

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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1883.

NO. 261

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ENCYCLICAL LETTER

Of Our Most Holy Lord Leo XIII., by Divine Providence Pope.

TO ALL THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCH-BISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN THE GRACE AND COMMUNION OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE-ORDAINING SPECIAL DEVOTIONS OF THE HOLY ROS-ARY FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER. Venerable Brethren :-Health and Apos-

Venerable Brethren:—Health and Apos-tolic Benediction: We are the more prompted, and almost forced, day by day, by the duty of the Supreme Apostolate that we exercise, and by the exceedingly difficult state of these times, that the heavier the calamities that befall the Church, the more earnestly we are to take measures for its safeguard and westering. On which account, whilst to are to take measures for its safeguard and protection. On which account, whilst to the utmost of our power we endeavor to save the rights of the Church and to avert and repel perils that threaten or attend them, we strive assiduously in imploring heavenly aids, by which alone our labors and cares can obtain their desired effect.

To this we count nothing stronger or surer than by worship and devotion to or opticate Mary, the great Virgin Mother of God, who is set as Mediatress and Ad-ministratrix of heavenly graces,—set in the highest place of power and glory, in the heavens, that she may lend help to human folk striving to gain through labors and dangers the Everlasting City,-

and dangers the Everiasting City,— through her patronage. This is why, on the coming anniversary of solemn festivals, in which so many and great blessings granted to prayers of the Rosary of Mary, (*Mariadis Rosarii*,) to Christians are commemorated,—We will that these especial prayers shall be offered this year, throughout the entire Catholic world with a particular devotion to the this year, throughout the entire Catholic world, with a particular devotion to the Great Virgin,—that, her as intercessor, her Divine Son may be propitiated, and grant us an alleviation of the woes we suffer. Therefore we write you, Vener-able Brethren, that knowing our wishes, you may, by your authority and zeal, stir up the devotion of your people to the pious doing of our demand. First of all, and accustomed, has it been for Catholics, in troubles, and in doubts of

for Catholics, in troubles, and in doubts of the times, to fly to Mary, and to take re-fuge in her maternal goodness. It has been not only a settled hope, but a com-plete confidence, that the Catholic Church has ever had laid up, as of right, in the Mother of God. lother of God. In truth, Virgin kept from the sin of

church." Saint Pius V. speaking of it says, "that from the propagation of this devotion, Christians moved by the medit-ation of the mysteries, inflamed by the prayers became changed into other men, the darkness of heresies disappeared, and the light of the Catholic Faith was dif-fused." Finally, Gregory XIII. declares that the Rosary was instituted by Saint Dominic to appease the anger of Al-mighty God and to implore the intercession of the Blessed Virgin." Moved by this consideration, and by the examples of Our Predecessors, we deem the present, most timely to order supplications to this end, that by invoca-tion of the august Virgin through the prayers of the Rosary, we may obtain like succors in our necessities from her origin, chosen Mother of God, and so made consort in the salvation of the human race, she has such grace and power with her Son, that nothing human or angelic has, or can, surpas. And as it is certain that it is grateful and pleasant to Him to help and geneale avery one asking her aid how like succors in our necessities from her Son Jesus Christ. You see, venerable Brethren the continual and heavy labors and warfares of the Church. We behold and console every one asking her aid, how can it be doubted that He will more desire and almost exceed His purposes, in yield-ing to the prayers of the Church Univer-Christian piety, public decency of morals, and faith itself, which is the highest good, sal. This grand and full entire devotion of hope in the august Queen of Heaven shone forth more clearly when the power of errors creeping abroad, or the corrup-tion of morals distilling through the pores and the source of all other virtues, at-tacked by dangers each day greater. You not only know our difficult position and wearied anguishes, but your charity causes of society, or the open attack of powerful adversaries have visibly brought the Church Militant of God into danger. The you to sympathize with us, in a manner of companionship and communion. But the most wretched and deplorable stories of ancient and modern times, and accredited records of the Church, tell of But the most wretched and deplorable by far is for so many souls ransomed by the Blood of Jesus Christ, to be caught as in a whirlwind of an age led astray, fall-ing from bad to worse, and plunging into everlasting death. Surely, then, the need of Divine help is not less to-day than when the great St. Dominick brought in the use of the Rosary of Marry for the bealing of accreatized records of the Charlen, ten of public as of private appeals and yows to the Mother of God, and, in return, of helps granted by Her, and of quiet and peace thereupon granted by God. Hence those signal titles by which Catholic nations have saluted Her, as "Help of Christian," "Succor in extremity," "Comnations have saluted Her, as "Help of Christian," "Succor in extremity," "Com-forter," "Bellumui Potentem," "Victri-cem," "Paciferam." And principally among these is to be reckoned that solemn of Mary, for the healing of public wounds. For Dominick perceived, by a light from Heaven, that no remedy for the evils of his age could be more prompt than for men to return to Christ Who is "the way, the truth and the life t direction of the Rosary, by which its signal benefits have been consecrated perpetually who is "the way, the truth and the life," by a frequent meditation of the salvation brought forth for us by Him; and by lean-ing on that Virgin to whom it has been given, our intercessoratrix with God, "to crush all heresies." Therefore he so com-orad the formula of the holy Resarv that benefits have been consecrated perpetually to the entire Christian world. None of you, Venerable Brethren, is ignorant of the labor and conflict brought on the Church of God, at the end of the on the Church of God, at the end of the Twelfth Century, by the Albigensean heretics, offspring of the latest sect of Manichees, who filed the South of France, and other regions of the Latin race with their pestiferous errors. Carrying the terror of arms, they sought to build up their power by slaughter and ruins. Against these vilest of men, as you know, God in his mercy raised up a most holy man, the father and Founder of the Dominican Order. By the soundness of his teaching, by the example of his virtues, by the performance of his Apostolic gift, he was great. He was aggressive in fightposed the formula of the holy Rosary that at one and the same time the mysteries of our Salvation can be recalled to mind in their order; and a mystical intertwining be joined in it, by an alternation com-posed of the Angelic Salutation, and Our Lord Jesus Christ's prayer to God the Father. We, then, who seek remedy for an evil, not unlike, do not question but that this same way of prayer, introduced by this most blessed Dominick, to so great by the performance of his Apostolic glit, he was great. He was aggressive in fight-ing for the Catholic Church, with an ex-alted disposition. Not by force, not with arms in his hands. But relying on that plan of prayer which he, first, instituted under the name of the Rosary, and which he, and his Religious Brethren have spread for and wide Kor, by the instituted an advantage of the Catholic world, may be of signal help for relief, also, from the ruins of our days. Wherefore: Not only do we earnestly exhort all Christians, either publicly or privately, that they, each in his home, or in his family, take care to recite this pious office of the Rosary, and take it up as a custom not to be interrupted, -but it is far and wide. For, by the inspiration and teaching of God, he understood that our will that THE ENTIRE MONTH OF OCTOBER, OF THE by the help of his manner of prayer, as by the most powerful instrument of prayer, as by enemies would be defeated and prostrated and compelled to abandon their mad CURRENT YEAR, shall be sacred and dedicated to the Queen

this present year, the solemnities of the Mother of God, in the devotion of the Resary, shall be celebrated with a special attention and pomp of worship; and that, from the first day of October coming, till the second day of November following, everywhere, in all places dedicated to Divine worship served by priests in care of souls; and if Ecclesiastical Administra-tors shall have found it well and fitting, also in other places set apart for worship. plan of St. Dominic, devotion, faith, char-ity were restored. The schemes and arts of the heretics began to be dissipated. Thereupon many wanderers came back to a sound mind, and as Catholics, used the arms taken up for violence in restraining the rage of the impious. ROSARY was also wonderfully manifested in the sixwas also wonderfully manifested in the six-teenth century, when immense troops of Turks menaced nearly the whole of Europe with the yoke of superstition and barbarity. The Supreme Pontiff Pius V. exhorting the Christian princes to defend a cause common to them all, invoked, also, zealously, the powerful Mother of God by means of the Rosary, to hasten to their aid. A truly noble spectacle offered itself in those days to heaven and to the world, and the minds and hearts of all a cause common to them all, invoked, also, zealously, the powerful Mother of God by means of the Rosary, to hasten to their aid. A truly noble spectacle offered itself in those days to heaven and to the world, and the minds and hearts of all Same.

THE EFFICACY AND POWER OF THE

others of our predecessors should have sought to honor it with words of great

URBAN IV.

encomium.

Same. We greatly approve that Rosary Sodal-ities of the Blessed Virgin shall march through the streets, with solemn pomp, as a public declaration of devotion. But where, by the violence of these times this may be forbidden, let what is cut off from public demonstration be compensated by more frequent visits to the sacred places of worship, and let the fervor of their of worship, and let the fervor of their piety shine out in a more earnest working of Christian virtues. But, in favor of those who will do what we have commanded in the above sen-

itself in those days to heaven and to the word, and the minds and hearts of all were turned towards it, for on one side the faithful of Christ not far from Cor-inth, ready to give their lives and blood for the preservation of their religion and their country, fearlessly awaited the enemy; on the other pious bands of sup-plicants, unarmed, called upon Mary, in-voking her with the powers of the Rosary to crown the combatants with victory. Our Lord heard them, the battle was en-gaged at Lepanto and the Christian fleet, without great loss, beat and dispersed the enemy and obtained a brilliant victory. For which reason the same Holy Pontiff decreed that the anniversary of the famous battle should be solemnized in honor of Our Lady of Victories, in memory of the event, and Gregory XIII. afterwards added the title of the Rosary. LIKEWISE IN THE LAST WEEK other glorious victories were obtained over the Turks at Temeswar in Hungary and in the Island of Corfu, on two days dedi-cated to the great Virgin and in con-sequence of the recitation of the Rosary; for which reason Clement XI., our pre-decessor, decreed in gratitude for the favor, that the feast of our Lady of the Rosary should be solemnized every year throughout the whole church. This form of prayer being, therefore, tences, we gladly open the heavenly treasures of the Church; wherein the the astress of the Church; wherein the sentences of the content of the sentence of the sentenc for our intention, we grant seven years, and seven fortieths, of indulgence before God, to be obtained each time. And we will that the like benefit may be enjoyed by any prevented by a lawful research

will that the like benefit may be enjoyed by any prevented by a lawful reason, performing the same devotions privately and praying God for our intention. But those who, in the above stated, shall, publicly in places of worship (in sacris templis) or, hindered by sufficient reason, in private houses, shall have per-formed the same devotions at least ten times, and having made a good confession, and received Holy Communion, we absolve from all punishment, and pains determined for faults committed, after the manner of a Pontifical Indulgence. We Rosary should be solemnized every year throughout the whole church. This form of prayer being, therefore, very dear to the Virgin, and full of efficacy for the defence of the Church and the Christian people and for obtaining from Almighty God public and private benefits, it is not to be wondered that others of our predecessor should have manner of a Pontifical Indulgence. We also extend this fullest pardon of their sins committed to all who, on the very solemnity of the Rosary of Blessed Virgin Mary, or on any day within the octave, URBAN IV. attests that "blessings are showered every day upon the faithful by means of the Ros-ary." Sixtus IV. affirms that this manner of praying "is opportune for honoring Al-mighty God and the Virgin, as well as to avert the imminent perils of the world." Leo X says it was instituted against heres-irroke and wielent horseise. Julius III having in like manner cleansed their souls by a wholesome confession, shall have received Communion, and in some place God, and His Blessed Mother for the needs of the Church, according to our

To work, then, Venerable Brethren, as you care for the glory of Mary, and the salvation of human society so much strive iarchs and violent heresies; Julius III. calls it "the ornament of the Roman church." Saint Pius V. speaking of it to foster devotion and increase confidence in the Great Virgin. We consider it a God's gift that even in these most tormen-ted times for the Church,—amongst the God's gift that even in these most tormany ted times for the Church,—amongst the greater portion of Christian theor rests, and flourishes, the ancient devotion and love for the august Virgin. But now, roused up by our exhortations, and by your voices, may Christian peoples be in-spired, and take on more and more in fer-vor of spirit, confidence in the patronage of Mary; and by a renewed love form the habit of using the Rosary of Mary, which those that have gone before us used to but as a watchword of Christian devotion. 1 but as a watchword of Christian devotion. and besechings, uttered with one heart. Easy for her to obtain that the good may grow in the honor of the right, and that grow in the honor of the right, and that wanderers may come to a better mind, and act as wise. And that God, the Avenger of crimes, turned, by her, to loving-kind-ness and mercy, may banish dangers threatening, and establish desired peace. Strong in this hope, we beseech God Himself, through Her in whom He has we the full accord fall mood with our most put the fulness of all good, with our most earnest wishes that the chiefest gifts of heavenly bounty may be spread upon you. As harbinger and pledge, most lovingly we impart the Apostolic Benediction on you, your clergy, and on the people com-mitted to the trust of each of you. Dated at St. Peter's, September 1st,

our Holy Father. The singing in St. Mary's was excellent, an Avo Maria by Miss Roach being particularly fine.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

"The village to which we were going was called Ambohitraza; it is situated ten or twelve miles to the east of Imeriman-droso. You should see how the people opened their eyes on seeing a Father es-corted by so many attendants. We made a great display, every one talked of us, and we arrived at the end of cur journey. Here it was the singing began, and natur-ally the listeners were astonished, and ally the listeners were astonished, and felt a vivid desire to become Catholics, but, above all, to know how to sing, for singing is an attraction few of the Mal-gasians can resist. "We spent the night in the village: in the morning we continued our excursion

"We spent the night in the village: in the morning we continued our excursion to another village, situated thirteen miles north of Ambohitraza, and called Am-drainarivo. There again we found a population who had long wished for the presence of a Father; there were two families who had been baptized at Tanan-ariva, and who had made their first com-munion and received confirmation. Beariva, and who had made their hist com-munion and received confirmation. Be-fore my arrival, they had taught the prayers, the rosary; I left one of our pupils to teach the canticles to the inhabi-tants. In another village, it was a native of the village itself who was charged with thet mission that mission. "Here are two stations which support

themselves without the need of the con-tinual presence of the Missioner; it will be sufficient for him to appear there at long intervals. On Sundays, the assemblages take place under the presidence of the improvised catechists, and during the week religious instruction is continued without interruption. These three stawithout interruption. These three sta-tions, joined to Imerimandroso, my prin-ipal post, raise to four the number of churches to be built; there are three others nearer to Imerimandroso, and two where I have not been as yet, but where they expect me; in all, nine stations entrusted to me, and nine stations far enough from each other. In a little time we shall comeach other. In a little time we shall com-plete the district system usual in the Mission; I have the northern district, Mission; I have the northern district, Father Finaz the southern, Father Roblet the western, Father Gauchy the eastern. I forgot Father Nasses, who is my neigh-bor, and whose stations I have all visited; he occupies the northwest quarter, on a very extended radius, in thickly populated district. So the four cardinal points be-gin to be occupied; Father Taix is the auxiliary of Father Finaz in the south, and Father Pages attends to the Mission of Soamanandrarina. of Soamanandrarina. "Thus Reverend Father, I have given

you a slight sketch of our Missions in this yon a slight sketch of our Missions in this district. I have just jotted down the de-tails as I recalled them to my memory. "This new state of things requires addi-tional means, and the increasing of our resources in men and money must be seri-ously thought of. The Mission is extend-ing in an extraordinary manner; we must be everywhere at once, and how is this to tails as I recalled them to my memory. "This new state of things requires addi-tional means, and the increasing of our resources in men and money must be seri-ing in an extraordinary manner; we must be everywhere at once, and how is this to be done? Besides, a similar question arises on every side; there is no place sufficiently large to contain the crowds which press around us. We are obliged to get them together in the Malgasian to get the together in the together together together together together toget

was with me. We repeated to him ver-bally what I had already written; the ob-stacles raised by the Protestants, the char-acter of the messengers of Rainimabaravo, the pressure put upon the people, the Secredited opinion that the great should accordite a state of the messengers of Rainimabaravo, the pressure put upon the people, the Secredited opinion that the great should accordite a state opinion the state of the state opinion the state acter of the messengers of Raminabaravo, the pressure put upon the people, the accredited opinion that the great should pray with the Protestants. I added, that we did not seek him on every new trouble because we knew his numerous apations; but, nevertheless, it was our dury to inform him of the barr gues of our the motion in of the hor guts of our enemies. He defended homest, protecting that the queen granted tail and entire liberty. We replied that in spite of the liberty granted by the queen, the people were continually annoyed, and we insisted, above all, on these two points: lst. That he would put an end to messengers being sent by Rainimaharavo; 2nd That he would declare once more that every one, whether great or small, was free to pray as he thought be-t. He almost promised. What will be the result ? Let us tray to God that he may make these

us pray to God that he may make these demands be complied with, and turn them

demands be complied with, and turn them to his greater glory. In union with your holy sacrifices, I am, etc., "A DELBOSC, Missioner of the Society of Jesus." Here is now a letter from the Rev. Father Taix: Letter of the Rev. Futher Taix, of the Society of Jesus, to the Rev. Father Rouquayrol, Superi of the Eccl-snasti cal House of Vals (di c se of Puy) Tananariva, 2006 January, 1870. "Rev. FATHER

Tananariva, 2000 January, 1870. "REV. FATHER, "Since the last meeting of the Fathers, at Father Jouen's, I have been appointed to a thira parish, a rather large one, situ-ated five miles from Tananariva. (We have in reality more than thirty-two sta-tions, without reckoning the four estab-lishments of the capital) You will not be surprised then if I thought it my duty to take upon me such an ample charge. to take upon me such an ample charge. We are all worked to death. And if one of us be sick, we must abandon three of to take upon me such an ample charge, We are all worked to death. And if one of us be sick, we must abandon three of our stations at least to the Protestants. The third one of my villages is called Ambohijanaka It is placed on a verdant hill, planted with peach trees, orange trees, manioc, and bananas. Magnificent rice-fields well-watered are situated at its foot and extend to Tananariva. Ambohij-anaka is surrounded by a double row of magnificent sycamores, and by a double life. For three or four days, persons sing and extend to Tananariva. Ambohij-anaka is surrounded by a double row of magnificent sycamores, and by a double ditch very large and deep, which you must pass over in getting to it on a rudely-built

with the prime minister. Father Ailloud March last, together with a great number

at a distance from the place, and that I could not make myself sufficiently undercould not make myself sunciently under-stood in the Malgasian tongue, went early to the sick man to give him absolution and extreme unction. Razakamady blessed himself often before he died. He wore the rosary round his neck. More-over, he exhorted his relations never to over, he religion into which according to over, he exhorted his relations never to quit the religion into which, according to the term used by them ordinarily, they had fallen. The body of Razakamady was laid in a stone tomb which 200 men had constructed in four days. Six slabs of granite, each six feet six inches long, were used to make this tomb. You can well understand how difficult it would be to concertate into the interior, if any one to constrate into the interior, if any one wanted to plunder the effects which are laid up with the defunct in his tomb. The Christian death of Razakamdy has done good to his family and to the whole village. I thank God that He gave him time to receive the scorements of the time to receive the sacraments of the

time to receive the sacraments of the Holy Church. "You will allow me, Reverend Father, to stop here; if the other Fathers wish to write to you, they assuredly will not be in want of a subject. But will they have time?

