

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

VOL. 2.

REMOVAL!

WE have removed to our new store opposite Market Lane, and have the largest and most attractive stockof Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1880.

Sunday r, 3-Twentleth after Pentecost. So-nity of the Holy Rosary. Double lemnity of the Holy Rosary. Double Major. Monday, 4–St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor. Double. Double. Tuesday, 5-St. Galla, Widow. Double. Wednesday, 6-St. Bruno, Confessor. Double. Thursday, 7-St. Mark, Confessor and Pontiff Double. Friday, 8-St. Bridget of Sweden, Widow. Double. Martyrs. Semi-Double. Sat

Mater Dolorosa.

From her He passed : yet still with her The endless thought of Him found rest ; A sad but sacred branch of myrrh Forever folded in her breast.

A Boreal winter void of light-So seemed her widowed days forlorn She slept, but in her breast all night Her heart lay waking till the morn.

Sad flowers on Calvary that grew ;— Sad fruits that ripened from the Cross ;— These were the only joys she knew ; Yet all but these she counted loss.

Love strong as Death! She lived through thee That mystic life whose every breath From Life's low harp-string amorously Draws out the sweetened name of Death.

Love stronger far than Death or Life ! Thy martyrdom was o'er at last. Her evelids drooped ; and without strife To Him she loved her spirit passed. AUBREY DE VERE.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

A PROTESTANT will argue all day, trying to prove that the Catholic belief in the infallibility of the Pope is all moonshine, but he seems to understand how a Methodist, Presby- of Cambrai, his coadjutor and his terian or Universalist minister can grand vicars. Last week it was probe deposed for heresy, and he will not think about asking who is to be the judge of heresy. If the minister teaches what is not true, who is so infallible as to decide ?- Catholic Co

daily the sacrifice of the Mass for a ren, declined to officiate at the recent special intention, but also for all who

THE object of Catholic journals is THE object of Catholic journals is self-evident. They are not expected to be the means of conveying to the to be the means of conveying to the multitude all the secular or worldly multitude all the secular or worldly the councils. There is as much of tention of exposing it for public news, all the scandals, gossips and the *ipse dixit* in Ritualism as in any veneration in one of the churches of occurences that fill up the unem- other of the self-created religions of ployed time of those who exist only for what there is in life. They are proclaim that they yield to Church the bad, and in presenting the news the day, to be always subject to the dictates of the faith they advo-cate. It is an easy matter to give authority in Ritualism, for the Ritua-shared in the deep sorrow which filled every heart on hearing of the is given, much shall be required. To sustain the dignity of our mission. we must be like Apostles carrying the truth to the farthest limits of the earth, and always aim at winning souls to God. The power of the Play" in New York. The most press is great, and when wielded in the cause of truth and the propagation of the doctrines of eternal life. redounds to the credit and reward of those who direct and sustain it .---Catholic Columbian.

THERE is nothing in the world so contagious as small-pox and persecution. The former affects individuals, the latter public bodies. In France the Church, to which 99 out of every that actor, the Blessed Virgin by 100 of the inhabitants profess to belong, is just now the butt of all the great and small persecutors. There are no workhouses in France, and although the salaries or indemnities of the clergy—as they are more cor-rectly called—have been cut down to ridiculously low figures, even this pittance seems too large to the persecutors; and yet it is the clergy more especially that has to relieve distress and destitution. In the Nord Department—the most populous of all the eighty-six, after the Seine Department, in which Paris is situated -an indemnity of £840 has hitherto been paid jointly to the Archbishop posed in the Council-General to disallow this item, and only by a small majority-26 against 24.-- London

THE Rev. Samuel McKean, a Methodist minister with a livelier sense Nor only does the priest offer up of decency than many of his breth-

Universe.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1880. elaborated, ought to be contracted authority; it is all a matter of senti- Jesus Christ crucified, and ordained-

but with regard to the fathers and lists do not obey even their own Catholic Herald.

in Christ's divinity-car.not under-

stand how the passion, life, suffer-ings and death of Jesus Christ are to be made subjects for dramatic exhibition and rude criticism. When we read on the play-bills the part of our *Saviour* will be taken by this or another, St. Peter by some one else, and so on, a feeling of religious awe and indignation seizes us, and we ask ourselves is Christianity fallen so low, and has the diabolical teachings of fools of the Ingersoll school taken such hold on the minds of the American people that they can countenance or tolerate such a mockery, such a stage travesty, of all that Christians hold dear and sacred? Looking at from a theatrical standpoint, it may be a very good and paying business, but looking at it from a Christian standpoint, it is an outrage on our feelings and a burlesque on all that is sacred in the eyes of Christians.-N. Y. Tablet.

LE CRUCIFIX OUTRAGE.

Translated for the CATHOLIC RECORD. On the morning of the 5th October,

seen on the public square in Montreal

for by the Bible societies.—Brooklyn Review. ment and feeling. Nothing comes that a solemn procession be made as a matter of obligation. Dissenters from the parish church to the Chapel use their private judgment in their Notre Dame de Bon Secours, followed

The Bishop subsequently obtained the desecrated crucifix with the in-Quebec-his episcopal residence. His choice fell upon that of the Hospitaliers, and he accordingly wrote expected to separate the good from the bad, and in presenting the news ledge no authority. There can be 2nd, 1744: "To our dearly beloved "Bishops." Ritualism is rotten, and must fall to the ground.—N. Y. You were also aware of the circular we issued to atone for the profanation offered to the August and Ador-So we are to have the "Passion able Image of Our Lord on the Cross. We have obtained from the magiawful mystery that has ever been order to expose it in a particular consummated is to be made a thing manner to the veneration of the of irreverent jest and morbid curios-ity. The believers in a pure faith— our desires. We have sought a place wherein to deposit this precious trea sure, the more sacred inasmuch as it was so basely profaned. Destined by your calling to succor in the person of the poor, the suffering members of Jesus Christ, to which holy

occupation you devote yourselves so ardently, we have thought you will the more readily seek to repair the injury done the divine person of Jesus Christ through this image. It has been partially burned; may the superstitious purposes; do you make supervisi use of it as a shield to protect you Councils from the attacks of the evil one? your care as to loving spouses, this adorable crucifix, and ordain that you place it in your church, and that 1742, a large crowd of people might be you name a day in the week for special adoration and general com-

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BRANCH CON-STITUTIONS.

The following proposed amendments were referred by the last convention of the Supreme Council, to branches, to vote thereon, and thereby instruct their representatives to each Grand Council how to vote thereon at its next session in 1881 : 1st. Resolved, that the branches have

the power to use the surplus accruing from the beneficiary fund in their Treasuries in such a manner as they deem

fit. This amends section 1 beneficiary article, so as to allow branches to vote the surplus accruing after paying death call assessments, to the payment of ordinary expenses or any purpose the branch may

be amended by striking out all after the words "district deputy." The words stricken out are: "but such meetings shall not be on a Sunday or Holiday." This amendment would allow of holding

shall be less than \$3.

This amendment would allow each and Mrs. J. G. Bosse. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Murray, Toronto,

4th. Resolved, that section 1, article 26, be so amended that by-laws framed by branches for their government be sub-mitted to their Grand Councils instead of to the Supreme Council.

has been partially burned; may the flames of Divine Love which con-sume your hearts repair the insult thus offered. It has been used for superstitious purposes; do you make ing such work among the several Grand

5th. Resolved, that the Financial Secre-Heaven may even reward, in a special and visible manner, those who truly and really adore Jesus Christ truly and really adore Jesus Christ through this image. We are aware that, at the time the sacrilege was committed—penetrated with a deep sorrow, you endeavored to apdeep sorrow, you endeavored to ap-pease the Divine Justice by due re-the allotted twenty days have expired, and the Princess, who often speaks of you. I any time or anywhere except at a regular meeting of the branch during a session, where by a vote of the branch and le them to visit a venerable institu-tion of which Canada is justly proud. privilege of paying up. The Financial Secretary would have no right to receive it before or after the open session of the branch. 6th. Resolved, that any person eligible

seen on the public square in Montreal facing the parish church, to witness a punishment, the unusual feature of unusual feature of the section and general com-munion. This our present m.n. date shall be read in a chapter con-vened for that purpose and inscribed on your refurred to use

NO. 103

July, 1880, aged 34 years, cause of death, accidental drowning, admitted to member-ship Aug. 7th, 1877. One assessment required. Be prompt in remitting. S. R. BROWN, essment

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency having, at the end of last week, expressed a desire to again visit this venerable and well-known institution of learning—the "eldest daughter of education in North America"-with ridge, so as to allow oralless to order the urplus accruing after paying death call sessesments, to the payment of ordinary xpenses or any purpose the branch may esire to use it for. 2nd. Resolved, that article 4, section 1, attended by Captain Chater, A. D. C. and accompanied by the following ladies and gentlemen, arrived at the Morastery, where they were received in the grand parlor by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Cazeau, V. G., Domestic Prelate to the Pope, Rev. This amendment would allow of holding branch meetings on Sunday and Holidays, and also allow Chancellors and Distict Deputies to organize branches on Sundays and Holidays. 3rd. Resolved, that the constitution be so changed as to allow branches to charge such proposition fees as they may deem fit; provided, that in no case the amount chall he loss than S². Judge Andrew Stuart, Mrs. Jean Langlois,

branch to fix the rate of the entrance fee to its applicants, at any sum not less than \$3, but without any other limit as to age ar amount up to 50 years of age. 4th. Resolved, that section 1, article 26, be so amended that by-laws framed by brooks, of Charleston, S. C., Sister of S. C Rev'd mother St. Ignatius, were also visit.

This amendment alters section 1, article **6**, by substituting the Grand Council for **b** Supreme Council. **c** Supreme Council for **b** Supreme Council for **c** Supreme C Superioress, to the reception hall, which was handsomely decorated and where the young ladies were assembled. An instrumental and vocal entertainment was then mental and vocal entertainment was then given, which included songs in both lan-guages. To an address of thanks for his kind attendance and his thoughtfulness to-wards their Alma Mater, His Excellency percended in Facility of clume. responded in English, as follows:-

Reverend Sisters and Young Ladies: -1 have given myself the pleasure of visiting once more your convent, to bid you good-bye (prendre conge) before my departure, that I may give news of your to Although I shall not see you again this year, I shall be frequently reminded of you, for I everywhere meet with ladies who owe their education to the gentle care and guidance of the good Sisters of the Ursuline Convent, ladies who fill their

are of the farth in the land of the living, as well as for those who have this refusal was that the minister had departed in the sleep of peace and are not yet admitted to the joys of He asks blessings also eternity. especially for those who are present at the Mass. Why should we wonder, when we believe in the efficacy of the Sacrifice, that so few really relinquish their faith and die outside of the Church in which they were baptised ?-Catholic Columbian.

THE crowning of the Canadian poet, Louis Frechette, by the French Academy, is an honor which reflects credit both on the giver and receiver. Louis Frechette is only one of the many French Canadians who have enriched literature. Of these, people in the United States are amazingly ignorant. While every Amwho has a smattering of French nods or pretends to nod over the minor French authors, our Canadian brethren are strangely neglected. Frechette has earned his honors; and his poems deserve to be known, at least, by critics who write on American literature. It is somewhat of an assumption for citizens of the United States to monopolize the name "American."-Brooklyn Review.

In the International Sunday School lesson children are not taught that Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt. The englightened Scriptural interpreters prefer to say that she was caught in a storm which " suffocated her, encrusted her, and possibly burned her to a cinder." But pilot at the helm is tossed about by this is even more unsatisfactory to the child than the pillar of salt. Storms do not usually burn people. There must have been lightning. And how did the storm suffocate her? And with what did it encrust her after she had been burned to a The people who make the cinder? International Sunday School lesson had better explain all these things before attempting in their blind way to lead the blind. A Bible history

marriage of another minister at For Edward. The reason he gave for a wife living whose temper was "incompatible "-this, of course, meant divorce. The question now arises who is to decide whether Methodism sanctions absolute divorce or not. Mr. McKean has the approval of a large number of Methodists, as also has the divorced minister. If the Board of Bishops sustain him in his refusal, the divorced brother can very truly say that the Board of Bishops

is not infallible, and appeal to his own interpretation of the Bible. What can the Board of Bishops say to that? The divorced minister is not likely to take back his wife because the Board of Bishops will tell him that he is living in adultery, for what right has the Board to meddle in his affairs, particularly as he is within the letter of the law? It is only the Catholic Church that claims the right of refusing to Cæsar what is due to God. Protestantism has never drawn any line between the laws made by men and those made by God. It has never disputed the right of the State to make and unmake marriages and it is rather late for the Board of Bishops to make a new departure .--Brooklyn Review.

THE visit of the Rev. Mr. Maconochie, the noted London Ritualist, to New York, renders some few remarks on Ritualism not inappropriate. The faults of Ritualism are radically the faults of Protestantism with its ridiculous rule of faith. We cannot wonder that the ship of Protestantism without any duly authorized every wind of doctrine now raised high on the billows of Ritualism and again submerged in the ocean of unbelief. We do not exaggerate, as it is but too true that there are many who have been thus reduced from the most advanced Ritualism into blank infidelity. There is an absence of authority in Ritualism as well as in the lowest of Dissent. Private judgment exists among Ritualists on a more extended scale than among by Froude, with every possibility Dissenters. There is no guide, no

which recalled similar scenes of the on your register, returned to us same as on a full rate policy. middle ages. A soldier of the garrison of Montreal, named Havard de Beaufort, attended by the executioner, was kneeling before the principal door of the church, wearing nothing but a shirt, with head uncovered and a rope around his neck. In one hand he held a lighted wax torch, weighing about two pounds, and carrying on his back and chest a scroll on which were traced - the words: " Desecrator of Holy Things." The sentence pronounced on him condemned him to make, in this place and in this posture, public reparation to God, to the King and to Justice, and to declare in a loud and intelligible tone of voice that he had rashly and wickedly outraged the Sacred Image of Jesus Christ and profaned the words of Holy Scripture in having made use of them for superstitious purposes, prognostications and divinations.

After having undergone this disgrace, he was to be dragged to the cross-roads of the town and there flogged by the executioner, and afterwards conducted to prison, there to await the departure of the vessel to convey him to France, where he was to undergo three years of hard labor

on the King's galleys. The crime which this miserable thus expiated was committed man in the house of one Charles Robidoux, of Montreal. The convict had taken a crucifix, and having previously anointed the extremities with a pretended magical substance, partially burned it, pronouncing the words of Holy Scripture with the intention of making predictions and of practic-

ing witchcraft. The news of this profanation soon spread abroad and aroused public indignation. Monsignore de Pout-briana, Bishop of Quebec, which diocese then included Montreal, hastened to give public manifestation to his sorrow by addressing a circular to the clergy and faithful of Montreal, inviting them to repair by menances and public prayers the a knowledge of base ball in its minutest by penances and public prayers the outrage committed on the image of I technicalities.

our cathedral, to whose care we have confided the crucifix with the present mandate.

The Hospitaliers looked upon this choice of their community as a special honor conferred on them by the Bishop of Quebec. On the occasion of the reception of this crucifix it was carried processionally to the choir, the nuns holding lighted tapers in their hands and singing hymns in honor of the cross. doration was made as on Good Friday; those who were present in the church asked to be allowed to venerate the cross after the nuns, which request was granted to them. It was afterwards placed in a golden carved heart, which had been approved of by the Bishop for this use. On the 5th of March it was placed above the tabernacle, at the foot of the large painting over the altar and resting on the head of a cherub.

The Hospitaliers deem themselves most fortunate in thus possessing this treasure, the sight of which ever animates them to succor the suffering members of Jesus Christ, and to repair by their affection, their piety and their homage the outrages offered Him through this holy image.

In a brief dated Rome, 15th De 1782, a plenary indulgence was granted to all-nuns as well as laity -who, having fulfilled the ordinary conditions, would visit the Chapel of the Hotel Dieu the first Friday of March in each year. By an indult, dated 21st March, 1802, this indulgence was transferred to the first Friday of October, on which day, up to the present moment, the solemnity of the desecrated crucifix is cele brated by High Mass, Vespers, sermon, Benediction and acts of repara-tion.-Histoire de l'Hotel-Dieu de Quebec, l'Abbe H. R. Casgrain.

BASE BALL .- In Ottawa College they must have some students who are remark. ably fine base ball players. In a recent contest between the first and second nines twelve innings were played, the score being 7 to 6 in favor of the second nine.

This amends section 6, beneficiary feel sure that the young ladies I am adarticle, and would create two classes of insured—a \$2,000 class, and a \$1,000 class, the latter class paying 55 cents at each death call instead of \$1.10, all other payments being exactly alike in both classes. 7th. Resolved, that the ten cents on the regular beneficiary assessment be stricken

This amends sections 1 and 3, beneficiary article, striking out the words "ten cents," whenever they occur. Each payment on assessment would then be an even dollar. sth. Resolved, that section 9, benefici-ary article, be amended so as to read as follows: The Beneficiary Fund on the death of a member in good standing, shall be, on or before 60 days after due notice of death as heretofore provided, be paid to the person or persons entitled to the

This is a substitute for the section as it stands; and is intended to give more time in which to obtain the necessary docu-ments, proofs, etc., requisite before pay-ing each beneficiary of \$2000. It having been found from experience that thirty days is frequently too short a space of amendment is nec sary to protect the C. M. B. A. from the risk of nnecessary legal prosecution in cases where payment cannot be made within the thirty days. 9th, Resolved, that two new sections

be added to the beneficiary article; to be known as sections 14 and 15, as follows: Section 14. Any member in good stand-ing may apply to the Supreme Recorder for a Beneficiary certificate, by making application through the Recording Secretary of his branch, or Grand Council.

