# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

#### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1881.

NO. 164

#### CLERICAL.

WE have received goods suitable for cleri- be higher evidence of the growing cal garments.

of the trade.

Who Remember the Past ? BY MERVA.

Who remember the past—the day gone by, Long wept in song and story; When the hunted priest to a cave should fly, Or some mountain hollow hoary— When your sires' blood was the gibbet's dye— And their shame their tyrants' glory?

Who remember the past—the fearful past— Its deeds of blood and slaughter; When the rush of the midnight's moaning blast. blast, And sob of the surging water. But they echoed the dirge of your land down-

'Neath the wrongs the alien wrought her? Who remember the past—the foeman's hate— And the bigot lordling's scorn, The withering sneers of the proud magnate— And taunts of the "highly born"— The offeast scum of a foreign State, Of nature's best instincts shorn.

Who remember the past? Not the cringing rew—
The helot paltry faction—
The recreant, servile, dastard few,
Who stoop to a mean transaction,
Who promise so well and then swift pursue
Their course of base retraction.

But severed from those who will bravely Theep
Theep
Theep
Theep
Theep
Theep
Theep
Theep
Theep
The stern resolve they've taken,
Till the city built 'n foundations deep
Of "chartered wrong" be shaken
Never to rest—who have sworn from sleep,
The long drugged serfs to waken.

Who remember the past? Not the learned Who seek with honied plasters,
To cover the sears of the trooper tribes,
The crimes of the "tyrant masters"—
Rather honour him who with truth describer
How they compassed our disasters.

But the coward minions will bend the knee— With meanness pause and palter— Make footstools of necks for such as he— Whose sires gave their's the halter, And levelled the home, and it the roof-tree, And razed the shrine and altar.

The minions! The sleuth hounds lick the

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In hand upraised to smite them;
The minions! Each lord can still abash—
Each puny youth affright them!
Like beaten hounds they shiver and gnash
While brave men work to right them!

Let them go with their 'blazoned scroll in hand.

(A record bill as lying.)
To each worthless scion who fled the land When a people brave were dying;
Let them go, and before the magnates—stand!
Nor heed the voices crying,

From the past, with its night of wrongs and woes,
To the present's dawning morn'—
From the awe of the rich that the dread
past shows
To the boundless, fearless scorn,
The poorest serf of the present knows,
For the so-called nobby born.

From the mournful past—from the hero-dead, By the lovely hill-sides sleeping. When the sentinel stars keep watch o'er-head, And the midnight dews are weeping Their fate, who so nobly, so bravely bled For a Cause, true hearts were keeping.

In honored trust, 'till the clarion voice
Of the chosen chief resounding
Bade the heart of a suffering land rejoice
And the coward's blood go bounding;
'Till the millions went forth and made their Whilst its thunder tones were sounding.

Who remember the past—Dread 'Forty-eight, When helpless men were lying, By the roadside ditch or the rich man's gate, when helpessates were the rich man's gate, Unpited, starving, dying, nheard and unheded their dismal fate?—On whom were these relying?

Who allowed thee die? Who arose in face Of famine spectress staring— Drew the whole world's eye on our suffering

race
Through force of fearless daring;
und stayed the fell fiend's ravaging trace,
And kindled hopes Jespairing? Now from many a wound doth our country bleed!

Orush systems that inflict them—
Shape your present acts from the past, not heed need Who'd needlessly restrict them— Who are quick to preach, and slower to feed, Events can contradict them.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

WE have been informed that the Bishop and clergy of a western diocese have subscribed some \$20,-000 to promote the cause of Catholic literature in that region. We hope most sincerely that it is true. Better would it be, were the sum \$50,000, and it will come to that, some day or other. With fifty thousand dollars the Catholic press and the Catholic book, could become an enormous power for good in any diocese, but more particularly in America. Still, with \$20,000 a great deal can be done, if journalistic training, business skill, unremitting toil and patience are added to it and to Catholic zeal, knowledge and generosity. It will be very easy indeed to squander that sum, and as much again, recklessly and uselessly, without accomplishing very much, but in the right hands and with the right spirit, it can be made an Archimedean lever, to shake up and shape the Western World. . . . We do not know what are the plans of the western

We note the fact, chiefly to supply a text for another paragraph impressing on our readers the need that a large stock of Catholic literature. Nothing could sense, among priests and laymen, of the importance of Catholic litera-We give in our tailor-ing department special attention to this branch the importance of Catholic litera-ture. It is the great weapon of the age, either of offence or defense. Without it, Catholics will perish, and unless the priesthood make it almost the main work of their lives, N. WILSON & CO. Catholics will not leave it. The church and the school are necessary, it is evident and indisputable. But how much of one's life or one's work is given to the instruction received and thinking of the week comes to us from anti-Catholic sources, what must be the result? In no country in the world is a vigorous, healthful, well sustained Catholic press much needed as in America. Multiplied chimeras are not necessary, but there is much that is possible and necessary. It is not a matter for individual enterprise to undertake to supply so universal a need, and hence we rejoice at seeing a body of clergymen undertaking to do this Catholic work, in a way that ought to command success.

#### Freeman's Journal.

Societies of Catholic young men are needed. But the young men composing them must be Catholic in heart, not in name only, whether they are literary or not. Few Catholic young men enroll themselves in the ranks of the admirable society of St. Vincent de Paul. In fact, many young persons seem to look on an entrance to this society as one of the processes of "making their souls," to be undertaken when white hairs begin to appear. This should not be. There is much work in the world for young Catholics; and it is true here, in America, where good example is above all arguments the best, that many souls, well-disposed towards the Church, are not drawn into it because our young people do not show the working of Catholic principle within them. Societies which devote themselves to the corporal works of mercy are needed among the word Christian glorious in Pagan times. In France, young men are not ashamed to visit the sick and bury the dead. They do not leave these duties to an almoner already overburdened with responsi bilities. Activity at fairs and zeal in the selling of tickets for picnics should not be the young man's idea of Catholic work for the glory of God. A thorough-going society for the furnishing of Catholic boys with suitable prayerbooks would be an unnecessary undertaking.

Catholics in the Reichstag have preserved, during the rise and progress of the Kulturkampf, such an admirable attitude, that they have gained the respect of all Germany. Bismarck's threats of resignation, so far as they have been directed against the Reichstag, seem inexplicable when we call to mind the fact that it would be little affected by his withdrawal. Bismarck holds office not by the will of this body, t by the will of the Emperor. The wer of the Reichstag is not that It can hamper the Prince to a degree; but the Emperor would be seriously embarrassed by the withdrawal of a Minister whose policy of blood and iron" has, it is true, failed, but whose tactics have made him indispensible to their sovereign. The abolition of the Falk Laws would be a long step towar's the undoing of the heathenish work which Bismarck performed with such evident love. He might dissolve the Reichstag; but a new election would probably leave him where he was before. To obtain his ends, in spite of his increasing unpopularity, he needs to make an alliance. This alliance he is seeking. He has approached the centre; he has made some concessions. It is probable that the Emperor, with the approach of death not very far off, is not sorry for these concessions. With Bis marck the concessions are merely political moves: he will go towards 'Canossa" if he finds that he can

HERR WINDHORST and the other

which the Chancellor wants, and they will go hungry unless they have more desirable cheese in reserve. "Canossa," after all, is a foolish catchword. Henry IV. pretended to be penitent; Bismarck makes no to be penitent; Bismarck makes no to penitent and the Christianty of the University of Jena "consists in vague theories and conditions of human consciousness." Is this the outcome of Protestantism in one of its central citadels, an outcome approximating to agnosticism where it is not openly and hypocrisy resulted in new out rages against the Pope, who, loving justice, died in exile. The Cathoprinciple to Bismarck; they will not, Church. from the pulpit or in the Sunday Enthusiasm is wasted on Bismarck's School? If all the other reading diplomatic and businesslike attempts

Boston Pilot. Commander Cheyne, the Englishdone, and pick up some money at the same time. In his first lecture in New York he said he would like to collect \$150,000. That would be quite a nice little sum, and we should not think of doubting, for a moment, Commander Cheyne's willingness to take charge of it. At the close of his lecture he gave the audience a little exhibition of the new craze. Portraits of Mrs. Garfield and Queen Victoria were shown on a screen, and then Britannia and Columbia appeared, holding a wreath over the head of the dead President. That was exceedingly kind on the part of Commander Cheyne, but will he get the \$150,000?

Buffalo Union Modern Free Thought, whatever that may be, is a queer phase of mental development. Free Thinkers want all the freedom for themselves. And the strangest thing in the world that they do not appear to see their own inconsistency at all. It would be quite amusing, if it were not also revolting, to read the story of a recent meeting of these fanatics trail of the serpent is visible in Western New York quite as well as on the heights of Montmartre. Inon the heights of Montmartre. In-fidel literature is scattered broadcast tized, who has been brought up in that over the land; and parents and guardians dream not that the young are being surely poisoned at the deadly wells of impure and atheistic lore. Shall we sleep until the enemy has his hand upon our throats, his blade glittering before our eyes?

Baltimore Mirror. WE recently commented on the tartling statement made by Zion's Herald that Methodist ministers may be unorthodox in some of their views according to the standards of their denomination, occasionally even preach their heretical opinions, and yet continue in the ministry undisturbed, provided they do not openly and often challenge official criticism death. It leaves the dead with God. of their course. The same paper now says: ". . We intimated, in an editorial note, that if Dr. Thomas had simply held his opinions, and occasionally only given expression to them, he would not have been subjected to trial. Some charitable of the present English Parliament. brethren upon this rush to the con clusion, and into print also, and affirm that the editor justifies the holding of such opinions and oceasionally uttering them. We simply stated, what we know to be the fact. that ministers hold to opinions not in entire harmony with our standards, and nobody thinks of bringing them to trial. They do not misrepresent the Church, or seek to make them as the substance of their ministry. They are not hypocrites: they do not feel called upon to spread abroad their sentiments in their ministry. Nobody thinks of arresting their character at conference. and no churches are divided by their preaching, as in the instance of Dr. ." We have em-Thomas. phasized a sentence in the above extract, for to us it seems to be a terrible accusation to bring against some of the shepherds of the Methodist fold-that they hold to unsound doctrine and are allowed to continue

his noble band drop the cheese that the Christianity of the Universuch pretence. Henry's pilgrimage atheistic? If it is, then the best lics of Germany need much to make and evangelical faith of the imper-them free; they cannot concede ishable Holy Roman Catholic

principle to Bismarck; they will not, as the Liberal "reptile press" would have us believe, misunderstand the Chancellor's overtures. Their votes cannot be bought by Court favors. Enthusiasm is wasted on Bismarck's diplomatic and businesslike attempts at bargaining.

Li is astounding how little Protestant know of the Catholic Church. They take know of the Catholic Church. They take their ideas of it from unfriendly writers, who misrepresent its history and misstate its doctrines. They do not consult Catholic authors. They will not listen to us in our own behalf; having heard only one side, they condemn us forthwith and for all time. Yet they are positive that they time. Yet they are positive that they know all about the Church. With the Commander Cheyne, the Englishman who proposes to hunt up the North Pole with a balloon, has come to this country to tell how it can be done, and pick up some money at Methodist clergyman, who risks his trustworthiness as a teacher on the statement in the Baltimore Methodist that "the creed of the Roman Catholic Church consigns him [President Garfield] to perdi-tion." Now this is not true, and Brother Clemm ought to know that it is not true, for the teachings of the Church are not obscure, nor elusive, nor hidden, nor not obscure, nor elusive, nor hidden, nor variable. On the contrary, they are clear, open, fixed. They may be learned from the authorized ministers of the Church, who the world over say the same thing. Now who does the Catholic Church declare will be saved? All men and women who die free from the guilt of mortal sin will see God forever in heaven. As for infants who die me. heaven. As for infants who die un-baptized, they will not enjoy the Beatific Vision. It is true that outside of the Catholic Church there is no salvation, but it is equally true that every man who is in a state of grace belongs to the Catho-lic Church, whether he knows it or not, whether he calls himself Mahommedan or Methodist, Buddhist or Baptist. It is not essential for salvation that a man should be visibly connected with the Catholic Church, for otherwise the innumerable multitudes of the heathen who have never so much as heard of the Gospel, would be one and all doomed to the bottomless pit. The Church teaches that those among them who obey the law of their in Paris. We call them fanatics advisedly. They are really as intolerant—the while they call themselves "Free"—as ever was Pilgrim Father on Plymouth Rock or eke Cromwell. works of mercy are needed among laymen. The d'sposition to make the priest do all the good work of the parish is prevalent. Laymen are not dispensed from those corporal works of mercy which made the word Christian glorious in but it is not for us to decide the extent of their delinquency in indi-

> denomination, who conscientiously believes he is right and does his duty cording to his lights, who avoids mortal sin, or, having fallen, sincerely repents for the love of God, who is determined to follow the truth at all hazards, he is a Catholic without knowing it; he belongs to what theologians call, the soul of the Church, and dying as he lives, iu a state of grace, will secure bis crown. He will be saved not because of his Presbyterianism, but because of his unconscious Catholicism. Now was President Garfield saved? The Catholic Church does not say. It does not know the state of soul in his last moments does not know and does no claim to know the eternal lot of Catho

vidual instances. But take the case of a

is the judge. It tells the living the truth which if they accept they will be saved but which if they reject they will be lost.

A careless Catholic is careless of

God's warnings. These warnings are frequently the whisperings of grace. "Behold I stand at the door and knock," says our Lord. How many open the door of the heart to EVERY day brings to light the onsequences of drunkenness. The drunkard kills his body and soul and is the cause of untold misery to

his family. The moderate drinker has his passions aroused, and he, it is, that invariably commits murder and all manner of crime. He is able to harm others and protect him-WE must not judge, we cannot judge, but does it not look sorrowful

to see how many people attend Mass or think they attend it? Everywhere the same coldness towards the Holy Sacrifice is manifested. A few minutes is irksome, but what love is not manifested by the Divine Victim that permits Himself to be called from Heaven into the hands of the priests? Ah! did we Catho-

of England and Episcopal Church of America, but it is in its origin and growth native and original. It is as independent in its way as the English and American church. It is in communion with both and receives aid from them—it is a branch of the Church Catholic."—Churchman. A branch is a part of the tree. It is alive if connected with the tree and deriving its sustenance from it. It is a dead branch if broken off. The Reformed Church of Mexico is either dead or alive, if said to be a branch. communion with both and receives dead or alive, if said to be a branch. It cannot be alive, because it has no communion with the trunk of the It must, therefore, be a dead branch; one that has been opped off. Perhaps the Churchman better not call it a branch at all.

What a pity to hear so much cursing and swearing as is now everywhere prevalent. In the street. everywhere prevalent. In the streets, in places of amusement, in hotels has added to the Litany of the Blessed steamboats, everywhere you go, even in the school yard, nay, even in the family circle and at the very church door. Cursing has certainly of late increased to a fearful extent. And such cursing, such oaths, such imprecations, such blasphemy and obscene word painting, such deep down low, vulgar, wretched language. Should not Catholic parents and guardians take every precaution to procure a surety that this vile, dangerous, perilous habit of cursing and swearing may never take root in their children or proteges. Should they not accustom them early to pronounce the sweet names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, and to offer up some little aspiration, by way both of a reparation and safeguard, every time a curse or an oath falls upon their ear, or an obscene word picture is represented to their mental vision. I would like to see a society formed for the express purpose of suppressing and preventing cursing and swearing. I would like to see every Catholic boy belong to such a membership, distinguished by a badge, self-bound, not only to observe immunity from all objectionable words, but to cultivate Christian politeness in word as well as in Jeed. It could not fail, in conjunction with the spiritual duties imposed and benefits bestowed by connection with the church, to work wonderful effects.

Ghost infused His seven-fold spirit in the hearts of her faithful, she has been the Pentecostal Church. She has taught Christ triumphant and sitting at the right hand of God the Father. She has been a missionary in her offices, prayers and fasts in a more particular manner during that But next Sunday she begins again the Holy Year and exhorts her children to enter into the gloom, and become imbued with the spirit of the holy men and women that watched so long and anxiously, and prayed so earnestly for the coming of the Messiah, through four thousand years. The season of Advent, composed of four weeks immediately preceding Christmas, typifies those years, and through the purple veil of perance we gaze expectantly into the heavens for the coming of the Star that shall lead us to the humble crib of Bethlehem. The voice of Holy John, the Precursor, issues forth from the wilderness, calling upon all to "prepare the way of the Lord, make straight His paths." There is the reason of Advent. are to prepare our hearts for the coming of the Lord, that He might find therein a peace almost infinitely greater than that in which the napermit grace to enter, without which | tions of the earth rested when He first came upon earth. To remind us the more of the great necessity to do penance during Advent the Church reads for us on the opening Sunday the account of our Lord's last and most terrible coming, when He is to judge the living and the dead. The day of wrath for the sinner as well as joy for the repentent is pictured vividly before us to urge a preparation. Let us heed the solemn warning and in contrite hearts enter into the spirit of the period that commemorates the joy-'ul coming of our Lord, so that when Christmas morning shall break upon us we may approach the Infant in the manger, singing the gladsome hymn in company with angelic hosts: "Glory be to God in the highest and on earth Peace to Men of Good Will."

tence. We are sure however that it will be prudently thought out, with a view to produce the best results for the honor of the Catholic party and for the honor of the Catholic party.

MOST PURE HEART OF

This is the title of a special festival yearly consecrated by the Church to Mary, in the same month wherein her of his Divine Son.

In the sublime canticle of the "Magnificat" Mary certainly appears to us incompassable by her humility, which that canticle expresses in all its grandeur and power; and yet it is chiefly through her spotless purity that she is raised above all saints, whose Queen she is proclaimed: restaurants, on the cars, on without original stain, pray for us." This invocation is the equivalent, or rather, it is a commentary upon the words by which the angel saluted Mary: "Hail, full of grace!" This prerogative, to which no other is comparable, is the purity of Mary, comprised as well in the declaration of the grand dogma of the Immaculate Conception as in the Assumption. What creature besides Mary was ever proclaimed most pure, and, in consequence of this exceptional privilege, was worthy to be carried up to heaven body and soul?

One of the best ways in which we can honor our Mother, and recall at the same time her most glorious privilege and most splendid triumph, is by the daily recital of the beads, which, in its five decades, so often recalls the beautiful eulogy that pronounces Mary full of grace, and there-fore most pure. Apart from the language of mysticism, simply taking the ordin-ary mode of expression, what is most fre-quently spoken of, what is oftenest praised however little it may be practised? For things even of the natural order, how often do we hear the exclamation: "How pure this water is, how clear the sky!" And figuratively: "What a spotless character!" Purity is something which, in the physical as well as the moral order, charms everyone; it is sought for in everything. And when we come to reflect on it, we find that purity, in the language of an ancient author, is the splendor of the true. Purity, therefore, may be defined as the radiance of God in a soul; it is like the passage of the sun's ray through a crystal.

For this reason Mary is called the "Mirror of Justice," because justice is the most exact reproduction of the Divinity. Last Sunday the Church finished Amongst the Catholics of Spain, one of the most usual greetings on the meeting the cycle of ecclesiastical Sundays, of friends is, Ave Maria purissima. When Since Whit-Sunday, when the Holy we would say, "In a moment," the Span iard will say, En un ave Maria. Amongst this people the prayer book is hardly ever used at Mass. During the entire Holy Sacrifice old and young, nobles and ple-beians, may be seen telling their Rosary, thus offering to Mary one hundred and fifty times that sweet salutation, "Hail, full of grace!" The Rosary, indeed, is so dear to Spanish Catholics that they dislike to see any other form of prayer used at Mass. A former French ambassador in Spain, a devout Catholic, was once reading his prayer-book during the Holy Sacrifice, when a matronly old lady, seated near him, whispered in his ear: "Put away your book and take your Rosary like a Catholic!" There was a time when many Catholics seemed to have the idea that the Rosary was the breviary of good old women, but, hardly suited to those able to read. But, thanks to the greater piety, and also the better instruction of the people, this idea is fast passing away; so that we now find men and women, of all ages and conditions, who make frequent, and some who make daily use of this form of devotion.

The Cure of Ars was one of the most devoted servants of Mary. We recall one of his forcible as well as simple expressions regarding the Rosary: "I have so often drawn from this source that it would have run dry long since, were it not inexhaust-ible. The heart of Mary is so tender that those of all mothers, if united in one, would be only as a mass of ice in compar-

The most blessed heart of Mary was on earth the model of hearts, the most per-fect image of the heart of Jesus, the most faithful mirror of the sentiments of our Divine Master. But what the heart of Mary was, it still is, only in a higher de-gree. Let us contemplate the heart of Mary in heaven, with what flames it is consumed for the love of God; with what tenderness it regards us, exiles in this world of affliction; with what compassion it is filled for us; with what mission of mercy it exercises in our regard; what claims it has to the glorious appellations of "Fountain of Divine grace," "Refuge of sinners," "Comfortress of the afflicted," of ail who suffer and struggle in this vale of tears.

Let the purity of Mary, therefore, be to us here below as a foretaste of those waters that spring up "into life everlasting," as our Divine Lord said to the sinful Samaritan woman at the well, whose faith, which cured her soul, God grant that we may imitate, and which will render us just, and thus worthy of a place in the Most Pure Heart.—Ave Maria.

#### Flowers Without Fruit.

Prune thou thy words; the thoughts:
That o'er thee swell and throng—
They will condense within thy soul,
And change to purpose strong.
But he who lets his feelings run But he who lets his recings run
In soft luxurious flow,
Shrinks when hard service must be done,
And faints at every woe.
Faith's meanest deed more favor bears,
Where hearts and wills are weigh'd.
Than brightest transports, choicest prayers
Which bloom their hour, and fade.
—Cardinal Newman.

#### IRISH LITERATURE.

Written for the Catholic Record by D. O'Do-herty, of Windsor, Ont. The literature of any country is a means of education if properly devel-oped, so as to be based on its own merits, but we do not generally find it so, for the factors which produce it are liable to many changes as well as to various modifications by different circumstances.