"Yours in Christ,

"Tats, S. J." "In this letter, Father Taix announces, the Christian death of an important chief, Razakamady; in another letter, addressed to his sister, a Nun at Montpellier, he gives interesting details of the interment of the chief. "In Madagascar," he says, "funeral

ceremonies hold a high place among the customs of the people; the Malgasian labors his whole life to collect all the anaka is surrounded by a double row of magnificent sycamores, and by a double ditch very large and deep, which you must pass over in getting to it on a rudely-built and very narrow bridge. "The inhabitants of the village, as well as those of many other places in the pro-vince of Emerua, are disgusted with the Protestants. The haughty tone of cer-tain preachers who have a fixed salary, their greediness, their intolerance, do square at all with the spirit of the Hova population. Added to these things the fact, that in the hundreds of meeting-houses with which the suburbs abound,

> tions. I was sent by Father Jouen to decorate the house of the deceased. They placed at my disposal beautiful gilt tapes. tries; the house was a real magazine of treasures. I had found it invaded by more. than a hundred Protestant women, who had loosened their tresses, and stood in the attitude of the greatest grief. I made all these persons retire, saying that I could not commence whilst a single individual remained, except the relatives of the deceased. When the chamber had been deceased. evacuated, the weeping ceased, and every one began to give his opinion on the way the bier and the house should be decorated, as coolly as if it was a question of adorn-ing altar or a dining room. After this, they commenced to pour forth their tears. according to custom, and to sing the songs of death. "I took care particularly that the Protestants should not come to occupy the house, for it would have been impossible to perform the Catholic ceremonies, and we were anxious that the numerous strangers, who had come to Ambohitson, should fully know that the great chief Razakam-ady had died a Catholic, and that when he was dying, he had recommended to his family to follow no other religion than his own. Towards evening, I sent a young man to traverse the village, and tell the Christians that the prayers for Razakamady was about to commence. The house wa ocn filled with company. It was emptied sorn inter with company. It was empired three or four times, and immediately after was filled again by other individuals. In the first instance, in spite of all precau-tions, half of the praying and weeping assembly were Protestants : in reality, I was not annoyed by this ; I preached three concrete times : this furnished me an onseparate times; this furnished me an op-portunity to speak to those misled breth-ren of the judgment of God, a subject of which they never speak in the heretical meeting-houses. I must say that, with the bier of Razakamady in my view, I was deeply moved; I wept so that I could hardly finish a sentence, and as I hesitated, all the women burst forth in lamentation. The Protestants, surely, never heard preaching of that sort.

is they presented ing the late years anned in colors is most interest-is and daughters ates and Canada, that it will have our country peo-a fitting reward bod woman, who her pen, in mak-e wrongs of Ire-A LIFE," Interweaves the ish sufferings, of and the manner a abused, and of abused, and of abuse of power of the peasantry. let his beautifully of Almonte, will *Tribune*. Ito the literature ing the attention *itness*. Taphically fine, rexpensive book, atment are such extensive sale gladly welcome ion to our native vane.

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A LIFE

just out, by the orress "Norah" ke) whose bril-norress "Nontreal estill fresh in ders. The new , descriptive of Trish landlord, , it deals excun-ume under the on, and every if rom life. It is and convincing ormation of the Irish frish Protestant iny years before e than ordinary stop bound in mely bound in

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attack. Which, in fact occurred. For this way of prayer begun and carried on after the

1883. In the Sixth year of our Pontificate.

(Signed) LEO, PP. XIII. -Freeman's Journal Translation.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

Last Sunday being the festival of the Holy Rosary, solemn High Mass was cele-brated in St. Peter's Cathedral by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, Father Walsh acting as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. Dixon as sub-deacon, His Lordship occupied his usual place, sup-ported on the right and left by Rev. Messrs. Dunphy and McGee. The Rev. Father Tiernan read the Encyclical Letter of our bunchy and MoGee. The Rev. Father Tiernan read the Encyclical Letter of our Holy Father, lately addressed to the faith-ful throughout the world in regard to special devotions to be practiced in honor of the Blessed Virgin during the present month. In the evening the same Rev. gentleman delivered a very instructive and interesting discourse on the Holy Rosary, which was listened to with the deepest attention by one of the largest congrega-tions assembled in St. Peter's for some time. He demonstrated clearly the great benefits derived by a constant practice of this admirable devotion, showing that in all ages it was a favorite method of inter-cession to the throne of grace by rich as

to labor; much more work than we can do, they will have to repent of their proceedand the want of salubrious buildings. This state of things appears to me very serious.

"I know that it may be answered, that I should not undertake anything to which my resources were not equal. That might be true formerly, when we were free to limit ourselves; but now the torrent. has burst forth, and there is only

stacles to us. We cannot set foot on any place without complaints from them being laid before Rainimaharavo (the great pontiff of the Methodists), and coariers sent by Rainimaharavo to frighten the rash people who dare to introduce us into their houses. To day, I am to

erect churches, at least temporary ones, matural conclusion. But how can they abandon the queen's method of praying? Missioners should suffer; two things will contribute to place us in a condition unfit to blace may make them as our of lib-

ing. "The inhabitants of Ambohijanaka have got over this difficulty. The princi-pal chiefs came to beg of us to preside over their reactions. Our superior put off complying with the request for more than a month, in order to test their sincerity. At length, towards the middle of December, Father Abinal went to take thing to be done; since we cannot control its course, we must float on it. You might as well tell the soldier on the field master, of Antaujombato, who had accommgtt as well teil the solutior on the heid of battle to observe moderation; he will fight while he has a ball and while breath is in him, and if necessary, he will lay down his life. To speak without metaphors, we have not the resolution sufficient to repel the people who throw the chiefs had abandoned the meeting-We cannot take charge of you; go to the hands with me, and left, they all shock "We cannot take charge of you; go to the

strength, and even lose our life in the task, but to hold such language to them task, but to hold such i anguage to them is impossible. The good shepherd gives his life for his flock; we should only be hirelings if we ought to spare ours. "Monday, 20th of December.—I resume my letter, interrupted by an excursion in the second state of the secon

my letter, interrupted by an excursion in my district. Yesterday again, there was an assemblage in the open air; about a thousand persons crowded around me, and it was only the second time I had ever been in the village. In addition to all I have said to you, I add, that the Methodist party is not at all pleased with the move towards Catholicity; it employs every means of which it is capable to raise ob-stacles to us. We cannot set foot on any tion was in a contrary sense. "Let us now pass from Ambohijanaka

to Ambohitson, otherwise called Beautifu view from above. When I came for the first time into this locality, I was happy to find the two principe chiefs, Razathe rash people who date to infroduce to find the two principal energy energy and Rasoamaka, amongst the kanady and Rasoamaka, amongst the Catholics. Razakamady was lord paramount of a great number of villages; he was well known at Tananariva; he was and begging of him to put an end to them. all ages it was a favorite method of inter-cession to the throne of grace by rich as well as poor, by the gract ones of the earth as well as by the most humble. The ser-mon left a deep impression on the minds of those present, and we doubt not will tend to make the practice of the recital of the Holy Rosary more and more universal among the people. In St. Mary's Mass was sung by Rev. Father Cornyn. After Mass the Rev. gentleman read the Encyclical Letter of

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miss Thecla a prominent Protestant lady of England, has become a novice in the Sacred Heart Sisterhood. St. Louis, Mo., has a church for colored Catholics dedicated to St. Elizabeth.

Written for The Record. The Light of Hope.

The light of hope hath a power To soothe the aching breast; Beauty, health and life its dower,— Baim and fragrance it doth shower, As a fair and blooming flower Dispelling all unrest !

2

Come, lonely heart, by sorrow rent * And yiew this golden star: Thou'lt feel its joy, its sweet content, Away will vanish all lazent-Thou'lt court sad, drama hier And Grief's dark cloud afar !

And as the balmy breath of Spring Makes verdant all around-feo thou, o, Hope, or beauteous wing, Thy song of cheer dost ever sing; Its echoes every where do ring With wondrous happy sound!

O: bear me 'neath thy subshine fair, The beacon of true rest! And of thy gladness give me share, Thy happy smiles to slways wear: Encircle me with thy trust rare Thou glowing beauty blest!

Dim and dreary, oft times dark May life and Love appear; But thro' the tempest shines a spark, Just as of old did Noah's ark. Of God's protection thou'rt the mark, O, sunlight soft and clear !

Of Love thor art the holy bond, A treasure of the heart So pure and tender, fervent, fond; The blossom of a magic wand— From brighter realms far beyond Thou art the shining dart !

To earth-worn spirits send thy calm, Thy olive whisper sweet-Let heartsresound with thy gay psalm, Soothe our sadness with thy baim, On desert s...ds thou art the palm That weary pligring greet ! Hamilton, Oat. PASSION FLOWER.

TALBOT.

THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAP. XXII.

CHAP. XXII. On the evening appointed in Kelley's letter for the meeting, Richard left his hiding-place to go and see his friends. A lonely though picture-que piece of scenery stretches along the road from Coolnamuck to Two-Mile Bridge. Upon one side of the road is a rich and smiling plain extending to the river's bank, on the other side a chain of wooded hills the other side a chain of wooded hills the other side a chain of wooded hills rises gently for a considerable height. In many places the road itself is shaded by giant oaks, or tall, dark green firs. Here and there is a sweet little cottage nestled among the trees; occasionally you may meet a farmer's house, or some gentle-man's residence. Well cared-for orchards and beautiful gardens also help to cheer

the pilgrim on this road. Richard ventured forth in a military dress, which Captain Slasher had the kindness to lend him for the occasion. So well mess to lend nim for the occasion. So well was he disguised that, as he passed along the road, th) few peasants who met him merely bowed their heads to him and moved away without recognizing him as an old and dear friend. He could hardly he said to have any particular train of thought as he proceeded on his journey. Like flashes of lightning his thoughts came and went. Now a tender thought of those he loved came like a beautiful bird to his mind; now thoughts of sorrow, like to his mind; now thoughts of sorrow, like flocks of navens, came casting the black shadows of their dark wings along the fields of imagination. He thought of his dear friend Kelley, and the joy of soon meeting him, and he thought of a fair and pious girl—Katie O'Donohue.

As he drew near the place appointed for the meeting his heart began to beat rapidly: a sorrow, a darkness came over him. Do coming events really cast their shadows before them? If not, why did he feel so oppressed just at the moment when he expected to see his dear friend ? There was nothing cowardly or supersti-tions about Richard, so he despised his

tions about Richard, so he despised his feelings and boldly and joyously rode on to meet Mr. Kelley. He must by all means shake the hands, at least once more, of that good and generous friend. The moment he reached the spot named in Kelley's letter four policemen, who lay concealed behind some bushes, rushed out

and seized him. "You, Richard O'Connell, are our

Hand of Ulster? Were they like young Hugh O'Donnell? Were they like Owen Roe O'Neill? Were they like Patrick Sarsfield? Were they like that old Chris-ital sars and Comments Sarsfield and brance of Comments, Sarsfield and prayed, and labored and fought, and were willing to shed the last drop of their blood. Loved Faith of old Ireland, how fair is thy flowing. No land is in bondage that thou hast set free. Full vain is the tyrant, fall vain his endea-to the private and the dear name of his poor country was always on his lips :

Who would drive away Faith from Erin's Nor fire, nor the sword, nor white famine can sever Our hearts from the crosses and shamrocks Ye may heart

Nor fire, nor the sword, nor white famine can sever Our hearts from the crosses and shamrocks of yore. Ye may hew down the oaks in our deep val-leys springing. Ye may level our cots by each dark wood and sward. Ye may exile each bard that we loved for his singing. re may level our cots by each dark wood and sward, Ye may exile each bard that we loved for his singing, But our crosses and shamrocks forever we'll guard.

Ye may exflet each bard that we loved for his But our crosses and shamrocks forever we'll guard. The rewly-arisen apostles of Irish free-dom came without having been sent, with-out any commission from God or man. They preached doctrines altogether new to truly Celtic ears. They spoke loudly, defiantly, and shamefully, of shaking off the yoke of clergy who had for centuries proved themselves to be the best, and often the only, friends of Ireland. They spoke of destroying all authority, human and divine, and of tearing up society by the roots. They reached out the hand of often the only, friends of Ireland. They spoke of destroying all authority, human and divine, and of tearing up society by the roots. They reached out the hand of fellowship to all the desperadoes of Europe and America. They banded together, we say it with mingled feelings of shame, sorrow and indignation, with the young f men of the Liege Congress, who cried out: "Hatred to God," "War on God." Even the conduct of the generous Kelley began to look blame worthy in his mind's eve. That ardent patriot, in his fervent

began to look blame-worthy in his mind's eye. That ardent patriot, in his fervent love for Ireland, often seemed to forget his love of religion. He had done much by word and act to change many hearts with regard to their reverence for the devoted Irish priesthood. Cloud after cloud rolled away from Richard's mind. Things, facts, and men, began to appear to him in their true light. Religion alone came like a sweet balm to soothe his troubled soul to raise him above the multitudinous evils and sorrows of this earth. "I

ous evils and sorrows of this earth. "I have," he now used to say to himself, "made a gross mistake. I have worked to no purpose; I endeavored to get my poor people into a war for which they were not in the least prepared. I am glad that things are thus ended, for it is far better that I should suffer than that thou-sands of good and innocent iives should be lost in an unequal war." lost in an unequal war."

lost in an unequal war." Such were O'Connell's thoughts on the morning of his trial. By prayer and medi-tation he endeavored to prepare himself for the calm acceptance of any sentence which the law might pronounce on him. The court-house was proked with people who had come to witness his trial. In the who had come to witness his trial. In the yard immense groups were assembled, all talking in a very excited manner. Rich-ard was escorted by a large force of sol-diers from his cell to the dock. Many an eye grew dark and wet as the youth passed along, hand-cuffed and laden with heavy irons. "Oh, the darling young man ! Oh, the noble boy ! A curse—a black curse —upon the traitor who sold him !" the crowd murmured.

crowd murmured. When O'Connell's name was called he answered in a firm tone. At the same moment his eyes turned towards a little door that stood to the left of the judge's bench. The door opened and a policeman entered. Another policeman followed him. At the sight of the latter O'Connell grew pale as death, his eyes closed, his strength fled, his head reeled, and he dropped heavily upon the wooden bench in his dock. What did he see ? Kelley, dressed in his

"prisoner, in the name of the Queen !" Richard saw that there was no chance

Kelley was brought to trial, it was said that the wives of the twelve jurymen rethat the widews' caps by post. Whether the story is true or not matters little; the murderer was acquitted on the ground that Talbot had lived twenty four hours after he was shot, that he had therefore not died of his wound, but of the unskill-

Mr. Froude did not seem to consider

Seine. When she looks out from her high window upon the bright French river, do her thoughts ever stray back to the lovely banks of the river Suir ? We think so-me here that the do Maria O'Cana and the lovely made stronger, wider, and more lasting. and has changed his name. Captain Slasher and his band have long since left the woods of Coolnamuck, and are engaged in humble, honest pursuits. Father O'Dono-hee, Larry, and Tim, the Prophet. and his band have long since left the woods of Coolnamuck, and are engagel in humble, honest pursuits. Father O'Dono-hoe, Larry, and Tim, the Prophet, have left this world of sin and woe. We should also state that our good friend, Mr. Power, is tow numbered among the dead. May God bless Ireland ! May He save hoe from the hends of twrents and knaves!

her from the hands of tyrants and knaves May He always keep her in Faith, in Charity and in Hope, and may He, in His Infinite Goodness, lead her steps to peace, freedom and prosperity.

THE END.

CATHOLIC BISHOP IN NEW ENG-LAND IN 1121.

Celtic Magazine. "The statement may be startling to some

arranged, he established his head-quarters at or near the place where Newport, R. I., now stands, and erected there a monastery, of which the relics still remain; and from thence conducted his work until he went to his eternal reward. "Though the silence of ages has concealed the fate of Bishop Eric and his companions,' says Mr. Clarke, "there is every reason to believe that fol-lowing their zeal and charity amid the dangers of savage war, shipwreck, and

END.

r still in Ireland. You cannot now see her face, for it is always hid by a long dark veil. She is often seen towards evening, weeping and praying by the grave of her brother Richard. Katie O'Donohoe is now in a convent on the banks of the Seine. When she looks out from her high window upon the bright French -a work that is to be restored again, made stronger, wider, and more lasting. 1 am come not to found the League of

and described us; third y, to there who are not yet members, who never have been, and who, perhaps, are not even willing to join us now. Still, before I have done, I hope my words may reach the hearts of some, and that before I leave to night they will take the pledge, for the salvation of their own souls, and, it may be, for the salvation of those who depend upon them. To you who have persevered I say, "MAY THE BLESSING OF GOD REST UPON YOU.

To you who took the pledge and have

may be poor through misfortune, for which he is not to blame. But a pauper and a poor man are not the same. One might be a poor man to-morrow, but he need not, therefore, be a pauper. Eighteen years ago, when I first had the duties placed upon me which I now bear, I found some 1500 or 2000 poor little Cath-olic children in the Protestant schools of our workhouses. How did they get there New York Freeman's Journa'. ⁴The Grand Jury in Richmond, Va., have set an example that Grand Juries in larger cities may very properly follow. All the newsdealers in the city have been indicted for selling the Police Gazette, the Police News, and the Week's Doings. The penalty provided for those who sell "obscene prints" is \$500 and imprison-ment, and the dealers hope by agreeing to sell no more of these papers to escape punishment. These proceedings under the law may seem severe, because the dealers sell these papers without much thought about the harm they are doing and without any intention or desire to degrade their patrons or encourage crime, Eric and his companions, 'says Mr. Clarke, 'there is every reason to believe that following their zeal and charity amid the' dangers of savage war, shipwreck, and famine, they welcomed death in the glorations pursuit.' Through the inscrutable decrees of Divine wisdom the tangible proofs of their labors perished with them; but the fact remains that the Catholic bildren were taken from them and that poverty brought on by drink. Their parents went into the house, where the children were taken from them and that poverty brought on by drink. Their parents went into the house, where the children were taken from them and put into the Protestant schools. It was not sickness or disease or want of work that took many of them there. It was not sickness or disease or want of work that took many of them there. It was not sickness or disease or want of work that took many of them there. It was not sickness or disease or want of ther there is called the Reformation : long before the scursed dawn of that revolt against God which is called the Reformation : long before the born, and when, throughout all Christen dom, there was but one fold and one Shepherd."
CARDINAL MANNING AT THE EAST END. and without any intention of desire to degrade their patrons or encourage crime, but the circulation of such demoralizing publications ought to be prevented in some way, and the Richmond way seems to be effective. Such papers educate criminals and increase the amount of cime in any city where they are read so

criminals and increase the amount of crime in any city where they are read, so that the authorities may properly proceed against them not only in behalf of moral-ity, but also for the purpose of reducing the cost of the machinery by which crim-inals are detected and punished."—N. Y, Times, Sept. 28th. The licentiousness of these police prints has reached a point of insolence which ought to excite the alarm of all good citi-zens and careful parents. TO-DAY THERE ARE ALL OVER LONDON men and women engaged in trade, with names from that faithful land to which

London Universe, Sept. 22. Fresh from his trip to the North, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was again in the midst of his faithful and favorite people on Wed-nesday evening, when he journeyed to Canning Towo, in the far cast of London, to re-establish a dormant branch of the League of the Cross, recently revived there under the direction of the new parish priest, Father John Noonan. The sacred edifice was crowded by the honest hardy sons of toil who dwell in this neighborhood. Women were there, too, in numbers, many of them wearing the green ribbon and medal of the League while the Cardinal's Guards, the members of the Holy Family and the juvenile tee-totallers were numerously represented. His Eminence was accompanied to the altar by the Rev. Fathers Noonan and Quil, while the sanctuary was well filled by acolytes and altar-boys. The local contingent of the Cardinal's League Guards took up their position without the sanctuary rails. The service commenced with the singing of a hymn, in which the There are no traders or merchants more skilful and knowing than we have in London, Glasgow, and Dublin. What must those men think, but that drink is a bad business, when they considered the annual expenditure in that traffic alone was greater than that ex-pended in the combined industries of coal, pended in the combined matternes of coal, iron, and wool? When the drink is made and consumed, what is the return for it ? If one-third of the one hundred and forty millions annually squandered in drink were spent in sowing the ground with seed and draining the land, what would be the return ? Great harvests and an abundance of bread. If another third were expended in making clothes, the re-turn would be that there would not be a man without a good coat on his back and no woman or child without good clothing. Apply the other in paying wages, and THERE WOULD NOT BE A MAN OR WOMAN

WITHOUT WORK in the land; there would be wages in abund-ance for everybody, and there would be no idle hands, and therefore, no poverty, much less pauperism. If you took the holes all over this county of Essex and filled them up no one would be the gainer; but who is the gainer by drink! Satan, the devil himself, the enemy of souls. He reaps the harvest, the harvest of deadly in the fathers. WITHOUT WORK

sin, in fathers, in mothers, and in their children. He it is that sows the land with sin, and sin is the harvest that he reaps from these hundred and forty millions.

OCT. 12, 188

Written My O tender word, O m Clad with the vest In twilight hour th In twilight hour in Before thy years o I kneel again a chi

For thou art old an The poems of thy 1 But ah to dream of

When hope and low Made sweeter still And arch'd thy her Sweet chalice of th Oh ! birds of memo Each note awakes

The sun upon my i A mother's hand, These be embalm'd

These be embalm'd A flowering verse A lifac blooming i The sun may shine Its vestments flash But ah, the morns

The morns that fil With visions b

A tent of joys to c O give me back m Its wildest dr-am These rather than

> Chatham. Ont. -----

PROTESTAN

The Very Rev. I.

