VOL. 6.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1884.

NO. 307

CLERICAL.

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

136 DUNDAS STREET Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly. LITURGY.

Privileged Altars.

We have received of late several questions relating to Privileged Altars. These numerous questions suggest to us, as a useful subject for an exposition, the more important questions regarding altars of this kind.

vel amici existentis in purgatorio : dictus Paschasius dat remissionem plenariam per modum suffragii tali animae."

What is meant by a Privileged Altar? Every priest understands in what sense an altar is said to be privileged. The privilege is just this: that the Pope attaches to an altar a plenary indulgence which is exclusively applicable to the souls in purgatory. As to the conditions to be complied with, in order to gain this indulgence, suffice it for the present to say that there is but one necessary condition, namely, the celebration of Mass for the departed soul at the altar which is duly declared to be privileged.

Altars are privileged sometimes in per-

petuity, sometimes for only a term of years, and sometimes for particular occasions, as for All Souls' Day, or the celebration of the Quarante Ore. It will be seen in the Rescript authorizing the erection of the Privileged Altar whether the privilege is perpetual or only temporary. This privilege is local and personal: local when it is attached to a particular altar; personal when it is granted to the priest himself, no regard being had to the altar at which he says the Mass. We shall treat, first, of the local, and afterwards of

the personal privilege. TO BE CONTINUED.

BISHOP LORRAIN.

Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, has re turned from his trip to James Bay. Mr. J. B. Proulx, who was with the Episcopal party, gives an interesting account of the journey in La Minerve. He says:

His Lordship has traversed a part of that vast territory of which Ontario has just been assured the possession, and he has been able to estimate for himself what there is of truth in the numerous reports exalting the mineral, forest and agricultural riches of this hitherto unagricultural riches of this hitherto un-known territory. And, what is better for our immediate interest, he is con-vinced, from having seen it with his own eyes, that the region of Lake Tem-iscamingue awaits only means of easy communication to become one of the finest fields for colonization in the Con-

The best way to get to Lake Temisca-mingue is to extend the Gravenhurst & Callender railway due north from Callen-

pine country would be tapped, while the minerals would furnish abundant freight. By all means bring the trade of that district to Toronto and Hamilton.— Hamilton Times, August 20.

PASTORAL LETTER

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TOR-ONTO.—PUBLISHING THE ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. ON THE MASONIC SECT.

John Joseph Lynch, by the Grace of God, and appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc., etc.

To the venerable clergy, religious communities, and beloved laity of our diocese, peace and salvation in our Lord.

Our Holy Father, in virtue of the command addressed by our Divine Lord to St. Peter and his successors in office, to feed his lambs and sheep, which means, in

numerous questions suggest to us, as a useful subject for an exposition, the more important questions regarding altars of this kind.

I. Origin of the Indulgence of the Privileged Aitar.

The origin of Privileged Altars is traced to a remote date in the history of indulgences. It is admitted on all hands that altars of this kind were in use in the time of Gregory XIII. (1572-1585). The text of the Indult in which this Pontiff, in the year 1579, declared the Altar of St. Nicholas in the church of St. Augustine at Bergomus to be privileged, is still preserved. But at this point the opinions of the writers who have discussed the question begin to diverge. There are some, like Thiers, who hold that Gregory XIII. was the first to publish this indulgence, while others carry back its origin even to the Pontificate of St. Gregory, in the end of the sixth century. Between the end of the sixth century. Between the set we extremely a way expect to

neven to the Pontificate of St. Gregory, in the end of the sixth century. Between these two extremes we may expect to find the truth. There is abundant testimony to prove, that Privileged Altars were known in the Church before the time of Gregory XIII. This very Pontiff, when granting the privilege to the Cathedral of Narni, states that the church of St. Gregory at Rome was already in the enjoyment of this indulgence; and, as a matter of fact, the original of a similar Indult granted by his predecesser, Julius II., in 1552, was found in the archives of the Congregation of Indulgences. Amort tells us that Cardinal Lawrence, Bishop of Altano, writing in 1524, actually mentions the Churchs of St. Sebastian, St. Lawrence, Ara Caeli, St. Gregory, and St. Potentiana, as having Privileged Altars; and Pope Leo X. is quoted by the same writer, as referring, in the Indult in which he extends this favor to Monte Cassino, to the Privileged Altars of St. Gregory and St. Sebastian as already existing.

Bellarmine and Gabriel Biel date the introduction of this indulgence from the minth century and from the Pontificate of Paschal I. (817-824). This Pope built the church of St. Praxedes. In a chapel of this church, the chapel of St. Zenon, the pillar at which our Lord was scourged was said to be preserved. In honor of this memorial of the Passion, Pope Paschal privileged the altar of the chapel; and Biel relates that by order of the Pontiff a slab was erected to commemorate the event, ongwhich was twritten the following inscription:—

"Quicunque celebraverit, yel celebrarifecert quinque missas pro anima parentis vel amici existentis in purgatorio : dictus Paschasius dat remissionem plenariam per modum suffragit tall animae." olic sometimes gets the grace of conver-sion on his death-bed, but the most part die as they lived. They joined with a hope of worldly gain; but what of all this in eternity? What will it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul? On general principles of common weal and morality, associations of persons binding themselves by oath, to keep secret all the operations of that society, are, even at first sight, presumably bad; for why exact so solemn a thing as an oath to keep secret a benevolent object, or something that is good? "Uprightness does not shrink from light; evil, on the contrary, hates it," as our Divine Redeemer has said. Every degree, and there are many in the Masonic sect, has its own

secret, so that a member must be well tried before he hears the next secret, and so it goes on. Why such extraordinary pre-cautions, if all were right? Legitimate societies have their secrets. The privy council, corporations, the priesthood, keep their secrets, but all know the object of their secrets, but all know the object of these institutions. They are legitimately established by proper authority, but in a secret society it is different, as a great statesman has recently said, "In a secret society things may be well enough to-day, but very bad to-morrow." If secret societies were allowed, could there not be in every village an underground honeycomb of plotting against the Church and State. England is well pleased when the Church condemns secret societies, and must not the Church be consistent in including the secret sect of Freemasons. must not the Church be consistent in in-cluding the secret sect of Freemasons. Our Holy Father gives his reasons for condemning them, but his high, and un-ique position in the Church did not appear to warrant him the ground for his con-demnation to quote from their own official organs, writings, and speeches. They contain enough to show the said designs on the morality and religion of the sect. We shall quote them, but very briefly. The late illustrious Bishop of Orleans.

Monseigneur Dupanloup, has quoted in his book of Freemasonry many things which we shall make use of. The book has lately been translated into English.

Printing has let in the light upon their secrets, especially when their books are in the hands of tens of thousands of men and women, so their ritual, their yearly returns. The chief organ, in France, the Masonic World, can be had everywhere. In writing his book, the Bishop of Orleans had, he said a great many of these grows. mingue is to extend the Gravenhurst & Masonic World, can be had everywhere. Callender railway due north from Callender. The distance is not great, and it is understood that a splendid untouched the control of the splendid untouched the control of the control of

belong to the sect. The banishment of all religion and religious emblems from the schools of France was imitated by the Belgian Freemasons. Provdhon, the famous atheist, who declared that very name of God—the Creator of the universe—but on account of their union, the Freemasons of England and America must bear the opprobrium of their distant must bear the opproprium of their distant brethren. There may be many good men in the sect, but they are deceived. The "good," as our Holy Father has said, "serve as a cloak to hide the bad; but on being better informed, the good desert the sect." Why did the Earl of Grey and Ripon abandon Freemasonry, and seek the safe harbor of the Catholic Church? the safe harbor of the Catholic Church?
It was not because he found Freemasonry
blameless. He sought in the bosom of
the Catholic Church, truth, morality and
true happiness. Some have said that the
good Earl lost his mind. The English
Government did not think so, when,
shortly after his abandonment of Freemasoury he was promoted to the most masonry, he was promoted to the most honorable and difficult post—the Vice-

honorable and difficult post—the Viceroyalty of India.

Many on their death beds, with the just judgment of God, and an eternity staring them in the face, finding nothing to console them in their supreme moments, renounce Freemasonry, and ask and beg for the consolations of the religion of Christ? Why this? It must be attributed in the first place, to the mercy of God, who wishes none to perish. Many, however, die as they lived, and will not seek mercy from a God whom they denied all their lives. God will force none to receive His grace. It is sometimes as receive His grace. It is sometimes as-serted that death-bed conversions are the effect of the weakening of the brain. We emect of the weakening of the brain. We emphatically deny this. At death, the fury of the passions of avarice, pride and sensuality calm down and reason begins to assert itself. Reflection on the past engenders grief and sorrow, and this leads, by the grace of God, to true repent-

The Catholic Church alone has the courage to face all manner of persecutions, and has always condemned that which is

and has always condemned that which is evil, or tends to evil, because the Church is the pillar and ground of truth.

Here we may dispose of the assertion that the Masonic sect has for its main object benevolence. To this we may oppose the words of a writer in the official organ, the Monde Maconique, of France. "Benevolence is not the object, but only a characteristic and the least essential." To illustrate this we may quote from the returns of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, nearer home, from the year 1870 to 1880, which are: Received in alms, \$5,103; which are: Received in alms, \$5,103; which are: Received in alms, \$3,105, Dues of members, \$19,275; Total, \$24,378; Disbursements for regalia, Salaries of officers, etc., \$14,577; Given in alms, \$2,032. There are 68 lodges, which sum divided amongst them will give the large sum of about \$30 a year for benevolence donated by each lodge—"La Franc Maconnerie dans la Province de Quebec, par Jean d'Erbree." We have not seen anything given to widows and orphans.

The Pope has written that the Masonic sect wishes to establish a natural religion in opposition to that of our Most Blessed Redeemer. This is a startling assertion at least, we presume, to many. But let at least, we presume, to many. at least, we presume, to many. But let us consult the writings and speeches of leading Masons. In the first place, Christians, Jews, Mahometans, Turks, all may belong to the sect. What belief in the true God and in his Son, Jesus Christ, can be established among them? In fact they wish to expunge the name of God from their books. I will quote largely from their books. I will quote largely from a work on Freemasonry published in Ghent a short time ago, by M. Neut. The work is a reprint of published speeches, etc., of Freemasons. "Christianity,"—it is said in the Masonic lodges of the Continent of Europe,—"is a lying, bastard religion, repudiated by common come by hythelying, and must be annihilated. sense, brutalizing, and must be annihilated. It is a heap of fables, a worm-eaten fabric."—Brother Lacomble's speech at the ric."—Brother Lacomble's speech at the installation of the lodge of Hope. The blasphemous and hellish expression of Voltaire was, "Let us crush the infamous

At the installation of another grand At the installation of another grand master of the lodge of Ghent, called "The Fidelity," he cries out: "In vain with the eighteenth century, we flattered ourselves to have crushed the infamous one—he only takes fresh and more vigorous root." All the lodges of Paris, except one, subscribed towards the statue of Voltaire, the content visual to premy of Christian. —the most virulent enemy of Christianity. Brother John Mace is reported in the Monde Maconique of May, 1860, an accredited organ of the sect, to have said: "Revealed religion is a log which humanity drags after it, but happily Freemasonry is at hand to replace the faith in revelation which is happily disappearing."
"No," said another, "the revealed God
does not exist. Freemasonry is above all religion. We are our own gods. A true Mason must be a free thinker—free

God is the origin of evil, that we owe nothing to God but war, was received into the Freemason's sect.

An educational league has been formed An educational league has been formed to exclude all religion from the schools. The Monde Maconique, April 1867, says, "We are happy to announce that the subscriptions for the Educational League and the statue of Brother Voltaire meet

with the warmest sympathy in all our lodges."

Voltaire is the individual who had on his lips continually, "Let us crush the infamous one," meaning Our Lord and

Redeemer.

We have quoted from the writings and speeches of Freemasons of France, Germany and Belgium, where infidelity and freethinking are so widely spread. In the bosom of Christianity, Christians will find objects enough to exercise their

Our Holy Father has written quite enough on the subject of Freemasonry to convince all Catholics and even others who believe in Christianity, that they should not join that Society; and that if they belong to it, they should renounce its terms. it at once. This Pastoral is to be read in all the

churches of the Diocese the first Sunday after its reception.
Given at St. Michael's Palace, on the 12th day of August, 1884. + John Joseph Lynch,

Archbishop of Toronto. C. J. O'HAGARTY, Secretary.

HOME AGAIN.

BISHOP LORRAIN ARRIVES BACK AFTER A TOUR TO HUDSON BAY.

Yesterday his Lordship Bishop Lorrain, who had been absent two months on a tour to the remote shores of the Hudson Bay, administering the consolations of religion to the Indians of his immense diocese, arrived back in Pembroke by the 12:30 train from Mattawa. His Lordship and the companying on his tour, by Rev. was accompanied on his tour by Rev. J. B. Proulx, Professor in St. Therese College; Rev. R. S. Dozois and Rev. P. Gladu, Professors in Ottawa College, and Rev. Father Paradis, Missionary of the Oblates.

THE RECEPTION here yesterday was of a very cordial but quiet character, his Lordship apparently not being an admirer of outward display. The band did go to the station, but played in a subdued, but suitable, manner. on a should, but stitude, manner carriages were awaiting the arrival of the train, and the Bishop and his party, together with a number of leading citizens, were driven to the cathedral. After the Te Deum had been sung in the church in thanksgiving for a prosperous voyage and safe return, the members of the delegation approached the altar rail-ing, and Judge Doran read and presented

ADDRESS. To the Right Reverend Narcisse Zephirin Lorrain, Bishop of Cythera, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiae: My Lord,—It is with feelings of un-

mixed joy that we have assembled on behalf of the congregation to welcome your Lordship home from your long and arduous journey to the Northern part of your vast diocese.

We need not assure your Lordship that We need not assure your Lordship that we have greatly felt the void caused by your absence, and that we have longed for the hour of your return, though our spiritual wants have been faithfully min-istered to by the worthy priests whom you left in charge of this parish. We have easerly read the chronicles of

you left in charge of this parish.

We have eagerly read the chronicles of
your progress towards Hudson's Bay, and
of your hearty reception by the untutored
savages who inhabit the northern wilds, as detailed from time to time by one of your reverend companions; and we joined in spirit with those aboriginal sons of the church in their acclamations and reverential expressions of happiness at beholding on for the first time their great in person for Spiritual Chief.

We are sure that your Lordship will feel amply repaid for the fatigues and in-conveniences of your pastoral visit as pioneer bearer of the crosier unto that vast territory, by the many spiritual benefits resulting to that portion of your flock; and we trust that your Lordship may be long spared to curry the episcopal emblem to the extreme confines of your spiritual jurisdiction.

risdiction.
Signed on behalf of the congregation.
JOHN DORAN,
W.M. O'MEARA,
W.M. O'MEARA,
W.M. MURRAY,
M. J. GORMAN,
G. DESJARDINS, M. J. GORMAN, G. Pembroke, Aug. 14, 1884.

ber and power, the sect on the continent of Europe have the courage to publish now what they kept secret before. The first objection against the Society is the oath to keep secret everything regarding the Society. An oath, to be legitimate, must be according to the prophet Jeremiah, itv. 2. How can a reasonable man take an oath with judgment, when he kan oath with judgment, when he knows nothing about what he has to swear to, and then the penalty for the violation of an oath is, according to their ritual, to have the throat cut i See Carlisle, page 7. Then there is, as it were, a ladder of oaths at every degree. The lower grade knows nothing of the special secrets of the sent of the special secrets of the sent carried on in France and litaly approve of all the words and actions of their brethren of France, Italy and Belgium the Society of their brethren of France, Italy and Belgium the Society of the sections of the sections of their brethren of France, Italy and Belgium the Society and the schools. Thus the work of Freemason; and the members of the Government belong to the sect. The banishment of all religion and religious emblems from the very name of God—the Creator of the very name of God—the Creator of the universe—but on account of their union, in the section of the sect. The banishment of universe many for the sect of the sect. The banishment of all religion and religious emblems from the very name of God—the Creator of the very name of God—the Creator of the universe—but on account of their union, come four hundred miles to kneel at the feet of the person whom they style the "Guardian of Prayer." If, with a motive so heaven-high; if, with examples of Indian self-sacrifice so striking, aught could still remain of fatigue, it should vanish now, he said, before the sympathy and love that gave heart and form to the address of his Pembroke congregation.

At the conclusion of his reply his Lordship gave the Episcopal blessing, and the audience withdrew, glad that their Bishop is home, gladder still that, though travelworn, mosquito-bitten and sun-scorched, he looks hearty and well.

THE TOUR.

he looks hearty and well.

THE TOUR.

On the 12th of June his lordship and party left Pembroke, going by train to Mattawa. Here they took to the Ottawa river. After leaving Mr. O. Latour's steamer at the head of Lake Temiscamaingue, canoes had to be used for the remainder of the journey. At many places along the route little bands of Indians and others met the Bishop, and he extended to others met the Bishop, and he extended to them the consolations of holy religion. On the 17th of June the Bishop and party reached Quinze Lake, and proceeding on-ward, after a moose hunt, camped at night ward, after a moose hunt, camped at night at Ennuyatea river. At six the next evening the Height of Land was reached, the dividing line between Quebec and the North-west. From this point the rivers flow towards the Hudson Bay. On the following day the Abbitibi river was entered, and subsequently the beautiful lake of that name. Here they were met by

A FLEET OF CANOES,
in two rows, containing many Indians, headed by Father Nedelec, bearing the Virgin's banner. Many guns were fired on the shore. The day was a great one at Lake Abbitibi. The Indian maidens were bedecked with flowers, the braves went through mane uvers in canoeing, and both

bedecked with flowers, the braves went through manœuvres in canoeing, and both squaws and Indians paddled strongly and sang lustily the Ave Maria Stella. The joyous procession proceeded a long distance up the lake to the point where the church is situated, beside the Hudson Bay fort, the agent's house and garden, and eight other buildings. The Indians bore a canopy over his lordship from the wharf to the church, at the door of which Father Nedelec received the party with the usual Nedelec received the party with the usual ceremonies. The many banners borne by the redmen gave a picturesque and impos-

the redmen gave a picturesque and imposing air to the procession.

THE CHURCH IS A PRETTY ONE,
nicely painted, has stained glass windows,
and a bell which sounds cheerfully through
the deep forests surrounding. It was
decorated for the occasion, the word "welcome" being prominent. The party adjourned and partook of supper, after
which the Bishop conducted religious services. The 400 Indians attached to the vices. The 400 Indians attached to the mission were nearly all present. They dress like white people, nearly all can read and had prayer books. They love to sing, can sing and did sing. The parish is several hundreds of miles square, and many of them came long distances from their hunting and fishing. Sixty-four white tents dotted the shore of the lake. Many of the young men and maidens were fine looking, and the older ones very con-tented looking. On Friday the Bishop said Mass, the church being filled. After mass he read in Algonquin, and told them that he was very much rejoiced to meet them, his dear children, and explained the effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation. The Indians were glad to hear his Lordsbip use the Algonquin language, but were dis appointed that he could not speak it as fluently as he could read it. On Saturday twelve were baptized, confessions were heard, catechism was taught the children, and candidates prepared for CONFIRMATION

The Bishop said mass for the repose of souls of the dead Indians, and in the afternoon visited the tents, and liberally dis-tributed beads, pictures and crosses. The Indians received him mostly on their Indians received him mostly on their knees, as they had been doing for three days past. On Sunday eighty received Holy Communion, and forty were confirmed, the Bishop speaking words of encouragement and praise. At ten Pontifical High Mass was celebrated with great splendor. The Bishop addressed the children through an interpreter in the greening. There was a procession of the evening. There was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament outside the church, a squaw leading with the Virgin's banner, followed by squaws, Indian girls, child-ren, and men with flags. His Lordship, surrounded by the clergy, walked behind bearing the sacred Host. On Sunday night the Bishop gave a

night the Bishop gave a

GRAND SUPPER

to the Indians on the green. The cook
served everything in the best of style—
meat, bread, tea, plum pudding, etc. The
Indians enjoyed the feast immensely, and
everything passed off pleasantly. After
supper the chief made a speech, thanking
the Bishop for the bountiful feast. Father
Nedelec, the missionary, is a zealous man,
full of energy and love for the Indians.
In the winter he labors in the shanties,
and in the summer starts from Mattawa
for Abbitibi; then four hundred miles furfor Abbitibi; then four hundred miles further North on the Hudson Bay for Albany. The Indians see the missionary only once a year, when they come to the Fort in

wilds where never before had a crosier been borne.

AWAY TO HUDSON BAY.

The start was bravely made towards the Hudson Bay. Four hundred miles further were travelled by the Bishop and his party, when Albany, on the very shores of the Bay, was reached on July 11.

On the way missions were given at Newport on the 29th June, and at Moose Factory on the 2nd July. There are no churches between Abbitibi and Albany, but a little portable chapel was carried, and mass was celebrated at various points. The Indians came to meet the Bishop wherever possible, and there were many scenes like those described above. There is a church at Albany. After the rites of the Church had been administered to candidates, the party turned their faces homewards. Calls were made at several posts on the way home, and the regular mission given at Temiscamingue on the 10th August. The tour was a most successful one in every respect. It lasted 64 days, 42 of which were passed in a bark cance. About 1,400 of his Lordship's flock are attached to the various missions visited; most of the Indians attended. Over 200 received confirmation, several were baptized, and the needs of the missions carefully consulted. His Lordship speaks highly of the manifold acts of kindness and hospitality received from the hands of the agents of the Hudson Bay Company. The gratitude of the Indians brought joy to their pastor's heart, and truly, if we may judge from their actions, they have proved themselves to be staunch and zealous sons of the Church, ready to travel any distance to kneel at the feet and receive the blessing of their distance to kneel at the feet and receive the blessing of their palaveral and receive the Church, ready to travel any distance to kneel at the feet and receive the blessing of their beloved and worthy "Guardian of

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, HAMIL-TON.

