The Catholic Record,

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

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CLERICAL.

cal garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. CATHOLIC Americans have abundant cause to complain of the Associated Press and the malignant, stupid telegrams which it transmits from Europe and diffuses all over America. If there is any petty scandal, or if some wretched fellow betrays his faith, his vows or his order, the details of the crime so far as they can hurt the Church, are telegraphed far and wide, but the explanation, "the woman in the question," the long, faithful, these are all suppressed. The explanation of course is, that the free, enterprising and generous American press, which cares little how much it spends in finding accurate news at home and which here is fairly liberal, as things go, to Ca-tholic Americans, is sold body and soul by its correspondents to the Jewish news agents of Europe. They are simply lazy, and they find it easier to get Catholic news from the Reuter, Havas or Stefani agencies than to collect it themselves. The result is that only the scandals are sent across. Thus the other day we were treated to the "Monsignor Campello" scandal, according to which an exalted "Roman prelate," expressed his disgust with Pope Leo, the temporal power and the basilica of St. Peter and betook himself to graph such stuff, at a very great expense of money and a still greater expense of reputation? Had that dormant London official referred to the Osservatore Romano, he could have found this character of the "Monsignor": "Count Campello renounced his canonry of St. Peter's because the laxity of his morals, not amended after repeated and formal admonitions, had determined his superiors to proceed to extremities against him, despite his patrician rank. His loose life incapacitated him for any ecclesiastical charge,

ing the charge of intended apostasy as a slander. in Italy, and has been for some time. The danger, though immediately menacing the Holy See is of far more consequence to the actual government of Italy. Wheresoever the Holy Father goes there is the Holy Ubi Petrus ibi Ecclesia. The revolution that is now thundering at the doors of the Vatican may enter in and dispossess the Pope for the time being as it has already dis-possessed him of the temporal dominion of Rome. He will move and carry the church with him. The Issue such orders, should be held rerevolution will stay and destroy the Italian Monarchy. For what is the Vatican, what is Rome, what is all Italy to the church of God or to the Supreme Pontiff? Were the Adriatic to sweep over the Italian peninsula to-morrow and blot it out forever with all its mixed memories of glory and shame, of sanctity and sin, the Church of God would go on as ever. The Catholic Church is universal and

and prevented him from being ad-

mitted into the Pontifical family.

So he has no right to the title of

Monsignor. The morning of the

day he abjured Catholicism he had

formally assured the ecclesiastical authorities of his orthodoxy, repell

tied to no plot on earth. wonted vigor, to his adversaries on Protestant State that is still going right of property in cattle, or jewels, with something more than even his his foreign policy, the question of on. In Sweden a Jesuit is an unlaw or corn. Mr. Parnell cannot expect free versus tair trade, and Irish ful individual. In Norway the from the people of conservative, tawaffairs. With Mr. Gladstone's foreign grundlov or Organic Act of 1814 abiding America support for his campolicy and opinions on trade, we have no special concern at present. Evangelic Lutheran religion is the expect that the law-abiding people

keenest interest by all English speak- Jesuits or monastic orders are aiing persons. The speech was de-livered in Leeds to an English audi-WE liave received a large stock of goods suitable for clerimitted that there was much to be done in altering and modifying the land laws of England and Scotland, but, he added, the circumstances in these parts are not those of Ireland. It would be well if the doctrinaires who are so dogmatic on the ques-tion of the Irish land would weigh well the words of England's leading statesman. They preach a great deal of pernicious nonsense on this question, and the writer in the New York Herald sins conspicuously in this respect. He lays it down as an make the very hair of all followers axiom which on the surface looks plausible enough, that right to land is exactly the same as right to any other property, and property in land is in all and every respect of the same kind and nature as personal property of any other kind. So that according to this writer and others like him, for the law to come in and touch the sacred soil is the same as to pick a man's pocket. We do not antecendent, gradual, course of imanorality which finally developed
into an outburst that could not be
concealed from the authorities or the
faithful, these are all suppressed.

This passage shows clearly to
fit let 'em we should have 'em praying

of the Established Church are referred to
a Secretary of State, and their resolutions in gup, tonched the kneeler on the shoulhave to pass through the censorship of a
minister before they are ever looked at
by the King and summus episcopus.

This passage shows clearly to

if I let 'em we should have 'em praying have limits, a fact which large land holders are apt to forget. Ine law what extent the paper in question is of England is more and more defirightened out of its wits by the have limits, a fact which large land fining those limits and invading the mere mention of the word nuncio. wrongs that were considered rights. It is very doubtful if in the future large holders of real estate in Engcontingency which is as yet very reland, Scotland and Ireland will be at absolute liberty, for instance, to convert the finest estates in the united Kingdom into mere pasturage for cattle or pleasure grounds for themselves, thus driving the people off the soil. But be that as it may, here is the British Government, the most is the British Government, the most | nay, more so, for his sovereignty is is the British Government, the most conservative and hardest to move in the world, invading those misnamed rights that were considered inviolable. Lord Palmerston laid it down of those anxious Protestants crying rights that were considered inviol-able. Lord Palmerston laid it down of those anxious Protestants crying as a political dogma that tenants' out before they are hurt. rights meant landlords' wrong, and of St. Peter and betook himself to the friendly fold of the Methodists. Now this was very incomplete news. If a New York reporter attempted Yet here is Mr. Gladstone, Lord Now this was very incomplete news. If a New York reporter attempted to palm off on the city department of his paper, such as unsatisfactory item, when it was possible for him to hear both sides of the question, he would receive "the grand bounce."

Why, then, will the Associated Press permit their London agent to telegraph such stuff, at a very great extending and modifying the land laws. If laws are good and right and just and modifying the land laws. If laws are good and right and just and modifying the land laws. If laws are good and right and just are seen to be. Here is the Commune of Orrisogna, with 7000 in between of Orrisogna, with 7000 in heat both sides of the question, he would receive "the grand bounce."

Why, then, will the Associated Press permit their London agent to telegraph such stuff, at a very great extending the document of the means to support lite. And the close of the services a very incomplete news. It is a not morally forbidden, provided it does not tend to appear on the congregation and the congregation and watford them as permit them as permitted the such that they take the congregation and permitted the such that they does not tend to appear on the congregation and the congregation and permitted the such that they does not tend to appear on the congregation and permitted them as the provided it does not tend to appear on the congregation and permitted them as the provided it does not tend to appear on the congregation and water them as decision having been abused, an encyclical the same provided it does not tend to appear on the congregation and them as the provided it does not tend to appear on the congregation and them as the provided it does not tend to appear on the congregation and permitted them as the provided it does not tend to appear on the congregation and permitted them as decision having been abused, an encyclical them as the provided it does not tend to appear on the congregation and permitted them as decision having been abused, an encyclical them as the provided it d If laws are good and right and just there is no need to alter them. It is the sufferers. Why, Prince Humbecause they are neither good nor ight nor just that the English legisthat in half an hour at lotto. After lature will be called upon this very all, we should not in the least wonyear to alter them. And if this be true of the greenwood of England and Scotland, what shall be said of the dry-the dry rot that has sapped the life and maimed the growth of Ireland through all her years of

> London Universe Look at this and look at that. In

Ireland there is a riot caused by English soldiers wantonly insulting the Pope, the visible head of the church of Ireland. The police fire upon the people, and a head-constable patted on the back when he admits before the magistrates that he it was who gave the order to fire, and who, in fact, discharged the first shot. In Sutherland, England, a riot of a THERE is something bad browing serious character takes place in connection with the recent strike on the part of the dockyard workers. The yard is attacked by a crowd of 1000 persons and the gates burst A force of police appear to open. quell the riot, but not with loaded firearms. The police simply charge the people, and in a comparatively friendly way disperse them. In this of treatment lies the difference secret of the hatred against the police in Ireland. Who can wonder? But England. Should some of his pecuit is not the police, but those who liar indiscretions have brought him

sponsible. Those horrid Jesuits! awfully dangerous fellows they must be, considering that almost all the Protestant countries of Europe try to keep them at a distance. In England there is a law to that effect, been proscribed since 1872-in fact,

lowed; neither are Jews admitted to the kingdom." The proviso relating to the Jews was struck out by a special law thirty years ago. Since then proposals have repeatedly been made to rescind also the clause relating to Jesuits and religious orders; but the Norwegian Parliament has not even vouchsafed to take these motions into consideration, and up to date the Jesuit bogey remains in"through Ritualism to Rome." delibly marked on the statute book of what professes to be the freest monarchial country of Europe.

A nuncio at Berlin! The very idea of the thing is enough to give all true Lutherans the horrors, and of Calvin and Zwingli stand on end. The sensation is well depicted in an article in the Reichsbote, a Protestant paper, from which we translate the following passage:

It would be the most painful humilia-tion for our Evangelical Church if we had to stand by and see the representative of the Pope in direct communication with the King, the supreme bishop of the Evan-gelical Church, whilst the representatives of the Established Church are referred to

It actually forgets that even if a nuncio should be sent to Berlin-a contingency which is as yet very re-

WHEN it comes to the proof, what beggarly fellows the Italian revoluder if (when they come to their senses) Italians should confess that they prefer Christianity, order and enough to eat, to infidelity, tumult and starvation, even though the latter calamities should be accompanied for a time with the disastrous privilege of Rome for a capital and a Piedmontese for a task-master.

New! York Tablet.

A writer in the St. James's Gazette has discovered the grand secret as to how to put down the Land League. By way of the solution of the vexed question he asks "Why do not the landlords and propertied classes generally boycott the Land League?" Could anything be simpler? So far as we know, the simpler? only idea that equals it in wisdom is that of the little boy who proposed to eatch birds by putting salt their tails.

The New York Herald is again disciplining Mr. Parnell. We generally measure the tone of the Herald on Irish affairs according to the tayor or disfavor in which Mr. Bennett stands with the snobocracy of into bad odor with the Lord Noodles the Herald's Irish patriotism rises to the highest degree; but on the other associates are gasconading, political mountebanks. The Herald editoriwhich the common sense of the ally asks: "Is this agitation as now people have allowed to fall into desuctude. In Germany they have or is it simply a means of finding Mr. Gladstone has been replying, with something more than even his vonted vigor, to his adversaries on Protection State that the passing of the anti-Jesuit Act was the first battle in the war between the Catholic Church and the modern society is as sacred as the remunerative employment for h But the views on Irish affairs of the author of the two Irish land bills will be read and discussed with the land bills bring up their children in it. No

"RITUALISM educated her to Romanism," says the New York Tribune, in itemizing the recent conversion of the youngest daughter of the Earl of Abingdon. Ritualism has been a success that way. Its soulless pomp and circumstances cannot satisfy earnest hearts, but it sets them athirst for the reality of religion and unconsciously points them whither it may be found. The convert above alluded to

Cincinnati Telegram.

Some years ago, it was the custom of certain zealous converts, during the octave of St. Edward, King and confessor, to repair to his desecrated shrine in Westminstein Charles ter Abbey, and pray or recite the Divine office there. Occasionally an irate verger, startled at the unwonted spectacle, would startled at the unwonted spectacle, would interrupt the devotions by announcing that "no praying was allowed." This story which has been often contradicted is now corroborated by Labouchere, who writes as follows: "Speaking of the Abbey and the public, a good story well known to the Dean and Chapter occurs to me. A gentleman passing through the Abbey observed an apparently devout person on his knees. It is true no service was going on, but the occupation was, at least, a quiet and harmless one. A verger soon took note of the irregularity, and marching up, touched the kneeler on the shoulall over the place !"

CATHOLICS should not consult clair-voyants. They should have no deal-ings with mesmerists. They should not attend spiritistic seances. About animal magnetism nothing can be affirmed off-hard, but this is certain concerning all hand, but this is certain concerning all fortune-tellers and spiritistic mediums, that when they are not frauds, they are under the influence of demons. The Church has denounced all superstitious practices. It is true that in 1849, the Holy Office in Rome declared that: "Remoto omni errore, sortilegio, explicita -whenever all errore, sorcery, and implicit or explicit invocation of the devil, are absent, then the use of magnetism (that is, the mere act of employing physical means otherwise lawful) is not morally or clairvoyance, so-called, accompanied by gesticulations not always modest, pre-tend to discover invisible things, and even bert would win or lose more than rashly presume to discourse on matters of religion, to call up the spirit of the dead to receive answers, to reveal things unknown and remote, and to do other su-perstitions practices of this sort in order that by their divinations they may make money for themselves and their masters. In all these things, no matter what trickery or illusion they make use of, inasmuch as physical means are employed to produce effects which are not natural, there are found a deception altogether unlawful and heretical and a scandal against Here the Church puts the good morals." Here the Church puts the brand of its condemnation on these doings. They are full of deceit and danger, and therefore Catholics must not

with them. PARNELL'S REPLY TO GLADSTONE.

Dublin, Oct. 9th .- Mr. Parnell spoke at a great League meeting in Wexford to-day in answer to Mr. Gladstone's charges made at Leeds on Friday. He said that he was pleased to see the country had not forgot-ten its traditions, but was prepared to return a fitting answer to threats and intimidations—aye, if it became necessary, an answer to those means which had been used by an unscrupulous government, means which had failed, and which, please God, would fail again if tried again.

They had recently an opportunity of studying the utterances of a very great mate, a very great crator, a person who, till recently desired to impress the world, with a great opinion of his philanthropy and of his hatred of oppression, but who stands to-day the great coercionist, the greatest and most unrivalled slanderer of the Irish nation that ever undertook that task. He referred to William Ewart Gladstone and his unscrupulous, dishones the highest degree; but on the other hand, should royalty bestow a smile upon him, the Irish agitation is a Dillon. No misrepresentation was too chimerical farce and Parnell and his patent, too mean, too low for him to stoop to, and it was a good sign that this ma querading knight errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of every nation except those of the Irish nation, should be obliged to throw off the mask and stand revealed as a man who, by his own utter-ances, was prepared to carry fire and sword into their homesteads unless they humbled and debased themselves before him and before the landlords of the coun-try. Mr. Parnell then stated that Mr. try. Mr. Parnell then stated that Mr. Dillon would reply himself to Mr. Gladstone in the Land League office on Tues-day next. He proceeded to declare that he would insist on tenants getting the benefits of all the improvements to which they were entitled under the clause intro-

that he never saw a process-server but his blood boiled and he felt inclined to take a linchpin out of his ear. If he (Mr. Par-nell) had said that to-day Mr. Gladstone would have him in Kilmainham before three weeks were out. That speech of Mr. Shaw's was more clearly an incite-Mr. Shaw's was more clearly an incitement to an act of violence than anything that had been said by any of those men in jail, and yet Mr. Gladstone held Mr. Shaw up for admiration to the whole Irish and English people. Mr. Gladstone had accused him (Mr. Parnell) of preaching the gospel of plunder, but the land had been confiscated three times over by men whose descendents Mr. Gladstone is men whose descendents Mr. Gladstone now supporting in the enjoyment of their plunder by bayonets and buckshot. Mr. Parnell declared that Mr. Gladstone in

bewailing the fact that there was no moral force behind the government in Ireland had admitted that the English Government had failed in Ireland. He had admitted all that Grattan and the religion here. issue—namely, that England's mission in Ireland has been a failure, and that Irishmen have established the right to govern Ireland by laws made by themselves on Irish soil. Mr. Gladstone did not malign Dr. Butt. Having stolen Dr. Butt's Land Bill, which he voted against when it it comes from the congregation of Strathwas introduced, he now complimented that gentleman. Mr. Parnell concluded his Speech thus: "I trust the result of the Last issue we announced that the Rev. League movement will be that, just as Mr. Gladstone, by his acts in 1881, has eaten all his own words and departed from all his former declared principles, so we shall see that these brave words of his shall be scattered as chaff before the united and advancing determination of Irishmen to regain their lost legislative independence. He said that that the movement for using only articles of Irish manufacture is more likely to succeed than any of a similar kind ever started. Ireland has plenty of capital of her own, and all the Irish wanted was a full and fair scope for the ingenuity and intelligence of Irishmen.

His text upon the occasion was "Many are called but few are chosen," and his Gladstone, by his acts in 1881, has eaten

PARISH OF STRATHROY.

Presentation and Address to Rev. Father Molphy at Strathroy and Watford.

together with a well-filled purse. That of Watford was a purse containing \$100. The address and reply at Strathroy were

DEAR PASTOR,—We were much grieved y the sudden and unexpected news that We cannot let the few moments on have now to remain with us pas vithout giving expression to our feelings of sorrow that one so much beloved by his people should be suddenly torn away

strong hand of destiny. We are quite conscious that our sorrows were your sorrows, our joys were your joys, and our inter sts were your intersts, and while we sincerely regret your leparture we look back with feeling pleasure upon the six years during which you have labored earnestly and zealously for our eternal welfare.

The golden maxims with which you

have inspired and stimulated us to a sense of the duty we owe to God will make the name, Father Molphy, ever be remembered with feelings of tenderness and repect. We hope that in the future your abor in your sacred mission may be uccessful as it has been in the past.

Our best wishes shall ever attend you, and now that we may give a tangible form and now that we hay give a taggler to our feelings, we pray you to accept this gold watch and chain as a token of our respect towards you, but we hope our esteem for you will not be measured by the value of the memento, which is only a slight indication of the love and attach-ment you have now not only from your flock but also from all who chanced to

We humbly request that you will rethis transitory span of life is passed, we hope to meet you in that happy land beyond the valley of death, where sorrow ever enters and friendship never dies.

The address was signed on behalf of the ngregation by Wm. Cain, P. O'Dwyer, O'Keefe, M. McCabe, P. McNulty and

My DEAR FRIENDS,—I thank you very much for the kind sentiments to which you have given utterance on the occasion of my departure. You have spoken of the mutual feelings of attachment which exist between yourselves, my parishioners, and me. It is true your joys have been my joys, and your sorrows were also mine. I have always rejoiced over your prosperity, and your afflictions have always been to me a source of sorrow. I have no doubt that you feel regret on my leaving you, as I also do on separating myself from so many tried friends and from a congregation so devoted. The only mitigation to my sorrow is the reflection that duced in the Land Act by Mr. Healy.
Mr. Gladstone had praised Mr. Shaw as a pattern to Irishmen, but Mr. Shaw, loved Bishop in his care for the whole speaking in County Cork, had declared diocese has deemed it advisable to make Catholic to the lat known expeaking in County Cork, had declared

the change, and his call is to me the voice

of God.

It is true that since I have been stationed here much has been done to forward the interests of the parish. Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, permitted that we should lose a very fine church by fire, but a new one has been erected which surpasses the one we lost, and a well-furnished residence has also been built for the wriget the debt more both being now. almost liquidated. For the attainment of this highly desirable condition of affairs, I personally labored hard, but all my efforts would have been in vain had I not a willing congregation, zealous for the glory of God and for the interests of our holy religion. To you, therefore, my dear friends, must the progress we have made be chiefly attributed. The spiritual needs of the pari. In I have also endeavored to provide for to the best of my ability, but the temporal needs for meeting fully such wants came necessarily from you, and I think I can safely say there is no parish in Ontario having a congregation more zealous according to their means than the parish of Strathrey. To this fact is mainly due the prosperous state of

While I shall be elsewhere I shall not forget my dear friends and parishioners of Strathroy, and especially at the holy altar of God I will remember you frequently. I hope that my prayers for your welfare may be propitiously accepted by our most bountiful Master and Father, the giver of

Last issue we announced that the Rev. Father Molphy paster of the R. C. Church here, was about to be removed to the par-ish of Maidstone, Essex. On Sunday morning he preached his farewell sermon

religionists.

His text upon the occasion was "Many are called but few are chosen," and his remarks based thereon, were principally of the nature of parting advice. He referred to the good terms on which they, as pastor and people, had associated. He had performed his duty toward them as a like the last of the second of th

teresting and mutually pleasant affair oc curred in connection with his leaving. A few days ago, the members hearing of his intended departure, set to work to raise a purse to give the Rev. Father, as a parting memento. They succeeded in collecting \$95, which amount was here presented accompanied by the following address, which was read by Mr. M. O'Brien:

To Rev. Father Molphy.

RESPECTED PASTOR,—We, on behalf of the congregations of Watford and War-

wick, having heard with feelings of deep sorrow of your intended removal from this Parish, where you have been for the past six years (in deed and in truth) a kind father, both to ourselves and our children, by your example, counsel and advice desire on this the eve of your departure of your departure to another field of labor, to give expres to another held of labor, to give expres-sion to our sorrow at your removal, and we beg you to accept this gift as a slight token of our respect and esteem for your-self, and our high appreciation of your valuable services during the many years you have so faithfully performed your high and holy office amongst us. In con elusion, Rev. Father, we ask that you remember us and our families, in your prayers at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, at your new home. That our Heavenly Father may send his choicest blessings on

Father may send his choicest blessings on you, wherever your lot may be cast, is the prayer of your faithful parishioners.

Signed,

A. McDonnell, D. Roache,

M. D. O'Brien, J. Shaw.
in reply to the address, Rev. Father Molphy said that the favor was totally unexpected, but no less acceptable, not on account of its worth, but as a memento of the terms upon which they parted.

Four Stubborn Facts.

 Of all the separated Oriental Rites, in Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Cyprus, not one has ever allowed a Protestant Miristheir churches

2. Not one has accepted the 39 Ar icles, or given up the five Sacraments abolished n that Establishment.

3. Not one has assented to the blasphemy against the Adorable Sacrament of lishment, and enforced by the Parkerite

writers.

4. Not one has accepted the pretended orders of Parker and his successors.

Mr. Carlisle Spedding has joined the Catholic Church. He is brother to Mr James Wyndham Spedding, Summergrove, who has been a Catholic for many years, and is related to the late Mr. James Spedding, the well-known editor of Bacon. - London Weekly

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IT, MICH-M. D., pronto, and icians and PRIETOR. since 1870. have been ne various Chest, viz: hitis, Asth-Opthalmia, ness. Also, sts in the tions; com-Treatment. energy and the treat-HEST.