CO

gazers, young and old. The boy, fresh from school, with his satchel on his back, pauses to consider an obscene cut in which crime against the Sixth Commandment is depicted. He may be seen any day, in front of the news stands, taking lessons in vice and learning the ways of "fast life" from these pestiferous papers. They are popular; they sell well. The

OCT. 12, 1888.

WHAT A RICHMOND GRAND JURY

HAVE DONE.

New York Freeman's Journal.

barber-shops may dispense with the daily journals, but the Police Gazette and the like must be supplied to their patrons. It would be hard work to dislodge these public favorites. They corrupt youth; tney increase crime. The newsdealers would probably prefer to be rid of them, but for one newsdealer to refuse to sell them, while others in the business kept on, would be to ruin his business. The public, which does not object to being virtuous spasmodically on matters touch-ing the morality of youth, would not be

zens and careful parents. All over the country exaggerated stories

of vice, made so far as possible attractive to youthful eyes by coarse woodcuts, are

sent forth every week. The pictures displayed in these papers on the news-stands attract crowds of

quick to reward such heroism. The Richmond Grand Jury have set an example which ought to be followed everywhere. The "police" sheets are openly indecent, obscenely suggestive, depraving to public morals and encourag-ing to crime. They are filled with morbid imaginings often founded on a small foundation of fact. They have not one redeeming quality. It is too much to expect that the great body of middlemen through whose hands vast numbers of them pass every week will constitute themselves guardians of morality to their own loss, unless the law, which has the right to protect public morality from public outrage, should interfere after the trenchant manner of the Grand Jury in Richmond

Miss Howitt's Conversion.

Church Times (Anglican). For it must not be forgotten that Rome has made many converts directly from Dissent. We believe that the Marquis of Bute was never an English Churchman at all; and that the late Mr. Lucas was Celtic Magazine. "The statement may be startling to some of our readers, but it is borne out by no less than eight eminent authorities which are before us, and by others which we have not been able to personally examine --that the first Catholic Bishop held his seat here more than seven hundred and fifty years ago—A. D. 1121. This was Eric, and Bishop of Garda. From Ire-land, blessel land of the saints and prolific cradle of the Church, the faith habeen carried to Iceland; and the Icelanders, the boldest and most adventurous of sailors, pushed their explorations first to Greenland, and then to the shores of our own country."

But this repar f a statue was own and city in of this extension ndo-reformer intelligent men t mental principle of the sixteenth condemnation b anthentic record But Freeman a be Christians th more ventureso "the divine rig to push forward Christian truths ethical, as thoug of paradise and all felicity. Is views circulate the course of t be made of the sacred ministry membership, an be sounded of t extinction? P heresies, failing hold, disintegra discern this fact rapidly extingu We now turn lics and ask t What is the ch ontinue to ful from generation end of time ? mise to remain of the world, i with you alwa mation of the ans, as has be alone can mak blem to be Christ fulfil hi solution of t And, if in cou it is unsatisf How stands t solution? It seen, to say Christians. I and say that mentality of tians, and see not disappear. For Christi is admitted, 1 organic force tical religion upon the trut out organisi Christianity Christ will fo God became organic force will entertain vield the adv becoming ma upon men incorporated, true life of the word he life of the w this needs no This is wh scension, d ascension, d chose and a ferring upon instituted h principles of the main fea was the ar Holy Spirit designed. Hence the cal sequence an accident mission upo ator and Sa be said to b and perpetu hold the de promise to consummat We have Catholic p Catholic so built the C with confid terday, to-No othe than the in as the abso tenable. called upo ion agains themselves origin and and parve but the gr so much s exposition religionm tial alter ship of th Men bu human ha fitly called The Ca

'ul treatment of the surgeon."

of escape by flight, or resistance, so he quietly surrendered himself. The work of hand-cuffing him and binding him was of short duration. That night he sleptin Clonmel Jail.

thought of treachery on the part of Kelley never entered the prisoner's mind. Happy and innegent soul, he did not yet know half the hiterness of his cup of sorrow-elley, thus ran his thoughts, as he lay upon a hard bed in a foul cell, was arrested upon a hard bed in a tout cell, was arrested before me. He went, no doubt, to the place appointed for our interview and was there arrested and sent to some other cell in this horrible place. Soon the news of O'Connell's arrest

became generally known. The public sorrow was intense throughout the entire country. As Kelley was also missing, Carrick was filled with a two-fold grief. Some thought that he had been sent off Some thought that he indignant peo-secretly to Dublin lest the indignant peosecretly to Dubin lest the indignate peo-ple should make an attempt to rescue him; others, and they pretended that they knew much of the dark ways of the English Government, whispered their apprehen-sions about his life being cut short by some foul means.

The lonely hours of prison life were sometimes broken for O'Connell by a visit from some kind friends. Father O'Donohue went as often as he could to Clonme in order to be able to visit him, and cheer in order to be able to best him, and the him in his sorrow. A long month of heaviness of heart and loneliness of spirits passed for our dear prisoner. The world passed for our dear prisoner. The world began to lose much of its gloss in his eyes. It was God who took him aside to view the many vanities after which the great of men run. He examined with the conduct of many of those placed themselves at the head of majority severity the people. Were they like the Red

ASHBURNHAM, MASS, Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and disheart would hil up every night and dis-tress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have one here they helped me and they used seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful

"Judas ! Judas ! Iscariot !" hissed the people on all sides. All eyes stared at the traitor with hor-

ror. Many could scarcely believe the tes-timony of their senses. Kelley a police-man—it is absurd, impossible. Poor innocent people! Kelley was a policeman, and the vilest, the most heart

less, the blackest that ever polluted the Irish shore with his accursed footprints. He soon enough clearly explained before judge and jury and all present, who he was and what he was. His real name was

was and what he was. His real name was not Kelley, but Talbot. He was a Protes-tant by profession, and a detective in the service of her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of England. The people shuddered when they heard his statements. Protes-tant as he had always been at heart, for yearshe had led in public the life of a good, practical Catholic. He frequently went to Confession and even to Holy Communion. What a number of horrible sacrileges blackened the wretch's soul! It is no wonblackened the wretch's soul! It is no won

blackened the wretch's soul! It is no won-der, as report says, that his end was as full of despair and misery as that of Voltaire. Mr. Justin McCarthy, in his "History of Our Own Times," is evidently alluding to Talbot when he says: "It is positively stated that in one instance a Protestant de-tective in the pay of the Government, actu-ally passed himself off as a Catholic, and took the Sacraments openly in a Catholic Church in order to establish his Catholic orthodoxy in the eyes of his companions. orthodoxy in the eyes of his companions. One need not be a Catholic in order to understand the grossness of the outrage which conduct like this must seem to be in the eyes of all who believe in the myster-

the eyes of an who beneve in the invest-ies of the Catholic faith." We are loathe to enter into any details of the shameful evidence given by Talbot against O'Connell. It will be sufficient for our readers to know that Richard was found guilty of treason, and condemned

to imprisonment for life. The rude shock he received at the first sight of Kelley as a policeman soon passed away, and he felt new strength take posses-sion of him. God sent his angels to strengthen and console His servant, for Richard was God's faithful servant.

as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

of diseases, and surrounds him with every and then to the shores of our own country. In the year 1000 or shortly thereafter, the description of misery. It is like the angel most of the Northmen in America had of death, Satan himself, and not only trie-become Catholic Christians, and some of to kill the life of the body, but the soul become Catholic Christians, and some of these had reached the regions which are now Canada and New England, had coast-ed along Labrador and Nova Scotia, and had sailed into Narragansett Bay. 'The country,' says Richard H. Clark, A. M., in his Lives of the Catholic Bishops, 'was festooned with vines teeming with wild fruit, and received from these first of European visitors the name of Vinland. poison as long as I live. Some of you may have friends in the liquor trade— publicans. When you see them next, say European visitors the name of Vinland. With the explorers came the priests, and the most active and zealous of these aryou did not hear a word out of my mouth against them. I come not here to accus dent soldiers of the Cross was the renowned Eric, the first Bishop who exercised jurishem. Their trade is one set up by the law of the land, and I do not look on them as guilty. But the law of the land I do, and that law must remedy the evil. If publicans lawfully conduct that trade, I diction over any part of America. "Three Northmen, Thorwald, Thorstein and Thorfeir, who were of Irish birth, un-

have nothing to say against them. But I have much to say against the trade. I wish them a better trade. I wish them dertook to colonize Viuland; and Eric came with them. Honorius II. was then Pope; one hundred and sixty-one Pon-tiffs had preceded him in the chair of St. out of the one in which they are now with tills had preceded him in the chair of St. Peter; ninety-five others have since suc ceeded him. Is this a people of yester-day ? What dynasty or family is not a mush-room compared with it ? In his new fields of apostolic labor the ardent Eric toiled for anomal back is a second to be a seco all speed, and in another in which they may make the same profit for themselves and their families, and do no harm to th and their families, and do no narm to the body or soul of any man. Having re-ferred to the absence of intoxication amongst the Chinese, the Hindoo and the Mahometan races, the Cardinal proceeded. toiled for several years with great success and in 1120 he went to Norway to induce the authorities of the Church there to Those who do not know the name of God who rejoice not in a knowledge of our Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ, who found a Bishopric in the new colony. They decided that he who plowed the field and sowed the seed, should reap the precious harvest of souls; they marked are ignorant of the name of His Blessed Mother, are known for their sobriety. We out for him the new episcopate, the See of Garda; and exercising wisely the dis-Christians, who are blessed with a knowl cretion and authority reposed in them by the Pope, they consecrated him Bishop of Garda, in Greenland, in 1121, with

edge of the one true God, who know so well the history of our redemption, and are assisted by the invocation of the ever-Blessed Mother of our Saviour—we who are more civilized, we alone make this jurisdiction extending over the whole of the Norse colonies in America, including Vinland, which is now the New England States. The consecration was performed CHRISTIAN CHRISTIAN And the first fall jurisdiction extending over the whole of

States. The consecration was performed in Denmark, and Archbishop Adzar was name. We are the richest people on the face of the earth. There is no nation in

the presiding Prelate at the time. Imme the presiding Prelate at the time. Imme-diately after his consecration Bishop Eric set out for his work, accompanied by a band of priests and a colony of settlers. The colonists already established on the band of priests and a colony of settlers. The colonists already established on the

strengthen and console His servant, for Richard was God's faithful servant. The noble youth soon converted his prison cell into a little chapel, a little heaven. He always had before him a crucifix and a picture of Our Lady of Sorrows, which Katie O'Donchoe brought him. When he was not engaged in manual labor or prayer, he devoted himself

with were made worse by drink, if not actually caused by it. Every year no less than 60,000 die through drunkenness. In the great battles we read of, sometimes the great oattes we read of, sometimes ten, twenty, thirty, or forty thousand men are slain, but here we have sixty thousand annually killed by drink. This is the harvest that comes from the hun-dred and forty millions of money. His Eminence next proceeded to enlarge upon Eminence next proceeded to enlarge upon the spiritual destruction that was wrought through over indulgence, commencing with neglect of the Holy Sacraments, and final loss of faith. The Cardinal made an urgent appeal to the women to join the League, as, though a drunken man was bad enough, a drunken woman was infinitely worse. He caused considerable sensation by the relation of an anecdote of a poor giri, THE DAUGHTER OF A DRUNKEN MOTHER,

who, while dying on the only bed they possessed, and lying beside her drunken mother, was obliged to receive from the priest the last Sacraments over the pros-trate body of her intoxicated parent. In concluding, His Eminence said: You will, perhaps are to make Why do you concluding, ris Eminence said: You will, perhaps, say to me to -night, Why do you tell us these things? Do you think we are what you are describing? No; I don't. If you had no higher, nobler, no more tender hearts than those of whom I speak, you would not be here. But I ask you can we be happy in our homes, can we go happily to the altar, to our Holy Com-munion, without endeavouring to do our utmost to put a stop to this state of things? Therefore I call on you to become mem-bers of the League of the Cross. The League is a great union, a great fellowship of the friends of God, who, by example

fall of the daughter is always when some fiend has made her brain to reel. For

in the Tyrol, and was thus pretty much outside the influence of the Church of England. She states that her parents had set her the example of never hesitating to forsake a preconceived opinion, or to re-linquish a precious friendship when they felt it interfere with what they believed to be the will and truth of God. With the desire of loving her Maker with all her heart and mind and strength, she had been induced to employ her intellect in eeking to find out what had been the manifestation of the mind of Christ in Christendom for eighteen centuries. Naturally her investigations led her to prefer the life and Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius Loyols to the life and writings of Martin Luther. Then an English Bishop, whom she knew, gave her the Prayer for Unity out of the Accession Service, and begged her to say it daily. Next, a begged her to say it daily. Next, a Roman Catholic manual fell in her way, in which she was instructed to place her-self in the presence of her Saviour and en-treat Him to grant her heavenly illuminatreat Him to grant her heavenly illumina-tion and Divine love. By this course of prayer and study of Holy Scripture— especially the writings of St. Paul—by reading also Roman books, and carefully abstaining from asking help from her episcopal friend, she at last reached the point of asking for admission into the Roman Catholic Church.

J. E. Kennedy, dispensing chemist, Cobourg, says that no blood purifier that he has ever handled has had such a large sale as Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds, "in no case have I heard a customer say aught but words of highest praise for its emedial qualities.

Those Twin Foes to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure. Its use also insures the re-moval of Kidney and Uterine maladies, and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The public of the terms and promotes unoscructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies. Sold by Hark-ness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st.

Written for the Record. My Mother.

O tender word, O memory dear, Clad with the vesture of a tear, In twilight hour thy name I weave Fond Mother: Fond Mother In twilight hour in silent prayer, Before thy years of love and care I kneel again a child, and grieve Dear Mother

For thou art old and I a n young, The poems of thy heart are sung, But ah to dream of childhood's day But ah to dream of childhow Fond Mother: When hope and love and trust divine Made sweeter still life's morning whe, And arch'd thy heaven with golden rays Dear Mother.

Sweet chalice of those happy hours, Oh! birds of memory from whose bowers Each note awakes an infant year, Fond Mother: The sun upon my rosy walk, A mother's hand, a childish taik,— A mother's hand, a childish taik,— Destr Mother. Destr Mother.

These be embalm'd in life's bright page, A dowering verse in snowy age, A lifac blooming in the snow Fond Mother: The sun may shine in manhood's days, Its vestments flash with golden rays, But ah, the morns of long ago Dear Mother.

The morns that fill my earnest dreams With visions bright, sweet mem

A tent of joys to crown my life O give me back my youthful sping, Its wildest dram, its boilest wing, These rather than the noontide strife Dear Mother.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

PROTESTANTISM VERSUS THE CHURCH

The Very Rev. I. T. Hecker in the Catholic World.

CONTINUED.

But this reparation comes too late, for f a statue was erected in every village, own and city in the length a d breadth of this extensive land in hon r of this pseudo-reformer, it would not hide from intelligent men the falseness of the fundamental principle of the religious secession of the sixteenth century, or expunge its condemnation by judge and jury from the authentic records of our American crimi nal courts !

But Freeman and Guiteau still claimed to be Christians though Protestant; and the more venturesome spirits, on the basis of "the divine right to bolt," feel at liberty to push forward their protest ag inst all Christian truths, whether intellectual or ethical, as though chaos were the garden of paradise and zero the ultimate goal of all felicity. Is it surprising, when such views circulate in a community, that in the course of time the complaint should be made of the lack of candidates for the sacred ministry, the falling off of church membership, and the cry of alarm should be sounded of the impending danger of its extinction? Protestantism, like all other heresies, failing to secure a rational foot-hold, disintegrates; and when men once discern this fact no effort can save it from

rapidly extinguishing itself. We now turn our attention to Catholics and ask them the same question : What is the church ? or, How does Christ continue to fulfill his mission upon ear from generation to generation unto the end of time ? We have Chri-t's own promise to remain upon earth until the end of the world, in these words : "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the consum-mation of the world." And all Christi-ans, as has been said, agree that Christialone can make men Christians. The proalone can make men Christians. The pro-blem to be solved is this: How does Christ fulfil his promise? The Protestant solution of this problem is no solution. And, if in courtesy we allow it to be one, it is unsatisfactory and self-destructive. How stands the case with the Catholic solution ? It is no answer, as we have to say that the church is made by Christians. Let us reverse the answer and say that it is Christ, by the instru mentality of the church, makes Chris-tians, and see whether the difficulty does not disappear. For Christianity, once the Incarnati is admitted, must somewhere exist as an organic force to be an effective and prac-tical religion. This statement is based upon the truth of the principle that without organism there is no vital force. Christianity is life, and no believer in Christ will for a moment deny that since God became man Christianity is an organic force. Or what believer in Christ will entertain the thought that Christ will yield the advanced position he gained by becoming man ? Life, then, to operate becoming man ! Life, then, to operate upon men effectually, must be organic, incorporated, one. That Christ is the true life of men in the highest sense of the word he himself affirmed : "I am the life of the world." To a Christian mind this needs no further proof this needs no further proof. This is why Christ himself, before hi designed his church. Christ ascension, designed his church. Christ chose and appointed her first officers, conferring upon them their special powers, instituted her sacraments, laid down the principles of her discipline, and formed the main features of her worship. Christ was the architect of his church, and the Holy Spirit incorporated what Christ had designed. Hence the church of Christ is the logical sequence of the Incarnation, and not an accident or after-thought of Christ's mission upon earth to men as their Medi-ator and Saviour. The church may justly be said to be the expansion, prolongation, and perpetuation of the Incarnation. Be-hold the device by which Christ fulfils his promise to remain upon earth unto the consummation of the world ! We have now found the key of the Catholic position. This gives us the Catholic solution of the problem, Who built the Church ? A Catholic can claim with confidence as his motto: "Christ yes-terday, to-day and forever!" other explanation of Christianity than the indwelling Christ in his church as the absolute and historical religion is tenable. Hence those sectarians who feel called upon to defend the Christian relig-ion against the attacks of infidelity find themselves forced to uphold the divine origin and character, not of the truncated and parvenu sect to which they belong. and parvenu sect to which they belong, but the great historical Catholic Churchso much so that some of the more recent so much so that some of the more recent expositions and defences of the Christian religionnight pass, with little or no essen-tial alterations, the ecclesiastical censor-ship of the press of the Church of Rome.

Christ, the only begotten Son of God, became man, and, after His ascension, continues his mission upon earth through the instrumentality of his church as really and truly as when he was manifest in the flesh and walked among men, in the second ments that a solution. the country about Judea. And all en-lightened and upright men, when they see lightened and upright men, when they see her as she is, recognize spontaneously the Catholic Church as "the Body" or "the Spouse of Christ," just as the Israelites without guile recognized at first sight Christ as the Messias. We have seen who made the church and what is the nature of the church ; let us see now how Christ, through the in-strumentality of the church, makes Chris-

strumentality of the church, makes Chris-The work of the church of Christ is the continuation of Christ's own work upon earth with men. Christ's work was the communication of life to the world, to give the grace of filiation with God to men, women and children. As human beings are constituted they can neither act nor be acted upon independently of their bodily organization. Hence life, to act nor be be communicated to men, must be organic. But the communication of sonship with God belongs exclusively to the only-begotten Son of God, the God-man. Hence the power and life of the church can be no other than the in-dwelling Christ A checked in the body Christ. As the soul is the life of the body so Christ is the life of the church. This is the reason why he who has not the church for his mother cannot have the Son of God for his brother, and he who is not the brother of Christ cannot have God for his father. Therefore he who has not the church for his mother cannot be a child of God. For the object of Christ in the church is not to interpose the church. or her sacraments, or her worship between himself and the soul, but through their instrumentality to come in personal contact with the soul, and by the power of His grace to wash away its sins, communicate to it fellowship with God as the heavenly Father, and thereby to constitute to the pather of the sanctify it. None but a denier of the Divinity of Christ will incline to regard such a doctrine as springing from a "materialistic view of Christianity."

For underlying the Incarnation there is necessarily an idea of materiality. "The Word was made flesh." God, who made the rational soul, made also the material body, and it is the rational soul united to the material body that constitute man. It is spirit and matter united by the authorof Christ that constitute a Sacrament. Incarnation is the universal sacrament. from which divine source the specisacraments derive their grace and effi-

cacy. The denier of the Divinity of Christ is ready to admit that once grant the Incar-nation, and one is inevitably landed, if onsistent, into the Catholic Church. But consistent, into the Catholic Uhurch. But he should not forget that the laws of logic work both ways; therefore he ought to be willing to accept the logical consequences of his denial. To deny the Divinity of Christ involves the denial of the Trinity. But this exist the University of Christing and the University. Christ involves the denial of the Trinity. But this costs the Unitarian nothing. But the denial of the Trinity involves the de-nial of the living God; for no man can form a rational conception of the life of God exclusive of the idea of the Trinity. Hence to think, and to think consecutively, a man must become a Catholic. Catho-licity or agnosticism are the only alterna-tives loft or security of the only alternatives left for men in our day.