Prayer."-Pembroke Observer.

Last evening Bishop Cleary preached in St. Mary's Cathedral and during his sermon referred to the necessary repairs to the exterior of the church, such as pointing the walls, putting up eave shoots of galvanized iron, and conductive pipes, which work will be commenced next week and be finished before winter. The main tower in front 26 x 26 feet and at prewhich work will be commenced next week and be finished before winter. The main tower in front, 26 x 26 feet, and at present 95 feet high, is to be raised 45 feet more in solid masonry, and a stone spire 26 x 26 feet at base is to be erected over it to the height of 135 feet, making the total height from the ground 275 feet. The stone to be used in the erection of the spire is to be brought from a distance, as that in this vicinity is not suitable. The four turrets at the angles of the tower have been declared sound by the architects, but the cut stone is to be taken down and rebuilt. They are to be raised 22 feet, and will thus reach an elevation of 120 feet with ornamented parapet roofs. At the east end are likewise turrets corresponding in dimension with the four that adorn the angles of the main tower. They are to be raised 11 feet and the edifice are to be raised 11 feet and appropriated by vinvacles of weed early and contracted the contraction of the edifice are to be raised 11 feet and appropriated by vinvacles of weed early and the supposition of the contraction of the edifice are to be raised 11 feet and appropriated by vinvacles of weed early and the supposition of the edifice are to be raised 11 feet and appropriated by vinvacles of weed early and the supposition of the edifice are to be raised 11 feet and appropriate the vinvacles of weed early appropriate of the edifice are to be raised 11 feet and appropriate the vinvacles of weed early appropriate the vinvacles of weed early appropriate the vinvalue of vice the vinvalue of vice the vice t the edifice are to be raised 11 feet and surmounted by pinnacles of wood, cov-ered with galvanized iron, 22 feet in height, so that the total elevation of each of these four turrets will be 95 feet.

The estimated cost of pointing, eave shoots, etc., will be about \$1,570, and of the tower and spire and ten turrets \$28,-940. The pinnacles that were blown down are to be replaced and those standing will be repaired. The stained glass windows, of which eight are already executed, and ordered at a cost of \$550 each, will involve or expense on the congregation, having been donated by the Bishop and some of the priests out of their own private purses: As regards the methods of raising the funds for this very important work, the

funds for this very important work, the Bishop, with concurrence of the Church Improvement Committee, consisting of thirty gentlemen of the congregation, will distribute the expenses over a period of six years, which is exactly the period in which the Catholic congregation forty years ago erected and paid for the building of the Cathedral. He further stated that neither the committee nor he were willing to use undue pressure with the Catholics of Kingston, who, in their own enthusiasm and generosity, a fair allowenthusiasm and generosity, a fair allow-ance being made for each one, would subscribe the required sum according to the measure of each one's ability. Accordingly he exhorted that next Sunday, when making a donation to him at the railing of the sanctuary, each one would enclose his subscription in an envelope, with the name in full on the exterior and his address, with the amount for which he sub-scribes his name, and the amount he is to pay on each occasion in cash.

His Lordship wished it to be understood

that if any person found it too severe upon his resources to pay at the general collection next Sunday the whole amount collection next sunday the whole amount of his annual subscription he might pay part, say one half or one fourth and the balance at intervals throughout the year monthly or quarterly, as it is well known that various classes of business men can pay in more at one season of the year than at another. It was manifest from the Bishop's observations that he wished to have the work done with as little inconvenience to his congregation as possible, and that he relied upon their faith and piety. Again he begged of them to make their offerings in the spirit of faith.

On our eighth page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustra-tion of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in BY DION BOUCICAULT.

Mr. Dion Bouelesult is known to the world for many ambitious works; but the least as-suming of his productions have the miut stamp on them, as may be seen in the ex-quisite tenderness of this little poem:—

I'm very happy where I am, Far, far across the say, I'm very happy far from home In North Amerikay.

It's only in the night, when Pat Is sleeping by my side, I lie awake, and no one knows The big tears that I've cried.

For a little voice still calls me back To my far, far countrie. And nobody can hear it spake, Oh, nobody but me.

There is a little spot of ground
Behind the chapel wall;
It's nothing but a tiny mound,
Without a stone at all.

It rises in my heart just now; It makes a downy hill, It's from below the voice comes out, I cannot keep it still.

Oh, little voice, ye call me back To my far, lar countrie, But nobody can hear you spake, Oh, nobody but me.

craftily wrought declamations "to crush the infamous one." At the present time, this system is in disgrace, at least among those who judge according to proofs; to do it justice, it is sufficient to enunciate principles and facts. Most of the accusations in this matter

rests upon a confusion of the elements of the discussion; some abuses are con-demned and conclusions deduced from them which do not touch the real ques-tion. In this matter, we must first of all distinguish religious from civil toleration, take into account the constitution of the take into account the constitution of the society of the middle ages, so different from modern constitutions from modern constitutions, and consider the intervention of the Church and the temporal power; then we shall experience no difficulty in justifying, not particular abuses (where are there not abuses?), but the conduct adopted by the rules of the

Toleration may be understood in different ways; first, in the sense of a purely civil, and secondly of a religious toleration. Religiou, or dogmatic toleration, consists in approving all religions equally, and admitting all as indifferent forms of homage which the creature pays to the Creator. This is indifference in religious as incompatible with all positive religion. "The lawfulness of ecclesiastical intoler-"is above all discussion." truth is one, and if you possess it, it is absurd to admit as true what is contrary

From the fact that a man is born of parents living in error, or that a state is wholly, or partially, under the dominion of error, nothing can be deduced against the indefeasible rights of truth. The Church having received, by the positive will of God, the deposit of religious truths, is obliged to reject and condemn all that deviates from it. In the accom-plishment of this duty she knows neither mpromise nor concessions, nor does she

The purely interior practice of the acts of any religion whatever is a liberty on conscience with which no exterior authority can, or ought, to interfere. But the exterior manifestations of worship have never enjoyed, and will never enjoy, an absolute liberty without any restriction. Take the free States of our time, those founded upon the com-plete separation of the Church and the State to guard the foundations of that the security of States is closely nected with religious principles and tha Christian civilization can not, whatever Christian evaluation can not, whatever it may do, entirely repudiate this precious heritage. The society of the middle ages had established narrower limits; modern society has widened them; but these limits exist, even if they cause but little annoyance, and they cannot be withdrawn without exposing civilization to complete

Moreover, do not imagine that the innovators of the sixteenth century, while declaiming against the intolerance of Catholics, admitted toleration a mong themselves, either in right or in practice. Calvin, after having caused Michael Servetus to be burnt as a heretic, justified his conduct by the right of the sword. And see the conduct of Luther! Henry VIII and Elizabeth! princes and doctors so much the more blameworthy, because having rejected authority, they were in-consistent and unjust. Rousseau goes still further. Without admitting anything true in any positive religion, he declares that the State may establish a civil religion. "It belongs," says he, "to the sovereign to fix the article. Without being able to oblige any one to believe them, he may banish from the State who ever does not believe them. . . That if any one, after having publicly admitted That these same dogmas, conducts himself as if he did not believe them, he shall be pun-ished with death." And all that, note it well, without being able to oblige any one to believe them. Here in truth is the gentle toleration of 93! And this toleration is that of the humanitarian philosophers who, regretting that, at another period, they had been wanting in audacity, only waited for the occasion to pro-

to render its exercise absolutely and naturally impossible, and to bury it in the mud. These are the expressions of Quinet in his preface to the impious and filthy works of Marnix de Sainte-Aldegonde.

But, since excesses do not justify excesses, let us resume the consideration of the true principles in this question.

of the true principles in this question.

Every society must defend its constitu tive principle. Now, by the admission of all, the society formed and civilized by the Catholic Church rested upon the principle of religious union. Therefore every act contrary to this union was a crime of tive principle. Now, by the admission of all, the society formed and civilized by the Catholic Church rested upon the principle of religious union. Therefore every act contrary to this union was a crime of high treason against society, and the repression of heresy was, necessarily, an organic law of the State. To this reasoning there can be only one reply; this is to question the legitimacy of the principle itself, and to say that society had no right to establish itself upon the basis of religious unity. But

to establish itself upon the basis of religious unity. But II.—The right, not to say the duty, of thus constituting itself, results from the divine truth of the religious principle which was sufficiently demonstrated to this society; and secondly, from the beneficent influence of this principle upon the most important interests of civilization. Seciety was therefore in possession of the interests of Catholicism. oh, nobody but me.

THE INQUISITION: SOME FACTS OF INTEREST.

From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

In the struggles which the Church had to sustain against the heresics of the twelfth and thirteen centuries, and later ones, her conduct has been assailed with extreme violence, and often through pure maliguity, without the least regard for the truth. Under the influence of Voltair and his school, "the phantom of the Inquisition" has been a bugbear to weak and prejudiced minds, and toleration a theme for craftily wrought declamations of Protest interests of Catholicism. The wars of religion have also served as at theme for the declamations of Protest at theme for the declamations of Protest and the same to-day in regard to every fundamental truth? Does modern society destroy indicated minds, and toleration a devery fundamental truth? The Caurch has never admitted the Mohammedan principle of imposing the dospel by force. She has been content with protecting the rights which she had acquired either in the society formed by imposing in advance the principle of property, expendituded minds, and toleration a theme for craftily wrought declamations of Protest at theme for the declamations of Protest and the week, than to justify the Church in this truth? The wars of religion have also served as theme for the declamations of Protest and theme for the declamations of Protest and theme for the east regard for the principle of property.

L—The Caurch has never admitted the Mohammedan principle of imposing the Mohammedan principle of imposing the dospel by force. She has been content with protecting the rights which she had acquired either in the society formed by introduced minds, and toleration a term of the course of the principle of property.

In the struggles which the Church had the will say, in acting thus, it obliged all its theme for the declamations of Protest and theme for the declamati recedes from the complete possession of the truth, it secures or subverts its happiness or stability.

III.—In theory, as a social system, the wars there were cruel reprisals on the part

III.—In theory, as a social system, the fundamental principle of the middle ages is perfectly justified; what will be the result, if we consider the fact of its introduction into this society? This grand principle of religious unity did not originate from a constituent assembly, like modern constitutions; it was not established by decree; it existed in the ideas; it was the processory result of Christian. alt of Christian civilization. Good it is commonly said, are those that previo ously existed in time; could we not cite many co utions, or modern laws, which are the faithful expression of the ideas and necessities of

Society having the right to suppress the two parties; no one defends them, and heresies, it was the duty of the established it is bad faith that takes advantage of authorities to execute the laws enacted for them.

Consult "Protestantism and Catholicity their Effects on the Civilization of the consult of the consult in their Effects on the Civilization of the consult of the cons matters, and, implicitly, it is the negation of all religious truth. Such a toleration is not only condemned by the Catholic Church, but it is rejected by good sense, lished. The Waldebess and the Albigenlished. The Waldenses and the Albigen-ses, not content with spreading their errors, ses, no content with spreading their errors, had taken up arms and excited everywhere the spirit of revolt against the two authorities. The Church first tried to bring them back to their duties by instruction and persuasion. When these means were found to be powerless, the two powers weally meaned joined two powers, equally menaced, joined hands, one to establish the crime by the examination of the guilty, the other to apply the punishment.

In this way the Inquisition was an

In this way the inquisition was an ecclesiastical, rather than a civil institution. It was not the same with the Spanish Inquisition. This was a royal tribunal of which all the members, both ecclesiastics and laics, were nominated by the sovereign, and not under the authority of recoil before any power upon the earth.
This is a new proof of the Divinity of her hands of the kings of Spain, to cause the nstitution.

Civil tolerat on consists in permitting the Christian Faith over the plots of the Spanish nationality with the Christian Faith over the plots of the sallotted to health giving repose.

As a finale to all the merry man to practice his religion as he described by the control of the sallotted to health giving repose.

The Ecclesiastical Inquisition was an in-stitution unassailable from the point of view of the principles that governed society; if we consider the facts, it was a tribunal of reconciliation rather than of House of reconciliation rather than of severity. The regulations of Innocent III. and Gregory IX. tended specially to impress upon it this character, and to moderate the excessive zeal of temporal prices. We have represented to the control of the plete separation of the Church and the State, would they for example permit human sacrifices or polygamy? If the existence of such practices are suspected, would not the public prosecutor institute inquiries, that is, an inquisition? If you say that it is a part of the moral law for the State to guard the foundations of public order, you simply prove that all of Rome decree the execution of a death toleration has its limits: you also prove sentence. Thus, it is not to this tribunal sentence. Thus, it is not to this tribunal that the serious reproaches of cruelty and tyranny are brought, it is to the Spanish In the question of the Spanish Inquisi-

tion the Church is not directly interested. Instead of acknowledging it as their work, the Popes protested against the usurpation of their rights, and against the severity of some inquisitors. Several times, they even delivered the accused from the In-quisition, either by summoning them to Rome, or by anticipating the judgment by a sentence of absolution. This question is, therefore, exclusively Spanish. But this is no reason to admit the calumnies of Llorente and Voltaire. The Spanish Inquisition was not "a tribunal of blood and carnage:" this calumny has been notoriously refuted by Muzzarelli (Inquisition), by the Count de Maistre (Lettres sur l'Inquisition), by P. Gautrel (La (Inquisition), by the Count de Maistre (Lettres sur l'Inquisition), by P. Gautrel (La Divinite de la Religion Catholique,) by Abbe Vayrac (Etat present de l'Espagne), and quite recently by Abbe Hefele in his His-

oure du Cardinal Ximenes.
These conscientious labors establish the

following facts: I .- The Spanish Inquisition proceeded according to rules, which carefully pro-tected the rights of the accused, rules drawn up in accordance with the demand of Isabella, by the celebrated Torquemada

himself, the observance of which the Popes constantly recommended. Can we say as much of the English Inquisition? II.—This tribunal did not withdraw men from the Faith of their fathers as the

ceed against Catholicism with blind force, to render its exercise absolutely and naturally impossible, and to bury it in the turally impossible, and to bury it in the soon afterwards menaced by Protestant-

ism, was obliged to use more vigilance.

III.—The number of those who are styled "the victims of the Inquisition," has been grossly exaggerated by Llorente, from suppositions whose falsity is evident. In this number are to be included not only apostates, but also usurers, adulter the constitution of the properties of the constitution of th

in many other countries?
V.—By this tribunal, Spain escaped the horrors of the religious wars which filled the rest of Europe with carnage, and it largely contributed elsewhere to save the

sophists do, at the present day; to assure sophists do, at the present day; to assure to every one the absolute, indefeasible liberty of raising himself above the fundamental truths acquired by society, is to provoke the destruction of the little that the revolutions have left us, is to return to barbarism. Every society should live by ous acts against person and property; they truth, and according as it approaches and were enemies of order and civilization,

> of the Catholic princes is a fact to be de-plored, but very difficult to have prevented. It would be extremely unjust to impute these excesses to the Church, or to

religion.
IV.—It would be still more unjust to impute to her the acts of barbarism inspired by an inhuman political policy, such as the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Gregory XIII. believed, upon the report of the Court of France, that the king had escaped from a conspiracy, and he returned thanks to God for his safety; but neither he, nor the clergy, took any part in this proscription. Such acts are explained by the fury which had seized the two parties; no one defends them, and

Compared, in their Effects on the Civiliza-tion of Europe," by Balmes; Le Tableau Historique et Pittoresque de Paris;" the tenth letter of Cobbett; and especially "L'histoire de la S. Barthelemy," by Audin. It will be seen, by the documents of the sixteenth century, that the numb of victims has been greatly exaggerated. that the number

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

Toward the close of the "forties" of this very eventful century, a group of wealthy and cultivated families arranged matters so as to meet at—, New York, to spend the summer holidays. That portion of the sea-washed coast was not then frequented by the general public. A plain hotel and a few vine covered cottages gave ample accommodation to the select little colony, who enjoyed in common the long drives, picnics, boating excursions, and all those rural recreations usually sought

As a finale to all the enerry-making, it was proposed to give a fancy dress bail to the juveniles of the roots. the juveniles of the party. Plans were accordingly adopted, and it was agreed manners offering a guarantee that all would be conducted with order and propriety. Mrs. T—— willingly accepted the general control of the proposed ball, on condition of being assisted by two other prominent ladies; she thought it would divert her mind from wandering too often to Mexico, for her only son, Lieut. T——, was with Gen. Taylor's army, at that time fighting there. Costumes were promptly improvised, and soon a score or two of youthful pages, minnesingers, and pilgrims, with fairnes, flowergirls, and shepherdesses for partners, were each and all in joyous anticipation of a very successful entertainment.

very successful entertainment. The day appointed came quickly, and e directress of the tasteful fete and her the directress of the tasteful fete and her aids agreed to make their own toilettes early in the afternoon, so that they might have leisure to survey the girls' costumes, and overlook the ornamentation of a tem orary assembly room, and the prepara ion of refreshments suited to youthful

palates. At 4 o'clock p. m., Mrs. T—— seated herself before a full-length French mirror, and her waiting-maid dressed her mis-tress's hair in stience. Suddenly a voice broke forth in the room, exclaiming, "Mother, I die a Catholie!" At the same instant Mrs. T— cried out, "My son is killed! Felicie, look there, in the mirror! Don't you see G——'s corpse laid out in a casket?"

"I see nothing," said the amazed girl.
"Why, his body lies there, plain as day, at my left hand, clothed in his uniform; his red sash on his breast!

"I see no such thing, Madame," replied the maid, assisting her mistress, who was half fainting, to the sofa. White Felicie was bathing her temples

and trying to calm her excitement, saying that her nerves were probably unstrung by too great anxiety, the lady inquired:
"But did you not hear some one say, 'I die

a Catholic'?' "Yes; I heard that plainly enough,' answered the maid; "but that is nothing neither the Lieutenant or any of yours are Catholic. You know the P——'s and a few others here are Catholics; probably some of them were reading or reciting aloud."

Overcome with painful misgivings, Mrs.

T—dismissed all thoughts of finishing the evening's toilette, and desired her maid to go and request the ladies engaged in the task of amusing the young folks to be kind enough to come to her parlor. To these friends she recounted what she had just heard and seen, but could not succeed in making them believe that it was anything else than the effect of anxiety and want of sound sleep. Mrs T—requested to be dispensed from her role, and her amiable assistants finally consented to assume the whole burden. The young recorded did not know why Mrs. T—did assume the whole burden. The people did not know why Mrs. T.

people did not know why Mrs. T—did not appear, and soon forgot their regret; the hilarity of the seniors, however, was greatly diminished by their sympathy with Mrs. T— in her painful conjectures. She refused to be consoled until there should be some news assuring her that her son was safe; and under this impression left the gay company to return to her elegant mansion in New York. The remaining parties of the colony dispersed a few days later.

News could not travel then as rapidly as now, so Mrs. T— did not immediations.

as now, so Mrs. T—— did not immediately receive information of her son, and her anxiety was thus renewed. How-ever, the expectation of hearing that he had fallen had done something towards preparing her for sad tidings. It was true: Lieut T— had been wounded in the side by an arrow from a band of hostile Mexicans that infested the frontier at that time. A second dispatch soon followed the first, announcing the arrival of the embalmed body of the young and distinguished officer, at Fort Hamilton. The Golonel of his regiment wrote to the light party of the state o

Lieutenant's mother, eulogizing his bravery in combat and his lofty spirit of patriotism, and informing her that the would had not proved immediately fatal, but allowed the patient time to send her his last messages of filial affection. "His final moments were very peaceful, and full of Christian hope," added the sympathizing soldier; "your beloved son had become acquainted with the Rev. Father Rey, S. J., * (the Catholic Chaplain provided for the army by the United States Government); and when he found that

Government); and when he found that death was near he asked to see that worthy priest. The kind Father administered all the rites of the Catholic Church to him, and he seemed to be particularly happy in the prospect of heaven."

When the casket arrived, and the extended the casket arrived, and the extended the casket arrived. rior wooden covering was removed, a glass set in the upper half of the lid revealed to the sorrowing mother the corpse of the young officer in his military costume, his red sash arranged in folds (just as she had

seen it in the mirror), to cover the stain caused by the flow of blood when the arrow was withdrawn. In his joined hands was placed a crucifix, and near that lay a cluster of brilliant moss-rose buds as fresh as when culled from the parent stem, for the casket was hermetically sealed.

Mrs. T——, though a non-Catholic, rejoiced that her son's dying moments were

consecrated by religion, and used to say that the young Lieutenant "warned his on his way to paradise, lest her grief might be too overpowering." He was her only son, and she was a widow.— Ave Maria

*Rev. Father Rey was killed by some wretches soon after the fall of Monterey.

THE HEART OF ST. TERESA.

Freeman's Journal, On the twenty-seventh day of August, in all Carmelite churches, and in all churches or chapels served by Carmelite Priests, the astounding mystery of the transpiercing of the heart of St. Teresa of Jesus, will be celebrated.

Jesus, will be celebrated.