English literature begins with the Anglo-Saxon period, noting down the prose writers and poets and other various vicisitudes. The object of literature in our public Schools is to sharpen and improve the faculties of the mind, both mentally and morally. Many Inspectors of Schools laud Shakspere as an inspired author, an ideal of poetic propriety, and the master-piece of his age. Therefore, his poetic language must be a test in those days of examinations, to try the grammatical ac-curacy of candidate or of pupils, to see if they can get at the poetic "Spirit of the author," (as they express it), and let the dry bones rest. But if we trace back his dry bones rest. But if we trace back his career, we will find it pretty hard to keep pace with his spirit, that has been so often carried about by stormy and impetuous transports. As for morality, we must seek for it in some other channel, for he was not a pattern of propriety and his passions were as precocious as they were reckless. The grand epoch in political eminence and literature in the early history of the Irish is e early history of the Irish is the reign of their great and favorite Monarch Ollamfodlah (a Wilesian) who reigned according to Keating about 950 years beaccording to Keating about 950 years be-fore the Christion era. Many are the gradations and shades of the distinctions of notions; true it is, that different politi-cal systems produce powerful effects on mankind; they go great lengths, but not the whole way, towards changing the in-nate genius, spirit and character of na-tions, but the original national character will manifest itself up to the reprotest will manifest itself up to the remotest antiquity, under the strongest influence of improvement or debasement. Yet Ireundoubtedly, stands prominently conspicuous amongst the nations of the universe, a solitary instance in which neither the destructive hand of time, nor the devastating hand of oppression, nor the widest variety of changes in the pol-itical system of Government, could alter or subdue, much less wholy extinguish the national genius, spirit and character of its inhabitants. Dr. Leland, whose history claims classical pre-eminence, has favored us with the following characteristics of the Irish: Robust, vehement, an elevated imagination, noble instances of valor, generous, benevolent, ardent re-sentment and vindictive. The latter characteristic happens sometimes to be unavoidable and excusable; when we consider how antagonistic the English are to is necessary. It is very true that English histories superabound with gross and wilful misrepresentations. If we were to make a comparison between the Irish race and that of the Anglo Saxon, the vindictiveness of the Irish is not a drop in the bucket to the savage ferocity and cruelty of the Saxons;-for instance: We are informed authentically that Harold Harefoot having seized his rival Alfred with 600 men, had them maimed, blinded, are informed authentically that Harold with 600 men, had them maimed, blinded, hamstrung, scalped, or emboweled. (See Lingard's History of England !, 164). Hundreds of like instances could be produced. So, that in considering the bad qualities inherited in the descendants of the Northern barbarians, they cannot at all be contrasted with those of a people whose lineage may be traced to revolve. whose lineage may be traced to royalty, refinement, learning, and co scientious principles. The pride of ancestry has a peculiar effect upon the Irish. No nation, in fact, now upon the face of the globe, can boast of such certain and remote antiquity, none can trace instances of such early civilization, none possess such irrefragable proof of their origin, lineage and apartic origin. tragatic proof of their origin, lineage and duration of government. The possession of a vernacular language at this day, which was in general use 3000 years ago, is a defiance against historical fiction and

The ancestors of the Irish were undoubtedly Phoenicians. The general be-lief that the Greeks, Romans, Carthagini-ans and even the Egyptians, received the use of letters from the Phoenicians, reconciles the mind to the early civilization of this colony when they settled in the Coffee at the harp. The rendering was West, for it is now no longer doubtful grand and met with the greatest apprecitate a Phoenician colony settled in Irelation. This number was followed by a land. Keating and other ancient historians agree that hordes of Scythans emi-grated to Egypt and from thence to Spain. The Irish have always prided themselves The Irish have always prided themselves upon having kept up a longer succession of Monarchs than any other kingdom of the world. This race of kings the Irish call Milesian, all of them having descended from Heber, Eremon and Ith, the three sons of Milesius who headed the expedition from Spain. In A. D. 1170, one of the Princes of Ulster boasted to Pope Alexander of an uninterrupted succession of 197 kings of Ireland down to his time. The moderate allowance of 10 years to the reign of each, will ful the space of 1970 years and 20 years being a moderate allowance for those reigns which exceed that duration. This nearly corres ponds with the time, about 1000 years before the birth of Christ, at which most of the Irish annalists date the arrival of the Phoenician colony from Spain under I have stated that the ancestors of the Irish were Phoenicians or Scythiof the Irish were Phoenicians or Scythians. Hence were they anciently called Scoti from an easy transition from Scythian, which appellation in process of time remained only appropriate to North Britain, which was inhabited by a colony from Ireland. This accounts for the Irih being called Scots by the venerable Bede, considering that Scots and Irish were identical terms. James I. upon his accession. tical terms. James I. upon his accession to the throne of England, boasted to the Rev. Father Hamel expressed the senti-Parliament that he derived his pedigree Parliament that he derived his pedigree from the Irish dynasty. Let us go back to Ollamfodlah to show that under him was instituted the great Festin at Tara, which was in fact a triennial convenIN THE MEANTIME.

tion of the States, or a Parliament, the members of which consisted of the Druids

coadjutors in the 5th century applied themselves with the utmost assiduity to

the work of their mission, and their su

received christianity with a spiritual

schools and seminaries had been estab-lished in opposition to those of the Druids. From the 5th to the 10th century the Irish

nation was pre-eminently distinguished above all nations of Europe as the first

eign power, oppression and intrigue. Windsor, Nov. 12th 1881.

LORETTO CONVENT.

laus.

From Guelph Mercury

five o'clock (the hour named for the open

ing of the programme) was comfortably filled with a fashionable and appreciative

audience. Among those present were Revs. Father Hamel, S. J.; Father Fleck,

S.J.; Father Du Mortier, S.J.; and Father Jones, S. J.; Father Plant, S.J.; and Father

procuring the comfort of their visitors was

The stage, which was in the west end of

the centre window, all the windows being draped with lace and damask curtains, while the artistic arrangement of flowers and vases lent additional effectiveness to the whole. Two grand pianos and a harp

were prominent features in the stage econ-omy, and before the entertainment closed,

proved to be instruments productive of as much pleasure as any other feature.

The programme though not lengthy was

a splendid one, and the only regret at its close was that it was not longer. The first

number was an overture on two pianos, by the Misses Holiday and Hughes, whose

Then came a solo and chorus, the solo be-

we o both sustained their parts admirably The chorus was full and effective. The

the misses frequency charming. It was indering was simply charming. It was illowed by a greeting —full chorus—in

members of which consisted of the Druids and other learned men who represented the people in that assembly. The obscurity of the first period of Pagan Ireland was put an end to, by letting in the light of the Gospel, for with the introduction of christianity a new set of historians sprung up, new repositories of learning were established, foreign connections were much extended, and the learned languages were brought into use. Under the blessing of God, St. Patrick and his coadjutors in the 5th century applied In marriage is the vocation of the ma-jority of women. That it is a high and a holy one, deserving something in the way of serious training and prayerful pre-paration, is apparently, an unfamiliar thought to many future wives and mothers. Yet how much of others as well as of their own future happiness is contingent on how they spend the time between their attaining marriageable age, and their

marriage.

The Sacrament of Matrimony will not of itself, transform the frivolous, petulant extravagant girl into a model of Christian

cess exceeded all human expectations. In no land did the gospel make such rapid progress, in none was it so slightly op-posed at its first introduction. The peowomanhood.

The daughters of the worthy poor, who cannot shirk the wholesome discipline of work, generally bring into their married lives a store of patience and of industrious habits which oft-times fructify in their sort of violence. It is truly singular that within the short space of 5 years after St. Patrick had opened his mission, he was summoned to sit and assist in the convention or Parliament at Tara. He was families' moral and material prosperity. It is among the daughters of the middle classes and of the rich, that there is risk of wasted girlhoods, and consequent unreadiness for after cares.

A thoughtful mind cannot but be disappointed one of the famous committee of 9 to whom was entrusted the reform of the ancient civil history of the nation, so as to render it instructive to posterity. Literary establishments had subsisted in

mayed at the butterfly-lives of bevies of girls, who are, in society parlance, "out."
"When girls 'come out,' do they ever go in again!" asks a wise, but unworldly, pater familias, in one of the cleverest of current serials. The query is reasonable and significant elsewhere as in Washington indicing by the effective girls in the control of the co Irleand from the most remote antiquity and it has been remarked that talent and science had ever been in the highest estimation with the Irish nation. Christian and significant eisewhere as in Washing-ton; judging by the self-same girlish faces persistently and continually to be seen in the public parks and promenades, and in all other possible places of display or amusement. Have these girls anything to do?—any aim in life?—one naturally questions. Yes; they all expect, nay, intend to marry, some time or other. Pending the hour and the man, they dress, drive flist costs or probability to the costs.

seat of learning and science. Friends and enemies, natives and foreigners all in unison extol the excellence of the learning of the Irish clergy, which attracted the most respectable of every nation in Europe to be educated in Ireland, and in the Vangaable Rede. In Ireland drive, flirt, gossip, mainly intent, it would seem, on killing time.

Many a girl's multiplied and beautiful According to Venerable Bede. In Ireland did our great Alfred receive his education. toilets, pocket-money, and other fashion-able possessions, are a severe drain on the paternal exchequer, which has already so The Anglo Saxon King Oswald applied to Ireland for learned men to teach his people the principles of christianity, and a foreign writer under Charles the Bald in speaking of the Irish as a commercial many necessary demands upon it; and the increased toil of many a fond and foolish increased toil of many a fond and room-n mother is the price of her elegant daugh-ter's plentiful leisure. The shallow-ter's plentiful leisure. The shallow-brained, short-sighted creature fears to people, says, "they resort to our coasts with a numerous train of Philosophers." This state of pre-eminence which Ireland so long enjoyed amidst all the nations of impair her matrimonial chances by doing anything more laborious than banging her Europe, shows to what a degree of conse-quence she is capable of rising when her hair or embroidering her handkerchiefs Nor are idleness and general inefficiency excusable in the daughters of the rich. Every young girl should become it istress of some one of the numerous and increasnative energies and powers are not crossed by internal divisions or damped by foring resources whereby industrious women, however refined, may acquire a certain independence, and be, if not a help, at least not a burden to their parents; or be prepared, if already rich, against the sud-Celebration of the Feast of St. Stanis den reverses which so often come to fami-lies, in this country of easily made and easily lost fortunes. No girl, whatever her condition or prospects, can afford to be ignorant of the details of domestic man-The feast of St. Stanislaus was cele-orated at the Convent of Loretto on Monagement, (which includes the secret of lay evening by a musical and literary ennome-happiness), of the value of time, of the importance of punctuality and an intertainment given by the puj ils of the Convent. The entertainment was held in the Separate School Study Hall, which by five c'elect (the head) telligent interest in the great questions of

the day.

In the meantime—the time of care-free girlhood—heart and mind and hands should be fitted to answer worthily to the grave requirements of after years, Society's claims would not hereby be ignored; but there would be no tolerance for the constant pursuit of pleasure, excitement, admiration, condoned by a faint intention Jones, S. J., Father Frant, S.J., and Father McDonald, S. J. The guests in all numbered fully four hundred, and all that courtesy and attention, on the part of the ladies of the Convent could achieve in

of settling down after marriage.

Many butterfly girls marry, we grant, for there's a dazzle about youth and beauty that ofttimes blinds men to the lack of the enduring graces. But by-and-by, the dream of love has a bitter waking. For vain, selfish, "hen-headed" woman is a dreary prospect; nor can he expect much compensation in his young children who are growing up under the misrule of an old child.—Buffalo Union.

#### "BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

THE SOUND AND CHRISTIAN ADVICE GIVEN TO THE MEN OF TIPPERARY BY ARCHBIS-HOP CROKE-CONDEMNATION OF THE REIGN OF TERROR

The parish priest and men of Ballin arry, County Tipperary, recently pre-ented an address to Archbishop Croke, to

followed by a greeting —full chorus—in which the voices blended harmoniousiy and sweetly. Following this was an address of welcome by Miss Cummins, of which he replied as follows:
"Dr. Ryan and men of Ballingarry, Toronto, the rendering of which was as nearly perfect as could well be imagined. accept your very beautiful address with much pleasure, and feel highly honored ing taken by Misses Fielding and Doran, by your presence here to-day. You were the first to compliment me at the outset of my episcopal visitation of a portion of The chorus was fun and enective. The fifth number was an instrumental duet—two pianos and a harp—by the Misses Holiday and Hughes at the piano, and Miss this diocese last summer, and a great deal of what followed afterwards during the course of my progress, I may call it my triumphal progress from parish to parish, was due, no doubt, to the enthusiasm with which you greated me are ation. This number was followed by a festal song and recitation by the little children. Nothing more pleasing than the effect of this rendering could well be imagined. These who had a some content of the country of t which you greeted me on your fertile and historic hills. I do not wish, if I can help it, to be outdone in kindness. It is true, indeed, that I cannot bid you the same imagined. Those who took part were all style of welcome that you recently gave me. Here we cannot have flags and banners and music, nor any of the other little girls of from five to seven years of age, who represented nymphs. All were dre sed in white and wore pretty wreathes, and as they sang they moved in a circle round the steare seal in the stear seal in the steare sea multitudinous and exciting circumstances which lent such significance, and even dig-nity to the Ballingarry display; but we can have, and I trust we have, as much of and as they sang they moved in a circle round the stage, each in turn coming for-ward to recite a verse. Next was a tab-leau representing the ten wise and the ten sincerity and of mutual self-respect confoolish virgins, and chorus with response which was one of the best features of the evening. Following this came another centrated round the humble board to day, as were conspicuous on the great and impressive occasion to which I have just evening. Following this came another instrumental selection—"Irish diamonds"—the Misses Holiday and Hughes again officiating at the piano, and Miss Coffee at the harp. The rendering was quite as referred. Strange and momentous events have occurred since then. The trusted leaders of the people have been clutched by the salaried supporters of "law and order," and cast into prison; the boasted privileges of the British Constitution have effective as any of the former ones by these young ladies and was quite as much enjoyed. The ninth number was been practically cancelled, so far at least, as this country is concerned; liberty of considered the gem of the evening. It was a recitation - "Robert of Sicily" - by Misses as this country is concerned; liberty of speech and meeting exist no longer, except for a favored few, sick men are seized upon in the height of their malady—a reign of terror, in fact, Cummings and Miller, which was graced not less certain, though happily less san-guinary than that which existed in France the days of its national frenzy exist in our midst, and no man, if free to-day,

formed a fitting crose to a first programme.

At the conclusion of the entertainment Rev. Father Hamel expressed the sentiments of all present when he congratulated the pupils on the success of their lated the pupils on the success of their than the pupils of the country, though fiercely spirit of the country, though fiercely assailed, has not been broken, or even impaired; the determination of the peo-

ple to win their rights has not been pie to win their rights has not been shaken, but rather strengthened, on the contrary, and consolidated by the very pressure by which it was sought to be subdued; and the great organization which has achieved such wonderful results both in educating and uniting the people, though prescribed and supposed to be annihilated, will, I predict, yet rise from its ashes, like the fabled bird that we read of, and give proof in reality that it was of, and give proof in reality that it was not dead but only sleeping. I have just said that there was one thing which had undergone no change—the spirit, namely, of the people. There is one man also that of the people. There is one man also that has undergone no c ange, and that man is myself. My views are not unknown to you. I have proclaimed and published them on many a platform in Tipperary. To-day I preach from the same text that then summarized my political creed—"Be just and fear not." Be true to each other.

CLING TO YOUR CLERGY. cling to Your clergy, as to your safest and truest guides. Be prepared to meet, if you can, all your lawful engagements, "Give to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar," but keep for yourselves what of right belongs to you. Tender a fair rent to whom it is due. If accepted, well and good; if not, you have in so far done your duty, and be the consequences of refusal on other heads than your's. Offer no resistance to the constituted authorities. Discourage violence

tuted authorities. Discourage violence. Let the wide world see that we can put up with insults, and even injuries, for our country's sake, without returning them. Put your trust in God and in the righteousness of your cause, and, as the Lord liveth, the hour of the people's legitimate triumph is at hand. Gentlemen, once more I welcome you here, and wish you and yours every species of happin ess."

## DEATH OF AN EXILED BISHOP.

On October 20th, Mgr. Forster, Prince Bishop of Breslau, died of bronchitis, peace ul and resigned, in his castle of Johannisberg, in Australian Silesia. He was fortified with the Holy Sacraments. The Holy Father sent his blessing by telegram. It arrived on the morning of the day of Mgr. Forster's death. Two years ago, when a deputation from Breslau. day of Mgr. Forster's death. Two years ago, when a deputation from Breslau expressed to him the hope that they would soon felicitate him in his own palce, the Prince-Bishop replied: "As it will please God! The ways of Providence are past finding out. But do not give yourself up to the hope that the Kulturkampf will end soon. Ver I will one day return to the soon. Yes, I will one day return to Bres-lau, but it will be like my brother, the most reverend Conrad of Paderborn: I will enter Breslau dead—and this I ought to consider happiness." These words were

in a manner prophetic.

The death of the Bishop of Breslau, says a Berlin correspondent, will not fail to awaken attention from thence to the limits awaken attention from thence to the films of this important Diocese. Mgr. Forster is the second Prussian Bishop of whom it can be said, as of Gregory VII., that he died in exile because he loved justice. Died in exile! Let us speak more expensely a speak of the said of actly. It was only a demi-exile, a half banishment, in which Mgr. Forster's life terminated. He, at least, died within the borders of his Diocese.

When Frederic II. made the conquest of Silesia, a part of this province rested in Austrian possession. The limits remained the same, though the political country was changed; and thus it is that Austrian

Silesia remains in the Diocese of Breslau, as a part of Prussian Silesia depends on the Dioceses of Prague and Olmutz.

The Bishops of Breslau have the custom of passing the Winter months in their chateau, of Johannicker tuted by the State, Mgr. Forster retired to this castle and continued his pastoral duties. This was the theme of denunciation in the Liberal papers, and for a time it was thought the distance. it was thought that diplomatic difficulties with the Austrian Government would ensue, and that an attempt would be made to obtain a rectification of the boundaries of the Diocese according to the political limits of the two empires. But, in the mean time, the Kulturampf relaxed, and the Government itself felt a secret satisfaction. faction that the violent troubles bred by these laws had not caused more evils in

the vast Diocese, which extends from the Carpathians to Mecklemburg. The banishment of the Bishop was a very irregular performance. Supposing that the tribunal would condemn him, the that the tribunal would condemn him, the Court of Justice—a court of appeal—had pronounced in advance the sentence of banishment, and shortly afterward the Bishop was exiled!

sel arrived at Limerick recently A vessel arrived at Limerick recently and discharged a large quantity of arms at the new docks. Private information was conveyed to the "peelers" and a strong guard went down from the barracks at the "double quick." "Halt!" cried the sergeant. They halted. "Ground arms," he shouted. The arms were grounded. Then a search was made and Then a search was made and sure enough several boxes measuring six feet by two were found just landed from the vessel. The boxes were opened and found to contain—stone pillars for the doorway of a new church! The sergeant bit his lips and the "peelers" marchel back, not at the "double onich!" "double quick" but at a tempo suitable for the Dead March in Saul.—Catholic

#### Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driv-ing the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, ren-dering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelou remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you pain is permanently removed. Will y heed this?—Cincinnati Saturday Nighi Hagyard's Yellow Oil

Is at the head of the list for all purpose of a family medicine. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and It cures sore throat, burns scalds, frost bites; relieves, and often cures asthma.

Moreau, the condemned murderer at Rimouski, Que., still clings to the hope of a commutation of his death sentence. He is, however, very attentive to the admin-istrations of his spiritual adviser.

#### THE MARQUIS OF BUTE. Though Lord Bute has been born to

great possessions and an illustrious name, it is neither his rank nor his wealth that is in itself the cause of the extraordinary in-terest which has always been taken in him by all classes of the public. Perhaps no-body who has done so little in public life has been so much talked and written about and has won a reputation which is so familiar to large masses of his countrymen. A few brief speeches, a few lectures and pamphlets on antiquarian and historical subjects, a translation of the breviary—these are not the tutles to an extended reputation such as Lord Bute's. To the accidents of his private life and character, therefore, we must look for an explanation of his popularity, and we shall find that while the British public loves a lord for his own sake, and especially a lord with £-00,000 a year—the sum that has often been mentioned in the press, we know not with what truth, as Lord Bute's income—its finer feelings are moved at the sight of high rank and fabulous forfailing on the shoulders of a baby heir. The combination of youth and great social power has a pathos in it, and has affected many imaginations besides that of the late Lord Beaconsfield. And it was a combination which had plenty of time to make its impression on the public sentiment; for John Patrick Crichton Stuart was only a year old when he be-came Marquis of Bute, Earl of Bute, Earl of Windsor, Baron Crichten and Cumnock Viscount Ayr, Earl of Dumfries, Lord Cumbrae and Inchmarnock, Viscount Kingarth, Lord Mount Stuart, Baron Cardiff Viscount Mountjoy, a Baronet, Her-editary Sheriff of Counties and Keeper of Castles. And before he was 12 years old he had yet another title, one which, taken in conjunction with the others, was sure to win him a large share of public sympa-

to win him a large snare.

thy—he was an orphan.

The early education of Lord Bute, if
it resembled that of Lothair, was not
it resembled that of Lothair. altogether a propitious one. "Lothair was a posthumous child, and soon lost a devoted mother. One of his two guardians—a Presbyterian and a Whig—was a keen, hard man, honorable and just, but with no softness of heart or mon-ner. He guarded with precise knowledge over Lothair's vast inheritance, which was in many counties, and in more than one kingdom; but he educated him in a Highland home, and when he had reached boyhood thought fit to send him to the High School of Edinburgh. Lothair passed a monotonous if not a dull life; but he found occasional solace in the scenes of a wild and beautiful nature, and delight in all the sports of the field and forest, in which he was early initiated and completely indulged. Although an Englishman, he was fifteen before he revisited his country, and then his glimps.ss of England were brief and, to him, scarcely satisfactory. He was hur-ried sometimes to vast domains, which he heard were his own, and sometime whisked to the huge metropolis, where he was shown St. Paul's and the British Museum. These visits left a vague impression of bustle without kindness, and exhaustion without excitement; and he glad to get back to his glens, to the moor and mountain stream."