Catholics repudiate both formalism and materialism. They repudiate materialism, and consider it an insufferable tyranny for an assembly of men who profess to l Christians to insist upon, as most Protes-tant sects do, the reception of a sacramen whose inward reality they have repudia This is rank materialism. If this be ted ! the only door open to Christianity, then it is no wonder that serious minded men who have a conception of Christianity as a spiritual religion, rather than enter by such a door, seek a home in solitude and content themselves in its haunts with nature and nature's God. At least they are resolved to keep their faculties un-crippled and their hearts upright. Catholics repudiate formalism. A sacrament is no idle ceremony or mere outward sign, or rite or symbol. A sacrament is sensible means, instituted by Christ, to convey grace to the soul. These are the three essential elements of a sacrament, lacking any one of which it is no sacra Man is not a bodiless spirit, and a sacra ment without a sensible sign or medium is not fitted for the two-fold nature of man. Christianity has abjured shadows and a sacrament is not a symbol of a process, but the very process itself of convey-ing grace to the soul. If a sacramen lacks the grace of Christ, then, it is power-less to regenerate and sanctify souls. A sacrament without grace is a fraud. God alone is competent to institute a sacra-ment. For God alone is the author and source of grace, and a sacrament not insti-tuted by Christ has no valid reason for its existence. The realities which the Jewish ordinances foreshadowed and pro-mised the sacraments of the church of Christ possess and bestow upon men. The sacraments bear the same analogy to the church as the church bears to the Incarnaand as the Incarnation bears to the twofold nature of man. The Incarnation, the church, and the sacraments rests upon the same foundation. But does God's mercy dispense no grace outside of the sacraments? God's mercy is not tied to the sacraments, but ordinarily he operates through their instrumen-tality. The sacraments were not instituted edge in the action of God's mercy. On the contrary, the sacraments were in-stituted by Christ in order that the pre-cious gifts of God's mercy might be more freely distributed and more abundantly received. Christ alone is the inward reality of the church, of her sacraments, of her discipline, of her worship, and the church exists solely for her inward reality -Christ. Neither should it be overlooked that when a church fails to supply sufficient external appliances and supports to spir-itual truths and to the inward feelings of devotion awakened by grace, when her worship becomes colorless, then religion fails to exert that influence over the minds and hearts of men which properly belongs to its sphere. And when relig-ion fails to give to the great bulk of manreligion might pass, with little or no essen-tial alterations, the ecclesiastical censor-ship of the press of the Church of Rome. Men built churches! Churches built by human hands!--what else could threse be fitly called than towers of Babel? The Catholic idea, then, is this: that

Christian art and with flowers; while stiff Presbyterianism gives its reluctant con-sent to the introduction of the "kist o" whustles" into their places of Divine worship in order to lend more attractivetheir singing the praises of the It is to this re-action against the ness to Lord. repudiation of the corporeal side of man's nature under the pretence of a spiritual Christianity can be traced the extrava-gances of ritualism, the crude efforts of Salvation Armies, and the rise of other disturbing elements.

There is a heresy of the spirit, as there is a heresy of the forms, of religion. Both are mischievous, fatal to man's happiness, destructive of human society. Christ stig-matizes the partisan of both extremes as "fools." "Ye fools," He said, "did not He who made that which is without make that which is within also ?" All attempts at separating the without from the within, or the within from the without, betray heretical tendencies and end in spiritual True religion, Christianity, takes human

nature as its Maker made it, and neither seeks its destruction nor to alter its constitution. It is a radical misconception to suppose that the reception of the sacra-ments abases it. The sacraments are due to the wise provision of God to convey to men, in a way fitting to their nature, the grace of Christ. And the aim of Christ is the purification of human nature from all e purification of human nature from all the purification of human nature from all alien mixture, and, by its elevation to a higher plane of life, to enhance immeasur-ably its activity, its dignity, and its joy ! Behold the Catholic solution of the problem of the church question, and how

Christ through her instrumentality re-mains upon earth and makes men Christians

Men hold the state sacred; and so it is. They can scarcely forgive those who re-volt against the authority of the state. How great, then, must be the crime of those who revolt against the authority of the church of Christ ! Men whose intelligence has a controlling

influence in the formation of their relig-ious belief look upon Protestantism as being as destitute of an intellectual as it

being as destitute of an intellectual as it is of a moral basis. All the force ever had was borrowed, and this is all spent, or nearly so. They have learned to cease to respect it as the representative of Christianity. They see also clearly enough that he is on the wrong road who imagines that the age is seeking a new form of heresy. The age is weary of heresy, whether theological, philosophical, or scientific. Men are sick as death of heresy, and heresy is in the last stages of consumption. What the age demands is more life, not less. Men seek fulness. The increasing tendency of the age is increasing tendency of the age is

towards unity misunderstand the age who They all fancy that the repudiation of sectarianism is a movement which ultimates itself in infidelity or free religion. Men of our times distinguished for their intellectual gifts have committed this mistake, and now find themselves entrapped into the pits of agnosticism, skepticism, and positivism. But there is no rest for souls in these stray places. The age is awake to better things. The repudiation of sectarianism, with sound and healthy minds, is a move-ment forward to genuine Christianity.

They, too, misrepresent the promise of the age who look for the solution of its problem to a new coming of Christ. Christ has come. Christ is here now upon earth. Christ ever abides with men, ac-cording to his word. What the age promises is the rendering asunder the clouds of error which hinder them from seeing that Christ is here. What the age pro-mises and men most need is the light to enable their eyes to see that the Incarna tion involves Christ's indwelling presence in his church acting upon man and society through her agency until the consum-mation of the world. Christ is here and

was never more so. The faces of upright men who best reresent their age are set Christward. False Christianity has been forced to un-mask itself. Men seek a closer fellowship They ask to worship God his very beauty, grandeur and holiness. Some simply feel this. Some point out the way to it. Others, again, have reached the goal; these are the early ripened stalks of the approaching rich harvest of God's Nothing less can satisfy the inmost desire of the soul, when once awakened, than truth in its wholeness and fulness. The mists of heresy are lifted up to make way for the glorious vision of the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth. The winter is past, the spring has come, and the voice of the turtle-dove is heard in the land.

CHARLES S. PARNELL. The Leader of the Irish Parliament. ary Party.

During the session of the English Parliament which has just ended, two things have been conclusively put beyond all doubt: the one by the session itself, the other by the by elections that have taken other by the by elections that have taken place in Ireland since the year opened, no-tably those of Monaghan, Mallow, Wex-ford and Silgo. The first is Mr. Parnell's power, with a working-party of barely thirty-five members, to bring the entire British Parliamentary machine of six hun-dred members to a standstill by merely using the forms of the House and playing using the forms of the noise and playing off one English party against the other. The second is the fact that, after the next general election Mr. Par-nell's working-party will be increased to between sixty and eighty members, and that the complexion of these Nationalists will be made mean sevelationary than will be vastly more revolutionary than that of many members who now go by this name. If Mr. Parnell can effect so this name. If Mr. Parnell can effect so much with a party of thirty-five, what may he not hope to do with a party of sixty or eight? This is the question which is being asked with deep anxiety in England to-day. More especially since noth-ing is more certain than that when the ing is more certain than that when the general election takes place, which may be at any moment, the English party that wins will win by but a narrow majority -narrow enough to permit of the Irish, at any moment, by throwing in their vote with the other side, converting it into a minority

minority. The fact is that this situation will practically place Parliament at the mercy of Mr. Parnell, and enable him to create a Mr. Parnell, and enable min to train crisis which an armed insurrection raging insurrection, which would furnish a pre-text for resorting to a material force

would very likely prove to be only a way out of the dilemma. But the Irish leader, wreaking his will upon the great palla dium of British liberty and the "bulwark of the constitution," which generations of Englishmen fought to perfect, as arbit-rarily as ever Charles Stuart dreamed of doing so, would be acting by virtue of the cherished spirit of the very constitu-tion itself. It is on such a crisis as this that the Irish Parliamentary party counts. There would be no escape from it for the English but by acceding to the demands of the Irish Nationalists for a parliament of their own in Dublin. To be assured that there is nothing

To be assured that there is nothing speculative about this calculation, it is only necessary to study the English press as it gloomily realizes what is coming. One suggestion of English optimists is, that when the Irish get too strong the English parties can unite against them. The Pall Mall Gazette, the organ of the advanced liberal restrict on the traint says. "There Liberal party, on that point says: "There will be no such union of the English par "There ties. It would not last a month. disorganization of our public life will con-tinue, restlessness in Ireland will be unabated, more money will come in from America, and in the long run both Eng-America, and in the long run both high lish parties will have to come to terms with Mr. Parnell. The hour is coming when even the most optimistic observer will allow that, since the Ballot Act, a real will allow that, since the ballot Act, a feal revolution has been going on in Ireland, and a revolution of so peculiar a kind that it cannot be dealt with by the sword. Force is no remedy here." From the directly opposite point of view the same conclusion is arrived at. The St. James? is arrived at. The St. James conclusion Gazette, the most representative organ of the Tory party, says: "Mr. Parnell will the Tory party, says: "Mr. Parnell will have it in his power to paralyze the ener-gies of Parliament. We shall find ourelves in the presence of three alternatives: We must consent to see English political life utterly disorganized, or we must grant to Ireland whatever measure of home rule it claims, or we must disfranchise the coun-The mention of the third alternatry.' tive is not serious; it is introduced merely

to cover the retreat. Thus, what the Irish have been strug-

is able to keep his feelings well in hand. It is this great power of restraint which distinguishes him from almost all other Irishmen who have been in a similar prominent position. No characteristic has served him to better purpose in his career in the House. In the beginning of his campaign of obstruction, whenever he would rise to make a speech, it was his lot to be greeted with those demonstrations of disapproval for which the six hundred kings of England have earned such peculiar notoriety. With the howling, shrieking, groaning, cat-calling, ass-braying and other choice noises, the House at such times might be Bedlam let loose. Most men would be disconcerted by this demonstration or betrayed into losing temper. Mr. Parnell, amid such scenes, used to stand erect and calm. If the clamor subsided for a moment, he would interject a sen-tence. If it then began anew, he would become silent again and wait. At length, when through sheer weariness the faithful Commons would desist, he would deliver his speech in deliberatic, metallic tones and with exasperating serenity of demeanor. Whether speaking thus, or seated amid the party of which he is the leader among the benches below the gang-Way, Mr. Parnell's appearance is striking. His face, when his mind is actively at work, and when all his attention is de-manded by a debate in which there is friction of sentiment between men who hate each other, as many of the Irish mem-hers who glare at them from the opposite bers who glare at them from the opposite bers who gave at them from the opposite benches very cordially do, is as pale as if it were cut in marble, and its features are set as rigidly. It is hard to say which makes most impression on the hostile hun-dreds who make him their cynosure—the round, combative head, the high, white forehead, the eye, so steady and glittering,

forehead, the eye, so steady and guttering, "of less expression Than resistance, coldy casting off the looks of other men As steel, arrows—" or the strong lower-face, the well-cut mouth that closes firmly after every phrase, or even the lithe, straight, haughty igure, which tells such a story of determination and power. The most critical and startling things Mr. Parnell does with equal coolness and decision. Yet that cold manner is not the reflex of a disposi-tion as bloodless—as often as not it is the marble barrier which keeps a surging passion in check. Americans cannot pected to understand the implacable hos tility which is waked up so often in the far hours of the night in that Parliament where the representatives of two races, who feel that there are seven centuries of blood and wrong between them, meet in antagonism-the arrogance of numbers on the one hand met by a scorn and defianc from a consciousness of a certain power on the other. Sometimes this passion boils up in the breast of the Irish leader. It betrays itself in a sibilant tone added to the voice, and a certain light in the brown eye not noticeable there before. On rare occasions-and these are very rare indeed -Mr. Parnell permits his feelings to over master him. Then, indeed, he is a re-markable figure, his face white, even phastly, and every sentence he utters fall-ing like the lash of a whistling whip; as on that memorable night, for instance, not so long ago, when with the House full, and in the presence of the Prince of Wales and ministers and plenipotentiaries of for eign States and princesses and peeresses of the realm of England, who had assembled in the galleries to hear him, he made Mr. Forster wince under his blows.

His manner and bearing are at all time the essence of calm dignity and that goodbreeding which comes of being sure one's position. He speaks with the of one's position. He speaks with the ac-cent of the English upper classes; and this accent and his manner, derived from his education in the University of Cameducation in the University of Cam-bridge, are, perhaps, the attributes in which his Englishism mostly consists. The Irish leader's tact in handling the party of which he is chairman is one of the most remarkable of his qualities. Besides keeping them under restraint when they would be less continent than he, he has the gift of inspiring them with confidence and enthusiastic attachment.

very aptly dubbed them; but these were in Parliament before Mr. Parnell was made eader of the party, and at the next election they will give place to Nationalists of a less equivocal stamp. But of the mem-bers who really represent the force of the Irish party, the majority are young men, whom Mr. Parnell selected bimself, and who were unknown in politics before the general election of 1880. One of the phe-nomena of present Anglo-Irish politics is the growth of the reputation of these young men. It is no exaggeration to say-it has been said over and over again by the English press-that they form the brightest hash press—that they form the brightest group of representatives in the House of Commons; "a formidable array of eloquent and forcible men," Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary, calls them when he dolefully complains of their assults. They include better speakers, bebaters, tacticians and legislators than any group of similar number which could be chosen from the six hundred. They are able, well-edu-cated, clear-headed men, with all the Irish vicacity and versetility and with the vivacity and versatility, and with the added seriousness of purpose by which the Irish national character since the faminetime has been strengthened. The amount of these qualities, which in America are expressively included under the term "grit," which they have displayed through many such fights as the Euglish Parliament never witnessed in its history, have called forth nothing short of the amize of the two nations that looked on at it. Irethe two nations that looked on at it. Ire-land is teeming with young men of this class, and a new crop of such reputations may be looked for after the next general election.

3

EVICTION OF A PARISH PRIEST.

A remarkable eviction took place on Thursday at Castlelyons, county Cork, the persons evicted being no other than the priest in the parish, the Rev. Father Ferris, He (Father Ferris) took an active part in the late land movement. A large meeting was held in his parish, and resolutions were adopted pledging them to pay no more than Griffith's valuation. He was himself a speaker at that meeting and subscribed the doctrines that were propounded. Ever since he refused himself to pay more than Griffith's valuation, which was declined by the landlord, Mr. J. Perrot, of Monkstown. Three years' rent had thus become due before proceedings were taken. It was feared the eviction would have been opposed by the people on account of the popularity of Father Ferris. A large force of military and police was, therefore, draf-ted into the place. The presence of the police and military at Custleyons attracted a large crowd of the parishioners who were aware of the pending eviction. The chapel bell was also tolled, and troops of farmers and labourers fresh from their work came flocking in when the sheriff and his bailiffs appeared on the scene. The mob indulged in strong expletives tives, and if they were prevented from violence it was because of the awe inspired by the presence of a considerable military force. The Rev. Father Hennesy also force. The Rev. Father Hennesy also held the people in check by his good ad-vice. The Rev. Father Ferris addressed the people immediately before the eviction was proceeded with. He said: '1 may ou and all here assembled that felon. tell y teil you and all here assembled that teon-ious landlordism will not always have its own way in this landlord robbed country and then land thieves may look out for themselves. The man that is perpetrating the legal robbery of to-day is already in possession of stolen property, in fact all the property that he holds in this parish was property that he holds in this parish was robbed and confiscated from our Catholic fore-fathers (groans) The original title deed was an act of robbery; his property here has robbery for its original title deed. I do not know whether he is the head landlord of the Abbey lands up there—if so, some of his property here has sacrileg-ious robbery for its original title deed (groans). Look at those Abbey lands above there. To whom did they belong at one time i They belonged to the priests and poor monks of former times, who fed the poor of the locality out of the pro-ceeds of the land that was cultivated When work is to be done he sets the exprayers sweat. There were no poor houses then, nor poor law guardians either. The Saxon robber came—Cromwell with his troopers came and evicted the poor monks as I am being evicted today; demolished their sacred edifice, making them beggars and outcasts in their native land without leaving a place whereon to lay their heads. The ruin whereon to lay their heads. stands there still as a living memorial of stands there still as a living memorial of the sacrilegious robbery (groans.) The man who sends the sheriff here to day in all probability holds some of the fields that were once watered and fertilized by that were once watered and hely monks. Robbery is his original title deed, and now it is not enough for him to hold some of the lands from which the poor priests and monks of former times were driven, he must act the Cromwell himself (groans); he must do a little spoliation on bis own hook ; he must turn out a priest of the present day (great groaning). Rob him (by law of course), cast him on the way-Rob him (by law of course), cast him on the way-side as the monks were cast, and leave him not a place whereon to lay his head (more groaning). But, I tell him there were priests here in Ireland and they had houses and lands before his breed brought a curse into the country (cheers), and there will be priests here in Ireland, and there in the a marish priest here in there will be a parish priest here in Castlelyons, and he will have a house, and land when there will not be a trace of his breed in the country (enthusiastic cheering). Now, Mr. Sheriff, you can do your work." The eviction was then proceeded with, and the chattels were brought down to a hut which the priest had erected in the chapel-yard. All passed over quietly.

How to Stop a Paper.

The following from one of our exchanges so full and clearly expresses our views on the subject that we copy it: "You have an undoubted right to stop a newspaper when you feel disposed, upon the payment of arrearages. Do not hesitate to do so on account of tenderness for the editor. so on account of tenderness for the cditor. Don't you suppose he would stop buying sugar of you, or meat, clothing or dry goods, etc., if he thought he was not getting his money's worth, and why should you not exercise the same privilege with him ? And when you discontinue a paper, do so manfully. Don't be so spiteful as to throw it back to the postmaster with a contemptous 'I don't want it any longer !' and have 'Refused.' written on the margin, and have the paper returned to the editor. No gentleman ever stopped it in that way no matter if his head is covered with no matter if his head is covered with gray hairs that should be honorable. If you do not longer wish to receive a news-paper, write a note to the editor like a man saying so—and be sure that arrearages are paid. This is the way to stop a paper.'

True merit brings its own reward. In the case of Burdock Blood Bitters it is rapidly bringing its reward in its increasing sales, as a prominent druggist recently said, "it bringing its reward in its increasing sates, as a prominent druggist recently said, "it now sells on its merita." It is the grand specific for diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys; 25,000 bottles have been sold during the last three months. A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth,

centuries of wars, insurrections and conspiracies seems at last about to be accom-plished through the agency of a small party of adroit politicians using the forms of a constitutional Parliament. For many reasons, therefore, it will be interesting to consider what manner of men these who are chiefly instrumental in bringing about this important political crisis.

Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish Parliamentarians, has many attributes which in a leader make special appeal to Irish sentimentalism. His ancestry is a guaransentimentatism. It is ancestry is a guarant-tee of his being a thorough-going patriot after the Irish heart and an enemy of Ire-land's enemy. Through his ancestor, Sir John Parnell, "the incorruptible," who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and sub-sequently Speaker of the Irish House of

Commons, and who, spurning all bribe of title and wealth, resigned his office with such pathetic dignity sooner than support the Union, he is linked with the patriot-ism of the proud era of 1782. Sir Henry Parnell, too, afterwards Baron Congleton, who had been a colonel of the Volunteers and whose works on the "Penal Laws" and the disabilities of the Irish Catholics, and whose advocacy in the English Parlia ment after the Union, as the ally of Grattan and Plunkett, did so much to pave the way for Catholic Emancipation, connects the present Irish leader with another patriotic line. From the maternal side the blood of Judge Tudor, of Boston, and of Mr. Parnell's grandfather, the late Admiral Stewart, of the American Navy, flows in his veins; so that he comes of a stock which furnished tough foes of the Engwhich furnished tough foces of the Eng-lish connection both to Ireland and Amer-ica. The Irish sentiment, it must be con-fessed—perhaps it is because for centuries it has been nourished on traditions of past glory and lost heritages—has a weakness for aristocracy; and the fact of Mr. Par-

for aristocracy; and the fact of Mr. Par-nell being an aristocrat—he is connected through his relative, Lord Powerscourt, with the nobility of Ireland, and through his cousin, Lord Congleton, with the peer-age of England—who stepped down from his high estate to enter the ranks of the people, is another size workers people, is another circumstance appealing to the imagination of his poetic country The mixture of the American and the

Englishman in Mr. Parnell's character-but the American chiefly, for the Englishman is more a surface trait-makes it the complement of the mercurial and emo-tional temperament of the people whom he leads. He is practical and wide-awake, and under the most trying circumstances

when work is to be done he sets the ex-ample by far outstripping them all in energy; for his energy—whether he is manœuvring an all-night fight in the House or traveling over Ireland at lighted, addressing a dozen meetings k-is as indomitable as his will. ning spe in a week—is as indomitable as his will. Mr. Parnell's genius is opportunism. He is admitted to be the greatest master of parliamentary tactics in the House of Commons. He has proved that beyond all question by what he has effected with his handful of a party against the two great political parties of England. The late session of Parliament is his most striking record yet. It opened by govern-ment announcing that the Irish question ment announcing that the Irish question would be now shelved in order to give a chance to English and Scotch busines chance to English and Scotch business with which the session would be entirely taken up. It ended by no English or Scotch business worth speaking of having been done, and by the Irish question hav-ing been, night and day, the first and the last topic with which the session was oc-cupied. Mr. Parnell long ago reached the degree of respect in the House when mem-bers flock into the chamber to hear him whenever he begins to speak; and this not because of any gift of oratory, for he pretends to none, but on account of the almost oracular habit he has maintained of never speaking except when he has some-thing significant to say. The growth of thing significant to say. The growth of respect for him in England generally is as notable, in its way, as the wonderful popularity, with almost all classes, which he has now attained in Ireland. The respect is mingled with an old sense of fear begot of a certain mystery and desperation with which the man and his designs are ciated in the average English mind, associated in the average English mind, and of the taste which he has given of his power, in the long run, to carry these designs into execution. His best mark is made among the educated and advanced liberal class, which will be the dominant class of the future in England; and he now can number among his staunchest now can number among his staunchest admirers and believers in him Mr. Gladstone himself, to begin with, who, it is an open secret, is only restrained by the pre-dominance of the Whig element in his Cabinet from giving the Irish more read-ily what he interaction

ily what he intends to give in the future, also Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain.

The Irish Parliamentary party furnishes a singular testimony to Mr. Parnell's judgment of human character. Many members are Nationalists only in name-"nominal Home Rulers," Mr. Gladstone

WINSTON, FORSYTH Co., N. C.

WINSTON, FORSYTH Co., N. C. GENTS-1 desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place the First Methodist Church of this place, the First Methodist Control of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtue of your bitters. Very respectfully, REV. H. FEREBEE.

There is no remedy known to medical There is no remeay known to includat science that is more positive in its effect, to cure Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and all Bowel Complaints than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Ebe Catholic Mecorb lished every Friday morning at 486 Rich

REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. Dran Mr. CorFry.-As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIO BOORD, I deem it my duty to announce to is subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-tively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-hers and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me. Your wary sinearaly. the Assumption and of the Oblate Sisters of the Assumption, established by Mgr. Vanutelli, have met

Ye me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 18th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:-I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its ercellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pureliferature. ance. Mass.

Ind help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will tountenance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. Yours faithfully. JANES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO-LIO RECORD

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1883.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

His Lordship the Bishop visited the flourishing establishments in the village of McGregor, County Essex, on Turkish dominions both in Asia and the 27th Sept., and confirmed 60 persons, Africa. who were very well prepared for the re-ception of the Sacrament of Confirmation, THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

by the zealous pastor, Rev. Father Schneider. This is a new mission, consisting The Society of Jesus flourishes in of about 130 families, and the faithful spite of human injustice and perseunder the zealous guidance of their pascution. Never was an institution tor have built a handsome Church and subjected to such infamous tyranuy Presbytery. Two Redemptorist Fathers as well by monarchs as by mobs. were giving a Mission there at the time of the Bishop's visit. These good Fathers We learn from a recent statement will be engaged for several months in that the order is divided into five preaching retreats in the French Canadian parishes of Essex and Kent. They have already preached a Mission in Amherstburg with abundant fruits, no less than

1450 confessions having been heard there. WOODSLEE. His Lordship arrived here on the even

ing of 27th Sept., and gave confirmation on the following day to 47 candidates, who were admirably prepared by their good pastor, Father Cummins. This is a comfortable compact mission, having a handsome Church, Presbytery, and a Catholic parochial school

COLLEGE OF THE ASSUMPTION, SANDWICH. His Lordship officiated in the College Chapel here, on Sunday, 30th Sept., more than seven hundred since 1879, when the number was 10.229. and gave Minor Orders to Mr. N. Dixon. This College is in a most flourishing con-

dition, and has reached its present prosperous state under the fostering care and administrative abilities of Rev. Father

"Connor, its present distinguished pres

FRENCH MISSIONS IN TURKEY. We are pleased beyond measure ent them a priest. More than five hundred schismatics bagged of him to hear that the French missions in admission to the Church and many Constantinople continue to work others showed every sign of followmarvellous results in that populous ing their example. The population capital. They are indeed sowing of Karac, being blessed with good there a vast field which in the early dispositions, is all the more accessible future will yield bright and abundant to divine grace, and now gives hope harvests. The French teaching of a rich harvest for Catholicism. missions of the Augustine Fathers of

THE FRENCH CANADIANS OF NEW ENGLAND

with great success. The good The French Canadians are already Father Galabert, Superior at Adriana very numerous and influential body ople, has leased at Constantinople an in New England. At a convention ancient Turkish Konak in which he held by them quite lately in Boston has, besides opening a school for there was a large and respectable atboys and girls, established a chapel tendance of delegates. The circumfor public worship, much to the satstance of the meeting being held in isfaction of his Mussulman landlord. Boston recalls the fact that in old The schools are in operation but a times it was from Boston expefew months and already there are dition after expedition was desfifty girls and twenty boys in attendpatched to conquer French Canada. Now French Canada has invaded

On Sundays the chapel can hardly New England, and Puritanism, alcontain the crowds coming from all ready withering in the presence of parts of the city to assist at holy Irish Catholic faith, is now threatened with total eradication by the

On the other hand, again, the Sisdescendants of the conquerors of Sir ters of Notre Dame de Sion see their William Phipps. The resolutions institutions increasing day by day in adopted by the convention commend usefulness and strength. Their themselves to public favor by their method of teaching places them bepractical good sense and moderation, If earnestly and actively put in force yond all competitors. The religious education they impart is perfect and they cannot fail to advance the inproduces excellent results, tending terests, social, political and educato the true elevation of families tional, of the French Canadians of through the regeneration of youth. New England. We give the resolu-The Sisters of Sion have several tions in full:

> 1. Considering that the social and intellectual condition of the French Canadi-ans of Massachusetts is quite satisfactory, but that it can be improved; be it resolved, that to obtain the desired results it is urgent that we make all possible efforts to

promote their education. 2. Considering that the possession of their civil rights is the only way for our compatriots to acquire a political influence, to ensure in this country a good prospect for the future and to protect ourselves against oppression; be it resolved, that the formation of naturalization clubs becomes an imperative duty to all French Canadi-ans in the different towns and cities.

Considering that the French langu greater provinces (1) that of Italy, age, its usage and preservation, in our families, is an indispensable condition to our existence as a race, be it resolved, comprising Rome, Naples, Sicily, Turin and Venetis; (2) that of Gerthat we recommend strongly that it should many, comprising Austro-Hungary, be spoken in our families, and that French schools should be established in each local-Belgium, Galicia, Germany and the ity, and that parents should make it a duty upon themselves to send their child-ren to such schools. 4. Considering that the French Cana-dian working-class of this State could Netherlands, (3) that of France, in-

cluding the French republic and all French possessions abroad; (4) that of Spain and Mexico; and (5) that of acquire the social positions worthy of its industrious habits only by economy, be it England and the United States. resolved that we recommend the forma In the Italian Province there are tion of co-operative societies to procure the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate; also 1,558 Jesuits, in the German, 2,875; recommend strict sobriety, moderation in all things, and above all, the prac-tice of all the social and political virtues in the French, 2,798; in the Spanish, 1,933; and in the English, 1,894, making in all 11,058, an increase of

becoming to a good citizen. 5. Considering that the mission of the French race in America and its fulfilment depends upon the amount of our know-ledge and ability as citizens, be it resolved, that we recommend emphatically the study of our history, the reading of all good French books and newspapers. 6. Considering that we, the French Canadians, delegates of the State of Massa-

country the homage of our most sincere

AT LAST.

There is at last to be freedom of

on and the assurance of our perpet.

pressingly made that Mgr. Bracco an investigation into the institutions from time to time demand whether the settlement of 1879 will not of itand the obtaining of an opinion from the Corporation Counsel on the subself soon fall to pieces, and therefore suggest the re-opening of negociaject of the Sunday regulations of the Board. A kind friend in Boston tions. To our mind that settlement has forwarded us a copy has nothing of permanency about it, of this opinion, which we lay being part simply of Prince Bisin fall before our readers as illustra. marck's game. In whatever manner tive of the law in Massachusetts on the Austro-Germanic alliance may religious worship in such institutions have been viewed, after whatever as those spoken of above. The opinfashion it may have been libelled, it ion is addressed to the President of will, unless some unforseen continthe Board of Directors of these instigency arise, last till its object has

tutions : Albert T. Whiting, Esq., President Board of Directors, etc. : DEAR SIR -I am asked whether the pres-

of Directors, etc. : DEAR SIR - I am asked whether the pres-ent regulation of the board in relation to attendance upon religious worship is in con-formity to law. The regulation submitted to me with the inquiry is as follows : "All the children of the reformatory and truant schools are obliged to attend the Protescant service con-ducted by the chaplain of the institution, and their attendance upon the Catholic ser-vice is optional with themselves." I understand the term "service," as here used, is synonymous with religious worship. Section 8, chapter 222, of the Public Stat-utes provides that no immate of any refor-matory institution shall be denied the free exercise of his religious belief and liberty of worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience; and requires the board of offic rs having the management of such in-stitutions to make such rules and regula-tions as may be necessary to carry out the intent and provisions of this section. A regulation which imposes upon an in-mate any religious ceremony or attendance upon any form of worship which offends his conscience; is, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit of this statute. If, then, there are any inmates of the in-stitution who have conscientious scruples against attendance up n a Protestant relig-ious service, the above regulation, in my judgment, is not in conformity to law, and should be so modified as to exp pt them from its requirements. Section 9 of chapter 222, which provides

its requirements. Section 9 of chapter 222, which provides

Section 9 of chapter 222, which provides that nothing in section 8 shall be so con-strued as to prevent the assembling of all the inmates in the chapel for such general religious instruction, including the reading of the bible, as the board having charge of will pushing on Austria and disturbthe institution may deem wise and expedi ent, must not be so construed as to

the provisions of section 8. A regulation providing for general religious instruction is quite a different thing from a regulation is quice a different timing from a regulation providing for enforced attendance upon a prescribed mode of religious worship. If there is authority to enforce attendance up-on a Protestant service, I see no reason why the same authority may not be by and here worked to avoid the dance are by invoked to compel attendance upon a Catholic, or a Jewish, or a Buddhist relig ous service.

Vice. Very respectfully yours, Signed) E. P. NETTLETON, Corporation Counsel. an. (Signed)

The effect of this opinion will be, of course, to free Catholic children from the tyranny to which they have long been subjected. But the action of the Board shows in what spirit the law of Massachusetts was conceived, and that Catholics there have no rights which would be respected were they not themselves numerous enough to enforce respect for them The fact that in institutions such as these, subjected to the city government of Boston, there is no regular

olic public opinion in the Modern Athens needs an awakening. On the whole we ars, indeed pleased to learn that there is some light at last dawning upon the old

the subject of education we quoted, in our

OCT. 12, 1883

tion subject to the authority of each of

CATHOLIC SECTION. The Catholic section is composed of His Grace Archbishop Tache, President; of the Rev. Fathers Lacombe and Lavoie; of the Kev. Fathers Lacombe and Lavoie; of the Reverend Mr. Dugast; of Messrs; Angus McKay, M. P. P.; Felix Chenier, M. P. P.; Piere Delorme, George Mc-Phillips; and Elie Tasse, Superintendent.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC FUNDS. Division of FUBLIC FUNDS. The principle taken as a basis to this day for the distribution of public funda has been the average attendance as stated in the printed reports of the Superintenlents

Our legislators have deemed it expedibeen attained, and until that object ent to adopt another system—that is, the census of children from five to sixteen is attained the work of Bismarch years of age in the several school dis must remain incomplete and his pur-

years of age in the several school dis-tricts. In future the two sections shall only receive the share which shall be allotted them by a comparison between the Catho-lic and Protestant census; and this pro-portion shall be established by two mem-bers of the Executive Council, one of whom shall be the Beautied Transmit poses unrealized. There can be little doubt that the German chancellor looks to a war between Russia and Austria as a certainty, but desires to make the struggle as brief as sires to make the struggle as brief as possible. To strengthen the latter, and the other named by the Lieutenant Bismarck is for the moment found Governor.

Where two boards of school trustees exist under the School Acts of Manitoba, encouraging the Germans of Austria the property owned and possessed by Protestants shall be taxed for the support Protestants shall be taxed for the support of Protestant schools only; and property owned and possessed by Roman Catholics shall be taxed for the support of Roman Catholic schools only; and the property owned and possessed by persons who pro-fees neither form of religion shall be immediate struggle between Austria less neither form of religion shall be assessed by the school trustees of the majority; yet out of such assessment they shall pay to the school trustees of the dis-trict of the minority a part of such assessand Russia. Le Monde thinks such an eventuality improbable. Austria, justly remarks our contemporary, ment in proportion to the number of children of their denomination within the city limits, based on the last official census has more appetite than stomach, and will not without difficulty undertake so perilous an enterprise. Russia,

city limits, based on the last official census returns of said boards. XXXIX. When property owned by a Protestant is occupied by a Roman Cath-olic, or vice versa, the tenant in such cases shall only be assessed for the amount of property he owns, whether real or per-sonal; but the school taxes on said rented or leased property shall in all cases on the other hand, with her domestic troubles and complications, is just now nowise disposed for war. But in the background there is the German chancellor with his indomitable or leased property shall in all cases, and whether or not the same has been or is whatsoever, be paid to the sume has been or is stipulated in any deed, contract, or lease whatsoever, be paid to the trustees of the section to which belongs the owner of the ing Russia till it is impossible to say property so leased or rented, and to no

ther. XL. Whenever property is held jointly A.L. Whenever property is held jointly as tenants, or as tenants in common, by two or more persons, the holders of such property being Protestant and Roman Catholic, as the case may be, they shall be assessed and held accountable to the two boards of school trustees for the amount of taxes in propertion to their interact is of taxes, in proportion to their interest in the business, tenancy, or partnership respectively, and such taxes paid to the school of the denomination to which they respectively belong."

Not alone in Manitoba are the rights of Catholies in matters of education fully protected. By the North-West Territories Act of 1875, the right of establishing and maintaining Catholic schools in the greater Canada is forever secured to them. That act in its eleventh section explicitly states :

"When, and so soon as any system of taration shall be adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories, the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the consent of the Council or Assembly, the ball was all associated by the source of the source o the consent of the Council or Assembly, as the case may be, shall pass all neces-sary ordinances in respect to educa-tion, but it shall therein be always provided, that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the North-West Territories, or any lesser portion or sub-division thereof, by whatever name the same may be known, may establish such schools therein as they may think fit, and make the necessary assess-ment and collection of rates therefor; and further, that the minority of the rate-

OCT. 12, 188

UNITY O The Sermon o

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> CIPLINE AN NECESSITY OF

"The beginning desire of discipli line is love; and laws; and the ke foundation of in foundation of in tion bringeth n desire of wisdom kingdom."

There is a cer

application of t stances of this set forth the cl attribute of wis and beautifies t tion of the Ch endowed with the very princing to the pi Jesus Christ, Catholic Churc in her life here enumera long course of behold their c gradual form her magnificer God Himself as order and out ly kingdoms, the germs of u Church presen law and gov challenges the defiant of th universal disso every work beautiful syst template a s drous, whose only, yet nev destiny of hu that she rests sacred discip maketh the another passa the Lord" is n dom." Both in the keepin and keep hi man." Man summarized wise man-t begetteth car ipline referr love, which a the law. Th line finally i human dest obedience to in the Divine bases her ind essential prin and law, whi dom herself to the everla further, that action subject great princi ual process of circumstance considered, tionately wi of the vine beginning u porary orde quires quires weig world, a suc a fuller and length a dis is attained of God pro tively there hand, for it to imprint lines of derful y un Being thos His, which compatible infinite ju infinite in e but it. Ye simple of an order, speakably nature, and light upon is a splend in the visib to entrance glory and eternal la worthy of listen ever the hierard ingly celeb the high f Oh, the sul world, effu smile of revels in hallowed mody of the divinest r your silen Creator's of creation minute p and again Eternal: creation will, and law of est and b whirling t space illi proclaims order, the hormonic lineament from His which ca hand, nor dant with being, as earth to f from etc shown by geous in Church v with an o guiding i held uni under th when the earth to formed f play, an concente according imparted

Pentecos gradually

Catholic chaplain, shows that Cath-Catholic population of Ontario is very

citadel of Puritanism. Counsellor

what even the near future may bring THE SCHOOL QUESTION. III.

We have now seen that while in theory the public schools are held to be indifferent as to religion, in fact wholly irreligious, that they are for the most part in practice really Protestant. And there is at this moment a strong feeling amongst Protestants, as shown by Mr. MacMullin's letter, from which we have cited, and by the fierce outbursts of Calvinistic zeal on the part of the Rev. Mr. Laing, that the public schools should be made entirely

Protestant. We have also, by figures taken from official sources, established that the Separate schools, as at present constituted, do not meet the wants of the Catholic people of Ontario, the vast majority of whom are obliged, by one reason or another, to send their children to schools that are not Catholic. Figures have also shown that the

favorably situated-in regard of its being grouped together in large numbers in cer tain counties-to enjoy the benefits of a complete system of denominational education. To give our readers a partial view of the spirit of Quebec legislation on

to submit to the rule of that empire which he desires to make a bulwark again-t Russian aggression in South eastern Europe. The question now arises whether we may look to an

It has within its halls 130 pupils denft. as boardies. A very large addition has been mide to the building this year at a cost of \$35,000. We say in artily to this great Diocesan Institution, "Creat et Florest."

We may mention here en passant that during his Lordship's visit to this neighborbood ke appointed two new parishes, conusing of families taken from the parishes of Sandwich and Windsor.

BELLE RIVER.

On the 1st Oct., the Bishop vis ited this large mission, of which Rev. J. Gerard is the zealous and able pastor. Here 150 persons received Confirmation. This mission boasts a noble and spacious brick church, being 140 feet long, by a proportionable width. It has also a fine parish brick school, which has a very large attendance.

ST. JOACHIM DE RUSCOM.

The Bishop visited this Mission on the evening of the 1st Oct., and confirmed 88 persons. This is a new Mission, com posed of families taken from the contiguous Missions of Belle River and Stoney Point. Its pastor is Rev. Father Lorion, who, with the co-operation of his faithful people, has done wonders in improving the spiritual and material interests of the Mission. It boasts a fine parish church and beautiful presbytery. STONEY POINT.

This is a large, populous French Can adian Parish, situated on the shore of Lake St. Clair. The pastor is the Rev. Father Villeneuve. Here His Lordship confirmed 198 persons on the 3rd inst. It may be well here to observe that nowhere in the diocese is the Bishop received with such a truly Catholic welcome and enthusiasm as in the French Canadian Missions, the population of which, headed by their Pastors, turn out en masse to do due honor and reverence to their chief pastor in the divine office and authority of the Episcopate.

healthy movement towards the true chusetts. Church on the part of the Greek schismatics.

A HAPPY RETURN.