Also, in all Redemptorist churches, or churches served by Redemptorists. For St. Alphonsus Liguori, Doctor of the Church Catholic, living nearly two hundred. dred years after St. Teresa,—was a devoted client of the Seraphic Virgin,—took her as a principal Patron of his Con-

publish the following, from the pen of one gifted with rare graces for authorship, and whose power is the more intensified because she never uses her pen except for the glory of God, of His Church, and of

THE TRANSPIERCING OF THE HEART OF ST TERESA,—THE GLORY OF CARMEL.
Those who were interested in the Third
Centennial of St. Teresa, and those especially who have read the "popular life" of St. Teresa as lately translated from the French and published by the Carmelites of New Orleans, will thank us for reminding them of the Feast of the Transverberation of the heart of St. Teresa, which oc curs on the 27th of August. The miracles wrought upon the heart of this Saint were not only spiritual miracles of grace, but corporal miracles, which are even more clear to us than to the contemporaries of the Saint herself; since the investi-gations made necessary in order to satisfy the demands of an intelligent veneration in regard to St. Teresa, will make known to the whole world what has been known, hitherto, only to few. Nor is this an exceptional case. On the walls of the small Bardi chapel, in Santa Croce, Florence, are depicted, by the hand of Giotto, the most striking events in the life of St. Francis of Assisi; ending with a represen-tation of the Saint as he lies on his bier, surrounded by his devoted disciples, who are kissing, with venerating affection, the mystical wounds in the hands and feet of the Seraph of Assisi. These wounds, which he had concealed with such care during the two years passed by him on earth after his transfixion, are now seen by many of his spiritual sons for the first time, and seen, too, in an ecstacy of faith and piety. But while this is going on, a certain learned man is carefully examining the wound in the side of St. Francis; examining it, too, as a man of science, not as a devotee. No doubt some of the immediate disciples of St. Francis were shocked at the coolness of this scientific investigation; but in the end this investigation was as much and even more for the clory of "the little man of Assisi," than their veneration, since the man of science was compelled to declare the wounds in the hands and feet and side of St. Francis supernatural, mystical, in a word, miracu-

The same with the heart of St. Teresa. While her spiritual daughters, and the grand old Order of Carmel, have been regarded as credulous and superstitious by

- dismissed all thoughts of finish- fully half of the Catholic, as all the Pro- At ten years of age he was confined to his nt world, men of science have given testant world, men of science have given in their testimony concerning the wound in the heart of St. Teresa in a manner to shame those Catholics who dread the charge of credulity more than that of irreverence. While they have smiled, on reading the life of St. Teresa, at the idea of an angel piercing her heart, the man of science finds in this heart, hundreds of vers after her death, a wound which years after her death, a wound which could have been given only in the man-ner described by the Saint, and which allowed her to live, against every law of

self, as if to show us that He who fashioned us out of the dust of the earth still claims us as His creatures and His ELIZA ALLEN STARR.

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Boston Globe QUEBEC, Aug. 12 -Standing upon Dufferin terrace, the most magnificent promen-ade of its kind in the world, and casting the eye northward, to the left of the beautiful Isle of Orleans, and over the expansive bay formed by the estuary of the St sive bay formed by the estuary of the St. Charles, the vision is arrested by the pale blue outline of the Laurentian mountains—those "everlasting hills," possessing so much significance for the hundreds of scientists daily arriving here to attend the meeting of the British Association in Montreal, and declared by geologists to be the oldest known form of rock formation. Let the eye run down the slowly ascend-ing range seaward until it rests upon the promontory, which, jutting out into the north channel of the St. Lawrence, bounds the vision, and you have before

ST. ANNE'S MOUNTAIN.

The confidence of the geologist in the precambrian origin of those crystalline

rocks, as armed with microscope and ham-mer he pronounces upon their azoic or aurentian or huronian formation, is not one whit stronger, dogmatic though he be, not one-half as touching as the simple faith of thousands of Canadian and American pilgrims in the efficacy of intercession with "La Bonne St. Anne," at her shrine at the foot of yonder mountain, in the production of such superhuman results as the miraculous cure of all those ills to which flesh is heir. There are several parishes in Canada called after the good mother of the Virgin Mary, but this one is officially known as "St. Anne de Beaupre." "Pre," in French, signifies "meadow," and all who have visited the land of Evangeline will readily trace in the extensive grass plain surrounding the bay of Minas the derivation of the name of the village of Grand Pre. The name 'Cote de Beaupre," or "the beautiful meadowy side of the river," aptly describes the slope of the country between the St. Lawrence and the hills beyond, and marks the con-trast existing between it and the character of the land at the opposite side of the mouth of the St. Charles, the site of the rock girt City of Quebec. Twenty miles or so of a pleasant drive along the Cote de Beaupre brings the tourists to St. Anne de Beaupre—Commonly called here, in the language of affection, "La Bonne St. Anne." language of affection, "La Bonne St. Anne."
Pilgrims generally go from Quebec by
steamer, but sometimes on foot. On
Sundays the pilgrims visiting St. Anne's
frequently fill five or six steam boats.
Two boats make daily trips to the shrine,
and frequently there are others from different points on the river. It is usual for almost every Roman Catholic congregation and religious society in the province of Quebec to make its annual pilgrimage to St. Anne's. Then there are frequently pilgrimages from Ottawa and other parts of Ontario, and from the French-Canadian shrine of the New England States. The shrine of St. Anne dates from 1658, when that was built in the northern parts of Quebec with a piece of ground on condition that the erection of a church should be at once commenced. Tradition relates a number of miracles said to have been wrought during the construction of the building, of which the foundation stone was laid by the French governor, D'Ar-genson. A devout resident, who had been ame for years, was instantly cured upon laying three of the foundation stones; and so was a woman, who had been bent double for three months. The whole country soon resounded with the praises of St. Anne, and it was for a long time ustomary, says Dr. Beers, for vessels passng up the river to fire a salute when passing her shrine. Occasional miracles have ever since been reported, but this year there appears to be an immense THE GOOD SAINT'S EFFICACY

or good will, and scarcely a day, certainly not a week, passes without reports of further manifestations of her power. The miracles are invariably wrought in the church, and generally during the veneration of the saint's relics, or while the subject of the cure is engaged in prayer or in receiving communion. The existing church is of modern date, and is erected on the site of that which was built two and a quarter centuries ago. Neither in exterior nor in-terior does it differ much from the average Canadian parish church. The most striking object inside is the pyramid of crut-ches, over twenty feet in height, left in thanksgiving to the saint by the lame and the halt who have been cured, or fancied themselves to have been cured, of their infirmities. These curious mementoes are of every size and style. The church also possesses a much-prized relic in the shape of a broken and partially decayed bone in a small glass case, said to be the bone of a forefinger of the Virgin Mother. As the pilgrims kneel at the altar railings of the church the relic is held by the officiating priest for each of them to kiss in turn, and it is not infrequently that at the hour of venerating the relic miraculous cures are effected. Of the numerous miracles reported, the following, all which date from within the last week, may be taken as

SPECIMENS : On Thursday last a thirteen-year old son of Mr. Elizear Vincent of this city, On Thursday last a thirteen-year old son of Mr. Elizear Vincent of this city, master printer and city councillor, made a pilgrimage to La Bonne St. Anne, for the purpose of being cured of lameness. Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2 cent stamp.

bed for six months, with an affection of the leg, which was accompanied with intense pain. On rising he was unable to move about without the aid of crutches, and continued lame until his recent visit and continued lame until his recent visit to St. Anne's, when the lameness left him while partaking of the holy communion, and he arose and walked without the aid of his crutch. The fact that young Vincent has not walked without crutches for three years, and he now walks well with-out them, is fully authenticated. Almost ner described by the Saint, and which allowed her to live, against every law of nature.

Like the feast of the Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi, the feast of the Transverberation of the heart of St. Teresa is one to recall us from the fields of natural science, so alluring to man in all ages; to a consideration of those wonders in the supernatural order which have been wrought upon the saints by the hands of angels, or even by the finger of 3od Himself, as if to show us that He who fashioned us out of the dust of the earth arly cured of lameness, after prostrating himself for twelve days in succession before the shrine of St. Anne with his before the shrine of St. Anne with his mother, who had brought him for the purpose all the way from Michigan. Tourists as well as pilgrims are flocking to the shrine of the saint, where, if they do not become witnesses of miracles, they may at least feast their eyes upon a scene that will well sense the journey.

ENGLAND AND ST. PETER

will well repay the journey.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS IN ROME-THEIR DEVOTION TO THE HEAD OF THE APOSTLES-DISCOURSE BY VAUGHAN.

London Universe, Aug. 9th London Universe, Aug. 9th.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, on Sunday evening last preached to a crowded congregation in the Church of St. Teresa, Birkdale, near Southport, which had been solemnly opened that morning. He took his text from the 21st chapter of St. John's Gospel: "Peter, lovest thou Me more than these?" In a discourse characterised by vigorous language and great force of than these?" In a discourse characterised by vigorous language and great force of argument his Lordship showed why Catholics should pay a special devotion to St. Peter. He pointed out that our Lord had singled out Peter to enter on a special relationship with himself during life and had placed him at the head of His Church, which He had instituted for the appreciation in the world of truth and of perpetuation in the world of truth and of grace. Having referred to texts and incidents in support of this contention. the Bishop went on to say that a great love for St. Peter was for many centuries a mark of the people of this country. Our forefathers loved St. Peter with a love which was simply enthusiastic in its manifestation. In the seventh and mannestation. In the seventh and eighth century it was they who instituted that which was known as "Peter's Pence"—small sums being contributed among every household in the country and sent to Rome. And they called it Peter's Penny because it went to the office of Peter to maintain the shrine of St. Peter and to assist those Anglo-Saxons who made pilgrimages to Rome and formed themselves town around the shrine of St. Peter itself From many other lands did pilgrimages go to Rome in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. The Phrygians and the Germans and others went to Rome and had their quarters there; but that which distinguished the Anglo Saxons from all others was their own special devotion to St. Peter so that when they visited Rome. St. Peter, so that when they visited Rome, instead of taking up their quarters in the inhabited and most fashionable part of it, they went to reside in a locality which was practically outside the city, and it was called the Anglo Saxon Burgh—a title which had been retained by the Romans in the name borgo, so that that part of Rome was now called the Saxon borgo. They read that for centuries the roads to Rome were continuously being traversed by men and women from this country, who wished to show their devotion and love for Saint Peter. And for several districts of the New England States. The generations in the early ages every church that he began to dedicate churches to other saints—principally St. Aune. In the sixteenth century there were 1037 churches bearing St. Peter's name in England land, which probably contained at that time not more than three millions of a population, thus showing the great devotion entertained by the people of this country down even to the sixteenth century towards the greatest of the apostles. They evidently thought that St. Peter bore a special relationship to them. They evidently realized that the doctrines of faith and the Sacraments of grace which were founded by Jesus Christ and given to the world, were placed in the hands of to the world, were placed in the hands of Peter in a way in which they were not placed in the hands of any other person. They looked upon Peter as so intimately and closely bound up with the work and office of Jesus Christ in the Church that they selected him, above all others, as the persons of their above. patron of their churches. Paul might have been a greater preacher, and John might have had greater revelations, and other apostles might have suffered more terrible torments in their death than Peter,

> was not a love for Peter's person. DIAMOND DYES WILL COLOR ANY-

but Peter was the first in the heart of our

Anglo-Saxon forefathers, because they saw in him the person of Jesus Christ in the

foundation and growth of the Church. His Lordship urged his hearers to cultivate

a particular love not only for the office but for the person of Peter, who reigned

in his successor the present Sovereign Pontiff. As soon as England declared that the Pope had no power in this land, as soon as Henry VIII, and his creatures said that the Pope had no spiritual supressid that the same in other words as the

macy here, as soon, in other words, as the office of Peter was cast out of England, so

soon was the love of Peter's person cast out of the hearts of the people of this country. During the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the name of St.

Peter was taken from a number of churches which were then, as it were, re-

named. Thus was it proved that if there

was not a love for th

GATES ASSEMBLI New Yor The delegates to the vention of the Irish gan to assemble in at half-past elever morning. By noon was pretty well fille and the galleries we tators. Among the tors were a great return being represent them being represent cently established Throughout the bo many gentlemen w The hall was profe the centre of the anditorium scores of green streamers ext ties of the walls. stage, behind the s green and gilt are "Right will triumpl was surmounted by American colors, u

AUGUST 30, 18

THE BOSTON

FOUR HUNDRED NAT

was a gilded harp were covered with g of the arch was dra falling gracefully as of the arch was a mounted with flags. was the date "1782;" scribed the names Swift, Molyneux, G the other was the dat of Flood, O'Connel Hanging from the numerous Americ which hung a bann tion in Irish, "More land." Streamers r of the lofty galleri were alternately ha ican shields. In the flanking the left air surmounted by shi the inscription, "Th try belongs to the p Another immense hall, covered with flags, bore the mott icans, England for for Irishmen." The elaborately decorate were displayed prothe hall, bearing blanches ground and design the delegations fr and the British pro delegation occupie

the centre aisle. Tuesday night secret meeting w midnight. The practed was the defin should govern the Convention. The nnanimous in fav liscussion, in any At half-past twe der Sullivan ente upon the arm of J

appearance was the peated when the ward took his pla Hats and handker the delegates rose enthusiasm. Who enthusiasm. Mr. Sullivan adv table and called th He spoke as follo GENTLEMEN OF the name and by t National League fulfil the requirem to convey to our our steadfast deve ambassadors who sioned to acquain their struggle for memorable Phila ganized the Irish America. It is t National League all the hopes, an than the aims of which lifted the earth to his feet, tem of landlordis on the earth.

THE SPEC The Land Leag of woe, when th peared, summon God withering t English Governu fleets, with pris felon ships, with stabulary, it enal hold, until purc the food the peo own labor out of nay humble, as y Land League, it because the Eng that from the br spring the spirit tional League, w purpose is the purpose is ereignty of the embodimen It cannot be si immortal. It is life of a race. THE TEAR

The shamrock dewed in its na homes, separate continents, unit of a race to ach nation. As the represents the of an entire pe been the chief and share the the Irish peop who participate the sacrifices, a earnest support League. We League. We chief object of achieved—Nat their own po National Leag duction of res from idle prop tors, but at

national life a

THE BOSTON CONVENTION.

ELABORATE DECORATIONS.

The hall was profusely decorated. From the centre of the lofty ceiling of the anditorium scores of red, white, blue and green streamers extended to the extremities of the walls. In the centre of the stage, behind the speakers' table was a green and gilt arch bearing the motto, "Right will triumph over wrong." This was surmounted by a crescent of Irish and American colors, upon the top of which was a gilded harp, the strings of which were covered with green silk. The centre of the arch was draped with white lace, falling gracefully around a huge sunburst of the arch was draped with white lace, falling gracefully around a huge sunburst of red, white and blue. On either side of the arch was a pyramidal shield, surmounted with flags. On one of the shields was the date "1782," under which were inscribed the names of the Irish patriots—Swift, Molyneux, Grattan and Emmet; on the other wasthe date "1884" and the names of Flored O'Coupell Davitt and Parnell of Flood, O'Connell, Davitt and Parnell. Hanging from the front of the stage were numerous American shields between which hung a banner bearing the inscription in Irish, "More light for sacred Ireland." Streamers ran from piller tion in Irish, "More light for sacred Ireland." Streamers ran from pillar to pillar of the lofty galleries, and on the pillars were alternately harps of green and American shields. In the centre of the hall, flanking the left aisle, was another arch surmounted by shields and flags bearing the inscription, "The land of every country belongs to the people of that country." Another immense arch in the rear of the hall covered with American and Irish hall, covered with American and Irish hall, covered with American and Irish flags, bore the motto, "America for Americans, England for Englishmen, Ireland for Irishmen." The galleries were also elaborately decorated. Large placards were displayed prominently throughout the hall, bearing black letters upon a white ground and designating the positions of the delegations from the various States and the British provinces. The New York delegation occupied a position directly in delegation occupied a position directly in front of the platform and on the right of

Tuesday night the delegates held a secret meeting which lasted until after midnight. The principal business trans-acted was the defining of the policy which should govern the proceedings of the Convention. The delegates were nearly unanimous in favor of prohibiting the discussion, in any form, of American pol-

At half-past twelve, when Mr. Alexander Sullivan entered the hall, leaning upon the arm of John Boyle O'Reilly, his appearance was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, which was repeated when the chairman shortly afterward took his place upon the platform. peated when the chairman shortly after-ward took his place upon the platform. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the delegates rose to their feet in their enthusiasm. When silence was restored, Mr. Sullivan advanced to the speaker's table and called the Convention to order.

all the hopes, and the guardian of more than the aims of that great social revolt which lifted the Irish farmer from the earth to his feet, and cast the English system of landlordism in Ireland on its face

THE SPECTRE OF FAMINE. The Land League was born in an hour of wee, when the spectre of famine appeared, summoned, not by the breath of God withering the harvests, but by the English Government. With armies, and dects with prisons and scaffolds, and fleets, with prisons, and scaffolds, and felon ships, with coercion acts and con-stabulary, it enabled the landlord to withfelon ships, with coercion acts and hold, until purchased by foreign charity, the food the people had produced by their own labor out of their own soil. Humane, own labor out of their own soil. Humane, nay humble, as was the first object of the Land League, it was suppressed by force, because the English Government feared that from the brow of its humanity would spring the spirit of liberty. The Irish Na-tional League, whose distinct and avowed purpose is the establishment of the sovereignty of the Irish people in Ireland, is the embodiment of that spirit of liberty. It cannot be suppressed for its spirit is immortal. It is beyond the scope of coercion acts, for its life is as endless as the life of a race.

THE TEAR BEDEWED SHAMROCK. The shamrock on its banner, tear-be-dewed in its native bed, is the symbol of dewed in its native bed, is the symbol of the glorious union of that race in three homes, separated by the seas that divide continents, united by the determination of a race to achieve the independence of a nation. As the Lund League accomplished the relief of a class, the National League represents the aspirations and the resolve of an entire negala. As the farmers have of an entire people. As the farmers have been the chief beneficiaries of the struggles and share the sacrifices thus far made the Irish people throughout the world, who participate in the struggles and share the sacrifices, admonish the farmers that they owe a duty to their country in an earnest support of the aims of the National League. We warn them that until the chief object of the National League is achieved-National Self-Governmenttheir own position is still unsafe. The National League aims not merely at a renational life and the development of all | ing.

the diversified industries which render a people self-sustaining and posperous.

OPPRESSED CLASSES IN IRELAND TO UNITE.

The farmers are rightly admonished that if they fail to extend to the laborers the fractural said they have the control and they have they are the control and they have they are the they are they that if they fail to extend to the laborers the fraternal aid they have themselves received; if they fail to encourage Irish products to the exclusion of English goods; if they hesitate to invest in domestic industries, they will be more odious in the sight of God and man than the landlords from whose clutch they have been released. We do not desire in Ireland the substitution of water selfishness for eigentic robwe do not desire in traina the substitu-tion of petty selfishness for gigantic rob-bery. The ingratitude of the farmer will be more despicable and more dangerous than the tyranny of the landlords, because than the tyranny of the landlords, because that ingratitude will be treason to a nation. The economic and civil life of a people can be developed only by a sincere, noble and effectual cohesion of all classes for the common welfare. The work of the League in the United States has been directed, first to sending aid to the treasury in League first to sending aid to the treasury in Ire-land, whose moderate requirements, in the absence of any emergency, have been fairly met, and to the enlightenment and solidification of American opinion.

JUSTICE NOT DEPENDENT ON ARMS ALONE. While force is still unable to prolong despotism, justice is not dependent on arms alone. Ireland, unable to cope with the empire that denies her a constitution and parliament, appeals from the bayone of her invader to the conscience and the mind of mankind, and asks whether her demands be not just and whether her demands be not just and whether her patience, her morality and her perseverance have not been sublime. The American mind is essentially practical and during the past year we have endeavored to make it acquainted with the practical aspects of English misrule in Ireland. We have asked our American countrymen to contemplate the impoverishing taxation, the crushed manufactures, the restricted education, the diminished agriculture, the compulsory emigration of the stricted education, the diminished agriculture, the compulsory emigration of the
people of Ireland. We have asked the
American conscience to scrutinize the
corrupt and infamous judicial system
grimly maintained there for the torture
and slaughter of the people. We have
asked American freemen to contemplate
the suppression of free speech, the intimidation of the press, and the extinction of
personal liberty under an administration
nominally constitutional, actually a barpersonal interty under an administration nominally constitutional, actually a barbarous despotism. The results of our labor are apparent in the sympathetic unanimity with which the American press sustain the struggle of our countrymen at home, and in the universal expression of public opinion of the Republic. Nor are these results more frankly recognized than by the press of Eugland, which no longer affects to underrate the intelligence or the resources of the Irish race through-out the world, or to despise its determina-

out the world, or to despise to steerlimins, or to be indifferent to the menacing bitterness of its memory.

It is now apparent to thoughtful men on both sides of the sea that the interests of the American Republic are identical with the interests of Ireland. The Irish all over the United States will continue to aid their kindred in Ireland until the Jovernment which they detest, and which keeps them poor and dependent is expelled.

BRUTALITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. It has been the practice of the English Government for more than a generation to drive vast numbers of the Irish people of small agricultural holdings into foul and vicious dens called poorhouses. Being thus reduced to poverty, their children robbed of an opportunity to acquire bread-getting skill, they have been forced into the pits of ocean vessels and cast penniless upon the crowded cities of our seaboard. Here they become unwilling table and called the Convention to order. He spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMO OF THE CONVENTION.—In the name and by the authority of the Irish National League of America we meet to fulfill the requirements of its constitution; to convey to our kindred the message of our steadfast devotion and to receive the ambassadors whom they have commissioned to acquaint us with the progress of their struggle for self-government. The memorable Philadelphia Convention or ganized the Irish National League of America. It is the auxiliary of the Irish National League of Ireland. The heir of all the hopes, and the guardian of more all the hopes. pable of supporting five times her pop-

ulation. WE MUST HAVE NO LANDLORDISM HERE. From the national conventions of the different political parties we have re-ceived pledges that English landlordism, which is nearly expelled from Ireland, shall not be permitted to transfer its evil seeds to American soil. No man can doubt that if the hereditary land monopolists of Great Britain fastened themselves upon our free soil the day would inevitably come when the sturdy settlers with arms and vengeance would drive them off as they drove the red marauders whose title was better than any that can be acquired by foreign land grabbers whether individual or corporate. The Irish National League will persist in exacting the fulfilment of these pledges, until the enactment of National and State constitutional amendments shall insure the Republic against the re-opening of the Irish land question upon American

Fellow-countrymen-The only creden tials recognized on this floor are the cre-dentials of the Irish National League. On yonder threshold we dropped our charac-ters as members of American parties. The only demand the Irish National League makes in American politics is a demand for the elevation of American citizenship at home and abroad. It makes that de-mand not in the name of the distant island whence we sprung; it makes it in the name of the American Republic of which we are a part. We meet in the historic city of the Republic, hallowed by the earliest struggles of the American peo-ple against the foe whom Ireland shall yet win to terms of submission; struggles in which our race were valiant in arms and discreet in c uncil. The proudest name to which we aspire, with all its responsibili-ties and all its duties, is the name of American citizen. To ennoble it by our character as a race and by our conduct as individuals is the resolve of every man who is determined to aid his countrymen in the achievement of national self government for Ireland.

The enthusiasm during the delivery of duction of rents, not merely at a reduction of rents, not merely at a change from idle proprietors to working proprietors, but at the creation of complete their chairs waving their hats and shout-

The secretary then read the call by which the second National Convention of the Lesgue was assembled; after which the hopes, to the rights of their race, that is making us in Irish race; it is to the hopes, to the rights of their race, that is making us in Irish race; it is making us in Irish race; it is making us in Irish race; the men and women of our kun and an item and women of our kun and as the race; it is making us in Irish race; it unanimous vote of the National Commit-tee the following gentlemen were recom-mended as temporary officers of the Con-vention, and they were elected by a unani-mous vote:—For Temporary Chairman— James Mooney, of Buffalo. Secretaries— Charles McGlow, Philadelphia; M. J. Griffin, Iowa, and Thomas J. Flatly, Mas-sachusetts. The chairman then appointed the Rev. Father Conaty, of Massachusetts; Judge Rooney, New York, and the Rev. Dr. Bates, of Missouri, as a committee to escort the temporary chairman to the

platform.

Mr. Mooney was greeted with loud cheering as he took his place. He addressed the Convention as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CON-VENTION: I am sure, after hearing the eloquent and able address of the President of the National League, you do not expect me to make any extended remarks. My duty will simply be to preside over your temporary deliberations, but I cannot forego the pleasure of congratulating you upon the large and intelligent number of people who are here to-day from all parts of this great Union to continue the great work so auspiciously begun. It is another evidence that the Irish people of this great Republic will never cease their efforts until their native land occupies a position until their native land occupies a position as one of the nations of the earth. I am sure the delegates that are expected from Ireland to be here shortly would be greatly gratified at seeing this intelligent gathering. It would satisfy them beyond any doubt that their brethren in this country will never cease to work until the great work is accomplished, which Charles Stewart Parnell—(applause)—has begun. It is not necessary for me to request—I know your patriotism too well to doubt it— that your deliberations will be marked with civility, with courtesy to one another, and will continue so until the work of this Convention is accomplished. (Applause.) What is the further pleasure of the Con-

At the conclusion of Mr. Mooney's remarks, Mr. James Oliver, of New York, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate or discussion.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan moved as an

amendment that the rules of the Philadel-phia Convention be adopted as the rules

of this Convention.

Mr. Oliver then withdrew his motion and the amendment was adopted.
Judge Pendergast, of Illinois, moved
that committees be appointed by the
Chair as follows:—One member of each State delegation to comprise the committees on Credentials, Resolutions and Rules,

Permanent Organization of the Conven-tion and on Auditing Accounts of the Officers of the League. This was also adopted. It was then moved that a committee be formed by the selection of delegates, from each State, to be elected by the vote of each delegation, for the purpose of pre-paring nominations for officers for the

League for the ensuing year. After some discussion this was adopted, and the Convention took a recess of fifteen minutes. Upon reassembling John Boyle O'Reilly took the platform amid much applause and read the following telegram from Mr.

Sexton:—
"We leave by the New Haven and Springfield Railroad at eleven o'clock, and will arrive in Boston at six o'clock,"

A LITTLE BREEZE SPRINGS UP.
The Chair then called for the announcement of the committee by the chairman of State delegations. During the progress of the announcement of the committees Mr. Wallace, of New York, offered a re-solution criticising the decorations on the stage, which he said concealed the great painting of Daniel Webster in a plea for liberty, and directing that the decorations be removed when a recess should be

over this began to assume a personal character it was at once terminated by Mr.

Wallace, who withdrew his resolution.

After the delegations had reported their elections for members of the various com mittees it was moved that an adjournment be taken until eight o'clock p. m., when Messrs. Sexton and Redmond were to be

All the committees were instructed to be ready to make complete reports to the full Convention at eight o'clock.

A committee of eleven was appointed to receive Messrs. Redmond and Sexton, the Irish Members of Parliament, who left New York in the morning to attend

the annual Convention.

The evening session was called to order at about ten minutes past eight o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported through Mr. John Rooney that from some of the States there were societies not in good standing, but there was no over re-presentation. The secretary of the Com-mittee then read the long roll of delegates, footing up 382. Some additions were then made, making the whole number over 400.

At this point the audience rose and

broke into tumultuous cheers as Mrs. Parnell and Messrs. Sexton and Redmond came in, escorted by General P. A. Collins and several other gentlemen.

SPEECH OF MR. SEXTON.

When Mr. Sexton was first introduced the audience stood up and cheered. When

quiet was restored he said :— LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The chairman has introduced me to you as Mr. Sexton, from Ireland-(laughter and applause)but as I have listened to the generous cheer with which you received the introduction I found it hard to believe that I was not Mr. Sexton in Ireland-(laughter and applause)—because nowhere upon the soil of Ireland to-day could the appearance of any public man—not in Connemara or the plains of Tipperary— be greeted with a cheer more evidently Connemara or the plains of Tipperary—be greeted with a cheer more evidently springing from the Irish heart, more obviously uttered by the Irish tongue, more clearly proving that indestructible adhesion to one another of the scattered fractions of the Irish race, which neither time nor circumstances, nor calamity nor distance has ever been able to break down. (Applause.) It is this sclidarity of the

still more reason to denounce the makers

of the pestilence.
"Since our riots have set people to study. ing the causes why crime and lawlessness have prevailed among us, I hope our edi-tors will look into their own works. Or, of they do not choose to correct the evil of themselves, surely our fathers of families, and our citizens generally, ought to have enough regard for their children and of a weak and disarmed people, but that he has to grapple with the intellect, the force of public opinion of 25,000,000 of the Irish race, scattered by his own evil policy all the world over, and affecting by for society to cut off this stream of cor-ruption. They could surely find ways to make newspapers understand they will not be allowed to fatten on the corruption of minds and hearts."

has no longer to deal merely in a small isolated island with 8,000,000 or 5,000,000

their intelligence the conduct of the greatest nations of the earth. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the Irish people and of the Irish National League, and of the Irish Parliamentary

party and its illustrious leader—(great applause)—I salute this great Convention of our race—this Convention by which

arrive, will prove to all observers, in defiance of all calumniators, that capacity

for deliberation upon important questions and for self-government which our enem-

AN IRISH DELEGATE.

ies would fain deny us. (Applause.)

was restored to that country.

The Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules reported rules substan-

tially the same as those of the Philadel-phia Convention last year, and the follow-

SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

WHAT AN ARCHBISHOP THINKS OF IMMORAL

DAILY PAPERS AND KINDRED PAPERS.

and impress the imagination, particularly of young boys and girls. We know very well that habitual intercourse with vicious

and degraded people necessarily tends to vitiate the tastes and habits of any one. So that even a man who is compelled to

So that even a man who is compened to come in contact with such persons finds it not easy to preserve himself entirely from their debasing influence. What is it, then, to put all our boys and girls every

morning into the company of such char

morning into the company of such characters, until they get familiar with all that is low and vulgar, and shameful in the city, and to serve up this pestilential food fresh every morning—with a larger supply on Sunday—to farnish matter all day long for their thoughts and their talk in the streets, in the shops, in the factories and in their families? Why, the most malicious enemy could scarcely invent a

malicious enemy could scarcely invent a

surer way to corrupt a people and spread

rottenness in our republic.
"I cannot understand how an editor, or

any one connected with a paper, if he pretends to be a citizen, still more if he is a father and has sons and daughters of his

own, if he has any respect for his wife and

for himself, can be a party to the spread-

ing of this corruption. I suppose they have been led into it by degrees, through their desire to furnish news, and that they

have not had their attention drawn to the

direful consequences. If some scoundrel were to find in some old house piles of

rags infected with the small pox, and were to scatter them some fine morning

through all our streets, and slip them

under our doorways, it would all be news. But what would be the wretch's treatment at the hands of justice? For the love of all that makes a family or a

vention.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

IS THE TRUE AND ONLY CHURCH OF GOD

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

The Scriptures were explained to the people in the temple, and they knew that heaven was and would be closed against man until his redemption by the Son of God, the long promised Messiah. The fact of the souls of the just being detained in that place called Limbo until heaven was opened for them by our Lord was well known and not controverted. For the Apostle says to those about him: "For David ascended not into heaven; but he himself said, 'The Lord said to my Lord sit thou on my right hand until I make thy enemies thy footstool!" Here the Apostle reminds the people about him of the triumph of the Catholic Church, the sacred deposit of the truth which he was unfolding to them. And warning them of the eternal destruction that will come the good order and the propriety of its deliberations, the discretion and the judg-ment of the conclusions at which it shall Ladies and gentlemen, I will say that I am here, not only as a delegate of the Irish Parliamentary party, but of the Irish Parliamentary party, but of the Irish National League—(applause); that I am here to speak to the people of America, not only on behalf of that party which force the converse of one country, on the faces the oppressor of our country on the floor of the House of Commons, but also unfoiding to them. And warning mean of the eternal destruction that will come upon them if they received not the truth, he cries out, "Therefore let all the house of Israel know most certainly that God hath made him both Lord and Christ, this to utter the sentiments of that organization which trains and organizes the resolution, the ingenuity, the strength of the Irish people for struggle upon the soil of Ireland. (Applause.) I am here as the representative of a united Ireland. (Great hath made him both Lord and Christ, this same Jesus, whom you have crucified." Throughout all this sermon, delivered by St. Peter, the prince of the Apostles, constituted such by our Lord himself, mark well one fact: St. Peter was preaching to persons who knew that all these events, all these citations of Scripture which he narrated were true. Before speaking of the testimony of David he says to them: "You know what David spoke of Christ; let us therefore quote and examine him. He will prove by his prophecies, and therefore we will know that we possess the realization of the truth which these proapplause and cheers.) I am here to say that there is no difference in principle, no difference in intention between the men who confront the oppressors of our country in the legislative arena and the men who conduct the public cause at home—
(applause and cries of "Good!")
Mr. William Redmond, M. P., was next ntroduced as a former visitor in America. He addressed the Convention, drawing a contrast between the Irish Parliament and the assemblage before him, and urging realization of the truth which these prorealization of the truth which these pro-phecies contain, when by comparison we shall find them truly and only applicable to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whom you have crucified." This is the united determination on the part of all friends of Ireland until self-government The president then introduced Mrs. Parnell, who received an ovation, the audsense in which those people received the sermon of St. Peter.

Before going further, keep in mind another fact, viz.: when St. Peter speaks of the resurrection of our Lord from the ience standing and giving three cheers. Mrs. Parnell briefly addressed the Con-

dead and concerning the witnesses of this fact, he speaks of an event well known and not to be denied. The crowd about phia Convention last year, and the following list of officers:—President—M. V. Gannon, of Iowa. Vice-Presidents—Thomas Sexton, William E. Redmond, and one from each State represented. Secretary—W. J. Gleason, of Ohio. Assistant Secretaries—Charles McGlave, of Pennsylvania; J. J. Sheehan, of Massachusetts; M. L. McGave, of New York, and Dr. Cole, of Maryland. The rules and the lists of officers were unanimously adopted. listen and take into consideration the listen and take into consideration the evidence produced by the prince of the Apostles to prove the truth of his proposition, the resurrection of Christ, and hence the divinity of his mission. The crime with which they are charged is Deicide. The mission of Christ is the mission of the Apostles, and hence the world is called to an account for its wickedness and men asked to do penance for their offenmen asked to do penance for their offen-ses. That this was the object of the sermon preached by St. Peter, and that it was thus understood and received, is evident from the acts of his hearers at the concluriom the acts of his rearries at the contracts of his discourse: "Now when they heard these things they had compunction in their hearts, and said to Peter and to the rest of the Apostles: What shall we do, men and brethren?" They thus add Cincinnati Post reporter called on Archbishop Elder, to secure from him an expression on the subject of early mar-riages, to be used in connection with the recent developments in the Cleveland mit the truth of the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead and the divinity of his mission, which the Apostle has so conhis mission, which the Apostie has so con-clusively proven to them. They realize the error of their ways, the awful crime of Deicide, of which they are guilty, and God's anger hanging over them because they crucified His Divine Son whom He sent to call them to the feast prepared for them. With sorrow in their hearts, and recent developments in the Cleveland scandal. With some asperity the Archbishop answered that he had not read the account of the scandal. He had seen the headings of the account in a paper, and had passed it over. He would be very sorry to contribute to the keeping of such topics before the minds of the people by discussing questions connected with it. He would do this, however, if acceptable—he would express his condemnation of Peter and the rest of the Apostles to teach them what must be done to atone for their taken.

The Rev. Father McKenna strongly opposed the resolution, contending that the decorations had been prepared after much anxious thought and that if any criticism was offered it would merely act as a reflection on personal taste. As the debate "One of the most fruitfal sources of flection on personal taste. As the debate immorality and lawlessness in our composition of the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable he would do this, however, if acceptable he would express his condemnation of the practices of daily papers in regard to such publications generally.

"One of the most fruitfal sources of flection on personal taste. As the debate immorality and lawlessness in our composition of the Apostles at the most fruitfal sources of the Apostles are in the Apostles and the rest of the Apostles to teach them what must be done to atone for their crime and appearse the anger of God lightering the practices of the Mnowever, if acceptable he would do this, however, if acceptable he would do this, however, if acceptable he would at the would do this, however, if acceptable he would an acceptable he would express his condemnation of the practices of daily papers in regard to such publications generally.

"One of the most fruitfal sources of the most fruitfal sources of the most fruitfal sources of the Apostles as ministers of God light-the would and the rest of the Apostles are the most fruitfal sources of the most fr "One of the mest fruitful sources of immorality and lawlessness in our community," he said, "is the practice of the daily papers to occupy so much of their space with detailed accounts of crimes and scandals, set out with graphic descriptions and embelishments—to attract the notice and impress the imagination, particularly men of their duty of obedience to the law of the Church established by Jesus

Christ. The people about the Apostles knew the works wrought by Jesus Christ while He was on earth, and they were convinced that the Apostles were appointed by Him to carry His doctrine throughout the to carry His doctrine throughout the world, for they saw the Apostles confirm-ing the authority claimed by them by an unheard of wonder exercised by them, viz., the gift of languages. St. Peter having convinced begins to instruct them in their duty for the reception of the Sacrament of Baptism. This Sacrament was unknown to them; it was instituted by Jesus Christ, and is the entrance or door-way into the Catholic Church. "Bu Peter said to them : 'Do penance and b baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of your sins; and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." This people were fearful, upon receiving the known truth, to remain enemies to God, and hence sought not from the priests of the Jewish Temple the means of appeasing God's anger, but from the Apostles, the chosen successors of Jesus Christ in the work of His divine mission. They were instructed in their duty and complied with the commands of the Apostles. The number of these first converts was three thou-and. They were of many nations, and had come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Jewish feast of Pen-tecost. Mark here well that there could be no collusion with the Apostles on the part of these people. They were strangers to the Apostles and strangers to each other. They all submitted to the law of the Church and were admitted into it by the Sacrament of Baptism. That the laws of the Church are more severe than the Jewish or old dispensation, no one has ever nor does now doubt, hence these converts cannot be charged with a desire to throw off restraint. We read of them

STREET PREACHING.

Perhaps there is nothing so indicative of the collapse of Protestantism as a vital religious force as the ridiculous expedients resorted to by the sects to induce the masses to "come and be saved." Street preaching is the latest device of unmissioned "dispensers of the Word;" and, though this mode of spreading the "light" has been zealously persevered in by some emotional pietists for a considerable time, the number of "converts" is out of all proportion to the "shepherds" who, Sunday after Sunday, wander through the by-ways of our cities in quest of lost sheep. That these people are actuated by the highest and purest we there are the statement of t motives we do not deny; but, to the thoughtful among them, it must be evident that the failure of this public prodent that the failure of this public pro-pagandism is proof that there is some-thing rotten in Protestantism. Few listen to the voices of the charmers charm they never so wisely; and even the few who come to scotl do not remain to pray. One of the "Salvationists," in justification of street preaching, told a small and motley crowd of listeners in this city some time ago that, as the mountain refused to come to Mahomet, Mahomet went to the mountain; and as the people would not go to the churches, the churches should go to the people. Mahomet's apothgem is, however, not applicable to the case of the street preachers; for, when the sectarian missionaries attempt to go to the people, the people, unlike the mountain, move quickly away. The wild declamation and inco-herencies of these self-called apostles have had no appreciable effect on those to whom their frantic appeals have been addressed; and our modern streetpreacher is but a vulgar caricaturist of the Friar Preacher who has carried the light of the Gospel to millions who were living in darkness and in the shadow of death.-Western Catholic.

The Positions Reversed

A friend of Dean Swift one day sent him a turbot as a present, by a servant who had frequently been on similar errands, but had never yet received the most trifling mark of the dean's generosity. Having gained admission, he opened the door of the study, and abruptly putting down the fish, cried, very rudely, "Master has sent you a turbot." "Heyday, young man," said the dean, rising from his easychair, "is that the way you deliver your message? Let me teach you better manners; sit down in my chair, we will change situations, and I will show you how to behave in future." The boy sat down, and the dean, going to the door, how to behave in future." The boy said down, and the dem, going to the door, came up to the table with a respectful face, and, making a low bow, said, "Sir, my master presents his kind compliments, hopes your reverence is well, and begs your acceptance of a turbot." "Does he !" replied the boy. "Here John" (ringing), "take this honest lad down to the kitchen, and give him as much as he can eat and drink; then send him up to me, and I will give him half-a crown!"

IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.

Don't fail to exercise tact. If you have not tact, you at least can think first about others and next about yourself, and this will go a good way toward it.

Don't introduce religious or political ppics. Discussions on these subjects topics. Discussions on these

topics. Discussions on these subjects are very apt to cause irritation, and hence it is best to avoid them.

Don't give a false coloring to your statements. Truthfulness is largely a matter of habit. Where very few people would deceive or lie maliciously, many become wholly untrustworthy on account of their habit of exaggeration

account of their hand of exaggeration and false coloring.

Don't interrupt. To cut one short in the middle of his story is unpardonable.

Don't contradict. Difference of opinion is no cause of oftence, but downright contradiction is a violation of one of the

canons of good society.

Don't be disputations. An argument which goes rapidly from one to another may be tolerated; but when in company fall into a heated dispute, to the exclusion of all other topics, the hos-tess should arbitrarily interfere and ban-

ish the theme.

Don't be long-winded. When you have a story to tell, do not go into every detail and branch off at every word—be direct, compact, clear, and get to the point as soon as you can.

Don't cling to one subject; don't talk

about matters that people generally are not interested in; don't, in short, be a Don't repeat old jokes nor tell time-

worn stories. Don't make obvious puns. An occasional pun, if a good one, is a good thing; but a ceaseless flow of puns simply maddening.

Don't repeat anecdotes good or bad. A very good thing becomes foolishness to the ears of the listener after hearing it several times.

Don't respond to remarks made to you

with mere monosyllables. This is chilling, it not fairly insulting. Have something to say, and say it. thing to say, and say it.

Don't appear listless and indifferent,
or exhibit impatience when others are
talking. Listening politely to every one
is a cardinal necessity of good breeding.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than any Other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 3d, 1882.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more then twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the

others.
I am satisfied that it is not liable to be-I am satisfied that it is not have to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid.

A. H. Sabin.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1884.

FRANCOPHOBIA.