But there was an end to the barbarous

influences of Presbyterianism, and "the rude plenty and coarse splendour of the Picts and Scots;" and Lord Bute, after a time at Harrow, found himself, like Lothair, at Christ Church, Oxford, where the Dioceses of Prague and Olmutz.

The Bishops of Breslau have the custom of passing the Winter months in their chateau of Johannisberg. After this deposition by the Court of instignt in the condition of the Court of instignt in the court of the Court of instignt in the court of the court of the Court of instignt in the court of the Court Lady Sophia Hastings, and who was a sister of Lady Flora Histings, of pathetic memory. The deep Protestant piety of that generation of the Hastings family was, however, wanting in the elements which make religion loved by the which make rengion loved by the young; and the career of Lord Hastings, Lord Bate's cousin, was one of the saddest possible illustrations of a religious training, which was so full of feeling, but so negligent of discipline. Its induced was a property of the saddest possible and the saddest poss luence on Lord Bute himself was as ineffective, but in quite another way; for he added to his belief those essentials of a perfect creed which are supplied only within the pale of a Divine communi Strange, indeed, are the ways of Provi-dence. In the place where the late Marchioness of Bute erected for the enlightenment of the Catholic population a Protestant church, and marvelled that it banishment, and shortly afterward the ordinary tribunal rendered a judgment acquitting the Bishop. Nevertheless, the is to-day the supporter of Catholic churches, convents, and schools. And, while he has contributed to the material building of Catholic churches, he has preached a sermon to a Protestant public preached a sermon to a Protestant puone that does not gather round those pulpits; for, by his reception into the Catholic Church at Nice on Christmas Eve, in 186 he delivered a message of faith, obedience and humility to a world which grows more and more in love with itself and in-

different to heaven.

The coming of age of Lord Bute, which only just preceded his reception into the Church, was the occasion of local manistations of an extraordinary kind, and of a quiet interest on the part of a yet larger public, who made no manifestations at all. Lord Bute ou the occasion won a tribute of admiration even from the cynics. "For a whole week," says the Saturday Review, 'grave magistrates and graver clergymen have been organizing addresses and regattas and fireworks and laborations. balloon ascents. In their wake some fifty thousand people have been roasting oxen, dining, dancing, singing, firing salutes, riding in procession, rowing in regattas, drilling in reviews, and halloaing gattas, drilling in reviews, and halloaing themselves hoarse with shouting 'Bute!' It is pleasant to find that in all this chaos It is pleasant to find that in all this chaos of absurdity one person at least has shown nothing but medesty and good sense. Lord Bute's replies to the fulsome addresses are not only thoughtful and temperate, but distinguished by a real nobility of tone and purpose, which lifts them at once out of the atmosphere of ridicule around them. It impossible for anyone who reads his quiet, manly for anyone who reads his quiet, manly words not to feel that one man stood in all those crowds resolute to understand

A Kehable Fact.

And, albeit there is little to chronicle about Lord Bute in the years that have intervened, there can hardly be a question as to the way in which he has known and done his duty as a landed proprietor.

A Kehable Fact.

It is an established fact that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, bronchitis, and all troubles arising from neglected colds. Price 25 cents.

and a citizen. To his estates he has given that personal superintendence which his religion has probably taught him to re-gard as a duty—a superintendence which has not at all times been rightly under-stood. Cardiff has been angry with its lord, we think without reason; once and again though, it has lately rejoiced with him over the birth of a son and heir, and is now in expectation of a new evidence of commercial enterprise—a further ex-tension of its docks. The great men of tension of its docks. The great men of the day are, for the most part, men of great activity; but, if Lord Bute has been denied the restless energy which, more than extraordinary talent or thoughtfulthan extraordinary talent or thoughtful ness, distinguishes our public men, the fact will not, perhaps, be held in univer-sal regret, nor, in spite of his reticence, will it be asserted that Lord Bute has made no impression on his age. - Weekly

#### ANECDOTE OF FATHER NERINCKX.

Some idea of the perils and hardships which our early missionaries had to en-counter may be formed from the following story which is related of the saintly Father Nerinckz, of Kentucky. In one of his missionary tours he narrowly es-caped being devoured by wolves, which then greatly infested those portions of the State which were not thickly settled. While travelling to visit a dis ant station, he lost his way in the night. It was th dead of Winter, and the great that he could not hope to extricate himself from his painful situation. Meantime, whilst he was seeking a sheltered place where he could take some re-pose, the famished wolves scented him, and came in hundreds, howling fiercely. With great presence of mind he immedi-ately remounted his horse, knowing that they would scarcely attack him while on horseback. He hallowed at the top of his voice, and temporarily frightened them off; but they soon returned to the charge, and kept him at bay during the whole night. Once or twice they seemed on the point of seizing his horse, and rather Nerinckx made the Sign of the Cross and prepared himself for death the Cross and prepared himself for death the cross and prepared watched over him, and be escaped, after sitting on his horse all night. With the dawn the wolves disappeared.

#### INVOCATION OF SAINTS.

Dr. Murray, of Dublin, has just published a substantial work on the invocation of the saints where he quotes some amus-ing extracts on the cultus paid by Protestants to the relics of reputed

ties. We transcribe the following:
"He (Bunyan) was buried in Bunhill fields; and the spot where he lies is still regarded by Noncomformists with a feeling which seems scarcely in harmony with the stern spirit of their theology. Many puritans to whom the respect paid by Ro-man Catholics to the relics and tombs of saints seemed childish and sinful are said to have begged with their dying breath that their coffin might be placed as near as possible to the coffin of the author of the Pilgrim's Progress."—Macaulay's Life of Bunyan.

"A fragment of the rock on which the Deliverer (William III) stepped from his boat has been carefully preserved, and is set up as an object of public veneration in centre of the busy wharf."-Ma aulay's History of England.

"The arm-chair of Gustavus was pur-chased for 58,000 florins; Napoleon's coat for £150; that of Charles the Twelfth for for £130; that of Charles the Twellth for £22,000; the tooth of Newton for £730; a cane of Voltaire for 500 francs; the vest of Rousseau for 959 francs; the wig of Sterne for 200 guineas; Napoleon's hat for 1,920 francs,"—Very Rev. R. B. Vaug-han's life of St. Thomas of Aquin.

#### THE OPINIONS OF MEN.

The saintly Cure of Ars relates that on a certain day, he received two letters, one neaping insults upon him, the other call-ing him a Saint. Showing the letters to heaping insults upon him, the other calling him a Saint. Showing the letters to his Daughters of Providence, he said, see the danger of trusting to human feelings. This morning I should have lost the peace of my soul, if I had paid any attention to the insults addressed to me and tion to the insults addressed to me, and this evening, I should have been greatly tempted to pride, if I had listened to all those compliments. Oh! how prudent is it, not to dwell upon the vain opinions and discourse of men, or to take any account of them. On another occasion he said, I received two letters by occasion he said, I received two letters by the same post; one said I was a great saint and the other that I was a hypocrite and imposter. The first added nothing to me and the second took nothing from me. We are what we are before God and nothing more.

#### Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroods, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "rleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly con-centrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

Live on what you have: live if you can on less; do not borrow, for vanity will end

## An Absorbing Topic

is the extraordinary cure of kidney disease and diabetes by the Day Kidney Pad. Cure by absorption is certain in these maladies. \$2, by druggists or by mail. DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Hagyard's Yellow Oil

Will be found invaluable for all purpose of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It two doses frequently cure sole throad will cure croup in a few minutes. A few hottles has often cured asthma. Colic has bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine.

Reconciliation

thou wert lying, cold and still and white If thou wert ying, cold and still and white in death's embraces, mine e-emy! I think that if I came and looked on thee, I should forgive; that something in the sigh Of thy still face would conquer me by right Of death's sad impotence, and I should see How pitiful a thing it is to be At feud with aught that's mortal.

My soul, unfurling her white flag of peace,-Forestalling that dread hour when we may meet.
The dead face and the living,—fain would cry
Across the years, "Oh, let our warfare cease
Life is so short, and hatred is hot sweet;
Let there be peace between us ere we die."

#### FATHER STAFFORD'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

#### Educational and Social Matters in France and Italy.

Last Sunday Rev. Father Stafford continued in, as he stated, a somewhat discursive way his account to his congrega-tion of his recent tour in Europe. He first alluded to a number of parish mat-ters in the course of which he stated that he desired to see the Lindsay portion of the diocesay debt paid at once

the diocesan debt paid at once.

Father Stafford remarked that when in England he visited one of three Catholic training schools established in that country. Two of them were under religieuse. One is in Liverpool and is called Mount Pleasant Training School. These training schools are similar to our normal scho for teachers, and receive a contribution from the government for their support the same as the other training schools. He found that the Liverpool institution occupied a front place in the work of train ing teachers; and that their pupils were amongst the best teachers in England. It would be gratifying to him if we had one such school in this country, particularly for girls. In Ireland the Loretto sisters still held the leading place as teachers and were maintained mainly by the upper or better classes. Neither in England nor on the continent had he seen the schools so well supplied with maps, globes and other school furniture as in the province of Ontario. He had in his travels continually noticed things in relation to similar things at home (in Ontario) in order to make comparisons with them He noticed, for instance, that the people of Ops had better houses, farm building and farms than most of the farmers in the old country, and were far better sup-plied with agricultural implements. In France they had not made any progress at all since the age of Augustus Cæsar, and did to-day their ploughing in the same way as Virgil had described. He would not, if he were a fa mer, leave Ops for anything he had seen in the farming He might add in connection wit a remark he had made the previous Sun day that many people in the old country believed that over education was pro

the same objection stated in this country. It was maintained that it was not the duty of the state to provide superior education; that the state should simply provide the common or ordinary education and leave to the family or the individua the responsibility of obtaining or providing the higher classical or professiona education. There was not in Italy a gov ernment grant for superior education; and public opinion was moving in favor of this general policy. He was himself disposed to think that it was wrong to employ the public funds to give a special education; and that persons who were qualifying for the professions ought to do so at the expense of the family and not of the state. Of course there was a certain argument in favor of giving a superior education to boys of talent at the public expense; but that argument would apply to editors of newspapers as well It was undeniable that a good It was undernative that a government of the state of the was no special education provided for him by the state. A great deal could be said in the same way in favor of educating clergymen at the public expense, for they undoubtedly exercise a beneficial influence, and had as good a right to a special education as lawyers or doctors, but they did not get it. . . In France when he was there they had passed a law, (now awaiting the concurrence of the senate) to com pel priests to serve in the army, so that every ecclesiastical student after he be-

ducing a distaste for manual labor.

was objected that a great many became unfitted for manual labor by the educa

tion they had received; and he had heard

came a certain age would have to become a solder and spend five years of barrick life. The man who had been working to bring that about was Gambetta, the man of whom they had read as being opposed to the connection of church and state measure simply meant the destruction of the Catholic religion altogether, for the life of a soldier and the life of a priest was incompatible and impossible. In Austria and Switzerland they obliged those who wished to become priests to pay a certain amount which went to the nefit of an army fund. If the bishops and priests of France did their duty the would not submit to Gambetta's policy They should go to prison rather than allow themselves to be tyrannized over in

that way in this vital matter. It was an act of down-right tyranny that would not be attempted outside of the land of "lib-erty, equal tv and fraternity." The fact was that the sooner the hierarchy of France separated itself from state connection the better. The union betwee the church and state, though in itself right and proper, where the state is Cath-

olic, becomes practically when the state is infidel, like the union of a live soul and a dead carcass. In France it is like th union of the tiger with its prey. first revolution stripped the church of all its property in France, and the state now doles out on allowance of about \$300 ; year to priests, and about \$1,000 to bishops. The priests in Canada frequently

receive a larger revenue than the bishops in France. It would be far better for the priests to fling the money back into the face of the government, and rely upon the faith of the women and the liberality of the men of France for support. The must come to the voluntary principl like us. They talked about liberty i

France, but they have not the remotest idea of what liberty was, such as we have in Canada. The government wished to carry on its work of persecution ia order to get at the remaining property of the church, and at Rome they expected fur-ther spoliation at the instigation of Gam-

#### Reconciliation.

thou wert lying, cold and still and white n death's embraces, fine events and white that if I came and looked on thee, should forgive; that something in the sight I the still face would conquer me by right I death's sad impotence, and I should see low pitiful a thing it is to be the death's haught that's mortal.

So, to-night, My soul, unfurling her white flag of peace,— Forestalling that dread hour when we may meet,
The dead face and the living,—fain would cry,
Across the years, "Oh, let our warfare cease!
Life is so short, and hatred is not sweet;
Let there be peace between us ere we die."

#### FATHER STAFFORD'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

#### Educational and Social Matters in France and Italy.

Last Sunday Rev. Father Stafford continued in, as he stated, a somewhat dis-cursive way his account to his congrega-tion of his recent tour in Europe. He first alluded to a number of parish mat-ters in the course of which he stated that he desired to see the Lindsay portion of

the diocesan debt paid at once.

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betta. Father Stafford then alluded to the arbitrary and tyrannical expulsion of the Jesuits by a mere stroke of the pen without giving them a form of trial, or hearing evidence for or against them. There was no argument against them in a court of justice to show that they de-served banishment; there was nothing said against them that could not be said said against their that could not be a against any person going into the As-sembly opposed to the republican form of government. The Jesuits were simply banished by a tyrannical exercise of power; banished by a tyrannical exercise of power; and in the act there was no "liberty" and not much "iraternity" either. . . As far as he could see the priests in France were not respected as in other countries, and until they took a proper stand and ignored the state altogether, except as good citizens, it would always be that way. When in Rome be had a short converse

When in Rome he had a short conversation with the Cardinal Prefect of the Pro paganda, Cardinal Simeoni, who remarked that no where were the rights of Catholics better recognized than in Canada, and especially in Outario, and that England was doing well everywhere for education. The Cardinal said the Catholics of the province of Ontario had an excellent reprovince of Ontario had an excellent re-putation as practical Catholics in sustain-ing their church. These remarks gave him (Father Stafford) very great satisfac-tion. . . . The moral conduct of the people of Canada compared very well with any he had seen. In speaking of Paris last Sunday he had made a remark that required some explanation or well-

that required some explanation or modification. Paris is not France. It is not like any other city. It is the most cos-mopolitan city in the world. The pro-portion of foreigners is exceedingly large; it is the resort of all classes; and even criminals flock to it in large numbers for there they feel safer than in other cities. The French must not, therefore, be hel responsible for all that is done in Paris. He noticed in Paris and in other parts of France, as well as in Italy—more in Italy than anywhere else-that the wome were doing hard degrading work the like of which they are never allowed to do in this country. Just in proportion as people lost the principles of Christianity they lost respect for women; and the women of France and Italy had an individual and personal interest in maintaining the principles of Christ. He had seen in Italy, women walking barefooted on

and bearing on their heads heavy burthens,

while the men were walking along-side, well-dressed, with boots on, and with hands in their pockets, not doing anything. He had seen young girls, who ought to be at school, doing work that only slaves would be called upon to do. He had spent a Sunday in Naples visiting the churches, and noticed that they were well attended. In one large church the majority of the people were men and most of them went to communion. He observed that in the big cities the good were better than the same in the smaller cities and towns, while the bad in the big cities were worse than in the smaller ones There was this difference between Paris and London, that what was done in Paris was done openly. He was in Paris on the 14th of July, the national fete day of the city, when the whole population turned out and took possession of the streets and boulevards and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. He was out on the street from early morning until and were gay and happy; but there was not one drunkard. How would that ets, while at last

of people in Lindsay not long ago, and he thought from what he had heard that there was more than one who did not know what he was doing. In all the time he was on the continent he had seen only that one man under the influence of liquor. It might be said that this was an argument against total abstinence, and he would admit that if total abstinence were advocated in France and Italy the people would not understand it. There was no argument against wine drinking in those countries. It was only the criminals who got drunk and crime was not committed as a rule through drunkenness. He had met old residents in France and who had told him that they had not seen five men drunk in their lives. Some might say that you could drink lager been

in Crnada, but he did not think that could be safely cone. He had seen nothing to change his opinion with regard to the use of drink, but much to confirm He had seen nothing in London or Liverpool or Dublin to cause him his views with regard to drink. The great curse of England and of Ire land-more than the landlords-was the whiskey, both from a moral and religious as well as from a material point of view. The sovereign pontiff on sending his blessing to the total abstinence society of our church here in Lindsay had sent word as a message. That word was "Per-Father Stafford then alluded to the little children sent out by Rev. Father Nugent and dwelt at some length on the importance of that work which he was sure would commend itself to their judgment and support. The question had been ra sed as to the classification of emigrants on the ocean steamers. had given some attention to that He tant matter and he believed that the sys tem adopted by the Allen line in classi fying third class passengers was the best. He also believed that the White Star line was doing their best in this direction. He n entioned this matter for the benefit of those in this country sending word to triends and relatives in the old country. Futher Stafford related as illustrating the attention paid in Rome to all matters the fact that the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda said to him: gave your bishop a reyal reception," to which he replied: "And he will always find us loyal." The cardinal said of Dr.

#### Star and Allen lines for their kindness to himself personally.—Lindsay Post. The "Golden Bloom of Youth" may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for "female complaints." By druggists.

Cleary, "He is pious, learned, zealous and eloquent." He also alluded to his grace

of Toronto as a great prelate. Father Stafford concluded by publicly express-ing his thanks to the owners of the White

#### A CONFIRMATION AT COBLENZ.

#### An English Parson's Description of Ceremony that was Becoming Rare in Germany.

From the London Guardian. Owing to the difficulties between Church State in Germany arising from the Faik Laws, no new appointments to va-cant bishoprics had taken place for about eight years. Now a better understanding has been come to; and, as your readers are accustomed to call it, Treves, has just oeen filled up by the consecration of Dr. Felix Korum. His first public Episcopal act, after his appointment, was to hold a confirmation at Coblenz, which is the largest and most important town in his diocese. As it was six years since confirmation had been held in Coblenz for the Reman Catholic part of the population, the advent of the new Bishop was looked forward to with an unusual degree of interest; and preparations were made for receiving him last Friday with a pub-lic welcome. Triumphal arches, gaily decked with wreathes and flags and mot-toes, were erected close to the railway sta-tion, and by the Lohr Thor, through which

he was to enter the ancient city of Cob-lenz; while in the streets a perfect forest of banners and flags were waving, the Pa-pal colors of yellow and white being the favorite ones. The long procession, which heralded in the Bishop, consisted first of an innumerable host of children, attached to the different churches in Coblenz, bands of music, the various guilds of the town, with flags and banners of every hue and shape, many of silk and needlework, of costly char cter and beauty of design. The Bishop walked under a silk canopy borne by four priests, and as he went along blessed the multitude on either side, many of whom knelt to receive his blessing. The Bishop went on Friday to stay at the priests' house,' attached to the 'Liebfran Kirche,' the church in which he held his

to the 'priests' house' attached to the Cas-tor Kirche.' On Sunday evening, in honor of the Bishop,
A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION TOOK PLACE

first confirmation. On Sunday he went

THROUGH THE TOWN and a display of fireworks in the Castor Hof, or square, in which the church and the 'priests' house' stand. From the high horses in this country would not travel, ony in which I was standing the whole scene was a very striking one. At about half-past seven o'clock the first pair of light bearers, carrying Chinese paper lanterns suspended on poles, came into the square from the narrow Castor gasse, and then these glow-worm-looking lights kept coming on and on to the number of nearly, if not quite, a thousand; from time to time Bengal lights, casting their varied hues over the groups, as they took up their places, in row after row, in the large square, gradually spreading over it until the greater part was covered by mass of luminous orbs, reminded one of the final scene of some Christmas pantomime. When all the lamp bearers were assembled, a choir of 250 men, supported by the music of the bands which accompanied the procession, sung the 23rd Psalm, and then after some interval the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' in front of the house where the Bishop was staying. There tollowed on this a really grand display of fire-works, the discharge of cannon on the banks of the Rhine, and the lights of bonfires on the banks of the Moselle. The fine old Norman Church of St. Castor stood out grandly as its grey towers were illuminated by Bengal lights of various hues and the discharge of numerous rock-

EVERY WINDOW OF THE LOFTY BELFRIES POURED FORTH A SHOWER O

bathing the multitude below with sparks of fire. "I was anxious to see a confirmation in the Roman Catholic Church, and went at eight o'clock in the morning of Tuesday last to witness one in the Cas Kirche, Coblenz. The sacristan offered me, as a clergyman" (our clerical friend would probably be more candid if he frankly confessed that he was mistaken for a Catholic priest), "a seat in the choir. The church was crowded; the candidates were seated in the middle of the church The Bishop was dressed in a short purple silk cape over his white surplice, had a gold chain round his neck, to which wa attached a large goli cross, and wore a purple biretta on his head. On entering the church he took his seat in a chair placed near the centre of the altar rail. One of the priests then delivered an address on confirmation from the pulpit. Then the Bishop put on his cope and mitre, and, bearing his pastoral staff, becan to confirm the candidates. The candidates, after making an obeisance to the altar, knelt at the altar rail, each one holding between the hands, in the attitude of prayer, the confirmation card. enior priest present took the card from each candidate, and then told the Bishop each candidate, and then told the Bishop the Christian name of the young person kneeling before him. On the left hand of the Bishop stood a priest with a salver, on which was a small silver vessel containing consecrated oil—its cover by its side; into this vessel the Bishop dipped the thumb of his right hand, then made the sign of the cross, with his thumb, on the forehead of the candidate, and then, fixing the tip of his thumb on the centr of the cross, placed his hand on the head of each candidate, saying the Christian name of the candidate and 'I sign thee with the sign of the cross,' &c., and then raising his hand made the sign of the cros over e ch one as he gave his blessing. A firm touch on the cheek-almost a slav concluded the rite. Another priest followed, holding also a silver salver, on were small flakes of white or wadding; with a small piece of this the priest wiped the oil from off the forehead of the newly confirmed. The Bishop dipped his thumb in the oil afresh for each three candidates; the wool was deftly turned again and again and served for six. Fresh supplies of cotton wool were brought from time to time. The Bishop wore his heavy cope and his mitre for the first row of candidates, and after that laid them aside, retaining only his pastoral staff in his left hand. After all had been

confirmed, THE BISHOP ASCENDED THE PULPIT and made a very earnest and simple address to the candidates. He then returned to the altar, resumed his cope and mitre, said a short service from a large book held before him on a cushion by one of the priests, and gave the blessing. The num-

ber of candidates was very great, about 700 or 800. The Bishop in his four day's stay here has confirmed 3,200. The behaviour of those whom I saw confirmed was most serious and devout. As the Bishop laid his hand on each, some one or other of the ladies who had taken an terest in preparing the candidates laid her hand on their shoulder. Iwo male candidates only were presented at this con-firmation, and on their shoulders one of the priests laid his hand. It may to hear that none of the female candidates wore veils; they were dressed in ordinary colored dresses. Their hair was tied with light blue ribbon, a color specially devoted to the Blessed Virgin—why I know not. Only those—some thirty—who had received their first communion this year were dressed in white. The service was very long, beginning at half-past eight and lasting till half-past eleven. But its length was lightened by a very good choir in the organ gallery singing from time to time hymns, in some

ALL THE CONGREGATION JOINED. ALL THE CONGREGATION JOINED, as German congregations only can join. And more than one Litany was said by priests from the pulpit, in which the con-gregation again joined heartily and intelligently.