There are happy indications of a

Mgr. Haggiar, Archbishop Haurand, has lately announced to the Propaganda the return to the

Church of seven hundred Greek schismatics all in upe village. The leading men of the place, preceded by their pastor, presented themselves to the Archbishop and made their

worship in the city institutions of Boston. These institutions are sitabjuration of error in his presence. uated on Deer Island, and under the After having instructed them in the truths opposed to their errors and control of a Board of Directors of the caused them to make a formal remost approved Puritan stamp. traction of these errors, Mgr. Hag-Among the regulations adopted by giar admitted them to the sacrathis board was the following : "All ments. The venerable prelate has given this new mission in charge to

ual loyalty.

a colony of monks. News not less Protestant service conducted by the consoling comes from Mgr. Bracco. chaplain of the institution, and their attendance upon Catholie service is patriarch of Jerusalem. In 1876 this prelate sent missionaries to optional with themselves." In other Kavac, capital of the land of Moab. words, Catholic children in these institutions were, by this regulation, where there is a large body of Greek schismatics. Nearly two hundred forced to attend a service repugnant to their conscientious convictions, and of these schismatics, having received practically discouraged from attendinstruction from the priests, had the ing a service in which they believed. happiness of entering the one true Early this year the attention of the fold. As the country is, however, in Boston city government was drawn extending her sway in the East, rean almost constant state of anarchy to the abuses in the civic institutions its inhabitants are nearly always at war with the Arabs. As a result of on Deer Island. Mr. Fraser stated it is encountered, and directing her a serious struggle between Christians | that he knew that Catholic children in these institutions were compelled These are some of the calculations and Mussulmen a large portion of to assist at Protestant service. The and preoccupations which now cause the former, including several Catholics, decided on emigrating. For truth of this statement was not denied, but in justification of the their attentions to Roumania and these Mgr. Bracco obtained the ruins and territory of Madaba, whither enforced attendance of these chil- Servia, and, these in view, it is not missionaries also went in 1880. dren at Protestant worship, it was difficult to account for the interest alleged that the Board of Directors attaching to the visits of the sover-About a year ago the schismatics, had no option in the matter, as the eigns of these smaller states. As a who had remained at Karac, begged had remained at reare, begged had no option in the matter, as the proof of the real purpose of the Aus-hat one of the missionaries of Ma-laba might return to them. This year their request was so Fraser's action was the ordering of mentioned that the Berlin papers for a word, to manage the instruc-to the state required such atten-tro-Germania alliance, it may be mentioned that the Berlin papers that one of the missionaries of Madaba might return to them.

assembled in convention. were Nettleton, at all events, is no bigot. brought by a paternal Providence to live under the protection of the great Ameri-can Constitution; be it resolved that we take this occasion to offer our adopted

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA

The Monde says that the opinion is gaining ground in Europe, that the next struggle will be between Russia and Austria for prepender ance in the East, and that it is be

lieved that Germany will side with the latter. In support of this view. attention is drawn to the visit lately made by the King of Roumania to Potsdam, and to that of the King of

Servia to Berlin. Roumania, however, was badly treated by the Congress of Berlin, children of the reformatory and tra- and the treaty of London did not ant schools are obliged to attend the certainly regulate the navigation of the Danube in her interests. As for Servia, it has been her traditional course to ally herself with Russia. But at present Servia, forgetting her traditions and Roumania her grievances, desire to court alliance with Austria, while Montenegro and Bulgaria remain faithful to Russia. Austria, as the Moniteur Universel points out, is driven without mercy or truce by Prince Bismarck towards pressing Russian influence wherever march of empire towards Salonica. toba. It has since, of course been amended, but always in a spirit of fair-

> Austria and Germany to redouble The General Board is divided into two sections (one Catholic and the other Protestant), which are independent in their respective spheres, and, of course, possess extensive powers. Everything connected with the control, the rule, and the discipline of school is

ness

referred to them ; and to them is entrus

payers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein, and that, in such latter last, at some length from the education laws of that Province. The Act relating case, the rate-payers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate to instruction in the town of Richmond is proof positive of the enlightened spirit schools shall be liable only to asses of such rates as they may impose upon themselves in respect thereof." guiding the education laws of the Province of Quebec. In that town, as in all

Hers we desire to put it in all fairness other towns of the Province, Catholics and without prejudice to the three hunand Protestants are placed on terms of equality, provision being specially made dred and fifty thousand Catholics of Ontario, whether or not they are willing for a fair assessment of all property, and longer to bear with injustice and despotan equitable division of taxes. So just and fair has the Catholic majority in ism. Are you, say we to our Catholic fellow-citizens in this Province, desinous Quebec dealt by the Protestant minority of being forever hewers of wood and in that Province, that the Hon. Mr. Rose, drawers of water to all other classes ? Protestant representative of Montreal entre, in a speech on Confederation, de-Have you not a right with all others to freedom of conscience ? If so, then insist livered in the Legislative Assembly on the upon its full concession and enjoyment. 22nd of February, 1865, readily bore testimony to the spirit of justice actuating You are now more than three hundred thousand people; in fifteen or twenty years you will be fully a half million. the Catholics of Lower Canada. "With respect," he said, "to the question of edu-No political party can now withstand cation, the present was the first time any your unanimous demand for a just school agitation had begun on the subject in law. You owe it then to yourselves, you Lower Canada, so just had been the course of the French Canadians towards owe it to your children to secure freedom the Protestant minority, both before and of education. Half a million of Catholics in the full enjoyment of free educasince the union, and he believed it would tion would soon become a power in the continue to be so." But it is not from Quebec alone that the Province of Ontario land, not a power menacing the rights of others, but a power in all regards benemay learn a lesson of justice. The ficent, inciting to love of God and love of youthful Province of Manitoba sets us an country. Demand, therefore, with deterexample that our legislators may with mination and unanimity the establishment profit follow. From the report of the in the Province of a system of education Superintendent of the Catholic Schools of in accordance with your conscientious that Province for 1874-5, we take the following interesting summary of the law convictions and your just rights under the then in force in the Province of Maniconstitution.

Arrival of Two Young Priests for the Diocese of London.

The Rev. Lawrence Dunphy and Rev. Charles Magee, both alumni of St. Pat-rick's College, Carlow, and who were ordained at Trinity last for this Diocese, have arrived, and assisted at Pontifical Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday last.

A family of eleven persons were re-cently received into the Church in West Virginia.

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OCT. 12, 1883

UNITY OF THE CHURCH. The Sermon of Rev. Fr. Kelly at the

Public Session of the Synod of the Diocese of Kingston.

A DISCOURSE UPON THE CHURCH-ITS DIS-CIPLINE AND LAW-IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF UNITY.

"The beginning of wisdom is the most true desire of discipline. And the care of discip-line is love; and love is the keeping of her laws; and the keeping of her laws is the firm foundation of incorruption. And incorrup-tion bringeth near to God. Therefore the desire of wisdom bringeth to the everlasting kingdom." There is a certain appropriateness in the application of these words to the circum-

nces of this solemn gathering; for, they set forth the characteristics of that divine attribute of wisdom which always inspirits set forth the characteristics of that divine attribute of wisdom which always inspirits and beautifies the life and progressive ac-tion of the Church of God. Being fully endowed with the Wisdom Increate, as the very principle of her being, accord-ing to the promise and guarantee of Jesus Christ, her Divine founder, the Catholic Church has necessarily ingrained in her life the qualities of wisdom here enumerated, and throughout the long course of her glorious career we behold their constant application in the gradual formation and development of her magnificent system. Constituted by God Himself as a kingdom, according to the order and outward figure indeed of earth-ly kingdoms, having within it the while the germs of undecaying life, the Catholic Church presents to the world a system of law and government and policy, which challenges the admiration of men and is defiant of that inexorable decree of universal dissolution whereby is blighted every work of man. Whence in the beautiful system of the Church we con-template a structure compact and won-drous, whose elements although human every work of mail. Whence in the beautiful system of the Church we con-template a structure compact and won-drous, whose elements although human only, yet neveithelees outlast the fatal destiny of human things, and we discover that she rests her incorruption upon that sacred discipline which scripture here maketh the "beginning of wisdom." In another passage of inspiration the "fear of the Lord" is named the "beginning of wis-dom." Both, however, terminate alike in the keeping of the law. "To fear God and keep his commandments this is all man." Man's whole office and duty are summarized in this brief utterance of the wise man—to cherish a holy fear which begetteth care of the law. And the dis-cipline referred to in our text results in love, which again results in the keeping of love, which again results in the keeping of the law. Thus holy fear and holy discip-line finally issue in the fulfilment of our human destiny, which consists in our obedience to the Divine will, as manifested in the Divine law. Wherefore the Church bases her indefectible life upon those same bases her indefectible life upon those same essential principles of discipline and order and law, which are the foundation of wis-dom herself and whereby wisdom bringeth to the everlasting kingdom. We observe, further, that the economy of the Church's action subjects the practical use of these great principles of organization to a grad-ual process of development, whereby the circumstances of time and place are duly considered, and regulations fitted propor-tionately with every recent advancement dion subjects the prevents. The prevent and process of development, whereby the first from the chard any monthle into a concernes, a very concernence, but it. Yet His being is the most utterly simple of all possible unities. Whence an order, incomprehensibly and un-speakably perfect, is essential in God's nature, and is ever shed from Him, like nature, and is ever shed from Him, like light upon His own works. Thus, there is a splendid reflection of the Omnipotent in the visible, material creation, enough to entrance our souls with the ravishing glory and beauty of the order of His eternal law. Is it not an occupation worthy of the immortal mind of man to listen evermore to the bermany whether listen evermore to the harmony whereby the hierarchy of the stars above unceas ingly celebrate, with magnificent accord, the high feetival of 'heir Creator's will ' Oh, the sublime grandeur of that starry world, effulgent with the brightness of the world, effulgent with the brightness of the smile of God's complacency! How it revels in the gladsome keeping of His hallowed law! Hear the majestic paal-mody of the spheres of heaven, hymning divinest meloay, and it will whisper to your sllent soul the awful music of our Creator's name! Descend, in the scale Creator's name! Descend, in the scale of creation, dow_ to the molecules, the of creation, dow_l to the molecules, the minute particles which compose matter, and again you behold the image of the Eternal; for, the veriest atom in creation is the product of God's will, and as compliantly obeys the law of its Creator as the high-est and brightest of those mighty spheres whirling through the pathless regions of space 'llimitable, and, like them, it too proclaims Jehovah's name ! Thus law, and order, the result of law, producing sacred order, the result of law, producing sacred hormonious unity everywhere, are those lineaments of the face of God reflected from His works. But of all the works which came forth from God's creative hand, none exhibits an order so concordant with the order and beauty of His own being, as that work which he came on earth to found and establish. Designed earth to found and establish. Designed from eternity, foreshadowed and fore-shown by type and prophecy in the gor-geous imagery of the inspired word, the Church was set up by God first, indeed, with an exceptional and temporary order guiding its immortal destinies; the Twelve held universal jurisdiction in the church under the supremacy of St. Peter. But

beautiful in its accurate porportions, sol-idifying its majestic framework into a unity in the likeness of the unity of God : —"And not for them only do I pray," Christ says to His Father on the night be-fore his death, "but for them also, who, through their word, shall believe in Me, that they may all be one, as thou. Father, in Me and I in Thee . . . And the glory which thou hast given Me I have given to them, that they may be one, as We also are one."—(St. John XVI, 52, 23.) Behold the divine archetype of the Church's harmony, of the Church's unity! It must be cast in the mould of that sub-lime unity a primary law of the being of God, so absolutely elementary of the divine essence as to withstand undisturbed that other law of the Divine Being, the Trinity of Persons. Oh ! the unutterable and infinite and profound stillness embos-omed in the Everlasting Three, begotten of the sovereign law of the essential unity of their nature! O, my Lord, Rev. Fath-ers and beloved brethren, it behooveth us all to think upon the eternal foundations whereon rests the order of the Church. From that same unbeginning source springs, necessarily too, the oneness of the Church of God; and woe be to the temer-ious man who would dare disturb the holy stillness of the Church's peace by the dissonant voice of sinful passion, rudely

nous man who would dare disturb the holy stillness of the Church's peace by the dissonant voice of sinful passion, rudely subverting her Godlike unity.
This grand principle of the Church's unity is upheld continuously by God Himself, acting always upon the Church's through the Bishops, especially through the Bishops, especially through the supreme authority of the Church's is visible head, maintaining and preserving the Church by His own omnipotent will manifested in the Church's law. It must be borne well in mind that God acts effectively upon the whole Church, e not upon the Bishops only but upon the body of the faithful also, moving them to accept obediently the teaching of their divinely constituted pastors. The Church's law will, then, never be a barren law; it will always and necessarily to produce the blessed and gentle fruit of bountiful allegiance, which, as is eviandent from this brief statement of her constitution, is an outcome of the percent. dent from this brief statement of her constitution, is an outcome of the per-sonal action of the Holy Ghost upon the Church. Wherefore God, by establishing this reciprocal relation, bestowing the power of sovereignty and government upon the bishops and upon the faithful the heavenly grace of willing compliance, weaves around the hearts of all a golden chain of mutual dependence gathering all

the heavening prace of whing computation, weaves around the hearts of all a golden chain of mutual dependence, gathering all within the range of her laws by the well-proportioned subordination of her com-ponent parts, thus strengthening the whole fabric of the Church, pastors and people, sheep and shepherd, upon a basis of unity God like and wondrous. Keeping before our minds this divine plan of the Church in which the rulers receive the help of God in their govern-ment and legislation, and the people are aided likewise by grace faithfully and cheerfully to give obedience, correspon-dently; this is the subordination which constitutes her in fact a faithful copy of God in that order and unity essential in Him : from the eternal thought of God the Church comes forth supremely beautiful, elder strife, more aged than time, works ruiv in the creation of God, marring the harmony of God's divinest work—His Church. Because he who disturbs the unity of the Church serves the cause of Satan, continues his undying hate, is the instrument of Satan and rivals the malgenity of Satan's sin striving to out. Satah, continues his undying hate, is e the instrument of Satan and rivals the malignity of Satan's sin, striving to out-act from the mind of God the grand conception of His everlasting Church, striving to falsify the word of truth teternal whereby that work is destined to withstand forever despite every power put forth by the common foe of man and mar's Creator. With this idea of the heinous guilt of wrecking the order and unity of the Church well defined and outlined upon our minds we can more correctly and more fully estimate the immense value, the supreme importance, of upholding and maintaining every ele-ment of unity in the Church. ment of unity in the Church. Now, discipline is an important ele-ment of unity and enters primarily into the idea of unity and is declared by our text to be the beginning of that wisdom which, as we saw, is really the very vital force of the Church herself. I have grad ually, and let me hope, easily led your thoughts to this point, because the pur-pose of our present solemn convocation is mainly directed to make stable this guardmainly directed to make stable this guard-ian of the Church's unity by the authori-tative promulgation of certain laws con-servative of this primary principle of unity. In every grade and class of men in society, whether of politics or science, or art, each has its own special discipline designed to secure in efficiency and per-manent its own respective order. In designed to secure in efficiency and per-manency its own respective order. In the science of war, for example, there is military discipline or naval discipline without which the power of armies would be well nigh futile; in medical science there is medical discipline; among lawyers there is legal discipline. We speak, too, of the discipline of a school, or college, or prison. It is the rule of conduct required in every com-munity of men according to the condition of the existence of each and adapted to the preservation and perpetaity of each. the preservation and perpetuity of each. In the matter before us discipline is the

facility of movement and impulse upon the lines of regularity and order established by God for the preservation of His Church. The pious practices of the Church and her ritual, her sacraments and prayers and sacrifice these are the divinely-sanctioned custodians of discipline firmly knitting all the members together with a holy bond which is the participation of the same grace, the fruit of the Redeemer's blood springing from God's boundless love for men. Hence it is said the care of discip-line is love. From the profound and infin-ite depths of the love of God comes those holy duties which preserve and strengthen the law discipline. Discipline, therefore, binds the members of the Church together by the observance of the same holy duties. These duties are made known to us by the common practice of the faithful all over the wide earth. It is the pervading atmosphere of Catholic life everywhere and at all times. And this practice is corrected and limited, and its meaning defined by laws issued from the Church in Councils and Synods, and otherwise, most carefully devised under the invocation of God in accordance with the circumstances of the Church's advance-ment and consonant with the universal tradition of the Church from the begin-

the circumstances of the Church's advance-ment and consonant with the universal tradition of the Church from the begin-ning. The meetings of Bishops in Coun-cil, with prayer, in which the people de-vontly join, petitioning the Divine Spirit of wisdom for guidance and enlightenment, are always designed for this end. And down through the ages of the Church's life, such has been her unvarying practice. Whilst her limits constantly widen and embrace new regions and races, the ex-ceeding beauty of her order and law are extended likewise, and grow with her growth, so that however remote the Cath-olic may be from the central power of his Church he can always feel the pulse of her heart, through that wondrously balanced and divinely-ordered hierarchy and be en-abled consequently to recognize that spirit heart, through that wondrously balanced and divinely-ordered hierarchy and be en-abled consequently to recognize that spirit which God wills should animate His own breast. Thus the Church's practices of Catholic life, in other words that which forms her outward conduct before the world, her disciplinary rules, are one everywhere, although they may not be in full perfection here or there for the reason that she has not yet sufficiently grown in particular places. Wherefore it becomes necessary here to remind you of what I have already mentioned, viz., that this discipline, so vital a condition of unity, and everything which is implied in discip-line of form and subordination is subject in its exercise, to a law of gradual devel-opment proportionately with the contin-ual growth of the Church. Events of late occurrence amongst us illustrate this suf-ficiently and in a measure explain the ob ject of this Synod.

ject of this Synod. Within the memory of living persons Kingston was the sole Episcopal See in Upper Canada. According as the popu-lation multiplied and set11 d in the counlation multiplied and settled in the count-try, the extent of territory became too large for proper supervision by one Bishop. Wherefore new dioceses were, from time to time, created. Last year the See of Peterboro was formed, which gives us now five Bishops, where before there was only one. Not many years ago the whole of Canada West was at tached to the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. This, too, has been recently becaud Ortside and marked as that the person so alluded to might be easily known by all." The reading of that one law will be enough to show you the interest which they all display for the souls of the peo-ple, evidencing luminously how the the one gilded type minted of the pre-cious blood of our Redeemer, manifest-cious blood of our Redeemer, manifestregulations as would best suit the new order of things, to bring it into more concordunity of the Church is the very principle of her likeness with God; and in this she but bears the general outlines of all God's of things, to bring it into more concord-ant harmony with the general spirit of the Church of God and such as would accord also more fitly with the special conditions of Ontario. The laws framed by the Fathers of that first Provincial Synod have lately re-ceived the sanction of the Holy See, the centre of Catholic Unity; but inasmuch as, according to the rule of the Church, such laws have no force in any diocese of the Province until they are formally pro-mulcated by the Bishop of that diocese a but bears the general outlines of all God's works, only her degree of similitude with God is more sublime and perfect. If the material world, by its necessary fulfilment of the law of its creation, eloquently speaks to the human heart of the great God whose sovereign will it so dutifully obeys, how much grander is the reverence width the Greater by the intelligent paid to the Creator by the intelligent obedience of the Church's homage, where-in every soul shares with an accord the mulgated by the Bishop of that dio principal cause of our Synod is to satisfy this requirement of ecclesiastical law. result of the determination of each one's result of the determination of each one's free will, acted upon by grace, producing a more beautiful and delightful, because freer homage not blindly but with light and knowledge adoring God's will in cheer-ful and generous submission to His Al-mighty law. And this is the unity, har-monious and divine, which is the root of How grave a matter, therefore, occupie is to-day, the authoritative promulgation us to day, the authoritative promugation, by the legislative power divinely vested in the Bishop, of the decrees of the first Pro-vincial Synod, sealel, as they are, with the sacred approbation of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and for the great purpose of the Church's incorruption. the Church's incorruption. Wherefore as it is our glory and our privilege to be a part of this everlasting Church, so let our care be to maintain, as far as in us lies, the majestic peace and bringing us into more intimate union with God and with His Holy Church; to imbue our souls more and more abundantly with the essential principle of unity. Herein we are made participators in one of those historical acts which live forever, whereby as tar as in us nes, the majestic peace and harmony of the Church by our scrupulous attention to the order and discipline and law of the Church. May God preserve any soul here present from the disastrous ruin of the heretic's sin, from sharing the the Church, in wirtue of her divine con stitution, advances more immediately to us the divine principle of her life and we become more firmly fixed upon her everruin of the heretic's sin, from sharing the high treason of Lucifer, and alas! of many of our own race, who, giving ear to the voice of pride and passion everspeaking within the chambers of the human heart, and resisting saving unity, have been cast off from the bosom of the Church as unworthy children, not to be nursed in immortal strength here and he brought afterwards to the everlastbecome more thinky near upon the over lasting foundations. O! truly from the same beginning as wisdom does the Church's organization come forth ! Dis-cipline, which to day we establish in salu-tary law, cements in harmonious subordin-tary law, cements in harmonious subordination the hierarchy of the Church in this Province, and out of it grows, as a grace-ful, well-proportioned tree, God's glori-ous Church, beautiful, majestic and eter-nal, energized and immortalized by the to be nursed in immortal strength here and be brought afterwards to the everlast-ing kingdom. No! as there are the the suck her life-blood, she has thrown them off and they have incurred the curse and the anathema of the God of heaven. It breath of the wisdom of God. To yet more strongly impress us with the significance of this proceeding behold the significance of th's proceeding behold with what imposing ceremonial the Church surrounds her action to-day. This gathering is a plenary council of the Church as far as we are concerned, with a representation of every order amongst us, and endowed with full power from God to make laws and decrees for this section of the Lord's vineyard. The under the supremacy of St. Peter. But when the last of the Apostles spassed from formed from the beginning, came into full play, and the universal jurisdiction was concentered upon the heaven-made rock, imparted to the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, and the Church thence began gradually to unfold its symmetrical design,