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res, Durability ore Street,

The aggregate meeting held in Long-ford on Sunday to hear Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy's address to his constituents surpassed in dimensions any public gathering held in this county since the inception of the land agitation. After the usual pre-

liminaries, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M. P. came forward, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He said he came forward to supward, and was greece with characteristics of the motion affirming the resolutions of the Convention which sat in Dublin a few days ago (cheers). Great wonder had been expressed in many English newspapers, and by many English public men that they did not dissolve the Land League now that they had got the Land Bill. "Oh," they said, "You have no more need of your Land League. Dissolve it, and trust to the Government and to the land-looks as your patient processing." (Jensel 2017) lords as your natural protectors" (laughter). They remembered the fable of the ter). They remembered the fable of the wolves and the sheep. "We are your natural protectors; we will take care of you; trust to us in the future; but there is one thing we want you to do, and that is to get rid of those noisy, dreadful creatures—the sheep dogs" (laughter). That was exactly the kind of appeal made to the farmers and labourers of Ireland to day exactly the kind of appeal made to the farmers and labourers of Ireland to-day. He had been astonished to hearso much advice given to the people of Ireland lately, which did not in the slightest degree belong to the present time or to the present state of things. Twenty years ago, perhams there might have been some meanlong to the present time or to the present state of things. Twenty years ago, perhaps, there might have been some meaning in the kind of appeal now made by the landlords and for the landlords, but the times had altogether changed, and still this old useless cry was kept up. The progress the country had made towards the attainment of her rights seemed to be en-tirely forgotten. One of the great appeals they made in their resolutions to-day was they made in their resolutions to day was for the release of the political prisoners, and when he said appeal he did not mean asking for mercy. He had again and again refused to sign a petition of any kind for the release of any one of the political prisoners. They demanded their release in the name of justice and in the name of practical common sense. practical common sense. The Govern-ment had no chance of getting for their ment had no chance of getting for their Land Bill a fair trial until they released from prison the authors of that Land Bill and of every other land policy which could benefit Ireland (cheers). The Land Bill might have some good points in it, but who were the inspirers of the Land but who were the inspirers of the Land Bill? Michael Davitt and Mr. Parnell Mr. M'Carthy, continuing said-In the

first session of the present Parliament the Marquis of Hartington stated that the Government was not pledged, and had given no promise to introduce any measure whatever with regard to the Irish land question. Why, then, did they bring in the Irish Land Bill? It was because of the agitation inspired by Michael Davitt, and led by Mr. Parnell (cheers). They, therefore, were the authors of the Land Bill and any good points the bill had in it Bill and any good points the bill had in it were for the most part introduced from amongst the Irish party, and more especially by his able and keen-sighted friend, Mr. Healy (cheers). Mr. Healy watched the progress of the bill, morning, noon and night with an unflinching and lynx-like tenacity. He knew every clause of it, and by his efforts and skill some of the best amendments to the bill were introduced. best amendments to the bill were introduced, and with the support of the Irish party pressed on the Government. The men who inspired the bill—men like the bil Davitt and Brennan - were now in prison; It is a noble task that you are engaged in, they taught the Government how to introduce a Land Bill. The teachers were in British dungeons, and the pupils were on the Treasury Bench. That was a condition of things they could not possibly bear distinct of the first of th they taught the Government how to introduce a Land Bill. The teachers were of Dublin—often tried and often shown— Let those men out, and then only can you count upon a fair trial for your Land Bill (cheers). Another question upon which he should say a few words was that which concerned the agricultural labourers. Mr. Parnell in Ireland to Jay, or any child who has had the opportunity of sharing in and doing their part in this great work will live to be those not yet born and who may come after us. So, believe me, the spirit that is alive in Ireland to Jay, or with the spirit that is alive. say a few words was that which concerned the agricultural labourers. Mr. Parnell at the convention promised to do his utmost to enable the labourers to obtain what they are justly entitled to claim, and all who knew him would admit that when he said a thun he know how to keet her her bearing the said at the property of the said at the said who knew him would admit that when he said a thing he knew how to keep his word (cheers). There was not a single man in the Irish Parliamentary party who did not feel the deep debt of gratingle they all (cheers). There was not a single man in the Irish Parliamentary party who did not feel the deep debt of gratitude they all owed and the cause of Ireland owed to the every corner of Ireland. That spirit, fellowed and the cause of Ireland owed to the control of the Irish and the cause of Ireland owed to the control of Ireland. That spirit, fellowed and the cause of Ireland owed to the control of Ireland. That spirit, fellowed and the cause of Ireland owed to the control of Ireland. That spirit, fellowed and the cause of Ireland owed to the control of Ireland owed to Ireland owed Ireland cultural laborers. Their condition now was simply a disgrace to any civilised alien rule which has kept our country im-(cheers). But the leaders of the poverished and in chains, and sweeps that people were determined never to rest un-til the Irish labourer had a decent home which he could call his own (cheers). They were determined that he should have a plot of land on which he could make an survived coercion, and not having seen the phot of raind on which he could hake all satisfaction, and hot having some stindependent living for himself and last of coercion she stands determined, after the Government of this country has no talk about emigration or about anything else except such legislation as should settle the Irish labourer a happy and indevented by the Irish labourer a h pendent man on the soil of that country for which he so long and patiently toiled. hoped also to be able to do something for the encouragement of Irish manufactures. They did not expect that Ireland ures. They did not expect that irename could produce everything under the sun, but there were many articles she could but there were many articles she could be we'll if not better, produce just as we'l, if not better, than any other country in the world, and they asked Irishmen and women to give their support to the movement which sought to establish Irish manufactures, and to give it a fair trial amongst its own people (cheers). There was one other question, in many ways the greatest of all, upon which he should say a word or two. The motto over their heat's bore the words "Home Rule," and "The land for the scale." for the people" (cheers). Home Rule, the legislative independence of Ireland, was the greatest question which could occupy an Irish audience. It involved and comprehended all the rest. If they had a much better Land Bill of their own long ago. They should have had no political prisoners, no suspects, no informers, no spies. They should have been able to show to England a happy and contented peasantry fixed in the ownership of their own soil. They should have been able to contrast their rule with the sort of rule England imposed on them so disastrous than it has been at any time during those long years, the failure of the stomach and bowels, had had Home Rule, they should have had a much better Land Bill of their own long. They should have been able to show as the result of their rule a contented and prosperous people, every man living on his own plot of land, and happy in the possession of his own holding; at any time since English rule first ob-

while now they could point to nothing but ruined houses, the bailiff going about with his notices, the crowbar brigade at work, the ashes of the household fire scattered to the winds as the products of English misrule in Ireland (cheers). They could show goodly granaries stored with golden grain where the English Government had only been able to accumulate hears of the country. And we say to England, "You have been tried and you have been found wanting, you had better give it up, for if you dont give it up soon the united voice of the civilized world will bear it no longer." (Loud cheers.) only been able to accumulate heaps of buckshot (groans). That was why they demanded Home Rule for Ireland, and

they would never be contented until they had secured that justice and that right for

reland. They could not be governed roperly from Westminster. If the Eng-sh Parliament were ever so well inclined

to govern them, they could not do it; they knew nothing about the Irish people.

The men who voted in the House of

Commons for the most part cared nothing

for them, and they voted against every measure designed for the benefit of the Irish people. Although they never list-ened to the arguments put forward, when

the division bell was sounded they rushed

from the tea-room and smoking-room and

voted as their leaders directed them. It

was impossible that Ireland could be pro

perly governed under a condition of things like that (cheers). They were determined

that that condition of things should not

PARNELL'S SPEECH IN DUBLIN.

reference to the present state of affairs

thousands to proclaim your unalterable determination to obtain the self-govern-

ment of the Irish people. (Cheers.)

detest ble rule with its buckshot

the channel whence it can never return

eyes of the world. No country has gone through such an ordeal in these days.

Hear, hear.) It would not have been

possible for any civilized Government to

have acted as this Government has acted

towards Ireland during the last six months.

supported by foreign bayonets and by superior power from another country

shall have put on the completing

shall have put on the completing work and finished the edifice which Irishmen

have striven during seven long centuries to build, and to-day for the first time a

Mr. Parnell next came forward, and re-

that it must come to an end,

DOES THE END JUSTIFY THE MEANS.

Another Letter from the Learned Jesuit, Bishop Meurin, of Bombay.

The following letter from Right Rev. r. Meurin, S.J., appeared in the Times

of India:

I feel I owe an apology for noticing

once more your correspondent "Nemesis," but it is the last time.

All theologians dist nguish between the virtue of charity and that of justice, and consequently between sins against ch rity and sins against justice, which latter alone can some before an extension to the consequently between sins against on the consequently between sins against on the consequently before the consequently can come before an exterior tribunal and entail the duty of restitution or indemnification. An interior act of hatred is sin only against charity, but not against jus-tice; no one's right is thereby violated But a calumny is not only against charity but also against justice, and entails th

and come to an end in good time. They must have a Parliament of their own, luty of reparation. Of charity and sins against charity, Gury treats in his chapter on Virtues; of justice, and sins against justice, and the restitution, he treats in the chapter on Justice and Right. "Nemesis," being evidently no theologian, brides to day three cases from the latter treatise, and where Gury teaches that certain sets have recorded. and, please Heaven, they had been fore very long (cheers). They had been charged with using the Land League organisation for ulterior purposes. Why, of course they intend to use it for ulterior purposes. They intended to use it for the labourers, for the promotion of Irish man-ufactures, and for carrying out the cause of Home Rule (cheers). English states-men might make up their minds just as soon to see the River Thames roll backteaches that certain acts, however much they may be sins against charity are not also sins against justice, and hence free of the duty of restitution, "Nemesis" jump at the conclusion that Gury justifies thos wards, or the sun turn in the sky, as to see acts and declares them free of moral guilt! Surely, of so gross a blunder, I would at once expel him from the Seminary as an

for it had accomplished all these great objects (cheers). He should be ashamed to think that they paused for a moment in their labours until they had crowned them by the achievement of Home Rule for Ireland. unfit subject.
If the fault of "Nemesis" were only ignorance, a simple correction of his error would suffice; but what shall we say, if land. He was reminded of the memorable words of Henry Grattan, spoken at a crisis in the fortunes of Ireland not altogether unlike the crisis they saw in her fortunes to day. The Land League organization, filled in a variously passessed and ne evidently tries to deceive your reader ression of truth and by fals y a suppr

Not in his Casus Conscientsa, as falsely cited by 'Nemesis,' but in his treatise on Justice and Right, Gury teaches, Nr. 602 isation filled in a perfectly peaceable and unarmed way the position the Volunteers occupied in the great days of Henery Grat-604 that an interior evil intention, whose sinfulness against charity he has already tan (loud applause). The great move-ment in which they now were engaged would not fall down on the threshold of shown in Nr. 223, is not a sin also agains justice, whenever we are entitled to do the exterior act which it accompanies; for the temple of liberty which was opening before it, but would go on gathering strength until their wishes were realised instance, a judge who justly condemns a murderer to death, yet out of batred loes not by his exterior act commit a sign gainst justice, however much his hatred

may be against charity.

After this doctrine, which is as common as it is reasonable, Gury puts the disputed At a recent meeting of the Dublin Land League Mr. Parnell made the following question, whether besides the sin against charity there is also a sin against justice, when a person commits with an evil in tention, an exterior act, from which it i not very probable that the wrong intended by him will actually arise. He says that ceived a most enthusiastic ovation. Speaking with a considerable amount of energy and evident feeling, he aid: Citizens of the greatest theologians are divided on this question; some think No, because Dublin, we are under the shadow of the Castle of English misrule (cries of Buckthe slight possibility of the possible wrong annuls the efficacy of the bad intention; but others think Yes, because the evil inshot and groans). In Dublin, the strong-hold of British misgovernment, you have assembled together once more in your tention renders the cause of the wrong when it actually occurs, a voluntary cause Gury does not decide which of the two opinions is preferable. Suppose, then, an individual sets poison or a snare in a locality, where his enemy, though very rarely, passes, with the express intention that he might perish if he should chance to come by, if death really ensues.

The conclusion of Gury is: Some theologians think that under such circumstan-

logians think that under such circumstan-ces the murderer is not obliged to indemnification, say, to the widow of the mur-

onclusion of "Nemesis" is 'Gury teaches that no moral guilt attaches to him who deliberately set the poison or snare. Is not that suppression of truth com-

ned with wilful misrepresentation on the part of 'Nemesis'?

In the second case Gury asks, whether

a man who, by an indifferent or just action, harms his neighbor, say by divert-ing a water-course, is bound to restitution on this question.

Gury distinguishes thus: "1st he is not bound to restitution, when his act was a just one, and he makes use of his right

thout the express intention of injuring his neighbor (nec agit animo nocend a tero.) although he may forsee the injury low countrymen, will never die (cries of "Never," and cheers) until it destroys the ensuing. Thus, you do not sin. you divert a watercourse which does harm to you, although you forsee that it bayonets (hisses and groans) far away over

will do harm to your neighbor.
2ndly, But he is bound to restitution
when he has no strict right to such an act. (Cheers.) Ireland stands to-day having Thus you sin against justice, when you alter the watercourse, which does you no harm, if you intend thereby to do harm

to your neighbor.
"Nemesis" writes: "Gury justifies the owner of land, who diverts a water-course with the express intention of injuring his neighbor, provided the former can show that it caused him some annoyance; for such an act, it is asserted, would be strictly within his rights."

Again suppression of truth and direct falsification of Gury's text! (Hear, hear.) Any other Government not Being under the impression that 'Nemesis' was only a plagiarist, who would have swept away before the indig-nant voice of a united people, but we are warned by the history of the past that we must fight these people within the lines of the constitution. We shall not permit ourselves to be tempted for one instant nant voice of a united people, but we are warned by the history of the past that we the constitution. We shall not permit ourselves to be tempted for one instant beyond our own strength, we shall under-take to do and we shall finish what we can do, and as we have the can be the control of the cases of truth the large modes are the talgehoods contained in his first letter, of which I counted more five cases of truth and virtue represented do, and as we have succeeded in bringing the national movement and the cause of by him as untruth and vice, and many unworthy insinuations and exaggerations; Ireland up to its present point in a few short months, we feel confident that be-fore many more months have elapsed we but having found him guilty of wilful falsification, I abandon him to the judg-ment of your readers, and of the public,

since he is not manful enough to stand be fore a judge to claim his reward.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Catholic Church has 400,000 converts in China. The pastoral feast of the Bishop of Three Rivers—feast of St. Francis of As-sisum—was celebrated with great celat in

that town on Monday. The intelligence has been received by her friends in this country that Miss Harriet W. Preston, the author, has been expects to spend the winter in Rome.

The Jesuits, who have already two colleges in England destined exclusively for the reception of French pupils, not being able to admit all that apply, have lately purchased the Imperial Hotel, at Dover, to found a new establishment.

As Father Cannon finished the eloquent peroration of his masterly speech at the Garfield memorial meeting in Lockport, a delighted stranger from the country ex-claimed: "D-n it, boys, but oughtn't his wife be proud of him!" "Yes, Father wife be proud of him!" "Yes, Father Cannon's wife is proud of him. She is the Church of the diocese of Buffalo.

It is said that the new church of the parish of Cup St. Ignace will, when com-pleted—which will be about the middle of November—be one of the finest religious edifices on the south shore of the lower St. Lawrence. The steeple and belfry are said to be something magnifi-

The St. Bridget's Asylum bazaar, at Quebec, was still in progress at latest advices. Rev. Father Lowekamp expected to receive five or six thousand dollars; the average heretofore had been—including the most prosperous times—three thousand. It remains, however, for "new homes." brooms to sweep clean," and therefore, undoubtedly, the Rev. Father Superior will realize his ideal of a bazaar. May his expectations be more than realized.

A telegram from Omaha says: Bishop Machebeuf, Vicar-Apostolic of Colorado is visiting Villa Grove, Sagauche County, in company with Brother Meinrad Mc-Carthy, O. S. B., in order to establish a Benedictine abbey in that locality. Ex-Governor Gitpin, of Colorado, has made a present to the bishop of one hundred acres of land in that county, and the bishop land in that county, and the bishop seems to be disposed to establish there a Benedictine monastery.

England is the happy hunting ground of Mormondom. 550 converts left Liver-pool on the 4th ult. for Utah, making 2,000 and over who have quitted that port this summer,—and more, it is said, are still to come. Is it not high time that the American Missionary and Bible Society go to the aid of their degenerating English southed. lish cousins? Or do they think the latter so far gone that they would rather pay a hundred dollars more a head for the ceasional Chinaman or East Indian they

We learn with much pleasure that Mrs. Nathan Matthews, of Boston, was recently received into the Church at Bay Harbor, a well-known watering-place on the coast of Maine, where she has been spending the summer. Mrs. Matthews was a leading and influential member of the Church of by all. Suddenly there was a call at the the Advent in Boston, who has acquired considerable notoriety for ritualistic tendencies, and which has hitherto proved a successful training-school for the church. Her defection has, of course, produced a profound sensation among her former than the course produced a profound sensation among her former than the course produced a profound sensation among her former than the course produced a profound sensation among her former than the course of the course produced a profound sensation among her former than the course of the cou profound sensation among h ligence and her zealous devotion to wha she esteemed Catholic principles. She was oo earnest and too logical to be long satisfied with an imitation, and by the grace of God she sought and found refuge in the real Catholic Church, the true home

A number of striking miraculous cures through the intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes are reported to have taken place in the chapel of the Georgian, Fathers at Fery-Keni, Russia, and are an engrossing subject of conversation even amongst the Turks. At Pera, Galata, Stamboul, and on both sides of the Bosphorus, the prin-cipal topic of general interest is "the Vir-gin of Lourdes at Fery-Keni, who cures all maladies." Paralytics walk, the blind ee, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, and those given up by physicians in many cases have been instantly restored to health. Mgr. Vanutelli, the Apostolical Delegate, has named a committee consist ing of three ecclesiastics to inquire into the miraculous character of the numerous cures that are said to take place. "Although our Lord, by His Apostle,

has forbidden to women the public ministry of teaching in His Church, He has, nevertheless," says Cardinal Manning, "reserved for them a great and resplenent office in the edification of His mystical Body. The lights and inspirations be stowed upon them, according to the words of the Prophet Joel: In the last days, saith the Irophet Joel: In the last days, saith the Lord, I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophecy; . . and upon My servants and upon my handmaidens I will rouse the control of the c ill pour out in those days of My Spirit, are among the prerogatives bestowed upon the church on the day of Pentecost. And their dignity is among the glories of the Mother of God, whose daughters and handmaids they are. Two of the great festivals of the church had their origin in the illumination of humble and unlearned women. The Feast of Corpus Christi was the offspring of the devotion of the Blessed Juliana of Retinne; the Feast of the Sacred Heart of that of the Blessed Margaret Mary; to Saint Catharine of Sienne our Lord vouchsafed the honor of calling back again the Sovereign Pontiff rom Avignon to the throne of the olic See; to St. Teresa the special gift of illumination, to teach the ways of union with Himself in prayer; and to Saint Catharine of Genoa an insight and perception of the state of Purgatory, which seem like the utterances of one immersed n its expiation of love.

The Age of Miracles

past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleauses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches, and eruptions, and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

A PRIEST'S DEVOTION.

In one of the French villages that stood upon somewhat neutral ground, there were at one time, during the late Franco-Prussian war, some twenty-five or thirty French soldiers at home on furlough. One night the village was entered by a portion of the German army, and a ruthss foray from house to house began. he young men could not brook the spoilers' tread; so they assembled, and rushed upon the enemy so furiously that many of them were left dead in the streets. But the patriots had but a short time to exult in their victory. The next day a large force of the German army entered the village, and, capturing the hostiles, doomed as many of them to die as had been slain the night before. Only two short hours of life were allowed to the doomed ones, after they had been selected by lot. Meanwhile all the French captives were confined in the village church and closely guarded. Their mothers, wives and lovers were allowed to be with them. All the villagers were present, but the silence was frightful—the very air hushed with breathless dread of the awfu cene soon to be enacted. Among the young men was one who had come home for the first time since the beginning of the war-home to see his young wife now a young mother. Francois was brave man, but Helene stood by hi weeping passionately. She held her young babe closely to her heaving breast.

The priest of the village, himself a roung man, was chosen to conduct the ottery of human life. It does not matter o my story how the lottery was con-lucted, but it was done with the strictest impartiality; and from little slips of paper the names of the doomed men were read out. Francois was to die! "To die!" there was a wild scream that startled even the rough soldiers without. Quicklyno time could be lost—the doomed men came forward, confessed to the good Father, and received words of comfort and absolution. Helene still clung to Fran-cois's side. The sun shining in, lit up the priest, with holy faith, and a calmness not of this earth depicted in his eye, began the Mass at which all were to receive Holy Communion,—the doomed ones, for the last time. The sacred rite is over, and the priest's voice again breaks the

"Dear friends," he said, "I love my native land as well as man can; I choose to die. I am not better prepared for death than you, but it is better for another to live.'

"No, no," said Francois, awakening from the stupor of grief that even the bravest must feel upon such an occasion. At that moment Helene drew the shawl from the face of the baby, and it smiled unconsciously upon its father, and the priest looked on and saw it. Then re-suming his discourse, he said: "My friends, suming his discourse, he said: "My friends, if I have wronged or neglected any of you, I ask you at this moment to forgive me." There was no answer, except a gush of tears—gentle, kind and faithful he had been to all, and was dearly loved profound sensation among her former religious associates, as she was very much legied upon both on account of her intelligence and her realous devotion to the irrence and her realous devotion to the control of the co him with frantic strength. She scarcely

The doors are thrown open and the doomed men, the priest at their head, walked out. Helene still struggled with Francois—until the report was heard of sixty muskets which had sent their contents into fifteen brave young hearts. Francois rushed out and knelt by the dead to purify, restore and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Price Francois rushed out and knelt by the dead priest who had given his life for bim, taking advantage of the young wife's struggles to assume his place among the A Danbury bootblack

pot where the priest, martyr and patriot ies. Francois and Helene often look at each other in silence as they think of his heroic act. Their children pray at his grave, and so, though dead, he still points ut the way to heaven.

SAVED HIS FARM.

A native of Flint River township went limping and groaning to the office of the new doctor, with the blue and gold sign and the Latin diploma and the new uggy and the chestnut horse with a blaze "It's the rheumatiz, doc.," groaned the

patient. "My whole back is just gone with it. I'm one ache from the back of my neck clean down to the hips. I'm in great agony."
"Let me see your tongue," said the new

doctor. "Ah, yes, I see, I see. That will do. Take this prescription, get it filled and use as directed. Four dollars."

"By hokey," said the afflicted one, as hobbled away, "ef I ain't the luck-t man in Flint River. Four dollars looking at my tongue ! An' I was just on the bare point of askin' him to look at my whole back!" And he breathed hard as he thought by what a narrow escape he had saved his farm.

The Text Aptly Turned.

Of a clergyman in Massachusetts, whose pugilistic propensities caused him to be called behind his back "the fighting parson" it is said that one of his parishioner asked him to preach from Matthew v. 38 "Whomsoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." Cer-tainly he would the next Sunday. And there was a great crowd to hear how one of his temperament would treat such a sub-ject. After giving out the text, he said the meaning was very clear and the doctrine very satisfactory. "If a man smite thee on thy right check it may have been in sudden passion and repented of at once. You should bear it, and turn to him the other cheek in order to learn what his intention is; but if he smite you again, let him have it: for there is no scripture against that!

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknessess peculiar to women, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing-down" sensation yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

A BRAVE DEED REWARDED.