#### SAVONARGLA.

#### A Modern Priest's View of the Great Mediæval Friar.

Florence, Sunday, Oct. 16 .- While in Rome the concourse of pilgrims from all parts of Italy were paying their homage in St. Peter's to Leo XIII., the advanced patriots of Florence were making a public demonstration in honor of Savonarola and laving a crown at the foot of the sta tue just erected to him in the great hall of the Palazzo Vecchio. The still "more advanced" patriots of Rome had intended to make a still more significent demonstration in honor of Giordano Bruno, and that, too, in Rome's most public place. But the noise already made by the anticlerical agitation consequent upon the dis-orders of the night of July 13, and the evident anxiety of the Depretis Ministry not to displease Spain and to conciliate Austria, afforded the Roman municipal authorities sufficient ground for refusing to sanction the intended ovation to Giordano Bruno. Nevertheless, as this Minis-try only draws the breath of life from these anti-clericals and radicals, and in as much as the municipal authorities of both Rome and Florence only subsist by the grace of the Ministers, the new Mayor of Rome, Count Piancinni, is to preside in a few days at the celebration in honor of

Giordano Bruno.

The societies or fractions of societies, which took part in the demonstration here, assembled in the Piazza San Marco, before the church and convent where re sided within the same century, Fra Angelico, St. Antonine, Archbishop of Fiorence, and Fra Giordano Savonarola himself. One would think, when the reign of the Grand Dukes had ended in Florence, ence and the new masters of Italy had made the beautiful city the seat of Government, that on the spot where now stands the statue of Gen. Fanti they would have erected the statue seat to Savonarola. Outside of Italy very few know Gen. Fanti and they will be puzzled to know what victories earned for him the distinction of standing aloft in front of the church whence Savonarola's words shall never cease to re-echo over both hemispheres.

The procession went on its way quietly enough to the Piazza della Signoria, where it halted while a deputation waited on the Mayor, Prince Corsini, and obtained permission to proceed to the great hall, La Sala del Cinquecento, to render their homage to the illustrious Dominican monk. In the great ball, which was about three-fourths filled, the united societies placed in the hands of Signor Ragacci, a member of the city Government, a crown which they had carried with them in procession, and on which was an inscription charging Pope Alexander condemned Sovonarola to the stake. Le as allow the procession to depart as it came—in peace. Too many memories came—in peace. connected with the eloquent and ill starred reformer to whom this compliment was paid were crowding on my mind to allow

me to attach any undue importance to the ocession.
All who have visited Florence, or who have read its history, know that this same hall was planned and built in 1494-95 under the direction of Savonarola himself, while he was head of the theocratic repub lic of Florence, after the expulsion of the Medici in the former year. The architect Medici in the former year. The architect was Simone del Pollaiolo, better known by his by-name of Coranaca, one of the very best of Florentine architects, a de voted follower of the great preacher. It was destined to be the council hall of the republic, for Savonarola, in drawing up the constitution of the new common-wealth, had placed the Government in the hands of a popular council of one housand members, all elected by universal suffrage, Christ alone being declared to be King Florence. To this day there is a monu-mental slab over the grand entrance to this noble mediæval palace. Two lions in low relief, once gilt, but now without a trace of gilding, support the circular mon-ogram of the holy name I. H. S. sur-rounded by rays. Beneath, Niccolo Cap-poni had caused to be inscribed the fol-lowing words: "Jesus Christus Rex Florentini Populi, S. P. Decreto electus"-"Jesus Christ, King of the Florentine People, chosen as such by a decree of the Senate and people." To these words Cosmo I, who became Grand Duke in 1539, substituted the words beneath the monogram "Rex Regnum et Dominus Dominantium "King of Kings and Lords of Lords."

It is impossible for any one who has studied with a hearty interest the history of Savonarola and brave old Niccolo Cap poni, as well as the unceasing struggle for liberty kept up by the Florentines from the year 1000, to pass away heedlessly or sud-denly from before that entrance to the Palazzo Vecchio, and yonder inscription in its altered state. The monogram is in a shield surrounded by ravs. On the door of the chapel of Mezzarratta, at the very entrance to the villa above Bologna, where I spent a portion of two summers, is this same monogram, sculptured, some people said by the hand of St. Bernardine h and in the Convent of Saint Paul of the Mount, a little beyond our grounds and

one of Bernardine's favorite residences, is preserved a tablet which the missionary

used in his travels. Happy had it been for Savonarola had Bernardine been his model, or, nearer at hand, St. Antonine, who had been in 1450 the prior of San Marco before he became Archbishop of Florence. Savonarola should have also taken warning from another Dominican monk of the thirteenth century, Brother John of Vicenza, whose career resembles, in all but its tragi-ending, the career of the Florentine re former. John of Vicenza's lot fell in that age (1233) when the free republics of Italy had to wage a desperate war for independence against the Hohenstaufen Emperors. Catching his inspiration from the tomb of St. Dominick in Bologna, Brother John's eloquence effected in that liberty-loving and enlightened city prodigies which sur and enlightened city produgies which sur-passed anything recorded of Savonarola in Florence. Everywhere the free cities of upper Italy did what Bolognahad done. Brother John seemed the supreme arbiter of civil and religious matters. But, in an evil hour, turning aside from the divine evil hour, turning aside from the divine and glorious mission of being a peacemaker between warring cities and rival factions, he accepted the supreme and absolute au-thority over Vicenza. From that day, people forgot the incomparable preacher, the poor and disinterested monk, the irre-sistible reformer, in the blundering civil ruler and unskilled politician. They drove hur forth important for the drove him forth ignominiously from the land where his voice had sounded like that of God's angel, and he was but too glad to return once more to Bologna, to hide his repentance near the tomb of his spiritual parent.

When one remembers that in Savonawhen one remembers that in Savona-rola's time the most abominable tyrant mentioned in all history, Ecclelino III, surnamed the Ferocious, was lord para-mount of Vicenza, one would think that the Vicentines might have preferred to his domination the rule of the Dominican friar. Assuredly, Lorenzo the Magnificent was not Ecclelino da Romano; nor were Cæsar Borgia and his father anythi a by word of scandal to Italian Christians. But the passage of a man of evil fame in the highest trust of Christendom, as savonarola knew or should have known, was but a temporary misfortune.

Like St. Antonine, his predecessor in

San Marco, Fra Girolamo Savonarola had a wide field for his eloquence in obtaining from the Florentines, who worshipped him, the reform of their lives and their households. His influence could have even continued more beneficially to extend itself to artists and men of letters, whom he could have saved from the prevailing spread of pagan ideas. But he became a political partisan while urging his reforms; and when the opposite political party triumphed, Savonarola shared the fate of defeated leaders in those days. He, or the party which he led, had shed blood in their hour of victory; they must have expected that their own was forfeit. Besides, the Prior of San Marco had phrophesied from the pulpit, not vaguely, no tonce, but often and most implicitly. He had declared that his inspiration came from Heaven, and with his dying breath maintained his sincerity. The prophecies were never verified, and, moreover, they were taken as an insult—a personal wrong
—by every one belonging to the Medici
faction. Alexander VI had also been denounced for his own p ivate character and the evil doings of his family; but, more than that, his authority even in things spiritual had been denied and openly set at defiance, while all Christians were called upon to disobey him. Poor Savonarola would have done better

to leave Alexander VI to eke out the last few years of his long life, and the exiled Medici to intrigue with Italian factions and European courts for the recovery of their lost sway in Florence, while he taught the Florentine children and the youth to live s true children of God!

I have just returned from the exquisite little chapel where Fra Girolamo celebrated his last Mass and gave the eucharistic vaticum to his two condemned compansincerity. Who that has carefully read his life can doubt of his sincerity? But who that has peru-ed every available doc ument connected with this sad story will not regret that one so supremely gifted should ever have allowed political passion to cloud his mind?

I had knelt before the beautiful altar

and gazed on the exquisite fresco of the Annunciation, and examined Ghirlandajo's most beautiful paintings on the ceiling and almost forgot them all as I recalled the memorable sc ne of Savonarola's last Mass and his solemn words. And then I went down to stand where they had lighted the pile to consume him and his two faithful brothers—surely good and sincere men like himself. Where now stands the foun tain of John of Bologna they placed the fagots on that May morning in 1497.

I had also visited, again and again, that Convent of San Marco, where Savonarola, in the full prime of his manhood and in around him all that was most distinguished in Florence—nobles, artists, men of letters—leavening their souls with the love of all that is most beautiful in art and elevating in intellectual culture. In the little cel which was his they showed me his Domini can robes, his hair shirt, his crucifix, nay the very treatise he wrote on "Trial b Fire," an exquisite volume, in a small, clear well-rounded hand. How little when he penned these pages that his own hesitancy in accepting this same "Trial by Fire" was one day to turn from him and against him the great tide of popularity on the topmost wave of which he wa

And then I remembered that within these same walls, while Savonarola was yet young, the uncle of Amerigo Vespu Antonio, taught Amerigo and Niccolo Machiavelli and the young Medici, with other sons of Florentine familes, the elements of classic Greek and Latin. Here, too, amid the cloisters frescoed by Fra Angelico, and the cells on the walls of which his brush has painted many a lovely picture, the choice spirits of all Florence and all Italy came to converse with the eloquent Prior of San Marco.

It was an age of intense intellectual activity, when mighty and seemingly adverse currents of thought and passion flowed onward side by side in every Italian city, and particularly in Florence. In social life there was a large and power-ful minority, who yearned for the old re-publican liberty. But, if the truth must be told, the fathers of these same men had

spontaneously laid at the feet of Cosmo Pater Patriæ, and his sons, the liberties which their descendants now wished to recover. The majority, made up of the wealthy, the noble, the pleasure-loving, the worldy-minded, wanted nothing better then the restoration of the splendid court of Lorenzo the Magnificent and the life o equally splendid festivity and luxury amid which they had been reared.

If the successor of Saint Antonio in San Marco could have been satisfied with turn-ing aside from pagan ideas and pagan culture the multitudes who were wont to hang, entranced, upon his words when he preached in San Marco, or made the lofty aisles of Santa Maria del Fiore to re-ech his most eloquent exhortations, how much he would have contributed to stay the current which was hurrying the Florentines onward toward unbelief in religion and

political servitude!
As I write you this, the sun, which we had not seen for four days, is shedding nis brightest beams on the slopes of Fiesole; on those lovely slopes amid whose olive groves and vineyards stands the now olate convent of San Domenico, where Fra Angelico painted and Savonarola was wont to repair to write those Scripture lessons that were to thrill all Florence and all Tuscany. There is the beautiful land-scape before me, stretched out like a picture before my window. The convent, alas, is as desolate as the cloisters of San

BERNARD O'REILLY.

#### ADDRESS OF THE NEWSBOYS.

#### To Rev. Mother Mary Teresa Austin. St. Alphonsus's Convent of Mercy, on the Occasion of Her Silver Jubilee.

A few months ago Rev. Mother Mary Austin, Superioress of St. Alphonsus's Convent of Mercy, celebrated the Silver Jubilee of her solemn profession. On that occasion, among the many warm congratulations she received was an address from the newsboys of our city. Our readers are aware that the Sisters of Mercy have charge of these boys and have done much to improve them morally and mentally. The addre s referred to was kept remark-The addre s referred to was kept ably secret, as were, indeed, all the proceedings on that occasion. Through the ceedings on that occasion. Through the kindness of a friend, we have been enabled to procure a copy of the address, and take pleasure in presenting it to our read-

take pleasure in presenting it to our readers. It is as follows:

DEAR, HONORED, REVEREND MOTHER:

We would like to express our feelings on this occasion of your Jubilee. We would like to express our feelings on this occasion. would like to give you three cheers and a which has to give you three cheers and a tiger. We would like to take the roof off with a "Hip, hip, hurrah!" But we rather think we would enjoy this better than you would, so we will draw it mild his time and the state of the this time, and just take it out in wishing you the jolliest kind of Jubilee and the biggest sort of Silver Wedding.

This is the kind of wedding we likethe first and only one, in fact, in which we boys have been remembered when the good things come around. There are weddings every day—rich ones, too-but we have never had a bid from any of then

We would like yours to come around oftener, and we hope you will have twenty-five more regular Editions of this day, besides a whole lot of Extras, and that there will be some of us around to cry them out for you. We wish we could yell out to day: "Here's your twenty-fith edition! Full account of Reverend Mother's Jubilee." But, to come down to business, we would like to express our eelings on this occasion in kind of words. We would like to thank you for all you have done for us boys.
Why, if you could, we know you would
give us everything a boy needs to be comfortable in this world; and vet that is nothing compared to all you have done to help to make us comfortable in the next

Perhaps some day, when we are men. our lives will praise and bless you louder than any tongue can do. It almost seems, at times, as if St. Elizabeth, St. Cecilia and a lot of other saints, had come back to earth to work for our benefit; and when we see you in our Night School teaching as fellows, and at our Sunday Mass helping us to sing God's praises, we don't think there is a very great difference between the saints on earth and those in Heaven.

We are not great hands at making wishes, but we would like to make son strong ones for you. We wish you good luck, long life and much happiness. But as we newsboys represent many news-papers, we would conclude our remarks with an earnest prayer that the Times here in this world may be always prosperous and bright for you, without a single unpleasant Item to disturb your peace of mind. May every Picayune of a boy here mind. May every Picayane of a boy here grow up to be a true man, such as you wish him to be; and, although our different States of life may lie far apart, may we always follow out the pathway traced by you, so that, whether we be Democrat or Republican here below, we may each and every one of us shine a Morning Star in the fadeless crown of immortal glory, reserved for your eternal Jubilee. reserved for your eternal Jubilee. From Your Friends,

THE NEWSBOYS -N. O. Morning Star.

#### One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so Iong and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother. -Home Journal.

#### What to Study.

Pope, the poetical philosopher, said, "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense like Burdock Blood Bitters, many of the like Burdock Blood Bitters, many "ills that flesh is heir to" might be effectually remedied. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

have been sufficient to redeem ten thous-

and guilty worlds. Yet, the Son of God spent His whole life in expiation of the sins

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical-Debt much Reduced

Concert in aid of St. Joseph's-Prac tical Knowledge versus Cramming-

News from Paris and Galt—New Sta

tuary-Local Items-Miscellaneous.

#### The Catholic Mecorb

ublished every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street. Annual subscription......\$2 00 ADVERTISING RATES.

en cents per line for first, and five cents line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-tisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 set on inch vertisements measured in nonpariel type, i2 lines to an inch Contract adve-lsements for three six or welve months, special terms. All advertise-ments should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday 1000 of each week.

THOS. COFFEY,

Publisher and Proprietor.

Subscribers, who change their residence.

Bubscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Oid as well as New Address, and thus insure the prompt delivery of the paper.

We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.

When a subscriber rells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscription, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper shepe. Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the amount of their indebtedneswhen they make request.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP RISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies. The CATHOLIC RECORD, published Library ontario, and appropriate by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocest.

+ M. HANNAN,

Archbishop of Halifax.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1881.

CONDITIONS OF THE JUBILEE. As the exercises of the Jubilee have been announced for Advent, we again publish the conditions as laid down in His Lordship's Pastoral

announcing the Jubilee. 1st. Confession. 2nd. Communion.

3rd. One day's strict fast to be observed on some day when otherwise a strict fast is not of obligation. A strict fast excludes not only the use of meat, but also of eggs,

nities and their pupils who are boarders

mulities and their pupils who are coarders shall visit six times the convent chapel.

6th. Prayers to be said during these visits according to the intentions of His Holiness for the following objects:— (a) For the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and for the Holy

(b) For the extirpation of heresies and ne conversion of all who are in error.
(c) For concord amongst Christian princes, and for peace and union amongst all the faithful. At each visit the beads or the Litany of Loretto may be recited, cr of the cross performed for the aforesaid intentions.

The indulgence may be applied by way of suffrage to the souls in purgatory.

## THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN IRE-

The following from the Illustrated London News, of the 5th November, we would be inclined to style brave and fearless to a degree, did we not happen to remember that the "resolute and consistent action" therein referred to, is backed by some thirteen thousand more British of Waterloo, and that against an unarmed, law-abiding people, who are

conspiracy "the Land League," has the evening. Calmly and peacefully prisons. Well, the Cockney writer and imposing a demonstration of

but now we have the result of two weeks later than the date at which he wrote, and we find the cable-man

"London Nov. 21-A Dublin corres pondent says the most sanguine prophet of peace and order must be sadly disappointed at the present state of things and prospects for the winter. Outrages are breaking out again which it is feared are only the beginning of a series of crimes."

Just so! The principal members of the League are "locked up in Kilmainham," the "local organizing agents" are being "locked up" by the half dozen in the county jails, and the result long ago predicted is coming to pass: "Outrages are breaking out"-and the British Army, the wherein His glory dwelt." brave British Army, are helpless to prevent them.

But, if the "leaders" and the 'organizers" are being locked up in Ireland, not so is it in England, where "the result of the election in Stafford for member of Parliament caused great astonishment. The Conservative victory is attributed mainly to the Irish vote.'

The military, however, if they cannot do more, seem determined to show their bravery, as witness the following "brilliant" action:

"A crime painfully suggestive of brutality in the British army is reported from the camp on the Curragh, or great plain of Kildare. A party of soldiers were returning to camp in an omnibus, which broke down. A number demanded back their fares, and were about committing violence on the driver, when a best party interon the driver, when a bystander interposed and pointed out the unreasonable-ness of their conduct. Seven of them turned on him, and throwing him on the ground, kicked him to death, and then ran away.

The "Leaders" and the "organizers" being all, or nearly all, safely 'locked up," the youngsters have aken the matter in hand and accordingly, we read that:

ingly, we read that:

"A Boys' Land League was recently formed in Ballina, county Mayo. About two hundred boys assembled about two miles from the town, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Land League. After being addressed for a considerable time by one of the boys, who mounted a rudely constructed platform, they dispersed quietly. There were four flags with the usual mottoes, such as "Pay no Rent," and "Stick to the Manitesto." There were loud cheers given for the Land League; Parnell, Dillon, and other Kilmanham prisoners."

The "boys" seem to have anticipated "April fool's day," and to have given the "peelers" a useless trot, as "Recently a large force of police left Ballina for Cloontakillew, about two is not of obligation. A strict fast excludes not only the use of meat, but also of eggs, butter, cheese, or any milk-food.

4th. Alms given for some pious purpose. These alms will be collected during the different exercises of the jubilee.

5th. Visits to be made to Churches. In this city the faithful will visit three times the Cathedral, and three times also St. in the entire day no indication whatever of a meeting, and although the remained there in cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there in cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there in cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there in cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and frost during the entire day no indication of the remained there is cold and the remained the remained there is cold and the remained the remained the remained there is cold and the remained the re the Cathedral, and three times also St.

Mary's Church. Members of religious coming the entire day no indication of a gling holiday-keepers waiting to assemble near the police. It is believed the pla-card was a canard."

#### ARCHBISHOP M'HALE'S DEATH

The agent of the associated press in Dublin was so busily employed hunting up instances of Irish crime for a purpose which his masters at the Castle have in view, that he could afford time to send us only one line in regard to the demise of the great and good Archbishop of the West. The following telegram from Fuam to a Dublin paper, contains all that is known at this side of the ocean, of that sad event. "The death of the Archbishop was not unexpected. He had been ailing seriously for some weeks past, and upon one occasion a few days ago got a severe fit of prostration, but soon rallied and regained his usual good spirits. For some hours, however, upon Sunday evening he was visibly bauonets than were present at the battle failing. The attention and skill of his physician, Dr. Bodkin, and the watchful assiduity of his devoted seeking to obtain that which of sister, Mrs. Higgins, added to the right belongs to them, and which, unceasing care of his nephew, the please Heaven, they shall obtain. Very Rev. Thomas MacHale, D. D., The News says: "The resolute and V. G., rendered his Grace every asconsistent action of Her Majesty's sistance; but it soon became evident Government in Ireland, during the that the days of this truly eventful past three weeks, in the suppression life were numbered. His death of that treasonable and anti-social took place at about eight o'clock in been attended hitherto with uninter- he yielded up his spirit into the rupted success. While the leading hands of his Maker, whom he served members of the Central Executive so well, amid all the strengthening Committee, with one or two excep- consolations of holy religion. His tions-Mr. Sexton, M. P., was re- Grace was in his ninety-first year. leased this week in consideration of To-day the remains were laid out in his infirm health-are shut up in the room of his residence wherein Kilmainham jail, scarcely a day has his Grace died. The face reprepassed without arresting in different sented an appearance of peace, and parts of the country, half a dozen or a holy calm shone in it beyond the more "organizing agents" of the powers of description. The funeral League, who are lodged in the county is expected generally to be as large

seen in Ireland. It is believed all the Catholic episcopacy will attend upon this sorrowful occasion, and there will also be a large gathering of the members of parliament and other leading Irishmen. The obsequies will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The Office for the Dead will be celebrated at 11 o'clock, and the solemn Requiem Mass at 12. It his predecessor, and his own great love for the service of God, and the

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

weeks the Liberals seem to be bestirring themselves; hitherto it looked as if the government candidates were going to have a walk over in nearly all the constituencies. Mr. Senecal's management of the government railway, the developments made at the recent Senecal-Laurier libel suit and, latterly, the arrest of the proprietor of the Quebec Chronicle, at the instance of Mr. Senecal, seems to have had an electrifying effect.