It is not astonishing after all, considering the extent to which flunkeyism does prevail in this country, that Canadian journals, even of some pretension, should senselessly adopt the views of British papers. For several months, war having been imminentbetween France and China, British journals sought to menace the French by wholly untruthful representations of Chinese military strength and power. These journals knew better, or must have known better. They must, or at all events some of them must, have known that the Chinese army is merely an institution on paper—that the empire is torn by dynastic factions, that peculation prevails to an alarming extent in every branch of the administration, and that the vast and overwhelming majority of Celestials care more for that particular faction it is their interest to further and implement than for their country at large. China is, in fact, an aglgomeration of peoples similar in origin, if you will, but of antagonistic traditions and hopes. Wewere, we must avow it, for the moment, taken not a little aback by the Globe's view of the difficulty between France and China. Recollecting, however, the Globe's innate dread of French influence. we overcame our astonishment. Our contemporary invites its readers to wade through slush of this kind :

"Of course every effort will be made to isolate this war as much as possible, so as to keep the fire from spreading, and many will wish that France may have an easy and a speedy victory, just in order that others may be kept out of the quarrel. This, however, is more easily said than done. If France makes a dash at the Chinese capital and manages to dictate peace at an early day in Pekin, of course it may be all right. But let China introduce a Fabiaan policy, avoiding as much as possible anything like pitched battles, and making the whole enterprise wearisome and expensive rather than stimulating and glorious, and the whole of the civilized world may yet be in a flame. Two or three defeats in China would almost certainly issue in emeutes in Paris, and while the days of barricades may be over, the days of revolutions are not, especially when the trained man that holds the musket begins to think and is even more likely to fraternize with the canaille than to shoot

For absolute ignorance of that whereof it speaks, and for a more narrow display of unmeaning prejudice, we have never seen surpassed the article in the Globe of Saturday last, from which this paragraph is extracted. How different the views expressed the day previous in the Detroit Evening News. That sprightly and well-informed journal clearly stated that, despite the brave talk indulged in by the Pekin government and the boasts of its representatives at various capitals, it is hardly likely that any very serious amount of bloodshed will result from the strained relations of France and China. The News calls attention to the fact that when the French first entered Tonquin, and it) became manifest that they intended to ignore the Chinese claims to the suzerainty of that country, a widespread impression prevailed that China had made a formidable advance in military strength and was prepared to defend her claims. To give color to this absurd and untenable claim the Marquis Tseng adopted at Paris a tone of defiance, and the English difference between Federal and Propapers did their utmost to bolster up his boasts, going so far even as to hint at all manner of possible European complications as a consequence of a serious attack on China by the French. The government of France, however, paid, most influential body of his American as our American contemporary remarks, but little attention to all threats and boasts. Annam and Tonquin were conquered—the Black Flags, a remnant of the Chinese rebellion, driven from the delta of the Red River, and such troops under the guise of Tonquinese, chased across the border. The treaty finally concluded with, China recognized the accomplished fact, and confined Chinese claims to the boundary line of Tournan, the Southern province of China proper. The French government was hardly with this treaty. The Chinese resistance mands by that power. The affair at Langson, where Chinese soldiers made an unjustifiable attack on a small body of French troops, gave France the oppor-

nance and constitution of its power in Tonquin and Annam. The News has the whole thing in a nutshell when it informs its readers that since the Langson affair the war party in China

has greatly gained in strength. "The Marquis Tseng, who was, after his ridiculous failure at Paris, removed to London, has kept up his intrigues and has done all in his power to encourage in the Pekin government the hope of British interference. It is this hope—an utterly vain and foolish one hope—an utterly vain and foolish one— which has brought about the present orisis in the relations of France and China. The government at Pekin is crisis in the relations of France and China. The government at Pekin is lodged in the hands of a council of state called the Tsung-Li-Yamen, which many of our contemporaries seem to regard as an individual. It is composed of a lot of mere Chinese scholars, thoroughly versed in the books and philosophy of Confecius but weight ignorant of the versed in the books and philosophily Confucius, but wofully ignorant of the outside world. This council is just at present dominated by an ancient military fanatic, who, some years ago distin-guished himself by the reconquest of Kash-gar, which had been erected into an ingar, which had been erected into an in-dependent Mahommedan state, and so maintained for a quarter of a century, by Yawkoob Beg. The Kashgarian cam-paign gave him a great reputation, which is enhanced by his sterling honesty, a very rare quality among Chinese states-men. The name of this worthy is Tso-Tsung Tang. He is a fanatical hater of foreigners and all foreign notions and in-ventions, rough, violent, ignorant and cruel—the ideal conservative of the pol-iticians of the world. With his influence in the council of state, and with the lying

in the council of state, and with the lying promises of foreign assistance sent by Tseng from London, the government has finally been induced to defy the French nnally been induced to dely the French demands, to denounce the treaty, and to break off diplomatic relations with France, and the two countries are now nominally at war. The Chinese ambassador at Paris has received his passports, the French consul at Pekin has hauled down his flag and placed French interests there in charge of his Russian colleague, and everything is ready for a fight except the Chinese army."

There is not, as the News points out, much danger of a serious war between France and China. France can, it is quite evident, satisfy herself fully without disturbing the interests of neutrals or exerting her own energies to any great degree. The French can make the rich islands of Formosa, Chusan and Haman their prey, and, as the News states:

Operations can be continued on the southren borders of China without affecting the commerce of the coast in which other powers are concerned, until the Tsung-Li-Yamen becomes convinced that Marquis Tseng has been lying about the sharpers of help. Then a few heads the chances of help. Then a few heads will be cut off. Li-Hung Chang, if he keeps his own head that long, will be called to the direction of affairs, and a new treaty with ample guarantees ac-corded to France.

ORANGEISM vs. BLAINE.

The following despatch has caught our

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A special to the Evening Telegraph from Toronto,

Ont., says: Orange bodies throughout On ario are adopting resolutions calling upon their brethren in the Unrted States to vote for Grover Cleveland for president. The following appeal was passed at the meeting of the Orangemen in this city Wednesday night, and will be sent to the Orange organizations. to the Orange organizations throughout the United States :

"We, citizens of Toronto and members of the royal orange association of British North America, desire to address our brethren and tellow.Canadians in the United States as to the stand they believe it is the duty of our brethren to strenuously oppose, both by their votes and influence, the election of Jas. G. Blaine, the republican nominee for president, as we believe he is the enemy of England and the friend of the demagogic Irish and an offspring of the Romish church.

"The appeal is signed by a committee

We can readily believe that a few Orangemen, paid for the purpose, worked up the foregoing resolution, but refuse to accede to the view that there are even fourteen Orangemen in the Province of Ontario, who know anything of the issues dividing the great political parties issues dividing the great political parties Dr. Barry says:—We are unquestion in the United States. We have had a ably the heirs of its mission and of its good deal of experience with Orangemen as politicians in Canada, but have never yet met fourteen who knew the vincial institutions. This we say without fear of contradiction. The committee of fourteen spoken of in the despatch above quoted has done more real positive good to Blaine than the supporters could secure for him. The two millions of Irish voters in the American Union who have in their hands the balance of political power in that nation will know well how to guage this Orange resolution. No body as China smuggled into the country ever yet organized under Protestant auspices has brought so much disgrace on Protestantism in general as has the Orange institution. No institution ever yet established has endeavored to domore injury to American, not to say free institutions, than Orangeism. Secret associations are the foes of all human freedom, pleased, as our contemporary indicates, but of all secret societies Orangeism is one of the very worst. We know of collapsed sooner than France desired, and none, with the sole exception of Freeprevented the pressure of further demands by that power. The affair at and communities of legitimate freedom

unity of pressing claims necessary to the Canadian Orangeman, the meanest and most detestable because most illog-

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

We were happy to see in an American ontemporary that "the relations between Germany and France are growing more cordial daily, and the probability of something like an alliance between the two countries, so recently hostile, increases, The zeal with which Germany resented the recent English aggression on her fishermen in the North sea, and the summary manner in which one of her war ships took possession of Angra Pesuina in South Africa and pulled down the British flag there, are in striking contrast to the treatment accorded to a couple of French officers who were caught the other day sketching some German fortifications. The spies were arrested, but almost immediately released by orders from Berlin, where every occasion is seized to assuage the memory of Sedan and mollify French animosity." We cannot but view with pleasure the change of attitude between France and Germany indicated by this statement of an American journal. The fact is that all European nations, having grown tired and sick of British duplicity. are now resolved to put no faith in future in Britain. Herein is wisdom. England's glory as a great power is fading. We regret it not. A power whose stability depends on selfishness, violence and broken faith should not have the sympathy of individuals or of nations.

THE SEE OF ROCHESTER.

A correspondent encloses the following xcerpt from the Weekly Mail for our views on Anglican claims to antiquity :

"The Right Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, D. D., is a young son of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, and was born at Rev. Edward Thorold, and was born at Hougham, June 12th, 1823. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and was ordained deacon in 1849, and priest in 1850, by the Bishop of Manchester. He was appointed by the Crown, 1857, to the rectory of St. Giles' in-the-Fields, a poor parish in the east end of London. Here he became a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks, and has remained so ever since. In 1867 he resigned St. Giles, in consequence of illness brought on by overwork, and in the same year became incumbent of Curyon chapel. became incumbent of Caryon chapel. Two years afterwards he was appointed by the Queen to the vicarage of St. Pancras, London. In 1877 he was Pancras, London. In 1877 he was appointed to the bishopric of Rochester, "and became the 99th occupant of that See which dates from the year 604. His Lordship's palace is Selsden Park, Croydn, and the annual income is £3,000. He is also provincial chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop has under him about 550 clergymen, and associated with these are a large number of lay helpers, his Lordship making much use of them.
Dr. Thorold is the author of a work on
'The presence of Christ,' which has gone
through ten editions."

This claim to antiquity on the part of Anglicanism is not new. But the formulation of the claim does not obliterate from history's page the fact that the ecclesiastical state establishment of Britain is the offspring of the lusts of his daughter Elizabeth. The last Catholic Bishop of Rochester was the illustrious John Cardinal Fisher. Alone among the bishops of England in the reign of Henry-so completely had that tyrannical monarch succeeded in subjecting church to state even in his day-did he refuse to take the oath of supremacy? He died the death of a martyr on the 21st of June, 1535. Since that time the See of Rochester has had no bishop, the above paragraph to the contrary notwithstanding. In an Australian paper, the Freeman's Journal, we lately read an excellent rejoinder to a similar claim of antiquity put forth by an Anglican prelate, Dr. Barry, in that country. We have but space for an extract or two from this able article. The writer, who

signs himself "Presbuteros," states : "Speaking of the mediaval Church, traditions. We represent here the old historic Christianity from which so many English Christians have diverged, etc.' Such a position as this says more for Dr. Barry's heart than for his head. How any Christian could believe that a Church which has swallowed the Gorham Essays and Reviews, and Maconochie Judg. ments, is the Church which Christ founded, passes our comprehension. But, as a matter of fact, it is not the is the Church which Christ same Church, its very existence is a pro-test against that Church, of whose traditions Dr. Barry claims that he and his are heirs. It repudiates unity, it scorns allegiance, it does not believe the same doctrines. Catholics know this, the Low and Broad Church parties vehem-ently assert it, but the High Church party cling fondly to the hope that they are in some sort of outward and visible ommunion with us."

"Presbuteros" then goes on to show that this claim to heirship is not new among heretics. Even the Donatists in their day set up some such absurd con-

tention. "This claim of heirship and of some sort of membership is by no means new. It was put forward by the Donatists in the early Church. They repudiated the supremacy of the Holy See, and in so many respects did they resemble the Anglican Church, that—as Cardinal New-

were they answered by the great Fathers of the Church—for there were giants in those days? St. Cyril says:—"Do not inquire simply where the House of the Lord is, for the Donatists call their dense of the Lord, person simply where houses of the Lord; nor yet simply where is the Church; but where is the Catholic Church? For this is the only name of the one true Church." And St. Augustine with a in the same than a church. the one true Church." And St. Augustine writes in the same strain:—"We must hold to the communion of the one true Church, which is Catholic, and which only is called Catholic—not merely by its children when the communication when dren, but even by its enemies. Whether they like it or not, the heretics, when they speak with strangers, call her noth-ing else but Catholic. For they are not understood if they call her by any other understood if they call her by any other name.' And so, even while claiming to be the heir of our traditions, Dr. Barry instinctively obeys the invariable law observed by St. Augustine, and calls us by the only name by which we, and we only, have been known from the second to the nineteenth century. If Dr. Barry advanced such a claim to either of these great Fathers, would he have fared better than the Donatists? His Lordship is too conversant with their writings to have much doubt as to what their answer

Our correspondent need not be su prised at the awkward attempt of Anglicanism to put on the vesture of truth From the very inception of its career this form of error has been characterized by a fixed purpose of assuming, in so far as could assume, the title and prerogatives of Catholicity. Its efforts in this direction have, however, been crowned with total failure,

FRANCE AND CHINA.

We were, we must confess, much sur prised to read in the Ottawa Sun this curious paragraph :

"Now that there is to be war between France and China, it only need be said that unless the Chinese are very poor fighters they will get the best of it. It is not easy to conduct a successful campaign thousands of miles from home if the invader is met by ordinary courage. In this struggle France does not seem to have the sympathy of the world—at least of this portion of it. not de-Chinese sirable that we should to accord with us, but we are w them their own country institutions. France she to do the same. Nothin willing be gained by such a struggle and it would nortifying to the French to be beaten by the Chinese. Stranger things have

The Sun, then, is, like many of the nisinformed of journalists in this country, seized with a fit of Francophobia. There is not the slightest chance of the Chinese getting the best of the fight. They are, in fact, already whipped and irretrievably whipped. France in this struggle has certainly the sympathy of all who prize right and self-respect. The French government has never manifested the slightest purpose of depriving the Chinese of their country or their institutions. The fact is that the Chinese have been deceived into the assumption of an unjust and untenable position by the Marquis Tseng, who himself, it would appear, is the victim of British treachery. Britain will not now raise a hand to defend or protect the beaten Celestials. They will be left as many other nations Henry VIII, and the insane jealousy of that trusted in her, to their fate, defeat and humiliation.

THE ROYAL ESTATE.

gave it as our opinion that the Queen herself is rich enough to support out of her own wealth the whole royal family. We now find our view corroborated by

The estate of Osborne is at

Mr. Labouchere in Truth : "Her Majesty possesses an immens

fortune. fortune. The estate of Casorne is at least five times as valuable as it was when it was purchased by the Queen and Prince Albert, about 40 years ago. The Balmoral property of Her Majesty now extends over 30,600 acres. Claremont was granted to the Queen for life in 1866. with reversion to the country, and Her Majesty purchased the property outright three years ago for £78,000. Probably its market value is not much under £150,000. The Queen also possesses some property at Coburg, and the Princess Hohenlohe left her the Villa Hohenlohe, at Baden, one of the best res-idences in the place. With regard to personal property, Mr. Nield left the Queen over £500,000, and the property eft by the Prince Consort is believed to have amounted to nearly £600,000, but the provisions of his will have been kept strict secret, and the document ha never been 'proved.' also have saved a vast sum out of her income, which has always been very well

managed.' This being the case is it not an outrage on every principle of right that year after year applications should be made to Parliament for enormous grants to some of the scions of the House of Brunswick? Is anything, on the other hand, better calculated to bring on that family popular odium than the depletion of the public treasury for their private benefit? We could quite understand such a course were the sovereign herself poor. But such is certainly, as Mr. Labouchere well points out, very far from being the case. Her Majesty is rich, very rich, in fact there is no telling the extent of her wealth. Mr. Labouchere adds that he has reason to believe that, in due course, application will be made to Parliament on behalf of the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. In fact there is to be a royal message on the subject of

Prince Victor's establishment next session. Mr. Labouchere thinks that the country will not be asked to provide for the younger members of the royal family. But herein he reckons without his host. Every pound that can be taken from the treasury will be demanded for the support of these younger children of royalty. Mr. Labouchere and his fellow radicals will find that in some way there will be made a charge on the public chest. Truth tells us that the Duke and Luchess of Edinburg, who are already wealthy, will, on the death of the Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, migrate to Germany, adding that :

"The Connaughts, Albanys, Christians, and Battenbergs will look to the Queen for provision; and so, also, will any of the younger children of Princess Alice who may happen to make poor matches. It will be seen, therefore, that the Queen will have please to do with her fortune. will be seen, therefore, that the Queen will have plenty to do with her fortune, large as it undoubtedly is, and although in the event of her Majesty's death the country will be asked to provide for Princess Beatrice, yet she will naturally occupy an important place in her mother's will." There will be quite enough in the

Queen's fortune for the whole family. If those who feel dissatisfied with the portion that may fall to their lot, have anything of industry, a rare quality among princelings, they can easily augment their store and by honest application to the duties of some trade or profession ensure an honorable competency for their families.

THE MAAMTRASNA MASSACRE.

We spoke last week, as our readers re aware, of the late confession of the unfortunate man Casey, concerning his evidence in the trial which tollowed that horrible crime. We have now before us the full text of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam's letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the subject. We hasten to lay it before our readers :

to lay it before our reagers:
"To His Excellency Earl Spencer, Lord Luutenant of Ireland, &c.
"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—Having fully and maturely considered the statement publicly made to me on the occasion of my visitation in the parish of Partry on Thursday, the 17th inst. isn of farry on Indianaly, the relative to the horrid occurrence that took place at Maamtrasna, I feel it my duty, in the interests of justice and civil duty, in the interests of justice and civil society, even for promoting due respect for, and confidence in, the administration of the law, to lay the whole case before your Excellency as it came before me.
"On the occasion referred to, a ma

"On the occasion reterred to, a man named Thomas Casey came forward of his own accord and publicly stated that he had been induced, under pain of capital punishment, to swear away the life of Myles Joyce, who had been exe-

euted in Galway.
"He declared that Myles Joyce was "He declared that Myles Joyce was perfectly innocent, that he (Casey) offered to give information against the guilty parties, and was told by the official that unless he swore against Myles Joyce, though innocent, he him-self would surely be hanged; that he got twenty minutes for deliberation, and then, from terror of death, swore as had been

from terror of death, swore as had been suggested to him.

"Being asked why he did so now and not before he declared he was awaiting the visitation in his parish, when he hoped to receive forgiveness and to be restored by the Archbishop to the Church. Atter having made a public confession of his guilt, and as an evidence of his sincerity, he declared he was ready in the cerity, he declared he was ready in the interests of justice to suffer any pain, THE ROYAL ESTATE.

We spoke last week of the enormous revenues of the British royal family. We

was also induced to swear falsely against was also induced to swear laisely against four men now suffering penal servitude. "Taking all the circumstances into account my own conviction is that this latter statement of the wretched man is ruthful and sincere, and I may add that I am reliably informed that this state-ment has been fully corroborated by nother man named Philbin, one of the leading approvers in the case, and who is, I am informed, prepared to make a similar public declaration.
"In conclusion, I would ask your Ex-

ellency, in order to allay public feeling, so much excited in this neighbourhood, to direct a sworn inquiry into the case. "I have the honour to remain,
"Your Excellency's faithful servant,

"+ John M'Evilly,
"Archbishop of Tuam
"Ballinrobe, Aug. 13th, 1884."

How did Earl Spencer answer this dignified statement of the venerable Archbishop? Well, just as might have been expected, by peremptorily refusing the enquiry sought for in the interests of justice, truth and peace. To institute such an enquiry were to expose the Castle to the danger of odium as great as it has yet incurred. The Castle, odious as it was before the Cornwall scandals, execrated as it has been for generations, was never held in such detestation all over the world as at this very moment. This latest act of tyranny and injustice on the part of Earl Spencer will nowise serve to redeem that slimy and detestable institution. The Irish administration stands before the world as the murderer of innocent men, the suborner of perjury, and the most unscrupulous representative on earth of administrative corruption and villainy. It stands before the world condemned in those terms of virtuous indignation ronounced by the late president of the Irish National League of America, that found ready echo in every honest heart in America—terms in which the Castle is thus arraigned, condemned and made suffer: "The agents through whom the des-

otism of England is administered in reland are not Irishmen; they are cotch and English; and to insure their scotca and english; and to make their fitness for their posts, some of them served an apprenticeship in India. No; the monstrous crimes which the genius and courage, the persistence and clean heart of William O'Brien have run to exheart of William O'Brien have run to exposure, have not been committed by Irishmen. Your Cornwalls and Frencha are not Irish. The soil of Ireland has been polluted by shames unknown in the vocabulary of decency; but the shame is not Irish shame. The victory of this exposure is an Irish victory for virtue, honor and morality; it is a victory were honor and morality; it is a victory won in spite of the John Poyntz, the Lord Lieutenant, who is not an Irishman, and of the Chief Secretary, Trevelyan, who is not an Irishman, and of bribed judges not an Irishman, and of bribed judges. and packed jurors. The victory of un-covering the infamy practised by these anti-Irish officials in Ireland is an Irish victory; it is the victory of William O'Brien, the victor of Irish manhood, the victor of Irish purity and chastity. Engvictor of Irish purity and chastity. England may for some time yet maintain her power in Ireland. She may keep thieves and plunderers and oppressors in Dublin Castle. But at least they shall not, in addition to being thieves and oppressors and plunderers, be monsters whose proper designation would affright this peaceful scene. The immorality of England and Scotland is so colossal that statisticians shock the world with its figures. Let England and Scotland keep their moral monsters in the congenial commoral monsters in the congenial commoral monsters in the congenial com-pany they will find at home. The companions of Cornwall and French in impanions of Cornwall and French in immorality were chiefly officers of the British army in Ireland. They are reported to have fled, rather than face accusation and stand trial. Brave fellows when filling with shot the puny figure of little Irish boys; valiant when running bayonats, through the hodies of running bayonets through the bodies of virtuous Irish women and pinning the Ellen McDonoughs down to death. But when asked to exculpate themselves from charges so heinous that men do not

name them, they seek refuge in flight and flight is confession." The day that witnesses the extinction of Castle tyranny will be a great one, not for Ireland alone, but for humanity.