Every year, on the occasion of the National Fetes, the Belgian Government makes a public distribution of rewards to persons who have performed remarkable acts of courage in good causes. Among those who were rewarded this year was a little boy of nine. Genin, -that was his name,—while playing in a field, saw a little girl fall into the Roman. Without knowing who the child was, he plunged into the river, and after some trouble saved her. She turned out to be his own sister. Not content with having rescued her from death, Genin, like a good-hearted little boy, wanted to shield her from the punishment she had deserved by playing too near the water, contrary to her par ents' orders. So he took the blame o her disobedience on himself, and received beating from his father. The little girl, however, could not bear to see him suffer in this way, and afterwards told the whole truth, which was corroborated by the evidence of an eye-witness. The facts then became public, and young Genin was summoned to Brussels to receive a na-tional recompense. He was of course loudly cheered as he stepped up to the Home Minister, in pinning a medal to his breast, called him a little hero.—Catholic Universe,

A WORD TO SWEETHEARTS

Many a girl is careless as to how much money a young man spends for her. Three and five dollars for a horse and carriage he can poorly afford, perhaps, yet she will go with him week after week, not only when she is his betrothed, but even when she has no particular interest in him, unmindful apparently whether he carns the money or takes it from his emcarns the money or takes it from his employer's drawer. He makes her expensive presents. He takes her to a concert, in going to which usually, save for her pride and his gallantry, a horse-car ride for a few cents would be far wiser than a carriage ride for several dollars. A young man respects a young woman all the more who is careful of the way in which he spends his monay and will not which he spends his money, and will not permit too much to be used for her. A thoughtful and well-bred girl will be wise about these matters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Eastern paper is responsible for the startling averment that a Cincinnati belle, in reply to the question whether there was much cultivated and refined society in her native city, replied, "You jist bet your boots they were a cultured crowd."

A Wise Deacon.
"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."
"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy, I

used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time.

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine here-

A man came into an editor's room with A man came into an editor's from with a large roll of manuscript under his arm and said very politely: "I have a trifle here about the beautiful sunset yesterday which I would like inserted if you have room." "Plenty of room. Just insert it yourself," replied the editor, gently pushing the waste-paper basket toward him.

Fancy Drinks.

A Danbury bootblack was in South Norwalk when the train went through there on its way to Hartford with the Nation's military dignitaries. "Did you see General Sherman?" asked a citizen this morning while having a shine, "No was he looking for me?" was the response. The citizen was shocked.—Danbury News.

Top off with a Bit of Tie.

What a peculiar American custom, and one which, together with hot cakes and excess of butter, lays the foundation for first-class cases of dyspepsia. Better use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Little Jimmie, for once, couldn't have his way. "Mamma, I am going to leave oo; going to take the train an' never tum back." Mamma said, "Very well; I, too, shall get on a train and go away forever." This terrible scheme had never entered Inis terrible scheme had never entered Jimmie's head. Running up to her and throwing his arm around her, he said: "Mamma, me and you'll go on the same train—won't we, mamma?"—New York Star.

Many a man's love has been turned into Many a man slove has been turned into loathing on account of unsightly eruptions on the face, and of the offensive breath of his financee. This trouble could have been avoided if she only had sense enough to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents. The Toronto World had the following

"personal" in its columns of Monday:
"Rev. Alexander Grant, of London, quite an actor in the pulpit. He preached in the Jarvis Street Baptist Church yesterday morning, talked in character and to himself, struck a dozen attitudes, snapped his fingers in the air and wound up with

Consumption Can Be Cured.

In this changeable climate of ours, every one should remember that Dr. Wisevery one should remember that DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has proven itself to be a positive cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung diseases. It has saved the lives of many even after all hope had fled. Many of our meat intelligent families wanted to of our most intelligent families would a soon be without woolen clothing in winter, as to not have WISTAR'S always on hand, for it never fails to immediately relieve all soreness of throat and lungs. A single dose taken at bed time will gently warm the blood, cause refreshing slumber, and by morning an ordinary cough or cold will be gone. Ask your druggist and your friends concerning the merit of WISTAR'S BALSAM and be wise. 59 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

In these enlightened days, when "Con nt these enightened days, when "Cou verted Monks" and "Escaped Nuns" as stumping the country, telling Protestan of all the enormities that are carried of in Catholic convents, it is refreshing thear something of the other side of the question. A writer in the Protestan Daily Telegraph of Tuesday having visite the Nuns at Navarth House, Hausen the Nuns at Nazareth House, Hammer smith, gives the following account of what It is at the close of one of those lovel

autumn afternoons that we have been er joying lately that I find myself in a gree garden space at Hammersmith. As ye the chill of the winter has not arrive

and I am scarcely conscious of the firs

A HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

The scene is silent and peaceful; but ove all hangs a shadow of sadness. There are children playing about in this vast garder space, and there are cripples wheeled it their chairs under the trees whose leave are trembling to the ground; there are old men working among the beds in the fading sunlight, and there are old women who have brought their knitting out into the air, and are enjoying the soothing s that precedes the on-coming As if to emphasize the calm tha prevails, and the peace that is predomin ant, I notice strolling along the garder paths various good Sisters, clothed in the habit of a religious Order, and while me eye wanders from this strange medley o youth and age, activity and infirmity, na ture and religion, to the statues of the saints that are placed in niches over the doorways, and to the quiet cemetery o "God's acre" that terminates the avenue my mind grows confused with mingle impressions of English hospitals and for eign convent gardens. As I am suddenly introduced to this strange and noiseles scene, whether it be connected with alms house, convent, hospital, or public insti-tution, I can scarcely believe that a few seconds ago I was in the whirl and worry of the London Streets—outside there so restless; inside here so calm. I forget al ready that behind the great building and the little chapel that confront me, ar the fittle chapel that confront me, are cabs and omnibuses, and buying or selling; and dirt and drunkeness, and despair I am conscious of the roar of London, bu see no signs of contamination. I see the cloud wreaths of the distant city, but veil is between it and me. When I entered at the gate and was admitted to the garden, the world was left behind the tered at the gate and was admitted to the garden, the world was left behind me there are no signs or trace of it here. Fo what do I find? Cheerfulness and contentment; a rule of order and of love Young girls turned into nurses ere the are mothers; good creatures nursing the dying and the sick; a small arms of age men, full of the petulancy, and uritability, and spleen that old age gives be ity, and spleen that old age gives, le into contentment and discipline by som into contentment and discipline by som gentle sister; another army of ailing, age stricken old women, some paralysed, anothers wearied with the long agonies obronchitis and rheumatism, coaxed int submission by a loving Sister of Charity and over all the community a gentle woman, who makes music with her voice that we are activities and only a long sister of the strict of the st as she passes amidst her family, and call down the blessing of young and old wh are touched with the skirts of her hol country; in days before the Reformation or in the noisily liberal nineteenth century; in London or the suburbs; in the

iness to the very young and very old, in respective of religion or creed. Startin with a small cottage at Brook Green, thes good women went cheerfully about the silent work. By begging and by praye by the example of simplicity, devotio and a blameless life, they gathered intone select family the children too your one select hamly the charten too your to assist themselves, the old people too in firm to be independent of help. Childre of drunken parents, children of thievand prisoners, children who were ignorant their children who were ignorant. of their own parentage, and shamefull their support, cripples, paralyzed peop of both sexes, old men who had know better days, old women left alone in the world gradually drifted towards the ha bour of refuge at Hammersmith. As the need for such an institution became more pressing, the responsibility became more great. The good sisters knew—none be ter—the need of their harbour for storn tossed creatures; they received more a plications than could be answered, charit of a fitful kind became exhausted, and grew necessary to feed the starving famil or to scatter it to the misery from which had been so recently rescued. So the si ters, armed with the sense of the justice their position, commenced a series house-to-house visitations, begging broken scraps and discarded victuals refuse from dinner plates, the until ness of the kitchen, the stuff that man less provident people would declare to only "fit for the pigs"—and with the broken meat they preposed to feed the creatures committed by Providence their care. At first—but for a very shoperiod—there were some who were INCLINED TO LAUGH AT THE GOOD NU who in the habit of their order, drov cart from door to door, and begged public of their charity to remember young and the old who looked for suste ance in perfect faith. The thing was new and strange to England that the of the sisters was occasionally resented an intrusion. This was all in the eardays of Nazareth House, before Broading

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IN THE GROUNDS OF NAZARETH HOUSE. where these countless years past has bee carried on one of the most noble forms of charity that exist even in our charitable

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A HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

In these enlightened days, when "Converted Monks" and "Escaped Nuns" are stumping the country, telling Protestants of all the enormities that are covered in Catholic convents, it is refreshing to hear something of the other side of the question. A writer in the Protestant Daily Telegraph of Tuesday having visited the Nuns at Nazareth House, Hammer-smith, gives the following account of what

he saw there: It is at the close of one of those lovely autumn afternoons that we have been enjoying lately that I find myself in a great garden space at Hammersmith. As yet, the chill of the winter has not arrived and I am scarcely conscious of the first faint dead-leaf odour that autumn gives. The scene is silent and peaceful; but over all hangs a shadow of sadness. There are children playing about in this vast garden space, and there are cripples wheeled in their chairs under the trees whose leaves are trembling to the ground; there are old men working amorg the beds in the fading sunlight, and there are old women who have brought their knitting out into the air, and are enjoying the soothing s that precedes the on-coming As if to emphasize the calm that prevails, and the peace that is predomin-ant, I notice strolling along the garden paths various good Sisters, clothed in the habit of a religious Order, and while my eye wanders from this strange medley of youth and age, activity and infirmity, na-ture and religion, to the statues of the saints that are placed in niches over the doorways, and to the quiet cemetery or "God's acre" that terminates the avenue, my mind grows confused with mingled impressions of English hospitals and foreign convent gardens. As I am suddenly to this strange and noiseles scene, whether it be connected with almshouse, convent, hospital, or public insti-tution, I can scarcely believe that a few seconds ago I was in the whirl and worry of the London Streets—outside there so restless; inside here so calm. I forget already that behind the great building and the little chapel that confront me are little chapel that confront me, are

garden, the world was left behind me there are no signs or trace of it here. For what do I find? Cheerfulness and contentment; a rule of order and of love. Young girls turned into nurses ere they are mothers; good creatures nursing the dying and the sick; a small arm of aged men, full of the petulancy, and uritabilinto contentment and discipline by some gentle sister; another army of ailing, age-stricken old women, some paralysed, and others wearied with the long agonies of submission by a loving Sister of Charity: and over all the community a gentle woman, who makes music with her voice as she passes amidst her lammy, and down the blessing of young and old who are touched with the skirts of her holy welcome as the dear mother enters, and all press forward for a kind word from their true friend. In every available corrections of religious life. An as she passes amidst her family, and calls country; in days before the Reformation, or in the notsily liberal nineteenth century; in London or the suburbs; in the gardens of a private establishment or of a public institution? I am

IN THE GROUNDS OF NAZARETH HOUSE. where these countless years past has been carried on one of the most noble forms of London. For over a quarter of a century a religious Order in London has set abou beautiful duty of trying to give hapiness to the very young and very old, irrespective of religion or creed. Starting with a small cottage at Brook Green, these good women went cheerfully about their silent work. By begging and by prayer, by the example of simplicity, devotion and a blameless life, they gathered into one select family the children too young one select family the children too young to assist themselves, the old people too in firm to be independent of help. Children of drunken parents, children of thieves and prisoners, children who were ignorant of their own parentage, and shamefully eglected by those who had been paid for their support, cripples, paralyzed people of both sexes, old men who had known better days, old women left alone in the world gradually drifted towards the harbour of refuge at Hammersmith. As the need for such an institution became more pressing, the responsibility became more The good sisters knew-none better-the need of their harbour for stormsed creatures; they received more applications than could be answered, charity of a fitful kind became exhausted, and it grew necessary to feed the starving family, r to scatter it to the misery from which i had been so recently rescued. So the sisters, armed with the sense of the justice of their position, commenced a series of house-to-house visitations, begging for broken scraps and discarded victual refuse from dinner plates, the untidiness of the kitchen, the stuff that many less provident people would declare to be only "fit for the pigs"—and with this broken meat they proposed to feed to creatures committed by Providence their care. At first—but for a very she period—there were some who were Providence to

SCLINED TO LAUGH AT THE GOOD NUNS. who in the habit of their order, drove cart from door to door, and begged the public of their charity to remember the young and the old who looked for sustenance in perfect faith. The thing was so new and strange to England that the of the sisters was occasionally resented as an intrusion. This was all in the early days of Nazareth House, before Brook Green was deserted and the great place in main road of Hammersmith was built. Gradually, however, prejudice changed to certain sympathy, and now, thanks to the brave work that is done by them, there is scarcely a club, an hotel, or restaurant where the good sisters are not welcome at the area gates. All is fish that comes to their net. The outside crusts of the tinned discarded after sandwich-making large firms such as Messrs. Spiers and Bond-ever liberal in their charity to Nazareth House—are eagerly devoured by hundreds of the young children; and there is not an old ham bone or leg of mutton shank or plate scrapings which careless servants would throw into the dust hole that

tenance of the four hundred human beings who literally live from hand to mouth at Nazareth House. The English people laugh no longer when the sisters drive their carts round the allotted districts and knock at the rich man's door. Never yet have they returned empty, and after all, as the good mother observed to me, "THE PROTESTANTS ARE OUR BEST FRIENDS.

The trades people are especially charitable, giving us whole sheep at Christmastime and presents of good stores, flour for the children's puddings, medicine for the sick ; for, though we are Catholics, this is not a question of religion. We only want to make our fellow-creatures happy, and to do good as far as we are able." The determined spirit of humanity is preserved in the whole ordering of Nazareth House. It shelters Protestants 2s well as Catholics, there is no proselytism or convert-making; so long as the inmates conform to the rules of the house and are obedient no questions are asked whatever ; children of all creeds mix together; the old men do not discuss creeds over their pipes, nor do the fading ladies enter into pious conversational matters whilst enjoying a dish of tea. They are waiting for the end most of them, very patiently and with much resignation; and as for the kind sisters and the "dear mother," as they call the head of this united family, all who are harboured here at least recognize her good deeds and her pure life and the power of ministration in her, and strive to make her days as happy as she makes theirs. "We have no quarrelling here," said the good lady smiling, "have we Pat?" and she touches the shoulder of an old Irishman who is proud of his power of cleaning up, and looks upon the voice of the superioress as that of an angel. "God bless you, my dear mother," replies the bent old cripple, "it would be a poor return for all your visits and the sunshine of your face. Quarrels! No, we have done with that. Quarrels! No, we have done with We are all of us going home!" I follow the reverend mother round.

THE WARDS OF THIS HOME OF PEACE. It is the evening hour. All who have en permitted out to see their friends have re-entered at the stone gate, but the the little chapel that confront me, are cabs and omnibuses, and buying or selling; and dirt and drunkeness, and despair. I am conscious of the roar of London, but see no signs of contamination. I see the cloud wreaths of the distant city, but a veil is between it and me. When I entered at the gate and was admitted to the cardon, the world was left behind the cardon, the world was left behind the cardon the world was left behind the cardon the world was left behind the cardon that the cardon the cardon that world was left behind the cardon that the card of the great storm in Ireland. An old lady, active in mind though crippled in body, recalls the days when she sang in church choirs and joined in duet with Clara Novello; another speaks despondently of her chances of life, but only regrets the certainty of her leaving such kind grees the certainty of her feaving such kind friends; a third, speechless from paralysis, gazes mute upon the chattering circle. A baby in arms has somehow strayed into the old women's ward, and they are making much of the little one; and a poor lightheaded cripple child is allowed to the old ladies are busy with their patch-work quilts, assisted in design and with material by a directing sister. There is a welcome as the dear mother enters, and welcome as the dear mother enters, and its free, contrasting with this silence and contentment. Without are the waves;

> A gentle-faced nun, with an infant in er arms is surrounded by a family of laughing boys of all ages, who swarm about the airy room and play pranks upon the floor. If it were not for the nursery at Nazareth House these poor children— many orphans—would have been cast friendless on the world, neglected, half-starved, and ill-treated; but they are every one of them fed upon faith with the crusts that are picked up from clubs and restaurants. girls-just ripening into womanhood and almost ready for service-I find singpart-songs round a harmonium, or practising hymns for the chapel service : out among the invalid girls, res homes and hospital wards, find the saddest sights of all-and vet those the most eloquent in praise of the cheerful mercy of Nazareth House. One poor girl has had both arms wrenched off by a tramcar accident. Another has no egs, both having been amputated; a third, shockingly disfigured that it is a mercy creature has some corner where she can hide her tortured face and twisted limbs and be safe from the ridicule of thoughtless companions. For here physi cal defect passes by unnot ced. The blind and the burned, the paralysed and the deformed, sit round in the same cheerful circle, and one and all are treated with the same tender consideration by the good sisters, who have little time for rest and that prejudice holds up as a scornful example of the evil of such communities. Idle, indeed! Whilst I have been wandering about these wards and corridors. systematic work that has been going on around me. In the dispensary a sister-known amongst the old people as the doctor-has been making up the medi-cines from the doctor's prescriptions, and she presides over a surgery that appears ntain everything from liniments

lollypops. DOWN IN THE KITCHEN other cheerful assistants are busy preparing the tea and coffee for this huge estab-lishment, and let it be remembered that it is made from the collected tea leaves and coffee grounds that otherwise would have been thrown away as useless. The sisters' cart has just come in from its rounds. Alas! the contents are but meagre and insufficient to-day, for "bad times" affect Nazareth House as well as the rest of the world. Rich donors and friends are out of town; kind-hearted tradespeople, who are such true friends to this charity, find it difficult enough to make both ends meet; the restaurants and clubs are not so open-handed as they used to be; and I regret to have to confess for some time past the sisters have had to buy meat for their family out of the slen-

plaint uttered in Nazareth House, The air of cheerfulness and contentment was alone broken when I was told that a sum We could not exist without them. of about £120 a vear is levied as a poor rate upon the good women who relieve the parish of an incubus of 400. They feed the hungry, they nurse the sick, they rescue the homeless, they house the outcast, they educate the infant, and they bury their own dead, and yet they are fined \mathcal{L}^{120} a year for this consideration. This apparent inconsistency has never yet reconciled itself to the minds of the sisters, and there is just a flutter of annoy-ance when the rates are alluded to. Another door on the opposite side of the building is opened, and it is quite clear

where the old men are concerned. Here are the old fellows assembled in a kind of hall or common room. No able-bodied person of any sex is admitted, of course, o Nazareth House. It is not a hospital out a last home. Children too young to help themselves, old women past work and infirm, and old men who have come that evening when they can go forth to their work and their labour no more, are alone entitled to claim the privileges of this charity. But it is astorishing what gallantry is elicited from the old gentle-men who, between the ages of 70 and 80, gallantry are spurred on with a desire to help the ladies who are devoting themselves to their service. They hate to be absolutely idle, and only take to their beds when the end is near at hand. For there is much to For there is much to be done at Nazareth House that even old men can do. The cart can be driven, the pigs fed, the potatoes weeded, the pass-ages cleaned up, and some little odd jobs of carpentry can be entrusted to such as are not quite crippled by rheumatism or paralysis. But the old men are never so happy as when the "dear mother" nounces that some visitor or friend has sent them some tobacco or newspapers for their common room. The evening shadows are closing in and the day at Nazareth House is nearly over. By nine o'clock every soul will be in bed, and not a sound will be heard in this great building save the passing to and fro of the gentle sisters to the sick beds of the patients, to the altar in the little chapel, or to the comfort of the dying. The bell has rung and the evening prayer is over. The last notes of the music have died away, the children's voices are hushed, the harmonium has been closed, and in the darkened chapel the sound of prayer and praise for the blessings of such a home, its founders and its friends are heard no more. There is still light left in the great ing much of the little one; and a lightheaded cripple child is allowed to learn the discipline of kindly restraint learn the discipline of kindly restraint the avenue, attracted somehow by the stillness and the calm. I have seen all stillness and the calm. I have seen all rockwork, and has a pretty effect from the end of the long corridors. Here, then, is a picture for an artist. The door opens, and I am introduced to

THE NURSERY OF THE CONVENT.

A gentle-faced nun, with an infant in work."—London Universe. hope, "We will help you are work!"—London Universe.

... CARDINAL MANNING AT WOLVER-HAMPTON.

At the church of SS. Mary and John Snow Hill, Wolverhampton, on Monday evening, Cardinal Manning delivered a ecture on the unity and continuity Church, in the course of which he said : England was once a province of the great empire of Jesus Christ, In every church of the land was once to be nd the altar where the word was made dwelling in the mystery of the most Holy Sacrament. In the palace of the prince and in the cottage of the peasant there was the crucifix in the hands itule children there was the beads of one Blessed Mother, the festivals of the Church were observed throughout the land, and they were all of one faith. The unity of Church then pervaded England, and England was contented then as a province of the sovereignty of Jesus Christ. was it now remnant of that great, world-wide empire Yes, there was; a small remnant indeed cut down by three centuries of what he might call persecution. But it was alive still. He directed attention to the history of the English nation, written by the venerable Bede, for the purpose of showing that, when St. Augustine, sent b St. Gregory, come to this country, he brought with him the Catholic faith, which was believed by our forefathers 300 years ago, and which was being preached to them that night. There refathers, in the time of desolation in England, who lifted up his nearly solitary voice, whose body lay in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul in that towr, an whom they had honoured and would bonour again by raising an altar to him

Bishop Milner. He taught the same doctrines that were now taught by the Catholic Church.

THOUGH THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND WAS SO SCATTERED 300 years ago, yet much of Christian faith God in His infinite mercy had survived. had preserved, during the time of the pro-bation of the Church in this country, a great multitude of Christian truths, y had given light to millions who had lived and died, knowing no more, through no fault of their own. How was it now Doubt was abroad on every side, and Rationalism was beginning to avenge the faith. human intellect rose against the faith and Rationalism was rising against hu The assertion of the claim of private judgment wrecked the fait) now Rationalism was wrecking private judgment. But Rationalism was the disease of adults, of grown men, able to take care of themselves, and responsible

broken meat and scraps fail, then Nazareth House must cease to exist, and the family of 400 must go upon the parish rates. One word, then, about these rates, for on this subject I heard the only complaint uttered in Nazareth House. gone through, and when the minds of the little ones were weary. He earnestly ex-horted mothers and fathers—whether they believed in the unity of the Catholic Church or not-to stand firm, and not permit their children to be instructed in schools where they could not be taught the Christian faith. He had great hopes of

ENGLAND HAD NEVER REJECTED THE FAITH. In England, which was called the great Protestant country of the world, if the people could speak themselves, what answer would they give? Did they reject the faith? No; for they were not in existence when the faith was rejected. Was it rejected by their forefathers? No; that

THE SISTERS DO NOT OBJECT TO TOBACCO where the old fellow are the old fellow are the old fellow.

But a wicked king, corrupt courtiers, base men, faithless bishops, and unworthy priests—they robbed the people of England of that which was their most precious inheritance. Yet the people of England of to-day loved the Word of God, shrank from empty ceremonies and unmeaning ritual, were weary of religious division and were seeking for unity of faith, and he doubted if there was one who, if he woke up the next morning and found such unity, would not rejoice in his heart. Earnestly, in conclusion, the preacher put it to his hearers, could they conceive that God would not in His own good time bring about the accomplishment of this wish in England?—London Universe

Its Nature and Effects-Sermon by Fr. Poland, S. J.