Section 15.—A member may at any time change, alter or amend his beneficiary certificate, by surrendering the certificate, and applying in due form for a new one.

with the means of changing the name of the person in the Beneficiary certificate to whom they desire the sonon heatth to whom they desire the \$2000 should be paid, at any time whenever it might be necessary to do so, by giving up the origi-nal Beneficiary certificate, and paying ten cents for a new one, which may then be had in the same manner as the original one was obtained.

The remaining amendments relate to the Supreme and Grand Council Constitutions, and will be dealt with by the Grand

To the members of the C. M. B. A You are hereby officially notified of the death of the following named brother, who was at the time of his death in good standing and entitled to all the benefits of the Association—Death No. 18, assessment No. 11, Anthony Maurer, of Branch No. 1, Titusville, Pa., died on the 17th day of | on a trip to the old country.

dressing will, in future years, act in ac-cordance with the lessons here received, and become useful members of society. His Excellency and the others of the party were then shown through the prin-

cipal portions of the building, and reaching the Community Hall, he wa was re ut, so that the assessment shall be one quested to sign the visitor's book, with which he kindly complied with, as did all

the others. It was pointed out to him that the table on which the book was placed was the same one used by General Murray, when Acting Governor of the Province, on many occasions when issuing the necessary orders after the capitulation in 1759; and that the room was the same one occupied by the wounded British officers on the same occasion, doubtless in-cluding relatives of His Excellency amongst the Scotch regiments, whilst the British soldiers occupied the other apartment which had been devoted to the pupils be-

have left a most flattering impression on he Rev'd. Mother Superioress, and he took his departure after about an again expressing the pleasure he felt in his visit.

A remarkable circumstance was the presence of three individuals amongst the visitors, from different localities, and unacquainted, but all converts to Holy Church.

Holy Church. It is gratifying to be able to add that the Rev'd. Ursuline ladies are receiving that encouragement which they so rich'y deserve, judging by the number of pupils who are every day entering the establish-ment from for and near ment from far and near.

MURDER NEAR STRATFORD.

Particulars of a horrible murder have reached us from Stratford. Thomas Keelin, a farmer 73 years of age, and his on John, were in the above town on Monday, and on coming home both in-dulged freely in drinking. It is alleged that the son hit his father, from the effects of which he died. The evidence of Thomas Keelin, a younger son of deceased, would go to show that this is the case, while John claims that death resulted from his father falling out of the wagon. The coroner's inquest is now proceeding.

John Wrigley has been appointed en-gineer at the Waterworks pumping house, at a salary of \$600 per annum.

We are pleased to see our esteemed friend, Mr. Charles Chapman, is in the city again, after an absence of a few months

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Sound Advice.

"You wish to be a lawyer, John-well I'd not say a word Unless I felt quite certain that your longings are absurd; I don't wish to discourage you, but then I can't consent. can't consent, To board you, as I'd hev to do, and pay your office rent.

"You've got a lusty set o' limbs, and ordin-ary head. And you were meant by common toil to earn your daily bread; But thriving farm and pleasant home where man and wife agree. Beat any one-horse lawyer's luck as far as you can see.

"If you'd been born with talent, John, you'd long ago hev shown. That you had gifts, by stealing off to study books alone Now, if you've ener read a book I r'ally don't ghow where the talk. I b'lieve you sling a somewhat legal pen.

Be wise, my boy, the legal ranks are more than crowded now,
And half of them who starve therein, were cut out for the plow,
But they mistook pure laziness for talent, understand,
And helped to fill a big supply where there was no demand.

"Are they not educated ? Yes; but here let That seed that's sown in shady soil brings forth but little grain ; And this higher education to an ordinary mind Is like a pair of plain gold specs upon a man that's blind.

"There is no prouder place than 'twixt the handles of a plow (Though stumpy land has humbled me at times I must allow), And as for human greatness, I should think I had my share, If I could take the prize for hogs at our next county fair.

"Just emulate your sire, my son, and just as sure as fate, You'll live to be respected, though perhaps you won't be great; But enter law and live short years will clean rout to be you out so bad You'll have no recollection of the last square meal you had."

TOO STRANGE

NOT TO BE TRUE. BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

Mina's parents felt in some ways as little at home in the salon of the Hotel d'Orgeville as she did in the school room. After so long an absence they were not conversant with the state of parties such as it existed at that time in Paris, or with the intrigues which were carried on in the court and in the town. The tone of soc-iety often astonished them. People who were reckoned good said very strange things in those days, and allowed them-selves an extraordinary latitude of thouSilt and speech. D'Auban had left Paris at the end of the reign of Louis XIV. The whole period of the Regency had gone by during his absence, and impressed on French society dire traces of its in fluence. His wife had witnessed in Russia crime in brutality, degrading vices fluence. His wife had witnessed in Russia crime in brutality, degrading vices and coarse buffoonery, but the polished iniquity, the ruthless levity of Parisian manners was new to her. They were also no doubt changed themselves by the soli-tary earnest lives they had led, by the holy joys and sacred sorrows they had experi-enced, and felt more deeply than others would have done the reain of witnessing would have done the pain of witnessing the increasing immortality and irreligion of the higher classes of French society; of hearing the praises of vile miscreants and poisonous writings from the lips of men who still believed in Christianity, who went through the forms of religion; and the revolution swept away every land-mark. The epoch in question was indeed the beginning of that terrible end, and more trying perhaps to the true of heart than the fatal consummation which, with all its horrors and its sufferings, gave evi-dence of the faith and goodness latent in dence of the faith and goodness latent in many of those who had sported on the brink of the precipice, but when it opened under their feet became martyrs or her-The 18th century is a sad picture look back upon, but in the midst of all its sin and growing unbelief what redeeming instances of virtue and purity mark the pages of its history! Where can more admirable models be found of true and undefield reliation then its rite of undefiled religion than in the wife. son and the daughter of Louis XV. ? In a same palace, under the same roof as dame de Pompadour, Maric Leck-Madame zinka, the Dauphin, his Saxon wife, and Mesdames de France served God and loved the poor with a humble fidelity and pat-ient perseverence which suprise us when we read their biographies and remember the age and the Court in which their lot was cast. At the time when Madame d'Auban was in Paris, the young king of France was still devoted to his wife. With an open brow and a bright smile he would when another woman's beauty was insidiously commended in his presence, "She is not, I am certain, as handsome as the So he thought and felt as long Queen. as the wickedness of his courtiers and their vile instruments had not seduced him from his allegiance to his gentle wife. But they laid their plans with consummate They carried them on with diaskill. skin. They extrict them on with that bolical art; they took advantage of his weaxness; step by step they dragged him down into the abyss of degradation in which his latter years were sunk. They turned the idol of his people, the well-beloved of a great nation, into the abject slave of Dubarry, the mark of a withering scorn, the disgrace of a polluted Is there a greater sin, one that cries more loudly to heaven for vengence than the cold-blooded, deliberate design of ruining the happiness and poisoning the peace of those whose own souls are not only at stake, but whose example may influence thousands for good or for evil? Who can foresee the consequences of such guilt, if successful? Who can say that the crimes of the French Revolution, the mur der of an innocent king, the more than murder of his consort and his sister, the tortures of his hapless child, will not be laid on the Day of Judgment at the door of those who conspired to ruin the domes-tic happiness of Louis XV., and to drag him down to the level of their own igno miny? God forgive them; though we can scarcely add, "They knew not what they

Thoughts akin to these were in Madame d'Auban's mind, and made her woman's heart throb with indignation when she heard one day in Madam d'Orgeville's salon, a group of men and women of the world turning into ridicule the king's affection for the queen, and predicting with exultation, that, thanks to the man-œuvres of the Ducs d'Epernon and de Gesore, and the drawing charms of Mad-ame de Mailly, it would not be of long duration. She had known the pangs of desertion, the anguish which hides itself under the forced smilles, the utter helpless-ness of an injured wife, more helpless on ness of an injured wife, more helpless on or near a throne than in a cottage, because her sufferings are wretched and her tears

counted. "Poor queen," she inwardly exclaimed, "poor Marie Leckzinska! If a man stabbed thee to the heart he would be broken on a wheel; but how many assassins there are who are not punished in this world !" Monsieur Maret was sitting by her at that moment; she said a word or ouks. two which showed on what subject her thoughts were running. "But would it have been possible to expect," he answered, "that the queen should go through life without some great sufferings? Is there not always some striking compensation to be looked for in the destiny of a person who has been singularly favoured by for-

tune ? Picture to yourself, if you can, madame, a more unexampled instance of good luck than hers." "It remains to be seen," said Madame d'Auban, "if, after all, her unforeseen

elevation to the throne proves so great a blessing. But explain to me, sir, how it happened that the penniless daughter of a dethroned sovereign should have become the bride of Louis XV."

"The Duc de Courbon, or rather Mad-ame de Prie, who rules in his name, considered that the future queen might prove a dangerous element of opposition to his ministry if he did not secure her allegiance to him by the tie of gratitude. And so to be behought themselves of the daugh-ter of King Stanislaus, whom the regent had permitted out of charity to inhabit an old mansion half in ruins in Wessenburg. Conceive the moment when this poor king opened Duc de Bourdon's letter, perhaps fearing an order to leave France within twenty-four hours, and they found it contained a proposal of marriage from the King of France to his daughter! From the King of France! who had just sent back an infanta, and for the sake of whose alliance every monarch in Europe would have given one of his fairest provinces.

"I wonder he did not die of joy!" "I wonder what she felt," ejaculated Madame d'Auban, who was thinking of the day when her own father had said to her, "My daughter, I wish you joy. The Czar Peter had chosen you from amongst thirteen German princesses to be the Czarovitch's bride.

"The Duc d'Antin had told us that Stanislaus went straight into the room where his wife and daughter were mend-ing their linen, and said, 'Let us kneel down and thank God.' 'O dear father !' the princess exclaimed 'are you restored to the throne of Poland?' 'No, my daughter; it is something better than that daughter; it is something better than that. You are queen of France.' She had just been refused by the Duke of Baden ! D'Antin went to Strasburg with the Duz de Beauvilliers to compliment the bride. He had to make a speech and he com-mitted a comical blunder, an egrégious one for such a courtier! In his address to the Princess he said that M. le Duc might have chosen a Queen of France among his went through the forms of religion; and summoned priests to their deathbeds; of watching the rising tide of corruption which was to widen and deepen for fifty years till the foundation of the throne and summon the through a time, by d'Antin'take us for, my sister and myness. self ?

occasion to excite his young sovereign's resentment against Mentzchikoff. On the 5th of last month he was staying with him at Peterhoff. There he received orders from his father to persuade the czar to jump out of the window in the night, and make his way to the spot where an escort make his way to the spot where an escort was to be in readiness to conduct him to St. Petersburg; everything was prepared in the city for an outbreak against the minister. The young monarch was noth-ing lot and he reached the capital in ing lot and he reached the capital in safety. Once there the imperial guard, the army, and the people, excited by the Dolgoroukis, gathered around the prince. with loud cries of 'Long live the Czar' 'Long live Peter the Second !' Obown with Mentzchikoff !' and by the time the minister heard of the plot, his cause was honeless and his hanishment decreed. By

hopeless, and his banishment decreed. By this time he must be moralizing at Yak-ouska, unless he has died on the way of grief and spite. It is supposed the czar will marry the sister of young Dolgorczar

"This is a most interesting episode," observed one lady. "And I know noth-ing to be compared to it in suddenness, ing to be compared to it in suddenness, since poor M. Fouquet's disgrace." "M. de Frejus narrowly escaped a simi-lar fate," said M. Maret. "Ah! the wily churchman," cried

"An' the why churchman," cried Kourakin, "took quite a different line with his royal papil than . . ." "The pastry-cook with his," interrupted Madame d'Orgeville; "and it has certainly answered better." "For my nart" said the Bussian am

"For my part," said the Russian am-bassador, a little nettled, "I like better to see a voung monarch dismiss an arrogant minister, than cry over the loss of a favorite tutor like a child after its nurse."

A few more remarks were made, and then the conversation turned to other topics. When M. d'Auban, his wife, and topics. When M. d'Auban, his wife, and little girl returned home that night, they all looked ill and tired. Madame d'Au-ban could not sleep that night, or if she closed her eyes a moment, her dreams were agitating. Waking and sleeping she were agitating. Waking and sleep kept revisiting the land where her kept revisiting the land where her son was reigning, and picturing to herself what had recently taken place in those scenes she knew so well: at Peterhoff, the imperial boy leaping out of the window in the darkness of the night; in St. Petersburg, the people hailing him like a rescued cap-tive. She felt proud of the energy he had shown. She was glad he had escaped from an unworthy thraldom, but how would he use his liberty, and how wield the fatal sceptre of irresponsible power? Haunted by visions of tortured criminals, of barbarous executions and degrading buffoon-eries, she shuddered at the thought of her son in the midst of such a court, and growing familiar with vice and cruelty, till her mother's heart could scarcely en-dure the anguish. She rose from her classible had a pure that she can midd sleepless bed to pray that she soon might force her way to his side, and speak him, if it were only once, of justice and of mercy, of God and of eternity. During those hours of the night when one idea engrosses the mind with all-absorbing power, it seemed to her as if she must set out for Russia the very next day. Wild projects of revealing her existence to the King of France or Prince Kourakin flit-ted through her brain, but they vanished with the morning light. She had already ascertained that the Countess de Koingsmark had died a short time ago, after mark had died a snort time ago, after a lingering illness of nearly two years, which latter circumstance accounted for her silence since the death of the Czar Peter. Of the two other persons who had been concerned in the plot for her escape, she had no means of hearing. Their obscure situation made it more difficult to ascer-

to have her own way. Leave everything to me, dearest Henri. I will it as a wife; I claim it, too." "By your divine right to rule over the heart and will of your husband, I suppose. But, my beloved one, I cannot suffer that dear head, which ought to have worn a

crown, to ache over accounts." She laid her finger on her lips, and, by loving words and caresses, put an end to nis remonstrances. Two days afterwards a cheerful, pretty

apartment in the quartier du Louvre was engaged; the invalid's couch placed near a window commanding a view of the Seine, the Isle de Paris, and the old towers of Notre Dame. Books lent by various friends were laid on the table near him; and ensure membring Mine branch in and every morning Mina brought in bright-coloured flowers to make the room look gay. She bought them at the Marche aux Fleurs, as she walked home from early mass. M. Lenoir came every day; his conversation entertained his patient, whilst his remedies improved his health. Old friends now and then called of an evening and all who came into that little sanctuary of peace and love were charmed with Madame d'Auban. A good-natured curi-osity was felt about her. Everyone won-dered that so refined and agreeable a per-son had been met with in a remote colony. Full of intelligence, and of the best sort of devartures for a wman-that of appreciacleverness for a woman—that of apprecia-ting the talents and wit of others—she knew how to promote conversation, with-out joining very much in it herself. Her very speaking eyes answered, questioned, applauded, or remonstrated; and gave continual evidence of her interest in what others were saying. People were often astonished to find that a person who spoke

so little could be a pleasant member of society. They little knew how hard it was at times to keep the appearance of the fairest zem of Grecian art. cheerfulness-how anxiously she was lis-tening for any word which might refer to Russia ! seldom daring to ask a direct question, and never looking into a news-

paper without a beating heart. She would sometimes mention her son to her husband, in a casual manner and without any appearance of emotion, that he might not think she was pining for the moment when he could accompany her to St. Petersburg—a scheme long cherished —and which she was more bent upon than ever, since she had heard of the young monarch's emancipation. It seemed to her as if she now might find means of ap proaching him-of telling him, and no one else, the secret of her life-of whis pering words of counsel and warning, even as if a departed mother had risen from her grave to haunt him with her love. Dreams they were, wild hopeless dreams, perhaps, but to her they did not seem so. And the while she had made the sacrifice of the only means she had of performing this journey. The only valuable possession she had retained was the locket, possession she had retained was the locket, with the czar's picture set in di-monds; those diamonds she had always intended to sell for this purpose, but she had parted with them now. The sum thus obtained had been partly employed in meeting the expenses of her husband's illness, and the rest she retained for any future emergency of the same kind. When he had asked fest she retained for any future emergency of the same kind. When he had asked her how she was able to manage so well with such limited resources, she had an-swered that she had disposed of trifles she had no use for. It never occurred to him that she had parted with those diamonds. Now and then news accidentally reached her of the land where her son reigned. Since the death of Countess of Kongsmark she had no chance of direct infor-mation; but some one said one day that the Empress Eudoxia had been recalled

(FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

A REMARKABLE DREAM OF CHARLES DICKENS

ion. In dress and in manner there was distinguished simplicity, a careless but graceful negligence of effect, which would have attracted the attention of a careful observer, but passed unobserved in a crowd. Madame d'Auban's pale blue eyes were as soft and as lovely as ever, and her The writings of Dickens give no evi-dence that he had even the ordinary appreciation of Catholicity; he was par-ticularly deficient in what may be called Catholic instincts. Our most beautiful were as soft and as lovely as ever, and features were still very beautiful; but during the last few months she had grown to look much older, a few gray hairs began Catholic institutes. Our most beautiful and impressive ceremonies were meaning-less and unattractive to him, and he possessed scant knowledge of Catholic doctrines. Only once that we know of were his prejudices shaken and an effect produced upon his mind. When in Genoa he had a remarkable dream, of which some solemn waking theoret much the to show themselves in her golden tresses. But as to Mina, Wilhelmina as she was But as to Mina, Wilhelmina as she was oftener called, there was no dubt as to her beauty. Nobody could have seen and not been struck by it. If she had stood in the midst of the fine ladies of the cen-tral alley, and challenged their notice, they might, indeed, have lifted up their eyebrows with a supercilious stare, and fluttering their fans declared with indiffer-ence, that the little creole was tolerable enough; but in their secret hearts each would have hoped that the eyes she her-self wished to attract might never rest on the face of this young stranger. Though Mina was only in her thirteenth year, she looked fifteen or sixteen; and her beauty was that of early girlhood rather than of some solemn waking thought must have been the forerunner. He slept in a room which had once been a chapel and in which an old altar still remaine 1. Just above where it stood there was a mark above where it stood there was a mark where the altar-piece had hung. He had been awake nearly all night, listening to the convent bells. "In some indistinct place," he wrote, "which was quite sub-lime in its indistinctness, I was visited by enditient leanth and make out its face, it lime in its indistinctness, I was visited by a spirit, I could not make out its face; it bore no resemblance to any one I have ever known, except in stature." The spi it appeared in blue drapery, and seemed to be his sister Mary. "'But answer me one other question,' I said, in an agony of entreaty lest it should leave me. 'What is true religion?' As it neared, a moneat without rendving. was that of early girlhood rather than of childhood. The mind which spoke in her countenance was matured, also, beyond her age. The life she had led in her early years had strengthened and developed her frame, and the climate of Louisiana had prematurely hastened her growth. She was not as strong now as in her native Illi-nois; her completion was more delicate, and there was a darker shade under her me. What is true religion ? As it paused a moment without replying, I said, Good God ?- in such an agony of haste lest it should go away—'you think, as I do, that the form of religion does not eyes than that of the black eyelashes which and too, that the form of religion does not so greatly matter, if we try to do good? or, I said, observing that it still besitated and was moved for the greatest compassion for me, 'perhaps the Roman Catholic is the best? perhaps it makes one think of Cod offerer and believe in Utility fringed them. But many of the ladies of the court would have given the most costly pearl in their necklace, or the brightest stone in their coronals, for her dark blue and most impressive eyes-for her swan-like neck, or her features, chiselled like God oftener, and believe in Him more

steadily ? "'For you,' said the spirit, full of such heavenly tenderness for me that I felt as if my heart would break, 'for you it is the

"Then I awoke, with the tears running down my face, and myself in exactly the condition of the dream. It was just dawn.'

Last week we made mention of how a The story is as sad in some sense as it is young man named Frederick William beautiful.

meeting of Freethinkers. The followingis THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLICISM. a further account of the incident which we

While we are struck with wonder and From the 1st to the 5th inst. there was convention of Freethinkers at Hornellsstonishment at the rapid growth of the Church in England, we are apt to over-look growth less rapid under our very eyes. The New York *Graphic* has been compiling statistics of Catholic increase, and that paper has discovered that "the number of Catholics in 1850 appears to have been about three millions. At the ville, N. Y. Towards the close an in-vitation had been extended to all denominations to send a representative to answer, and, if able, to refute the arguments of the Freethinkers. No one came forward till number of Catholies in 1850 appears to have been about three millions. At the present moment it is at least 7,000,000. Nineteen Bishops of the United States are Americans by birth. The principal churches of our large towns are magnifi-cent structures. The cathedrals of Boston and New York will endure, as edifices of architectural taste and monuments of dethe last moment, when a stranger under the incognito of Christian evangelist delivered an address, of which the following is an extract: I give a real and horrible picture of the logical extreme of infidel faith. I entered the court-room at Wil-liamsport the other day. It was a sad and solemn hall. Justice in anger frowned from her throne; mercy bowed in tears at her feet. Men alone dared the scene; architectural taste and monuments of devotion and prseverance, to the honor of Catholicism.

women's hearts would have wept blood. Two groups in the centre. In one a little girl, a pretty round-faced little girl of ten, from whose plump checks the wonted rose comed would be shall be able to block Of the Society of Jesus the same paper states that "a single Jesuit, still in the vigor of life, has himself alone received 8,000 Protestants into the fold of the Catholic Church, amongst whom are about ten Protestant ministers. There seemed roughly plucked, sat beside a moaning, raving mother, and broken-hearted father, tapping her tiny feet on the are about 750 Jesuit Fathers in America. rungs of the chair, unconscious in the lily-purity of her soul of the terrible and irre-parable ruin which had befallen her. In The majority are American, and the same thing may be said of the Benedictines and Christian Brothers, who are able to reckon the other an animal, comely of form, well-dressed, and hair divided in the centre; about a million of souls among their Conbut of a countenance hideous in the centre; monical stare of last crushed by fear. His wife, heaven help her! was beside him, gazing on the scene with mixed expression of concern and heaved. gregations. The Paulist Fathers, founded gregations. The ranners ranners, founded by the Rev. F. Hecker, a convert, are about 34 in number, nearly all Americans by birth, and converts. During five years the Archbishop of Baltimore confirmed 2,752 American converts. In New

FRIDAY, (

Addı

The beautiful Ga Oh, angel The panels of pea Give back no sou I have no key tha How long Oh, evermore Oh, evermore Must I stand at th

My garments are Sweet ang How piercing the The night is chee My bruised heart How long Oh, evermore Oh, evermore Must I stand at th

If I were a queen Oh, angel Or famed, I woul Or rich, I'd yield For thy sweet sh How long Oh, evermore Would I pass thr

FATI

THE GREAT I IN I

Father Thoma

ican orator, prea and evening at s venor Street, Li fund, which am was a full cong who were not Church. The e Church. ed in the habit his text at the viii. 19-20: And a certai him: Master, I v ever thou shalt him: The foxes of the air nests not where to la The reverend that he had text becauce h that he had com and they were a pleading, in ord assist the clergy St. Joseph, to enormous press able to help to stant anxiety necessarily bro might enable might enable if upon an altar might call His God spoke th preacher) had to only time that treatment He re many were the suffered. He l rages in silend but He did Him a dwellin at the time of that the Savie loved dearly H dwelling. Nex for Himself and God loved the of the house w built for Him tar on which There was no which man name of Jesu go with their to bear them them in His he Whither should their joys !—ar weep when the THE MEMORIES ANT

and who were leaving a void hearts, came up our Saviour to tify their

Madame d'Auban smiled, and was going to make some observation in reply, when the door was thrown open and his Excel-lency the Russian Ambassador was announced.

D'Auban had ascertained that the perons composing the Russian Embassy at Paris had none of them been at St. Petersburg at the time when they could have seen his wife. Still he looked towards her with uneasiness when Prince Koura-kin came in. He saw her colour at the first moment, and then turn very pale. There were not many persons in the room. When the ambassador had paid his compliments to the mistress of the house, the conversation became general. M. d'Orgeville asked if there was any

"Great news from my court," said Prince Kourakin. "I have just received despatches containing the announcement

of a coup d'etat at St. Petersburg.' "What ! what !" exclaimed several per-sons, amongst whom was d'Auban, who say his wife's eyes fixed upon Prince Hourakin with intense anxiety. "Mentzchikoff is overthrown and on his

way to Siberia !" "Incredible ! wonderful !" cried Mad-

ame d'Orgeville. "What an important event! Whose doing is it? "Our Imperial Master's. Mentzchikoff had, as you know, betrothed him to his own daughter and kept him in a state of absolute subjection. The Czar could not walk, or ride, or eat, or speak but by the otders of his minister. This was carried on a little too far and a little too long. is not safe to bully a lion's whelp. You cannot foresee the moment when he will find out he is a lion."

'And he has done so now !" said M. Maret.

"With a vengence; he has roared to

some effect, too." "I am delighted to hear it," cried Mad-ame d'Orgeville. "You must forgive me, my dear ambassador, but I could never get over the pastry-cook's elevation; the cakes stuck in my throat." Kourakin shrugged his shoulders and took snuff. "I might say the same if the

poor man was not now in disgrace. One does not like to speak ill of the fallen." "Then, why did he not say so when the poor man was on his legs?" whispered M. Maret to Madame d'Auban, who did not

hear him, and was breathlessly watching for Kourakin's next words, and trembling lest the subject should drop. But every-body wished to hear the details of the minister's fall, and he said, "You remem-nees? How can you manage the affairs of minister's fail, and he said, "You remem-ber Dolgorouki? He was here with the Czar Pete some years ago. His son and the little Princess Elizabeth were the czar's only play fellows. Young Dolgorouki always slept in his room, and took every

ness. For many succeeding weeks she had but one thought and one care. Dr. Le-noir was called in. He proved to be a relative of Madame d'Auban's fellow-cap. tive in Louisiana, and had heard of her kindness to the poor foolish creature, as he disrespectfully called his brother's widow. Colonel d'Auban's case, he said, required profound repose of body and mind. His strength was to be sustained future fate. by every possible means, and everything agitating or painful as far as possible kept from him. Under favorable circumstances he would venture to predict recovery otherwise he would not be answerable for his life. This was the opinion he pri vately gave Madame d'Auban. The treat ment would probably last about four months-good air and cheerful situation, within reach of his own daily visits, he

deemed indispensable. When he had left the room, Madame d'Auban collected ber thoughts and made her calculations. There would not be, at present, any question of their going into society; and this she was glad of, except for one reason—she might lose the chance of hearing news from Russia; but still she hoped this loss might be supplied by the visits at home of a few intimate friends. Nina should continue to go to the Hotel Nina should continue to go to the Hotel d'Orgeville, in order to acquire, in the soc-iety of the young people she met there, the manners of her own country. The next thing to be considered was the re-

their concessions. The forced sale of their property had been disadvantageous; and the capital they remained possessed of supplied a very limited income. On the other hand, airy and comfortable apartwould be Dr. Lenoir's attendance. For the first time, Madame d'Auban felt to care for riches. For the first time

she became acquainted with the sting of poverty. She looked at her husband, re-membered the physician's words, and mentally resolved that, with God's blessing, no care, no anxiety, should impede his recovery—that she alone would bear the burden of solicitude. In a playful manner, with gentleness and tact, she told him what the doctor had said, and demanded, in a smiling but urgent manner, the entire control and management of their expenses.

ness? How can you manage the affairs of

sighed, for this poor woman had been kind to her once. And when she heard of her son's approaching nuptials with the Princess Dolgorouki, she breathed a fervent prayer that his marriage might be more blest than hers with his father. And the days went by, apparently like one another, though so full to her of hope, tear, and agitations, and at last there came one which had a great influence over her

n her way to Siberi

CHAPTER V. Qui survient? Dame belle et fiere Son carrosse au galop conduit, Jette a l'autre un flot de poussiere Et l'accrochant fait rire et fuit. Bernnee

For I saw her, as I thought, dead, And I have in vain said Many a prayer upon her grave. Shakespeare

Some months after their change of abode, in the afternoon of a day warm as about, in the attention of a day warm as early spring days are wont to be in Paris, Madame d'Auban was walking with her daughter in the Tuileries gardens. The horse-chesnut trees of the central alley were putting forth their tender leaves, and the orange trees were lining the terrace which overlooks the Seine. The sun was which overlooks the Seine. The sun wa shining full on the windows of the palace faith the whole facade was blazing with 1 ght What tragedies have been enacted since that time in the ancient fortress of the French kings, in sight of the green bowers -the fountains and flowers of those beaunext thing to be considered was the re-moval to another house, and now came the question of *means*. This was the first time in her life that she had had to face that valuer difficults. Her own and her tiful gardens! What lives and what deaths, what crimes and what sorrows. horse-chesnuts put out their spiral blos-soms and drop their shining fruit; and overs whisper, and children play, and own

spotless fleur-de-lis or the glorious tri-Many a graceful picture of Boche or Van

loo might give an idea of the aspect of the Tuileries gardens on the day we are speak-ing of. Groups of fashionable loungers were sauntering up and down; the effect produced by their variegated dresses, their produced by their targenerative sector and painted fans, their coloured parasols, and the gorgeous liveries of their servants, somewhat resembled that of the beds in the parterre, where tulips and sequinettes, anemones, crocuses and jonquils, were displaying their various hues in bright

displaying their various hues in bright confusion. The reader of the foregoing pages may, perhaps, also picture to him-self the mother and child, who hastily withdrawing themselves from the more fashionable part of the garden, seated themselves on a bench in the recess formed by the walls of the orangery. There was something very different in their appear-ance from that of other people. They were not dressed in the height of the fash-

cern and bravado, as though awaiting the release close at hand.

TO BE CONTINUED.

INFIDELITY REBUKED.

A STARTLING CONTRAST.

Cleave, a convert to Catholicity, silenced a

take from one of our exchanges :----

York it is reckoned that the number of This animal was tried for a crime upon adult converts amount annually to 900. the person of that virgin babe-a crime in the year 1850, in the whole of the inited States there were six Catholic conceived alone in the lowest deeps of a Dante's Inferno-a crime at which the very beasts of the field would whine and In the Archbishops, 27 Bishops, 1800 priests, 1,075 churches, 29 ecclesiastical institu-tions, 17 Catholic colleges, 91 schools for girls. At present the Catholic Church in the United States control of the Catholic Church in howl in sympathy for vengeance, could they understand it. Fifteen years at hard labor was the mild sentence of justice. This degraded animal was an infidel. His the United States, counts one Cardinal, 11 Archbishops, 56 Bishops, 5,448 churches, carnal soul knew not the language of God, of goodness, charity, mercy, pity; his cal-lous words but revealed a heart and mind 5,034 priests, 21 theological seminaries, with 1,121 pupils, 74 colleges, and 519 academies." steeped with loathsome passion, hate, mal-ice, cruelty, the spirit of the foulest assassin

To the language and conceptions of good-ness, love, repentence he was utterly in-sensible. This animal had the faith of REMARKABLE RESULTS FOLLOW .--- Pain ceases, swellings subside, fever abates, and a healthy state exists after using this great John Calvin; the crime itself is evidence that he but practiced the infidel faith. and wonderfu preparation known as Thomas' Eelectric Oil. Thousands testify Search the dungeons of the world, the pen-itentiaries of this land, and my life for it if you find a Christian recognized as such by competent authority, ever found guilty of so being a given by the second guilty to the happiness resulting from the use o this preparation. Why not procure a bot-tle at once. The cost is trifling, and effects sure. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty of so heinous a sin against nature herself. Bind the criminal statistics of the world cents' worth has cured an old standing into one ponderous volume, and you have the aggregated logical fruits of the infidel cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asth-ma and eroup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quan-tity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters received from different parts, which we think should be sufficient And on the other hand the lives of the saints and holy men, deeds of goodness justice, charity, and mercy into another volume, and you have the same of the di-vine faith. Look with wonder and awe at parts, which, we think, should be sufficient faith of the Sisters of Charity on the batto satisfy the most sceptical:

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, writes: "I have been afflicted with Rheu-matism for the last ten years, and have Kneeling in blood they stanch the wounds of the dying soldier, while canon roar death's music in the ears, and oftimes tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried "Dr: THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL," lay them low in death; on bended knees beside the hospital bed brave the pestilenand since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all." tial epidemic; in the faith of the millions

of martyrs who have washed the crosses they planted through the world in their See what the medical faculty says: Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says: "I have sold 'Thomas' Eclectric Oil' for two years, and I never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have used it in my sold a beauton beauton in the sold of the solution in the solution is the solution in the solution is the solution in the soluti sacred blood. Contrast the fruits of own sacred blood. Contrast the fruits of infidel faith to-day, ruling proud, licen-tious England, with those of the Divine Supreme in the oppressed and persecuted land of saints—Ireland. Read their stait in my own case on a broken leg and dislocated ankle, with the best results

A. H. Gregg, Manufacturer of Mowing Machines, Truemansburg, N. Y., says. "My thumb was caught in a machine and "My thumb was caught in a machine and injured, being away from home for two days, I was obliged to apply such remedies as I could get, but without relieving the pain. Immediately upon reaching home I ap-plied the Eclectric Oil, with almost instant relief. I have a large number of men employed, and your Oil has established for itself such a reputation that nearly every one of them keeps it."

and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

tistics of crime and compare the domestic life of the millions. And a like fair com parison of the genius of Christianity in every field, civil and religious liberty, education and institutions of charity, th literature, science, the sacred heart of home, will yield facts of this divine and

only true science for the ennobling of man nd the emancipation and salvation of the

Beware of Imitations.-Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signa-ture of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper,

Note.-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

Ireland opene to give evider

throughout t and there, bu Nothing less

their zeal and

CAN'T PREACH GOOD. No man can do a good job of work,

oreach a good sermon, try a law suit well doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady, nerves and should make the attempt in such a coadition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," other

soul.

Address to Sleep.

The beautiful Gate of Sleep is barred ! Oh, angel within ! The panels of pearl with diamonds starred ! Give back no sound to my feeble knock ! I have no key that will turn the lock ! How long must I wait ? Oh, evermore and forevermore, Must I stand at the Beautiful Gate ?

