R. between Paris for and Toronto.
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St. Mary's and Stratford and Toronto.
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SUMMER

Control of

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MAILS AS UNDER.	A.M.	LOSE P.M.			OR DEI	
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.				1		
For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East- ern States.	5 00	1.00		000	1 00	• 00
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)	300	1 00	10 30	8 00	1 30 2 45	6 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-		1 00	10 00	000	2 10	0 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon- treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		6 30
For Toronto	5. 7 30		5, 10 30		1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5, 7 30	1 00	10 30	8, & 11	1 30&2	45 6 30
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 45
for all places West of London, Detroit, Western				000		- 10
tates, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rn States		1 15	*****		2 45	
Thro Bags—Chatham		1 15	10 30 10 30	8 00	2 45 2 45	
Mt. Brydges.	5 00	1 15	10 30	000	2 40	6 30
Newbury	5 00	1 15				2 45
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Into Dags-Fetrona, Sarma, Wattord and Wyom-						
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	6 30	1 15 1 15		8 & 9	2 45 2 45	
Strathroy	6.30	1 15		8&9 30	2 45	
anada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	1 000			1000	- 10	
Glanworth	7 30				2 45	
Wilton Grove		1 15		9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.	7 30				0.45	
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Postage on letters, 5c. per ½ oz.; Newspapers 1c. per 2	oz; reg	· fee,	5c.			
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in t	he Dom	inion	, 3c. pe	er 2 oz.	, prep	aid by
For Great, Britain.—The latest hours for despatch windows, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New Y White Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. m., Postage on letters, 5c. per \$\'\g'\) ox.; Newspapers ic. per 2 Rates of Postage on Letters between places in tostage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the taxceeding \$\'\g'\) oz. in weight, and prepaid only \$\'\g'\)c, will be sent to the postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Can Post, Card's for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.	l be rat	ed de	uble t	he arre	unt of	defic
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London, July, 1882.	R	J. C.	DAWS	SON, I	ostma	ster.

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objects of the society are many, the principle
ones being to cultivate a literary taste among
its members, and to grant pecuriary aid to
those who may be taken sick. The rooms are
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evenings, and the society has provided all
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Catholic young man in the city should belong
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Chris. Heyer, Pres. Thos. Gould, Sec'y.

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Patience, (The Magnet and the Churn.) Sullivan
Olivette, (Torpeto and the Whale.) Andran 49
When I am Near Thee, Abt 49
Who's at my Window, Osborne 35
Lost Chord, Sullivan 49
My Dearest Heart, Sullivan 49
My Dearest Heart, Sullivan 35
Life's Best Hopes, Meininger 40
Requited Love, (4 part Song.) Archer 33
Sleep while the Soft Evening Breezes,
(4 part Song.) Harrison 30
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#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Londonderry, Sept. 18.-A woman was shot by a process server near Ghenties, county Donegal, while resisting the seizure her cattle. The process server was ar-

rested.
Swineford, Ireland, Sept. 19.—One thousand ejectment decrees have been posted at the suit of Lord Dillon. No rent has been paid on the Dillon estate

bince 1879.

Dublir, Sept. 19.—Denny, Woodward, Brophy and Cullen, who were arrested on suspicion after the murder of Inspector Bailey, were released to-day. McCaffrey, Poole and Carney, who were arrested after the Seville Place murder, were also released. The remaining suspects, with the exception of those who can be brought to trial, will be speedily discharged.

trial, will be speedily discharged.

Dublin, Sept. 20.—It is stated that owing to the release of a number of prisoners,

As they at the Allested Part—More Services of the control of the c

on which stands what is said to be the highest cross in Ontario, owing to the fact of Proton being the highest township. Mr. Robert Clonhecy, of Hamilton, was the architect, and Mr. John Moore, of Proton, the sole contractor of the work. Mr. Crowley, of Elora, did the brick work, Mr. Watson, of this place did the plaster-ing. The Messrs. Taylor Bros. and J. P. Noonan, of the same place, the painting, tin, and galvanized iron work respectively, and most of the carpenter and joiner's work was prepared by Mr. George Hughes at his factory here. Total cost of church

The site, part of lot 24, 3rd con. of Pro ton, one of the handsomest in any town-ship, was freely given by Mr. Daniel Rice. - Mount Forest Express, Sept. 21st.