A short time since the pastor of a Thomas caused the arrest of a couple of members of his congrega-tion on a charge of snoring during are of the earth earthly and directly anservice on Sabbath. They were dismissed. The reverend gentleman should follow the example of our Welington street church pastor, by delivering a series of sermons on "Popery." This is a subject that invariably keeps people awake in the conventicles. The Wellington the conventicles. The Wellington street reverend has a keen eye to business.

During the week before last, the Quebec Chronicle, which has all along supported Mr. Chapleau's government, came out on two different days with articles animadverting on Mr. Senecal, the Superintendent of the government railway, and on the result of the recent Senecal-Laurier libel suit at Montreal, and warning Mr. Chapleau that Mr. Senecal was endangering his government in the com ng elections. The consequence was, that the proprietor, Mr. J. J. Foote, formerly of this city, was arrested on a charge of criminal libel. He was allowed out on bail till 5th December. His bails men were Mr. James G. Ross, Quebec's millionaire, and Mr. P. Mc-Naughton, merchant.

A significant sign of the times is "the Land League match." The box | bonds fall from him, and he comes forth used for the article is itself a curiosity. On one side it presents a portrait of Mr. Parnell, and on the other a scene in a rent office, in there often remains a temporal punishment due to sin, which must be expiated other a scene in a rent office, in which the landlord is represented as leaning across the table, shaking his fist at a tenant, and saying, "I want sin?" Who can understand how terrible it was at a tenant, and saying, "I want sin?" Who can understand how terrible it was a tenant, and saying, "I want sin?" Who can understand how terrible it was the same that the same terrible it was the same terrible it. my rent!" while the tenant, calmly putting his hand to his pocket, says, consequences, since that, even when God "And I want to pay my rent at Griffith's valuation." "The Land Lengue match" purports to be manufactured by the Dublin Match Com-It is sure to be largely patron-From present indications it would seem as though the people of Ireland had determined to Boycott everything in the way of Erglish manufactures. O'Connell, we think was, who advised the burning of everything that came from its beauties, yet, as a temporal punish England except coal. It appears ment of his sin, he was never allowed to that matches will now be placed in the same class as the article named.

#### "OLD" CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND,

The English Bishops and the general rank and file of the Low Church party are endeavoring to promote the foundation in England of the so-called "Old Catholic" doctrines which have proved such a miserable failure in Germany and Switzerland. There was a meeting in Cambridge on Saturday to express sympathy with the the Reformation, and 'difficulties" of there were three English Bishops present, esides the two Germans, Reinkins Herzog. The sympathy consisted of three hours orating, and there is as little chance of the success of the new tenets in England as on the Continent.

#### THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

A pathetic incident marked the recent visit of the Empress Eugenie to Fontainebleau. On Wednesday, the day after her arrival at the Chateau de Sivray, where she was the guest of the Vicomte Aguado, she was the guest of the vicomte Aguado, whose wife was formerly her dame du tour infinitely greater than were required for quondam ecuyer. She went over the chateau like a sightseer, but when she chateau like a sightseer, but when she reached the room formerly occupied by the true man, His acts were the acts of a God, late Prince Louis Napoleon, her emotion betrayed her, and she was recognized by one of the attendants, who was about to Sacred Heart—one act of contrition kneel. The Empress, however, made a made by Him—one tear of those he shed sign, signifying that she did not wish to be recognized, and continued on her way. While in Paris as the guest of the Duches prisons. Well, the Cockney writer and imposing a demonstration of de Mouchy, the Empress Eugenie visited gives us a retrospect of three weeks, religion and patriotism as ever was the Invalides and St. Cloud.

THE JUBILEE IN LONDON.

Sermon by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

spent His whole life in expiation of the sins of men, His existence on earth was one grand penitential act in atonement for man's sins. He not only shed one drop of his blood, but poured out the full tide of hi- life-blood, even to the last drop, for the redemption of the world. It follows, therefore, that He did infinitely more than was required to carry out the scheme of man's redemption, and that there remained a whole ocear of his superabundant merits and satisfactions for sin to be expended for the sanctification of his people. Of this inestimable treasure the On Sunday last, after the gospel of the mass, His Lordship the Bishop preached in St. Peter's Cathedral. We regret very much that we were unable to take it as delivered, as it was without any doubt sarily imperfect, still we have striven to give substantially what was said. Hs interred in the cathedral which his Grace consecrated, and which stands a monument to the zeal and piety of this predecessor and his own which he said should stimulate the faithpeople. Of this inestimable treasure the church is the depositary, costodian and dispenser. The church is the treasure house of God; she is the Kingdom of God on earth; she is the bride of Christ, whom he loves with an eternal and abiding love. "Christ loved His Church," says St. Paul, "and delivered Himself up for it, that he suitable adornment of the 'house within their reach, and should dige them to pray with fervor that the favors which the Holy Father besought at the throne within their reach, and should urge them might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life. That he of divine mercy for the oppressed church might be accorded. His Lordship also reof water in the word of life. I nat he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing, but that it should be boly and without blemish." As a good ferred to the state of the times, speaking of their menacing character and the false The Provincial Elections are being held in the neighboring province of Quebec. Within a couple of weeks the Liberals seem to be be and faithful husband leaves at death to the wife whom he loves, the treasures he had stored up for her comfort and the enrichment of his children, so Christ has left to his bride, the church, the inexbroken rays of truth reflected through haustible and inestimable treasure of His superabundant merits, to be dispensed by tianity, and are venturing out on the sea of life without chart, or compass, or guid-ing star, to be tossed to and fro and carried ner as a rich dowry to his children. Our Blessed Lord gave the church the power of dispensing this treasure when he said to about by every wind of false doctrine, and to be finally wrecked as to their eterher, in the persons of the apostles. "Whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, nal hopes and happiness. Never, perhaps, since the first promulgation of the gospel, was the spirit of the world more domiit shall be bound also in heaven, and whatoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be nant amongst mankind than it is at presoosed also in heaven." "As a mighty ent. Society is wounded to the core.
Great moral plague-spots disfigure and
putrefy it, and eat and rot their way to
its very heart. The insatiable thirst for river, springing from an inexhaustible fountain, flows on for ages through many a winding valley and many a broad plain, enriching and beautifying the countries gold, the idolatry of wealth, the practical ignoring of an eternal world, the worldly through which it flows, so graces and blessings innumerable, taking their rise from the small Methodist Church near St. Wisdom that now, as in the days of St. Thomas caused the arrest of a in exhaustible source of the superabundant merits of Christ's sufferings and death, have flowed down through all Christhe virtues which it symbolises-these are

tagonistic to the spirit of Christ and the

tagonistic to the spirit of Christ and the teachings of the gospel. Looking upon these things the supreme pontiff turned his eyes towards and supplicated the ness to rejoice and to flourish as a lily, causing it to bud forth and blossom and to divine mercy on the flock committed to his care, and that a holy violence might rejcice with joy and praise, and imparting to it the glory of Libanus, and the beauty of Carmel and Sharon." be done to heaven, he has directed the members of the universal church to cleanse and purify themselves in the sacrament of penance during this Jubi-The church, being the depositary of the treasures of Christ, the Pope, who is its lee, that their prayers may procure for the Church "strength to fight and power to conquer." To this Jubilee, on the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions, supreme pastor, has the right to dispense them. It is the doctrine of St. Thomas that the president of any community has the right to distribute its gifts and for example, the President of the United attached a Plenary Indulgence. His Lordship then went on to explain what was meant by Indulgence, and spoke sub-States has in his gift the higher offices of the Republic. Now the Pope is the head stantially as follows: An Indulgence is and chief pastor of the church and therenot, as has been so frequently asserted by the adversaries of the church, the forgivefore has a right to dispense its treasures. Christ has endowed him with this right and power, for he said to Peter, and, through him to all his successors, "To ness of sin. Two things are to be distinguished in sin, namely, the guilt and the lebt of punishment. The guilt of sin is thee will I give the keys of the kingdom the injury done to God; the debt of pun-ishment is the effect of this injury. The guilt of sin and the eternal punishment are forgiven ordinarly in the Sacrament of heaven; whatsoever you shall bind upon earth shall be bound in heaven and whatsoever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." The Pope has, of Penance. The sinner, unable longer to bear the weight of sin which is crushthen, the power of binding and loosing, he holds the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and can unlock the treasures of ing his soul, comes to the minister of God, his soulis bound in the shackles of sin, or, rather, in the shackles of the demon. His that kingdom and dispense them to the faithful. He can give all necessary aids to those who are struggling to reach that rather, in the shackles of the demon. His soul, like that of Lazarus, is dead, its life has departed and it is buried away in the tomb of iniquity. The voice of God's principle is in the lazarus of the tomb of iniquity.

staces that may prevent them from at-taining to its joys and happiness. He may, therefore, grant, on certain specified conditions, a plenary indulgence, or, in other words, the remission of the temporal priest is raised to give absolution. Christ speaks through the priest, and cries out into the tomb of sin, "come forth." The sinner wakens to the voice of Christ, the punishment due to sin. synopsis of the peroration of his Lord-ship's address, it was doubt ship's address, it was deeply touching—the earnest appeal of a father to his children, exhorting them to come and cleanse and purify their souls in the saving sacraments of the church, that, being thus purified, their prayers might be more powerful before the throne of divine mercy. He is in its malice, or how far-reaching m its reminded them again of the pressing need of the church in the corruption of the times. When Christ's vicar is virtually a forgives the guilt and eternal punishment, His justice inflicts upon it most grievous prisoner in the eternal city, and when the temporal punishment. Our first parents disobeyed the command which God gave dead body of one of the most illustrious pontiffs that ever sat on the chair of Peter, them—they sinned. He pardoned their sin but, Oh! how terrible were the effects of s insulted by a howling and beastly mob n the streets of the city for which he had that sin! By it there came into the world done so much, to whom will the Holy Father turn if it be not to his faithful pestilences, famines, plagues, wars, sick-ness and death. Moses and Aaron, at the people, that shepherd and flock may with one voice and one heart petition God's water of contradiction, for having sinned by went of confidence, were that He may give His Church permitted to enter the promised land strength to fight and power to triumph. and though Moses feasted his eyes upon set his foot upon its soil. David, than whom there never was a greater penitent

offended God. The prophet of the Lord was sent to him. He confessed his sin,

exclaiming, "I have sinned against the Lord." The prophet said to him, "The Lord also hath taken away thy sin; thou shalt not die, nevertheless, because thou hast given occasion to the enemies of the

Lord to blaspheme for this thing, the child

that is born to thee shall surely die."
There remains, therefore, a temporal pun-

a plenary indulgence is the remission, granted by the church, of this temporal

punishment due to sin, and this brings us

to the consideration of two truths which

underlie and explain the doctrine of In-

were required for the Redemption

mankind, and the second is that the church is, by divine appointment, the

depositary, custodian and dispenser of this inestimable treasure of Christ's super-

abundant merits, as well as the abounding

sufferings and death of Christ were

That the merits of

merits of the saints.

ishment due even to forgiven sin.

The earnest attention paid to his Lord-ship's words showed now deeply impressed were his hearers, and the effects of his appeal might be still more forcibly seen in the large number that attended on Monday morning at the opening exercise of the "Forty Hours." Solemn High Mass was sung by the Rev. James Walsh, Rev. Father Tiernan assisting as Deacon, and Rev. Father Cornyn as Subdeacon, Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere aud Father O'Mahony assisting his Lordship at the throne. The blessed sacrament was carried in procession by his Lordship, and then expos adoration of the people. During the day numbers of the faithful flocked to visit the blessed sacrament, whilst the priests were ever ready in the confessionals to receive se who wished to confess. On the whole the Jubilee exercises promise to be most successful, and without doubt will bring dulgences. The first is that the merits of the sufferings and death of Christ were superabundant, and far more than

#### The "No-Rent" Manifesto.

peace and tranquility to many a soul.

But, as we are always ready to give a hearing to both sides, we will state, s we can understand it, and as fairly and completely as we can, the case of tho who defend the "no-rent" manifest Trey contend that the whole rent of the ountry en masse is a matter in dispute between two parties, the landlords and the tenants, and that it is impossible to say what proportion of it belongs to the one party and what to the other, until a legal decision has been obtained from the Land Court. Next, that, through the incarceration of those who had undertaken to manage the tenants' cases, a satisfactory decision on this question cannot now be made by Him—one tear of those he shed over the doomed city of Jerusalem, or over the doomed city of Jerusalem, or over the doomed city of Jerusalem, or over the grave of Lazarus, would have been amply sufficient to atone to the justice of God for the sins of all mankind. One drop of His precious blood would ecuted to their satisfaction.—Tablet. obtained; and, consequently, that the tenants have a perfect right to withhold the payment of rent till their advocates are released, and their claims can be pros-

#### THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, DEC. 8.

The great mystery was the mystery of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God, and the fact, on which we ourselves were witnesses, was the definition of the doctrine some twenty or more years ago by the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX., of blessed memory. Some have said, if the Immaculate Conception be a truth, why was it not defined before then? If, said they, it be defined not, where is the meaning of the definition? What is necessary now must have been necessary of old. Some scrupled thus at the definition, forgetting that the Spirit of God alone knows the times and the seasons, and the getting knows the times and the seasons, and the spirit of Truth has in all ages, progressively and step by step, unfolded and defined all the mysteries of our Faith—not all at once, but m succession and as needed by the Faith. The articles of the Apostles' Creed have been assailed and defined one by one: first God the Father and the creation then God the Sea and and the creation, then God the Son and the Incarnation, then God the Holy Ghost, have all met with denial—some upon the Holy Sacraments, some upon the doctrines of sin. All the errors we have are pro-gressive; and as errors have unfolded themselves, so the definitions of the Church in time and in season have like-wise unfolded the whole truth of God. As every error has arisen there has been needed a definition to condemn it; and because in these later times special errors affecting the doctrine of grace spread over the face of the nominally Christian world, it was in season that this great mystery of the singular sanctification of the Blessed Mother of God should be defined, not only as 2 definition of the truth, but to put the keystone on many other doc-trines of the whole structure of the revel-ation of God. There have been three periods in every doctrine in the Church. In the first period, with a living, spiritual consciousness of the divine illumination, the Church has believed the whole revelation that was committed to it; secondly comes the period when the intellectual pertian ages through the channel of the church, enriching the generations of versity of controversies and conflicts of human minds compels the Church to anal. mankind and making, in the language of prophecy, "The land that was desolate and impassable be glad, and the wilderwhen the analogy and examination is complete, and the Church defines it by a definition. dogma of the Immaculate Conception. There never was a time, either in the East or in the West, that the disciples of Jesus Christ did not believe that Mary Mother of God was without sin. T believed her to be sinless, and, what is more, to be sanctified with a sanctification of holiness greater than any one else, and coming the first period. Then came controversies about original sin and actual sin, and it became necessary for the Church to analvze this faith. was without sin: the only question was whether she was before her existence without sin; whether she was born without sin; that was the only question the Church entertained. Lastly, when that analysis was complete, Pius IX., sur-rounded by some four hundred Bishops of the Church, and sustained by the unanimous declaration of all the Bishops under Heaven,—for some, misunderstanding, thought that twelve pastors of the Church, who hesitated whether the doctrine should e then defined, doubted whether the doc trine was true, which no one ever doubted,—sustained by the whole Pontificate under Heaven, Pius IX. declared that Mary the Mother of God, from the first moment of her existence, was, by the special grace of the Holy Ghost, and celestial home, and can remove the ob-stacles that may prevent them from atthrough the merits of her divine Son, ex-We could not attempt to give even a empt from original sin. Plus IX. had mopsis of the peroration of his Lordonly closed this long question and invested the blessed Mother of God with her high privilege, and placed on her head the diadem which declared her Immaculate Conception, but in that very act he put in exercise his own infallability very act the head of the Church on earth taught the whole Church on earth with an infallible voice; and some years after, was reserved for him, in the council of the Vatican, to define as a doct-rine of faith that prerogative of the head of the Church which he exercised when he defined the Immaculate Con-ception of the Mother of God. The world, which looks at the Church from without, and can not enter into its spiritual illumination, and can not know that in-ward consciousness that comes from the Holy Ghost, scruples at these two great definitions of the Church; and the best answer that can be made to those in the world is, "What man knoweth the things of the Spirit but the spiritual man that in him?" The least grace that he could The least grace that he could conceive as proportionate to the dignity of the Mother of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is that she herself should be with-out sin; and the least prerogative that he could conceive proportionate to the office and responsibility of the head of the Church on earth and vicar of Jesus Christ, who stands in the stead of his divine Master, was that he who was the guide of others and the teacher of the Faith should himself be exempt by divine guidance from error. Therefore the Immaculate Conception seemed to him to be the primary grace required by the dignity of the Mother of God, and exemption from error by the spirit of truth perpetually guiding him seemed to him to be the least prerogative proportionate to responsibility of watching over the truth in all ages throughout the world, and condemning error wherever it arises and contradicts the truth.—Cardinal Manning. OBITUARY.

e numerous friends of Mr. Patrick O'Keefe, of Strathroy, will hear with deep sorrow of the affliction that has befallen himself and his family in the loss of his eldhimself and his family in the loss of his ele-est daughter Mary Ellen, who died on the 28th instant, aged 15 years. Her death was not unexpected, as she lingered for four months, bearing her sickness with heroic courage and true Christian fortitude. heroic courage and true Christian fortitude. For the past two years this young lady had been pursuing her course of studies in the Academy of the Sacred Heart, London, with brilliant success, and the numerous tokens of affection and messages of love she received from the Ladies of the Sacred Heart and her little companions during her illness, prove little companions during her illness, prove how greatly she was held in esteem and had endeared herself to all. We one of the left condolence to her inconsolable family.

At St. Patrick's Church, on Sunda last, previous to delivering the sermo His Lordship Bishop Crinnon made a fe statistical announcements which are public interest. The cost of the ground which is public interest. on which St. Patrick's stands was \$10,00 on which St. Patrick's stands was \$10,00 that of the building complete, \$45,000 total, \$55,000. Of this, some \$12,000 w paid about the time of completion, and the remainder has been reduced to a comparatively small amount, by funds derive from various sources, such as the sale outlying property bazaar proceeds. outlying property, bazaar proceeds, econ mical management of ordinary reven by the pastor, &c., &c. In referring to t results of the late bazaar, his lordship corplimented the congregation on the unanimity and generosity.

It may be interesting to state by we of addenda to the foregoing that the cathedral is free from debt; that the co of the new cemetery-including buyi price and necessary expense of fitting
-has been liquidated, and the value the property so far increased that if lordship saw fit to sell, there could realized from the sale of one-half, almo the entire original cost. The Catholics Hamilton will at once see that the fina cial condition of the ecclesiastical corpo ation is at present most satisfactory secure. CONCERT FOR ST. JOSEPH'S. On Friday evening, the 5th instant grand concert of vocal and instrumen Music will be held in the Academy (Me anics' Hall) in aid of St. Joseph's Chur The arrangements are being made und the direction of the Rev. Fr. Bergman the worthy pastor, assisted by Mr. Jac Zingsheim, secretary of the committ who are assiduously laboring to make entertainment successful. As the objis one of the best, it is hoped that it be liberally patronized. Father Bergma is an earnest and faithful spiritual labo among our citizens, and we would like see his concert greeted with a full ho if it were only as a mark of appreciat for his efforts. Besides there is no do that it will be a musical treat, so t looking at it from all essential aspect We have this exactly in the is well worthy of support. Tickets placed at the low figure of twentycents each. PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE. The Times thinks that there is enough of industrial education conve to the youth of Hamilton. Whether be so or not the necessity for suctraining in a manufacturing city Hamilton is quite apparent. Here we quire young persons with k owle adapted for the counting room, the we shop and other business positions, rathen the ornamental but unprack knowledge which is cut and seasoned apparently no other purpose then to examinations. The sole and absorbt among young students, and to the youth of Hamilton. Whether

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women were received into the Sodali the Children of Mary. Vicar-Ge Dowling officiated at the reception monies and delivered an eloquent ser on "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin." scene on this important occasion was pretty and touching. The names o officers of the Sodality—five Marys by way—are Miss Mary Skelly, Promiss Mary Murray, Ist asst., Miss O'Brian, 2nd do; Miss Mary Mary Mcg secretary; and Miss Mary Marx, Treas The prefect is famous for her lit attainments, having carried off the I Medal and the Medal given by his I

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epart for the Western States, wa sented recently by a few friends farewell address, accompanied with chain and locket, as a testimonial of pect for his many good qualities. Apples are scarce and dear in the ton markets. The cause is attr ilton markets. not so much to failure of the crops district as to the heavy exportation Europe and the States. Some people do not take kindly

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#### HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical-Debt much Reduced-Concert in aid of St. Joseph's-Practical Knowledge versus Cramming-News from Paris and Galt-New Statuary-Local Items-Miscellaneous.

At St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday last, previous to delivering the sermon, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon made a few statistical announcements which are of public interest. The cost of the ground on which St. Patrick's stands was \$10,000; that of the building complete, \$45,000—total, \$55,000. Of this, some \$12,000 was paid about the time of completion, and the remainder has been reduced to a comparatively small amount, by funds derived from various sources, such as the sale of outlying property, bazaar proceeds, econooutlying property, sazaar processes, commical management of ordinary revenue by the pastor, &c., &c. In referring to the results of the late bazaar, his lordship complimented the congregation on their unanimity and generosity.