My garments are thin—my sandals worn ! Sweet angel within ! How piercing the blast—how sharp the thorn! The night is cheerless—the wind is wild ! My bruised heart sobs like a pitiful child ! How lotg must I wait ? Oh, evermore and forevermore, Must I stand at the Beautiful Gate ?

If I were a queen I'd give my crown; Oh, angel within ! Or famed, I would lay my laurels down; Or rich, I'd yield thee my treasured gold. For thy sweet shelter from rain and cold ! How long must I wait ? Oh, evermore and forevermore Would I pass through the Beautiful Gate !

FATHER BURKE.

THE GREAT DOMINICAN PREACHES IN LIVERPOOL.

Father Thomas Burke, the great Dominrather Thomas Burke, the great Domin-ican orator, preached on Sunday morning and evening at St. Joseph's Church, Gros-venor Street, Liverpool, in aid of the debt fund, which amounts to £10,000. There was a full congregation, including many who were not members of the Catholic Church. The eloquent Dominican preach-ed in the habit of his order, and took for his text at the morning service, Matthew viii. 19-20:

a certain Scribe came and said to him: Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou shalt go. And Jesus said to him: The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.

not where to lay his head. The reverend preacher began by explain-ing that he had chosen those words for his text becauce he need not remind them that he had come there that day to plead, and they were assembled to listen to his pleading, in order that they might aid and assist the elergy attached to the Church of St. Joseph, to enable them to lessen the enormous pressure of debt that might be able to help to free them from the con-stant anxiety which debt naturally and necessarily brought with it, and that they might enable their Divine Lord to dwell upon an altar and in a house which He upon an altar and in a house which He might call His own. When the Son of God spoke the words which he (the preacher) had taken for his text it was the only time that He ever complained of the treatment He received from man, although treatment He received from man, although many were the outrages and injuries He suffered. He bore those injuries and out-rages in silence, like the God that He was, but He did complain that men refused Him a dwelling-place in their midst even at the time of His nativity. The reason that the Saviour complained was that He loved dearly His own house and His own dwelling. Next to the love that He had for Himself and His own adorable name, God loved the beauty and the stateliness God loved the beauty and the stateliness of the house which the hands of man had built for Him, and the godliness of the al-tar on which He vouchsafed to dwell. There was no other name under heaven by which man could be saved except the name of Jesus; and whither should they go with their sorrows to receive strength to bear them if He was not waiting for them in His holy house and on His altar? Whither should they go to thank Him for their joys !—and whither should they go to their joys !—and whither should they go to with their sorrows to receive strength weep when the recollections and THE MEMORIES OF THOSE WHO WERE NEAR

AND DEAR TO THEM, AND DEAR TO THEM, and who were perhaps rudely taken away, leaving a void and a blank in their aching hearts, came upon them, if they had not our Saviour to console them and to sancsorrows? How dearly God tify their loved the beauty of His house they gathloved the beauty of His house they gath-ered from the first temple He created for Himself when He came to dwell amongst men. He was Himself the architect that conceived it, the builder that erected that conceived it, the builder that receive that glorious temple, the foundations of which were laid on the summit of the highest mountain, and the very threshold of which was more precious than the palaces and the tabernacles of Judah—the Immacand the taberhabies of batan — the trime trime the trime the trime value of the trime trime trime the trime trime trime the trime trime trime trime the trime trim Church in all ages and amongst all nations, had always set herself to work first of all had always set herself to work first of all to take the reproach out of the lips of her Divine Spouse, and to remove that oppro-brium and to take away the scandal that He received, so that He might no longer be able to say, "I, the Son of Man, have no place where to lay my head." Hence the history of the Catholic Church wher-ever she existed once and exists no longer was traced in the runns of her churches. Was traced in the ruins of her churches. Far away on the slopes of the Southern Andes, where those mighty mountains of South America incline to the sweet shores of the Pacific, and where the voice of the preacher is no longer heard, where once the Spanish missionary made the air reson-ant with the glories of Jesus and Mary, and, whilst every vestige is departed, the churches in their ruins testify that the Catholic Church of Christ was once there. So he might take them from nation to nation, amongst all the peoples of Christen-dom; but when he had to illustrate any dom; but when he had to illustrate any historical argument demonstrating the glories of the Catholic Church and her faith, he loved to go home to his native land, for there, amid trials and sufferings— in the heart of a nation, the queen of many sorrows, he found the grandest illus-tration that any words aver gave of the many sorrows, he found the grandest lifus-tration that any people ever gave of the strength and the glory of the Catholic Church. Every vestige that the Irish peo-ple ever had of national glory had depart-THE RUINS OF IRELAND'S CHURCHES THE RUINS OF IRELAND'S CHURCHES were there. The palaces of the earthly monarchs had been completely swept away, but the palaces of the King of Heaven were so rooted in the soil that out of the soil no powerful perseutor was ever able to re-move them. Fifteen hundred years ago, when nearly the whole of Europe was in utter darkness, and the Roman empire was broken up by the invasions of the Goths, Visigoths, and Vandals, who swept away every trace of Paran civilization, the response to the second to give evidences of that faith by building

that they should build seven churches within sound and sight of each other, where the solitaries and monks could pass from one to the other to commemorate the life and death and passion of their Lord; and these groups of seven churches were to be found in all parts of the country. That showed the love of Ireland for the faith 1500 reases and then eave a time the 1500 years ago; and then came a time that brought conquest and misery upon the nation, and at the time Ireland was covnation, and at the time Ireland was cov-ered with magnificent buildings, churches, cathedrals, abbeys, the ruins of which to this day remained. Then came persecution, and the Son of God was driven from His churches. His altars were pulled down, and the cloisters were closed. Bishops, priests, nuns, all were drived forth like wild beasts, but Ireland opened her heart, and the Irish people said to them, "Come to us in the fastnesses of the hills, come in the silent places of the land, come and

the silent places of the land, come and find a home in our hearts. Altar and tabernacle were gone, but the hearts of the people remained, and under the canopy of heaven,

UNDER THE WILD WINTRY SKY.

was the Holy Sacrifice offered, and the people came to pay homage to Christ. And never, even in the days of the seven churches, was the Savior more magnifi-cently housed in Ireland than the day cently housed in Ireland than the day when the only tabernacle, the only altar in the country, was the heart of the people. And when the hand of persecution was raised somewhat, churches, momasteries, houses of God, were erected as if by magic in every city, every diocese, every parish, throughout the land. Then the angel of death and, from a came, and the shell day throughout the land. Then the angel of death and famine came, and the whole world stood amazed in silence with the very fear of silence upon them when they beheld the awful ruin and misery that fell upon Ireland thirty-three years ago. Who that saw it could ever forget it? Who that saw it would ever cease to be horror-stricken at the recollection of it? And if he were to live a thousand years horror-stricken at the recollection of it? And, if he were to live a thousand years, never could he banish from his memory or shut from his eyes the vision of the af-flicted and the familsing which he then beheld. They went forth to find a home anywhere on the face of the earth, but wherever they went the Catholic character sprang up in all its beauty and glory. Fifteen hundred years ago Ireland was the wonder of the world for her sanctity, and was called the "Island of Saints;" and, as church builders to-day, again the people of church builders to-day, again the people of Ireland were the wonder of the world. What did that prove? Simply that, no what

GOD IN HIS WISDOM MIGHT HAVE DEPRIVED

THE IRISH PEOPLE of-no matter what His chastening hand anight have laid upon them in His inserut-able wisdom, in the shape of trials and crosses—notwithstanding the scoff and the jeer of the stranger at their incomprehen-sible ways and their strange faith—a faith which was after all the oldest in the world -the argument went to prove that the Irisl ation ever were, beyond all others, the people after God's own heart; for they had "loved the beauty of His house and the place where His glory dwelleth." It was in the name of the Church and of the Irish race that he asked them to contribute, as their suggester had done to avoid form as their ancestors had done, to relieve from debt the place wherein they worshipped their Saviour. Amid all the infidelity and all the treason of the ninetcenth cen-tury—this contemptible century—whose tury—this contemptible century—whose chiefest glory was that it plucked the crown from the brow of an old man who had the best right in the world to wear it —the faith and love of the Irish Catholic at home and abroad was equal to that of the noblest epoch of their history. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman made an uncert any all to the congressition to an urgent appeal to the congregation to help the hard-working elergy of the mis-sion to clear off the heavy burden of debt which the church had to bear.

evidence has been published, and I repro- MANIFESTATIONS AT BALLYRAGduce it here: DEPOSITIONS OF THE WITNESSES.

I may preface the evidence by stating that the letters "E. M." signify Enfant de Marie-children who are conspicuous for their truthful, religious and scrupulous observance of duty, and who are decorated

with medal and ribbon Minnie Considine, E. M., aged 141 years, says: "She was in play ground on the 16th; thunder and lightning prevailed; no rain; got frightened; nearly all the children were about also; kneit down and said the litany; got up and was singing hymns; the thunder was all the time; saw a dark, dark cloud-it basene buildre, care, the Bland Virgin it became bright; saw the Blessed Virgin come out of the cloud all in white, blue sash, a rosary in right hand and Infant Jesus on the left arm; saw the apparition for a few moments; the vision had a crown of gold on her head; her hair was down about her shoulders; I made no exclamation; said nothing; felt awfully frightened at first; did not tell the other children; did not see the countenance of the Blessed Virgin; the other children knelt down and

said prayers." Several children confirmed the above

Mary Hallanan, aged 14 years: "Saw the Blessed Virgin, came out of dark, dark clouds, blue beads on her right arm and Infant Jesus on her left arm; she went back in clouds again; the vision lasted about a few minutes; there was thunder and libring at the time." and lightning at the time." Havora Miller, aged 16 years(Limerick):

"Saw the vision of the Blessed Virgin come out of dark clouds, all in white, a light blue sash, a resary beads on her right arm and Infant Jesus on her left arm; she went in again; it was thunder and lightning at the time.

Ing at the time." Brigid Sarah Ryan, E. M., (Limerick), aged 14 years: "Saw chalice in clouds on Sunday; the chalice went into clouds, and the host remained out, and got into a picture; was frightened." Julia Dirby, aged 10: on Sunday night,

luri g the rosary in the playground, a ight came across the oratory window; saw Ight came across the offatory window; saw the statue; a silver object rested on the cross over the statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary; two angels appeared on the silver object, and their wings down by their sides, and a crown of white lilies their sides, and a crown of white lines reaching from one of their heads across to the other; the Blessed Virgin appeared, no shoes or stockings, and rested her feet on the crown of white lilies; she was all in white except a sash, and that was blue —one end of the sash went down by the left side, a backed of bere white eft side; she had a large white rosary beads, and she was repeating the rosary —the beads were about three distant from each other; her hair was dark, not black, falling over her shoulders. Saw her go up into the clouds: it got light first, and then dark."

Kitty Carrols saw the same; she is about

My readers will observe that the above Any readers will observe that the above depositions refer to the original appari-tions, which appeared on the evening and night of Sunday, 15th August, Feast of the Assumption. The following testify to those seen on the Monday and Tuesday

following: Mr. Kelly, aged 13 years: "Saw the Blessed Virgin on Monday night on top of statue (at the south of the orphanage) in the playground, dressed in white, brown hair, coming down from the back over her shoulders—a big beads—a great distance between the beads in her hands—no shoes or stockings on her—she looked pale and smiling—her face thin—brown eyes,"

This is a highly intelligent child. Brigid Daly, aged 13 years: "On Mon-day evening at 4.30 p. m., saw the Blessed Virgin all in white; she had a crown of on her head, and a blue sash; her hand expanded; she bowed her head; she had white beads; went off in the clouds had no crown on her head; nothing in her hands. Last Sunday evening saw the chalice in the sky, and the host was laid on the chalice, and chalice passed away in the clouds and the host remained there; and the host turned into a square picture with our Saviour's head; Brigid Sarah Ryan saw this also; called two or three children to look at it, and they could not e it." Florence M'Donald, aged 11 years Florence M Donaid, aged 11 years: "Saw the Blessed Virgin on Monday evening at 6 p. m., dressed in white, and a blue silk sash; no sandals or stockings; brown hair coming down on her shoulders; brown hair coming down on her shoulders: a white rosary beads; she saying Rosary, the Infant by her side, her hand in His and the beads in the other; prayed to the Blessed Virgin to cure my leg of a bone disease; it is nearly cured now." This child was obliged to move on crutches up to the 21st inst., when prayers were said for her recovery; on Sunday, crutches, and she was able to walk without crutches, and she feels herself much better. Annie Dunne, E. M., aged 134 years: "On Tuesday evening, the 17th, I saw an apparition of the Blessed Virgin; the apparition of the Blessed Virgin; the figure was in the sky all in white; the evening was fine about 4:45 p. m.; she wore no sash or rosaue, nor had she the Infant in her arms; she was standing in a grotto with all red roses about her, her hands expanded; saw the figure ns it dis-appeared in the clouds; one of the children named Polly Quin saw her at the same ith me; we were all kneeltime; she was with me; we were all kneel-ing down at the Rosary in the playground; two other children—named Brigid Griffin and Agnes' Kirby—saw the figure going into the clouds and disappearing; we were frightened.

GET. WONDERFUL SCENES-THE VIRGIN AND ANGELS.

The Kilkenny Journal of September 1st evoted two columns to a wonderful ap-arition of the Blessed Virgin which is al-ged to manifest itself at the church of sallyraggett, County Kilkenny. It pub-ishes the statements and testimony of sev-ral parties, from which we select the fol-owing from Mr. John Phelan, national eacher, Kilmaeow:

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

owing from Mr. John Thean, teacher, Kilmacow; On Wednesday night, September 1st, ISSC, about half-past eight, in company with my brother and his wife, I went up to the parish church to offer up our pray-ers, as is our usual custom for the last three weeks. When we arrived outside ers, as is our usage three weeks. When we arrived outside the church the people were praying very frequently, and from the loud and excited tone in which their prayers were recited we concluded that they beheld something extraordinary. We immediately joined extraordinary, do some enquiries, from which we learned that it was a light in the indows which caused so much excitement. We joined in the rosary, and remained out-

side looking on for some time at what we supposed was the light of the lamp which was dimly burning before the Blessed Sacament. When we came to that conclusion we

vent into the church to see was our sur-nise correct. We knelt down in the first bew at the entrance and remained looking

pew at the entrance and remained looking at the lamp for some time, which from the way it was burning persuaded us that we were correct in our suspicion, and that the light on the windows was no other than that which was caused by the lamp. In a few minutes after, my brother di-rected my attention to a luminous star which appeared over the high altar, but it was still invisible to my view. While I was still looking at the altar, the greatest commotion was caused by the people who commotion was caused by the people who were reciting the rosary at the Virgin's al-tar, which is to the right of the high altar. We immediately left our places and got separated from each other in the great crowd of people who were making their way towards the Virgin's altar. I made my way to within four or five feet of the altar, and asked what was the cause of s much confusion. I was immediately in-formed that the Blessed Virgin was seen over the altar. I kuelt down and began to recite the rosary; and in about three minutes I saw a figure of the Virgin and the Infant Saviour suddenly appear in the angle made by the side wall and gable, and to the right of the Virgin's altar, at the side next the presbytery. To the right of the Virgin, almost in a line with the head, and at a distance of about three

APPEARED THE HEAD OF AN ANGEL The Virgin and Child appeared in white bes, which reached almost, but did not obes, which redched almost, but did hold attrely cover, the feet. On the Virgin's eft arm the Infant Saviour rested, and oth the Virgin and Child were facing to-rards the people. No crown adorned the ead of the Virgin, but it seemed to ne head of the Virgin, but it seemed to me that a small crown encircled the head of the Infant. The figure of the Virgin and Child was not so large as the statue on the altar, but appeared a little elevated above it and reaching down to a little below the middle of it. I also noticed a girdle round the wrate of the Virgin which different in uiddle of it. I also noticed a girdle roun ne waist of the Virgin, which differed i color from any other portion of the dress. The color of the dress was almost, not en-tirely, white, while the girdle appeared of

a dark color and approaching to brown. It appeared to me that the figures were not resting on the wall, but were a little forward from it. At the time the figures appeared I looked at the statue of the Vir-gin and Child on the altar, fearing that it in and could on the autar, tearing that it aight be a reflection, but all my fears and oubts were removed when I beheld the lack shadow of the statue close beside it, nd at a pretty good distance from the vhite figures of the Virgin and Child, white figures of the Virgin and Child, which appeared in the angle. Some peo-ple might say that the lamp caused these figures to appear, but I was in the chapel before and after the figures appearing, and I say solemnly that the lamp was burning the same way during the whole time I was there, and when after four or five minutes they totally disappeared, the lamp was burning in the same way, and the place where they appeared was as dark as any other portion of the church, while before that it was as bright and luminous as the that it was as bright and luminous as the moon. I remained about ten minutes in the church to see would there be a repetion of the visions, but I saw nothing dur og that time and still the lamp was burn away the same as before they appeared an went to look after my brother an is wife, and the very same visions which, hank God and His Blessed Virgin Mother, I saw, were seen by them also. They re mained visible for about five minutes when they suddenly disappeared as they

A HEROIC PRIEST. RUSHING INTO A BURNING HOUSE TO BRING

AUSTRALIAN BUSHRANGERS TO PENENCE.