OSHAWA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

We clip with pleasure from the Oshawa Ontario Reformer the following extract

that speaks for itself: A WELL MERITED HONOR -Miss A WELL MERITED HONG—Miss Amanda O'Regan, daughter of our respected and aged townsman Mr. John O'Regan, who, we noticed in a late issue was fortunate enough in securing the Archbishop Lynch prize of \$50 for obtaining a second class A., and credited with being a pupil of our High School, we want pleased to add a graduate with being a pupil of our High School, was, we are pleased to add, a graduate of our Oshawa Separate School, taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, (having made all her studies in it previous to entering the High School.) Honor to whom honor is due. Perhaps the Oshawa Saparata School is the first Saparata Separate School is the first Separate School in Ontario to claim this distinguished honor of having one of its former pupils carry off the Archbishop's prize. We again congratulate the young lady, We again congratulate the young lady, our High School, and our Separate

We also extend our earnest congratulations to Miss O'Regan on her success, and are most happy to chronicle that success as an evidence of the efficiency of the Oshawa Separate School. Some are to be found, even among Catholics, who declare our schools inferior to others and the good religious incapable of teaching. The school at Oshawa, which enjoys the supervision and encouragement of the earnest pastor, Father McEntee, offers a plain and incontrovertible answer to these ill-founded charges. We are credibly informed that a large number of the pupils of this school, during the past five years, have passed the entrance examination to the High School of that flourishing town. We congratulate Father McEntee, the Sisters and the good Catholics of Oshawa on the high standing of their school. No higher praise can be given a parish than that it has a good Catholic school amply supported by its people and truly fulfilling its mission of Christian enlightenment.

ANOTHER ORANGE OUTRAGE.

A despatch from Newfoundland dated the 25th, states: "Hundreds of Orangemen yesterday attacked the Roman Catholic Church yacht at Henley harbor, threatened the missionary, Father Lynch, with death, tore down the papal flag, and tarred the yacht." This is another proof of what Mr. John White would, we suppose, term Orange benevolence. We publish it to show our readers the real character of an institution which, when t cannot revel in such deviltry as it has shown in Newfoundland, endeavors to assume the mask of respectability and order. But the Orangeman of Ontario and Quebec is not one whit better, more benevolent or law-abiding than his brutal brother of Newfoundland. He applauds the latter in all his outrages and atrocities. The Catholics of Newfoundland have our sympathy in the terrible trials they have had to undergo in the past, and are now undergoing, at the hands of the Orangemen. The Orange association is to their country the curse it has been to every land in which it has obtained a foothold. But the present state of things cannot much longer endure. Newfoundland is not surely destined to become a mere Orange colony. It has, we believe, a great future before it. But to make certain of that future, Newfoundlanders of every class must com-bine to drive into the sea the infernal institution that now disturbs their peace and menaces their prosperity.

CONVERSIONS 1 Le Journal de Rom

the recent articles

AUGUST 30, 186

Protestant papers, v continued movemen cism,of late observabl their country. Stati these same papers, g ment of the number of ing within the last fe ted a profound alarm ers of Luther. By dence the movemen city began with the Culturkampf. The Culturkampf broug the noble and her Catholic priesthood. ness with which the bore the trials of t their admirable un danger clearly atte their faith. In Ge persecuted, appeared light, and Protestan ed in its presence. faith did not fail to p of Luther's crime o Church that could, persecution, preserv mity and zeal amon was evidently with not with the persec sire on the part of ans to return to th cestors. Respect f the leading charact man people. Outsid respect as that wit

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CONVERSIONS IN GERMANY.

Le Journal de Rome calls attention to the recent articles of several German Protestant papers, which deplore the continued movement towards Catholicism, of late observable in various parts of their country. Statistics published by these same papers, giving a clear statement of the number of conversions occuring within the last few years, have crea ted a profound alarm among the followers of Luther. By a remarkable coincidence the movement towards Catholicity began with the inauguration of the Culturkampf. The persecutions of the Culturkampf brought into bold relief the noble and heroic virtues of the Catholic priesthood. Moreover the firmness with which the Catholic populations bore the trials of the persecution and their admirable unity in the face of danger clearly attested the divinity of their faith. In Germany the Church, persecuted, appeared in its most glorious light, and Protestantism visibly weakened in its presence. Protestants of good faith did not fail to perceive the enormity of Luther's crime of rebellion against a Church that could, while enduring such persecution, preserve such unity, unanimity and zeal among its members. Christ was evidently with the persecuted, and not with the persecutors. Hence a desire on the part of many honest Lutherans to return to the Church of their ancestors. Respect for authority is one of the leading characteristics of the German people. Outside the church no such respect as that witnessed within its fold exists. This fact has also very materially contributed to the conversions of many now happily in the possession of truth.

WHAT MR. PARNELL HAS DONE.

It is customary with some Irishmen to belittle the efforts of their political chiefs in the work of Ireland's disenthralment. Mr. Parnell has now led the Irish party in the House of Commons for five years and not a few grumblers are heard asking what he has done. These forget that the Irish leader has had many and great difficulties to overcome. He has had to contend with the most powerful and most unscrupulous government in the world. He has had to contend against Irish treachery and insubordination. The fact is, however, that he has in spite of opposition and of treachery accomplished wonders. In a contemporary we read a summary of the results of the Land Act wrung from an unwilling government by Mr. Parnell, an act which, however defective and imperfect, has assuredly done much good. This summary our readers will peruse with pleas-

"A return has just been made to Parliament in regard to the operation of the Irish Arrears of Rent act. According to this the sum of £2,570,000 owing landlords by farmers has been wiped out under the act since 1882. Of this large amount Ulster gained £820,000, in remission of rent; Leinster £250,000, Connaught £1,000,000, and Munster £500,000. The Nationalist papers comment 000. The Nationalist papers comment-ing upon this return, state that the Land act has already secured to the farmers a permanent reduction of rent exceeding £500,000 yearly. The Bishop of Limerick, the Earl of Belmore, and other members of the commission which has been considering the condition of education in Ireland state that the curtailed rents were better and more regu-larly paid last year than at any time the Parnell agitation began. The relations now existing between landlord and tenants are everywhere appreciated."

The consideration of Mr. Parnell's success in the face of difficulties that would have appalled a less able, a less sincere and a less patriotic man, impelled Mr. Alex. Sullivan to bear testimony to that success in his Rochester speech. Mr. Sullivan does so with that force and energy and brilliancy so peculiarily his own :

"But what are the results," he asks, "already accomplished by the parliament ary party of which Parnell is the chosen leader, and Healy, O'Brien, Sexton, Redmond, T. D. Sullivan and their col-leagues are the most conspicuous mem-bers? At least enough doctoring of the land laws to expose the roots of the malady and make its extirpation by the roots only a question of time. At least enough doctoring of the education laws enough doctoring of the education have to expose the infamy by which a people eager for letters have, until within fifty years, been chained in illiteracy. At least enough triling with bills offered by Irish members to turn the eyes of the world upon the evils of foreign govern-ment in county, municipal and national administration, and make it absolutely certain that only one act of legislation can cure the evils—the act by which the Government of Ireland shall be restored to the people of Ireland. Parrell and his party in eight years have done more for Ireland, morally and potentially as well as actually, than was accomplished through the three-quarters of a century by the representatives of Ireland in the imperial legislature. Then let us stand firmly, faithfully, steadfastly, by them until the victory which will encompass

It was also, no doubt, out of regard Irish nation that that thoroughly patriotic journal, the Western Catholic, of cannot refuse its meed of praise to the parishes.

disinterestedness and success of Mr. Parnell. As between Messrs, Davitt and Parnell the Western Catholic is with the latter:

"Here," says our contemporary, "is what the Chicago Current says of the reported differences between Parnell and Davitt:

"Parnell went to Parliament for his

country; Michael Davitt to prison. Parnell has had champagne and porter-house in the London and Paris clubs, while Michael Davitt has eaten his crust at Dartmore. The one has been crowned with the successes of expediency; the other is feared (with wise apprehension) by the power which has inflicted his by the power which has had been sequestrated on quail and toast, Michael Davitt has been chained with gangs of felons by the mean virtue of a ticket-of-leave. Both these leaders are dear to the Irish heart, but when they disagree, as they are about to do, the one-armed hero and martyr must not be driven to the rear for the sake of a vote or two in a sham Parliament.

"This is all very well, but Davitt's 'Nationalizing' scheme is both impolitic and impracticable; and his attempts to whitewash Orangeism, though made from good motive, are none the less repre-

Mr. Parnell has now with him the masses of the people both in Ireland and America. If in five years he has accomplished so much, what great things may we not expect from him in the near juture when he shall have in Parliament a solid and unpurchaseable Irish major-

AN ORDINATION.

ity at his back?

L'Echo de Fourviere, speaking of ar ordination held at Lausanne, Switzerland, by Mgr. de Mermillod, gives a brief extract from that eloquent prelate's discourse on the occasion. In his peroration the bishop adjured the young priests to pray for Geneva and Lausanne, for their families, their free Helvetia, their dioceses, the Universal Church, the Holy Father and their bishop. Replying to an address from the cure of Lausanne the bishop further stated that it was to him the source of greatest jo to have been enabled to hold such a impressive ceremony in the episcopa place of residence, which, for three cen turies had not witnessed this sublime rite of our holy religion. Since Mgr. Mermillod's return from exile religion has certainly taken a step in advance in the Swiss republic, where some of the most resolute and unscrupulous foes of the Church have long exercised political

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- Hostilities have begun between France and China. The French will have a walk over.

- In our next issue we propose to discuss at some length the projected annexation of Jamaica to Canada.

- On Sunday last, in St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, Rev. Father Walsh read His Lordship's circular concerning the triduum in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the 6th, 7th and 8th prox.

- We direct attention to the pastora letter of His Grace Archbishop Lynch in another portion of this issue. The pastoral deals in an effective manner with the absorbing question of Freemasonry,

-The Globe states that La Verite has declared that the British science association is formed for the propagation of free thought. We are constant readers of our estimable Quebec contemporary and have seen in its columns no state. ment of this kind. Will the Globe please show cause?

- Mr. Patrick Egan, the lately elected President of the Irish National League of America, declines to receive the salary of \$3,000, voted at the late Convention to the holder of that office. Mr. Egan here gives another proof of his disinterestedness in the service of Ireland.

- We learn from our esteemed contemporary, the Antigonish Aurora, that "on Sunday, the 17th, a pastoral letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax was read in the churches of that city. It announces that in accordance with instructions from the Holy Father a solemn triduum in honor of the Blessed Virgin will be celebrated on the 6th, 7th and 8th of September, and with the clearness of thought and style that characterizes His Grace, deals with the misrepresentations that are so frequent on this point of Catholic devotion to the Mother of God." We will gladly favor our readers with a perusal of this pastoral at the earliest possible moment.

- The Pembroke Observer of the 22nd inst., says: The annual retreat for the clergy of the Vicariate of Pontiac has been in progress this week at the convent here. It is attended by the Rev. Fathers F. Devine, Osceola; J. Byrne, Eganville; Ferreri, Vinton; Vincent, Calumet; Lemoine, Gower Point; J. McCormack, Brudenell; Shalloe, Sheenboro; Dowdall and Leduc, Pembroke; H. J. Marion, for Mr. Parnell's success as leader of the Douglas; Brunet, Portage du Fort; Rougier, Renfrew. The exercises are conducted by the Rev. Father Conly, S. Chicago, lately vindicated him from the J., of St. Mary's College, Montreal. Toassaults of an anti-Irish paper. The morrow morning the retreat closes, when Western Catholic advocates physical the clergymen in attendance will imforce for the redemption of Ireland, but mediately return to their respective

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Boston Pilot

Who says that peers have not their use in the economy of nature? An English lord has collected over 3,000 different specimens of postage stamps.

Cead Mille Failthe, "the famous Irish battle cry," as a Boston paper some years ago translated it, was extended to the visiting delegates last week.

At least 20,000 persons walked in the Nationalist procession at Monaghan, on Aug. 15th, and the cablegram naively adds, "The Orangemen abstained from any counter-demonstration." They generally do when they don't outnumber the others ten to one. others ten to one. One of the fruits of foreign ownership

of our Western lands is shown in a recent movement of English cattle-raisers in Wyoming. They have petitioned the English privy council for leave to ship their cattle through Canada to Great Britain, without being subjected to the restrictions laid upon American cattle in general. The granting of such a request would be a discrimination on the part of the British Government in favor of alien cattle-raisers on American soil, as against American citizens engaged in the same business. It is the most impudent proposition eyer broached even by English impudence, but a legitimate result of the foolish policy of letting those aliens grab or steal 20,000,000 acres of the nation's richest territory.

Since the first of last month the New York Board of State Charities, alarmed at the wholesale importation of paupers sent to this country by the British authorities, have begun a vigorous enforcement of the immigration laws and returned sixty of those immigrants to Ireland. abuse and give it shape and form, being able to show the names of paupers, the places from which they are shipped and the agencies by which they are hunted up and packed off to American almshouses, t might be well for the State Department at Washington to furnish the British Gov ernment with a little specific information on the subject. Perhaps if the American

Government points out the paupers the British authorities may be able to stop their shipment. It seems to be too much expect them to discern what is going themselves."

Irish American. The English army owes most of its marching tunes" to the old Irish airs; at it appears there are some of them that its officers cannot stand, -knowing, as they do,—the memories those airs must evoke in the breasts of Irishmen. An evoke in the breasts of Irishmen. An incident strongly illustrative of this fact is narrated by the Drogheda Independent of the 26th ult., in the following statement:

—"Here's a ridiculous incident of military life. The Royal Irish Lancers left Dundalk en route for Dublin on Monday, and the band of the 16th Lancers escorted them on the proof town. In consequence of them out of town. In consequence of their being an Irish regiment, the Sixteenths thought they would best compliment them by playing something national. Lieuten-ant-Colonel Maillard trotted along by his ant-Colonel Maillard trotted along by his bandsmen, and as the symphony struck up, his horse curvetted and danced in the gracefullest style, and the gallant rider looked proud and happy. But when the opening notes glided into the "Wearing of the Green"—whew! death and sedition!—the Colonel plunged in the spurs, and the blush of sudden anger empurpled his fear. "Stor that tune! Store that and the blush of sudden anger empurpled his face. "Stop that tune! Stop that d—d tune!" he roared; but the strains of "Up comes Napper Tandy" drowned his voice. The fellow with the kettledrum seemed to do more for the "Wearing of the Green" than anyone else, and at him dashed the three public engaged Maillard. dashed the thoroughly enraged Maillard. "Stop that J—d tune, I say!" and as he shouted he seized the drumstick and wrenched it from the astonished drummer. But the cornet tantararaded, and the bom barden grunted, and the clarionet tootled and they all kept on telling about "the most distressful country" till Maillard thought they had all gone mad. And as the strains died away in the distance the lookers-on heard, now and again, through the notes of the lively song, the maniacal yell of the thwarted but lion-hearted old

humbug—"Stop that tune, I say! Stop that d—d tune!" BRANTFORD NOTES.

On Monday of last week a little girl of Mr. John McGarrel, aged seven years, was drowned in the canal in front of the starch factory, about a mile out of the city starch factory, about a fine out of the ctyp.
She had been playing around the bank
with a companion and slipped in, only a
few yards from where her father was, but
the little girl who saw her was so frightened she did not raise an alarm until she reached the house some distance off, and then it was too late to save the child's life. Mrs. McGarrel was in delicate health at the time, and the child's death was a severe blow to her. The sad affliction has called forth much sympathy.

Rev. Father Lennon, of Brantford, and Very Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, re-

turned from Boston last week where they had been taking part in the ceremonie nad occu taking part in the ceremonies of dedicating a church on the summit of Bunker Hill, in the parish of Rev. Father Supple. They were in the city during the meeting of the National League of America.

Miss Mary Nolan returned to the city Miss Mary Notan returned to the city last week from Europe where, for a couple of years she has been travelling and studying. Miss Webling, who went with her, returned a week sooner.

Mr. Hugh MacDonald, of Glengarry, who has been attending the Collegiate Institute here for some months past, left for Cellingreed on Monday.

for Collingwood on Monday.

Mr. Thos. McGinn, of Rochester, formerly of Burford, is visiting in this

A liquor seller, as he presented his bill to the executor of a deceased customer's estate, asked him if "he wished the items sworn to." "No," said the executor, "the death of the deceased is sufficient evidence that he had the liquor."

Medicine improperly taken invariably inflicts injury, if there is any value in it. No person should therefore take any intoxicating beverage as a medicine, unless it is apparent that it is needed.

DEATH OF EDDIE FERON.

Strathroy Age, Aug. 21. The sad news of the death of Master Edward Feron, brother of the Rev. Father Feron, of the R. C. parsonage here, which occurred on Sunday morn-ing last, brought expressions of the most genuine regret from our townspeople generally. The young man has during Father Feron's charge of the parish here spent his vacations in Strathroy, and his frank, manly ways and agreeable disposi-tion won him the most kindly good will

of all. He was about two weeks ago prostrated by an attack of sickness which rapidly developed into typhoid fever. With this congestion of the brain also set in, and to the latter he succumbed on Sunday last, when within a few months of his twenty-first birthday. The funeral services on Tuesday forenoon last were of an imposing character, and showed the marked respect enter-

tained for the Rev. Father Feron by his clerical brethren in the Diocese of London. The church was most fittingly decorated for the occasion by nurses Vina and Carrie from the London hospital, whose trained services had also been secured for the deceased during his illness. The floral offerings that covered the coffin fittingly indicated the respect entertained for the family among us, our citizens of all denominations being represented by these tokens of loving

sympathy.

Mass was celebrated in the church at ten o'clock, at which were present very large number of our townspeople, attracted by the same feeling of regard for the bereaved relatives and to mark their respect for a young man than whom very few of his years more generally possessed the good will of the community. The Right Rev. Mons. Bruyere, Vicar General of the Diocose of London, presided, the Rev. Father Bayard was celebrant of the mass, with Father Molphy, deacon, Father Brady, of Woodstock, sub-deacon, and Father Wash, of stock, sub-deacon, and father waish, of London, master of ceremonies. Father Brennan, of St. Mary's, was also present in the sanctuary. The singing of the choir was in sympathy with the occasion and the impressive liturgy of the church was rendered in all the perfection of detail which is particularly vivid in the presence of death. Sister Bathilde, of Sarnia presided at the organ. The ser-Sarnia, presided at the organ. The ser-mon of the Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, was in every way fitting the occasion. Speaking to those who mourned the loss of a brother, he counselled them to be of good cheer and comfort in the knowledge that he who had gone "had worn the sweet flower of a blameless life." They were not to mourn as those without hope, but to rest in the assurance that God had taken him because his work was done. The deceased was buried in the R. C. Ceme-tery here until such time as it is convenient to remove the remains to the family vault in Montreal,

OBITUARY.

We deeply sympathize with our esteemed friend Mr. John W. Kearns, of this city, in the sad affliction which visited his household during the past week. On the 21st his son William Frederick and 6 from page 11 and 25 Frederick, aged fifteen years, died of typhoid fever after a short illness. This young man gave promise of a brilliant tuture, and had, indeed, even at this early age, attained a high place in the regard of the authorities of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Detroit. Union Telegraph Company in Detroit.
On the 23rd the father of Mr. Kearns

passed peacefully away. He was a native of Limerick County, Ireland, and at the time of his death had attained the ripe old age of 85 years. Besides being deeply regretted by his immediate relatives, many warm friends will sincerely regret the absence of one whose noble qualities endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Monday last we received by telegram from Montreal the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Patrick Dinahan, a native of this city, but for many years engaged in mercantile business in Mont-He was the eldest son of the late Richard Dinahan, an old and highly esteemed resident of London, and brother of Rev. Peter Dinahan, a distinguished priest of the Order of St. Dominick. The very many friends of the deceased gentle man in this city will receive this intelligence with a pang of sorrow.

THE WILLIAMSTOWN CONVENT.

The Williamstown convent will re-open on Tuesday, 2nd of Sept., when the classes will be formed, and studies resumed for will be formed, and studies resulted to the ensuing year. The course of study is thorough and practical, and includes English, French, Music, Drawing, Orna-mental and Fancy Work, Plain and Fancy Sewing, Religious Instruction and deport-

The several branches are in charge of efficient and accomplished teachers, who will spare no pain in the education and advancement of the pupils.

For particulars apply at the Convent, or address the Lady Superioress.

HYMENIAL.

The joyful tolling of the bells in St. Bernard's church in Newtown, on the 11th inst., announced that some important and pleasing event was about to take place. Shortly after nine o'clock a procession of carriages drove up to the church, when Mr. Stephen Grace, of Ot-tawa, of the firm of M. & S. Grace, suptawa, of the him of M. & S. Orace, sup-ported by his cousin J. D. Grace, of the same city, and Miss Mary McMahon on the arm of her brother, and accompan-ied by Miss M. McMahon, who acted as bridesmaid, were ushered into the church. The altar of the sacred edifice was richly attired in appropriate colors, with a con-trast of fragrant flowers. The marriage trast of fragrant flowers. The marriage ceremonies were solemnized at half past nine o'clock with Rev. Father Lavin presiding. After the nuptial knot was tied the party drove to the residence of the bride's mother where the wedding breakfast awaited them. The bride was the recipient of many magnificent and costly presents, a few of which we mention:—A gold chain and locket, by P. O. Eagleson, Ottawa; a crystal set, by Mrs.

J. Grace, Arnprior; a silver butter dish, by Miss M. Smith, and other valuable

presents too numerous to mention. The happy young couple left by the evening train, and while on the way to the sta-tion, numerous boquets of flowers were thrown into the carriage in which the bridal party drove, showing the high es-teem in which the bride was held by her numerous friends in Newtown.

MR. O'HART'S NEW BOOK.

O'HART'S "IRISH LANDED GENTRY WHEN CROMWELL CAME TO IRELAND," a companion volume to his "Irish Pedigrees," same price. Just published, demy 8vo. Fancy cloth, about 800 pages.