On Sunday evening, 25th ult., the first of Fr. Poland's lectures, as announced in The Home Journal of last week, was delivered in the church of SS. Peter and Paul, Detroit, to a large and very attentive congregation. The Rev. gentleman

ommenced by saying:
Last Sunday evening we made a few effections upon the necessity of worship that is, on the necessity of rendering to God the homage which, as reasonable creatures, we owe to our Creator. In what his worship consists and in what special manner it is to be performed, God himself teaches us, speaking to us either through the dictates of natural law or through the voice of his representative on earth It is not necessary for us, therefore, to dwell upon this point any longer. There is, however, one thing in regard to which reason, revelation and the common consent of mankind from the remotest ages are agreed, and that is that this worsh should not be a mere unspoken sentiment, but must be manifested by external signs and ceremonies. Now, to practice such homage requires on the part of him who performs it, the possession of certain vir-tues—such, for instance, as the virtue of humility, the virtue of obedience, the vir

tue of self-restraint.
It is not sufficient, then, that those men in whom these virtues have been deadened their true friend. In every available cornected and of the suburbs: in the sub and at the same time to quiet the plead. ings of their own nature, that nature which craves to express in some manner or other the relation it bears to God, deny utright the existence of a Supreme Being. They say that there is nothing spiritual, nothing higher than brute matter. there are who, while acknowledging that there is a God, say that God is nature, or if there is a personal God He is unknown; and others again say that he demands no other worship from his creatures than the mere outward observance of the natural law. Of all the errors which have cast gloomy shadows over the human mind since the beginning of time, there is none so sad, so utterly hopeless in itself none so sad, so utterly hopeless in itself and in its effects as materialism. It degrades men to the level of the lowest brute—aye, lower still—for man is then

no better than the filth of the street But do I not think and do I not feel And whence comes that thought and feeling? From psychic force, they tell us that is the source of it all. P'svehie fore is according to some, electricity, according to others it is heat. Heat, they say causes motion, and motion causes the I am no better than the open book lying before me on the pulpit, except that I am a being composed of a body and that it sesses certain motions which that does not, and which, they tell me, are nothing. I have no soul—this body is all, and after a while it ceases or it produces different effects, and in vulgar phrase I die, I rot, I turn into filth; that is the end; or else perhaps the ploughshare and the heat which theologians call my soul made the soil better and richer for yege tables or that which grows upon it, some one cats the vegetables and he an extra share of stored up heat and made livelier than others.

Shall we argue with such men, my friends? They are not open to con-viction. They have closed their eyes to the light of truth, and they will, sure, stop their ears and they will not listen. There are some who treat them who turn them into ridicule. Others again grow angry, are disgusted, their pride is wounded and they pour on them vials full of the waters of their wrath. Shall we deal with them like these men? No. Let us rather pray for them and pity them. They were born for public and best printed by the problem. nobler andbetter things, and they have wan dered away from the right path, and out of good came only vice. Perhaps it was through severity on the part of their religious teachers, for we knew well how gious teachers, for we knew well how many men Calvinism or Jansenism drove nany men cavalism to the became infidels sooner or later. Certainly it is pitiful to see men like these boasting that the sions which fill their brain, that all their wonderful discoveries, that the charity and kindness that they show in the posom of their families, are all the effects of physical force which exists in the slabs

of granite they walk on.

There is one class which might excite our indignation and disgust were not their antics so ridiculous that they provoke us, and still they are the least educated; self-

charitable—a necessity that, if persisted in, must eventually end in ruin. When broken meat and scraps fail, then Nazar-broken meat and scraps fail the scraps fail th prate and prattle of infidelity because they imagine people will look up to them with respect, will admire the gra-p of their intellect, when they talk about evol ution and correlation of forces, and a hundred other things the meaning of which they do not understand. Go the library on Saturday or Monday after-noons; stand there and notice those who come in-boys, or more frequently young girls-and hear the books for which they ask, and hear them speak of the works of Spinoza, of White, of Spencer, and other books, too, the names of which ought to bring a blush to any decent woman's cheek. They talk of Hegel and ichte, and pretend to understand them when these professors were not always sure of understanding their own doctrines and one of them said, after teaching his doctrines for 30 years to full-grown men, that he did not find a single one that thoroughly understood him, and only one that came near understanding him. And these chits of girls prate of their knowledge of these subjects and pretend to understand them.

The rev. gentleman then dwelt on materialism as being one of the greatest curses of our day, and that the absence of religious teaching was sending out every year from colleges, academies and schools troops of young infidels, who in their turn were spreading infidelity broad-cast through the land. But in this age of ours—a mysterious power had arisen—a for overthrowing materialism—and this power was none other than the Prince of ouls and fallen angels; and this power was named mesmerism or spiritism; that it gave a contradiction to the very first principles of materialism, and in it we had one of the first instances in which the Evil Spirit had over-reached himself in the war he waged against his Creator. Fr. Poland here said he had no desire to enter into controversy; if he took up the subject at all it was presented as a subject for true worship; and, secondly, because it gives a direct contradiction to materialism. He dwelt at some length on the agency of the Evil Spirit in all its doing and the assistance rendered by evil spirits to those who communicate with them and ask their help.

These things were not new; they had existed from the beginning; before the Mosaic dispensation it was common among pagans and afterwards existed among Christian nations; but we, however, were accustomed to look on it as something dead and gone, if it ever existed. And in this age of infidelity something had come to take the place of materialism. It did not hide itself; it did not go as of old under the name of necromancy or witchcraft; but it came out boldly in the light of day, moved around amongst us and went under the name of mesmerism or spiritism. Its disciples were numerous, our own country over 2,000,000 were enlisted under its banner. When it first appeared it was common to laugh at it, to attribute it to legerdemain or juggling. But all this was now changed, and men of ability, lawyers, scientists, physicians and theologians, who had no i terest in admit-ting the facts, but on the contrary had an interest in denying them, bore testimony to its reality, and some years after the excitement began to grow when Home and oated through the air, in and out of windows, and up and down stairs. Prof. Howe of the Smithsonian Institute, a man of scientific ability and decision undertook o sift the matter to sift the matter to the bottom and expose, as he said, the juggling of mesmerism. He brought science to his aid, employed able minds to assist him in discovering its meaning, and the result was, after he had devoted a whole year to solve the mystery, he acknowledged he had been witness of many things which could not be explained by science, but supposed the direct intervertion of spirits, whether good or bad. I dealing with mesmerism or spiritism men went to the extreme of either accepting everything or rejecting everything. There was much we could not reject, and it would not do to laugh at it; it was too terrible a reality. Like the apple offered o Eve in the garden of Eden, the Evil Spirit promises a reward to his dupe, and now as then promises a knowledge of good and evil, and now as then he would make his hero a god, and as then, also, it was a work of curiosity and pride. In this sense it was all humbug and nonsense; but it as dangerous to trifle with it, dangerous laugh at, or to experiment with it.

About 30 years ago Dr. Brownson rote a book on spirit-rapping, a book which the speaker would recommend to all who wished to get clear notions on that ubject. In it he pointed out the hold that spiritism would gain on the minds of men, and warned them that by ridiculing t they were doing a dangerous thing. predicted also that it would bring its disiples from every denomination and sect This saying it was humbug had th effect of driving men into it by exciting their curiosity to examine it. We must acknowledge what is true of it and what is We must deal with things as they whether they be pagan idolatry modern heresy, if we would understand the real issue.—Detroit Home Journal.

CARE OF THE HOUSE.

A friend who has several small and careless children, who continually scatter articles about her sitting-room, keeps her house in order by "picking up all the me." After several days spent in her ome I saw that she really did this, but so deftly and easily that I did not at first The table-cover was straightened as she passed it for her thimble, and baby's toys were put in order as she stooped to pat him, and the disarranged ornaments of the mantel found their proper place by a move or two of her hand. I find that this constant care is the foundation of good house-keeping. George Eliot, whose views on some points were a good deal unsettled, yet struck a vein of good sense when she said, "It is better to know how to make home happy your husland than to read Greek to him; and even music and singing, though very attractive to family visitors, cease to be a substitute for the commoner virtues after a time. Good cookery is a most valuable accomplishment in a wife's education after the first illusion of the

ANOTHER IRISH; CONVERT.

"Petroleum", V. Nasby" to Work for Ireland.

The weekly meeting of the Cork Land League was held on September 24th. James Redpath occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance, including Mr. David R. Locke, of the Toledo Blade, and his son who accompanied Mr. Red-Mr. Locke, who was loudly cheered,

said he came to Ireland to see the scenery, and to begin with, he did not know what thankful about. He was a citizen of the Republic of America, where a man gets a fair day's wages for a fair day's work (hear hear.) In Dublin he met his old friend, Redpath, with whom he fought many a hard battle for the rights of man. He knew nothing about the country, but he would say to them that he came to Irend the worst prejudiced man against the land the worst prejudiced man against the Irish cause that there was between the bright sun above and the depths of hell below. He came to this country merely to see it, as any tourist might; and he to see it, as any tourist might; and he accidentally met Mr. Redpath in Dublin, accidentally met Mr. Redpath in Dublin, and he said, it was no flattery of his, for he (Mr. Locke) had some power in his own country (hear hear), the asked Mr. Redpath, as he knew something of the country, to show him its scenery and not its people. In the Imperial Hotel in Dublin Mr. Redpath said he would convince him of the troubles of the people. He asked him to take the train to Cork, and he would get a jaunting car and show him would get a jaunting car and show him how the people of Ireland live, what they did, and the treatment they received, and he could form his own opinions. They came down to Cork and took the train to Fermoy, and went on to the town of Michaelstown. He walked in the rain six hours and a half, and he saw women—he could hardly talk about it—he saw women and children, and they hadn't clothes to cover them decently. He saw women in hovels that in America they would not use to stable a Berkshire pig in (oh, oh!). He saw a farm, and the family which had lived upon that land for four generations. They had taken the stones out of it. He saw these people, and they hadn't clothes to decently cover their bodies. As an American citizen, he should say that he did not know their troubles, nor their laws, or the remedy for their troubles; but he should say that no American would allow his wife or daughter to go without decent clothes to cover women, and it was an infernal infamy that no man should put up with (cheers).

"CLERICAL MINISTRATIONS" TO THE DYING.

The difference between the faith of Catholics in the divine character and power of the Christian religion and the absence of that faith in non-Catholics, shows itself in many ways, but in none more plainly than in the opposite manner in which, when in danger of death, they respectively think and feel about the presence of clergymen. The popular non-Catholic sentiment has been clearly brought to view in remarks made by sentiment has cular and Protestant newspapers on the exclusion of clergymen from the late President Garfield's chamber. Their statements explaining the reasons may be curtly stated thus:

Their presence would excite and

They could render him no assistance Nothing could more plainly show the difference between the Catholic religion and Protestantism. The first thing Catho lies desire, above all things else, when dangerously ill or wounded, is the pres-ence of a priest. Instead of his visitations alarming or exciting them, they calm and soothe and strengthen them. that he is invested by divine appointment with spiritual powers, through which they may be absolved from sin, strengthened in devout and holy thoughts and purpose and fortified against the assaults They are no more agitate 1 by the visits of a priest than they are by those of a physician. The latter ministers to the ailments of the body, the former to those

That Protestants, when in danger of death, do not desire the visits of Protest-ant ministers, proves that they have no faith in their ministers' ability to do them Those ministers may any real service. talk to them about religious subjects, but it will only be to repeat what they have often heard before, and know, perfectly well, leaving them after all to their own judgment and reflections, and to their own unaided preparation for death. Those ministers may pray for them or with them, but their prayers would be just as effectual as if offered up a thousand

miles away.

At no time is the utter spiritual help-lessness of the Protestant religion, its utter spiritual powerlessness, so clearly brought to view, as when death approaches. In the words of Melancthon to his mother, "the new religion is convenient to live in, but the old religion is the one to die in."

THE BISHOP OF ROSS AND MICHAEL DAVITT.

Philadelphia Standard.

Mr. Peter O'Leary has had an interview at Clonakilty with Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, on his return to his diocese, after —in company with Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel—visiting Michael Davitt, in Portland Prison. The Bishop states that they found Davitt in excellent health and spirits, although they were taken aback to find such a man in convict dress. Their Lordships were permitted to see him in the room of the governor, who was present, and whose courtesy throughout they gladly acknowledged. The interview gladly acknowledged. The interview lasted nearly an hour, and embraced several subjects connected with the present and future of Ireland. The Bishop ent and future of freather.
then accompanied the governor and
Davitt into the garden, where he spends
and from which he had so much time, and from which he had just prepared a bouquet for the altar of the prison chapel. The Bishop says that, whilst the prisoner is forbidden news-papers, he is supplied with books, and is deeply engaged in mastering four or five European languages, especially Irish, with which he was not well acquainted, but smilingly stated that his mother spoke it fluently. Their Lordships took leave of it fluently. Davitt in the garden, having expressed their ardent desire that his term in Port-

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THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS. COFFEY.
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When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owi ig more or less for subscription, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed stripp of the interest of a resubscription when you was the time only way by which a publisher cut tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will b seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprieter of a newspaper to keep his business in proper sheps. Subscribers who desire to stop in 'drig a paper should in all cases remit the treasure of their indebtedness when they make LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

WALSH.

WALSH.

DEAR MR. Copper,—As you have become roprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC ECORD, I deem it my duly to announce to subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its y and principles; that it will remain, what is been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and excludively devoted to the cause of the Church and othe promotion of Catholic interests. I am nevotes to the cause of the Uniter and promotion of Catholic interests. I am ent that under your experienced man-nt the Record will improve in useful-id efficiency; and I therefore earnestly efficiency; and I therefore earnest ad it to the patronage and encourag the clergy and laity of the diocese.

of the ciercy,
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1881.

THE ARREST OF PARNELL.

The Irish news of the past week

has been most ominous, and represents the country as in the highest stage of excitement. Of course, as a general thing, we must take the cablegrams coming to this country cum grano salis, especially when they Much of the news, however, of the past week, is no doubt true, and especially the last blunder of the Gladstone government in placing Mr. Parnell under arrest. The Land League has been increasing in strength and influence since its very commencement-its weekly meettended to bring out whatever latent mental activity was in the rising young men, by giving them an interest in the discussion of public affairs-its organization has been most complete, binding together by its laws the inhabitants of every county and townland in the islandits leaders have so far, with but very few exceptions, been able to control their followers, and to keep them within the strict lines of the constitution. The warrant signed by Mr. Forster, authorising the arrest of Charles Stewart Parnell, is a practical admission that the government at length sees that the association at which its adherents at first sneered -on which the English press endeavored to heap ridicule-has turned out to be a most formidable adversary. What point is to be gained by this action it were difficult to discover. If it were the intention by it to remove the influence which Mr. Parnell has gained over the Irish nation by his fearless advoeacy of the nation's cause, the goveinment has shot far wide of the mark, for the fact of being a prisoner in Kilmainham only tends to raise him in the estimation of the people, and to add to the character of public leader that of martyr in the cause of the people. The Irish character is one that has no place for ingratitude. It ever remembers the sacrifices made in its behalf, and where Mr. Parnell hitherto might have been obliged to use persuasion, he now may command certain and ready obedience. But is there not room to suspect that a plan far deeper and more profitable to the government is being carried out in the arrest of the leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons. It is in the memory of all that during the passage of the Land Bill Mr. Parnell opposed it to the utmost of his power, and that, supported by the Home Rule party, his opposition was so

tyrannical measures, to gag the Irish members, and thus get their bill through the house. After a deep study of the bill, and with a knowledge of its scope and bearing that won from the English press the admission that these talented young Irishmen understood better than any on the floor of the house the peculiar features of the new measure, these defenders of the Irish tenants' cause assured the British legislature that it could never remove the difficulties it was framed to remedy, and instead of being a benefit to the people, would only prolong the struggle, ruin the confidence of the nation in English justice, and leave undone the work it boasted of accomplishing. These assertions of Mr. Parnell and his friends were, however, only assertions, and once the struggle was over and the bill had become law, the Land League under the guidance of Parnell began its task of proving the insufficiency of the new law. For this purpose a number of test cases had been pre pared, which were to be brought be fore the new court or commission as soon as it commenced its work. The leaguers were confident of the success of their plan, and, filled with determination, anxiously awaited the time to begin the struggle. Of course no farmer or small body of farmers could hope to meet the new law in this manner, and on the Land League devolved the necessity of conducting the undertaking. Is there not in the face of these facts room to suspect that it is not because Mr. Parnell has broken any law that he is now in prison, but that his arrest is a blow struck, not at Mr. Parnell. as an individual, but at the chief executive officer of the Land League? If by this action Mr. Gladstone hopes to stop the agitation for a better system of land laws for Ireland, he will

find himself mistaken, for the imprisoned chief has shown that as an organizer he is master of the situation, and hence we find that when arconcern Irish or Catholic affairs. rested the executive of the Land League was so thoroughly organized that its work will by no means be impeded by the absence of its chiet. There is but one other motive which could in our mind induce the Premier of England to take the step he did, and that is, to good on the people to rebellion. We trust that ings in every town and parish have in this trying moment the same prudent forbearance that has hitherto characterised the Land League will still continue to preside over the councils of the nation, and that the people will bear in mind that their struggle must be necessarily within the constitution, and that every act of violence is a blow at the interests

GLADSTONE'S FAILURES AND

of Ireland.

FOLLIES. Parnell's arrest can have no other effect than the practical pullification of the Land Act and the inauguration of civil strife, with all the evils that it bears in its dismal train. The incarceration of the Irish leader is such an act of atrocious tyranny as to deserve, as it certainly will bring on the British Government, the execration of every civilized people. A government supposed and claiming to rest for support on the principles of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, should certainly-unless the supposition and the claim to such support be baseless-have no reed to arrest a distinguished popular leader in the exercise of his just right of giving full expression to his views. But the British Government in its dealings with Ireland has ever proved itself a government of vain pretensions, empty professions, and studied hypocrisy. When driven to its knees by fear Britain has too well-known how to play on the proverbial generosity and forgiving nature of the Irish by the concession of some small favor or the partial removal of some great grievance. Whenever, on the other hand, she has found Ireland weakened by dissension, decimated by famine, and ravaged by pestilence, her government, in the excess of its cunning brutality, has thundered forth the savage cry, "woe to the vanquished." policy of cowardice, for more than a century, a vast camp of armed men.

dignified and at the same time most the Ireland of to-day. A noble and the writing of letters to landlords dehumane sense of right has since marding fair rents, or in many cases taken possession of the public mind. some malicious prank played on The Irish people of this day-not timorous land bailiffs, or on the desirous of rebellion, and opposed to sympathisers of the landlord class. revolution in every sense of the That such things as these should term are carnestly determined to render it necessary to turn Ireland exert their every energy to secure into a military fortress is simply abfor themselves and every subject of surd, and that these measures will the British empire the rights and have the effect intended is equally privileges of justice appertaining to preposterous. The true remedy, we all, acknowledging homage to the British monarchy.

the globe cannot, however, fail to minable avenue to appeal, will much condemn the iniquitous conduct of benefit poor farmers who have but prison the bravest and ablest of the a lengthy and expensive law-suit. representatives of Irish public opinion. Ireland must and will live notwithstanding the coercion laws that the British Parliament may pass. Its living may, we fear, from the attitude of the British Government, seal the death of British supremacy. The arrest of Parnell is the death of Irish landlordism.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

Since the passing of the Coercios Act, the supporters of the present government in England have left no stone unturned to endeavor to justify the policy of Mr. Gladstone and in order to convince the world that these harsh measures were necessary, every county in Ireland was searched for evidence of crime and lawlessness. These news nuggets from the criminal calenders of the Irish courts were most industriously spread over the length and breadth of England, thus warping and twisting English public opinion into a channel antagonistic to Ireland. The efforts of the English press to malign and caluminate the people of Ireland found devoted imitators on this side of the Atlantic, and from time to time we found such paragraphs as the following dished up for the readers of our contempor-

for September, show one murder case in one man slaughtered in Cork; four cases of attem, ted murder; fifteen cases of aggravated assault, two of which en-dangered life; two of cutting and maiming the person; twenty-four incendiary cases; four of burglary and robbery; eleven cutting, killing and maining cattle, and various depredations, running the total to 3.7 offences. Cork heads the list with 53: Roscommon and Clare, each, 28; Kerry, 27; Galway, 23; Leitrim, 21; Mayo, 20; Limerick, 19; Monaghan, Kilkenny, and Westmeath, 15 each.

This array of crime gathered to-

gether from the various counties mentioned in the above, no doubt seems alarming just as would be the record of crimes in any country when brought thus to public notice, out whether Ireland is stained with such crime as to justifiv the severe measures pursued by the government, will be best seen by contrast, ing this list as given above with a similar one taken from the sister island. As both countries are under the same governmental control, the harsh measures deemed indispensable in the one should be equally necessary in the other, if the amount of crime be equal. That the record of crime in England is a far heavier one than those who would blacken the fair fame of Ireland can trump up against her, can be easily seen from the following list published in the London Universe, of Oct. 1st. and giving a portion of one week's eriminal calender:

Strange Death. Savage assault on a Woman. Inquest on a Mother and Child.
Alleged murder in a union. Murder and Suicide through drink. The Islington Roughs again. A Brutal Wife Beater.

Double Murder and Suicide.

A Mother and Child Murdered and thrown in the Canal at Leicester. A Husband Murdered by his Wife in Bradford.

A Carpenter Murdered at Hoxton.
Samuel Eagle Murdered at Clerkenwell Close. Wm. Fletcher murders his Wife at Bir-

mingham A Policeman Shot at Kingston Hill. Fatal Prize Fight. A Child Killed by its Father while Drunk. Wm Osman Murders his wife at Birming-

Of course the old cry that the erime of Ireland is largely aggrarian will be trumpe as an excuse for the cruelty of the British Government, but what has been the result of investigation into the nature of these crimes as stated on the floor Ireland has been, in pursuance of this of the English House of Commons, by several of the leading members of the Home Rule party. Simply that in much feared by the government that But times have changed. The Ire- many cases the crimes charged to advise the irexperienced in such they had recourse to the most un- land of one hundred years ago is not Ireland as agrarian consisted in important matters.

fear, has not yet been reached, and we doubt very much if the present The Irish people in every part of | land bill, opening, as it does, an interthe government in consigning to little wherewith to meet the cost of

LIGHT LITERATURE.

Few subjects occupy greater proninence in the field of discussion at the present day, amongst men of thought and reflection, than the one that stands at the head of this article. We have drawn attention to it more than once in the columns of the REcorp, and do so again in the hope that frequent recurrence to it will have the effect of stirring up parents and others to a sense of their duty in this matter, and cause them to exercise more care and attention in directing the reading of those who

are placed under their protection. We must not be understood, however, as condemning all works which come under the category of light literature, when we denounce certain productions which are almost universally acknowledged to be subversive of faith and morals, as many of the brightest gems in the history of human genius take the form of novels and romances.

Before the era of the modern novel the taste for the imaginative and ideal was supplied by the florid productions and exaggerated tales of the old romance writers of the middle ages. This period is known as the age of chivalry, and the works we speak of took their cue from the sentiments and aspirations of the knights errant, and painted human life in colors the most fantas tic and unreal. That they were of little benefit to humanity at large, we have no doubt, and as they were confined to a very narrow circle of readers, their influence must certainly have been very limited indeed. In the Arabian Nights we have an example probably somewhat exaggerated by oriental imagery of what these early romances were, and our readers who are all familiar with those tales may form some idea of the scope of the writers of the days of chivalry.