### Mother's Turn.

"It is mother's turn to be taken care

of now." The speaker was a winsome young girl, whose bright eyes, fresh color and eager looks told of light-hearted happiness. Just out of school, she had the air of culture which is an added attraction to the blithe young face. It was mother's turn now. Did she know how my heart went out to her for her unselfish words?

Too many mothers, in their love of their Too many mothers, in their love of their daughters, entirely overlook the idea that they themselves need recreation. They do without all the easy, pretty and charming things, and say nothing about it; and the daughters do not think there is any self-denial involved. Jenny gets the new dress and mother wears the old one turned uppid down and wrong side out. any self-denial involved. Jenny gets the new dress and mother wears the old one turned upside down and wrong side out. Lucy goes on the mountain trip, and mother stays at home and keeps house. Emily is tired of study and must lie down

in the afternoon; but mother, though her back aches, has no time for such an in-

ers were there in full force to stand by their candidate, and cost what it would, the cane was destined to be his. Mr. Martin deserves to be felicitated on his popularity.

On motion of Messrs. Price and Pocock a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the proceedings on the speaker's platform ended with three rousing cheers for the Queen, Father McKeon and all his committees.

The grounds were brilliantly illuminated The grounds were brilliantly illuminated in the evening with Chinese lanterns and engine headlights. The Fusiliers continued to discourse sweet music, the crowd was large and dancing was kept up until after 9 o'clock. The most perfect order was maintained throughout the day. About \$1,300 will be realized from the pionic, and Father McKeon and his efficient committees of ladies and gentlemen are to be congratulated. From daybreak until noon the weather was very unfavorable; another pic-nic was held in Aylmer the same day; pic-nic was held in Aymer the same day, a harvest home festival was held in the town hall the same evening, many of our leading citizens taking advantage of cheap rates were absent in Toronto and other rates were absent in Toronto and other places; many calls for money had been previously made in St. Thomas during the Summer, and when we consider all these things, we heartily concur with a contemporary when it says:—Father McKeon is to be congratulated on his great success. If the congregation had not taken kindly to their young priest, and appreciated his energy and ability, the result would not have been so immense.

Dr. McGuigan, of this city, has been named Professor of Physiology for the Western University, in the place of Dr.

#### FROM ALVINSTON.

The people of Alvinston were, through her back aches, has no time for such an indulgence.

Dear girls, take good care of your mothers.

Coax to let you relieve them of some of the harder duties, which, for years, they have patiently borne, and when at length the green sods cover their graves, you will not be sick at heart with remorse for what might have been.

Let the mother take time to be her daughter's intimate friend, receiving all her little confidences, and giving her advice, even if to do this she must surrender some other engagement.

THE CATHOLIC PIC-NIC.

A Gala Day at the Atlantic Park—Miss Brady and Conductor Martin the Most Popular Candidates.

St. Thomas Times.

The Catholic Picnic, held in the Atlantic park last Wednesday, was a gratifying success in every particular. It was a red-letter day for St. Thomas. That the picnic would

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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

moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-

chines on sale. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!
Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the laste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Paragram has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheematism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. 'It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its string power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Another "Samuel of Poses." Datable to Run the House.

Some time ago a young Hungarian Jew applied to Captain Smith of the Brunswick Hotel for employment, stating that he was penniless and desired to gain an honest livelihood. Captain Smith said he could take the position of hotel bootblack, which, while rather humble, about a well patronized public house is quite lucrative. The young man said he would accept the position and went to work. He stayed just five weeks, and in that time had cleared fifty-nine dollars over and above expenses. He then left for San-Antonio, much to the relief of the proprietor of the Brunswick, whose afraid if he remained much longer, like "Samuel of Posen," he would own the house. Before leaving Austin he purchased a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery, and just received information that he has drawn one-fifth of the capital prize of \$75,00, giving nim \$15,000. When that young man again visits Austin he will register his name on the Brunswick book, giving the autograph ail of the aristocratic twirts incident to recently acquired wealth.—Austin, Tex., Statesman, Aug. 19.