From the Sydney N. S. W. Express. Through the courtesy of Father Gibney, who is at present in Sydney, we are enabled to give our readers some particulars that have not hitkerto been published regardhave not hitherto been published regard-ing the closing scenes of the Glenrowan tragedy. Father Gibney, it is needless to remind our readers, is the heroic Roman Catholic priest who, braving the risk of being shot by the outlaws, dauntlessly went up to Jones's Hotel, Glenrowan, after it had been fired by the police, and calmly walked through the raging sea of flames in order it possible to induce the flames in order, if possible, to induce the out laws to surrender, or, if requisite, to administer the last sacraments of the Church to the doomed men. It may be minence of the crisis he also saw that there mentioned that Father Gibney is the was not a moment to lose. He stood **a** Church to the doomed men. It may be mentioned that Father Gibney is the Vicar-General of Western Australia, and that his object in visiting the Eastern col-onies is to obtain funds for the repair of the Subiaco Boys' Orphanage, which is situated about three miles from Perth. This orphanage was some time ago struck by lightening, and greatly damaged. One have the visit of the train the valked a few paces to-wards the officer, who called him. It glanced across the Rev. Father's mind that if the men in the house saw him taking directions from the police who were be-sieging them they would conclude at once that he was in the service of the police. This orphanage was some time ago struck by lightening, and greatly damaged. One boy was killed by the electric fluid, and thirty thrown down. The population is very poor and scattered, and from the circumstances of the case, an orphanage is much required. This necessitated the Vicar-General undertaking his mision to the wealthier sister colonies

FATHER GIBNEY'S NARRATIVE.

Father Gibney, who left Kilmore on the morning of Monday, June 28, *en route* for Albury, arrived on the scene at about noon. As the train was apat about noon. As the train was ap-proaching Glenrowan, the passengers could hear the incessant fire of the police on the house. The constables seemed to fire vigorously when the train stopped. Father Gibney had previously heard of Ned Kelly being wounded and finding Ned Kelly being wounded, and finding that the out-law was lying in one of the back rooms of the station, he determined to let the train go on, and remain at Glen-rowan. The reverend gentlemen had, at form. The reverse generation had, at first, much difficulty in getting into the room, on account of the number of peo-ple going to look at Ned Kelly. As soon as he made himself known to the dector attending, he at once made room for better fibers to east at K-the. The nut Father Gibney to get at Kelly. The out law was in a precarious state, and there was no certainty that he would survive his wounds. Kelly, when he found that Fathey Gibney was a priest, at once asked him to do anything he could towards preparing him for death. The reverend father heard his confession, and, although he was evidently suffering the most intense agony and pain from the wounds on the hands and feet, he never uttered a strong or impatient word Father Gibney was particularly struck with the appearance of resignation that appeared to settle itself Father Gibney upon his countenance. Father Gibn states that Kelly has a good expression countenance, especially in the lower fea-tures. The greater number of the pic-tures published of the captured out-law

Father Gibney was with Kelly about an hour, and when he satisfied himself as to his penitential disposition he administered the sacraments of penance and extreme unction. During the the time Father Gibney was with Kelly the intervals be-tween the volleys fired by the police were very short indeed, and continued so throughout the afternoon, till the place was fired. So far as his powers of observation enabled him to judge Father Gibney saw no terms of truce offered to the bushrangers. When he had completed his ministrations to Ned Kelly he asked him if he thought it would be safe for him to go up to the house to ask the other bushrangers to surrender. KELLY LOOKED AT THE PRIEST INTENTLY for some time. Father Gibney said, "I'm not afrrid." Kelly then said, "I would not advise you to go; you are a stranger. They may take you for a policeman in disguise, and they'll shoot you." The rev. gentlemen felt that it was hopeless to make the attempt at that time, but certainly could not help admiring the man who seemed to care so much for his safety. Father Gibney was a total stranger, know-ing not a soul of the hundreds that were there, and none of them knew him. was, however, introduced by one of the medical gentlemen to a Church of England minister, who was there. They spoke freely together for about twenty minutes, discussing the situation. Father Gibney told him that he felt very much the posi tion that he was in; that these men we likely to die as they had lived, without incely to die as they had lived, without a chance of repentance; also that he had been partly deterred from asking them to surrender by what Ned Kelly had said, but that he was not satisfied. The Church of England elergyman replied that he would not advise anyone to go, as it was the duty of the police, who undertook any such risks when they were engaged in the service. While talking thus, a female dressed in riding habit came hurricelly to wards the station across the railway. This was Mrs. Skillian. Presently it was repeated from mouth to mouth, "Here's Kelly's siter." Father Gibney was glad of her arrival, for he felt that at last one was present who could approach the house and say to the out-laws that their lives would be spared if they would surrender. Father Gibney advanced to meet the wo-man, and said to her, "I am a Catholic in the surrender back of the back of the surrender. priest; I've attended your brother Ned, who is in the back room there wounded, but he is not in any imminent danger at but he is not in any imminent danger at present. I want you to go to the house to your brother and Hart, and ask them to surrender. Should they refuse to do so, tell them there is a priest here who would like to speak to them, and ask them if they will let him come in." "Of course I'll go and see my brother," she replied. She was rushing off towards the house when she was ordered have by different She was rushing off towards the house when she was ordered back by different parties of police, who were in ambush. Then the priest said that he would have to obtain leave for the woman to go to the house, and accompanied her to Inspec-tor Sadlier. At this time the house was being fired. In less than ten minutes from this period the fire was seen to have event through the weatherboards, and crept through the weatherboards, and caught hold of the calico screens, which carried the blaze rapidly along the 3

outlaws must inevitably die within a few minutes, either by being burnt inside the house or being shot down as they came out. He felt that there as they came out. He felt that there was no truce or no terms for the doomed men. Besides he had already been informed by the men who had been released from the besieged house that there are one of their each been released from the besteged house that there was one of their party, an old man named Cherry, mertally wound-ed, and unable to drag humself out from the flames. At this crisis Father Gibney started off direct for the front door of the house. When about midway between the police and the huming batel has the police and the burning hotel, he was called upon to come back, and was informed that he must not go there withthe out permission from the officer in charge, He was in a good spot for a shot at the time. Father Gibney recognized the propriety of obtaining the permission of the commanding officer, but in the im-He cried out, "there is no time to lose." The flames were bursting through the roof. He started a second time for the house, and as he did the assembled people clapped hands most enthusiastically. Father Gibney was determined to do his duty at all hazards.

MENTALLY COMMENDING HIMSELF TO GOD.

and praying that if he fell his sins would be forgiven, he marched boldly forward, his only object being to give the wretched inmates of the blazing ruin an opportunity of dying penitent. On entering the door, the front room was completely vacant, and the weatherboards were riddled with which had not been perforated with numerous shots. Passing into the bar, which was the room where the first caught, Father Gibney saw the body of Early the second to have died quite easily, and not to have moved at all from the position in which he dropped. Our informant then called out to the other two whom he supposed to be in the building, "For God's sake, men, allow me to speak to you;"

I AM A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST."

The passage and the whole of the room was so enveloped in flames, that Father Gibney did not then venture to pass through, but sought in another direction through, but sought in another airection to go to the men. Finding there was no egress he came back, stepped over the dead body of Byrne, and rushed through a sheat of flame. He was plainly seen in the midst of the blaze by those outside, and a cry of horror was raised. He then came to the back room, where he saw two bodies lying stretched at full length on their backs, with bags formed into pillows under their heads. He took hold of each of them and satisfied himself that they were dead. The ceiling and side walls were at this time alight. Father Gibney were at this time alight. Father Gibney was bewildered when he saw the two beardless youth- who had kept at bay for so many hours a large number of armed men. The heroic priest passed out by the back door, and when he was seen to be safe by the anxious crowd, they cheered long and loudly. From the position Hart and Dan Kelly were lying in, it is clear that they were shot by the police. At this time the rev. gentleman had not found Cherry, and he called out that all the men inside were dead. Presently two constables ran up, and Father Gibney pointed ont the dead body of Byrne to the first that arrived. The policemen seemed to doubt the rev. gentlemen's word, for as he went outside he raised his pistol.

In the evening Father Burke again preached to a full congregation, the theme of his discourse being the Catholic Church.

THE APPARITIONS AT LIMERICK.

EVIDENCE OF THE WITNESSES.

The Limerick correspondent of the Weekly News writes, under the date of 29th August, as follows: The pure devotion of those who still

continue to visit the Mount by day and by night, morning and evening, has been, and is being, rewarded by heavenly mani-bettime. There must be truth in the festations. There must be truth in the statements of those persons, among whom are many of the educated and respectable classes, well knowing the responsibility before God of making such affirmations if devoid of truth. Every night since the Feast of the Assumption the most marvellous manifestations have been wit-nessed. It was runnoured that on Friday last, about two o'clock p. m., the Blessed Virgin was seen by Protestant young ladies. On the night of the same day l have heard, on good authority, that ap-paritions were witnessed by about one hundred persons who were assembled there. One man told me that he observed the Blessed Virgin in different attitudes and costumes during the night. At one time she appeared ciad in a white robe, bound at the waist with a blue sash, and bearing the Infant Jesus in her arms. Then she vanished, and again appeared in a brown robe, and a crucifix in her hand. The man said that at first he thought it was a phantom of his imagination. He was in the front of the crowd; he retired to the end, looked up, and still saw the apparition, but in a different quarter of the sky, as if in the interim it had shifted. The man gave his statements with all the appearance of truth, which were supported by many other persons who were present.

During last week, under the direction of a woman from the neighborhood of Cashel, prayers were continually recited during the day and far into the night. Afflicted with paralysis in her arm, and loss of sight, she had made a pilgrimage to Knock, where the strength was restored to her arm, and she regained the sight of one of her eyes. She proceeded to New-market-on-Fergus, also the scene of apparitions, and thence on to Limerick. The good woman arrived here on Monday last, and every day since she has attended at the Mount. Nothing is so edify the fervour with which she recit Nothing is so edifying as prayers. She, too, often declared that she nad seen our Blessed Lady. As I stated in my last letter, an inves-

As I stated in my last letter, an invesse of the there and there, but groups of seven churches. Nothing less would satisfy the greatness of their zeal and the arder of their faith than bishop and many of the clergy. Their ility.

A POSITIVE FACT.—It is now established eyond controversy that Dr. Fowler's Ex-act of Wild Strawberry is the most per-cet cure for forms of bowel complaints, cluding cholera morbus, dysentery, colic olera infantum, nausea, canker of th stomach and bowels, piles, etc. Beware of opiates and poisonous drugs, that only check for a time and produce inflamma-tion. *Wild Strawberry* is safe and certain in the offension in its effects.

DANGER ! BEWARE ! As you value your life, beware of opiates in diarrhœa mixtures. They quell pain, checking too suddenly, the result is inflammation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, made from the Wild Strawberry plant and other bedien weetable is nature's own over healing vegetables, is nature's own cure for all forms of bowel complaint. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS curesserofula,

erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervo ness, female weakness, and general deb-

ame. The spirit of the Lord appeared to have The spirit of the Lord appeared to have fallen on the people in a most manifest manner on this evening. Whilst Mr. Phelan was beholding the Mother and the Divine Infant, a good simple old man, named Patrick Lalor, from Castlemarket, in the upper end of this county, had three distinct visions of the Blessed Virgin stand-tion near and on the approx of her sum al distinct visions of the Blessed Virgin stand-ing near, and on the cornor of her own al-tar with thousands and thousands of, as he declared, "little creatures with head only and wings, dancing with joy above and around the Blessed Mother of God. The light was greater than could be produced by all the lamps of the world." Other young fellows from Ballyragget and Kilkenny were so spellbound by see-ing the angels flying about the roof of the church that they could not look at any-

hurch that they could not look at any thing else. And wonder of wonders! some young

men, not remarkable as religious or other-wise, were favored with a vision of the wise, were haved with a vision of the crucificion in the very same place and at the same time during which the others be-held the Blessed Virgin. They did not see the Mother of God or the angels at all, but they saw the cross moving over from the Virgin's altar to the wall, and were able to discern the motion of the feetable to discern the motion of the feet-when one foot was placed over the other on the cross the knees bent forward and the hands strained by the weight of the body. Blessed be God, who has so visited and consoled his faithful, suffering people.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures all dis

eases of the blood, and kidneys, female complaints, nervous and general debility,

and builds up the entire system when broken down by disease.

walls. WHEN THE HOUSE WAS SEEN TO BE FAIRLY ON FIRE

a volley was fired into the place by the police. Father Gibney then felt that the Pectoral.

AS IF TO FIRE AT THE DEAD BODY.

Father Gibney put his hand on his should-er and said, "Don't fire, the man's dead." er and said, "Don't fire, the mar's dead." The constable immediately seized the corps, and dragged it by the legs from out of the burning building. The house was at this time so completely enveloped in flame that no one could go to where **Hart** and Dan Kelly lay. One of the men who had here hailed up in the house sume sume and Dan Kelly lay. One of the men who had been bailed up in the house come run-ning up breathlessly, saying, "Here's where Cherry is," pointing to a little back place. Cherry was sensible when found but when carried out became unconscious Father Gibney was told that Cherry and the other *confines* had been repeatedly enaged in prayer, and he had no hesitation gaged in prayer, and he had no hestation in administering the last sacraments to to him. Father Gibney, on his return to the crowd was warmly received. Inspec-tor Sadlier congratulated the rev. gentleman on his heroism, and said that had it not been for him, they would not have known whether the outlaws were burnt alive or not.

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many childern and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medi-cine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved who bitters made of Hops, Buchu, Man-drake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail women, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them. See other column.

IF the public are fairly and faithfully dealt with they will come to appreciate it sooner or later. This fact is well illus-trated in the experience of Messrs. Tuckett & Billings with their well known "Myrtle Navy" Tobacco. Throughout the manu-facturers of T. & B. have stood firmly by their actional ideas to give a multic the their original ideas to give the public the best article possible, at the lowest possible price, and in the large demand for their tobacco the public have manifested their appreciation.

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawperry cures all forms of bowel complaints in infants or adults. The most safe pleas. ant, perfect remedy known. Purely vegetable and free from opiates or poisonous drugs.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Catholic Mecorb Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich-mond Street.

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Annual subscription ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents er line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-ertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 vertisements measurements for three, six or Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertise-ments should be handed in not later than

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday f each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 22, 1879. DEAR ME. COFFY.—AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duity to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholle, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholle interests. I am agement that under your experienced man-agement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore enrestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Beilev me, your superselv.

Yonrs very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 1. 1880.

THE FALL OF DE FREYCINCT.

The resignation of the French Premier. M. de Freycinct, is the beginning of a new epoch in French Republicanism. Gambetta has given much time and a great deal of attention to the aggrandizement of his It is certainly on the eve of events own power in the State. He has thus far admirably succeeded, and the lead of anarchists who rule under M. Grevy, the nominal President of the name of Republicans, the day the Republic, is as much his creature as the head of the new administra- in European politics will be ne ther tion must be. Gambetta's present felt nor regarded. Spain once led design is to force on M. Grevy a all Europe. To-day Spain, with its ministry with a foreign and domestic policy opposed to the views of the latter and thus force his resignation. Grevy once removed, the President of the Chamber of Deputies sees no obstacle to his own elevation to the rulership of the Republic. If such is too late? an event should come to pass, France would then own a ruler more despotic than the most autocratic of the Bourbons or Bonapartes. As presiding officer of the popular chamber, he has displayed an imperiousness subversive tion at Dulcigno, and will cede of free speech, representative equality and Parliamentary usefulness. He holds the rod in terrorem over Thessaly and Epirus accorded by the the whole Radical party, if we except | Berlin Treaty to Greece. The govthat small though growing element ernment of the Sultan perceives that which looks to Rochefort as its chief the European powers are neither in and spokesman. He has filled the earnest with themselves or with the chief executive, administrative and peoples whose cause they are asdiplomatic posts with his own creal sumed to have espoused. The Turk- the Eastern question at once final, to King Alfonso, and to the Spanish ples that have fallen under his own twelve years old, but she, after giving for tures. He controls the Republican ish Empire will abandon none of its machinery for the manipulation of present possessions till compelled by elections. No measure of import- force. Diplomatic intrigue and naval ple more immediately concerned and likely to prove loyal to a queen as to portance, and one which claims the she lives, who trusts her as Josep trusted in the house of Potiphar. ance can receive executive or Parlia- armaments have very slight influmentary sanction without his ap ence with the powers that be at proval and intervention. He exer. Stamboul. Whatever Turkey has cises, in a word, a sway more abso- ever given has been taken by armed lute and despotic over the affairs of (intervention. This the Greeks, the country than any constitutional Montenegrins and Albanians well monarch in Europe could dare as- understand. Long ago would the pire to, and as undisputed as any Christian populations of the East autocrat ever enjoyed. But he is have delivered Europe from the dis- net, betrays the handiwork of Gam- nation it was three hundred years tem. not vet satisfied. Nothing but the grace of Turkish misrule but for Presidential chair can satisfy his Russian and British intrigue. The longing for power. By driving M. support of Britain accorded for more de Freveinet from office, he has ad- than half a century to the maintainvanced a step nearer the object of his ing of Ottoman interests in Eastern the dictator, and was therefore ob Cortez and Pizano, filled the Spanambition. If President Grevy were Europe has kept alive a system of liged to step down and bid adieu to ish coffers with gold to equip naval endowed with the firmness, the dis government degrading to humanity official life. We are not surprised and military armaments without cernment and the high purpose and subversive of public order. The when we learn that the French press parallel in the old world. In Gerbecoming his lofty position, we should willy schemes of Russian diplomatists, is almost unanimous in accusing many, Italy, and the Lowlands, the expect a speedy diminution of who have long contrived to use the Gambetta of having caused the crisis. Spanish Government wielded an in-Gambetta's power. But his influ- Christian tribes of European Turkey and thus disturbed the tranquility of fluence which gave it the first place ence has grown to its present alarm- to further their own selfish ends, the nation-and we are glad to no amongst European powers. ing proportions through the weak- have also indirectly contributed to tice such independence on the part after the death of Philip II. its ing proportions through the weak-ness and vacillation of Republicans of Republican in France always serves the continuance of Russian statesmen Republican in France always serves Republicant in France always serves the purpose of a main in waiting for the Radical. When his usefulness is past, he is mercilessly cast aside. It will, we fear, be so with President It will, we fear, be so with President for event the Russian peopurpose for which he was, through pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through <math>pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through <math>pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through <math>pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through purpose for which he was, through <math>pression for which he was, through purpose for which he was througthe influence of the party led by Gambetta, placed in the Presidential chair. His abandonment of office is tretching from the White See table. And the weak of the system. These pupils are many of them above their teachers in Gambetta, placed in the Presidential chair. His abandonment of office is, therefore, only a question of time, Bosphorous, and from the bleak must give the latter the credit of the cred We can say nothing in praise of his shores of the Amoor to the fecund possessing many of the higher attri- removed at home. Good governexecutive ability. He proved him- valleys of the Danube. British butes of statesmanship. His cold- ment, wise, efficient and economical self, by his acquiescence in the re- statesmen seem to dread the day-a hearted quasi-philosophical attitude administration, religious adherence peated assaults made by the Radicals day which must, however, soon come on many vital questions leaves him to the principles which made Spain years. on religion, and in their recall of the -when the followers of the prophet open to the charge of pusillanimity. great in times past, are now required Communists, an avowed friend of re- must depart forever from Europe. But selfishness forms such a powerful to give the Spanish monarchy influvolution. It is impossible that a They look forward to that day as the element in the constitution of most ence and prestige. The young mon-