It was only in the year 1741, that Richardson published his first novel aware that we have yet got as far as "Pamela" and this may be said to have "Argyll Rooms." Excust be the epoch which marks the history of English novels. From that day to this the writers of this class of literature have multiplied to an

enormous extent. The object of the modern novel is to paint human life and passion for the musement and improvement of men and women in society. To hold the mirror up to nature should be the aim of the writer, but to hold it in such places as to obtain reflexions which may be received with advantage. Our early novelists, whatever may be laid to their charge in the way of coarseness and plain thinking, were yet sturdy defenders of morality and virtue, and while they painted their canvas with many pictures that were loose and forbidding, they yet took care in the end to show their want of sympathy with such scenes, and to teach mankind higher and better lessons in the course of their journey.

But as this mode of teaching became recognized, a class of writers sprang up, who, while they pretended to paint human life in its true colors, did so only in such a way as to cause only those passions to stand out in bold relief which are most debasing to humanity, and when allowed to run loose cause it the most danger and humiliation: those passions, in short, which, when dominant, drag it in the dirt and sink it to a condition lower than that occupied by the beasts that perish.

It is against these we would warn our readers, and would earnestly exhort them when selecting works of this character, to seek such as are recommended by the pastors of the church, who are fully competent to

PASTORAL CHANGE.

Rev. Father Molphy, who has been for somelyears parish priest of Strathroy, has been transferred to Maidstone. We print in another portion of the RECORD an address from the Catholic people under his spiritual care, showing the esteem in which the reverend gentleman was held. We are not surprised at this exhibition of friendliness on the part of Catholies. Father Molphy is in every sense an ornament to the Church of God. Not alone by his own people was he held in high regard. The following extract from the Strathroy Dispatch speaks for itself:-" We would like to add, if we may be pormitted to speak on behalf of the Protestants, our and their appreciation of Father Molphy's gentlemanly qualities and the considerateness with which he has treated those religrously opposed to him. We hope the Catholic Church of Strathroy will have a successor as deserving of their esteem as Father Molphy has been."

DEATH OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

The Sydney, N. S. W., Herald of 8th September, says: "Yesterday morning Archbishop Steins, S. J., of Auckland, New Zealand, died at St. Kilda House, Wooloomooloo, the Sydney residence of the Fathers of had been ailing for a number of years, his constitution having broken down while he was enga ed in missionary work in India, and his death was not altogether unexpected. He came to Sydney some four months ago, with the intention of proceeding to England, but was detained here by a severe attack of illness from which he never recovered."

From the same paper we learn that the deceased Prelate was to Shore Cemetery, near Sydney, on the 9th ulto., after the chanting of a solemn dirge and Requiem Mass in St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral. Requiescat in pace.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The three P's. Mr. Sexton, speaking at a great Parnell demonstration in Dublin last Sunday, sai I that an aged priest had recently died worth £300. By his will this money was to be divided into three equal portionsone for the Pope, another for the Poor, and the third for Mr. Parnell.

Scene: The St. Louis Hotel Quebec. English tourist, loquitor,-How absurd! "London, England," why the affix? Bystander,-Oh we have a "London" in Canada. and a "Thames" too; but I'm not omnes, each party feeling satisfied that the other was "very imperent.

In the report of the proceedings of the "Montreal Presbytery, Presbyterian Church of Canada," on the 4th inst., the following paragraph appears. (It will be noticed that the name of the "ex-priest" is carefully not given): "An ex-priest" from the United States applied to be received into connection with the church. It was agreed to consider the application at a meeting to be held 25th October, to which date the Presbytery adjourned." Come now. gent'emen of the "Montreal Presbytery," let us have the name of the 'ex-priest." Or is there "a nigger on the fence?" Do say, is it the old story of the "Pope weeding his gar-

Says an English newspaper of recent date: "In 1843 O'Connell attempted to introduce that rage for Irish manutacture which is alive in Ireland just now, and always appeared in a huge frieze coat. But this rage soon flickered down, and he himself dropped the frieze for an English broadcloth. What he could not do English fashion, when was followed here, he effected in establish ing "the Ulster," which is still worn in winter by the jeunesse doree of London and New York. Yes! this may, or may not be true as regards O'Connell? but the wearing of Uister" of so-called "Irish frieze' (manufactured in Manchester) quite a different matter from Parlatter case Irish goods manufactured in Ireland, Irish "fashion"-not English-is what is bound to lead.

A late English paper says: "The world's Methodist council in London condemned travel by ministers on and happiness would only be a Sundays, holding that they should synonym for sensuality. It is the

night where they desired to be on the next day." But the Quebec Chronicle of the 10th says: "Rev. Mr. Gavin Lang, (Presbyterian) of Montreal, arrived by Q. M. O. & O. Railway last night" (Sunday). The train in question left Montreal on the Sunday ently "Presbyterianism" and "Methodism" hold different viewsor, there may have been "extenuating circum-tances,"—or, is it an English "Bull?"

THERE are many reasons why Irishmen may be excused for not ontertaining any very great regard for England and its Government. London Truth, in remarking on a contemplated visit of the Empress of Austria to Ireland, thus places one of these reasons in a very forcible man-ner before its readers:- "The Empress is the only sovereign personally known to the Irish people. Out of the period of forty-four years during which the Queen has occupied the English throne she has spent about twelve days in Ireland, in two visits, the last one in August, 1861. Did the Irish only understand that there was a Queen of Ireland, no people would be more loyal."

THE London World says : "Cardinal Manning quietly signs with his Christian name alone, like a prince of the blood, and no one objects. The Times invariably gives him the honors of large type, which it would probably refuse to Mr. Herbert Spencer or Prof. Huxley. At the 'Union' banquet of a few years since. he obtained precedence over the inthe Society of Jesus. Doctor Steins dignant Bishop of Oxford in the latter's own diocese. It was all very well for the bishop to leave the table; his retreat only signalized the triumph of the Cardinal, who remained master of the field; and it he cannot realize the crowning glory of appearing at court, he is entreated to come to garden parties, where the Sovereign goes out of her way to do him bonor.

THE "Vice Regal party" are, one by one, returning to their respective "dove-cotes." A Quebec paper anhave been interied in the North nounces the return to his home, in that city, of the physician of the party, and a Montreal paper says: "Rev. Dr. McGregor of the parish of St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, who has been the guest of the Governor-Gen_ eral for several months, and one of the Vice-Regal party in the tour through Manitoba, preached in St. Andrew's Church yesterday. Many would have liked to have heard the reverend gentleman who is one of the most popular of the clergy of the Church of Scotland, but he arrived in the city too late for any notice of his services to be given through the press." This is all very fine, but a question arises, and it is one in which the people of the Dominion must naturally feel an interest : Who pays the piper?

> "THE whole report," says the Dubin Freeman of the report of the House of Lords on Irish juries, breathes that hostility to Ireland which actuates every act of the House of Lords and of its leading members. That august assembly will some day learn 'the patent watch and vigil long of those who treasure up a wrong.' Whenever the abolition of the House of Lords comes into the field of practical politics, it will find a supporter in every Irishman worthy of the name. In the meantime we repeat that the Irish Party and the nation must watch with great vigilance this attempt to take away trial by jury, the one great constitutional liberty left to Ireland.'

REV. WM. ARTHUR, was born in he county of Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, His son is now President of the Republic. Had the family remained in Ireland, t is probable the latter would now, f he were of loyal proclivities, ocsupy the position of stipendiary nagistrate or poor law commissioner. Were he of strong nationalist tendencies he would very likely be in Kilmainham. Irishmen of the trooly loyal school have a well-picked bone thrown at them. Those who are otherwise are bastiled.

THE third convention of the French Canadians of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, commenced at Fall River on Tuesday last. The followwas the programme prepared for The French language discussion: and French schools; the French-Canadian press; Naturalization; Questions of labor, "strikes," domestic economy, &c.; changes and translations of French names; our politinell's movement for the encourage- cal influence; colonization and rement of Irish manufactures. In the patriation; conventions. A lively time for discussions.

THE end of life cannot be the mere enjoyment of earthly pleasures. Were it so ordered, he would be no better than the brute of the field, travel on Saturdays, and stay over veals the true secret of our destiny. soul, whose essence is divine, that reMONSIGNORE FARRELLY.

Banquet Tendered to Him by the Citize and Clergy at the City Hotel.

A LARGE AND SELECT GATHERING-A CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY REP. SENTED-ABLE AND ENTERTAINS SPEECHES -ADMIXTURE OF SONG A SENTIMENT.

The Kingston Whig.

The banquet tendered to Mgr. Farre

and intended to do him additional hor took place in the City Hotel last eveni

and was one of the most successful fest events which has taken place in Kings for a long time. The assemblage nu one hundred and fifty, embraced the leading representatives all classes of society. Dr. Sullivan I all classes of society. Dr. Sullivan sided in a most agreeable manner. On right were seated the guest of the eveni Mgr. Farrelly, and Mayor Pense; on left the Bishop of Hong Kong and Bishop of Kingston. The vice-chairs w occupied by Messrs. W. Power and J miah Meagher. All the members of company we cannot name. V sent were the delegates from Bellev Messrs. A. Robertson, M. P. P., E. Mahon, M. A., Prof. Denys, Ex Ald. J. Doyle, Thomas Boyeur, Ald. R. Coste P. O'Brien, T. O'Hagan, B. L. and P. Lynch. These were seated near to M. Farrelly, their devoted pastor. The elepresent were, besides the bishops nan Fathers Stanton, Westport; Donogl Erinsville; Lonergan, Montreal, Spa Wolfe Island; Walsh, Toledo: O'Con—; and Twohey, began and Kelly, of city. Three of these priests stuclassics at the Lindsay schools during time the Monsignore was stationed it. Mahon, M. A., Prof. Denys, Ex-Ald. J time the Monsignore was stationed thand they had a particular delight in ing their old spiritual adviser so his honored by the Pope and Churc's and ple. The leading laymen in attenda were: Messrs. A. Gunn, M. P. P., J. Price, Steriff Ferguson, John Creigh Col. Twitchell, T. H. McGuire, W. H M. Fianagan, James and Joseph Swif Bermingham, John McNaughton, Hickey, J. Noble, Dr. Phelan, A. H. Jerome, Geo. Creeggan, J. MacMant F. McDermott, J. S. Wood, O. Tiet J. Halligan, Z. Prevost, D. Donohu Steacy, P. Walsh, E. Hickey, M. H Steacy, P. Walsh, E. Hickey, M. Ingan, J. O'Blien, Pierce Browne, Ja Browne, T. Ronan, H. Harbe k. J. K W. Rigney, M. Morrison, R. Waldron Gardiner, T. Gaudiner, W. Sullivan puty Warden Kingston Penitentiary Dolan, James Hickey, B. McCallum

ROOM'S APPEARANCE AND MUSIC. The dining room was enlarged for occasion, and had two rows of tables ning the entire length. The spread v superior quality and it was served i cellent style. The adornments o festive boards were very notice "Ceade Mille Failthe" was display the north end of the hall. The was decorated with bunting, which looped up in an attractive way. It portion of the building usually de-to the office the band of "B" B stery stationed, and (the tolding doors opened) during the night it renderselection of popular airs.

APOLOGIES FROM ABSENT ONES.

McMahon, et al.

Mr. T. H. McGuire, who acted as & tary read apologies for absentees Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., Dr. C Mayor Patterson, Mr. T. Holden, Magistrate, and Ald. D. Holden of ville, and Mr. Calvin, M. P. P. offered their congratulation to Mgr relly, and hoped he would long enj-distinguished honor and dignity ferred upon Him by His Holine

TOASTING THE SUPREME PONTIF The Chairman said there had be but none occupied a deeper place affections of the Canadian people the present Supreme Pontiff. By Cahe was regarded as the most sacresonage in the world, the living repretive of the founder of the Church. present would not fail to accord ence to one who had been elected ru millions of souls of various nation He occupied the throne, not as the of any political intrigue, but by res the purity of his life, the dignity

character, and the profundity of his ing. The toast was highly honor the band playing a suitable selection TRIBUTE TO OUR QUEEN.

In doing "The Queen" hono Chairman took occasion to say the loyalty to Her Majesty no people ex the Canadians, no people were m voted, no people were more anxi maintain monarchical institutions. felt proud of the Queen because upright life and court. She had charged her duties as Queen, wi mother well, and therefore her hea cordially received. Having honor spiritual power, he now called upo present to honor the temporal po earth. (Applause)
Band and chorus—"God Sav

Queen. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STA The Chairman, in giving this sen said when the American people v distress the Canadian were profus their sympathy. Canadians were nected with the Americans by seve particularly by consanguinity an ity. They were the same peop the greatest friendship and a Cheers and 'Yankee Doodle.'')
Col. Twitchell said it would be

accordance with his feelings to thank them and sit down, but ur ately when he came to Kingston menced to talk and he had never the proper time to correct that er said he had been raised in a se the United States so remote from olic thurch that he had almost be man before he had seen a pries result of his early reading he had impressed with the idea that a price very dangerous man. (Laught course further reading and study perience had modified this opi loyalty the Protestant was superio that the religious education of the was especially monarchical, and there was no insignia of the C MONSIGNORE PARRELLY.

Ranquet Tendered to Him by the Citizens and Clergy at the City Hotel.

A LARGE AND SELECT GATHERING-ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY REPRE-SENTED-ABLE AND ENTERTAINING SPEECHES -ADMIXTURE OF SONG AND SENTIMENT.

The Kingston Whig.

The banquet tendered to Mgr. Farrelly and intended to do him additional honor, took place in the City Hotel last evening, and was one of the most successful festive events which has taken place in Kingston for a long time. The assemblage num-bered over one hundred and fifty, and embraced the leading representatives of all classes of society. Dr. Sullivan pre-sided in a most regrecable manner. On his sided in a most "greeable manner. On his right were seated the guest of the evening, Mgr. Farrelly, and Mayor Pense; on his, left the Bi-hop of Hong Kong and the Bi-hop of Kingston. The vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. W. Power and Jere-miah Meagher. All the members of the company we cannot name. Very noticeable, however, amongst those pre-sent were the delegates from Belleville. noticeable, however, amongst those present were the delegates from Belleville, Messrs. A. Robertson, M. P. P., E. McMahon, M. A., Prof. Denys, Ex-Ald. John Doyle, Thomas Boyeur, Ald. R. Costello, P. O'Brien, T. O'Hagan, B. L. and P. P. Lynch. These were seated near to Mgr. Farrelly, their devoted pastor. The clergy present were, besides the bishops named, Fathers Stanton, Westport; Donoghue, Erinsville; Lonergan, Montreal, Spratt, Wolfe Island; Walsh, Toledo: O'Connell, —; and Twohey, Fogan and Kelly, of the city. Three of these priests studied classics at the Lindray schools during the time the Monsignore was stationed there, time the Monsignore was stationed there, and they had a particular delight in see-

ing their old spiritual adviser so highly honored by the Pope and Churc's and people. The leading laymen in attendance were: Messrs. A. Gunn, M. P. P., Judge Price, Sleriff Ferguson, John Creighton, Col. Twitchell, T. H. McGuire, W. Harty M. Fianagan, James and Joseph Swift, C. Bermingham, John McNaughton, Dr. Hickey, J. Noble, Dr. Phelan, A. H. nlan, W. M. Drennan, Bros. Howard and Jerome, Geo. Creeggan, J. MacManus, J. F. McDermott, J. S. Wood, O. Tierney, J. Halligan, Z. Prevost, D. Donohue, E. Steacy, P. Walsh, E. Hickey, M. Haddi-gan, J. O'Brien, Pierce Browne, James Browne, T. Ronan, H. Harbe k. J. Kelly, R. Waldron R. W. Rigney, M. Morrison, R. Waldron R. Gardiner, T. Gardiner, W. Sullivan (Deputy Warden Kingston Penitentiary), M. Dolan, James Hickey, B. McCallum, W. McMeberger, 1988.

McMahon, et al.

ROOM'S APPEARANCE AND MUSIC. The dining room was enlarged for the occasion, and had two rows of tables running the entire length. The spread was of superior quality and it was served in excellent style. The adornments of the festive boards were very noticeable. "Ceade Mille Failthe" was displayed at the north end of the hall. The room was decorated with bunting, which was boped up in an attractive way. In the portion of the building usually devoted to the office the band of "B" B stery was stationed, and (the tolding doors being opened) during the night it rendered a

selection of popular airs.

APOLOGIES FROM ABSENT ONES. relly, and hoped he would long enjoy the distinguished honor and dignity condistinguished honor and dignity con-ferred upon Him by His Holiness the

TOARTING THE SUPREME PONTIFF. The Chairman said there had been a great many successors of the Fisherman, but none occupied a deeper place in the affections of the Canadian people than the present Supreme Pontiff. By Catholies he was regarded as the next seconds. was regarded as the most sacred personage in the world, the living representa-tive of the founder of the Church. Those present would not fail to accord reverence to one who had been elected ruler of millions of souls of various nationalities. He occupied the throne, not as the result of an political intrigue, but by reason of the purity of his life, the dignity of his character, and the profundity of his learn-ing. The toast was highly honored, the the band playing a suitable selection.

TRIBUTE TO OUR QUEEN.

In doing "The Queen" honor the Chairman took occasion to sa that in loyalty to Her Majesty no people exceeded the Canadians, no people were more de voted, no people were more anxious to maintain monarchical institutions. They felt proud of the Queen because of her upright life and court. She had discharged her duties as Queen, wife and mother well, and therefore her health was cordially received. Having honored the spiritual power, he now called upon those present to honor the temporal power on

rth. (Applause)
Band and chorus—"God Save the Queen.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The Chairman, in giving this sentiment, said when the American people were in distress the Canadian were profuse with their sympathy. Canadians were conwith the Americans by several ties, particularly by consanguinity and affinity. They were the same people after all, and they desired to live on terms of

the greatest friendship and affection. (Cheers and 'Yankee Doodle.'')
Col. Twitchell said it would be more in accordance with his feelings to simply thank them and sit down, but unfortunately when he came to Kingston he com-menced to talk and he had never found the proper time to correct that error. He said he had been raised in a section of the United States so remote from a Cathhurch that he had almost became a man before he had seen a priest. As a result of his early reading he had become impressed with the idea that a priest was a very dangerous man. (Laughter.) Of course further reading and study and experience had modified this opinion, although he still clung to the belief that in loyalty the Protestant was superior to the

Rome upon their flag its people did not exhibit the same veneration for it that Protestants did. Well, the national troubles came. Stars were fading from the banner, states were rising from rebellion, the authority of the seal of lion, the authority of the general Govern-ment was disputed by nearly one-half the population, in fact the very existence of the Union was in danger. All good citizens who loved human freedom as against human slavery, all who loved a common country against one dismembered, all who loved legal authority as against authority acquired by rebellion, were called upon to assist the Government in keeping the Union together. To accomplish this purpose there had to be a sacrifice of the blood of some of the best citizens. They all furnished that cement; the Catholics furnished their quota, and to-day the American flag floats over a country united, American flag floats over a country united, happy and prosperous, leaving no bar to political preferment, no church which claimed a monopoly of loyalty. (Applause) Speaking of the late President Garfield he said the country could never know what a great loss it had suffered by his death, but in consequence of it, and by the sympathy extended by the nations of the world, men within a few days had been brought nearer together. brought nearer together in a common brotherhood and friend-hip than ordinary means could have accomplished in a cen tury. (Applause.) It was especially gra-tifying to observe the Protestant court of England and the Catholic court of Spain joining to do honor to their lost President. He hoped this was an indication that the advanced men of all Gov ernments, all peoples, all societies and churches, were determined to unite upon one common platform in sustaining legal authority whether it came from the King

or the people. (prolonged applause)
GOVERNOR-GENERAL—ARMY AND NAVY.
The Chairman gave the Governor-General, who had a great anxiety to become acquainted with Canadian affairs and whose recent trip across the continent had been of great benefit in an immigration

or the

free of cost.

sense.
Band—"Campbells are coming."
The Chairman then proposed the Army,
Navy, and Volunteers. He knew little of
military matters. He had once been ap-Navy, and Volunteers. He knew little of military matters. He had once been appointed surgeon of a militia corps, but there was talk of trouble at the time and a disbandment followed. (Laughter) Their wives were willing that they should go to the front but all had their lives insured, and the companies refused to pay the policies if fatality happened them. (Renewed laughter.) As for the militin now the men were a pacific lot so far as he could judge. The navy was in Great Britain, and they felt happy as long as the country would be protected by it

Band-"Red, White and Blue." Mr. Creeggan sang—"Rule Brittania."
Sheriff Ferguson, being called upon, leclined to answer for either the army or navy. He belonged to a set of old fog ies known as the Sedentary Force.
RECEPTION OF MGR. PARRELLY.

The Chairman said his next toast was one to which all other were preliminary one to which all other-were preliminary and all following it subsidiary. It was that of "Our Guest." (Applause.) The people of Kingston have upon several oc casions given Mgr. Farrelly ample evidence of the kindly feeling entertained towards him and of their appreciation of the services rendered by him. During the 30 years which that gentleman had officient descriptions of the services in the services of the se APOLOGIES FROM ABSENT ONES.