Contents:
Preface. Dedication to the illustrious Lady Herbert of Lea, including causes which led to the war in Ireland in 1644 an 1 the Proclamation by the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics in June, 1643. The Regicides of King Charles I. Summary of the Common-wealth. Records in Ireland. Forfeiting Proprietors in Ireland under the Crom-wellian Settlement. Inrolments of the Decrees of Innocents under the Commonwealth Rule in Ireland. Persons Trans-planted in Ireland in 1653 and 1654. Inrolments of the Connaught Certificates to the persons Transplanted. The "Forty nine" Officers in Ireland. Soldiers of the Commonwealth in Ireland. Restorees, Grantees, and Nominees of Charles II. in Ireland. Commission of Grace. Abstract of the Acts of Settlement and Explana Names of Persons in the Grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explan-ation. Books of "Survey and Distribu-tion" in Ireland. Irishmen who served in the Spanish Netherlands. The Irish Par-liament of King James II., A.D. 1689. King James' General and Field Officers in Ireland in 1690. Forfeiting Proprietors in Ireland under the Williamite Confiscain Ireland under the winamite Connica-tions. Grantees of Estates and Purchasers of Estates then Forfeited in Ireland. Sketch of the Irish Brigades in Foreign Countries. The "Wild Geese." Descen-dants of the "Wild Geese." The Irish Brigades in the Service of France. The Irish Brigades in the Service of America. The Legislative Power in Ireland in 1797 Parliamentary Constituencies in Ireland at the Period of the Union. Foreign Religious Foundations by Irishmen. A General Index; and a very elaborate In-dex of Sirnames, including perhaps, every Sirname in Ireland since the English Invasion.

The nature of the elaborate works with which Mr. John O'Hart has enriched the genealogical literature of Ireland is now too well known to require explanation or comment. His volumes of "Irish Pedigrees" contain a vast amount of informagrees" contain a vast amount of informa-tion which it must have cost him an un-usual amount of time, patience, and labor to collect, and which future workers in the field of Irish history, whether local or national, must find exceedingly useful. * * His latest work will add to his reputation as one of the most industrious historical as one of the most must out a society compilers which this or any other country has produced. It is entitled "The Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland"; but this description of it would give a most inadequate notion of its contents. Besides more than 257 gen-ealogies additional to those which are to be found in the "Irish Pedigrees," we have here lists of names and other documents of the highest importance in reference t the war of 1641, the doings in Ireland after the Restoration, the struggle of 1689, the Williamite confiscations, the achievements of the Irish in France and in the Spanish Netherlands, the Irish brigade in the American Civil War, and the Irish Legislature at the period of the Union. It would be impossible in the space at our disposal adequately to describe or even to mention all those lists and documents, but we may highly says that in one capes that ments of the Irish in France and in the we may briefly say that in one sense they are the most vivid accounts that can be given of the memorable events to which they relate. We talk vaguely of the men who waxed fat on the confiscations of Irish and, of the hundreds and thousands of Irish Catholics who were reduced to utter penury by those confiscations, of the Irish soldiers who served in the Low Countries, in France and in America, of the Irish Penury State of the I in France and in America, of the Irish Parin France and in America, of the Irish Par-liament of James the Second, and of the later Irish Parliament which sold the country's birthright for a mess of pottage; but here in Mr. O'Hart's pages are sup-plied the names of those men, and there are few of them which will not, as the names of their ancestors, have a special interest for the present gen-eration of Irish readers. Here we see how eration of Irish readers. Here we see how it is that so many Frenchmen and Spaniard now hear Celtic names; how Saxon names are more prevalent in some parts of Ire-land than in others; how men the stem of whose family is to be traced to some fer tile spot in Leinster or the midlands are found on the bleak and sterile hillsides of the West. All Mr. O'Hart's information is interesting; but we venture to think that the catalogues which have reference to the Cromwellian transplantations and the Williamite confiscations will be read with the greatest avidity by most persons.
The list of the members of the Irish Par-The list of the members of the Irish Far-liaments of 1689 and 1797 will also be scanned with peculiar attention. Mr. O'Hart, as we have intimated, abstains for the most part from commenting on his own extracts from the records of the past; but we are glad to be able to add that in his dedication to Lady Horbert of Lea, if he dedication to Lady Herbert of Lea, if he does not himself explain the circumstance does not himself explain the circumstances which led to the war of 1641 and the subsequent diabolical proceedings in Ireland about which his pages are so largely concerned, he lets others tell the story, not, indeed, in detail, but, for his purposes at least, in quite sufficient detail. The extracts he gives from well known Catholic and Protestant writers— Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Mr. Walpole, Major Wood-Martin, and Protestant writers—Sir Charles Gavan
Duffy, Mr. Walpole, Major Wood-Martin,
Mr. J. T. Gilbert, and the Rev. Denis
Murphy, S. J.—and various official documents of the period of 1641 which he sets
forth at length, set at rest all doubts on the points mentioned. On the whole, we repeat that his latest compilation is a very useful addition to our historical literature, and we can only hope that it will bring him not merely renown, but substantial

Catholic Picnic at Bothwell.

A grand union picnic will be held in Bothwell on Thursday, September 4th, Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. E. Blake John A. Macdonald and the Hon. E. Blake are both expected to be present. The band of the 7th Fusiliers, of London, will be in attendance, and excursion trains will be run from Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Windsor, Chatham and all way stations. Return tickets to Bothwell will be sold at the following rates: Windsor and Detroit, Soc.; Belle River, Stony Point and Chatham, 40c.; St. Thomas, Woodstock, Ingersoll and London, only 75c. Athletic sports, grand music and eloquent speaking will be the order of the day. This promises to be the best picnic ever held in Bothwell, and ample accommodation will be made for ample accepthousands. ccommodation will be made for



and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold c cans, ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall I New York.

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This institution is beautifully situated on the Canadian side of the River overlooking the Falls. The Scholastic year commences the first of September and closes at the end of June. Terms moderate, For particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

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London, Aug. 2, 1884.

London, Aug. 2, 1884.

To all whom it may concern:
Being compelled on account of protracted bad health to retire from the management of the London Commercial College, I take the opportunity to return my very sincere thanks to the public for the exceedingly liberal support extended to this institution during the many years which I have been connected with it. Nineteen years' teaching, supplemented by several years of office work and the outside business which must necessarily be transacted by the principal of a college, has overtaxed my physical strength, and in compliance with nature's warning voice I have, though very reluctantly, decided to take a rest, and consequently have sold out all interest in the college to Mr. Wellington Panton, who will conduct it in the same very commodious premises which we have occupied for some time past.

Mr. Panton has been teaching in he institution for the past seven years, during the greater part of which time be has had charge of the actual business of the various subjects comprising a business of the various subjects comprising a business most of principal of a college of this kind.

The same thoroughness which has characterized the teaching and in this institution during the past will, and confident, be continued under Mr. Paulon's management, and it affords ne pleusure to recommend him and the institution, of which he is now principal and proprietor, to all who may be desirous of acquiring a thorough practical business education.

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NEWS FROM IRELAND.

On July 21, a meeting in support of the O'Brien Indemnity Fund was held at 21 Merchants' quay, Dublin. Mr. A. Shackleton, J. P., presided. Over £50 was subscribed at the meeting. Wicklow.

Lord Waterford's agent has given notice to the owners of the extensive quarries at Ballyknocken, county Wicklow, that it is the intention to close those quarries unless the boycotting of a farmer named Cullen is discontinued. Great excitement prevails, as the quarries employ 1,000 neonle.

On July 31, at the Wicklow Assizes, On July 31, at the Wicklow Assizes, Mrs. Lilly Gyhl, late Miss Tyndall, was placed on trial for having thrown vitriol upon Mr. John Kelly Toomey, solicitor, Arklow. The defence was that the act was done in order to save her honor. The jury found the prisoner not guilty. The announcement was received with great applause in court, and Mrs. Gyhl fainted in the dock. The case against Toomey for committing an indecent assault on the same occasion was then proceeded with, and the same verdict found. and the same verdict found.

Queen's County. On July 22d, a series of heartrending evictions were carried out in the Queen's County, on a property which is at present under the control of the Court of Chancery. under the control of the Court of Chancery.

No less than eight families were thrown on the roadside by minions of the law.

The following are the names of the evicted.—Patrick Brennan, wife and eight children; John Kelly, three in family; Martin Condron, wife and five children; Mrs. Doyle, with a family of five; Mrs. Motley and daughter; Michael Motley and wife ; Patrick Haughney, with his father, 80 years of age, and two small children; Michael Brennan, with his wife and eight children. Four families in addition were evicted some time previously in the same district. Only one, Patrick Haughney, was allowed back as caretaker.

Meath. It is satisfactory to observe that steps are being taken to bring the midland counties more into harmony with the rest of the country, by means of the National League organization. A meeting half of of the country, by means of the National League organization. A meeting held at Athboy, on July 27, promises to be effective towards that desirable end. Up to this there has been no movement in that direction; consequently, landlordism is able to do pretty much as it likes there. The chair was taken by an evicted tenant of Lord Darnley's who spoke from personal knowledge on the blessings of the system to counteract which the National League has been established.

Kerry. A demonstration in every way worthy of the best days of the Land League agitation was held at Glasanoun Daagh, Kerry, on Sunday, July 27th, to express sympathy with the evicted tenants of a local landlady, as well as their determination never to rest until the system by which never to rest until the system by which whole districts can be depopulated shall become a thing of the past. A number of huts having been erected for the evicted tenants by the Ladies' Land League, and, in consequence now of one of the farmers, on whose land a hut had been erected, having applied to the Land Court to have having applied to the Land Court to have a fair rent fixed, it became necessary to remove it, and this was made the occasion of a popular demonstration. The proceedings were enlivened by the Brosna Band. A number of the Royal Irish Constabulary were present. Having fixed the hut or its new site, the meeting dispersed, satis-fied that they had performed a good and

Limerick. A very successful meeting under the auspices of the Irish National League, was held on Sunday, July 27th, on the hill of Knocklong, and the proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm. There were several thousand persons present, large contingents with bands and banners, com-ing from the border counties of Cork and Tipperary, while special trains were run from the town of Tipperary and the city of Limerick, which were pretty extensively availed of. All the neighboring towns and villages were represented. Banners days when that touching threnody, "By A large force of constabulary were posted in the immediate vicinity of the meeting, while a Government note-taker took notes of the speeches, which were delivered from a substantial plat-form, erected on the very summit of the hill. Shortly after three o'clock the meet-ing commenced. On the motion of Rev. ing commenced. On the motion of Mr. M. Power, P. P., Emly, seconded by Mr. P. Davin, the Rev. Dr. Ryan, P. P., Knocklong, was moved to the chair. Mr. Maloney read resolutions in favor of National independence, calling for an amendment of the Laborers' Act, advocating a peasant proprietory, in favor of the Migration Company, and of home manufactures, renewing their pledge never to take a farm from which a tenant had been unjustly evicted, and expressing their con-viction that any farmer who takes the grass or meadow of any farm, either evicted or surrendered, by reason of a rack rent, is an enemy to Ireland. The reso-lutions were unanimously adopted.

Tipperary. The sum of £50, the first instalment from Clonmel for the O'Brien Indemnity

fund, was forwarded on July 30 by the treasurer, Alderman P. Murphy. On July 30, over 40 head of cattle were driven through Clonmel to the Corpor-

ation pound guarded by constabulary. The cattle had been seized for being found trespassing on a boycotted farm at Mocklerstown, from which the tenant, a Mr. English, had been evicted. Since his evic tion the premises have been in charge of Emergency men. The landlord, the Rev. Mr. Denny, is a Protestant clergyman who resides in England, and since the former tenant was evicted no person has offered to take the farm.

Waterford

The Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, was consulted on July 26 by a deputation of local Nationalists in reference to the holding of a county convention. He expressed himself in favor of the proposition, and sugarsted Durgary as the large water than the first state of the proposition of the propos county convention. He expressed himself in favor of the proposition, and suggested Dungarvan as the place, and the first week in September as the most suitable date to hold the meeting. He further suggested that a deputation from the

Organizing Committee should wait on the clergy in the different parishes to ascertain their views, and solicit their co-operation in furthering the objects of the League, and in making the convention a thoroughly influential and representative one. After some further discussion in regard to the convention, he expressed himself in favor of the movement to pay the Members of Parliament, and it was the Members of Parliament, and decided that after the clergy in the different parishes had been waited on, a meeting composed of the members of the Organiz-ing Committee, together with the priests of the county, should be held in order to discuss the preliminary arrangements of the convention.

Antrim

Antrim.

The course adopted by the Ulster Nationalists has utterly dissatisfied the West British factions. Strong had been their hopes that between the Irish leader and the Ulster people a slight divergence of opinion, in regard to the Conference, would develope into a "split" in the ranks. Thus spoke the Belfast News-Letter—the organ of Lord Rossmore and of the worst enemies of Ireland:—"Ulstermen, even when they go politically wrong, and become Land Leaguers, are not likely to submit to the dictation of one man; and the general impression one man; and the general impression here is that the Ulstermen will stick to their guns, and defy the member for Cork." Ulster Nationalists will certainly "stick to their guns," not to defy the member for Cork, but to assist and member for Cork, but to assist and encourage him. They are, in fact, deter-mined to co-operate with him in the sacred work of ridding the country of the blight-ing influences of landlord ascendancy and

alien rule. Orange intolerance has apparently arrived at a pretty advanced stage of brutality in Belfast. Not only are the houses and property of Catholics attacked and destroyed by the more zealous of the brethren, but, in many instances, after experiencing persecution of the most dis-gusting character, the Catholics themelves are forcibly ejected from their employment. Thus in a shipbuilding yard, one hundred Catholics were recently, literally, hunted from their legitimate business. It appears from evidence given in the police court, that numbers of the unfortunate people had been "knocked down," "kicked," called "damned papists," and "flung into the Lagan."
Yet the brethren profess to be the champions, pur confluence of law and order and pions, par excellence, of law and order, and civil and religious liberty!

C van.

Mr. Healy has succeeded in obtaining from Mr. Gladstone a grant of £100 for the widowed mother of the young man, Philip McGuire, who was murdered by Orangemen, on the borders of Monaghan, shortly after his election for that county.

A prominent incident of the "Dublin Castle scandals" was the arrest, at Magher-afelt, of Mr. Johnston Lyttle, who was taken in custody by the Constabulary, on the authority of telegraphed communica-tions from Dublin, the warrant being in the same terms as those issued in the cases of Cornwall, French and Pillar. Mr. Lyttle was visiting his friends on leave from his employment at Jameson's tillery, Bow street, Dublin.

Donegal. From the wild glens and bare hills of bleak Donegal the cry of wrong and distress still ascends towards heaven. Again the noble parish priest of Gweedore, who has so often stood between his flock and famine, raises his voice in plaintive appeal for the victims of landlord tyranny. for the victims of landot yields.

recites the sufferings of the unhappy tenantry of Messrs. Olpherts and Joule in terms which might almost move hearts as hard as macadam. The present state of affairs is summed up thus:—"Thirty-four families are without home or shelter except the workhouse, and from this establishment those who have entered it are flying with loathing and detestation, as if it were a plague house, preferring rather to cast their lot with the rest of the families that have put up temporary shelter by the ditches; or to avail of such accommohaving the usual mottoes, spanned the various roads approaching the place of meeting. The Kilfinane Brass Band, and viation Father McFadden pleads. In his numerous fife and drum bands, helped to add enlivenment to an already animated fact that he has received help and comfort from clergymen of both the Protestant and Presbyterian denominations—a fact which speaks more powerfully for the real sentiment of Ulster than anything that could be adduced. From such germs of blessed charity who knows what fruit of lasting good might spring?

Galway. A great popular demonstration was held on July 27, at Aughrim. The ga-thering, which was very large, was held on the historic battle-field, about half a

mile outside the town. Contingents came from Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Woodford, Killanadeema, Kiltulla, Bullane, New Inn, Athenry, Clostoken, Killoran Lawrencetown, etc. The Ballinasloe brass band attended, and nearly every brass band attended, and nearly every contingent carried a banner bearing ap-propriate inscriptions, such as "Ireland for the Irish," "Long live Parnell," "For-get not the Field," "God save Ireland," "Killoran to the Front," "Historic Aughrim," 'Long live Riagh Ireland, and may the efforts of her sons be crowned with iccess." The Rev. T. Coan, P.P., pre-

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Mr. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, declares that he tound one bottle of Burdock

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—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —combined
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kid ney and liver complaint and rheumatism.
Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled

wood; my hims were paned up and interwith water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop
Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the
hardness has all gone from my liver, the
swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881. Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty

and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A Workingman.

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There never was, and never will be, universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despond-ency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and by tranquilizing the nerves, dis-poses to sound and refreshing sleep— imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses through out the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby

making activity a necessary result strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinne Wine at the usual rate, and, gaged by the opinions of scientists this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

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Mr. James More and Wife, well-known n Leamington, were both chronic suf ferers from Dyspepsia that the best medical aid failed to relieve. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured both husband and wife.

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen Chinec," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the cir-culation. Rheumatic and blood impur-ities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use. Sold I Druggists, Dundas St. Sold by Harkness & Co.

NATIONAL PILLS is the favorite purgaand anti-bilious medicine, they are

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Warning. The most suddenly fatal diseases of Summer and Fall are the various forms of Bowel Complaints which Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will Extract promptly remedy.

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, says: one man was cured of ore throat of 8 years' standing with one oottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

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Eating green apples, cucumbers and unripe fruits generally, may be so termed, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all Summer Com-

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young or old. Corns cause intolerable pain. Hollo way's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P. writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I years ago I was attacked very severy.

suffered a great deal of pain, from which
I was not free for a day, until last spring,
when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric
Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me,
for which I am thankful.

IT LEADS ALL

No other blood-purifying medicine is made or has ever been prepared, which so copletely meets the wants of physicians at the general public as

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It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA inguaries Serofula about you, dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH Aver's Sarsaparilla is the numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

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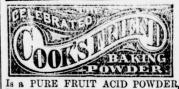
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Drill the wheat. Confined geese Keep sheep dry Turnips are sur wine should g Ewes go with y Light promotes Drainage will p Worm fences as Separate the ra

weaning times. Green manuring light sandy soil.
France has mill One hundred of portable fence ofte

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FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Drill the wheat.
Confined geese do not pay.
Keep sheep dry under foot.
Turnips are surface feeders.
Swine should get green food.
Ewes go with young five months.
Light promotes health in animals.
Drainage will prevent rust in wheat.
Worm fences are weed harbors often. Separate the rams from the flock after

weaning times. Green manuring is especially helpful to light sandy soil.

France has millions of farms averaging

less than five acres each.

One hundred or more panels of a light portable fence often prove valuable on any

*By summer fallowing, the soil absorbs an important quantity of ammonia from

an important quantity of ammonia from the atmosphere.

In driving work horses, keep the bit well up to them, but not drawn tight, thus conveying the idea of restraint and preventing carelessness of gait.

If water will remain in a two-foot deep hole in the earth for twenty-four hours after a rain, it will pay to drain.

Animals are seldom hurt by a barbed wire fence, but to make sure that playful colts or cattle with wild habits shall never suffer, place a line of poles along the top to serve as a warning.

serve as a warning.

Look to the Bees.—Weak swarms may Look to the Bees.—Weak swarms may be madestrong for winter by giving them a few combs filled with sealed brood. Weak colonies are liable to suffer from the moth worm. A good way to lessen these is by setting shallow dishes with sweetened water among the hives, to attract and drown the moths.

Breeding Sows.—Coarse, common sows make better breeders and mothers than those highly improved. As the little pigs take after the sire in fineness of bone

take after the sire in fineness of bone and fattening qualities, it is a good common practice to cross such ordinary sows with thoroughbred males.

Crude Petroleum as a Farm Paint.—We believe no one who has given this article, either alone or thickened with mineral paint, a fair trial on farm implements, fences, buildings, etc., would ever be likely to give it up again. Take an old wagon or cultivator frame that has been neglected as regards paint, and showing signs of giving out and treat it to all the petroleum the wood will absorb, going over the wheels several times, oil up the nuts and tighten them, using wide washers underneath anywhere the wood is not sound, and the affair may afterwards appear almost as strong as a new

as not sound, and the abair may after-wards appear almost as strong as a new one. Fences and buildings kept pro-perly painted would last many years longer than if not, besides adding to appearances greatly. By thickening the oil with good shades of material, a handsome paint may be made, and the cost be not more than a quarter of that of

linseed oil and lead paint.

The Chicken Yard.—Tae spring broods should now be so far advanced as to allow the good to be distinguished from the bad, and all that have not the appearance of turning out well, should be weeded out. There is always danger to be feared from that bane to successful chicken rearing, overcrowding. By closely culling out the inferior birds, the good effect to the remaining ones in increased size and stamina, is often soon apparent. A common error is the allowing of too many cockerels to remain in the run. They are should now be so far advanced as to allow common error is the allowing of too many cockerels to remain in the run. They are uneasy to mentors, besides depriving the promising pullets of their proper food and accommodation. Kill or sell these off as quickly as possible. Old hens also want looking over; it should be remembered that after two years of age, they will not pay as layers. Where it is possible at this season to give them the range of stubble fields, do so by all means. By seeing that fowis have plenty of food, green and this season to give them the range of study ble fields, do so by all means. By seeing that fowls have plenty of food, green and other, and exercise, the moulting season may be shortened to their advantage. Make iberal provisions for a dust-bath in their enclosures if it has not been done. Fit up the houses before the winter to be proof against drafts, wetness and bad venoof against drafts, wetness and bad ven tilation.

Orchard and Garden. Thin the late beets.

Thin the late beets.

Weed the compost heaps.

Earth up the celery plants.

Sow spinach for a late crop.

A mulch will help late squashes.

Shorten raspberry canes to four feet.