#### COMMERCIAL.

Butter per lb

crock

rock

tubs

Cheese & lb

Lard

SKINS AND HIDES.

Lambskins, each

Caliskins, green, & B

Tallow, rendered

rough

Hides, No. 1

17881 ground, 4 49 to 4 49, Canada cathlent, G 00 to 6 50, Sept. 21—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 00 \$\tilde{m}\$ 3 25; fall wheat, 0 95 to 1 00; spring wheat, 1 00 to 1 05; barley, 50c to 70c; peas, 75c to 80c; catts, 40c \$\tilde{m}\$ 50c; cattle (live weight); 4 00 to 5 00; beef, 8 00 to 12 00; mutton, 9 00 \$\tilde{m}\$1 00; dressed hogs 0 00 \$\tilde{m}\$ 0 00 \$\tilde{m}\$ 0 00; beef, 8 00 to 75; wool, 20c to 22c; butter, 16c \$\tilde{m}\$ 20c; eggs, 16c \$\tilde{m}\$ 17; cheese none: hay, 8 00 \$\tilde{m}\$ 10 00; potatoes, 0 55 \$\tilde{m}\$ 0 65 per bag; corn, 90c \$\tilde{m}\$ 00c.

CHATHAM, ONT

The most successful SCHOOL of BUSINESS TRAINING in the Dominion.

First Prizes for both Business and Ornamental Penmanship were awarded this College at the Industrial Fair, Toronto, which closed last week.

Those interested in Pen Art should not fail to see the specimens which are on exhibition at the Western Fair, from this College, being the work of the Pen-Send for Catalogue containing handsome engravings of the work executed in our man and his pupils.

College.

# VALUABLE FURNITURE BUSINESS

FOR SALE. In the Matter of the Estate of

GEORGE BAWDEN. TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th day of October next,

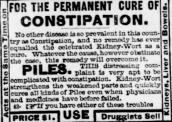
at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purchase of the STOCK - IN -TRADE and business lately owned and carried on at London by George owned and carried on at London by George Bawden siness is one of the best of its kind in London, having a large connection, and is worthy the attention of persons desirous of enough in manufacturing. Particulars apply personally or by letter to the undersigned.

JAMES A. MAHON,









KIDNEY-WORT

CONDUCTED BY THE OBLATE FATHERS OF MARY IMMACULATE.

Course Opens 6th September.

Empowered to confer University degree

advance:- \$160 oo Classical Course. \$160 oo Commercial 150 oo VERY REV. I. H. TABARET, O.M.I.,D.D.,

TEACHER WANTED.

A Teacher, Male or Female, holding a 2nd class Certificate for the Separate School of Parkhill. Service to commence after the vacation. Apply to JOHN McNEIL, Seev., Parkhill P. O., Ont.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, for forming, at the water line, a stone facing or protection to the banks of the canal on the summit level between Theroid and Humberstone.

Specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the offices of the Resident Engineers at Thoroid and Welland, where forms of Tender, and general information on subject, can be obtained on and after MONDAY, the 25th Instant.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms.

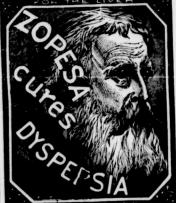
made strictly in accordance

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary. Department of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, Sept. 20th, 1882.

D. McLACHLAN, Principal. A REWARD—Of one dozen "TEABERRY" to anyone sending the best four line rhyme on "TEABERRY," the remarkable little gem for the Tecth and Breath. Ask your druggist for address.



# LONDON,

SEPTEMBER 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29

\$15,000.00 IN PRIZES!

OPEN TO THE WORLD! Large prizes will be given for trials of speed the horse ring, which has been enlarged a half mile track. Five Indian Bands will compete for prizes. Exhibitors will address J. B. Smyth, Secretary. London, Ont., for Prize Lists and any other information required.

JOHN B. SMYTH, JOHN PLUMMER, Secretary. President.

# GALT CARD Cº

50 Ladies' & Gents' Chromo Visiting CARDS. No two alike—one name—

50--Fine Chromo Cards--50

12 Gilt Edge Cards, very fine, with a surprise picture on front, with name, 56 cents.

BIRTHDAY CARDS.