Mr. T. H. McGuire, who acted as Secretary read apologies for absentees from Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., Dr. Grant, Mayor Patterson, Mr. T. Holden, Police Magistrate, and Ald. D. Holden of Bellewille, and Mr. Calvin, M. P. P. All wille, and Mr. Calvin, M. P. P. All willed will will will will will be affections of the people testified their regard for him, and when he returned a Catholic and ecclesiastical one, the horocardinary. He observed that the occasion was really a Catholic and ecclesiastical one, the horocardinary. He observed that the occasion was really a Catholic and ecclesiastical one, the horocardinary. He observed that the occasion was really a Catholic and ecclesiastical one, the horocardinary. He observed that the occasion was really a Catholic and ecclesiastical one, the horocardinary. He observed that the occasion was really a Catholic and ecclesiastical one, the horocardinary. He observed that the occasion was really a Catholic and ecclesiastical one, the horocardinary and the people. the lamented Bishop O'Brien, his former parishoners were delighted to welcome him and receive the benefit of his ministrations. He said it was particularly within the province of the clergy to promote harmony among the people, for religious differences were the most serious of all dissensions. Mgr. Farrelly had always acted with a view to preserve harmony, and he performed his duty not only to the satisfaction of is own people, but with the approbation and cordial endorsement of those differing from him in reli-gion. All denominations rejoiced that Mgr. Farrelly had been honored by the Pope through their beloved Bi-hop. He (Mgr. F.) had worn the soutene for 30 years worthily; he hoped he would live long to wear the purple with equal credit. Chairman said he hoped further honors were in store for their

Chorus-"For He's a Jolly Good Fel-

REPLY OF THE GUEST OF THE EVENING Mgr. Farrelly said, in reply, that the position which he occupied that evening position which he occupied that evening was one of giest honour, but it was also embarrassing to him. He found himself surrounded by all grades and classes of men of the good old city, his first love of a young priest. Here he beheld the most cultured in literature of Kingston as well as of his own beautiful little City of the Bay. (Applause.) The bench as well as the bar were represented, the Senate and the forum, the Local Legislature and the House of Commons, the pulpit and press all assembled through the kindness o friends to do him honour. (Applause.) He saw sitting side by side the statesman. the scholar, the litterateur, the educated mechanic, and the hard toiling, prosperous, artisan, united in paying tribute to an humble citizen. Above all and before all he saw present a prince of the church far away Hong Kong, and near him his own immediate superior, the most Right Rev. Dr. Cleary. (Loud applause.) All these circumstances tended to embar rass him greatly and make it impossible rass him greatly and make it impossible for him to deliver such a speech as was expected from him. If he had the oratorical ability of some gentlemen he might essay to till them of how much he felt the honor that had been conferred upon him. (Applause.) Why had they thus assembled? Was it because of any merit of his? Was it because of any thing does by him as a hundle gentlement. thing done by him as a humble ecclesias tic? Was it because of any distinction won by his pen or voice? Was it because of any benefit he had conferred upon the No, but simply and solely because id been selected for elevation by the city? Holy Father, and the honour he conferred was appreciated equally as much as if it came from Her Gracious Majesty the came from Her

him a prelate of his household. He was without merit himself, being simply a poor humble priest, pledged to save his people, but while doing so he was interested in creating and spreading a good feeling among the people and making them love one another. He thanked all for the compliment paid him, especially the chairman and committee, and his the chairman, and committee, and his Bishop, who joined with the citizens in extending him their congratulations. (Loud cheers.) Song—Mr. Fitzsimmons, "God Bless

You, Kathleen." You, Kathleen."

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

The Chairman toasted the Bishop of Kingston. He spoke of the intense satisfaction which the appointment of the present occupant of the Episcopal throne had given. Of course his future was yet before him but since course to be given. before him, but since coming to the city he had shown a desire to promote har-mony among the people, and the general welfare of the city. He was sure to continue to do so, to the advancement of the material as well as spiritual interests of the city. Here the Chairman intimated that the clergy lectured the laity some-times, and so he felt justified in giving times, and so he felt justified in giving them a hint to the effect that though the salvation of the soul was their chief concern, sometimes it was not a bad idea to pay a little attention to he condition of the body. What he had done was an au-gury of what he might be expected to do in the future. One thing he was glad to see—that the Bishop was acquiring a knowledge of the spiritual, social, and political status of the nearly in order to political status of the political status of the people in order to exercise a more luminous judgment on matters coming officially before him. (The toast was en husiastically received.)

A VERY ELOQUENT SPEECH.

His Lordship Bi-hop Cleary was exceedingly thankful for the eloquent way in which his health had been proposed, and for the warm manner in which the toast had been received. He thanked them for the appreciation expressed for the little things he had done for the public good since coming among them. These things were accepted as an augury for the future, and he hoped their expectations would not be disap Nothing could exceed the warmth disappointed. reception given him on his arrival at Kingston, Protestants as well as Catholics, not only of this city, but of the surround ing cities and towns, testifying by their ning cities and towns, testifying by their public acts, private visits, and various kindnesses, that he was welcomed to a home among them, and that he had a warm place in their hearts. Everything to make him feel that he was not He referred to the recent public meeting in the City Hall, called for the purpose of allowing the citizens to give an expres-sion of their sympathy for the American nation in the bereavement which it suf fered by the sad, untimely death of President Garfield. On that occasion when he and his clergy entered the hall the assemblage rose, and business was suspended until they became seated; and he remarked that in a part of the country the majority of whose population was Protestants, such a reception was an evidence of a civilization which he did not expect to find. (Applause.) He regarded that occasion as remarkable, as affording a manifestation of the peace and genuine Christian feeling which prevailed among the citizens. When they considered the peculiarity of the assemblage before him

yet notwithstanding this fact the various professions, the mercantile community and all grades of society, were represented, the gathering being such as would adorn any table. And all were delighted and glad to pay homage to one who had for-merly lived and labored in Kingston. This was testimony of a high degree of civilization. This amity, existing among the people, was a benefit to society and the city; it was a benefit to society am the city; it was a treasure, a social treasure, "which," said he, "God preserve long among you." (Cheers.) He referred to the influence which a bishop and his clergy had among the people, and for himself and his priests he would say, or rather promise—and he hoped they would never be disappointed—th tas long as he had breath and held office he would be in favor of peace and good will, and would not be one to cast the brand of disse. sion among men. (Appleuse.) They lived in a free country, and they should recognize it as such. No man should quarrel with his neighbor because he expressed a different and free opinion on public matters.

If one wished to deny a statement he should sustain it by argument and in a constitutional way. If he had a crievance he had as much right to express his sore ness of soul as a sick man had to express the soreness of his body. In a free country, however, the honest man should be open to ergument. In any occurring dif ferences it should be opinion against opinion, argument against argument, and nind against mind. Therefore he should never quarrel with any man because he believed he had a grievance; if necessary he would meet him with argument, noth ing more. Such was the rule of a free The expression of good will country. towards the ecclesiastical body to which he belonged, and of which he was the head in this Diocese he regarded as a testimony to the course of conduct observed by him and his predecessors. They had, he thought, been good citizens, loval to the constitu tion, and they were desirous of

PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING PEACE. He trusted that he would preserve the dignity of his office so long as he lived, and he would also defend it, and he hoped no one would seek to deprive him of those rights and liberties which all men should have in a free country. All men were equal so far as good conduct in life and good reason in argument were concerned. He esteemed the expressions of good will towards him on several occasions as a compliment not to him personally but to the office which he held, and nothing would please him better as he went to the grave than to have the conviction that he left a monument of good works performed for the benefit of the city. That would be his aim, and with the blessing of God, he

he had thought the typical priest a dangerous man, that study and experience had modified his early opinions, and that during the war he had found that the Catholic was as willing as the Protestant to contribute his quota of blood to cement the Union. He was glad to hear these admissions as a way in the position of the missions, as a man in the position of the Consul did not speak by random; and he Consul did not speak by random; and he further took the utterances of Colonel Twitchell to be the feelings of the people of the country he represented in Canada. He went on to illustrate the position of the Catholics in so f r as they recognized authority, whether monarchical or republican. He said the feeling had animated some men that be ause the Catholic Church was by divine constitution monarchical was by divine constitution monarchical therefore it was in favor of such governments and institutions rather than those of a republic. There never was a greater error. Any honest historian would tell them that. The Catholic Church supported those who held the sceptre of authority, whether obtained by hereditary means or vote of the people. Once this authority was constitutionally established it was obeyed and respected by the Church, because, he said, "all power is from God, and the person legitimately vested with it is the delegate of God, who alone can give to man authority to bind the conscienof his fellowmen. The power resides radically in the people, as an essential attribute of social existence; but since life must be organized, the subject of this divinely ordained power must be some one or more persons selected by the community to whom Cal he left the absolute whom God has left the choice in the present Dispensation. The person or persons thus selected hold authority directly from God, and must exercise it as a trust from God for the benefit of the ommunity; to God it reverts again should community; to God it reverts again should be | er-ist in employing it for the detriment of society. He alluded to the monarchical opinion that was formerly entertained in respect to the divine right of kings and queens to rule—and by divine right (hate ful, odious word) it was meant that be

cause a man or woman was born in a palace, and rocked in a silver cradle, by virtue of his or her inheritance could CLAIM ABSOLUTE, IRRESPONSIBLE DOMINION OVER THE PEOPLE

The Catholic Church never said yes to the assertion; on the contrary, during the reign of El zabeth, when that doctrine prevailed in England, the one who was foremost in arguing against it was a car dinal who said that it was contrary to the law of God, and laid down the principle that no man could assume authority unles it came through the people. He cited the case of King James, that royal pedant, that robber of Ulster, who laid down the doctrine of Kingship by divine right, and held that the people should not remon-strate nor resist any of his royal behests. He wrote a book setting forth his views. Who took up the right of the people? A Jesuit named Francis Suarez, of Portugal, one of the most learned men of the day, whose many works were in their libraries. He wrote from his cell against James, and although bimself under an absolute monarchy declared that no king on earth ever had any power to rule over the people except that power came through the people as a trust to him. King James could not silence the Jesuit's argument, and what happened? He sentenced the latter's book to be hung in the square of London by the common hangman. (Laughter.) He proceeded to note what Cardinal Laughton did in demanding the charter from King John, and the assistance rendered by Louis XVI, and Catholic conce to America when the liberty of the Republic was threatened in the time of Washington. The speaker referred to the republics of Venice and Genoa, fostered and controlled in the ages of faith by the was it not the spirit of commercial enter-prise and national glory, developed to the highest degree in the Catholic republic of Genoa that fired the soul of her noble son, Christopher Columbus, with the grand idea and grander achievement of the task that gave this Western Continent to society of nations. In conclusion, after having shown that the Catholics were always de sirous of freedom, of observing the right, whether of a monarchy or republic, when fixed by society and sanctioned by God, he said he would be surprised if ever it was said that a Catholic priest was not as loyal to the United States as any Protestant clergyman. In the neighboring republic as in France, the Church was loyal to xisting authority. He asked which did the think the late Pope liked best, the French republic under Thi rs or the empire under Napoleon? Whatever Government, by proper means, was adopted by the people, to it allegance would be paid by the spiritual power. He resumed his seat amic applause, but not before he joined with the assembly in offering his congratulations to Monsignor Farrelly, whom he wished long life and much happiness.

A VOICE PROM HONG KONG. The Chairman toasted the Bishop Hong Kong, hoping that he enjoyed the fellowship he had formed, and that what ne had lost in eating he would make up

in drinking. (Laughter and applause and bumpers followed.) The visiting bishop thanked the comthe reception, and said he was delighted to see the amity existing between the different creeds. One idea advanced by the Chairman, he said, was practised in China. When one wanted to know if the other was well, hetenquired, "Did you eat your rice?" because if he fasted he could not feel well. Judged by the same standard he had not felt so well since he left China, he had not for a long time eaten so heartily. (Loud laughter.)

DOMINION AND LOCAL PARLIAMENTS. In response to the toast of the Dominion and Local Parliaments, from Vice-Chair man Meager, Mr. A Gunn spoke of the cares which now fall lightly upon the legislator, thanks to the excellency of church and school training by which all classes were cemented and intelligently and the return of prosperity throughout

the continent.
Mr. Robinson, M. P. P., of Belleville, was equally well received with our own member, and bore witness to the pleasure it gave the Belleville delegation to join in the demonstration to the popular priest whose elevation gave them so much plea-

tial arder of her sons. His speech was A COMPLIMENT TO THE CLERGY.

Mr. Win. Power, from the other Vice-Chair, proposed "The Clergy," speaking of its zeal and self denying efforts from the days of Pere Marquette down. Father Lonergan, of Montreal, made an

affecting reply, feeling deeply moved to respond for his brethren among friends, the memory of whose kindness should never be blotted out from his heart so long as there was a throb in it. He most warmly congratulated his former associate

nere upon his elevation.

Father Stanton briefly acknowledged the toast, and Father Twohy was also called upon and offered the congratula-tions of the priests also. He spoke feelingly and thankfully of the regard shown in Kingston to the priesthood.

PACULTIES OF LAW AND MEDICINE. Mr. R. W Shannon, in a humorous rein, proposed "The Faculties of Law and Medicine"

Judge Price made an eloquent and beautiful response, dwelling upon the efforts of Monsignore Farrelly to promote harmony of creeds, and picturing the gradual rising of the mists of bigotry and prejudice from the people of Canada. He instanced this by the very occasion itself. Thirty years ago he and his Protestant friends could scarcely have joined in peace with their Roman Catholic fellowcitizens. Yet they were fraternizing that evening in a way that looked as distance between the Ritualistic Catholic and the staid Presbyterian was but divided by the narrowest bounds of molern evangelism. From an unsuilied bench and a oly and earnest clergy Canada had much

to hope for. Messrs, En Messrs. Eugene McMahon, of Belleville, and T. H. Maguire, of Kingston, replied for the Bar in the witty way in which lawyers treat the subject.

Dr. Phelan answered for the Medicos.

MAYOR AND CORPORATION. The Chairman, upon the toast of "Mayor

and Corporation," paid tribute to that body and marked the Mayor as having won much credit for a laborious discharge of his duty and an exceedingly popular and impartial reign.

His worship responded, congratulating the Rt. Rev. Prelate warmly as one of

Kingston's sons and thanking him, on behalf of the people generally, for his efforts towards good citizenship, by following the paths trodden by the lameated Father Dollard and Bishops Horan and O'Brien followed up most agreeably by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleary. The Council would appreciate the compliment paid them, their only reward was the continued confidence of the people.

CONCLUDING FORMALITIES. "Our Guests" brought forth very happy emarks from Mr. O'Hagan and Ald. Cos

tello, of Belleville.
Mr. John Creighton proposed "The Press," and Mr. Shannon replied, claiming for it a liberal name, though controlled in Kingston by the one religion.

Monsignore Farrelly teasted the Chair-

nan and banquet committee, expressing deep obligation, and Dr. Sullivan a: d Mr. William Harty acknowledged it. were grateful for support given.

REPLYING FOR THE LADIES.

Mr. R. Gardiner replied to the toast as follows:

Mr. Chairman, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I feel highly honored in being
called on to respond to the toast of the
ladies, and surely no more delightful task could be imposed on any man. The only hesitation I have in doing so arises from the consciousness which I feel of my own incompetency to do justice to the subject, and this is increased when I feel how im measurably they are above us in all that elevates and enobles our nature. Burns must have been imbued with this spirit when he wrote the lines

" Her prentice hand she tried on man, And then she made the lassies, oh!"

But though I cannot speak of them with the experience of the gentleman who pro-posed the toast, I have still sufficient to appreciate their exalted virtues, and know how essential they are to our happiness Of woman's worth poets in every clim have written and sung their sweetest lays, and deemed it their highest reward if she but deigned to smile on their efforts. is her fair image which inspires the painter to portray on the cold canvass forms of matchless beauty, faces of angelic sweetness. Angels are painted fair o look like woman. From a like source the sculptor receives his high ideal. He touches with skilful hands the shapeless marble, and lo! there stands created at and beauty, exciting our highest admirareal, who is there amongst us who does not at times revert to the home of his happy childhood and gratefully remember nder care of a dear mother, the love and affection of a fond sister. alone in the days of our prosperity tha they are our greatest happiness. misfortune threatens us, when sickness overtakes us and we lay down our weary neads in helpless exhaustion, what hand but woman's can so softly smooth our pillow? What step so light as hers, moving about in earnest anticipation of our every now whilst we are here in health enjoying the pleasures of this happy night, it i nothing else we can at least show her we are grateful for all she has done for us.

quiem service was held in Church, Montreal, on Tuesday, 11th inst. in memory of the late Mrs. O'Rourke, of Port Henry, U. S. The church was heavily draped in black, and the choir sang with fine effect the Dies Ira, the Libera, and other chants appropriate to the sacred ceremony. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Beaubien, of cote St. Paul, deacon, Rev. Father Ducharme as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Donnely as sub-deacon, Rev. Father Salmon and Rev. Father O'Rourke occupied seats in the sanctuary. The church was well filled, and amongst the large number present were many relatives and friends of the deceased lady. The teachers and pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy also assisted in

REQUIEM MASS -An anniversary re

GOD WHO IS RICH IN MERCY.

Father Faber

We want many things of God; we shall never cease to want many things of Him; when we possess Him in the incredible happiness of our grand eternity, though we shall possess Him we shall still want Him. It He were to me now, and, I had to say the one thing, only one, which I most wanted of Him, could I hesitate in my answer for one moment? Father! I want mercy, If I think of the past I want mercy; of the present, mercy; of the future, mercy ; of eternity, mercy. St. Paul, prisoner at Rom-, writes to the Ephesians, and calls God-God who is rich in mercy; this name of God is ex-ceedingly sweet; it sings in my ear like an angel's song: beautiful things came out of that marvelous mind of St. Paul's: none ever more beautiful than this—God

none ever more beautiful than this—God who is rich in mercy.

I. What is it for God to be rich—to be rich is to have superfluiry, more than we want. God more than He wants! What a thought! (1) The immensity of His treasures. (2) The variety of them. (3) Their delightfulness to creatures. Can God possibly create two things more insatiable than the spirit of an angel and the soul of a man? (4) His liberality. (5) But in mercy, St. Paul hints, eminently, unspeakably, unimaginably rich.

II. The inside of the treasury of God. (1) Creation—what a vastness it is, what

11. The listed of the treasury of God.

(1) Creation—what a vas-tness it is, what an outpouring it was? (2) Grace, its beauty and abundance. (3) Mary with her sorrows, joys, glories, and dear offices.

(4) Jesus, with His immensities of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Calvary. (5) The unsearchable magnificence of His own ever blessed self.

III. Mercy sweetening life. (1) Are we in trouble about our past life? Hark, how sweet that apostolic voice! Listen! it is an angel singing. Rich in mercy! (2) Trouble about past vileness? The very wild flowers from the earth breathe forth the words, the silence tingles into a sound. and articulates rich in mercy. It is like one of those beams of God which sometimes fall athwart the darkness of our prayer. (3) Trouble about those we love, whom we have long prayed for, and who seem past prayer? Rich in mercy! Blessed be St. Paul for that lucky order, or rather, blessed be the Holy Ghost for that tender inspiration! (4) Trouble about hose faults come pertinaciously our dead w our dead whose faults come pertinaciously to mind? Rich in mercy! (5) A death to die, and a judgment to go through? These are panics such as to be almost infallible. Rich in mercy. Yes! in a torture of believing love, we cry, it is the utterancy of our human faith, rich in mercy.

mercy.

IV. We often talk of a thing we know till it strikes us that we do not know it. Familiarity has a way of making things strange to us. What is mercy? What an unanswerable question! but let us try to answer it. (1) It is all the wants of the creature satisfied in one. (2) It is all this; difficulties answered and turned into God put into one. (4) It is all the sweetness of God put into one. (4) It is the beautifulness of God to us: 1. Power become gentle. 2. Wisdom dissolved into kindness. 3. Magnificence made tender. 4. Justice grown indulgent. 5. Love's de-light in us, fidelity to us, inability to do without us. (5) Oh, no! mercy is for more tender than all this; look up into God, wait awhile till your eyes get accustomed to the blaze, look up to His highest heights, gaze into His deepest depths there now, you see mercy. Oh, how un-utterably beautiful! and you may read name God cave to when He gave it the songs of the angels thundered round the throne as they had never done before—Thou shalt call His name Jesus; for He shall save His people from their sins.

All this is incredible: it is incredible; but faith manages to believe many in-credible things. If all this be true, what credible things. If all this be true, what becomes of the justice and sanctity of God? I do not know, I cannot think, ! must not question. Sin is encouraged; I hope not; but if men take scandal with the justice of God, no wonder they take scandal with the mercy of God; for it is more excessive, more unexpected, more out of place, more unaccountable. Go out of place, more unaccountable. God must see to it. God must provide. I grant it is a difficulty, a miracle, a secret, a mystery; but to fait's one phrase, which St. Peter invented, and which I will put alongside of that word of St. Paul's on which I have been commenting, one phrase unlocks the whole, answers the whole illuminates the whole —the whole whole, illuminates the whole, -the whole church is sounding it to day as through a silver trumpet:—The Precious Blood!

LOCAL NEWS.

The body of Mr. A. J. Watson, a wellknown commercial traveller of this city was found in Niagara River on Wednesday last. He was brought to this city and consigned to his last resting place. His death is a mystery.

A man named West charges Wm. and Robt Donnelly of Biddulph with attempting to burn Stanley, Dight & Co's mills. They were remanded, bail being accepted for their appearance.

Mr. D. Christie, of Kansas City, was driving into this city last Thursday night, when he was stopped on the road by two armed men who rifled his pockets, taking \$325. He does not know the parties and can give no clue to their identity, as the

night was very dark. As Mrs. John Parkinson was crossing the Richmond Street crossing on Monday last she was run over by a passing train, and had both feet cut off. The lady lingered until Wednesday, when death put an end to her sufferings. She was over 75 years of age and was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland. She resided in this city for upwards of forty years.

FATHERS WALSH AND CARNYN.

Rev. Fathers Walsh and Carnyn, who completed their ecclesiastical studies in Rome some months ago, and were ordained for the diocese of London, arrived in their new home last week. On Sunday Rev. Father Carnyn sang High Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral.

Lady Frances Evelyn Bertie, daughter of Lord Abingdon, has joined the Church of Rome and entered the novitiate of a con-

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THE MONOPOLY OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL SYSTEM.

There never was a greater monopoly in this Province than its present existing Public and High School system. The Ca-tholics of Ontario number nearly three hundred thousand, and yet they have no voice whatever in the Educational Government of the country. True, by the generosity of our Protestant friends and our own apathy, we are made the hewers of wood and drawers of water in Educational matters. Between the north polar circle of the Honorable the Minister of Education and the tropic of a High School Trustee, the Catholic in this Province dare not launch his timid bark. And why? Simply because Catholics allow such a state of things. There is no room for a Catholic in the Educational Government of this Province. No, but there is ample room for Catholic money in the treasury of Ontario to maintain a system of Separ-ate School Inspection, administered by men who care as much for the welfare and progress of Separate Schools as they do for the growth and development of the man in the moon. Why the Catholics of this Province have tamely submitted so long to such a farcical system of Separate School inspection, we cannot comprehend. School inspection, we cannot comprehend.
We can (easily understand how Catholics
are excluded from the Educational Deare excluded from the Educational De-partment; how that lieutenants to the Honorable Adam Crooks cannot chance to be Catholics—nay, more, that even one member of the Central Committee could not happen to be a Catholic; but that Protestant High School Inspectors, in whose eyes Separate Schools find no favor, should be premitted to enter our Separate should be permitted to enter our Separate Schools and report them from time to time seems indeed incredible. Now, we time seems indeed incredible. Now, we ask the Catholic teachers engaged in the Separate Schools of Ontario the question: Does the inspection administered in their respective schools by Protestant High School Inspectors promote the interests of these schools? The answer will be without doubt in the negative. But mark you, the High School Inspectors are not supposed to inspect Separate Schools: their duty is wholly bound up in the word report. That is, they make a pedestrian tour around the Separate School building; interview the teachers concerning their salaries, certificates and number building; interview the teachers concerning their salaries, certificates and number of classes; examine the daily register: fire a few High School questions at a class of little boys or girls of seven, eight, or nine years of age; and then bow themselves out. That is the end. No; we forgot; they report at the Department. Yes, they report; but through what process of churning these reports go ere they appear churning these reports go ere they appear in the annual Report of the Minister of Education we do not know; but this we Education we do not know; but this we do know, that the Annual Report of the Minister of Education, so far as it relates to the Separate Schools of Ontario, is a delusion and a snare, calculated to mislead the public, calculated to injure Separate Schools, calculated to show up the liberality of Protestants in school matters, where no such liberality exists. But we may be accused of making rash statements. Well, let us see. According to the report of the accused of making rash statements. Well, let us see. According to the report of the Minister of Education for 1871, the number of Separate Schools in the Province was 185. In the Annual Report for 1878, the number of Separate Schools is put down as 177, showing, the report goes on to say, a decrease of nine. Now there is not only a false discrepancy here but the reports of the number of Separate Schools for these two years are false on their very face. True, some attempt was made we believe at the time of the issuing of the believe at the time of the issuing of the Annual Report for 1878 to rectify or explain away the bungled mistake; but the impression left upon the public by the press commenting on the report was that Separate Schools were on the decline, and that they were losing favor even in the eyes of their Catholic supporters. Again the report for 1878 goes on to say, "that of 789 teachers of the Roman Catholic Church 456 are employed in the Public Schools of Ontario." Now we claim this is entirely misleading, and misleading too for a purpose. It is a well known fact that there exists in Ontario, especially in rural districts, a very large number of schools, nominally designated Public Schools, but virtually Separate Schools, almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo Physicians," without relief; but the oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly.