In building trellis brace the end posts. Dust turnips with plaster or lime to keep off the flea.

Allow no more melons to set than there is a reasonable certainty of having mature.

Keep the tomatoes clear of the large Keep the tomatoes clear of the large and voracious green worms. Though repulsive to capture, the pest is harmless, and should be taken, even if it must be done with a gloved hand.

Clear Up as you Go.—Whenever any garden crop is past use for the kitchen, it should be cleared from the ground.

Such a course keeps the garden looking well and prevents needless seeding. It should be remembered that a seed crop exhausts the soil more than two crops taken off in a succulent condition. The refuse of the kitchen is not fit to save

another year's seed from.

An Eye to the Weeds Yet.—Where the weeds have been closely kept down throughout the season until now, little trouble will come from them after this. But a few no doubt were missed, and these receiving the benefit of clean culture, are soon of large size, and ready to perfect a vast quantity of plump seeds. Just to prevent this we must not give up the battle yet, for a few such plants would make ordless work next year, while now make endless work next year, while now it is no task to level them.

Flowers and the Lawn.

Prepare for lifting plants. Repair the glass structures. For flowers the clematis excels. Grow roses in a bed by themselves. Sunflowers do not turn with the sun. Mignonette for winter may still be The man who sells "blue" roses to city

'smarties" at \$3.00 a root is now taking

should be cut back and manured in August, and by October 1st there will be plenty of good cuttings for striking.

Caterpillars on Winter Plants.—Some-

Caterpillars on Winter Plants.—Sometimes late in the summer, chrysanthemums and other plants are troubled thus. If the caterpillars are not destroyed, they soon do great damage by despoiling the foliage. Handpicking is the most simple, and a sure remedy. Sprinkling the plants with Paris green, either dry when the plants are wet, or in solution will destroy them. Material in which to Propagate.—Sand is the article generally used. But being a ready absorbent, sometimes, and especi-

is the article generally used. But being a ready absorbent, sometimes, and especially in wet, cloudy weather it keeps so clogged with water as to hurt roses and other cuttings. Then again in hot weather, it dries out quickly, on which account it requires close watching. Now for some purposes of propagation, such non-conductive materials as saw dust, old tan bark or cocosnut fibre are better than sand, because not possessing its faults as sand, because not possessing its faults as alluded to.

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	Thro Bags—Chatham	5 00	1 15	10 30	8 00	12111	6 30
	Blenheim	5 00	1 10		8 00		
	Newbury	5 00	1 15			12m	
	Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.				1.		
	Cornia	5 00	1 15				
	Thro Bags—Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	6 00	1 15		8 00	2 45	
	Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	00.0	1 15		849 30	2 45 2 45	****
	Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	60 0	1 15	****	0000 00	2 40	
	Glanworth	6 00				2 45	1111
	Wilton Grove.				9 00		
	Loop Line Railway	6 00					
s,	Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.	1			1 12	0.00	
n	Bruce and Orwell	6.00	177	****		6 30	630
ve	Aylmer Gentre Bidge	6 00	1 15			2 45	0 00
	C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge- town and Amherstburg.	6 00	1.15	10 30		2 45	
r,	St, Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright	0 00	1.10		1		
-	to St. Thomas, &c		1 15		1111	2 45	
	St. Thomas,	6 00			8 00	2 45	6 30
	Port Stanley.	. 6 00			6.00	2 45	6 30
	Port Dover & L. H. Mails	. 5 00			8 00	****	***
·e-							
et		7 00				6 30	
nt		7 00				0.00	
en							
as	W., G. & B	. 500	1 0		8 00	1 30	6 80
he	Thro Bags—Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth	1,	0.0			11 00	
VE							
ve	Between Harrisburg and Fergus	5 00					6 80
on		5 00					6 30
he						1 36	6 30
U.	B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo		0 10	0		2 45	
-	G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto						
	Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	. 50					
	St. Mary's and Stratford	. 50					63
	Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ive	. 50	0		11 30		
	(Tuesday and Friday)	0)	. 124	0			6 3
	(Tuesday and Friday)			4 4/			

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THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the

aged they are priceless.

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

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FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS. COUGHS, Colds. Glandular Swallings and all Skin Dispasses it has no sixul. Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
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and are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.



Budge Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Decanced Stomach or irregular estimated in the Parks Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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Terms to sait the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

OF, or any Priest of the Diocese.

ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100 German free of charge; Music and use of Flanches, \$10; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$55. For further particulars address:—MOTTERS SUPERIOR.

43 19

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and fuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Morher Superior.

A SSIMPTION COLLEGE SAME.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-delight of the Studies of the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum for full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Presi-dent.

Meetings.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonle Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Stipti, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CARROLLU MUTUAL BENEFIT

CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. ALEX.

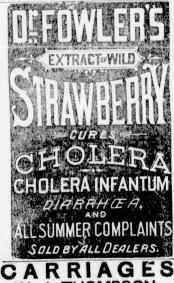
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ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 12 32) Dundas street, London, Ontarlo, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases. J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

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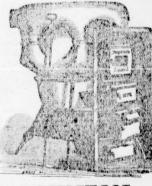
Assets, 1st January, 1883: \$310,781.97. With 39,719 Policies in Force.

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AGENTS wanted for The History of Christianity, at the popular price of \$1.78. Liberal terms. The religious the world. Greater success from by agents. Terms free. \$11NSON & Ce., Fublishers, Portland, Maine.

WORKS.

BEST STYLE WIS.



C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt f price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, Il St. Martin street Montreal; or Thos. OFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

We have received intelligence of the Bro. Patrick Dinahan.

Bro. Patrick Dinahan.

STRATHIOY, August 18th, 1884.
Received from the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, through the Recording Secretary of Branch No. 6, C. M. B. A., Strathroy, Ontario, one thousand dollars due me on the death of my husband William Henderson, late of said Branch,

GEORGINA HENDERSON.

Witnesses:—Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, P. O'Dwyer.

FROM THE SUPREME RECORDER.

To the Officers of and the Representatives to the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. You are hereby officially notified that the first biennial and fifth convention of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. will be held at Detroit, in the Young Mon's Catholic Union recome commence. Men's Catholic Union rooms, commen Men's Catholic Union rooms, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 9th, at 9 A. M. Head-quarters at the Griswold House, on Congress St., near Woodward ave. Rates \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. We expect to procure special rates of fare from Baffalo to Detroit and return—of which you will be hereafter notified.

Fraternally yours,
C. J. HICKEY,
Sup. Rec.

Sup. Rec.
The representatives from the Grand
Council of Canada to the Supreme Council convention, above mentioned, are Rev.
P. Bardou, Cayuqa; D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; Thomas O'Neail, Paris, and Thomas
Coffey, 2nd Vice President. T. A. Bourke
and Jno. Doyle, members of committees
of Supreme Council, will also attend.
This convention will be of more than
ordinary interest to C. M. B. A. members
in Canada, on account of the petition from

ordinary interest to C. M. B. A. members in Canada, on account of the petition from our Grand Council in re separate beneficiary jurisdiction, and amendments to the constitution adopted at our late G. C.

Convention.

We carnestly hope this petition will be granted, and that, too, by an unanimous vote of the Council. It would be the means of forever cementing the paternal ties existing between our United States and Canadian Brothers. We would still be under the Supreme Council, pay our per capita tax thereto, send our repre-sentatives to Supreme Conventions, allow members to be transferred from one side memoers to be transferred from one side to the other, and recognize visiting brothers as at present, granting the petition would enable the Grand Council of Canada to become incorporated here, to make certain alterations in our constitution in accordance. tions in our constitution in accordance with our Canadian statutes, and to levy its own assessments to pay the beneficiaries of deceased members within its jurisdiction, from and after the 31st day of December, 1884. There needs be no fear of the Grand Council of Canada being able to support a separate bene-ficiary. Past experience is the best lamp to guide us in this matter, and we have paid on assessments considerably more than would be required to pay the bene-ficiaries of deceased members in Canada. ficiaries of deceased members in Canada. Such intelligent gentlemen as compose our Supreme Council will certainly not be influenced by any flimsy objection on this head. This question has been studied very carefully by our Canadian Grand Council, and it is fully convinced it can pay it own beneficiaries with at least as little expense as at present. However, it is not at all the matter of expense that is the cause of the presenting of this petition. It is the question, in the near future, of the legality of the association doing business in Canada as it now does. Would it not be better to grant the Grand Would it not be better to grant the Grand

to answer. In selecting officers for the ensuing term we hope our Supreme Council members will be guided by the purest motives; elect the most competent men available. Do not make changes merely for the sake of change. When we have a good officer let us keep him in office, if acceptable to himself. So far as we have heard, no fault has been found with the working officers of the Supreme Council during the past term. On account of their positions, past term. On account of their positions, we have had more intimate acquaintance with the President, the Recorder, and the Treasurer, and each has discharged the duties of his office very satisfactorily indeed. Mr. C. J. Hickey, especially, has proved himself a very efficient and painstaking officer. We do not know that there will be any opposition to Mr. Hickey's re-election, but we do think the Supreme Council has not a more competent man for the office of Supreme Recorder.

Council of Canada its request, respect-fully petitioned for, than to run the risk

of having the Association forced, by our

laws, to cease doing business in Canada? We leave our Supreme Council members

cil of Canada : Laws and Supervision.—J. J. Blake, London; A. R. Wardell, Dundas; T. A.

Bourke, Windsor. Finance and Milage-James Quillinan Niagara Falls; Thomas O'Neail, Paris; Charles Stock, Stratford.

Standing Committee of the Grand Coun-

Charles Stock, Stratford.

Returns and Credentials.—Thomas
Coffey, London; D B Odette, Windsor;
William Sullivan, Kingston.

Appeals and Grievances.—Thomas Henderson, Ingersoll; H W Deare, Amherstburg; Rev T J Sullivan, Thorold.

Printing and Supplies.—W J McKee, Windsor; Dr. Buckley, Prescott; Rev. G R Northgraves, Wingham.

On the 31st inst., Rev. J. P. Molphy, Grand President, will deliver a lecture on the C. M. B. Association, its objects, work.

the C. M. B. Association, its objects, working, and benefits, at Seaforth, under the auspices of Branch No. 23.

auspices of Branch No. 25.

We have organized two Branches in Canada since our Council Convention, and expect to be able to report in a short time branches in Pt. Lambton, Hamilton, Tees-

return, Therefore, be it resolved, That the members of this Branch do hereby deeply sym-pathize with their esteemed brother and President in his sad sflliction, and tender

him their warmest sentiments of condol-T. F. KANE, Chairman of Committee. ence.

Branch No 20,
Maidstone, August 22nd, 1884.
The above was unanimously adopted;
and Bro. Doyle being present, briefly, but
sincerely thanked the Branch for its kind
remembrance.
T. F. KANE.
Rec. Sec. Br. 20.

THE LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has informed the Archbishop of Tuam that Casey's statement that the Crown Solicitor made him swear falsely

is untrue.

Thirteen peasants in the Village of Andrejewka, near Odessa, were attacked with symptoms similar to those of rinderpest. Two patients died. Troops have formed a cordon around the vilis untrue.

have formed a cordon around the village.

A despatch from Assouan says:—The
Nile continues to rise. Eight steamers
ascended the river to the first cataract
yesterday. Col. Colville will go to Dongola. It is reported that the followers
of Mahdi are dying at the rate of thirty
a day from some intestinal disease.

Small-pox is raging at Coomassie, in
Ashantee. The king of the country recently died and 300 of his subjects were
killed at the funeral in his honor. A
new king has been appointed and
Ashantee chiefs have asked that the
country be annexed to English posses-

country be annexed to English possessions because of his notorious cruelty.

A despatch from Aden says:—The French transport Aveyron was wrecked off Cape Guardafui. Two hundred and eighty-six of the officers and crew reached Aden. Three hundred remain at Guardafui. The wrecked steamer left Saigon July 24, with men returning to France. The British man-of-war Briton has been dispatched to Cape Guardafui to render

assistance.

As a result of the disclosures in the Campbell divorce suit, the Liberal Committee of Dunoon, Argyllshire, has notified Lord Colin Campbell, youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, from whom Lady Campbell recently obtained a divorce, that it will not support him for re-election to Parliament at the next election. Lord Colin has represented Argyllshire in the House of Commons since 1878, and is enraged at what he calls the ingratitude of the people.

James Pillar, who pleaded guilty to the various indictments for felonies and conspiracies against him in connection with

spiracies against him in connection with the Cornwall scandals at Dublin, was the Cornwall scandals at Dublin, was sentenced to-day to twenty years' penal servitude. The jury were unable to agree to a verdict in the case of ex-Secretary Cornwall and Capt. Kirwan, who were tried jointly on an indictment for "conspiracy and soliciting." The second trial in this case was postponed to the next commission, and the prisoners were at the liberty on providing suitable hail

sagain worried by the behavior of her son-in-law, the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt. According to the latest reports this festive widower is seekingstill another matrimonial venture, notwithstanding the troubles brought about by his morganatic marriage with Mme. Kalamier. His latest fancy, it is said, is toward a lady who is connected with the ducal court at Darmstadt, but who is much inferior in rank. She is also very much younger than the Grand Duke and is said to be very beautiful. The shiftlessness of the Duke and Ducheess of Teck is another chronic cause of worriment to the Queen. Teck's wanderings on the continent and his continued impecuniosity have gained for him the sobriquet of "the tramping Prince."

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

Shanghai, Aug. 24.-Foo Chow arsenal was destroyed yesterday after three hours' bombardment by Admiral Courbet's squadron. Seven Chinese gun-boats were sunk and two escaped. The European settlement was not disturbed. The bombardment began at 2 p.m. and ceased at 8 p.m. Only one Chinese battery replied. The report that two French vessels were sunk during the engagement is unconfirmed. Later.—The French fleet sustained no

lamage during the bombardment of Foo

Of the Chinese men-of-war which escaped the French bombardment at Foo Chow, one stranded and had her back

The French recommenced firing to-day directing shots against the Pagoda. It is surmised the object ofthe renewed attack is to entirely obliterate the places. French transports are shelling villages on

French transports at strange of the heights around the arsenal.

Foo Chow, Aug. 24, 3 p. m.—The French shelled the barracks and camps near Quartao. No resistance was made. The Consulate buildings were used by Chinese soldiers who were in uniform and were armed. The French Chief of Staff reports the French loss six men. It is believed this estimate is untrue. An English pilot was killed during a scar on Saturday night when the French opened their heavy fire, and it is believed sank one of their own torpedo boats. expect to be able to report in a short time branches in Pt. Lambton, Hamilton, Teeswater and Port Colborne.

To the C. M. B. A. column of the London Catholic Record:
Brother John E. Doyle, Esq., Dominion License Inspector for the North Riding of Essex, and President of Branch No. 20, Maidstone, having just sustained the

sad bereavement of losing his wife, the Branch, at its regular meeting on the 22nd inst., appointed a committee to draft resolutions of condolence.

The Committee made the following report:

Whereas, our esteemed President J. E. Doyle, has, through the visitation of Providence, suffered the loss by death of his beloved and faithful wife, who, after a lingering and severe illness, has taken her departure for that bourne whence none return, Chinese gunboats maintained bravely at desultory fire about a quarter of an hour, when the survivors of the crews leaped overboard. The combat was practically finished in seven minutes' uproar. The French artillery was made content after disabling the Chinese vessels. It was not a fight; it was a massacre. This is the amign of every spectator. Two the opinion of every spectator. Two eighteen-ton gunboats of the Chinese fleet fought well, one sinking near the fleet fought well, one sinking near the English man-of-war Champion, while the other, stationed above Junko, made a good stand. The French kept up fire on the arsenal and neighboring buildings, forts, barracks and villages until five o'clock, although resistance from the shore batteries closed about three. Some French and Chainese ships engaged in close proximity to the English menof-war Vigilant, and Champion. At six on Sunday evening three burning gunboats floated down stream, carrying French colors. Numerous fire junks blazing in a dangerous manner imperilled English men-of-war, but were warded off. One English bark was saved by English men-of-war. French torpedo warded off. One English bark was saved by English men-of-war. French torpedo boats exploded the stern of Yang Woo transports and two sinking gunboats. The scenes on the river as the dead and wounded floated by were terrible. The English saved many of the wounded. The forts lower down have not yet been stacked. attacked.

> Personal-Mr. Bernard O'Byrne, ac companied by his sister, Miss O'Byrne, organist of St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, are spending a vacation with their cousin, Mr. J. P. O'Byrne, of this city.

Master John O'Keefe, son of P. O'Keefe, Esq., of Strathroy, is at present visiting friends in London. In a few days he will resume his studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

MARKET REPORT. OTTAWA. Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN-Gats, 49c to 54c. Peas, 75c; Spring wheat, 1 00 to \$1 15; Fall wheat, 1 00 to \$1 10; Scotch, \$1 20. Rye, 55c. Beans, 1 25 to \$1 50. DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in palls, 15c to 16c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 00c to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 00. Geese, 80 to \$1 00 each. Turkeys, \$0 00 to \$1 50 each. MEATS—Pork — Mess, per barrel, 15 00 to 16 50; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, live weight, 4jc to 5jc. Mutton and lamb, 10c. Miscellance Soc to 50c a bag. Cabbage, per dozen heads, 80c to \$1. Cucumbers, per doz. 50c. Carrots, per doz. 20c. Hay, 12 00 to 13 00; straw, 7 (0 to \$0. Four, No. 1, 5 50 to 575. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Provender, 1 40 per cwt. Hides, rough, 5jc to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt. Shorts, 1 30 per cwt. Hides, rough, 5jc to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt. Raspberries, per pail, 1 00 to 1 35; biueberries, per pail, 1 00; black currants, 1 25.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts 400 bbls. Quotations

1 35; biueberries, per pail, 1 00; black currants, 1 25.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts 400 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 35; to \$5 45; extra \$5 35; to \$5 45; spring extra, \$4 25 to \$4 30; superfine, \$4 90 to \$4 95; spring extra, \$4 25 to \$4 30; superfine, \$8 25 to \$4 30; stoperfine, \$8 25 to \$4 30; superfine, \$8 25 to \$4 30; superfine, \$8 25 to \$4 30; to \$3 10; middings, \$2 75 to \$2 90; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Contario bags, \$1 50 to \$2 25; city bags, \$2 75 to \$2 80. GRAIN — Wheat, white winter, \$113 to 1 14; Can. red winter, 116 to 1 17; No. 2 spring, 1 13 to 1 15. Corn, 67 2 to 67 16. Peas, \$2 to 92 60. GRAIN — Wheat, 16 to 1 17; No. 2 spring, 1 13 to 1 15. Corn, 67 2 Barley, 55 to 65c. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 14 to 16; Eastern Townships, 18 to 20c; Western, 12c to 14c. Cheese, \$4 \times to 16c. Pork, 19 00 to \$20 00. Lard, 10c to 11c. Bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 13c to 14c.

Toronto, July. 7.—Wheat—Fall, No.2, 109 to 10; No. 3, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 3, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 3, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 3, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 3, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 3, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 3, 105 to 150. Spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 405; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; No. 2, 107 to 108; No. 2, 109 to 109; No. 2, 107 to 108; No. 2, 107 to 108; No. 2, 107 t

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 23, Samue Kearns, father of J. W. Kearns, engineer G.T.R., aged 85 years. At his father's residence, 242 Clarence st. on Aug. 21, of typhoid fever, Wm. Frederick Kearns, aged 15 years, 5 months and 20 days

LOCAL NOTICES.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place— Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to Edy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

LIONESS STORE

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Note—The above Diagram illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

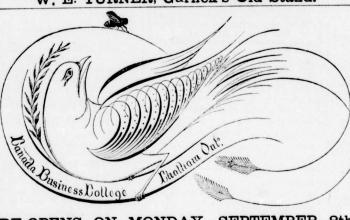
* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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VOL. 6.

CLE We mal of Clerica turn out and better ments the tern Hous

> N. Wils 136 DU The Nativ SEP

> Angels round the T Newest songs of pri Bursts of wonderfu Worshipping the F All the vast angeli Lauding Him with Infant Mary! We with all thi Light-hearted Greet the morte

God with each unt Brooding o'er thy (Glorified by wondr Stirring in his calr As if some new-bor Rippled His uncha Infant Mary : We with all thi Lighthearted Greet the morn

Father, Son, and F Blazoning thee wit Wondrous graces of And their dread or To rest in thee as i Daughter, Bride, as Infant Mary! We with all th Lighthearted Greet the morr Thou thyself a wor Flower of more the Raylshed now with Than to angels has Grandest worship Is thine infant jut Infant Mary! We with all the Lighthearted Greet the morn

Spiendor of the pec O'er the souls in li Golden visions ho Nearer Heaven un Sudden transports Sweeter than the Infant Mary! We with all th Lighthearted Greet the morr

Ah! the first sight
And the first soun
How the breathle
While the rapture
How she almost d
Feeding, fondly th
Infant Mary!
We with all th
Lighthearted
Greet the more All the joys upon Gushing out from All the gladness o Hosts to thee alor All the songs that Songs which all w Infant Mary! We with all th Lighthearted Greet the mor

Babe of Anna! L We with transpor Spirits full, hearts Joy which can no We thy birthday Of salvation's haj Infant Mary! We with all tt Lighthearted Greet the mor

Irish Eccl

In what sense th It is usual to I Altar the inscri atum pro Defun Privilegiatum. recommended b Rites, but it is ance, so that it visited with the indulgence. For in some churches Altar, to post or the inscription, slab near it, "Li Purgatorio;" or Pontiff has grant soul from Purga at this altar."

gregation strictly These latter in or misleading. fact, we cannot be soul for whom gained, is freed obstacle is not in and retains no