ernment. It is impossible that he dizement of Russia towards the Bosphorous, and the resuscitation of should overlook the multitudinous evils certain to result from measures the Byzantine Empire of old, with a policy and a purpose hostile to adopted to promote the cause of British interests in the East. We anarchy and social disorder. Yet, forgetting his manifest duty to the State know not what the future may have in store for Britain or for Russia, but

and to society, he raised no voice of warning and placed no veto on the action of the men who seem bent on accomplishing the ruin of France by promoting the interests of revolution The fall of the de Freyeinct Cabinet now brings him face to face with the real consequences of his lamentable cowardice. He may now plainly see the folly of his course. The party whose purposes he has so well served is now ready to discard him. The man whose fortunes he has built up is now prepared to supplant him. But what of the country? What of France, under the control of a new administration - an administration pledged to a foreign policy opposed to French interests and to a domestic policy truly suicidal? We can see but either one of two results certain to follow persistance in such a course-foreign invasion or domestic trouble. Ten years ago the French

nation had a sad experience of both these evils. France is now recovering, in spite of bad government, from the consequences of that direful time. The recurrence of such disasters as ten years ago afflicted her could at this moment fail to bring her to humiliation more complete and hopeless than that of 1870-1. It then behoves the French nation to be on its guard. of lasting importance. If it follow must soon come when its influence fertile soil and brave people, is in the back-ground. May it not yet be so with France. Its soil is not more fertile, nor its people braver than those of its peninsular neighbor. Should it not take warning before it

THE TURKISH MUDDLE.

The Turkish Government is taking a just view of the naval demonstraneither that place to the Montenegrins, nor abandon the portions of

this we firmly believe, that many

years cannot pass away till Con stantinople will become the metropolis of a great empire. The posi tion of that great city, the mistress it may be said, of two continents, overlooking the most fertile regions on the face of the globe, inheriting as the centre of those countries wherein humanity was cradled, the right of conquest and dominion-the character of the wonderful people that inhabit these countries-a people preserving their marked individuality amid centuries of war, car nage and oppression, bespeak for the empire of which the magnificent city of Constantinople is to be the capital. an influence and importance that must inevitably give a new turn to European diplomacy, and place the balance of power on a new foundation. The policy of Lord Beacons

field, in committing Britain to the support of Turkish misrule, has placed the English people in a false position. The maintenance of a government incapable of referming abuses is incompatible with a profession of determination to secure such a reform as would place the unfortunate Christian populations of Turkey in a position of security and happiness. Lord Beaconsfield professed to have at heart the interests of the Christian tribes. He had, however, more at heart the defeat of to believe that the good sense of the Russian intrigue by the support he lent the government of the Sultan in the hour of need. We are no admirers of Russia. The day that witnesses Russian success in the direction of an extension of Russian sway to the Bosphorous, would, in our estimation, be an evil day for Europe and for the world, but we cannot see that the maintenance of Moslem power is conducive to peace, security or progress. The present Turkish

Government is, with all its abuses, to ook forward to a revival in France be preferred to the more autocratic of that political wisdom which gave system obtaining in Russia, but the the country in the winter of 1871 a substitution of a new Christian govnational assembly devoted to French nterests and to Catholic unity. ernment for that of the Turks at Constantinople would, we believe, relieve Europe of the burden of one and the exactions of another system of tyranny.

The result of the present attitude

feel assured that the Montaubin speech which drew upon M. de Frey-cinct the ire of Gambetta was largely inspired in its moderation by the far-seeing President of the Republic. The withdrawal of the late Premier must therefore have been to him a source of deep and lively regret. Since the resignation of Marshal Macmahon, no event has attracted more general attention to French affairs than the present crisis. M. Ferry resumes the reins of power

M. Ferry resumes the reins of power the last session, Charles Stuart Parnell as with a domestic and foreign policy their leader, many were disposed to doubt the wisdom of their choice. There were both of a nature to excite France and many circumstances connected with the irritate Europe needlessly. In his elections which led patriotic Irishmen to domestic policy he will meet with disfear that Mr. Parnell should be unappointment of the very bitterest charable, under his leadership, to conacter. In his foreign policy he cansolidate the strength of the party. not fail to bring upon France re-Many also feared that his parliamentary peated humiliations. A policy of experience was too brief to permit him to violence and spoliation at home, of discharge the duties of the chieftainship menace and uncalled-for intervention with that proficiency and exactitude so abroad, ought not in these days to much required in a parliamentary leader. But as the session grew older all parties commend any ministry in any admitted that a better choice could not country to public favor. But there have been made. To dignity and self-posare special reasons why such a course session the new leader added a firmness should prove disastrous to France. which neither menace from the foe nor The mass of the people must view mutiny amongst his own followers could with horror the violence of the govaffect. He held every position he assumed ernment towards the religious bodies. with a tenacity that won respect from his and the neighboring nations look opponents and inspired confidence amongst his followers. Hence, before the close of with dread on a country ready to the session we see him treated by the leadplunge Europe once more into blood ers of the other parties with a marked conand disorder. A policy of fitful descension quite new in the relations be aggressiveness can now have no tween the Irish party and the two British other result but one of isolating parties. We do not ourselves approve France from the rest of Europe; her every vote given by Mr. Parnell. His hand against every other nation's vote on the admission of Bradlaugh did not meet with the approval either of the hand-and every other nation's hand people of Ireland or their representatives. against her's. The events connected His moderation, however, characterized by with the war of 1870 prove the folly firmness, proved his capacity for leadership. of such a policy. We cannot be lead He secured in a short time, respect and He secured in a short time, respect and consideration for his party which it is now the duty of that party to maintain. We are glad to notice a growing friendliness people of France will tolerate a ministry whose members are the creaare glad to notice a growing friendliness tures of a mere political adventurer. between the more liberal of the English We look to a speedy and universal members with the Irish party. This is a upheaval of public opinion against hopeful sign. The masses of the English people, if once roused to a sense of the inthe faction which during the past ustice under which the people of Ireland few months has, under the unscrupullabor, will no doubt assist the latter in their just agitation for a tenant proprietary turbed the domestic tranquility of and local government. These are the pre France, unsettled its foreign policy, sent pressing requirements of Ireland, and and lessened the respect in which it without these she can neither be happy or contented. We feel confident that Mr. s held throughout the world. We Parnell will spare no effort to cement the good feeling between the masses in both countries, and thus promote the success of the good objects he has in view.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. R. G. White, who has already charged the public schools of the United States with failing in their The birth of the Spanish Infanta has given much apparent satisfaction mission, has been called upon to fur-

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

illustrations, on most of the news-stands. The eldest positively refused to do any work or to learn any trade, but has anwork of to learn any trade, but has an-nounced his willingness to accept an ap-pointment on the police force, and mean-time waits upon Providence. The girls are worthy of their brothers. They are flimsy, hysterical creatures, lacking every good quality of mind, heart and person which made their mother respected and liked. They can neither read nor write well, nor can they sew. Their idea of happiness seems to be a whirl of excitement. Of duty they seem to have no notice. Of a desire to learn to do anything serviceable, and to do it well, with a pride were Champanzees. Yet their needs are twice those of their mother. She dressed always neatly, always becomingly and prettily. They are slovenly, vulgar and tawdry, and yet the cost of her clothes for a year would not dress one of them for a h. She works hard, but they are For their mother's sake they have nth. idle. been placed in good situations, but in vain. No one "could do anything with them." No one could do anything with them." Deference, respect for authority, subor-dination seem entirely foreign to their natures. Their only desire seems to be for what they call "fun," and for freedom from all restraint, even that of decency. Their mother having been taught by the nuns only to read and to write and to sew, and to do right and to respect herself and able women; they, the whole five of them, all public-school scholars, are utterly orthless creatures. Another case is like unto this. It is that

of a young woman, of perhaps not so fine and delicate a nature as the others, but She was, however, so faithful, so efficient, so pleasant in her ways, and so thoroughly so preasant in her ways, and so thoroughly respectable that she was always able to live in comfort, and she was happy until her children, of which she had three, be-gan to enter their "teens." They all went to public school, and they all have gone to ruin. The boy will do nothing. He will even sit still and not stretch out his finger to help as he sees his mother toil past him with the water with which she washes his shirts. He is not twenty years old, this public-school pupil, and he has been in prison. What need to say what the daughters are? They rival their rothers, in so far as their sex permits them to do so. And these children have not even the health and strength of their parents. Their mother was a fine, health-ly, handsome woman. They are flimsy bundles of nervous tissue.

In both these cases the families were Roman Catholic; but in that of a Protestant family known to me the circum-stances were in all other respects the same, and the issue was the same The stay of the family was a girl who, although she was born here, had had only enough of

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THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

author of the now celebrated article betta. M. de Freycinet was not ago. Then Spanish influence conunscrupulous enough to further the trolled European politics. The vast interests of the party of aggressive possessions in America, added to the infidelity to the extent demanded by Castilian crown by the daring of

of the powers to Turkey will be to the friends of monarchy in Europe. nish proofs of his charge. In a public school to enable her to read a little, fraught with consequences to the The birth of a Prince would, no letter to the N. Y. Times he furnishes which was chiefly in her Bible, and to write meet difficult. world. We hope for a solution of doubt, have proved more pleasing proofs of his assertions, giving examjust and equitable to all concerned, nation. But a people that acknow-a solution full of promise to the peo-ledge monarchy in any form are as of youth is one of the most vital im-ledge monarchy in any form are as of youth is one of the most vital im-loved by the estimable lady with whom of far-reaching benefit to the whole a king. There is, therefore, cause earnest attention of Catholic par-human race. for rejoicing amongst the friends of ents. Wetherefore publish an extract family. Her brother, who has been for The reporting amongst the friends of monarchical government not alone in Spain but throughout Europe—for what is apt to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one who has abundant opportant. He will be the strengthen and the strengthen dynasty is now of a nature to strengthen one who has abundant opportant. Now, are these children made what they are the strengthen are to be the activity of seeing the practical works. The selection of M. Jules Ferry, asty is now of a nature to strengthen from one who has abundant opporeverywhere the form of government tunity of seeing the practical workseven, as Premier of the new Cabi- it represents. Spain is not now the ing of the present public school sys-A wish had been expressed that I should

ous leadership of Gambetta, dis-

THE SPANISH INFANTA

A wish had been expressed that I should be more particular, and support my charges by evidence; and as the maxim, generalia non pungunt (which may be freely translated : generalities do not touch the

Ireland, and soon obtained a place as a nurse in a family where I first saw her. Her mistress, who was a woman of unusual But

as Joseph was She

Now, are these children made what they are by the public school ? Yes, in a certain sense they are. Of course, it need not be said that the mere learning of anything that is taught in public schools could not have a bad effect. Nothing is taught in the school which is in itself domestic those schools which is in itself demoraliz-ing. It is the lack of what is not obtained ply. The cases I shall gladly com-within my own personal knowledge; but I choose them not for that reason only, but because I have reason to believe them A very young at public schools, of what cannot be ob-tained there under our present system ut because I have reason to behave them haracteristic. A very young woman came here from A very young woman came here from

Conducted as our public schools are now they are merely great force pumps to force knowledge of facts into the minds of boys intelligence and social culture, trusted her entirely, and well she might do so, for the boys and three girls, who are now between twelve and twenty years of age. They all were sent to public school at an early age, and continued their attendance for some years. Without an exception they are utterly worthless creatures, morally, ment-ally, and, almost, physically. What they learned at school would be of little or no to whom such talk as that would sound volution. It is impossible that a man of his exalted talents should not see the consequences of his actions in thus assisting to remove the basis of surety and prosperity from gov. otable

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and of mental training that public schools were designed; it is for children only that they are rightfully supported by the taxation of the whole community, and yet it is in regard to them that our public-school system fails utterly. For those who need all that discipline and training can do that restand one notice a state of the state and be do, that system does nothing, except, in-deed, the evil of unfitting them for the life that is before them, and making them inferior in every way to their fathers and mothers, except in a little outside var-

I am asked if I would teach children to read, write and cipher and sew, and then send them out of school to learn no more. Certainly, I would teach them nothing more in the way of book learning (not the most admirable possession in the world) at the compulsory expense of their neighbors. But book learning is not all that it seems to me that children should be taught while they are teachable. Here, however, there opens a view of this sub-ject which cannot even be glanced at on this occasion.-R. G. W., in New York Times

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Free Press of this city says the Advertiser is the biggest liar in the Dominion. The Advertiser unhesitatingly characterizes its neighbor as the biggest fool in the Dominion. When there is no all-absorbing public scandal or no exciting topic have something to say to make things look lively.

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL may be set down as the champion infidel of the United States. But the Colonel is very inconsistent indeed. He claims that every man has a perfect right to think for himself, yet, at a recent meeting of his followers in Chicago, he wanted to force his particular views on the gentlemen present, and resigned because they did not see fit to adopt them.

THE FRENCH infidels are beginning

to be afraid of their scheme of suppression of the religious orders. The government, it is said, have now determined that the expulsion of the Jesuits and other religious will be gradually carried out. Public opinion has forced the radicals to this initiatory step. In a short time we would not be surprised to learn that the unholy edicts will be abandoned

century enlightenment and progress. They have divorce laws in that country, and thoughtful people are beginnfacility afforded man and wife to separate and marry again. It seems that if a couple get "incompatible" ideas into their heads, a declaration to this effect, and a request for a bill of divorce, are held to be quite sufficient, and their request is at once throughout.

also requires the Constabulary to state whether such persons are or are

not members of the Land League.

The constabulary might also be asked

two months, at least, every year.

Last season he was in the midst of

named Dennis Downing got the marquis to visit his ricketty cabin, and pointed to his naked children and begged for mercy. 'With a cold, unmanly sneer,' to use the published words of a local writer, the noble marquis told the starving peas-ant that he was not responsible for his large family and refused to have pity on him. This tenant lived in Foramore, in the parish of Touist. The poor man at last got permission

to sell his interest in his little farm.'

MR. J. BRYAN PURCELL, an Episcoralian, writing to the Baltimore Church News concerning the supremacy of the Holy See, says in conclusion : "Though we may say transeat to Rome's great claim of universal sovereignty, temporal and spiritual jure divino, still she is the apostolic chair, and the only one in the West. She has stood forth as the champion of popular rights, as the custodian of the faith once delivered to the saints and the promoter of civilization. In the 'dark and troubled times' of 'lawless and arbitrary feudalism, which might otherwise have swept away both Church and religion from the earth,' on which prurient minds may feast and revel, the daily papers must have something to say to make things from disintegration the cause of Christ and His Body. She has been that mother which clasped to her warm bosom the barbarian of the North, and the savage of the West. The tracks of her missionaries' bleed-

ing feet have been found in the wilds of all lands. They have carried to the red man that faith which as a lamp in their hearts illuminated the darkness of his wigwam. Oh let us be just to Rome. . . . For my own part, and for our common Lord's sake, I will say of her, esto perpetua."

HAMILTON LETTER.

ECCLESIASTICAL-FAIR NOTES-THE GOV-EENOR GENERAL—THE FIREMEN'S DIS-PLAY—"WHERE DUTY CALLS WE FLY TO SAVE "—BREVITIES.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

A solemn anniversary Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral on Monday morning last for the late Bishop of Hamilton, Right Rev. John Farrell. The Mission in Dundas closed on Tues-day. It lasted nearly two weeks, and is said

to have been very successful. altogether by those miserable men. SWITZERLAND is just now basking in the sunshine of a little nineteenth

cese on that day. FAIR NOTES. The Provincial Exhibition which opened on Monday, in the Crystal Palace premises, ing to feel uneasy in consequence of the did not attract much attention in the early part of the week, the Committee

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Last Christmas a tenant Dennis Downing got the s to visit his ricketty eabin, inted to his naked children gged for mercy. 'With a mmanly sneer,' to use the ed words of a local writer, the grounds.