Mrs. Cornwallis West will be the reign-ing beauty of the British Legation during the street of the properties of the British Legation during the street of the street believe at the time of the issuing of the employment, and in the Annual Report such schools are denominated Public Schools; and thus the liberality of Protestant School Boards, in engaging so many Catholic teachers in such Public Schools as these, is spread abroad. Now we challenge the Minister of Education or his subletters in sile of the schools as the second his subalterns in office to point out to us a single prominent position held by a Ca-tholic as Head master in either the High or Public Schools of this Province. It is painful for us to throw out this challenge; but we have a duty to perform, and we intend to write after this form till we have intend to write after this form till we have standard. fully exposed that monopoly, the School System of Ontario.—Catholic Shield.

MOTHER.

Don't call your mother "old woman."
Let her always be "mother." "Old lady,"
is bad enough, but the "old woman" applied to her who gave you life and nursed
your infancy, is rude and unkind. A
writer has these reflections upon it. Once
it was "Mother, I'm hungry. Mother
mend my jacket. Mother put up my
dinner," and the mother with her loving
hands would spread the bread with butter
and stow away the luncheon, and sew on and stow away the luncheon, and sew on the great patch, her heart brimming with affection for the impectuous, curly little pate that made so many steps, and nearly distracted her with mirth.

Now she is "the old woman," but she did not think it would ever come to that. She looked on through future years and saw her boy to manhood grow, and he stood transfigured in the light of her own

ministrations now. Adrift from the tender moorings of home, he is cold, selfish, heart less. "Mother" has no sacred meaning to the prodigal. She is "the old women," wrinkled and gray, lame and blind. Pity her, O grave, and dry those tears that roll down her furrowed cheeks! Have compassion on her sensitive heart and offer passion on her sensitive heart, and offer it thy quiet rest that it may forget how much it longed to be "dear mother" to the boy it nourished through a careless child-hood, who in return for all this wealth of tenderness has only given back reproach. Reader, are you guilty of the like ingrati-

MISCELLANEOUS.

A pious fisherman once brought a fine fish as a present to the Abbot of a monastery in his neighborhood. Setting it down on the ground, it began to lash about as if on hot coals. One of the monks standing by said: "It is easy to see that he is suffering to get back to his element, the water, and that it is not possible for him to live out of it." "So it is with ment, the water, and that it is not possible for him to live out of it." "So it is with ourselves," replied the Abbot. "We cannot be at rest when we are out of our true element. We belong not to the earth, but to heaven. Therefore we cannot enjoy peace and quiet unless we live in God, by faith, hope, and charity. That is our element."

"Don't know half their Value." "They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I kad a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y.—American Rural Home.

"Ireland does not say to England, 'Help me up'; she only says, 'Take your foot from off my neck and I'll get up myself.'" - Wendell Phillips

Answer to Many correspondents. In reply to numerous inquiries from our readers, concerning the wonderful qualities of the Grand German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil,—mentioned in our last issue,—we would inform them that the article my be obtained from our retail druggists, or by their aid. Ask for St. Jacob's Oil, and if the dealer does not keep it in stock, he will be able to pro-cure it in a few days from the wholesale houses. We understand there is existing an immense demand for the remedy, which is not so very surprising when it is considered what it has daily accomplished in the way of relief and cures, bordering, in some instances, on the miraculous.

Many men are successful by means of opportunity who otherwise would have passed through life the companions of respectable mediocrity.

spectable mediocrity.

Those intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so may people, are soon healed by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—the great external remedy for physical suffering and means of relieving pains. A very small quantity achieves results of the most gratifying kind.

Get the Original.

Mrs. Cornwallis West will be the reigning beauty of the British Legation during the coming winter. Her namesake, Lord Cornwallis, wasn't a professional beauty; but he hauled down his colors in honor of Miss Columbia's superior charms.

"Arkansaw or Arkansas." It is immaterial which pronunciation is adopted in this case, but quite material that the cit-izens of Arkansas (Arkansaw) with the

It is a singular fact that many reminis-It is a singular fact that many reminiscences of the late President are tinged with a reference to his premature death after having been so successful in life. The old sexton at Lake View Cemetery recently related the following anecdote: "One day last fall, after the election, Thomas Garfield, the uncle of the President came out to increase the research." Inomas Garnerd, the uncle of the Frest-dent, came out to inspect the monument. The old uncle was a jolly old fellow, and, while talking, said laughingly: 'Now, James, if you should be so perverse as to die, with so many honors thick upon you, here is allowly of room to bury you, and a here is plenty of room to bury you, and a place left on the stone to inscribe your name.' The old sexton sadly added: 'Who would have thought that so soon the old uncle would have met his death by accident, and the nephew so soon follow him?"

For dysentery, diarrhea, and all summer complaints use the greatest of all pute, simple remedies—Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is pleasant, rapid, reliable and effective. For sale by all dealers. T. Milburn & Co., Proprietors

stood transfigured in the light of her own beautiful love. Never was there a more noble son than he, the honored of the world, and the staff of her declining years.

Aye he was her support even then but she did not know it. She never realized that he was her little boy that gave her the strength for daily toil and that his slender form was all that upheld her over the brink of despair.

She only knew that she loved the child and felt that amidst the mist of age his love would bear her gently through its infirmities to the dark hall leading to life beyond.

Tract of what staff of what staff of what staff of the own was there a more that dealers. T. Milburn & Co., Proprietors.

At a recent examination in a girl's school the question was put to a class of little ones, "Who makes the laws of our Government?" "Congress," was the ready reply. "How is Congress divided?" was the next question. A little girl in the class raised her hand. "Well," said the examiner, "Miss Sallie, what do you say the answer is?" Instantly, with an air of confidence as well as triumph, the answer came: "Civilized, half civilized and save age."

Is needed when the frame is consumed with fever as with a slow fire, brought on by sluggishness of the kidneys, or torpid-ity of the liver; Burdock Blood Bitters will act on the system like a chemical en-gine, and remove all fever and restore to a normal state of health. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

No preparation compares with Day's Kidneys Pad in curing diseases of the kid-neys and bladder. Send stamp for pam-phlet. Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffal, N.

Oh, these Servants!—Madame hearing a crash in the dining room—What, John, another goblet broken?" John—"Yes'm, but I was lucky—it only broke in two pieces." Madame—That is what you call being lucky?" John—"Yes'm! Ah madame, you don't know what trouble it is to pick up the pieces when a glass smashes to smithereens!

Agitation in the world of homopathic medicine has been its very soul of progress as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individuality of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and langour "Quinine Wine,"—and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant to the general fortility of and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its im-provement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to its importance, and the standard everyllence of the residual control of of the residual c the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skilful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

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Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASHOLIU MUTUAL BENEFIT OLOR ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of Sclock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

Professional.

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SEIDLITZ POWDER, - - - - 18 "
CAMPHOR, - - - - - - 4 "
CHLORIDE LIME, - - - 7 " " box. ounce.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

ines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. wINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a most and give rest in the poor little will regular the bowds and give rest to the mother, and relief and teath to the child, operating like magic, it is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

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The well known face of CHARLES STEWART PARSELL, nearly life size, fill the centre vignette, whilst the eighteen popular leaders of the Irish National Land league, such as DAVITT, DILLON, SULLIVAN, SEXTON, JUSTIN MCCARTHY, HEALY, EGAN, etc., etc., will be recognized and prove interesting to thousands all over the country. In the lower left corner, the Land League is personfied in the figure of Justice, shielding the evicted; whilst the opposite corner, bold and defiant, an Irish cavalier summons the Irish Army to try the fortunes of war. Over all floats the Goddess of Victory, bearing in her extended hand the laurel crown. one.

Sole Agent for Canada. THOS. COFFEY,

CATHOLIC RECORD, OFFICE. Send the money in a registered letter to the above address and the picture will be sent by return mail. It cannot be procured any where else in Canada. It would be well to send in orders without delay, as the supply is limited.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE. W. H. ROBINSON,

Opposite City Hall KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Which are sold at prices to meet the pre-vailing competition and stringency of the times.

Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. june19.2 W. H. ROBINSON.

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC MUSICAL

INSTRUCTION BOOKS "THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND."—A collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve numbers.
"LEBERT & STARK'S PIANO METHOL."
NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO. having decided to close their business, offe their large stock in quantities to suit custom ers at great bargains. Anyone wanting should make an early call.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO. BACK TO LONDON.



LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant and the nair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale hy all denomines

by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to FDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

MOUNTIOY, City Hall.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Are you disturbed at night, and broken of

Are you disturted at night and broken a your rest by a sick child suffering and cryin, with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth if so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the source of the source WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS

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W. D. McGLOGHLON,
Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and per
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Dundas street, cor. Market
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Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,
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Lowest Prices, and hopes to
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Would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he has just OPENED OUT

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK

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AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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Exhibition of DRY GOODS as attractive as ever. We combine with show big sales, Carpets, Clothing, Millinery, Mantles, Silk. Satins, Hostery, Woolen Goods, and Gloves, Immense stock of Dry Goods.

Nice Dry Goods 8} cents per yard, or 12 yards for \$1.00.

Having selected our stock of British Tweeds, Cloths and Woolens from manufacturers samples, we are now showing one of the be assorted stock of

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IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE
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DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with ery bad impediment in speech, and was nduced to go to the London Institute for reatment, and in a very short time was pernanent cured. I take great pleasure in testiying to the efficacy of Prof. Sutherland's realment.

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The Library contains to early the conversation works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Music Isoma prominent feature, Music Isoma prominent feature, Music form a prominent feature, Music form a prominent feature, Music form a prominent feature, Music Isoma prominent feature, Music Isoma prominent feature, Music Isoma for manner.

Trems to suit the failed of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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

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Terms (payable per ssoon in advance) in
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system of heating has been introduced with
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wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge
Board and Tuttion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
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the purpose of a Medical Institute for the
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Special Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases
of the Chest, Catarrh, Deafness, Paralysis,
Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases
of the Kidneys, Tumors and Ulcers, Skin
Diseases, Female Complaints, Indigestion,
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the various Deformities of the Body, together
with diseases of the Eye and Ear, are all
treated with uniform success, by the natural
remedial agents—the only rational mode of
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Physician. Graduate of the Electropathic
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PERFECTLY RENTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Brum. Always in position, but invisible to others. Always in position, but invisible to others. Always in white the position and even whispers heard distinct which we will be a supported by the control of the c

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SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY s now prepared to loan money on mortgage at

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Temporary offices at the office of Meredith & Scatcherd, Dundas street west, London.

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Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of

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Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6½ percent., according to the security offered principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

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Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent. on Bank and Loan Company Stocks, and on Bonds and Debentures, without copmission or expense.

Applications for Loans to be made to EDW E. HARGREAVES

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COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, - \$1,000,000.
Subscribed, \$600 000.
Paid Up, - \$500,000.
Reserve Fund, - \$38 000.
Total Assets, - \$720,000.
Money loaned on Real Estate at lowe rates of interest. Mortgages and Municip Debentures purchased.
Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH Money received on deposit and interest a lowed at highest current rates.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager.
London, Nov. 20, 1879.

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THE KEY TO HEALTH.

Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakenin all the impurities and foul h

all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation, Dryness of the Skin. Dropsy. Dimness of Vision. Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other simi-

of EURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers.

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Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children testhing, and will be found equally

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SOLD WEGING OF J. WEAR OF T. Parsons' Puryative Pills make New Riel Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I pill each night from I to I2 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing he possible. Sear by may be

be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
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MILLINER WANTED. MILLINER WANTED - FOR MRS. F. GALLENA, 148 Dundas St.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Bracebridge, Ont., March 24th, 1881. Thomas Coffey, Esq. Dear Sir.—The en-closed amount is my subscription to you most interesting and Catholic paper. Wish ing you every prosperity. Yours sincerely, "John Francis Jamor. Bishop of Sarepta.

Bishop of Sarepta.

Bishop of Sarepta.

Dear Sir.—I beg to enclose two doliars, with thanks, for your charming as well as instructive paper. Respectfully yours,

Moore, April, 1881. N. E. McEnery
Dear Sir.—Enclosed you will find \$4, my subscription to your paper. Am well pleased with its contents as a Catholic paper, and it is looked upon as a welcome visitor to my house.

Belleville, May 2, 1881.

Amborsthuss John M. 1881.

MR. Thos. Coffey—Str.—Enclosed you will find my subscription of \$2 for your valuable paper, the Catholic Record, for the year. You will please continue to send it or the ensuing year.

James Canniff.

Bartibogue, N.S., June 23, 1881.

Thos. Coffey, Esq., London, Ont.
Dear Sir,—Herein enclosed you will find four (i) dollars on account of my subscription to the Catholic Record. Wishing your paper the success it so well deserves,

I remain, yours sincerely, Priest.

WM. MORRISEY, Priest.

WM. MORRISEY, Priest.

MR. COFFEY. Dear Sir.—Enclosed find \$2, he amount of subscription for the Catholic Record. I wisa it was in every Catholic amily in the country, as it would be very instructive to their families. Wishing you success in your business. W. F. Scott. s in your business, oden, April 15, 1881.

Culloden, April 15, 1881.

Thos. Coffey, Esq. Sir,—I have had the pleasure of your paper since last December, and am pleased with the manner in which it is conducted. The interest of our Catholic religion is subserved, while we have sufficient Irish news to make it interesting to those who love that faithful and unfortunate country.

Bock Forest, April 25, 1881.

Benmiller, March 25th, 1881.

To Thomas Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir.—You

Benmiller, March 25th, 1881.

To Thomas Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir,—You will find enclosed in this note my subscription for Record. I am much pleased with your valuable paper.

Talbotville, Ap il 4th, 1881.

Mr. Thos. Coffer. Sir,—You will please find enclosed two dollars as my subscription for your excellent paper, The Catholic Record, for another year.

Hamilton, March 11th, 1881.

Sir,—Enclosed you will find subscription for last, year for the Catholic Record. I am well pleased with your paper and I wish you every success.

Sirathroy, April 4th, 1881.

JAMES TRAINOR.
Strathroy, April 4th, 1881.

Dear Sir — Enclosed you will please find \$4 to pay for Robt. Featherstone and the writer. Success to your paper. It's the best we get.

Yours truly,
P. O'DWYER.

DOT IT DOWN

SHOULD OLD ACQUAINY-ANCE BE FOR-GOT?

CHAS. F. COLWELL, 'THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER,'

HAS REMOVED

179 DUNDAS STREET. INSPECTION INVITED. W. M. MOORE & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &c.,
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale.
Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
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Parties wanting to sell or purchase should
pation us. WM. M. Moork & Co.. Federal
Bane Building London. 180.1v THE NEW "OTTO" SILENT GAS ENGINE

MANUFACTURED B JOHN DOTY,



Danger. No Coal. No Steam. No Pumps Danger. No Ashes. No Gauges. No s. No Engineer. No Explosions. No a Insurance. No Unpleasant Heat. vst No Attendance. Himost No Attendance.
Started instantly with a match! Always eady to give out its full power at once, ixpense ceases when Engine stops!
When power is required at intervals it is he cheapest motor known. Over 3 500 in use 1 England and the United States.

DESCRIPTION:

in England and the United States.

DESCRIPTION:

The Engine consists mainly of a jacketted exlinder, with piston, slide valve and governor having a cut-off mechanism to regulate the stupity of gas according to the varying that on the engine. The pressure utilized for the production of the power is generated for the production of the power is generated for the production of the power is generated to the production of the power is generated for the production of the side into the cylinder by the motion of the side into the cylinder by the motion of the side. The principle of combustion in this Gas Engine is entirely new a small part only of the charge is combustion which on ignition, serves to expand the which on ignition, serves to expand the compared with other mo ors of the scass—a vast economy. The "OTTO" (AS EXINE IS considered to possess the least number of working parts and the greatest simplicity of mechanism ever yet attained in Gas Engine, or even in many Steam Fagines. It runs with an extreme smoothness and regularity of speed hitherto unknown in Gas Engines.

Cost of Running as Compared with Steam and

larity of speed hitherto unknown in Gas Engines.

Cost of Running as Compared with Steam, and amount of Gas required.

The Gas Engine requiring no boiler, avoids all the expensive attendance or loss of time which the watening of water-level feed pumps and steam pressure gauge demand in a Steam Engine. The gas flor 's in freely, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and no ashes; thereby, hardly any item of cost for attendance is to be considered—almost the total expense for running is for the gas alone. The quantity required in the "Otto" Engine, averages for the different sizes of engines, twenty-one and one-half cubic feet of gas per ind. If, P., per hour, giving at the varving gas prices of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1,000 cubic foet, a cost of from 2 to 4 cents per hour. While running, however, the cut-off being in constant operation, the "Gas consumption is limited in proportion to the load on engine," thereby, in practice, in many cases only one-third or one-half of the above rate of consumption is reached. Engine costs nothing while standing, and is started and stopped without waste of fuel and time. The Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters having decided not to charge any additional Insurance where these engines may be used, on account of their introduction, the saving effected in this item alone is not an unimportant one. portant one.

one of these Engines is now in the Catholic Record office, and we shall be happy to show it to any one who desire to see it in operation.

Parnell concluded his speech at Wexford thus:—"I trust the result of the League movement will be, that just as Gladstone, by his acts of 1881, has eaten all his old words, and departed from all his former declared principles, so we shall see these brave words of his shall be scat-tered as chaff before the united advancing determination of Irishmen to regain their lost legislative independence."

lost legislative independence."
A serious collision occurred between the police and people at the dilage of Athenry on Monday. Severe injuries were sustained on both sides. One man lost an eye through a bayonet thrust.

Five persons were arrested.

A serious riot occurred at Ballyragget, A serious riot occurred at Bailyragget, county Kilkenny, on Sunday. One man died from bayonet wounds, and another is fatally wounded.

The Land Commission announce that

any tenant evicted since the 23rd Febru-

any tenant evicted since the 23rd February has a right to ask a settlement of the judical rent of his holding.

Wexford, Oct. 10.—Parnell was to-day presented with an address in the Market Place, as the Town Hall was not large enough to contain the enthusiastic crowd.

Religious has magistrates have reversed.

enough to contain the enthusiastic crowd.

Ballinrobe magistrates have reversed the sentence against Father Conway, parish priest of Clonbur. He was condemned to two months' imprisonment at hard labor for assaulting a bailiff.

Fifteen persons were wounded in the riot at Ballyragget on Sunday.

At Wexford Parnell said the movement to pairs only articles of Lish manufac-

for using only articles of Irish manufac-ture is more likely to succeed than any similar movement ever started. Ireland had plenty of capital of her own, and all the Irish wanted was a full and fair scope

for their ingenuity and intelligence.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—The Land Commis sioners continue to receive applications from tenants to have a fair rent fixed. The first notice from a landlord has just been sent in by the Marquis of Waterford,

Dublin, Oct. 10.—Particulars of the riot at Ballyragget, so far received, show that after the land meeting the police. while marching to the railway station, were followed and hooted by a large growd. Near the station stones were thrown. The police charged with fixed hayonets, and the people, infuriated at the sight of so many wounded, were about to throw themselves upon the con-stabulary, but were restrained by the priests. The rioting continued all day. Extra police have been dispatched to the

Extra police have been dispatched to the scene. Disquieting reports are prevalent from every quarter.

An Ennis correspondent telegraphs that shots were fired into the residence of Robt. Spaight, J. P., on Friday night by an armed party. A bullet grazed Spaight's head. He being popular, the only cause for the attack assignable is his refusal to quit patronizing a boycotted butcher.

Near Ennis yesterday, some herdsmen of James Lynch were storing hay, and a regular fusilade opened upon them from

regular fusilade opened upon them from the adjacent hillside. The bullets failed to take effect, but the herdsmen fled. The police scoured the country, but found

nobody.

Dublin, Oct. 11th.—At a meeting of the Land League to-day, Dillon said Glad-stone's praise of him was based on false grounds. Dillon declared that had he had his way he would not only have stood n his countrymen and the Land Act, but would have thrown over Gladstone and the Government. Since his release from prison he has approved of Par-nell's entire policy, and urged the people, despite the laws, to obey Parnell. He re-garded Gladstone as a dishonest politician, with a reputation based upon persistent and unrestrainable power of misrepresent-

Dublin, Oct. 11th.—There is a great excitement in Kildare over a number of in-cendiary fires which broke out simultaneously in different directions. The house of one farmer was destroyed. One arrest. New York, Oct. 12th.—Telegrams from

New York, Oct. 12th.—Telegrams from Dublin say the Marquis of Waterford declares a league has been organized to prevent hunting throughout Ireland. When he was out hunting last Thursday the chapel bells rang, horns were blown, and a large multitude of people gathered and stoned him and his friends. They petted the dogs and stabbed several with pitchforks, and hooted and yelled till they

obliged the party to go home.

It is asserted that Forster said, a few days ago, when Parnell would be kicking his heels in Kilmainham before many weeks were over if he obstructed the fair working of the Land Bill after once put

in operation.
It is also stated that the Fenian element in the Cork Land League is arranging to attack one of the military columns on evic tion duty, at the first favorable opportunity. The intention is to give the sol-diers three or four volleys from an ambush some winter evening, when the party is returning home, then throw away their arms and scatter.

The understanding is that the Land League has given orders for attacks similar to that on the Marquis of Waterford to be to that on the Marquis of Tembrokestown.
made at Toryhill and Pembrokestown.
The destruction of foxes in some parts has
The destruction of foxes in some parts has in the County of Kilkenny has had to b

In Kildare the League has given notice that if either the League has given house that if either the Marquis of Drogheda, Earl Mayo, Lord Cloneurry, John La Touche or William Placker appear in the hunting field the hunting will be stopped. These are the principal land-owners in the

Duolin, October 13th .- Farnell was arrested this morning at King's Bridge Railway Station, while on his way to attend the Kildare Convention. It is not yet known with what offence he is charged.

London, Oct. 13th.—It is understood the determination to arrest Parnell was only reached at yesterday's Cabinet Council. warrant for his arrest was issued to the detectives of Dublin on the arrival there of Forster, who left London immediately

after Cabinet Council.