It may be interesting to state by way of addenda to the foregoing that the cathedral is free from debt; that the cost of the new cemetery-including buying price and necessary expense of fitting up—has been liquidated, and the value of the property so far increased that if his lordship saw fit to sell, there could be realized from the sale of one-half, almost the entire original cost. The Catholics of Hamilton will at once see that the financial condition of the ecclesiastical corporation is at present most satisfactory

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secure. CONCERT FOR ST. JOSEPH'S On Friday evening, the 5th instant, a grand concert of vocal and instrumental Music will be held in the Academy (Mechanics' Hall) in aid of St. Joseph's Church. The arrangements are being made under the direction of the Rev. Fr. Bergmann, the worthy paster, assisted by Mr. Jacob Zingsheim, secretary of the committee, who are assiduously laboring to make the entertainment successful. As the object is one of the best, it is hoped that it will be liberally patronized. Father Bergmann is an earnest and faithful spiritual laborer among our citizens, and we would like to see his concert greeted with a full house if it were only as a mark of appreciation for his efforts. Besides there is no doubt that it will be a musical treat, so that looking at it from all essential aspects it

is well worthy of support. Tickets are placed at the low figure of twenty-five ents each. PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE. The Times thinks that there is not enough of industrial education conveyed to the youth of Hamilton. Whether this

to the youth of Hamilton. Whether this pe so or not the necessity for such a training in a manufacturing city like Hamilton is quite apparent. Here we require young persons with k owledge adapted for the counting room, the work shop and other business positions, rather rather. shop and other business positions, rather then the ornamental but unpractical knowledge which is cut and seasoned for apparently no other purpose then to pass examinations. The sole and absorbing thought among young students, and one which fills them with constant anxiety, is their prospects of "getting through" successfully when the dread examination day comes around. It is quite possible to give too much attention to the higher subjects, to the great injury of the solid branches which are the bone and sinew of a vigorous industrial life. In support of its argument the Times quotes the undeni-able fact that Hamilton has imported more skilled mechanical talent than she has

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women were received into the Sodality of the Children of Mary. Vicar-General Dowling officiated at the reception ceremonies and delivered an eloquent sermon on "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin." The scene on this important occasion was very pretty and touching. The names of the officers of the Sodality—five Marys by the way—are Miss Mary Skelly, Prefect; Miss Mary Murray, 1st asst., Miss Mary O'Brian, 2nd do; Miss Mary McGrory, secretary; and Miss Mary Marx, Treasurer. The prefect is famous for her literary attainments, having carried off the Medal and the Medal given by his Lord-ship the Bishop of London, at the Academy of the Sacred Heart in that city.

These works are continued proofs of the religious enterprise of the worthy Vicar General Dowling, and give evidence that time instead of weakening gives renewed activity to his zeal and energy. It might not be inappropriate to state that Rev. Fr. Supple is an old esteemed friend of Fr. Dowling, and has won the esteem and love of the Paris congregation by his many and generous benefactions to the church and school, and the lively interest

he takes in their affairs generally. The public exercises of the Jubilee com menced in this town on Monday. Rev Father Maguire, parish priest, is assisted Ly Vicar General Dowling and other priests of the neighboring towns. Similar exercises will be commenced in Paris. Both will no doubt be very successful, if the missions conducted there by the Redemptorist Fathers in June last be taken

LOCAL ITEMS Hamilton civil servants think they have as good a right to a bonus as the Ottawa officials. They held a meeting on Monday evening to consider the matter.

Mr J. A. MacIntosh, for many years re tail grocer in this city, and who is about epart for the Western States, was presented recently by a few friends with farewell address, accompanied with a gold chain and locket, as a testimonial of respect for his many good qualities.

Apples are scarce and dear in the pair.

Apples markets. The cause is attributed ilton markets. not so much to failure of the crops in the

of the inhabitants will pay less as it is than Another large factory is almost completed on King Street in this city. It is the property of the firm of Meakins Brothers, brush makers, whose extending business required an additional establishment.

The Hamilton and Toronto papers

have been pummelling each other to some extent over the question of the respective moral standing of each place. According to recent developements made in the latter city, Hamilton is somewhat superior in that respect.

The public have been much amused

lately over the efforts made by each paper lately over the efforts made by each paper to prove itself a better mathematician than its contemporary. It reminds one of the public discussion between two newsboys as to which of the two expressions: "six and seven are thirteen" or "is thirteen" was the more grammatical, until a boot black showed that both were wrong.

As you like it : The Times calls the recent demonstration in Toronto "stuff" and "mythology," the Spectator calls it "immense and enthusiastic." It all depends on the color of your glass. MISCELLANEOUS MISCELLANEOUS.
The Tapley Town literary society has decided, after due discussion, "that independence would be beneficial to Canada." Shades of the U. E. Loyalists, what do

you think of your descendants! The practise of offering capitalists "sufficient inducements" to establish certain industries is beginning to excite opposi-tion. To the minds of some it is not quite clear why the man with from \$500 to \$1000 worth of property shoud be rated a d taxed while the capitalist with his \$100,000 cash is bonused, exempted from taxation and in some instances pre-

ented with a free site. "Never too late to mend" is a motto put down for a "Saturday night thought by a local paper. Why Saturday rather than any other night or any time whatever? Wisdom tells us, if we cannot keep our selves whole, to mend whenever the ren is made, and the sooner .... urday night may be too late. CLANCAHILL. is made, and the sooner the better. Sat

#### STRATFORD LETTER.

During the past three years Rev. Father Renan has been curate to the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, in this, the second largest mission of the diocese. Three weeks ago he received the appointment of parish priest to Bothwell and the surrounding anissions of Alvinston, Wardsville and Thames-ville. While Father Ronan was here he proved himself a most devoted priest, a hard worker in the responsible position in which he was placed, and his exceedingly kindly d sposition made him friends with everybody whom he met; there is not a parishioner who does not speak in the warmest terms of affection of him.

To testify their gratitude to him, the people, after hearing of his removal, took steps to present him with suitable mementoes in remembrance of his connection with the parish. The manner in which the response was made by all who were asked to contribute, showed that the offering was of the most spontaneous kind, and the expressions of deep regret at losing him from our midst, spokestrongly of how deep seated was the affection which he had won from the people during the short three years of his curacy. On Thursday, Nov. 24th instant a num-

ber of the parishioners gathered together in the beautiful hall of the C. L. & B. Society. Mr. Edward O'Flaherty, the President of the Society, acted as chairman. In a few words he alluded to the object of the manner, speaking of the services of Father monan, and how he had congrega himself to tion. The rev. gentleman being present, Mr. J. James Kehoe, Barrister, read the following address:

To the Reverend John Ronan. Reverend and Dear Father.—It was with feelings of deep regret that we, the members of St. Joseph's Congregation, learned that the tie which bound you to us during the last three years was broken-that you were no longer to minister among us We had learned to respect, to admire, and love you. The faithful and zealous discharge of your holy office, the arduou labors which you have always devotedly performed, the lessons of faith and piety which you have left us, the good done by you among young men of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society—these and the many other noble works which you have always been eager in doing, made for you a deep place in our hearts. We all looked to you with an affection, which even though that of a people for their priest, was, as such, more than ordinary. that you have left us, it will ever remain warm in our hearts, and our regret at your leparture is one which will long endure Ve know, too, that our worthy and be oved Pastor, the Reverend Dr. Kilrov the loss he has sustained feels deeply

rith him, we share together.

Yet, in leaving us, we are pleased to know that you go to a mission where your holy labors will be in a greater sphere. Wherever in the future you may be, our hearts will be with you and we will cher-

your removal, and our regret is one which.

ish you in our memories. As a memento of the feelings which we have expressed, we ask you to accept the accompanying watch, chain and purse. We know that you need no token to stimulate your rememberance of us, but we show in some way our good will ection. With these tokens we also and affection. wish for you and for those over whom you will be placed as a spiritual guide in the future, every blessing that the Almighty can bestow.

behalf of the Congregation: - Edward On behalf of the Congregation:—Edward O'Flaherty, J. James Kehoe, W. Blair, W. S. Bolger, Arthur McCaffery, James Clyne, C. Quinlan, M. C. Carey, M. J Hanavan, Ed. Mullins, Thos. J. Douglass,

Stratford, November 24, 1881. The presentation, which consisted of a gold watch and chain valued at \$220, and a purse of \$60, was made by Mr. William Postmaster, on behalf of the con-

gregation Rev. Father Ronan replied, saying that the parishioners magnified all that he had done. It was like when looking through colored glasses, one sees the objects which are viewed in the light which is shed upon district as to the heavy exportations to Europe and the States.

Some people do not take kindly to the proposition of making the county roads free of toll. They think that the majority

his relations with the people. He could never forget the kindness which had always been shown him, and with regard to the precious articles which they had given, they would always serve to recall their kindness and make him think of them. He never could forget the affection which they had on all occasions shown.

There was another presentation made earlier in the evening at the house of the Rev. Dr. Kilroy. This was on the part of the married ladies, who had collected a purse of \$85, and out of the proceeds procured a surplice and stole and presented the balance in a purse.

The young ladies of the parish also

made a presentation, consisting of a silver cruet cake basket, spoons, napkin ring

and other articles.

The boys of the Catechism class testified their young feelings as well as the older members of the congregation. They made a presentation of some suitable articles.

Besides the testimonials made publicly,

several friends of Father Ronan gave him souvenirs of their own. All these tokens from the people whom he lived amongst for only three years must be gratifying to him; they speak louder than any words the universal affection of the congregation and his devotion to their interests. He has ever been found ready at the call of duty, active in doing good, wherever he thought good could be done; his labors in such a large parish as curate were of the most arduous nature, but he always performed them ably and faithfully. In the pulpit, his sermons are marked for careful thought, every word useful, and couched in graceful and pointed language, breathing a fervent spirit of devotion. His delivery is quiet and unpretentious, and there is no doubt but that with years (Father Ronan being perhaps the youngest priest in the diocese) he will be a preacher of creat power. such at large parish as curate were of the preacher of great power.

The people of his new parish will find him an admirable priest.

Yours truly, ONE OF THE CONGREGATION.

#### ROME AS THE CAPITAL OF ITALY.

It has been said that it was from a political point of view that Rome was selected as the capital of Italy, and that for political reasons Rome ought to be that capital, and no other. "Only before Rome would other cities consent to bow. they wrote; and again the Liberta speaks (worthily) as follows: "Only Rome, that dream of the Papists, can give Italy a power of resistance which otherwise she could not obtain." As to other cities consenting to bow down only to Rome, that is simply a fallac; for at first they had hailed Florence as their capital, and after-wards many thought of building a new wards many thought of building a new one, as in old times Spain had done, with great good sense, or else of removing the capital to Naples. Rome represents nothing politically to modern Italy. Her memories arouse only Papal ideas, and a secular, political Monarchy would always find itself at a disadvantage. This is con-fessed not only by Republicans with Ferrari, but also by Monarchists with Mamiani, who agree in asserting that Rome could only belong to the Popes or the Tribunes. Nor was it long before these facts were proved. As long as the capital was at Florence the moderate Monarchical Conservatives were continually in power, and seemed to be the only party capable of governing the country But no sooner was the capital removed to Rome than the Moderates found themselves in an impossible position; were obliged to be removed, or to resign their offices; and in their place arose the men of so-called "progress," who were monarchs of the occasion, and Republicans monarchs of the occasion, and Republicans in politics. These very soon were found to be impossible also, and then the Red Republican Party was formed—a party far less weak than people imagine and whose object is to rise to supreme power in the State; the way to which is op them through the scarcely-dissembled goodwill of the governing body, a hrough the universal suffrage, which, it be not vet as powerful an element o they wish, is still able to inflict heavy blows on Conservative principles. Now all the most sensible men had fore-seen that this lessening of the monarchical authority was a necessary consequence of Rome being the capital, and so foresee that Socialism will always go on spreading for the same reason; since Rome, as capital, remembers the terrible words that Proudhon puts into the mouth of Social ism when addressing the ism when addressing the July Monarchy, in France:—"To that Monarchy, which, with its hand on the gospel after having raised it to strike the church, still demands obedience, Socialism asks: 'Who are you that I should obey you?' Nor heald Monarchy forget when Proudhon

raised against the Pope begins from that moment to hasten towards its fall. The church being humbled, the principle of authority is struck down in its very roots, and power becomes a shadow." What then will become of a Monarchy forced by its very existence into a con-tinual humiliation of the church in a

should Monarchy forget what Proudhon

wrote in his Confessions of a Revolution ist:—"The dignity of Sovereignty when

kingdom obstinately determined to take the capital of the church for its own? Neither the Monarchy nor New Italy can say in excuse that it is the heir of the great Roman name and that as such it must politically have Rome as its capital. The legitimate heir, both historically and politically, of the great Roman name is not "New Italy," -that negation of all the dearest Italian traditions, the offspring of yesterday after fifteen centuries of de-cadence in the Roman nobility; but the Pope, whose great anxiety was always to raise the tone and position of its nobles; who saves them whenever it was possible who preserved the traditions, the glories, the wisdom, the prestige, of free Rome, making her powerful and respected by barbarians who had despis imperial Rome. Neither are judicial proofs wanting of the Popes being direct heirs of Rome; in whom, after the fall of the Empire and the Senate, all Roman authority was concentrated. Even com-mon policy counsels the Liberals to be silent as to hereditary rights, which are not theirs, which they invoke only to make themselves ridiculous, and they profane by their invocation. They never saved Rome from the ravages of the Barbarians, but oppressed her in civil times, and their fathers, (if they have any political fathers) the Ghibellines, whom a

modern journal declares were the only real Italians, sold Rome and Italy to strangers whenever they had the oppor-tunity; while the Popes saved and de-fended her at the cost of endless sufferings and toil, showing themselves to be in truth the real heirs of the great name of

Besides this, far seeing policy points to the selection of any other capital in Italy than Rome, where the dangers of grave complications is continual; where, Rome. by the very necessity of things, insuper-able difficulties are daily arising; where dissensions and treason are always being hatched against the unhappy Monarchy seated on the throne of the disinherited Pope. As a reason and a pretext, the uncrowned Pope will always be an object for any one willing to go to war, and that without the Pope's asking for any one's assistance or preaching a crusade. For if the Pope could forget his own rights, the Catholic world could not ignore its own, nor be wanting in its duties; and any State which might wish to make war on Italy would never set aside the manifest advantages which they

would derive from coming forward as champions of the Papacy. Rome as the capital of Italy is a perpetual offence to the Catholic world, and, therefore, a continual provocation of which statesmen may pretend not to take notice as yet: but when the opportune moment comes, they will bear it in mind; and the consequences, both as regards foreign and internal relations, will be of the gravest nature. It is useless to dis-simulate; in Italy there are a very large number of Catholics whose consciences and convictions are deeply wounded at seeing Rome in other hands than those of the Pope. And the offence is the more bitterly felt since from the Holy City, where they had been used to listen only to the voice of the Common Father of Christendom, there came forth, day by day, laws and ordinances which are a con day, laws and ordinances which are a con-tinual insult to their faith and to the church which they love as a mother and mistress, and of which they know that the Head is only free with that precari-ous liberty allowed him by the new lords

and masters of Rome. Now all these Catholics; among whom are men of sound sense, of deep knowledge, of great administrative capacity and of unimpeachable honesty, neitner can nor will take part in the public life of a State which acts in a manner directly contrary to their consciences. And thus it happens that the country is deprived of the services of her best and ablest sons, and the utmost license is given to her worst. Nor is it to be believed that this fact can give greater strength to the poor handful of Conservatives, who neither understand the church nor the revolution which they pretend to wish to conciliate. No long as Rome is the capital of Italy, best portion of her citizens, and those who in public affairs would show the greatest honesty, loyalty, and conscientiousness, will not take part in political life; and this is a fact of grave moment. The very Liberals themselves recognize it, The very Liberals themselves recognize it, and endeavor by every means, every device—even by illusory promises—to persuade Catholics to take their share in public life, confessing the great need of their services to the State; and thus, at the same time, indirectly proving great political error committed by those who wish Rome to remain the capital of

Thus we have proved that there is no political necessity, but the reverse, for the selection of Rome as the capital of Italy and, on the contrary, as Petrucelli own it is become a political necessity to choose some other capital. Nor, indeed, would it be easy to say what political considera-tions could be adduced for choosing as a apital a city of traditions of which all are utterly hostile to the known system of government, and a city likewise which serves as an eternal pretext to every enemy, and is a perpetual cause of divis-ion in the State itself. "But Italy," cries the *Liberta*, "would

be undone without Rome!" But, then, this Italy is a totally artificial creation, which is kept alive, not by virtue of her citizens, nor by the wish of the people, but by the prestige of a name. And to destroy her, we have only to take Rome But how is it that they do see that in such a case they openly con-fess that this new conglomeration of States which they call a nation is utterly defective, weak, without any connection or stability, and incapable of resisting the slightest shock ?

#### TWO STORIES.

#### Amusing Anecdates of John of Tuam. The Lion of the Fold,

The learned author of "The Arvan Ori

gin of the Gaelic Race of Language," the Very Rev. Ulick J. Bourke, narrates the

following interesting anecdote of the illustrious Archbishop MacHale, of Tuam, in When travelling to Rome on one occasion, in the year 1854, he presented himself at Calais before the French official, whose duty it was to see the passports of the various passengers from England. The Frenchman looked at the Archbishop and said quietly, "Vous etes Anglais ?" His Grace, unwilling to pass for not and to represent a nationality with which he disclaimed all connection, at least of race or kindred, replied, "Non." "Well, then," said the official in French. "you are a German?" "Non," was the reply. "An Austrian? "No," "A Dane?" "No." "A Spaniard?" "No." "You must be an Italian, then, or a Greek?" His Grace answered "Je ne le suis pas," (I am not.) "Perhaps," said the polite Frenchman, "you are a native of Poland or of Hungary?" "I am not a native native of either," was the reply of his The roliteness of the Frenchman could hold out no longer, and in a puzzled indignation he cried out, "Qu'est le diable que vous etes?" ce que le diable que vous etes?" The Archbishop, quite amused at the bewilder ment of the fiery Frenchman, and satisfied at having maintained that he did not belong to any of these nationalities calmly said "Je suis Irlandais." (I am an Irish-man). "Oh," said our Gallic cousin, with a half polite smile, wishing to insinuate that there was no such distinct nation as Ireland, "Cest la meme chose," (It is the same thing). In the mind and the view

the opinion entertained by foreigners re-

the opinion entertained by foreigners respecting Irishmen from home.

On another occasion, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, in company with the Most Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert, and the Very Rev. Thomas MacHale, D. D., Professor in the Irish College, Paris, travelled together through Ferres Germany and Italy. They had France, Germany and Italy. They had agreed, for their own social satisfaction, in order to be, while in a foreign clime, as much at home as possible, to speak in no other tongue than in the language dear to the hearts of the three-the language of the learned and saintly ecclesiastics of Ireland in the past. It happened that a certain English gentleman, a man of learning and position staying at Paris for a day or two, selected the same hotel that the three ecclesiastical dignitaries had made choice of for the evening. He heard them converse at dinner; he listened, looked at them wistfully, and seemed anxious to know what kind of language these strange gentlemen were speaking. It was not French nor German, for he understood them both; neither was it Latin nor Greek, for he could, from his university Greek, for he could, from his university training at Cambridge, distinguish a few words, even though the pronunciation were new to him. There were Russiaus at the hotel, and Polish exiles, too: at the hotel, and Polish exiles, too; he understood from them that the language spoken by the unknown three was not Russian nor Polish, nor any of the Sclavonic dialects. Neither was it Hebrew or Syrian, for the style of features of these strangers was manifestly of European to remain no longer in doubt about the matter which he thought could be easily

At length, the good man resolved nain no longer in doubt about the set at rest, and which, insignificant as it seemed, gave himself no slight uneasiness Accordingly, he addressed himself, in the oglish tongue, to the youngest of the three strangers, wishing to know the nationality they represented and what language was that in which he heard them converse. The younger (Dr. MacHale) courteously replied, but still in a tongue which the English gentleman could not understand. They seemed like two of the leading architects at the tower of Babel—the one wishing to give all the in-formation in his power to the other, but in utterances which to the latter were uite unintelligible. During the evening the Archbishop and his nephew, with the Bishop of ! lonfert, felt amused at the episode and seemed quite pleased with the robe of complete incognito which their mother tongue had thrown around them and at the advantage gained on that occasion from its possession.