Church purchased with the Redeemer's blood. The priests surround the episcopal throne, clothed with the stole of priest-bood, who represent the bi-hop in the brone, clothed with the stole of priest-hood, who represent the bishop in the various missions of the diocese, and tend the flocks assigned to them in his name and by his authority. The faithful people are assembled likewise in the presence of Jesus Christ, and all, under the invocation of the one Holy Spirit, upon whose in-spiration, guaranteed by our Divine Lord, all alike rely for wisdom to guide the shepherds of the fold of Christ, that they may rule in the Spirit of Christ, with the solicitude of Christ, and for the greater glory of Christ. All "ranks and orders of the elect household" (Newman) are gath-ered together to-day, forming an image of the universal church, exhibiting to the changing world a notable example of its never-changing unity—the veritable re-flection of the unity subsisting in the Godhead, to legislate for this diocese by Divine right and with Divine wisdom. The decrees which are to be promulgated and henceforth to bind our consciences as laws in this diocese and throughout the Province shieft read the store and and henceforth to bind our consciences as laws in this diocese and throughout the Province chiefly regard clerical order and discipline, ultimately however they are intended for your benefit and the good of souls. In testimony of the spirit which this legislation breathes let me read for you one of the decrees. Time would not mermit me to quote many. One will not permit me to quote many. One will suffice, I think, for our present purpose. The 6th Decree of the Provincial Synod,

relative to the duty of the preaching of the Word of God, runs as follows : "The Fathers of the Council, being "The Fathers of the Council, being mindful of the commission of Our Saviour Jesus Christ, which saith : "Going there-fore teach a" nations." (Matt. xxvIII-19) and again, "Preach the gospel to every creature." (St. Mark, xvI-15) most earn estly admonish all priests having the care

estly admonish all priests having the care of souls: (1.) To study with all counsel, applica-tion, industry and diligence to propagate the gospel of God, so that they may lead men to the knowledge and love of God. Let priests, therefore, remember the man-date of the Council of Trent, wherein it is evolving that all nearghbing deery or others date of the Council of Trent, wherein it is ordained that all parochial clergy, or others having the care of souls, must, unless they be lawfully hindered, either themselves personally, or through other priests fitted for this duty, feed the flocks entrusted to them at least on Sundays and solemn fes-tivals with the salutary word of God.

(3) In censuring vice, grave and seri-ous language must be used, but never-

theless none of the congregation is to be reprehended by name or by any insidious circumlocution is any one to be so noted and marked as that the person so alluded to might be easily known by

establish herself in order and discipline among the nations, and when attacked to declare the truth of faith and put down falsehood with its evil progeny, heresy accursed ! Ever the same, unchangeable as God, growing nevertheless as God wills in age and grace and wisdom, like unto the beautifully progressive life of the Divine Infant, who, although God of God and begotten of the Father from eternity, yet manifested Himself, not all at once, but according to a law which, by a certain congruity, was a part of the mystery of the incarnation ! establish herself in order and discipline

incarnation ! Such is our Church, such is our faith, such is God. One in government, one in discipline, one in worship ! Such is the God who made the Church, the same who God who made the Church, the same who rules the universe, He whose glory is told with the bead-roll of the stars, the Golden Rosary of heaven. Amid the changes and the chances of ever-flowing time men look with wonder upon one creation which knows neither decay nor shadow of change. It is the Church of Rome, a founded by Christ upon the living rock of Peter's faith, and ruled and governed by the successor of Peter in Peter's See—the City of Rome. Betto d that Church out-braving the resistless law of the ruin of time, battling with the seething and rest-less ocean of human passion, the admiratime, battling with the seething and rest-less ocean of human passion, the admira-tion of worldly men, who, in their human sickly creations can never rival the per-petual vigor of her God-given constitu-tion. What a grace has God youchsafed us, to be born within the bosom of that one true Church, outside which there is no salvation; to be folded by the only ap-pointed shepherd of Jesus Christ, the Pope of Rome?

of Rome?

of Rome ? O grand old Church of Rome, living, beating heart of the Church of God! centre of Catholic faith and unity, vigor-ous in thy venerable age, laden with the sacred treasures of a hallowed history, precious as gold to the world is the beau-tiful legend of thy life! ruled over by Pontiffs, whose lineage is of such noble antiquity! The most ancient dynasty is of vesterday compared with the line is of yesterday compared with the line of white haired rulers, who reigned in the Church of God, enthroned in the See of Rome. They are as a golden chain, linking together all the memories of the past, stretching back through the vista of ages to the first days, when the martyred fisherman shed

tivals with the salutary word of God. (2.) In order to preserve to the priestly state its own dignity and honor, the Fathers prohibit priests, while preaching, or by occasion of a sermon, or any other protest from dealing too frequently and his blood under the tyrant of Imperial Rome! Age after age has come and gone, and the wreckage of dead generations are strewn upon the shore of the river of time, and yet the chair of the triver of time, and yet the chair of the day collections and other money matters. (3) In censuring vice, grave and seri-ous language She consecrated the new Empire in the person of Constantine ; and this too she she consectated the new Empire in the person of Constantine; and this too she outlived. Then came the long feudal age, the central figure of which is the Pope-King, who from Rome guided and regu-lated the affairs of Europe. But the proud feudal princes of the Middle Ages are gone, faded into the mist of oblivion, and the Patiarch of Rome yet lives. Then came the growth of larger kingdoms, whose be-ginning the Church witnessed and their decline and downfall. And now the Pope, Leo XIII., the infallible teacher of the Church, whose aged lips inviolably guard the inestimable deposit of the truth of God, looks out upon the nations, calmly and securely, as powerful as ever—so strong (although apparently weak) that he may defy and despise the immense armunents of Europe. O Great Church of Rome, single shrine of the revelation of God through Christ, whose foundations solid, stable and immutable are those eter-nal beginnings of wisdom which is

others; he could find rest nowhere outside the true haven of salvation. The cir-cumstance has created considerable sensa-tion in Protestant circles. Our separated brethren need not be surprised or distressed. Such things are happening nearly every day. The Catholic Church does not run after its converts. They must come to her fully, freely and voluntarily, giving their allegiance and service to the only saving and protecting faith.-Albany Catholic Telegraph.

5

24

St. Joseph's Passionist Monastery, thre miles west of Baltimore, was burned on the night of the 5th inst. A church ad-joining in process of construction, was also considerably damaged. The loss is from \$75,000 to \$100,000, partially insured. None of the inmates were injured, all having ample time to make their escape.

All Catholics who go to Europe from America, if they pay a visit of more than a day or two to Paris, are sure to hear of the hay or two to hans, are take to hear of her Passionist Fathers and their little church in the Avenue Hoche, but we doubt if they, or indeed any but a few, are aware of the good work that the Passionists are quietly enabled to do among the non-Catholic English speaking people, who come to them for advice. The reception of Mr. Thayer into the Church by them the other day has been the subject of special discussion, he being—as the new Paris English daily paper has it—a sort of American Lothair; but there has been a stream of conversions for a long time in Paris, embracing many grades of wealth downwards, and where the prospect held out after the change has been rather that of Lazarus than that of Dives.

A railroad man from Central Pennsyl-vania tells us a touching incident of the fervent faith of a colony of Catholic Hungarians who are laboring in one of the new roads in that section. The Feast of the Assumption—a red-letter day in the far-off Fatherland—found them remote from church and priest. But they kept it sacred, nevertheless, abstaining from work, though they could ill afford the conse-quent loss of a day's wages, and over an evergreen arch erected in front of their rude shanty on the eve of the feast, raised a picture of the Holy Mother of God, making the strange land re-echo the while with the songs of Sion. Hardy cross bear-ers, like these, do full as much as learned writer or zealous missionary to lay the foundations of the Church broad and deep wheresoever, their lot is cast.—Buffalo A railroad man from Central Pennsylwheresoever their lot is cast.—Buffalo Union and Times.

In the Central Catholic Advocate is an interesting sketch of the Passionists, one of whose establishments at Baltimore, Md., has just been destroyed by fire: "In 1871, the Fathers again laid the founda-tions of another monastery. It is on Mouni Adams, Cincinnati. Here they have charge of the church known as the *Immaculata*. Some may, perhaps, re-member an address delivered in 1843, by John Qainey Adams, of Mass., at the lay-ing of the corner-stone of the Cincinnati Observatory. In that address the 'old man eloquent,' expressed his hope that the Cross should never loom on those heights. He said that the observatory on those heights should be 'a beacon of true science that In the Central Catholic Advocate is an

rotestant or lish separate a such latter lishing such olic separate assessments impose upon

n all fairness e three hun-Catholics of y are willing and despot our Catholic ince, desirous f wood and ther classes ? all others to o, then insist enjoyment. hree hundred n or twenty half million. w withstand a just school urselves, you cure freedom ion of Catho f free educapower in the the rights of regards bened and love of e, with deterestablishment of education conscientious hts under the

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by and Rev. of St. Patwho were this Dioc at Pontificanday last.

sons were re-urch in West

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Rev. P. P. Cooney, C. S. C., has been made president of the new college recent-ly erected in Texas by the Order of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, Ind. The gov-ernment of Texas donated a large tract of fine land to the Order on condition that they erect thereon a college, which has been done—Freeman's Journal.

"Le Canadien" of Quebec says that all the Cures of the Ecclesiastical Province have received instructions to furnish returns showing the number of Catholics in their respective parishes who, to their knowledge, are members of Masonic lodges, and adds exaggerations have oc-curred in speaking of the matter. The returns will put an end to them.

L'Evenement, of Quebec says: The Archbishop of Quebec will leave on Sat-urday, 6th inst., for Cape St. Ignace, where he will administer the Sacrament of Con-firmation. On the following Tuesday he will give confirmation at St. Thomas, and on Thursday will preside at the golden jubilee of the Rev. Father Hebert, Cure of Kamouraska.

On Sunday, 30th Sept., took place one of the last pilgrimages of the season to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, below Quebec. The occasion was celebrated by Quebec. The occasion was celebrated by a grand musical service, Mozari's twelfth mass being sung by an efficient choir and voluntaries from the compositions of Rossini, Mercadante and Lambilotte were also sung by accomplished vocalists.

Dr. James A. Sewell, one of the oldest medical practitioners in the city of Quebec and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Laval University, died on the 2nd instant. The venerable gentleman was a prominent member of the Church of England. His demise was regretted by a large number of friends, irrespective of creed or nation-The vas thus ever in the history of the Church. From time to time heretics rose to rend her peace and unity, to rob her fold of the loved ones of Jesus; saving truth was shamelessly assailed by them; but the a^{lity}.

Editor Catholic Record.

Editor Catholic Record. DEAR SIR, - I have been favoured by the most Rev. Dr. McEvilly Archbishop of Tuam, with the following letter to the Hon. John Kelly, thanking him for the great services he has rendered to Sister Mary Francis Clare. 203 E. Broadway, Yours faithfully, New York. JAMES ROCERS.

JAMES ROGERS. New York.

TUAM, Sep. 8th, 1883. MY DEAR SIR, —It has been suggested to me I should hardly have waited for any suggestion on the subject to write for any suggestion on the subject to write to you expressing my deep sense of grati-tude, which I now feel much pleasure in doing, for your invaluable assistance in promoting the good work inaugurated by Mother Francis Clare Cusack at Knock, in this diocese of Tuam. Your powerful eloquence and all pervading influence have not been employed in vain in this matter. If rumor speaks truly, any work which the Hon. John Kelly takes an interest in is sure to succeed in the great country of which he is so distinguished a citizen. I which he is so distinguished a citizen. I fervently pray that the giver of every good gift may bless you and your family, together with your influential assistants of the city of New York, who are sure to lend a helping hand in all matters affect-ing the welfare of our afflicted country. Sister Mary Francis Clare has in view, by promoting industrial occupation at home, to save our young people from the sad necessity of leaving their native land. Our people have plenty of land and to spare in which he is so distinguished a citizen. people have plenty of land and to spare in what are called *congested* districts at home, whereon to subsist in abundance if pro-perly distributed. It is, therefore, but the refinement of gratuitous cruelty to leave them no alternative but the emigrant ship

or the hated workhouse. But the unalterable decree has gone forth as if to show there is "nothing new under the sun," that the old Roman policy under the sun," that the old Roman policy in regard to the Island of Sicily is, after thousands of years, to be seen reproduced in regard to unhappy Ireland, destined only to be the fruitful mother of flocks

and herds. Once more thanking you, and praying God to blers you and your friends, I have the honour to be, your faithful servant, + JOHN MCEVILLY, Archbishop of Tuam.

Written for the Record The Priest of God.

Alone he stands the scraph of the earth. Peerless and beautions in his golden worth Grand with a grandeur that is all divine. Bright with a splendor that will ever shine Angels behold him and in rev'rence gaze. And mark with giory all his earthly days.

A student earnest in the depths profound, A valiant warlor on boly ground! For God alone each sacrince sublime— His life, his love for never-ending time! Earth's value ambition has for him no tie; His noble alm—to soothe the sinner's sigh !

Home cannot lure him with its pleasur

Nor wealth, nor glory, nor resplendent sight. The weary woe finds pity in his breast, The sorrow-laden seek in him a rest! Those sacred hands uprais'd in pleading pray'r. pray'r, Unseal the fountains of all graces rare!

That heart so pure-'tis God's own resting

place-place-No other love within its depths may trace ! Angels, methinks, must veil their faces bright, And stand abash'd, to sing his praise aright ! OI priest of God! poor earth's consoling hope !

Brighten the darkness where our spirits

And may thy blessings, like the birth o Bhed joyous beauty o'er this world of ours! 1 pray my pray'r with deep and fervent

O! may'st thou reign in glory high above ! Thro' this sad world the higher path thou'st

Hamilton, Sept 29, 1883.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Robert.

LOVE FOR THE SICK POOR .- St. Robert. of the noble family of the barons of Aur-rillac, canon and treasurer of the church of St. Julian de Brioude, exhibited so tender St. Julian de Brioude, exhibited so tender a love for the sick poor, whose wounds he tended, for whom he solicited compassion and alms when his personal resources no longer sufficed, and in whose favour he founded the hospital of Brioude, that the entire population of this town went to draw him, almost by force, from the abbey of Cluny, whither he had retired out of a desire of greater sanctity, and brought him desire of greater sanctity, and brought him back in a body. He once more, however, quitted the town, accompanied by two soldiers, whom he had won over to God, leagues distant, there to a solitary spot five leagues distant, there to give himself up in peace to works of penance. The three servants of God established their abode near the ruins of an ancient church and servants of God established their abode near the ruins of an ancient church, and their piety attracting thither numerous companions, they founded there the re-nowned monastery of Chaise-Dieu, of the order of St. Benedict, where the holy founder died in 1007, full of days and good works.

MORAL REFLECTION .- "Stretch out thy hand to the poor, that thy expiation and thy ble-sing may be perfected."--(Eccles.

Saint Mark.

CHRISTIAN TEACHING.—St. Mark, the cherished disciple of the Prince of the Apostles, who accompanied him to Rome, and is mentioned in the first epistle of St. Peter, not wishing to retain and keep for himself alone the lessons of his great master, reduced them to writing for the ad-vantage of the faithful, and to the end that such precious teachings should be perpet-uated through all generations. Hence it was that he wrote his (lospel, according as he hed hene tength it her it have he had been taught it by the Apostle, and it is this which St. Peter calls "his Gospel !" St. Peter sent Mark to plant the faith at St. Peter sent Mark to plant the failh at Alexandria, the second town in the world, after Rome. The evangelist accomplished this mission with so much ardour that Alexandria was soon filled with Christians ; but the unbelievers, enraged at such a fall-ing away from their worship, excited the population to revolt. Mark was dragged through the streets during two days suc-cessively, as it is related; on the second day he expired, in the year 68 of Jesus

MORAL REFLECTION .- To have a share

LOURDES IN AUGUST.

Lourdes is beautiful both by nature and Lourdes is beautiful both by nature and grace, but never more so than in a sum-mer twilight, when the pilgrims wind in long procession up the consecrated bill-side, and thousands of tapers sparkle in the purple gloom of the southern evening. At eight o'clock the pilgrimages from strange towns, together with a large num-ber of private pilgrims and inhabitants of the town, assemble before that wonderful cave, where the mother of God anneared cave, where the mother of God appeared to the lowly peasant girl, and raise that strain which has been so gloriously verified in this spot: Fecit Miki Magna qui potens ese, et sanctum nomen ejus. . . Deposuit potentus de sede, et exaltavit humiles."

potentus de sede, et exaltavit humiles." Between each verse of the "Magnificat" it is much the custom to sing the favorite hymns of the French Catholics, which sound like the plea of a nation on the brink of destruction, yet bound to the throne of God by the prayer of seven thousand who have never worshipped mat-ter or their own diminutive intellect—

"O Dieu, notre Esperance, Etends sur nous Ton bras, Sauvez, sauvez la France, Ne l'abandonnez pas;"

and the other and yet more touching cantique where the petition includes the capital of Christendom :--

> "O Dieu de la clemence, O Dieu vengeur; Sauvez Rome et la France, Par Votre Sacre Cœur."

Thus singing, the pilgrims wind two and two up the woode path which leads to the Basilica, their voices heard from afar, above the rushing of the Gave and the sigh of the warm wind in the fir trees. The two long lines of light stretch out beyond the church, down the farther side of the hill and round the crowned and illuminated statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, till the glittering chain has encircled the great cross, marked against the gloom in tapers, which is the utmost limit of the procession. It returns to the statue in front of the large building where poor pilgrims are housed; here a sermon generally ter-

But, morning, too, is beautiful in this spot where heaven and earth are brought so near together, and where faith is merged in sight. Mass after Mass, somemerged in sight. Mass after Mass, some-times six or seven Masses at once, are said in the gorgeous little church which crowns the hill, and which, after Loretto, is probably the richest in Christendom in *ex votos.* "Reconnaissance a Marie" is the burden of the tablatures crowded together on the marble walls, while above, in wreaths and hearts and circles, are ranged the laweled offerings, every one of which wreaths and nearts and circles, are ranged the jeweld offerings, every one of which marks a cure wrought by the mighty hand of Mary. The golden gates of that chancel have opened many a time to ad-mit the celebrant of a Mass of Thanksgiv-

ing in her honor; the beat of prayer beneath that lofty roof is seldom inter-rupted except by the "Magnificat" of praise and gratitude.