Dublin, Oct. 13th.—Later accounts represents Parnell as arrested by Detective Superintendent Mallins, at Morrison's Hotel, on two warrants, signed by For-

condition of things at that hour is awful,

the head. If the men in America stand firmly by us there need be no fear of the ultimate result.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Immediately after the arrival at Kilmainham, Parnell sent the following telegram to Leary, M. P., who, in his absence, presided at the Kildare Convention:-"I cannot be with you, but Convention:—"I cannot be with you, but I rely on you, as a true sterling man, to act as if I were with you. Act manly, steadily, prudently, without disturbance, and without fear, completely maintaining organization under those you can trust, relying on the justice of our cause and certaints of ultimate triumph." tainty of ultimate triumph."

Telegrams are being received from all parts, west and south, stating that the news of Parnell's arrest created most profound est mishment and indignation. Hastily for ned meetings of branches of the League passed resolutions condemning the "cowardly action of the vile Government of the transfer of the cowardly action of the vile Government of the company of the cowardly action of the vile Government of the company of the compan of that base hypocrite Gladstone," and expressing undoubted confidence in their

had been prepared to give the Land Act a fair trial, but now they must reject it with scorn and contempt. One or two excited meetings resolved to raise the banner of two excited meetings resolved to raise the banner of two excited meetings resolved to raise the banner of two Rent's not ill parallel and other sus-"No Rent" until Parnell and other suspects were released. In many places shop-

shutters were put up.
Dublin, Oct. 14.—It is thought that
henceforth all public meetings and proceshenceforth all public meetings and processions of the Land League will be prohibited. It is stated that the constabulary will hereafter be supplied with ball cartridge instead of buckshot.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Twenty-five hundred troops, all armed, are at Naas in case of disturbances.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Jos. P. Quinn, Sections of the Land League, was arrested.

retary of the Land League, was arrested to-day and lodged in Kilmainham jail. The pretext for the arrest of Quinn, is that he reiterated the statements made by Parnell against paying rent.

London, Oct. 14.—The United Ireland

(organ of the Land League), publishes an article headed "Parnell Garrotted," which tates that Saxon cowardice has done its London, Oct, 14 .- It is stated that at

a private meeting of the Irish members of Parliament here last evening it was ar-ranged to have the following resolution proposed at the great meeting in the Ro-tunda at Dublin to-night:—Resolved— That no Government taxes henceforth

town, where the military and police fore-stalled them. The attempt to meet was a fiasco, but individuals in the crowd jeer-ingly shouted military commands. As the thrown and the troops charged the mob. The latter closed with the soldiers, who were ordered to load. The soldiers charged several times, but subsequently entered the barracks. The Scots Greys and police afterwards charged the mob down George street, causing it to flee in all directions. street, causing it to flee in all directions. The police in Denmark street fired upon the mob and several persons were wounded. Twenty arrests were made. Numerous houses were wrecked.

London, Oct. 15 .- A Dublin corre ondent says there is no fear of a popular out-break, as the hearts of the mass of people are not in favor of such a move-ment. In accordance with the resolution ment. In accordance with the resolution the League passed Thursday, several tradesmen in Dublin closed their shops, owing to the arrest of Parnell. A man with a bugle paraded the streets warning the people to close. A number refused, but eventually closed, owing to the intim-idation by the ground of response

idation by the crowd of persons.

Dublin, Oct. 15.—The Gazette publishes a proclamation signed by Forster, Chief Secretary, warning persons guilty of intimidating others not to pay rents or coercing them to abandon their lawful employment, or to join the Land League, are liable to arrest

Dublin, Oct. 15.—John Dillon, M. P., was arrested this afternoon, charged with treasonable practices, and lodged in Kilmainham jail.

Dublin, Oct. 15,—All the usual League eetings announced for Sunday are pro-

Boycotting is declared illegal by a special roclamation; all who practice it are threatned with arrest.
It is understood that the League rooms

nd property are to be seized. Sexton was arrested yesterday at his lodgings by Supt. Malone. Sexton was ill in bed, from which he had risen the night efore to attend a League meeting. He fused to ask consideration on account of his sent to non-Catholic schools. health. He was taken to Kilmainham. The charge against him is the same as against Parnell.

declare the organization illegal. Business is partially suspended at C consequence of the arrest of Parnell. sized table and a few chairs. There was a

good fire in the room on Friday.

There are now 45,000 troops in Ireland. These are considered sufficient to crush any attempt at insurrection. It is by precept and example, removing all occasions of sin from their way, and when considered the sufficient to consider the sufficient to consider the sufficient to consider the sufficient to the sufficient good fire in the room on Friday. always been ushered in by great storms, and the surjections are impressed by the fact that the island yesterday was swept by a hurricane.

United States.

United States.

ploded at Ripley, Miss., killing Jesse Stubbs, Dr. Rucker and Andrew Simpson The mill was wrecked.

The Secretary of the Treasury announced that he will redeem, on and after Oct. 17th, \$5,000,000 bonds, embracing 105th call, with interest to date of pay-

Guiteau has been arraigned for the shoot ing of President G rfield. Scoville asked for a postponement until he could procure witnesses to prove that insanity was hereditary in the family. The trial has been set for Nov. 7th.

HAMILTON LETTER.

LERICAL-SERMON ON THE DUTIES OF

CLERICAL.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh visited this city recently and was the guest of his lordship Bishop Crinnon. Rev. Chancellor Keough, pastor of St. Patrick's, went to Walkerton, last week,

is the duty of a father to provide for the corporal wants of his family, and not

parents will endeavor to surround their homes with such peace and comfort as will induce their children to remain under their care rather than seek dangerous pleasures elsewhere. The duty of attending to the spiritual wants of their children is still more binding on parents, inas-much as the soul is infinitely superior to the one, but detest those of the other. be payable throughout Ireland."

Limerick, Oct. 16th.—Posted proclamations prohibiting the meeting here were torn down tefore daybreak this morning. Col. Knock, of the Scot Guards, told the Mayor that any assemblage would be forcibly suppressed. Crowds, nevertheless, assembled in a vacant place outside the town, where the military and police foretown, where the military and police foretown. The attempt to meet was a solute ignorance, and is a poison that will infinitely superior to the body. They must give their children a good Christian education—not that profame a good Christian education—not that profame a sword of destruction in the hands of the child. The education that fails to strengthen religious convictions, and form tables of virtue more deeply in the soul, is worse than about the wasts of time, stood out vigorous and the subline attitude ever maintained by the Christian Church, which, while the greatest of human institutions perished by barbaric violence, or the wasts of time, stood out vigorous and the subline attitude ever maintained by the Christian Church, which, while the greatest of human institutions perished by barbaric violence, or the wasts of time, stood out vigorous and the subline attitude ever maintained by the Christian Church, which, while the greatest of human institutions perished by barbaric violence, or the wasts of time, stood out vigorous and the subline attitude ever maintained by the Christian Church, which is form a short of the body. They must give their children a good Christian education—not that prochildren; for if they are lost by the bad example of their parents God will hold those parents guilty of their children's blood. o long as parents do not practice their duty, so long as they do not teach their children by good example, fathers and mothers need not expect their offspring nothers need not expect their offspring to be good and faithful Christians and use-ful members of society. Positive Christian instruction is also obligatory. Children should be taught that they have not been created for this world alone, but that they are destined for an endless immortality. They should be made believe that there is a heaven where they will be eternally re-warded if they lead a holy life, and at the same time there is a hell where they will be eternally punished if they lead a life of sin. If these lessons are instilled into their minds when young it is certain that they will never forget them. arents prove this within themselves by recollecting in their own childhood the pious admonit-ions of a loving mother and the gentle re-

buke of a virtuous father. It is absolutely buse of a virtuous father. It is accountery necessary in these evil days that children should understand the principles of their holy religion: If they are taught the beauty and divine loveliness of the Catholie faith, they will not be ashamed of it in after life and few will fall away into apost parents to bring their children to Mass, the Sacraments and Sunday School, and if trained to these duties in early youth they will be more tractable in after life, otherwise they may grow up to be a curse to parents in their old age. The reverend speaker then referred to the dangers attendant to the faith and morals of children required to give their children a secular education (according to their means) suf-ficient to enable them to fight successfully The arrest of Quinn, Secretary of the League, who never speaks but as simply an official of the League, is regarded as an indication that the Government intends to dication the graph of the League, is regarded as an indication that the Government intends to dication the graph of the Go were parents particular in insisting that both of these be avoided they would have Parnell's cell is a small boarded apartment having no furniture beyond a medium children, but on the contrary will have in them a source of joyous consolation. Let

Hotel, on two warrants, signed by Forester, charging him with inciting the people to intimidate others from paying just rents, and intimidating tenants from taking benefit of the Land Act. Parnell was taken to jail in a back.

The 4th avenue horse car stables in New York city, owned by W. H. Vanderbilt, and occupying one block, were burned down last evening. Most of the horses were taken out, but it is thought at least 30 to make the property of the latter of the Land Act.

The 4th avenue horse car stables in New York city, owned by W. H. Vanderbilt, and occupying one block, were burned down last evening. Most of the horses were taken out, but it is thought at least 30 to make the property of the latter of the Land Act.

The 4th avenue horse car stables in New York city, owned by W. H. Vanderbilt, and occupying one block, were burned down last evening. The latter Mathlew's pircher rewarded in the Kingdom of Heaven. pail in a hack.

the dated noon Quinn says the third says at that hour is awful.

The dated noon Quinn says the third says at that hour is awful.

The dated noon Quinn says the loss is estimated at \$200,006. The flames not been made very public the hall was death by her clothing taking fire, when she

The wave of indignation gathers force as the moments fly. There is no telling when it may break, or what the consequences may be. Parnell was resting, preparatory to proceeding to attend the convention of the Land and Labour Leagues of the county of Kildare, when he was surrounded and hurriel off to a dungeon. It is rumored the Government will take military possession of the Land League head-quarters, and proceed to the utmost extremity of brute force to repress the organization; but deliberate and decisive action can be looked for from the men at the head. If the men in America stand firmly by us there need be no fear of the allitates as spread to Morrell's large furniture storage building across the street, which was destructed with a long programme—half a dozen excellent songs and a short lecture, including a dozen excellent songs and a short lecture, acted as chairman of the evening, and introduced the different performers with a sestimated at \$2,000 000.

Fire completely destroyed the large cigar factory of Carl Upman, 512 and 415 east Seventeenth street, New York, together when about 1,000,000 cigars. Total loss, about \$10,0000; insurance, about \$50,000.

Two hundred hands are thrown out of emaction can be looked for from the men at the head. If the men in America stand firmly by us there need be no fear of the afflicted family by us there need be no fear of the building across the street, which was deturnities in the city was stored there, including a dozen excellent songs and a short lecture, in their friends. The audience were not wearied with a long programme—half a dozen excellent songs and a short lecture, as chairman of the evening, and introduced the different performers with a long propriate remarks. Mr. Henry Whish, Mus. Bac., presided at the plane, and short lecture. When the members of the society and their friends. The audience were not accellent songs and a short lecture. Rev Fr. O'Leary, chapl in of the society, acted as chairman of the evening, and introduced the different performers. Mr. lections. Mr. Whish is entitled to additional credit for having sacrificed a particular engagement in order to accommedate the society on that occasion. Mr. F. A. Filgiano, well known in provincial musical circles, acquitted himself most creditably and delighted the audience extremely well. The subject of the lecture was "Lessons from History" and was treated in its literary, political and religious relations. Under the head of literature, the speaker aimed to show that knowledge, according to circumstan-

that knowledge, according to circumstances, may be either beneficial or injurious.

Learning little or much is dangerous when in the possession of the man who either ignores the moral law or treats it carelessly; but in the possession of him who is moral and judicious, learning may be individually and socially beneficial. In support of the former statement he re-ferred to the career of Rousseaux, Payne and Voltaire—men of pride and blas-LERICAL—SERMON ON THE DUTIES OF PARENTS—CELEBRATION OF THE FATHER MATHEW ANNIVERSARY—MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT — LESSONS CHECKER OF THE PATHER AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT — LESSONS CHECKER OF THE PATHER AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT — LESSONS CHECKER OF THE PATHER AND CHEC failure or success. "Where pride is, there also shall be reproach; but where humil-

also shall be reproach; but where humility is, there also is wisdom."

In the political section the speaker argued that purity of purpose, integrity of character and justice in all things made men and nations truly great; or if they acquired power by the practice of means contrary to these, they obtained their deserts either in ultimate their deserts either in ultimate with or the well mention of the Patrick's, went to Walkerton, last week, to officiate for a few days.

A VALUABLE SERMON.

At High Mass in St. Patrick's on Sunday last, Rev. J. F. Lennon delivered a powerful discourse on that important subject: "The Duties of Parents to their control of the rest of mankind. The Roman empire rose to universal sovereignty by the patriotism and unanimity of its rulers and brief synopsis. The eternal salvation of parents and children depend upon the full-filment of the obligations which the law and of God imposes upon each, and a curse is filment of the obligations which the law of God imposes upon each, and a curse is pronounced against those who break that law, but a blessing on those who observe it. It is absolutely necessary then that parents should understand their duties and fulfil them to the best of their ability. It is the duty of a father to provide for the is the duty of a father to provide for the were the descendents of King James' coloniers. ists, Cromwell's troopers, and William's mercenaries, and therefore did not represpend in drunkenness and dissipation that which should be used in making a com-fortable and happy household. Good sent the nation either typically or reli-giously. The evils caused by the criminal ambition of Cromwell, Lord Strafford Pombal and others, were contrasted with the good performed by such noble charac-ters as Sobieski, Fleury, Washington and Wallace. Whether good or svil intentions were accomplished or not, right-thinking

the wasts of time, stood out vigorous and active, curbing the lawlessness and human wood England experienced this when be trampled on the rights of all orders of his subjects, and only escaped the consequences by begging the elements of Pope quences are provided to the elements of the e subjects, and only escaped the conse-quences by begging the elemency of Pope innocent III. Henry IV, of Germany, proud and tyrannical, would be both emperor and pope, but in Pope Gregory VII. he found an opponent, who was as firm to support a righteous principle as he was to advance a wicked one. Once the baffled emperor performed an humble penance; and on renewing his transgres-sions suffered retribution by a miserable death from the ill-treatment of his sons. Gregory even in affliction maintained his noble character to the last, as a lover of justice and a hater of iniquity. The speaker closed this part of the subject by referring briefly to Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance, who rescued thousands from the evils of over-indulgonce, made their once miserable homes happy ones, and removed from their raths

of the greatest snares to everlasting in conclusion: all cannot be Popes, perors or orators, but the moral law equally binding on peasant as well as prince. If examples are necessary for men's gaidance, there are plenty to be had, and the human will is powerful after life and few will fall away into apost-acy. It is a strict obligation on the part of truly great, or avoid that which caused parents to bring their children to Mass, their ruin. If the benefits of such a course be not immediately obtained, there is abundant consolation in the wellestablished fact that it is better to fail in trying to do right, than to succeed in

doing wrong. Resolutions of thanks were then passed in favor of the different performers, and a collection was taken up to defray ex-penses, which were necessarily few, seeing that Mr. Larkin very kindly made no further charge than the cost of cleaning

BRANTFORD LETTER.

FATAL ACCIDENT. On Wednesday of last week a young man named William Dooly, about twenty years of age, met a violent death on the Grand Trunk Railway at Caledonia. While making a coupling his arm was crushed so severely that he died in a few minutes. He had been working as brakesman but a short time, and was considered a careful and faithful man. Within an hour of the time he met his death he passed through the city on his train, and waved a salute to his home, which is but a short distance from the railway track, and thus his people saw him for the last time alive. The commemoration of Father Mathew's | The funeral was fixed for Friday, but or account of a sister of a deceased not arriving in time was postponed until Saturday morning. Some years since the oldest daughter of the same family met a violent

have an opportunity to participate. It is said by some that there was never such a united effort made in our congregation for any purpose as on this occasion. The moveany purpose as on this occasion ment is nearly unanimous as it is possibl for anything of the kind to be.

REV. FATHER DOHERTY formerly of Caledonia, has been appointed curate of St. Basil's Church here, and is expected to assume his duties about th 30th of the present month.

PERSONAL. Miss O'Grady has sent in her resignation as teacher in our school here, to take effect at Christmas, as her family contemplate moving to Chicago.

Miss Minnie Harrington has returned

from Detroit after a lengthened visit Mr. George Glenny won the Dominion Rifle Association medal at the last contest October 17th, 1881.

At Braeside, near Faris, on Friday, 14th Instant, Mary Elizabeth, only child of James and Jennie Gardener, aged 10 months and 25 days.

COMMERCIAL

London Markets. London, Ont., Oct. 17.

1	GRAIN	
١	Wheat, Spring	.\$0 00 to 0 00
1	" Deihi, 100 lbs.	2 15 to 2 20
١	" Tredwell	2 12 to 2 20
١	" Clawson "	2 15 to 2 20
١	" Req	2 15 to 2 20
١	Oats	1 12 to 1 17
1	Corn	1 25 to 1 45
1	Peas	1 10 to 1 20
1	Beans	0 00 to 0 00
1	Beans	1 25 to 1 to
1	Barley	0 15 to 1 25
1	Rye	
١	Buckwheat	4 00 to 4 25
1	Clover Beed	4 50 to 5 00
	Timothy Seed	2 86 to 3 00
١	FLOUR AND FRED	
	Fall Wheat Flour per cwt.	3 25 to 3 50
	Spring Flour	3 25 to 3 50
1	Missed Floor	0 00 to 0 00
	Oatmeal, Fine	3 50 to 2 75
	Granulated "	2 75 to 3 00
	Graham Flour	0 00 to 0 00
;	Cort meal	2 00 to 2 25
	Cortimeat	20 00 to 22 00
	Shorts P ton	14 00 to 16 W
		11 00 to 13 00
,	Hay	
,		5 00 to 6 00
	Straw, per load	
	Eggs retail	0 22 to 0 25
	basket	0 18 to 0 22
•	Butter per lb	0 30 to 0 35
	" crock	0 25 to 0 28
,	" tubs	0 22 to 0 26
1	Cheese & lb	0 11 to 0 12
_	Lard	. 0 12 to 0 00
	Maple Sugar	0 18 to 0 00
l	SKINS AND HIDES	
š	Lambering each	0 75 to 0 95
	Calfskins, green, * b	0 11 to 0 12
š	dev "	0 15 to 0 17
f	Titles manner "	0.08310.0.083
	mides, green,	0 7110 0 071
	MISCELLANEOUS.	0 1510 0013
t		
e	Potatoes & bag	
		0 00 10 1 00
e	Onions, & bhl	0 90 to 1 20
,	furkeys, each	1 75 to 2 00
,	Chickens, & pair.	0 50 to 0 50
•	Ducks each	0 40 to 0 60
30	Dressed Hogs	6 50 to 7 25
í	Beef, & qtr	6 50 to 7 00

London Gil Market. Refined Oil, carload lots. Refined Oil, small lots. Paraffine Candles.

London Stock Market. Name. Buyer 126) 50 Ontario..... 50 Royal Standard. tario Investment Ass'n

NEW FIRM .- Mr. McDonald, the well known dentist, has associated with him his former student, Mr. Geo. Davis, a young man who passed his examination in a very creditable manner. As both members of the new firm are popular and trustworthy, no doubt the effect will largely increase patronage

Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very com-plete, containing, as it does, all the leading plete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this department, and all will admit that it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3, 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses have substituted an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the first quality and selling them at the prices at which other stores sell the inferior article. His stock of real and imitation laces, embroideries, &c., is very complete and well worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money by purchasing these goods at Green's popu

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The Blakes and Flanagans...
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. A history of the Protestant Reforma-tion in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett Fabiola, or the church of the Catacombs. Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of Queen Elizabeth ... Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times.

Fate of Father Sheeby, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier.... The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier... Father Matthew, by Sister Mary Francis Clare.... Father de Lisle.... The school boys ... The Chapel of the Angels...... Leo, or the choice of a Friend... Catholic Record Office.

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DETROIT, Mich



VOL 4

CLERICAL.

WE have receive a large stock of goods suitable for cler cal garments.

We give in our tailo ing department specia attention to this branc of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Lendon Universe. A JESUIT at Berlin is one of the phenomena which proves the o saying that wonders will never cease. We translate the following remark on the subject from our contempo ary, the Markische Kirchenblott:

For a whole week a Jesuit stayed Berlin, and was received most affectionate by Jews, heathens and Christians ali by Jews, heathens and Christians alik He was actually entertained by the Go ernment, and yet Berlin suffered no so of injury through it, and has got over quite unscathed. The bold individual who the

found his way to the lion's mout contrary to a law-specially made rid the country of him and the lil of him, is Father Strassmeier, th celebrated Orientalist, who has live in England ever since the Jesui were turned out of Germany. Not last month the annual Congress Orientalists was held at Berlin, ar to hold such a congress in the at sence of Father Strassmeier is lil playing Hamlet without the Prince or Denmark. So three pressing i vitations were sent to him by the local committee of Berlin, and on the third he would accept. We considering that fire worshippe from India, and heathen Chine and Japanese were present at the congress, it would have been strang if one of the most eminent, if not th most eminent, Orientalist of th world had been kept out, merely h cause he puts the letters S. J. after

'No Catholic need apply" is jus as much a standing advertisement i Germany as " No Irish need apply used to be in England. The follow ing is an illustration. A police official Tilsit, in Eastern Prussia, was candidate to the post of superinten dent of the constabulary in the di trict of Donman. His chances wer far the best, and he had every pros pect of being elected; when, lo an behold! he received one morning from the clerk of the magistrates of the district, a letter, of which th

following is a translation: I beg to inform you that, at the mee ing of the magistrates held on the 1st inst your candidature was thrown out becaus you are a Catholic.

This is very plain speaking, or what the French would call mor forcibly, une franchise brutale, "quit a brutal candour." If the same thin had happened to a Protestant in Catholic country, no end of paper would be read on the subject at the forthcoming meeting of the Protes tant Alliance. But Catholics are s much used to this sort of thing, both in Germany and in England, that in dividual cases, like the one quoted pass quite unnoticed.

New York Tablet.

ENGLAND has conferred upon King Alfonse a garter, and he feels a proud of the bauble as a child doe of a rattle. So Spain is to embrac Sister England for a garter and Am erica for a little chaff in the shape o unmeaning sympathy. Ireland though trampled upon, scorns England's paltry bribes and treats he threats and taffied promises with equal contempt.

THE English have a very happy way of turning defeats into account No sooner does a man or horse of dog become distinguished but they at once claim that they were of Eng lish descent or breed. The London Times consoles itself with the reflection that Iroquois and Foxhall are o pure English steek, though bred in America. This must be consoling to English pride. In this manner every distinguished Irishman or American is somehow traced to be purely English. There are excepous to this rule, for though George Washington was of English descent they disclaimed him as a traitor and renegade, and though Mr. Parnell is also of English descent they completely disown him.

United Ireland. In our first number we wrote: "We, perhaps, have something to learn before governing ourselves; but the English have this much to learn-