Next day all four traveled by the same train and in the same railway carriage. train and in the same railway carriage.
The three strangers continued, as often as
required, to converse in their native
tongue. The English gentleman did not
forget to look and to listen. Still he felt anxious to know to what country they

anxious to know to what country they belonged and what language they were speaking. His Grace the Archbishop, without advertence, soon gave him the wished-for opportunity of prosecuting his desire to gain some satisfactory information on the point. His Grace took up Murray's or Bradshaw's (Cauticant) Guide to Tennita'? He Grace took up Murray's or Bradshaw's
"Continental Guide to Tourists." He
read the book for some time. This was
an opportunity not to be lost. "Sir,"
said the English gentleman, to the Archb'shop, "although you are not a native of
England, I perceive from your reading
Murray's Guide that you understand English" "It is true that I am not an English" with the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the true that I am to the English was the lishman; yet, I have prosecuted my studies in the English tongue to such a degree that I read and even speak that language." The Archbishop and his English acquaintance conversed for some time They spoke on the subject of the different mother-tongues known throughout Europe—the Romance languages, the Sclavonic dialects, the different branches of the Semitic speech. After a time the astorished Cambridge scholar could not help exclaiming, "I declare to you I never heard in all my life any foreigner speak the English tongue, sir, so well as you do." He added that the people were led astray for a long time by O'Connell; that th peasantry were, as he styled them, Roman Catholics; that they were foolishly devoted to their priests, and that the most remarkable firebrand amongst the Irish Hierarchy was the Archbishop of Tuam the Most Rev. Dr. McHale! The great Archbishop laughed and spent the evening in the company of his Cambridge reviler

JOHN OF TUAM AND JUDGE KEOGH. The most memorable event in Dr. Mc Hale's later years was the celebrated Galway election trial. He and his were arraigned on an election petition for exercising "undue influence" in behalf of Captain Nolan, the national candidate for the County Galway, in the contest of Feb ruary, 1872. Curiously enough fate decreed that the case should be tried by Mr. Justice Keogh. William Keogh (a Ross common man) had been one of Archbis hop McHale's most ardent admirers When he and the famous Sadlier of the Tipperary Bank led the "Fopes" brass Therefore bank led the "ropes" brass band" in the Comm and he was never tired of praising the Archbishop. At the Athlone banquet where he made his famous "So-help-me-God" speech he compared Dr. McHale to "that lofty tower which overhangs the yellow Tiber," and extolied to the skies his course in politics. The trial was held in the old Court-House in Galway. The Grand Jury box was thronged with fashionable ladies and the galleries with priests and landlords, who hung on every word uttered by the frieze-coated witnesses as they detailed what the priests had said to them and what "threa been made against them if they dared to vote for the anti-clerical candidate." McHale had given no personal offense to Keogh after his desertion of the Irish cause, but the Judge was an Ishmaelite among the Irish Catholics, and he seized among the Irish Cambridge, and the the opportunity to give the Irish priesthood a scathing rebuke. Undoubtedly Archbishop McHale a d his clergy had violated the new "election act" and Keogh judgment was in that sense quite justifiable, but his display of temper and the vi-olence with which he assailed the venerable prelate was unseemly to a degree. Captain Nolan was unseated; Keogh was burnt in effigy on every hillside and cross road in Connaught; Butt moved his de gradation from the bench in the House of ommons, and the bad feeling engendered between the landlords and the clergy by the trial had not been wholly effaced when Keegh, driven mad by drink, in which he of his Grace the Archbishop, it was not the same thing. But the anecdote illustrates sought to forget his perfidy to his country-men, took his own life.

#### Beast and Man are Brothers.

ITTLE one, come to my knee; Hark how the rain is pouring ver the roof, in the pitch-black night, And the winds in the woods a-roaring!

Hush, my darling, and listen, Then pray for the story with kisses; Father was lost in the pitch-dark night, In just such a night as this is.

High up on the lonely mountains, Where the wild men watched and waited, Woives in the forest and bears in the bush, And I on my path belated.

The rain and the night together Came down, and the wind came after, Bending the props of the pine-tree roof, And snapping many a rafter.

I crept along in the darkness, Stunned and bruised and blinded— Stunned and bruised and blinded-crept to a fir with thick-set boughs, And a sheltering rock behind it.

There, from the blowing and raining Crouching, I sought to hide me; Something rustled, two green eyes shone, And a wolf lay down beside me.

Little one, be not frightened; I and the wolf together, Side by side through the long, long **night**, Hid from the awful weather.

His wet fur pressed against me; Each of us warmed the other; Each of us felt in the stormy dark That beast and man were brothe

And when the falling forest No longer crashed in warning, Each of us went from our hiding-place Forth in the wild wet morning.

Darling, kiss me payment;
Hark! how the wind is roaring;
Father's house is a better place
Father's house is a better place
When the stormy rain is pouring,
— Bayard Taylor.

#### GOD'S LOVE OF PRAYER.

Father Faber

And it came to pass, that as He was praying, when He ceased, one of His disciples said to Him, ford, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples.—St. Luke, xi. 1. The disciple watches Jesus and ther

says, Lord, teach us to pray: evidently he had looked most beautiful in prayer, as the disciple (we should love to know which disciple it was) gazed on him. I. It is very natural that many thing should surprise us in God. One of the things which surprises one most is his in

tense love of prayer. 1. The overwheln ingness of his immensity. 2. The bless edness of his self-sufficiency. 3. Yet his vast pleasure at being asked—at being prayed to by creatures so low. 4. His desire to give—yet that desire is curbed by and subjected to his love of prayer. 5. What immense things he does for prayer, for instance at Ninive-miracles. often doing no mighty works because of unbelief. 6. Yet prayer seems to alter him, to obscure him, his will, his unchangableness, etc. 7. And after all what sort of prayer is it which he gets from us?

II. The life of prayer. I. If God's great love of prayer surprises us, I could think that, if anything could surprise God, it would be our little love of prayer; for t is surprising to ourselves when we come to think of it. 2. Prayer is by far the greatest power in the world. 3. A life of prayer is a life without disappointments or failures—a life of victory. 4. It is a life of incessant progress in sanctity. 5

It turns everything into itself, tempta-tions, even falls—all life comes to prayer, and this is easier than it sounds. 6. It leaves a scarce perceptible amount of un-answered prayer. 7. And even its un answered prayers are its greatest gifts, it heavenliest favors.

III. Practical conclusions. 1. Do we

dwell enough on this remarkable feature of God-His fondness for prayer? 2. How is our prayer in respect of quantity? How in respect of reverence? 4. H in respect of perseverance and importun ity, which is our greatest reverence? 5. How in respect of its sincerity? Can we be insincere in prayer? Yes! in nothing perhaps more insincere. 6. How in res-pect of fervor and of fulness? To an angel what a strange thing cold prayer must seem! 7. How is our prayer in respect of faith? O, to pray believingly! it does away with the necessity of faith— for at once we touch God, we feel him, we lay hold of him, his arm is around us with a pressure which, when we have once felt it, we can never mistake for anything else.

Lord, teach us to pray.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### DIVINE VENGEANCE.

Two striking instances of divine ven-geance for the sin of blasphemy are re perfect in the secular journals. The fol-lowing account of them, furnished by a trustworthy correspondent to one of the daily papers of Chicago, remains uncon-tradicted. The communication was sent from Little Rock, Ark., and was dated the st of the present month:

"Robert Nelson, aged 70, has been ter

ribly exercised over the long drought, and, one day last week became very angry and began cursing the Lord for permitting such an affliction. While thus engaged h suddenly fell backward on the ground, having been stricken with paralysi has not spoken since, and it is not likely he ever will. While this scene was in progress a similar event was transpiring in Union County. Three young men-were sitting on their horses on the road, dis ussing the probabilities of rain-from a cloud which just then was ris-ing in the west. The youngest of the ing in the west. The youngest of the group, named John Freeman, referred to the drought, and remarked that a God who would allow His people to suffer thus couldn't amount to much. As he was speaking, the boys were encircled by light ng and the speaker stunned severely though his companions were unscathed Recovering, he renewed the subject. In stantly a bolt of lightning flashed from the cloud overhead, and the young man fell dead in his tracks. Nearly every bone in his body was mashed into jelly, while his boots were torn from his feet and the clothing from his lower extremities. The body presented a horrible appearance, be ing a blackened and mangled mass of humanity. His companions were stunned and thrown on the ground, but not ser iously injured. The funeral of the un fortunate man occurred next day, and attracted a large crowd. was deposited in the grave and the loose earth had been thrown in until the aper-ture was filled, a bolt of lightning de-scended from a cloud directly over the urial place and struck the grave, throwing the dirt as if a plow had passed lengthwise through it. No one was injured, but those present scattered, almost paralyzed with terror. The incident is exciting a

The Nineteenth Century, above rll other ages, has been noted for its many inventions. It has given us the steam power in its thousand-fold applications, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, and innumerable other discoveries, all blessings to humanity; each day bringing us new surprises until we have become so accustomed to the achibitions of

been quated by the leading journals of our country, for instance the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: Under the title of Old Probabilities, one of the most useful and valuable officers of the United States and valuable officers of the United States Government is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him an almost national reputation. On a recent tour through the Northwest the Professor had a party. Northwest, the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sadden and very dangerous illness, to the particulars of which he thus refers: "The was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been troubled

since."
The Boston Globe says: Charles S. Strickland, E-q., builder, No. 9 Boylston street and 106 Harrison avenue, Boston, thus speaks: "The pleasure which I hereby thus speaks: "The pleasure which half con-The Boston Globe says: Charles S. Strickland, Esq., builder, No. 9 Boylston street and 106 Harrison avenue, Boston, thus speaks: "The pleasure which I hereby attempt to express can only be half conveyed by words. Physicians of very high character and notoriety have heretofore declared my rheumatism incurable. Specifies, almost numberless, have failed to cure or even alleviate the intensity of the pain, which has frequently confined me to my room for three months at a time. One week ago I was seized with an attack of

The Chicago Times says: "Everybody She says her hair —on the on the South Side knows J. D. L. Harvey, turned gray from fright. on the South Side knows J. D. L. Harvey, Eq., who has been a resident of Chicago for over twenty years. Mr. Harvey expressed himself on the "Oil subject" as follows: "I have spent over \$2,000 to cure my wife of rheumatism. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what all the medical treat ent failed to bring about. I regard it as a greater discovery these regard it as a greater discovery than lectricity. It is a boon to the human electricity. It is a boon to the human tace, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of testifying as to its remarkable efficacy. I cannot speak too highly of it, and I would be recreant to my duty to and I would be recreant to my duty to and I would be recreant.

Philadelphia, is a journalist of many years' experience, and is actively connected with the Philadelphia Sunday Mirror, a leading theatrical and musical journal. During the "late unpleasantness" Mr. Graham was Captain of Company K, One hundred and through exposure in the field he a variety of ills. Captain of Company K, One hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiment, and through exposure in the field he contracted a variety of ills, and he says a very troublesome case of rheumatism in the right leg and foot was a war inheritance that he had in vain tried to get rid of, until he was recommended to try St. Jacobs Oil. Before the first bottle he purchased had been used up he had but few traces of his rhumatism, and at this time he says the dismatism, and at this time he says the dis-ease has entirely left by using St. Jacobs Oil. He remarks: "No persons need suffer with rheumatism if St. Jacobs Oil can be obtained; to those who are afflicted with

obtained; to those who are afflicted with that complaint it is worth its weight in gold."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: Captain Paul Boynton, the world-renowned swimmer, thus speaks of the old German Remedy: "From constant exposure, I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this old German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatics for years: by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without

this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without St. Jacobs Oil, tioa. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by as I do not see how I can get along with-

out it."
St. Jacobs Oil has been endorsed by perother ages, has been noted for its many inventions. It has given us the steam power in its thousand-fold applications, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, and innumerable other discoveries, all blessings to humanity; each day bringing us new surprises until we have become so accustomed to the exhibitions of the genius of our century that any new development is at once received as a matter of natural consequence, and most people will simply remark: "I told you so." As an instance of this fact we would only call attention to that wonderful discovery, St. Jacobs Oil. A few years ago this Great German Remedy had never been heard of before in this country; to day you can hardly find a man, woman or child in the United States who has not used the remedy for some vain or ache, or, at least has witnessed its use and seen its wonderful effects on a fellow-being. St. Jacobs Oil has become a national remedy. for it is known in every city, town, village and hamlet in the country. It is a cosmopolitan preparation, for it is raised by the Americans Germans, Italians, Bohemians, Danes, Swedes, Portugese, Spaniards, French,—ves, even by the "Heathen Chinee." It may be termed the universal blessing, for it is endorsed by the Americans depart. out it." praised by the Americans Germans, Italians, Bohemians, Danes, Sweder, Portugese, Spaniards, French,—yes, even by the "Heathen Chinee." It may be termed the universal blessing, for it is endorsed by the rich and poor, the clergyman and the physician, the merchant and the laborer, in fact by all classes of the community. St. Jacobs Oil, by its almost marvelous properties, can be employed for a simple cut or sprain or the worst case of inflammatory rheumatism. Persons who have been confined to their bed for years with that terrible disease, rheum atism, have been completely cured by the use of a single bottle. Such cases have been quarted by the leading journals of our country, for instance the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: Under the title of occasion for its immediate use may come when it is least expected. Follow this advice, and it will not be long before you will join us in calling St. Jacobs Oil "A National Blessing."

#### HOW INDIANS RETURN CALLS.

Pleasant Visitations from the Ladies.

A party of Sioux Indians were guests at particulars of which he thus refers: "The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 2!st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually eighty, fell to thirty-five; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me; after suffering for three years, I thought, as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains, I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel, large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour a leading Milwaukee hotel, and the ladies a knock in the morning, and supposing it was the porter, she said, "Come in." The door opened and in walked Mr. Indian. She took one look at him and pulled the bed-clothes over her head. He sat down on the side of the bed and said, "How!"
Well, she was so scared that she didn't
know "How" from Adam. She said to
him in the best Sioux she could command: "Please, good Mr. Indian, go
away until I get up;" but he didn't
seem to be in a hurry.

my room for three months at a time. One week ago I was seized with an attack of acute rheumatism of the knee. In a few hours the entire knee joint became swollen to enormous proportions and walking rendered impossible. Nothing remained for bureau, and looked at the lady as much love and looked at the lady as much loo dered impossible. Nothing remained for me, and I intended to resign myself, as best I might, to another month's agonies. By chance I learned of the wonderful curative properties of St. Jacobs Oil. I clutched it as a straw, and in a few hours was free from pain in the knee, arm and shoulder. As before stated, I cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this king of rheumatism."

bureau, and looked at the lady as much as to say, "Poor girl, some hostile tribe has made war on the pale face and taken many scalps." Finally, she happened to think of the bell, and she rung it as though the house was on fire, and pretty soon the porter came and invited the Indian to go down stairs and take a drink. The lady locked that door very quick, and shall never leave it open again when there are Indians in town. though the house was on hre, and pretty soon the porter came and invited the Indian to go down stairs and take a drink. The lady locked that door very quick, and shall never leave it open again when there are Indians in town. She says her hair—on the bureau—fairly She says her hair -on the bureau-fairly

#### FOR BOYS TO THINK OF.

Richard Burke being found in a reverie shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in the House of Commons by his powers in the House of Commons by his brother Edmund, and questioned by Mr. Malone as to the cause: "I have been won-dering how Ned has contrived to monop-olize all the talents of the family." But, then again, I remember, when we were at play he was always at work." The force of the anecdote was increased by the fact that Richard Burke was not considered inferior in particular than the state of the state of

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends. My physicians pronounced Imydisease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking your "Discovery" and "Pellets." I have used nine bott es and am wonderfully relieved. I am now able to ride out. ELIZABETH THORNTON, Montongo, Ark. For Severe Coughs and Lung Complaints.

FROM A. J. MERRITT, of Canton, Pa. Gentlemen—About ten years ago, after having had a severe attack of the measles.

would be a polished gentleman he must

BARON ROTHSCHILD AS A BEGGAR.

Eugene Delacroix, the artist, dining one day in Baron James de Rothschild's hospitable home, fixed his eyes repeatedly on his host in so searching a manner that the latter could not help asking his guest when they left the dining-room what it was that had to such a degree riveted his attention. Delacroix acknowledged that, having for some time been vainly searching for a head such as he would like to have for a prominent beggar in his new picture, he was suddenly struck with what a splendid model the Crossus would make who was entertaining him at his table. Would it be too great a favor to ask the baron to sit for a beggar? Rothschild, who was fond of art, and not displeased to be reckoned among its chief protectors, gracefully assented to act a part probably never performed before by a millionaire, and appeared next morning in the celebrated naintar's studio. a millionaire, and appeared next morning in the celebrated painter's studio. Delacroix hung a tunic on his shoulders, placed a tall staff in his hand, and assigned placed a tall staff in his hand, and assigned to him a posture, as if he were resting on the steps of an ancient Roman temple. In this attitude he was discovered by a young friend and pupil of the pai ter, who alone had the privilege of being admitted to the studio at all times. Surprised by the excellence of the model, he congratulated his master on having at last found exactly excellence of the model, he congratulated his master on having at last found exactly what he wanted. Not for a moment doubting that the model had just been begging at the porch of some church or at the corner of a bridge, and much struck by his features, the young man, espying a moment when the artist's eyes were averted, slipped a twenty-franc piece into moment when the artist's eyes were averted, slipped a twenty-franc piece into the model's hand. Rothschild kept the money, thanking the giver by a look, and the young man went his way. He was, as the banker soon found out from Delacroix, without fortune, and obliged to give lessons in order to eke out his living. Some time later the youth received a letter, mentioning that charity bears interest, and that the accumulated interest on twenty francs, which he, prompted by a on twenty francs, which he, prompted by a generous impulse, had given to a man in appearance a beggar, was lying at his disposal in Rothschild's office to the amount of ten thousand francs, having borne five hundredfold, like the seed in the

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

parable.

The following excellent hint we take from the Buffalo Union. We might add that the same remarks apply with equal force to the Record, with this difference, that while from some sections we receive very lengthy reports of trifling matters, in other cases we receive none whatever of more important occurrences.

"Herein we briefly answer many enquiries, and address ourselves to all cornuiries, and address ourselves to all cornuiries."

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Saddier Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert.

Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times.

Sadlier.

The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. that the same remerks apply with equal force to the RECORD, with this difference,

quiries, and address ourselves to all cor-respondents, actual and possible. Bright, newsy letters, from parts near or remote. are always welcome. But we wish you, kind corresponding friends, to bear the following suggestion in mind. Remember that the columns of the Union and Times that the columns of the Union and Times are not capable of indefinite expansion, and that there is always greatpressure upon them, — therefore, condense. Don't smother one little fact or idea under an avalance of weeks.

Sure cure for a cough.

The most reliable remedy for a cough or cold, asthma, shortness of breath, sore throat, weak lungs and all bronchial troubles, is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Price 25 cents

#### The Electric Light,

superceding as it does all other modes of illumination, and rivalled only by the glorious sunshine, will not be hailed with gronous sunsinne, will not be hailed with greater joy by mankind, than is Burdock Blood Bitters, which is as far superior to all other blood purifiers and tonics as the electric light is superior to the old fashioned tallow dip. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula, and all foul humors and impurities of the blood impurities of the blood.

That latent force of fluid, which pe meates all matter, and which bears the conventional name of Electricity, is widely appreciated and recognized as a means of cure in various diseases. Its effects in the form of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric* Oil are slown by the relief of pain, both Neuralgic and Theumatic, as well as the throat and lungs, and in various other healing ways.

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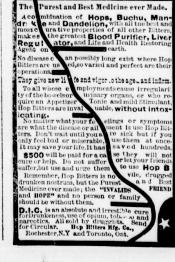
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OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMALH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

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heir large stock in quantities to suit custom ers at great bargains. Anyone wanting should make an early call.

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PENSIONS widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, too, eye or rupture varieous veing or any Discusse. Thousands of pensioners and colds recentified to INCREA'SE and BOUNTY. It was not not be to the control of the S. N. W. Fitzgerald & Co. Pension & Car Att'ys, Lock Box 558, Washington, D. C.

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Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do.

The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. EMERY'S BAR TO PORT MOODY

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Tenders for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West-and of Contract 80, near Emery's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminster, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

office.

This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the fine season and before the winter sets in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractors all the information in his bower.

pive Contractors at the entertained unless on power.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Kailways and Canals, and marked "Tenders for U. P. R."

F. BRAUN,

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Secretary.

Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises, 21st Dundas street, where we are now fitting up a Photograph Emporium and Art Studio, the finest and most complete in this country. With greatly increased facilities in every department, we will be enabled to serve our patrons with thorough efficiency.

EDY BROTHERS

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &c.,
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory.

Parties wanting to sell or purchase should also up to the sell of the s

Paris, Nov. 22.—Mr. Patrick Egan has Paris, Nov. 22.—Mr. Patrick Egan has addressed a letter to the Treasurer of the Home Rule league at Dublin, in reply to its recent circular. In his letter Mr. Egan, while reminding Home Rulers that he himself is one of them, deprecates their idea of attempting to revive and extend their movement at the present juncture by the formation of local associations. He protests against the opening passages of the circular, which he said would appear to imply that the land legislation of the Government had given satisfaction to the Irish people. Mr. Egan ironically asks the League why they did not think of local associations eight vears ago, and savs that the country in its desire for independence has outraged Home Rule in its present form, and so long as Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and their s. Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and their s are in prison the revival of the Home Rule agitation must be untimely and prejudicial to the interests of Ire-

London, Nov. 24 .- During the hunt of the Kildare hounds, three hounds were poisoned at Sailins. The Master of the hounds stopped the hunt and cancelled the fixtures for the future. A mob of 500 attacked the Armagh

Hunt Club at Bally MacNabb. Many

horses were severely stoned.

London, Nov. 23.—The Times says it is London, Nov. 23.—The Times says it is only too plain, that after the brief interval of hesitation, considerable sections of the people of Ireland have decided to adhere to the policy of the "no rent" manifesto. A plan of dealing with recalcitrant tenants, county by county, has been adopted in Leitrim and Cavan, where two flying columns of 500 soldiers each, and the police, have been detailed for protecting those engaged in carrying out the laws. In many places it is notorious that to pay rent at all is as dangerous as it was some time back not to pay more than Griffith's valuation. The cattle of a par-ish priest have been mutilated because owner denounced the Kilmainham If we have to deal with a horoughly disaffected, disloyal population, of whom the tenant formers and their families do not form over half, it is idle to expect order to be restored by holding out a hope of a general reduction in rents. The means at the disposal of the Government are boundless, and they are backed by the resolute spirit of the whole people of Great Britain. If the existing powers of the Executive are in-adequate others must be granted. One thing only is impossible, that Ireland should be delivered over to a lawless faction, openly aiming at the disruption of the Union. The article is based on tele-grams from correspondents detailing numerous outrages, such as firing by an armed party into the house of Lord Bess-borough's agent at Pillotown, the house being only twenty yards from the police barracks. Several other cases of firing into houses, all within the last few days, mendiary fires in Galway and Kings Counties, and placarding notices with bullets attached, threatening death to rent payers. The seriousness of the situation is shown by the Dublin Freeman's Journal earnestly imploring the people not to give the executive excuse for further

coercive action. London, Nov. 21 .- A Dublin correspondent says the most sanguine prophet of peace and order is most sadiy dissappointed at the present state of things and the prospects of the winter. Outrages are breaking out again which, it is feared, are only the beginning of a series of crimes. Dublin Nov. 21.—Miss Gafford, the holder of two small farms, was found dead in bed at Wexford yesterday. It is thought

Dublin Nov. 21.—Ballina, County Mayo, sub-Commissioner of the Land Court, pronounced several decisions to-day reducing rent in a majority of cases below the Poor Law valuation.