SETH HERENDEEN,

The Public is requested carefully to notice re new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn

AT CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the egislature for Educational and Charitable surposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000. to which reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been ad-

areserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

Mean overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present. State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879.

The only Lotery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Tenth Grand Drawing Class K, at New Orleans, Tuesday, October 10th, 1882—199th Monthly Drawing.

Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia, who manage all the drawings of the Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

		LIST OF PRIZ	ES.	
1 C	APITAL	PRIZE		375,000
1	do			25,000
1	do			10,000
2 P	RIZES (	OF \$6000		12,000
5	do	2000		10,000
10	do	1000		10,000
20	do	500		10,000
100	do	200		20,000
300	do	100		30,000
50	do	50		25,000
1000	do	25		25,000
	API	PROXIMATION	PRIZES.	
9.4	pproxin	nation Prizes	of \$750	6,750
9	do	do	500	4,500
9	do	do	250	2,250
-			;	noor Foo
1967 H	rizes, ar	nounting to		5265,500
	alianting	for rates to	cinbs sno	mid be
made	only to	the office of	the Compa	ny in
Mount	Orloans			
For	further	information v	write clear	y, g1v-
ing f	ull addr	ress. Send or	ders by E	xpress,
Regis	stered La	etter or Money	Order, add	ressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN,
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BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stample—Samples free. TAYLOR BROS. & CO. Cleveland, O. 189-26w,eow

VOL. 4.

## NICHOLAS WILSON & FASHIONABLE TAILOR

TWEEDS now in stock New Ties, Silk Handkerc Underclothing, Etc.

A nice assortment of Imp

The Monks of Old.

N. WILSON &

I envy them, these monks of old, Their books they read, and their be To human softness dead and cold, And all life's vanity.

They dwelt like the shadows on the Free from the penalties of birth, Nor let one feeling venture forth, But charity. I envy them; their cloistered hearts Know not the bitter pang that parts Beings that all affections's arts Had linked in vanit

The tomb to them was not a place To drown the best-loved of their rac And blow out each sweet memory's In dull obscurity. To them it was the calmest bed That rests the aching human head; They looked with envy on the dead And not with agony

No bonds they felt, no ties they br No music of the heart they woke, When one brief moment it had spot To loose it suddenly

Peaceful they lived, peaceful they of And those that did their fate abide, Saw brothers wither by their side, In all tranquillity. They loved not, dreamed not; for the Held not joy's visions, but the tear of broken hope, of anxious fear, Was not their mise

I envy them, those monks of old, And when their statues I behold, Carved in the marble, calm and co How true an effigy I wish my heart as calm and still To beams that fleet, and blasts that And pangs that pay joy's spendthr With bitter usury.

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

Western Watchman. That the Pilgrim stock is of the nation has for a lo been a truth that went with ing. They were the sponse Republic and the strength of was the permanency of th Puritan New England had a ted all the civil and socia that guaranteed the nation's Of late years this truism combated and nowhere mo lently than in New Englar Now and then we find a bo Puritan arraigning the pr of his brethren with a co reasoning and volume of that for the time being s Plymouth Rock to its ba latest pronouncement of th from a disciple of Sylvan Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, chusetts, speaking of the i that the great number of d of the marital relation is bu tom of a deeper and dead "Plain language," he says best. The cause of incres orces is the increase of adu claim no extensive acquain statistics. Human nature in a small hamlet, gives to the character of the w Within my remembrance have increased ten fold,

and proper result of the adultery THE Church is making gress in India. In the pendicherry alone there v adult baptisms last year infant. Dr. Hunter, a clergyman, in a recent w Indian Empire, has this t priests who are laborin country: "The Roman labor with scanty m priests deny themselves fort that in Europe is necessary. In many di live as frugally as the na selves and their influence down with the social life munities among which the

more. But of all divorce

within the narrow circle of sonal observation, only

fail to be justified on th possible grounds. And t

reason to suppose this obs peculiar or exceptional.

crease of divorces is simp

New York Table A ZULU chief teaching of civilization" morals i spectacle. Such a spectacle. been witnessed lately A deputation from th Temperance League ha view with Cetewayo, at majesty has lectured th whole British nation. were total abstainers un he was taken prisoner. spirit-stores have been of them, and they have be as much the helpless vi