His stay lasted four days. During that time the exhibition was honored twice with his presence; he also attended the regatta on Burlington Bay, Saturday afternoon, and the band concert by the thirteenth on Saturday night. On all those of any other parish in Ontario. regatta on burnington to be attracted large assemblages, and was of course, himself, the centre of attraction. Several hundreds of prominent persons were introduced to him, all of whom spoke very higbly of his affable and courteous bearing.

all of whom spoke very highly of his affable and courteous bearing. The city officials and the citizens com-mittee did everything in their power to make things comfortable for his Excellency' while among us, and it is to be hoped that he went away well satisfied with his reception and with a good opinion

with his reception and with a good opinion of Hamilton hospitality. His Grace Archbishop Lynch and His Excellency the Governor General had the pleasure of being introduced to each other, first among the many introductions that pleasure of being introduced to each other, first among the many introductions that occurred after the arrival of the vice-regal train on Friday. "WHEN DUTY CALLS, WE FLY TO SAVE."

The Firemen's demonstration on Fri-day was good. One thousand gaily uni-formed men in line, with their engine reels and banners, marching the streets to the music of a score of brass bands, made an interesting processional display. The various localities seemed to have sent out their best representatives, judging by the physique and military bearing of the dif-ferent companies. The demonstration continued with a

The demonstration continued with a series of games and sports in Dundurn grounds in the afternoon, and a grand ex-hibition of fireworks in the evening. Their torchlight procession was the most startling feature in the Firemen's prospends the afternoons on Sundays inspect

spends the alternoons on Sundays inspect-ing those schools and reports progress to the pastor. The members and teachers of those schools are called together periodic-ally by the pastor, when he determines who wins the laurels of spiritual labor. There gramme. It extended from the Gore to the Park at Dundurn, and was participated in by the same companies and musical are a very large number of children at-tending those Sunday schools. Great credit is due to Miss Maggie Dalorganizations as during the day.

BREVITIES. Prof. H. A. Wilkens has returned to Hamton, for the untiring energy and zeal she has displayed since she took charge of our Prof. H. A. Wilkens has returned to Ham-ilton after a short tour on the European continent. At the exhibition now in pro-gress in this city the worthy Professor obtained two first prizes in the depart-ment of Artistic Models. A new Chief of Police, Mr. A. D Stew-art of Toronto, has at last been appointed. During the enterregnum, Sergeant Major Kavanagh acted as regent, and it is the subject of common remark that never before was peace better preserved or the choir, which is now about four years, and all this without any pecuniary compensation. Not only in this respect does she display zeal but in everything concerning religion

subject of common remark that never before was peace better preserved or the duties of the position better discharged. The great question on Friday was, which is the best band? Canadians gen-erally and Hamiltonians especially said certainly the Band of the Thirteenth Bat-talion is the best; but quite a num-ber of musical critics maintained that the band from Rhode Island excelled all band from Rhode Island excelled all others. The latter consisted of 24 pro-

as drowned. This was certainly a most us mus. The abundance of matter of fact items obtainable has forced our brilliant city cals to lay aside their humorous vein for the time being and waste their efforts on matters grave and serious. Everything in their columns bears an cwl-like solemnand they haven't even called the weather fair.

ASHFIELD LETTER. QUEBEC LETTER. The parish of Ashfield is situated in the

In my last I promised to give the par-ticulars of an episode in Canadian history which could not fail to interest your read-ers. I send you, accordingly, an account North-western portion of the county of Huron. It consists of one hundred and North-western points of one hundred and sixty families, a great majority of which are in independent circumstances. The cli-mate is so favorable and the breezes that ers. I send you, accordingly, an account of the circumstances surrounding la cruci-fix outrage or "descerated crucifix," trans-lated from l'Abbe Casgrain's history of the Hotel Dieu, and I have no hesitation in directing attention to it. His Excellency the Governor General and a party of his friends paid a semi-official visit to the here prevail are so invigorating—owing to the proximity of that majestic body of water on whose banks we are situated—

URSULINE CONVENT

on Monday. I send you in another form an account of the proceedings on the occasion. He was particularly compli-mentary to the Reverend ladies. credit upon her. Our Sunday schools, which are marvels AT THE BASILICA ON SUXDAY, Our Lady of Sorrows, or the Transfixion, (Luke ii, 35) was celebrated. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Flevicz, C.SS. R., of St. Anne's. His Grace the Arch-bishop occupied the throne. The musical portion of the service was, as usual, given by the Sen inarians in the organ loft. At the Gradual the beautiful Stabat Mater (St. John xiy, 25-27) was sumg in alternate AT THE BASILICA ON SUNDAY, of success, reflect great credit on our good pastor Father Beausang, whose noble efforts in the cause of religion have been in every

the Gradual the beautiful Stabat Mater (St. John xix, 25-27) was sung in alternate verses by them and the choristers in the sanctuary. At the Offertory, Faure's Sancta Maria was rendered by M. D'Es-chambault in his usual excellent style. 'I he annual collection for the immediate wants of the poor of the parish, before the organization of the various charitable containes for the victor screen, was taken appearance when arranged in form, every sunday imbibing from that only foun-tain of true knowledge—the Christian Doctine—those truths and principles which form the mind and character after the true model, which is found only in following in the footsteps of our Re-deemer. Our good pastor is determined to have his children prepared to defend Holy Mother Church against the assaults societies for the winter season, was taken up by Rev. Messrs. Cote and Belanger, during the chanting of the *Credo*.

ORDINATIONS. ON Saturday morning in the Basilica, as announced in my last, His Grace the Arch-bishop promoted to the order of Sub-dencon all the gentlemen then named, and The other schools, 8 in number, are sit-uated throughout the parish at such places as are convenent for the children to at-tend. Our excellent teacher, Mr. McPhee, bishop promoted to the order of Sub-dencon all the gentlemen then named, and on Sunday morning he further promoted those of them who belong to the Arch-diocese to Deaconship. On Saturday morn-ing, also in the Basilica, he admitted the following to Minor Orders :- Messrs. J. Levesque-Lafrance, A. Rouleau, Louis Belleau, Ant, l'ampallon, J. P. Hudon, A. Fortin, J. A. Rousseau, T. V. Lauye, E. Corriveau, P. P. Labrecque, of Arch-diocese, and Daniel Moriarty, of the Vicariate Apostolic, of Nebraska. On the Same day, in the private chapel of the Palace, he tonsured Messrs. Filteau, Bernier, Lemay, of the Archdiocese; John Carson, of the Diocese of St. John, N. B., and Lachlan McPherson, of the diocese is for summer travel, and never saw it continue as this year so late into the pre-sent for summer travel, and never saw it continue as this year so late into the pre-sent month. Misong during the past week. Three priests were ordained besides the lesser orders. zeal but in everything concerning religion and general good. Many are the blessings conferred upon us since Father Beausang came amongst us. He depends not alone upon the genius of eloquence and oratory to bless his parish with goodness and happiness, but attacks existing evils with that deter-mination and perseverance which always beget success. Long may he stay amongst us; may his efforts in the future be crowned with as much success as they have been in

is not likely to be soon forgotten—the conferring of the "black veil" of the order of St. Ursula, on a bright and handson young lady—the "Angel of the Noviciate," as those who knew her well fondly loved to sell her—who then vowed herself for thers. The latter consisted of 24 pro-fessional musicians who accompanied the Bunker Hill Encampment from Boston. It is said that they received \$1350 in all for their two week's engagement. The *Times*, always in the front rank as a model of typographical arrangement, has been still further improved for the F air sea-son. The sheet is considerably enlarged, the columns more lengthy and the quantity of reading matter increased by the use of fine nonpariel type. The new buildings by the enterprising did not attract nuch attract nu some American tourists presently in town, were also present; the solemn ceremony was very effecting and there were many wet eyes amongst the spectators. POLITICAL, The Canadian publishes the following interesting piece of information over its editorial matter:—"There is again a rumor respecting the entry of Mr. Mercier into the Government of Ouebec. We affirm that the Government of Quebec. We affirm that we have our information from most we have our information from how to certain sources. We are assured that the visit of several deputies to Montreal is not foreign to a political combination, to which Mr. Mercier will be a party." This, if true will be a "new departure" in this

Seguin, a Catholic clergyman in Canada, Seguin, a Catholic clergyman in Canada, who is probably ready to get married, has writ-ten to Bishop Fabre, announcing his con-version to Protestantism." There was some point in the wish expressed by a Protes-tant gentleman once,—that, "when the Pope undertook to weed his garden he would'nt throw them over our wall." A young man named Vaillancourt, aged about sixteen years, has been arrested, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences from a number of city store-keepers.

enarged with obtaining goods under false pretences from a number of city store-keepers. The Christian Brethers are about to erect a new schoolhouse on a lot of ground in St. Joseph's street, St. Roch's, given them by the churchwardens of that parish, the present one in Desfosses street having become altogether too small. A residence will also be erected, which will obviate the brothers being obliged to go to the house in Uppertown for their meals. Governor Robitaille paid a visit to his natal parish, Varrennes, near Montreal, on Sunday, for the first time in twenty-two years. He attended Mass in the parish church, after which an address was present-ed to him by Mr. Massue, M. P., on behalf of the parishio ers. On the way to Mon-treal he stopped at Boucherville, where an ovation was also given him. Early in the summer, a "pastoral letter" was issued, signed by all the Church of England clergymen in the city, addressed to the mariners visiting the port, urging the necessity of observing the Sunday and giving the hours of service in their respec-tive churches. "As," they say, "this pas-toral letter will reach the eyes of many who do not belong to the Church of Eng-land," they append a list of the services in all the places of worship of the different seets, and, also, in the Catholic churches. Monieur Martin, formerly and for many years the well known verger of the French Cathodral (Basilica), died last week at his residence, St. Sauveur. He was an original character in his way, and some

m which Irish and French Canadian Catholics are the contracting parties. One is a rising young barrister of this eity, Mr. L.
 The chapel of the Ursuline Monastery was, on Monday morning, at half-past six o'clock, the scene of one of those religious zeremonies which, when once witnessed, is not likely to be soon forgation...the statement of the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation....the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation...the scene of the second forgation the secon

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to reckon up how many people would have died of starvation last winter but for the charity of Americans, Canadians and Frenchmen, also how many hours it would have taken the starving tenants to consume the charity given by the Irish landlords Channel from the most wealthy nation in the world. Those people, whose names the government is so concerned about, are those who are taking steps to prevent a recurrence of the state of affairs which prevailed last winter. We make no doubt the list will be a long one and hope the array will have due weight in the governmental quarters of the sister kingdom. social e social id to it, James Redpath made the following ust such ght for-that it reference to a noble lord who found it necessary to oppose the Compensation Bill: "The Marquis of Lansses that oils who downe spoke in the House of Lords ry large levating s which of the Irish landlords as 'a class who had spent fortunes, lives and enerse pupils chers in gies in endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of their country and set an peaking example of order and industry within it.' His brother-in-law, in higher than the House of Commons, spoke of the not hear a publis w there ons were e, say: be good children d sound tesigned. marquis as a model landlord. Lansdowne spends the summer months on his estates at Dureen-or one cr

THE letters of instruction issued by the government to the Irish Con-

by the government to the Irish Con-stabulary authorize them to send in the names of all persons found ob-structing legal processes, preventing structing legal processes, preventing sales of farm produce, preventing sale and transfer of land, and otherwise deterring owners in the enjoyment of their legal rights. The letter

mprovements, and in the greatest quan-ities. The threshing machines and combined reapers and binders are the most numerous. The supply of stoves, too, is almost unlimited, and many of them ex-

hibit exquisite workmanship. Live stock was scarce until Saturday afternoon. Then the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs began to pour in quite numerous-ly, and on Tuesday of this week visitors had the opportunity of seeing a very fine display in the various sections of this and that which came across the department. The Crystal Palace building is an im-

mense variety store. Samples of fancy and useful articles in the way of dry goods, groceries, wearing apparel, drugs and medicines, roots, vegetables, fruit of all kinds, etc., are here in great abundance. Masical instruments, too, make a very creditable display, both as regards quan-tity and quality. The fine ar: gallery is tolerable — plenty of statues, busts, sketches, chromos and paintings, but nothing extraordinary from an artistic

As before remarked, the attendance of In a recent lecture on Ireland, Mr. As before remarked, the accounted with the visitors at the grounds since Thursday, the 23d, has been very large. It was greatest on Friday, when the presence of the Governor-General and the firemen's demonstration swelled the concourse to more than 20,000 persons. Notwithmore than 20,000 persons. Notwith-standing the multitude of strangers that standing the multitude of strangers that have been in the city, hotel keepers and dealers in the "stall of life" generally, complained that they have not done as well as they expected. The explanation of this is that there were "too many in the business," and the profits being spread over a wide field left the individual complay comparativale small. armings comparatively small. The excitement in the city has been of

The excitement in the city has been of the average kind. It was highest on Friday, when the extra attractions brought some 40,000 persons on the public streets. There has been no lack of annusements— there has been no lack of annusements picnics by day, illuminations, fireworks and hall entertainments by night. the distressed people whose cries

The most interesting feature connected with the fair in the estimation of the public were heard in America and Australia. He gave only twenty pounds to rehim and showed how impossible it was to pay the rents, he told them that it hav must give up their large that 'they must give up their lands | committee of citizens with a handsome | said,

The Hamilton market report usually given in this column will be found sewhere.

The Scott act men in the County, after onsiderable labor have succeeded in procuring the required number of signatures and have posted up 1876 names in the town hall, Dundas, for public inspection. The Emerald Beneficial association of this city held a very successful pic-nic on Wednsday last. Headed by the city band

they made a procession through the prin-cipal streets to the Dundurn Park, where the usual games and sports were indulged in during the afternoon. Everything passed off satisfactorily.

A number of protests have been entered A number of protests have been entered against judge's decisions during the past few days. It may be that some of the judges are incompetent and it may be that some men, like school boys, are dissatisfied unless they get a prize whether they de-serve it or not, but exactly which it would be been to eave at present A new feature has been recently added

to the reporting style by our city locals. The stray words that fall from the lips of lignitaries are no longer allowed to melt in the air, but are eagerly seized by the indefatigable local, and preserved in his columns for the benefit of lovers of proverbs and apothegms. What his Ex-cellency said when he saw those big cabbages up at the palace; the words of astounded surprise that escaped him when he beheld the brass buttons on the firemen's jackets, and the feeling of tender emotion to which he gave utterance when

he heard the band pity the "Bannock's Barley Meal," were beautifully delineated between neatly turned commas, and with child-like simplicity of expression. Some people are now wondering what he said while he was reading what they said he CLANCAHILL.

verse: "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall re-tain they are retained," gave a most clear, foreible and logical lecture on the power given by God to the pastors of His church to forgive or retain sins, showing conclu-sively the absolute necessity of the peni-tent confessing his sins to the priest as an essential to his exercising the power of re-mitting or pretaining them I united

us; may me efforts in the future be crowned with as much success as they have been in the past, and may he be crowned eternally hereafter. D. L. Kingsbridge, Sept. 18, 1880.

SARNIA LETTER.

iting or retaining them. I notice the number of our separated brethre both the morning and evening service I must not forget to mention the name the Messrs. Traher, of London, fathe nd son, whose voices were a most wel-ome addition to the really excellent musi f the good Sisters, both at Mass and Ves

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OCCASIONAL. Quebec, September 24th, 1880.

Mr. James J. Skeflington, of this city has been appointed messenger of the Bank of Commerce in Sarnia, and will enter upon his duties at once.

Mrs Margaret Finn, mother of Mr. Tim-othy J. Finn, printer, of Detroit, died on Thursday morning, aged 76. Mrs. Finn lived in London for many years.

THE CATHOLIG REGORD.

Meetings.

Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stor r. Contracts of all sizes taken, and a ity of the best quality of all sizes on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 42

Two Little Maidens.

6

Under the shade of the sun-bonnet's crown, One head is golden, and one head is brown; Blue eyes and hazel eyes sparkle with fun, Hide and go seek, as the gay dimples run.

Four little hands overbrimming with flow Four little feet tripping through the blithe hours ; Two little maidens, so happy and bright, Busy all day, and so tired at night.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The wife of a laboring man named May, living on No. 3 Devonshire grove, Old Kent road, Dublin, was delivered on Aug. Active to a set of the set of the

CORK.

CORK. A meeting, organized by the Land League, was held, on Aug. 29th, on a farm near Clonakilty, from which one John McCarthy has been evicted for non-payment of rent. The object was to deter others from taking the farm. Four thous-and persons assembled. The Government reporters took notes of the speeches. The usual resolutions were passed, and branches of the Land League organized. The Land League, who have been support-ing the evicted family, and deput itons representing that body, attended from Dublin, Co k, and Dunmanway. The t Dublin, Co k, and Dunmanway. The circumstances of the eviction were strongly denounced. It was stated that the man denotatived. It was stated that the main owed but a year's rent (\pounds 23), the Govern-ment valuation being \pounds 9 10s., and that proceedings had been taken against him in the Superior Courts, involving costs amounting to over \pounds 14. Miss Mary S.