Dublin Nov. 21.—The Secretary of the

Carrick-on-Suir, county of Tipperary, branch of the Land League was arrested to-day under the Coercion Act. Several arrests have occurred under the Coercion Act near Limerick city, including a solicitor, charged with the intimidation of

Pent-payers.
Dublin, Nov. 24.—Owing to numerous raids in the eastern part of the County Clare a system of military patrol has been organized, and the different routes will be

patrolled nightly.
The Land Commissioners have issued a notice, calling attention to the powers they possess to hear applications from lathey possess to hear applications from horers seeking to compel farmers to pro-

vide better dwellings.

The principal Irish judges strongly de precate any suspension of trials by jury. London, Nov. 25.—Five arrests were made under the Coercion Act to-day.

Phillips, Accountant of the Land League has been arrested. The Ladies' Land League has resolved to discontinue its meetings. It is reported that Maloney's wife will be arrested, which

step will be followed by vigorous action towards the Ladies' League. Dublin, Nov. 25 .- Maloney, a wealthy nerchant and an active member of the

charge of intimidation from paying rents,

the raiders were arrested.

London, Nov. 25 .- It is understood London, Nov. 23.—It is understood that Government intends to release the imprisoned members of the House of Commons before the session of Parliament, provided no treasonable conexists and that tenants are not ntimidated from applying to the Land

Dublin, Nov. 25 .- The coroner's jury against sub-Inspectors O'Brien and oucher, who commanded the on the occasion of the killing of Mausfield in the afray at Ballyragget, County Kilkenny, on the 9th October. War-rants for their apprehension have been

Dublin, Nov. 22.—Yesterday a flying column of 500 military and police assisted

the civic powers in eviction on the estate of Tottenham, M. P., county of Leitrim.

London Nov. 22.—A Dublin dispatch says it is believed that Eggan's announcewith regard to the receipts of the

Land League are exaggerated. The police dispersed a private meeting do we not of the Bally Farnan branch of the of Canada?

Ladies' Land League in Roscommon

Dublin Nov. 22.—It is understood that political suspects in all jails in Ireland have determined to go upon prison diet. The expenses of catering for them is now £400 a week. The prisoners will no longer permit to be used for this purpose

money subscribed by Americans.

Dublin, Nov. 22.—A secret warning manifesto is circulating throughout Ireland among the tenantry. It is put forth anonymously, and is not believed to have the sanction of the imprisoned leaders of League. These threats have very little effect. The people are becoming daily more satisfied with the workings of the Land Law, and agreements between land-lords and tenants without going into the court are very frequent.

New York. Nov. 20.-O'Connor, Sheehy

and Healey have issued an address to the coming Irish National Convention at Chicomming from National Convention at Chi-cago. They say the reports that Ireland has been lulled by the Land Act are false. The lull is but the preparation for a storm. They are advised that in the vast majority of cases tent has not been paid. They say the Chicago demonstration ought to give a word of doom to the twin curses of Irish life, Irish landlords and English domination.

Great Britain.

The case of the St. Paul's Industrial School, which resembles so strikingly the Cowley Shepherd's Fold case of New York, is creating a great discussion here. The School Board has get into terrible disgrace over it. Sir William Harcourt has made capital out of the affair by playhas made capital out of the affair by playing on the fatherly key. Mrs. Surr has become celebrated. Another case of ill-treatment has been discovered at the Girls' Industrial School, Glasgow.

John Walter, M. P., made a speech on Thursday on his American tour. It abounded with shrewd remarks as to the wonderful progress of the United States, and with good advice to Englishmen. He recommends emigration so strongly that the Spectator to-day suggests that he has come to the conclusion that England is "played out," at least for

gentry.
London, Nov. 21.—The Bishop of Manchester, at Oldham yesterday, referring to the visit of Moody and Sankey, added he feared the effect of startling excitement, passing away as rapidly as it was produced. Where, he asked, were the tens of thousands who rushed to hear Moody and Sankey at Manchester? They must not suppose b cause a man count ... Hallelujah" that he was saved. se because a man could cry "Glory,

London, Nov. 23.—A number of Irishmen in the town Hall at Newcastle, last night, prevented Dilke, M. P., from addressing his constituents, by groans and

London Nov. 22 .- It is announced that the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, will sail for Canada by the Allan steamer leaving Liverpool on the 12th of January.

London, Nov. 22.—Much damage was

done by the gale in Glasgow. Chimneys and roofs were wrecked in all directions. Two persons were killed. Various casualties to shipping are reported.

London, Nov. 24.—The Daily News

London, Nov. 24.—The Daily News says it seems obvious that the question of Guiteau's sanity and responsibility is a matter of word-chopping and psychological casuistry. Guiteau is perfectly well aware of the nature of the act. We might say Guiteau was crazed just as so many people are called cracked, who are yet ac-knowledged to be fit to control their own affairs. If Guiteau is declared insane, a vast number of people like him—feather-brained, conceited fools—will justly infer that they, too, may indulge in eccentriciies and murder.

Russia.

Berlin, Nov. 22.-The Bundesrath has resolved to prolong for a year the minor state of siege in Berlin. The report has been forwarded to the Reichstag, justifying the establishment of the minor state of siege in Berlin, Hamburg and Leipsic, because of the undiminished continuance of revolutionary propaganda, attempts to seduce soldiers from allegiance, glorifica-tion of regicide, and vilification of Christianity by social democrats.

Canadian.

Thorold, Ont., Nov. 22.—The moulding shop of Dobbie's Iron Works caught fire last night. While the men were engaged in casting a large wheel the top of the box was thrown up by the moulton metal. The foreman, John Stewart, was badly burned about the face and feet, and the other men had,a norrow escape. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the building.

Auburn, Huron Co., Ont., Nov. 23.—
The hotel property here owned and occasional measurements.

cupied by James Quigley was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The house has not been licensed for the last three

Wendigo, Nov. 23.—A sad accident hap-pened to Mr. Wm. McCracken, of Cara-doc, which resulted in the loss of his life. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—He and his son were putting a fence around a straw stack one day last week. The son was in an elevated posi-Land League, has been arrested on a tion driving stakes, when his support that the charge of intimidation from paying rents, and circulating "no rent" manifestos. London, Nov. 25.—A large party of armed disguised men raided a house in Dublin County for arms. Thirteen of and died this morning from the effects of

While unloading a boat at the works of the Grand River Gypsum Company, near Cayuga, on Tuesday night, a man named Henry Wilkinson fell overboard without being noticed. He sank twice before his cries enabled those on board to tell where he was; when, at the imminent peril of his life, John Walton jumped in, and, notwithstanding the darkness, succeeded in bringing the drowning man within reach of those on board. Walton sank twice in his struggle with Wilkinson, and was much exhausted when pulled out.

#### THE IRISH CONVENTION.

The Land League of Windsor met on Monday evening, the 21st, to elect a dele-

#### CATHOLIC NEWS

The most reverend John McEvilly, D. D., Bishop of Galway, will succeed the late Dr. McHale as Archbishop of Tuam. Forty-three Catholic churches now in St. Louis, with several clerical surveyors now engaged staking out new parishes for

Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford was re-cently presented by the ladies of his con-gregation with a handsomely bound vol-ume on the anniversary of his twenty-seventh year in the priesthood.

The inhabitants of Gumendshe, a village of Salonica, which formerly adhered to the Oriental Greek Church, have all joined the Church. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened in Macedonia. Some twenty years ago the village of Kurutsch became Catholic, and the example has since been followed by several others situated on the line between Salonica and Mitrowitza.

The Duke of Norfolk, we gather from the Weekly Register, has left town on a fortnight's visit to Lourdes, accompanied by the infant earl of Arundel, and family physician, Dr. Evershed, and a few personal friends, to make a novena for the health of the young Earl at the shrine at which his Grace has already received signal favors.

Cincinnati, Nov. 24.—A report was printed here tha: Archbishop Purcell was at the point of death at the Ursuline Conrent, Ohio. Bishop Elder, who visited the Archbishop, sent the following telegram from Chillicothe to Mr. Garland, of the Catholic Telegraph, of this city:—"I visited the Aschbishop. There is no very great change, but he is gradually declining. He continues to be wheeled about the grounds nearly all day." grounds nearly all day.'

A Dublin correspondent says the mira-cles at Knock appear to be revived. Re-ports from Claremorris state that a most wonderful cure was effected at Knock on Sunday:—Miss Cusack, nun of Kenmare, who had been an invalid for years, was carried during mass before the altar rails and received the communion. She got up and knelt, a thing she had not done i ne years. Many priests and hundreds of people were present.

The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French lady, who has for some years past lived in a villa which she had earned for herself on the western side of the Mount of Olives, has gone to England to seek among the Catholic ladies for those who will join her in making a pilgiimage to Jerusalem, to pray at the tomb of our Saviour for the conversion of all atheists and all sinners who have fallen away from the faith in every country. The princess, while on the Mount of Olives, lived in complete solitude, doing good among the poor of Jerusalem, and helping to send their children to school.

The sensational news was published in Rome a few days ago that the Corinthian capital of one of the great columns on the facade of St. Peter's had fallen. It turned out, however, to be only one of the inner double volutes, but so colossal are they that in falling it extensively fractured the pavement, and the fragments were sufficient to fill four carts. The damage, which is not recognizable until pointed out, was caused by the effect of time and the weather having loosened the piece of travertine of which it was formed.

Father Zahm, of Notre Dame Univer-ity, Ind., who is well known to many of our readers, has made for himself a pame for the book may be specified to the among the scientists of the day by a recent publishers, accompanied by the price, 75cts. discovery in the art of photography ing his experimental recreations, without ing his experimental recreation, he happily hit upon previous intention, he happily hit upon the solution to a problem which has bothered the professors in this art for many years past, viz: the method of taking the picture of objects in motion. Being an enthusiast in his line, Father Zahm will take great pleasure in imparting his secret to the curious.

A remarkable spectacle was presented at Acton, Indiana, on Sunday, November 13, the occasion being the dedication of St. John's Church. A large delegation went from Indianapolis and Shelbyville. The Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist pastors kindly dismissed the favor of which universal advantage was taken. Bishop Chatard preached the morning ser non in English, and at Vespers Father Ferdinand preached in German. The Bishop paid a high com-pliment to the kind feelings of the Pro-testants of Actor. estants of Acton.

LOCAL NEWS.

a letter carrier for this city.

The Board of Trade and the Merchants and Manufactures' Association, of this city have amalgamated.

The body of a man named Thomas Moulds was found in Saunby's mill race on Wednesday last. It appears that on Saturday he was drunk and the mill hands sent him home, but he chose the path along the mill race and nothing more was seen of him until his body was found on Wednesday afternoon.

Messrs. Cornelius Regan and Richard Coleman, two young men well known in this city, left on Tuesday last for San Antonia, Texas, for the benefit of their health. Before leaving both were enter-tained by a host of friends and received handsome presents. We hope that they may speedily recover in the new climate which they have chosen for their future

OBITUARY .- On Thursday last Mr. John Brady, an old resident of this country, died of paralysis of the brain, aged 53 eceased was born in the county of Prescott, and came to Oxford County in the year 1847. For several years past he has been a resident of Flint, Mich., but latterly he had been a keen sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, and was unable to attend to his business duties. The funeral of the deceased took place from the residence of his brother, James Brady, Esq., Oxford street, Monday evening, the 21st, to elect a delegate to represent them at the great Irish American Convention to be held in Chicago on the 30th Nov., 1st and 2nd December, 1881. The choice was unanimous for J. A. Kilroy, their worthy president, who has been instrumental in establishing five branches in this county. Why do we not hear more from the residence of his brother, James Brady, Esq., Oxford street, on Saturday morning last, and was attended by a large number of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Mr. Hugh Brady, of Chicago; Mr. Angus Brady, of Bothwell, and Mrs. Thomas, of Michigan, were here to take a last sad farewell of their departed brother. Deceased leaves one boyonly.—Ingersoll Chronicle.

#### A WIDOW'S MITE.

The celebrated Abbe Bauer relates the following touching incident:
Some years ago, when I was about to make my first pilgrimage to Rome, a poor country-woman from one of the eastern provinces of France handed me a sum of money which she requested me to take noney which she requested me to take along and deliver myself to the Holy Father. I was surprised that a woman who, to judge by her appearance, was very poor could dispose of a sum of money so considerable for one in her circumstances. and I felt impelled to question her as to the manner in which she had come into

s possession. She answered simply:
"These are my little savings."
"How old are you, my good woman?" then asked. "I do not know exactly, but I think I

must be over fifty."
"How long has it taken you to gather tl is amount together."
"Oh, quite a length of time! I have been working with strangers since I was eleven

years old."
"What did you intend to do with this money before you heard of the needs of the Holy Father?"

"And what will you do now?"
"I will work on as before."
"But if you should fall sick?" "I will go to the hospital."

When I related this conversation to the Holv Father, I saw—and I never shall for-get it—on that noble face on which the terrors of the revolution and the threats of the powers of earth could produce no signs of weakness or discouragement, two great tears glistening. Pius IX took his seal ring, the Ring of the Fisherman, and laying it on the aims of the poor woman, said with emotion: "I should be without a morsel of bread before I could appropriate this holy offering to my own use."

A Charity Sermon in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul

Society will be given in St. Peter's Cathedral, on Sunday evening next, by the Rev. W. O'Mahony. Admission, 25 cts.

Irish Faith in America: Recollections of a Missionary. Translated from the French by Miss Ella McMahon. New York, Cin-cinnati and St. Louis: Benziger Brothers, Printers to the Apostolic Sec.

sive one that has yet appeared.

#### WILSON & MUNRO.

One of the oldest as well as one of the most extensive and popular grocery houses in London changed hands a few days since. Messrs, James Wilson and Andrew Munro have bought out the London business of Frank Smith & Co., and hereafter the firm name will be Wilson & Munro. We congratulate these young men on their entrance among the most prominent com-mercial firms of the west. Nothing but the greatest integrity and thorough business habits could have placed them in the position they now hold. It is more par-Methodist pastors kindly dismissed the services at their several churches so that those who wished might witness the solemn service in the Catholic Church, a favor of which universal advantage was like in Richard R making a name and a fame for themselves in our young country. We have no doubt of the success of the young men alluded to. Under the title of "Frank mith & Co.," the old store on Dundas street attained a prominence and a character second to none in Canada. We believe the new firm will maintain the excellent Mr. M. P. Burns has been appointed as

A Good Thing to Know.

his skill, used St. Jacob's Oil for a sever attack of rheumatism in the shoulder, and was cured by it. He considers St. Jacob's Oil a valuable preparation.

Buy No Holiday Present

Without seeing Dr. Scott's beautiful (pure bristle) Electric Hair and Flesh Brushes, during the next 30 days. Everybody may have them on trial, and if they fail to cure Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pain, etc., IN A FEW MINUTES OF QUICKLY CURE DANDRUFF, FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS, the PRICE WILL BE RETURNED, at Drug and Fancy Stores. BE RETURNED, at Drug and Fancy Stores or sent postpasd on receipt of \$3.00 by G. A. Scott, No 842 Broadway, New York. Pam-

The most advantageous offer yet made will be found in Hon. Daniel F. Beatty's Piano and Organ advertisement in this issue. Get in your orders for Christmas and New Year's presents without delay. Read the advertisement. Send to Washington, New Jersey, for his latest illustrated Catalogue.

The Eggleston Sensible'r russ has been before the public for a number of years and has steadily gained in favor. It again appears in our advertising columns. Let all interested consult them.

Mason and Hamlin Organ Co.

At the great Italian Industrial Exhibition ast closing at Milan, Italy, the highest

## DIED.

COMMERCIAL. GRAIN

"I intended it to support me in my old

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

To his eminent firm may be assigned the characteristic of from time to time producing works which will be read with very great interest and profit by Catholic people in every part of the continent. The present book furnishes striking illustra-tions of the manner in which our divine faith has been preserved and prepagated in America by the sons of St. Patrick Various works have heretofore been produced setting forth the claims of the Iri-h people to the credit of having been the struments more than any other people of having planted firmly on this contin-ent the divine faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, but the present work is to our mind the most complete and comprehen-

Professor Hermann, the wond rful magician, known throughout the world for

phlets free.

A Rare Opportunity.

At the great Italian Industrial Exhibition just closing at Milan, Italy, the highest awards for musical instruments, a silver media and diploma were taken by an American manufacture, the Maron & Hamilmorgan Comman, which were the distinction of the conjurced of any manufacture, European or American, which were awarded a medial. It is a great hono to these makers that in Italy itself, the very home of music, their organs should receive the distinction. They excited much interest among musicians, and were by special order repeatedly exhibited to the Royal Court by Carlo Ducci, the distinguished artist of Rome.—Evening Post.

In Strathroy, on the 28th November, Mary Ellen, eldest doughter of P. O'Keefe Esq., merchant. Aged 15 years, 1 month and 20 days. In this city, on the 22nd ultimo, Edward Waish, aged 76 years.

London Markets.

Fall Wheat Flour and FEED.
Spring Flour per cwt.
Mixed Flour oatmeal, Fine Granulate. Graham Flour. Eggs, retail.

Butter per lb SKINS AND HIDES.
Lambskins, each.
Calfskins, green, \$\Phi\$ is.
Hides, green, "
" dry " 0 75 to 1 10 0 10 to 0 14

Onions, ♥ bhl...
Furkeys, each...
Chickens, ₱ pair
Ducks per pair...
Dressed Hogs...
Beef, ₱ cwt...
Mutton ₺ .... London Oil Market. 

London Stock Market. xd 123

155 112 110 Royal Standard... Ontario Investment Ass'n London Life.

BUSINESS

#### CHANGE! HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT

FRANK SMITH & CO.,

MESSRS. JAS. WILSON & ANDREW MUNRO, and that the business will be carried on by them under the name of WILSON & MUNRO. All debts due by the said firm of Frank Smith & Co., of London, at time of sale will be settled and paid for by the firm of Wilson & Munro, and all debts, &c., due to the late firm of Frank Smith & Co., of London, will be collected by Wilson & Munro, as they are the only parties authorized so to do.

(Signed) FRANK SMITH.

Dated Toronto, Nov. 21, 1881.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE,

# Wilson & Munro.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED-A MALE TEACAER HOLD-ING a second class certificate, fool Section No. 5, West Williams, sta School Section No. 5, West Williams, Stating salary.

Apply to Anges McDonald, Bornish Post Office, West Williams. Parkhill, Nov. 24, 1881.

SPECIAL NOTICE



#### DETROIT THROAT LUNG INSTITUTE.

253 WOODWARD AVENUE,

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
(Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and
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The tears that trickled down our eyes, They do not touch the earth to-day; But soar like angels to the skies,— And like the angels, may not die; For ah! our immortality Flows thro' each tear,—sounds in What waves of tears surge o'er the deep Of sorrow, in our restless souls! And they are strong, not weak, who weep, Those drops from out the sea that rolls Within their hearts forevermore; Without a dept! —without a shore.

But ah! the tears that are not wept, The tears that never outward fall; The tears that grief for years has kept Within us—they are best of all: The tears our eyes shall never know, Are dearer than the tears that flow.

Each night upon earth's flowers below,
The dew comes down from darkest skies;
And every night our tears of woe
Go up like dews to Paradise,
To keep in bloom, and make more fair,
The flowers of crowns we yet shall wear For ah! the surest way to God Is up the lonely streams of tears, That flow, when bending 'neath His rod And fill the tide of earthly years.

Flow on, ye tears! and bear me home; Flow no!! ye tears of deeper woe; Flow on, ye tears! that are but foam Of deeper waves that will not flow. A little while—I reach the shore Where tears flow not forevermore!

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Standard JULES FERRY has evidently got his reward, after the tashion in which the devil always pays his servants. He overthrew the conservative re-public of Thiers and Marshall Mac-Mahon; he expelled the Religious Orders from France, and paved the way for the ascendancy of Gambetta; and now Gambetta and his cordjutors contemptuously thrust him

aside, without so much as thanking him for his help. A PRESBYTERIAN "Synod" in one of the Western States, learning that some of its members were sending their children to Catholic schools, adopted some flaming condemnatory preambles and resolutions. The following extracts will serve as a speci-

men of the whole action:
"Whereas, We have noted, with great colicitude, an increasing disposition on the part of Presbyterians to patronize institutions carried on by, and in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church; and, "WHEREAS, The standards of Presby-

whereas, the standards of Fresby-terianism regard the Romish Church as apostate and anti-Christ; "Resolved, That we deprecate this dis-position on the part of Presbyterian parents, and that we beseech them to avoid these institutions, attendance upon which is so fraught with danger to the spiritual life of the children of the Church, and which antagonize the spirit of the vows taken when these little ones were brought

to have the seal of the convenant set to

We respect consistency where it is the result of honest and sincere though erroneous convictions. But it is plain that the men who passed these resolutions were governed not by their convictions, but by their prejudices. If they believed that the Romish Church was "apostate and anti-Christ," they would have done more than simply "deprecate" sending Presbyterian children to Catholic schools. Evidently they do not believe it; they do not even dare to say that they themselves believe it. They take refuge in the statement that "the standards of Presbyterianism" so regard the "Romish Church." "Standards of Presbyterianism," who cares, Presbyterian or not, what those "standards" say? They are professedly fallible, and it has become usual among Presbyterians themselves to refer to them with

undisguised contempt.

The "disposition" will continue to increase, as the resolutions above quoted state it is increasing, among Presbyterians and other Protestants to send their children to Catholic schools, because Presbyterian parents know, as others also know, that in Catholic schools their children will be more vigilantly guarded from vicious influences, and their morals be more carefully looked after, than they will be or can be in any non-Catholic schools.

"WHAT can Catholics who are constantly invoking their Saints,' triumphantly asks a Protestant exchange, "make of Paul's declaration, There is one mediator between God and men, the Man Jesus Christ.' What can Catholics make of St.