Hungerford is the owner of the property. The Rev. James Green, C. C., President of the Newmarket Land League, said at a meeting of that body that he regarded the Land Commission with subjicion, and ad-vised farmers to take care lest they should be deceived by it. He expressed his opinion that the Land League ought to issue an independent commission which ssue an independent commission, would put matters in a true light before the British Parliament. Resolutions de-claring want of confidence in the Land

Commission, and suggesting to the Dublin Land League the propriety of forming a commission of its own, were passed. The cases of arm removing from the "Juno," at the time of the Cork "raid" were put back in the ship preparatory to her departure. her departure.

At a meeting of the Cork Land League, on Aug. 28th, attention was called to the fact that Mr. John Lane, of Aghada, had gone before Sir George Young, the Secretary to the Land Commission, the previous day, and, as a member of the Land League, expressed himself willing to be examined before the Commission. It be examined before the Commission. It was pointed out that this was a serious violation of the resolution passed by the League at the previous meeting, calling upon the tarmers to discountenance the Commission, and a proposition was made to expel Mr. Lane if he refused to apolo-gise. Mr. Lane refused to give any apology maintaining that his action was per-

maintaining that his action was per-fectly open, he having dissented from the resolution in question at the previous meeting, and, after a lively discussion, it was decided to give him a week to con-

sider the matter before taking measures for his expulsion. Mr. Penngaskill is making all the re-

up the holding. A large force of police are nightly engaged patrolling the several localities in which the outrages in question are reported to have occurred. CLARE.

generai approval, and it was resolved to adopt them without alteration. Several members were enrolled. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Curran, and seconded by the chairman, was unani-mously passed—"That we solemnly pledge ourselves, in accordance with the estab-lished rule of the Land League, not to take or convice at obtaining a form from or connive at o¹taining a farm from which any tenant has been evicted for non-payment of an unjust rent." The motion was carried with acclamation, and

the meeting then broke up.

TIPPERARY.

On the evening of August 26th, the whole town of Fethard turned out to celebrate by a bonfire the settlement of the Kilburry dispute. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Kinane, P. P.; Rev. P. Archdeacon Kinane, P. P.; Kev. P. Meagher, C. C.; and Rev. P. O'Keeffe, C. C., marched with the people to Markethill, where the bonfire was lighted. The Fethard brass band played several na-tioned arc. The bonder of the several several mational airs. The bonfire seemed to cover the whole hill. From Markhill could be seen innumerable fires blazing from all the hill tops. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Kinane, P. P., said the Irish priests would Were they not taken from the genuine blood of the Irish race, reared up under the fostering care of an Irish mother? Were they not the sons of the Irish farm- m^{-2}

ers A meeting under the auspices of the Slievenamon Branch of the Land League was held at a place called Grangemockler, near Ninemilchouse, at the base of Slievenamon, on Aug. 29th. The meeting was called for two o'clock, but did not com-mence till after three, when a band from

mence till after three, when a band from Fethard played into the place, followed by apother band from Cloncen, the scene of the Kilbury eviction and restoration. The banners bore inscriptions such as "All leagued at length in love and strength," "A nation's voice," "God save Ireland," and on a black flag in front of the chair "The vow of Tipperary—no land grabbers." The meeting was large and respectable. On the motion of Mr. Michael Cusack, the chair was taken by Mr. Patrick Laurence. Mr. Patrick Laurence.

WATERFORD.

It is stated that Miss Sharman Craw-ford, a near relative of the late Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, has given to her tenants in the County Waterford a lease for ever of their holdings

ANTRIM.

On Aug. 28th a young man named William Killin, a clerk in one of the iron ship-building establishments in Belfast, went into the sea to bathe. The place which he selected is a dangerous spot.

DOWN.

MONAGHAN.

two or three hundred people ap-proached the workers, who fied at once. The police endeavored to get the men to continue the work, but without avail, and they had to proceed homewards, escorting two carts of flax and Mr. Kane's laborers. Trainor, after being ejected, was put in possession of his house again as caretaker, at a weekly rent, and as such he holds the premises up to the present.

CLARE. Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the associated members of the Ennistymen Land League, recently established, was held on August 28th, in the Old Convent schools, a short distance outside the town. The object was to enroll members, receive the rules of the Dublin National Land League, and elect oflicers for carrying out the operations in this division of Clare. There was a good attendance. Mr. Austin O'Brien, of Smithield Castle, was called to the chair, anidst acclamation. Mr. Bryan Curran said he had received the rules from the National Land League and read them at full length. They met general approval, and it was resolved to adopt them without alteration. Several members were enrolled. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Curran, and seconded by the chairman, was unani-mously passed—"That we solemnly pleque in his power to restore animation, but failed. The remains had been too long submerged in the water.

MAYO.

The Marquis of Sligo has sent his bailiff among his tenantry, warning them to pay the rent. It is stated that where three

the rent. It is stated that where three or four years' rent are due, he is quite willing to take one gale for the present. About three months ago as Mr. Brady, Inspector of Fisheries, was driving from Louisburg to Westport he was accosted by a poor fisherman who was on the eve of going into the workhouse with his family. Mr. Brady who is well acquainted with all the men on the coast, knew he was a good fisherman, and temporarily re-lieved him; besides he got a boat and nets a good inherman, and temporarily re-lieved him; besides he got a boat and nets for the man from the Canadian Commit-tee. On the night of Aug. 27th, this same man had an extraordinary take of herrings—he actually sold £24 worth. Several boats on the same night took as much as £10 and £15 worth.

A melancholy case of drowning occurred near Balla, on Aug. 22d. It appears that while a young man named Burke was while a young man hanced burke was bathing in Carramore river, he was sud-denly attacked with eramps, was observed to become exhausted and sink several times. Assistance was immediately ren-dered, but Burke disappeared altogether, and everal deformers alarged he and a period of several hours elapsed be-fore his body was discovered by Constable Whelehøn of the Balla station.

ROSCOMMON.

An anti-eviction meeting, attended by about 10,000 persons, was held at Doenew, near Boyle, on Aug. 22d. Resolutions pledging the people to the abolition of landlordism were passed, and also the following:—" That we pledge ourselves to the product of the second second second second second following as settlement of the pay no rent pending a settlement of the land question, and we call upon our brother farmers to act upon the advise of Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, and that of the National Land League."

LEITRIM.

J. NATTRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE, ances in all forms, at reasonable rates. Steamship and Railway Tickets to and from all parts at lowest figures. Houses and Land bought and sold. Rents collected. Loans effected on the best terms. Conveyancing done. Business promptly attended to. Office -373 Riemond st., London, Ontario. 17.1y In several districts around Carrick-on Shannon, the pototo rot has made its ap-pearance, causing much alarm among the peorate classes, whose principal hope de-pended on a good potato harvest. In the majority of places where the champions were tested, they were found to be spotted like the other seed. BUILDING-JAMES ELLIOTT

On Aug. 29th, an extremly large meeting was held in Manorhamilton, in con-



CHOOL FURNITURE CO.

Manufacturers of

School, Church and Office

CIGARS & TOBACCO.



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparil-ia, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sus-taining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicino known or available to the public. The sci-ences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases. Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring, worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weak-atmaciation, and General Debility. By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derange-ment and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and proserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any dis-case which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give Aver's SARSAVARILLA a fair trial.

SARSAFARILLA a fair trial. It is folly to experiment with the numer-ous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. Avger's SARSAFARILA is a medicine of such concentrated curativo power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and pre-scribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confi-dence of millions whom it has benefited.

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.



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ester I sell t At t one of would when her; di one or A se large a if all f hay. "from An covere apple night have AG who r prove questi he re riage. "Y know "She "Beau "Of g "She "And "My to a y portu now t deare tende shedthe v talk. chara Why, to say Well

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conveyed under a strong escort to the guardroom of the Military Barracks. This A Catholic named Nesbitt was found in a precaution which for many years has een discarded. KERRY. been discarded.

KEREX. Mr. O'Donohue, M. P., in a public letter, recommends the Irish tenants and their friends to go before the Royal Com-missioners and make a full statement of their case. If this is done, he says, no matter what report the Commissioners may draw up the evidence will speak for tealf

itself On September 2d, at Aghabeg, a part of the Harene estate, which was recently purchased in the Landed Estates Court by Mr. Samuel Murray Hussey, a man named Donoghue, who was a caretaker on the bloghte, was visited by a party of disguised men, who took him for-cibly from his bed, beat him, and then cut off his ear. The victim al-most bled to death, but is progressing favor-ably. No arrests have been made.

Monaghan was thrown into a state of excitement back been made.
LIMERICK.
A number of outrages have been recently committed in the western portion of the county Limerick. The house of a farmer residing at Sent was visited by a party of men with blackened faces. They warned him to take care of himself, as he had taken possession of a holding from which the former tenant had been evieted, and advised him strongly to give up the lands in question. They subsequently visited the house of an other farmer, and made a similar threat. Later on another party with blackened faces visited the house of an pulling the man out of bed, threatening unless he parted with some hay which he bad pullings the man out of bed, threatening unless he parted with some hay which he bad pullings the man out of bed, threatening unless he parted with some hay which he had pulling the man out of bed, threatening unless he parted with some hay which he dadpurchased off a farm from which the tenant had been evieted, he would "be done for." The following morning a notice was discovered posted on the walls surrounding a demesne, reminding the landlord of former evictions which had taken place on his property, and threatening him, in case he did not keep a sharp look-out to prevent citement when it was rumored that a dis-turbance had taken place between landevictions which had taken place on his property, and threatening him, in case he did not keep a sharp look-out to prevent a recarrece of similar evictions in future, an untimely end would be his fate at the hands of the writer. A farmer, also resi-dent near Rathkeale, has had his house in the short time, when they were alarmed by shouting and cheering on the aljoin-ing hills. In a short time not less than

some of them deserved—that was stringing them up to the first tree. bad great pleasure in proposing the first resolution—"That we assembled in our resolution—" That we assembled in our tens of thousands, hereby pledge ourselves not to take a farm from which a tenant not to take a farm from which a tenant has been evicted from inability to pay rent." Mr. Jasper Tully, Roscommon, seconded the resolution. Mr. John Mit-chell proposed, and Mr. Smyth seconded rent." the next resolution—" That we hereby re-solve, never to cease our efforts until we At Warrenpoint, on Aug. 30th, Mrs. Brice Smith, a highly respected resident of Warrenpoint, died very suddenly. She sent a messenger to the post-office for stamps, and on his return the lady was found in her room dead. secure the abolition of landlordism, and The meeting finished quietly. A Govern-ment reporter was present outside the platform, protected by the police, but not molested, but reporters on the platform On September 2d the neighborhood of were questioned closely where they cam Monaghan was thrown into a state of ex- from.

. A PECULIAR CONVERSION.

A muscular and energetic negro reviva-st is at work in Little Rock. "I sees a good many ole tuffs in dis house." he said. in one of his meetings, "an I wants 'em to

in one of his meetings, "an I wants 'em to come cup der de mourner's bench right now. Dey's got ter come. De Lord doan say I wish you weuld do anythin', but says you's got to do it. Firmness is religion. De rock of ages is made outen flint. Mr. Johnson," said the preacher, addressing a sinner, "come up an' put yer head on dis bench. I'se played kyards wid yer, but you'se got ter reform Come wid yer, but you'se got ter reform. C on, I tells you; is yer comin'?" "No, I isn't," said Mr. Johnson. "Den I'll fetch yer. You'se been standin' off de preach-ers long 'nough." The preacher left the wheit decreated to all a long the lifetime of the second pulpit, advanced to where Mr. Johnson was standing, and caught him by the collar. The two men began struggling, and confusion prevailed; but Mr. Johnson was dragged to the bench.



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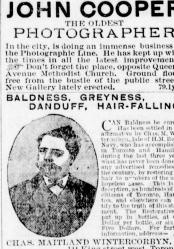
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

New Adbertisements.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

London, Sep. 24.—Parne'l intends to re-main in Ireland and follow up the land agitation, and will not go to America as arranged.

London, Sep. 24.—The Globe says that the rumor that the Government intends to prosecute members of the Land League for participation in the meetings, was con-sidered at a private meeting of the Irish members at Dublin to-day The meeting members at Dublin to-day The meeting resolved that in the event of prosecution or arrests, the members of the entire active section of the Parliamentary party shall be summoned to Ireland to co-operate still more vigorously with the local leaders. London, Sep. 24.—Parnell is at present in Endond accounting animant laws

in England, consulting eminent lawyers on the subject of the rumored Government prosecution of members of the Land League, but will reach Ireland in time to brosecution of machine in time to League, but will reach Ireland in time to attend the land meeting at New Ross on Sunday. The agitators declare that they will keep within the law. London, Sep. 27.—A land meeting was

held on Sunday near a spot where Lord Mountmorris was murdered. The speakers disclaimed any connection of the Land

League with the murder. Land meetings were also held to-dav at Kilrush and New Ross. There were 10,000 present at the former meeting. Parnell attended the New Ross meeting, at which 20,000 were present. Parnell denounced the Liberal Government for following in the footsteps of its predecessors, and said nothing but the abolition of landlordism would lead to a satisfactory settlement of

would lead to a satisfactory settlement of the land question. London, Sept. 27.—Parnell, in a speech at a land meeting at New Ross, yesterday, referring to the murder of Boyd some months ago, said:—With reference to the sad occurrence of the shooting of a land agent in this neighborhood, I wish to point out that a recourse to such methods of pro-cedure is entirely unnecesary, and abso-lutely prejudicial where there is a suitable organization among tenants. I believe if Kilkenny county had been organized, young Boyd would never have been shot, because his father, in the face of a strong organized public opinion, would not have organized public opinion, would not have vetured to abuse his rights as a landlord. A meeting of five hundred Orangemen at Gilford, county Down, passed resolutions calling upon the Government to suspend calling upon the Government to suspend trial by jury in murder cases, and declaring that citizens of the United States and other foreigners abusing the hospitality of the country by denouncing the institutions of the United Kingdom, should be expelled. Dublin, Sept. 27.—Lord Mountmorris was murdered on Saturday night at Rush-ren, within a mile of Clonbur, county of Galway. The scene of the assassination was a neck of land between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib. The Viscount attended and Lough Corrib. The Viscount attended a meeting of Magistrates on Saturday after-noon at the Court House of Clonbur, and was seen to leave the town about eight o'clock. Half an hour afterwards his horse and carriage arrived at his residence, a mile distant, without him. This aroused sus-picion among his family, and search having been made, he was found lying on the side of the road in a pool of blood, lifeless. The police were at once sent for, and the body was conveyed to Ebor Hall, the family seat. Lord Mountmorris appears to have received one bullet in the head, penetrat-ing the skull, three in the neck, and two in the body. Any one of those six would have been sufficient to cause his death. He would have been sufficient to cause his death. He was little known except in his own neigh-borhood, and throughont Mayo and Gal-way. He had small estates, which he farmed to some extent. He had fifteen tenants, with whom he had most unhappy relations. Quite recently he obtained ejectment de-crees against two of them. As a magistrate he was unpopular, and at a meeting of justices which he had been attending a re-

straightforward in all their dealings. Every farmer visiting the Western Fair should not fail to see the Imperial Har-vester. It is a wonder of perfection. It was the admiration of all who examined it at the Toronto Fair.

has published it will be found reliable and

BUSINESS ITEMS

REGAN's stock of boots and shoes for

REGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses any-thing of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST

New Boot AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. A MOUNTOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall

dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark ness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent. everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine renoir part and at is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

chines on sale. It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

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President.

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justices which he had been attending a re-solution was passed calling upon the gov-ernment to adopt coercive measures.

... OUR BUSINESS MEN .- Few persons in OUR BUSINESS MEN.—Few persons in London have for the short time they have been with us shown more perseverance and business energy than Kilgour & Son, coming as they did, in our midst perfect strangers with a business that is difficult to work up. Undertaking goods may be exhibited, but are not like any other goods, as entomers are out of the outston before as customers are out of the question before the sad event forces them to a neccessity. One feature about the establishment is, their door is never closed, and a light burns all night for public convenience, while some members of the firm are sleeping on the premises. In conversation with these gentleman (who must have spent consider-able funds since they came here) we learn

able funds since they came here) we learn that they are very grateful for the patron-age extended to them so far, and speak very highly of the London people, while we may say on the other hand those who have required their services are loud in their praise of the efforts put forth to do all that could be expected of them. THE CANADA HEALTH JOURNAL .--- We

THE CANADA HEALTH JOURNAL.—We have received the September number of this recally excellent and useful monthly, edited by Edward Playter, M. D., Toronto. It should be in every household. By a careful perusal of its pages from time to time, and following the advice therein contained, many of the prevailing diseases could be prevented, and those now in deli-cate health would receive many useful hints which would prove very beneficial. Price, \$1.50 per annum. Address:— "CANADA HEALTH JOURNAL, Toronto." DR. MCGUIGAN.—We have much pleas-





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world and re culture. . . who go to it lilac failed] perience of hearts only the purest a unsatisfactor console hum higher tha offers not Heart.-Mo ber Catholic DR. TAIT He has assa private judg the British the most ch ants is that open Bible, judge for th ligious mat dictation o

their Archl been just sa he thinks, clergy to i laity with a tianity," as was toward doctrine.