The one fault of this church, beautiful in proportion, in design, and in finish, is that it is too small for the crowds who throng it every day. On occasions of pil-grimages there is hardly standing room ; the side chapels are crowded, the passages blocked; the heat becomes intolerable. The coolness and freshness await the throngs when they descend to the grotto by the riverside, where the beautiful pre-sentment of Bernadette's vision stands among the flowering wild roses and the long mountain grasses. A delicious breeze blows along the course of the Gave, and makes the walk which leads along the value to the Gavenat of the Immersher makes the walk which leads along the valley to the Convent of the Immaculate Conception a pleasant resort even on the hottest days. In front of the grotto, a pavement extends to the parapet on the river; marked at the spot where Berna-dette prayed on the 14th of February, 1858, and at the ancien cours du canal. The network and summers of the The natural beauty and romance of the spot are much destroyed by the water being turned out of its original course to supply the taps and *piscines* for the con-venience of the pilgrims; and even the

in the preaching of the Gospel beseems taps ; every Christian, for to every one has it cours

1,200 sick are brought annually to Lourdes at the time of this pilgrimage, and each, separately, is dipped in the water. The bath-houses are enlarged with tents, and tubs are brought into requisition in de-fault of a greater number of piscines. At sight of thou-ands of men and women coming from afar to throw themselves on the pity of Mary, it is impossible to think that France can be lost uterly. that France can be lost utterly. The scenery around Lourdes is such as

one would most desire for so sacred a spot. Afar are seen the snowy crests of the Pic du Midhi and its chain; around are mounthe state of the second of the purest cobalt. Brooks flow in the ravines bordered by thousands of forget-menots. The one drawback is the hotels, with their high prices and crowded accomwith their high prices and crowded accom-modation. The town lives on the de-votion of the faithful, and takes care to profit by it largely. Twenty-five years ago Lourdes was an out-of-the-way, simple, forgotten place; now it is a centre to which all the Catholics of Europe continuall, tend; and in such circam-

why, simple, torgotten pace; now it is a centre to which all the Catholics of Europe stances the inhabitants have no idea of keeping down their crices. But, notwithstanding this drawback, there is no one who does not leave with regret this fair valley, the exquisite image in the grotto, the crowds of pilgrims, the beautiful basilique, the quaint town with its dark old church, where Bernadette used to hear Mass; the verdure clad rocks of Massabielle, the convent bells, and the chanting of processions. The train runs down hill to Pau, and too fast the glimpso of the mystic cave, with the blue river before it and the mystic purple mountains behind, disappears from the eyes of the pilgrim returning northward.—A. G. M., in Liverpool Catholic Times.

A FAULTY COLLECTION.

London Weekly Register, September 1. The collection of Luther relics, made by Dr. Ginsburg at the British museum, has received further additions, and it is now, we are told by the daily papers, quite unique in its interest. Thousands of peo-ple throng to see it, endangering thereby that dogma of Protestantism by which the veneration of relies is denounced as a folly or a crime. The collection is, neverfolly or a crime. The contection is, never-theless, an incomplete one, with an incom-pleteness which practices deception. As we are told in the letter which Pope Leo XIII, has just addressed to three of his Cardinals, the first duty of History is that it shall not dare to lie; and its second duty is that it shall not fear to speak the truth. Judged by this noble standard, the Luther collection at the British Museum must be judged a sorry and Sectarian affair, unworthy of habitation in a national museum, which is supported for educational purposes, by Catholics and Protestants alike from the public funds. "The Museum authorities," we are in-formed, "took up the idea in the spirit in bick it was exercised and be time up which it was conceived, and no time was lost in putting it into execution." As to the nature of that "spirit," we are cau-tiously kept in the dark, both by Dr. Ginsburg himself and by those who have fallen in with his plans. But if it was a spirit of bigotry, the Catholic part of the

the Eucharistic God;" and this is carried out by representations of the contest of good with evil, of Our Lady crushing the serpent's head and carrying a chalice; of Pius IX. proclaiming the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; and of St. Joseph, patron of the Church; while the glorious muribus around the Sacred Host is enamelled with the mysteries of the Rosary. When lifted up in the light, this magnificent monstrance has a mar-vellous effect. It is the work of several artists, of whom M. Arnadu Calliat, of Lyons, is the chief. The month of August terminates with year filled eight trains. From 1,000 to 1,200 sick are brought annualy to Lourdes at the time of this pilgrimage, and each, separately, is dipped in the water. The bath-honses are enlarged with tents, and

troiden under foot." A Prince's evidence does not differ much from that of one of these despised pastors. "Our people use the word," says Prince George of Anhalt, "not for amending and sanctifying them-selves, but for cloaking their errors, their frivolity, insubordination, and fleshly lis-erty. It must be owned, however humil-iating the confession may be, that our doctrine is far from having produced in hearts or lives or words, the fruits expected of it." John Belzius is said to have died of the depression caused by this same kind of thumiliation and disappointment. Paul Eber complains that "our Evangelical Church is disfigured by disorder and scan-dals." Sebastian Froschel found his flock at Wittemberg "brutal and savage." dais." Sebastian Froschei found his nock at Wittemberg "brutal and savage." Cruciger himself, in despair, allowed that many persons had in disgust already "separated themselves from the Gospel." Dugenhagan, who organized the Lutheran Church in Denmark, lamented that "the mission of the Example to the terms

majority of the Evangelicals had become worse than when they were Papists;" and Naogeorgus, whom Luther loved because he satirized the most august Priest in Obside the most august Priest in

Artemus Ward.

bored by strangers, a man took a seat beside him, and presently said: ""Did you hear the last thing on Horace Greeley ?" "Greeley ? Greeley ? Who is he ?"

good deal of a row in England. Do you think they will put him in a bastile ?" "Train? Train?—George Francis Train ?" said Artemus, solemnly. "I never heard

This ignorance kept the man quiet for fifteen minutes; then he said: "What do you think about General """ a the solution of the presidency i Do you think they will run him ?" "Grant? Grant? Hang it man," said Artemus, "you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw."

Artemus looked up and said: "What was his other name?"

Early Impressions.

Loveliness "Beautiful thoughts make a beautiful soul and a beautiful soul makes a beautiful face. Once I knew a little girl Very plain; You might try her hair to curl, All in valn; On her cheek no tint of rose Paled and blushed, or sought repose; She was plain.

But the thoughts that through her brain Came and went, As a recompense for pain, Angels sent; So full many a beauteous thing, In her young soul blossoming, Gave content.

Every thought was full of grace, Pure and true; And in time the homely face Loveller grew; With a heavenly radiance bright, From the soul's reflected light Shining through.

So I tell you, little child, Plain or poor. If your thoughts are undefiled, If your thoughts are sure Of the loveliness of worth; and this beauty not of earth Will endure. St. Nicholas for September.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

His Successful Undertaking and Escape from an Impending

Fate. (Buffalo, N. V., News.)

One morning several years ago, just as the dull gray light was beginning to show itself in the east, a small band of men itself in the east, a small band of men might have been seen deployed about a house on Ferry street, in Buffalo. There was nothing special either in the dress or appearance of the men to indicate their intention, but it was plain that they had business of importance on hand. Suddenly a man appeared at one of the windows, took in the situation at a glance, and, swinging himself outward with wonderful quickness, scaled the roof of the house. This man was Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter; and, armed to the teeth and fully realizing his situation, he defied justice and the officials below him. Some of the officers, knowing the desperate character of the man, proposed to shoot him until he was killed, but one of the number promptly protested, and declared that if his brother officers would assist him to ascend he would capture the man alive. ascend he would capture the man alive. Accordingly he began the difficult and dangerous task, and succeeded in bringing his prisoner to the ground in safety. The man who accomplished this task was Mr. Thomas Curtin, the present superintendent of city police of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Curtin is a man who is known by every prominent detective and police-man in America, and he stands pre-eminently in the front rank of his pro-fession. Quiet and gentlemanly in ap-

Quiet and gentlemanly in ap

pers and the pride of law-abiding citizens

No more amusing anecdote is told of Artemus Ward than the following: One day while traveling in the cars, and eeling miserable, and dreading to be fession. pearance and manners, he possesses a courage, combined with marked physical powers, that make him the terror of evil

Few people can realize, however, the trials, exposures, and even privations, to which the members of every municipal The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said: "George Francis Train is kicking up a police and fire department are exposed. Compelled to be on duty at uncertain hours, subjected to the most inclement weather, and often necessitated by the nature of their duties to protracted under-

takings, they endure a nervous and physical strain that is terrible. Such was the experience of Mr. Curtin in former days and it is not surprising that he found himself suffering from a mysterious phys-ical trouble. In relating his experience

The man was furious; he walked up he car, but at last came back and "You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam ?"

said.

to a representative of this paper he said : "At times when I was on duty I would feel an unaccountable weariness and lack of energy. My appetite was also uncer-tain and my head seemed dull and heavy. tain and my head seemed dull and heavy. I did not fully understand these troubles, but supposed as nost people suppose, that I was suffering from malaria. I tried to throw off the feeling, but it would not go. I thought I might overcome it, but found I was mistaken, and I finally became so badly off that it was almost impossible to attend to my duties. I have known any number of men in the police and fire departments of this counpolice and fire departments of this coun-try who have been afflicted as I was, and I doubt not there are to day hundred similarly troubled who, like myself, did not know the cause, or really what ailed them." "Your present appearance, Mr. Curtin, does not indicate much physical debility," said the interviewer as he looked at the 220 pounds of bone and muscle standing nearly five feet eleven inches in height before him "O, no; that is altogether a thing of the past, and I am happy to say that for more than a year I have enjoyed almost perfect health, although I now realize that I was on the road to certain death by Bright's disease of the kidneys and travelling at a yery rapid pace." ULL: "How did you come to recover so com-pletely?" "That is just what I want to tell you, for I believe it may be of great service to many others in my profession who may possibly hear of it. I began the use of a popular remedy at the earnest solicitation of a number of friends in this city, and found to my great gratification that I began feeling better. This feeling continued and I gained in strength and vigor until now I am perfectly well —and wholly through the instru-mentality of Warner's Safe Cure which I believe to be the best medicine for policemen, fremen, railroad medicine for policemen, firemen, railroad men or any other class of people exposed to danger or change of weather, ever dis-covered. Since my recovery I have re-commended it everywhere, and never knew a case where it failed either to cure or benefit. I would not be without it under any consideration, and I am posi-tive it is a wonderfully valuable and at tive it is a wonderfully valuable and at the same time entirely harmless remedy indeed. I see that Dr. Gunn, dean of the United States Medical College of New York, indorses it in the highest terms." "So you experience little difficulty in the execution of your duties now, Mr. Curtin, do you?"

OCT. 12, 1883.

can restore and sustain the health of all such men is found, it should be cause for great congratulation, especially when re-commended by such a man as Superintendent Thomas Curtin of Buffalo.

C. S. Judson, Wallaceburg, says; Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for Summer Complaints, is a splendid prepar-ation, and I do not know of a single case in which it has not given satisfaction, but on the contrary have had many testimon-ials to its efficacy. Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else

aid Nature in making you well when all else fails. If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suf-fering from any other of the numerous dis-cases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such com-plaints. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters. If you are sick with that terrible sickness. Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in

Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters. If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system

a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-mal-arial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers-by the use of Hop Bitters. If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel mis-erable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood and sweetest breath, health, and comfort. In short, they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer ?



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medi-cal authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distress-ing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great rem-edy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concections said to be just as 9000.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. ABETES CURE. for sale by all dealers. H. H. WARNER & CO., London Eng



Popularity at home is not alway test of merit, but we point proudly that no other medicine has won such universal approbation in its own of state, and country, and among all people.



YOUNG LAI

OCT. 12, 1

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taps within the protto are now dry, re-course being had to the seven in the wall to the left. Beyond these again are the piscines, around which a devout crowd kneel while the sick bathe within. The been said, "Help the weak to grow strong in faith."-(Rom. xiv. 1.)

Saint Cletus.

water of Lourdes, delicious to drink, is icy as a bath; but it is wonderful how soon warmth is restored on issuing from it, even

ZEAL FOR GOD'S HOUSE.—St. Cletus, called also Anacletus, was the second suc-cessor of St. Peter; he is thought to have been converted and trained to the sacred ministry by this apostle. He governed the infant church about twelve years, having been promoted to the pontifical chair in the year 76, and was martyred under the persecution of Disclaismin 90 in the damp bath-house. The face of the statue in the grotto is the head is not thrown back as in most of the innumerable imitations. The expression is one of marvellous sanctity and such is one of marvelious sanctity and sweetness. Below, in the grotto, burns a perpetual pyramid of tapers kept alight by the devotion of Christendom. Pil-grims pass round the altar to kiss the rock, and to press their rosaries and medunder the persecution of Dioclesian in 89. The details of his life and death remain Interactions of his file and death feman unknown, with the exception of what is recorded by the "Pontificale" of Damasus; namely, that St. Cletus displayed during his whole life agreat zeal for the construc-tion of edifices destined for the celebraals against the dampness that exudes from it, though this is only a natural moisture and not the miraculous source, which, as every one knows, rose from the ground tion of the Christian worship. While he was still a simple priest he founded a church dedicated to the Prince of the when Bernadette scraped it at the Blessed

Virgin's command. The place is like no other in the world. Apostles; he had the glory of completing it when he became Pope, despite the diffi-culties and persecutions of the time. He exhibited no less zeal in giving pastors to The faith and the devotion and the union of spirit are alone enough to convert an unbeliever, even without the visible answers to prayer which are witnessed here. A priest begins the rosary; a sea of ferthe Church, and in ordaining bishops, priests, and deacons.

A priest begins the rosary; a set of fer-vent voices responds. At the end of each decade the appeal rises: Notre Dame de Lourdes, priez pour nous; Santi des informes, priez pour nous; Cour Immacule de Marie, MORAL REFLECTION .- Jesus Christ, the first of all, manifested His zeal for the glory of the house of God. and has heeathed us an example to imitate. When He drove forth the money-changers from

priez pour nous." Suddenly there is a cry, and a rush towards the railing in front of the grotto; a paralyzed girl has arisen and walked. the Temple, His disciples behaught them of what was written: "The zeal of Thy House hath eaten me up."—(John ii. 17.) The awe on her young face, as pale as death beneath the hand of God, contrasts

It is a fact that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has more well earned testimonials of praise for its virtues in curing Cholera, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, etc., than all other remedies of that class combined. It will stand inves-

that class combined. It will stand inves-tigation. To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Veg-etable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Blivus-ness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes : "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia; 1 have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good." A peculiar virtue in Ayer's Sarsaparilla is that while it cleanses and purges the blood from all corruptions and impur-ities, and thereby roots out disease, it builds up and invigorates the whole sys-tem, and makes one young again.

nation has a right to be indignant; and if it was a supposed spirit of historic inquiry our Protestant fellow-countrymen have every reason to complain. It is to the omissions in the collection

that we desire the attention of the candid visitor to be called. The indulgence which Tetzel promutgated is there; but where is the diabolical document in which Luther gave his sanction to the violation of Philip of Hesse's marriage? An illuminated Bible which belonged to an Elector of Saxony is on view—to keep alive, if possible, the old superstition that the Bible was Martin Luther's gift to man; but we ought also to have-we do not say a table of the Reformer's perversions of the Sacred Text-but at least a copy of those aspira-tions of his soul which we yet cannot call by the divine name of prayer, inscribed on the margin of his own Bible : "My God, of Thy goodness, provide us with coats, hats, hoods and cloaks, with good fat calves, oxen and sheep ; with many women and few children !" His "Letter to Henry

VIII." is here, but not his letter to Jerom Weller-a fellow-Reformer, who incat-tiously asked for spiritual direction. "Poor Jerome Weller," wrote Luther, "Poor Jerome Weller," wrote Luther, "you have temptations but you must have done with them. When the devil comes to tempt you, drink, my friend, drink deep, forget yourself, be merry and sin in very spite of the Evil One. If the devil says to you, 'Beware, give up drinking,' answer him, 'I will drink deeper just be-cause you forbid me; I will drink bum-pers in homor of Jesus Christ!' Imitate me : it is only out of contempt for Satan me : it is only out of contempt for Satan that I drink so well and eat so much and that I drink so wen and ext so intern and enjoy myself so powerfully at table. I should really like to find some good new sin which might prove to him how I laugh at all that is sinful, and how entirely I with the eager and curious joy of the crowd who press forward to see her walk unassisted. Then arises the psalm, "Laud-ate Dominion onnes gentes," sung by hun-dreds of voices. consider my conscience unburdened. Down with the Decalogue when the devil The Feast of the Assumption is the comes to torment us! He breathes in our ear, 'But you are sinning, you are worthy of death and of Hell.' 'Of course I am ! I know that only too well. Is that all you have to tell me? 'But you will be con-demned in the next life.' 'That I shall not; I know One who has suffered and satisfied for me. He is named Jesus Christ, Son of God. There, where He is, I shall be.'"

The portrait of Melanchthon (with its suggestion of Mr. Gladstone) is curious mough: but a still more instructive exhibit would be the text in which Melanch thon records his own observation of the effects of such teaching as that contained in Luther's letters to Jerome Weller. Newed growth and beauty.

The tendency which the mind indulges in early life it inclines to follow in advanc-ing years. Our first impressions take the deepest root, and seem almost to be-come incorporated with our nature. Hence it is that every individual is so set in his first opinions. Our early impres-sions would prevail with us through life if our opinions could not be altered. But the mind can be affected and the under-

standing influenced; therefore our first opinion of things can be changed and

opinion of things can be changed and eradicated. The most powerful way, per-haps, to effect a change is by the influence of example. The school-boy that is fond of mischief, while at school, generally commits more or less crimes during his lifetime, unless induced by good example to mend his ways. Thus we see the great importance of forming such habits only as will render us happy in life and guide us smoothly through that short space of time which is allotted to man.

At the Church of the Oratorians, in London, Eng., the entire Vesper service is sung by the congregation and the choir. The choir sings one verse of the nsalme and the congregation another. The hymns are sung in alternate verses, and the *Magnificat* is sung in the same manner. R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says : I have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my customers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bot-tles. I have lots of customers, who would not be without it over night.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypo-houshing of Lime and Safe for Christian phosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when pres-cribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections.

Many forget that the hair and scalp need cleansing as well as the hands and feet. Extensive use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has proven that it is the best clean agent for the hair—that it prevents as well as removes dandruff, cools and soothes the scalp, and stimulates the hair to re-

"None whatever. Our department was never in better condition than at present." "And do you never have any fears of the desperadoes whom you have been the

means of bringing to justice ?" "Not in the least. Such men do not try to retaliate, partially because they have not the courage, but oftener because they respect an officer who does his duty." The policemen, firemen, letter carriers and other public employes in this country have a particularly trying life. When, therefore, a simple and pure remedy that

Ayer's Sarse-. The following letter from the crown best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer ; --

Interest to every sufferer: — "Eight years ago I RHEUMATISM, "A Eight years ago I had an attack of Kheumatism, so se-vere that I could not move from the hed, or dress, without help. 1 tried several reme-dies without much if any relier, until 1 took AVER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely carred. Have sold large quantities of your SARSA-PARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convnee me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the ubble. — E. HARRIS." Miver St., Buckland, Mass, May 13, 182.

SALT PHEUM, GEORGE ANDREWS, Verseer in the Lowell was for over twenty years befor his removal to Lowell addied with short his removal to Lowell addied with a differentiation wors than haif the surface of his body and imore than haif the surface of his body and himbs. He was entirely entired by Avart's Almanac for 1853.

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LATEST_CABLE NEWS.

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London, October 2, 1883.—The opposi-tion to the National meetings in Ulster was organized by the landlords, and the disturbers were mainly town rowdies, bailiffs, and rent-office scum. The Protes tant farmers have taken no part in thes

tant farmers have taken no part in these disgraceful proceedings. The Orange gang who interrupted the Omagh meeting were attacked by the people and had to be protected to the rail-way station by soldiers and police. Sev-eral of them were badly wounded. The Leeds Convention of the National League of Great Britain was very success-ful. In view of the necessity of unity of action and direction, a new Executive, composed wholly of members of the Parlia-mentary party, has been appointed. Steps will immediately be taken to or-ganize the Irish vote in England with a view to the general election. The Coer-

view to the general election. The Coer-cion Radicals and Whigs will be looked after effectually. The new Executive have arranged that

the regular campaign shall be vigorously carried out during the winter. Liberals of all shades are greatly alarmed. In the success of the Leeds Convention they success of the Leeds Convention they begin to see the writing on the wall. London, Oct. 6.—Yesterday afternoon, at a meeting in Carrickfergus, Sir Staf-ford Northcote was still more bitter and intemperate than at Belfast in a harangue

house is a two-story one; the family had barricaded the lower portion and occupied the upper floor. Whenever any of the bailiffs approached the doors or windows, the daughters poured hot water on them. Finally ladders were procured, and under the protecting rifles of the "peeiers" the bailiffs effect d an entrance, not without a fierce struggle, in which Farrelly and the girls were wounded. Farrelly was carried off to prison, and was committed for assault. Mrs. Farrelly and her daughters were offered the shelter of the poorhouse and the hospital attached, which they scornfully refused. They are at present staying in the houses of their hospitable neighbors. Mr. T. M. Healy was interviewed last week. To the question whether he had intemperate than at Belfast in a harangue which he delivered, and which had the effect of inciting a cowardly attack upon a convent. His hearers consisted largely of Orangemen, whom he warned against believing that the Parnelites were a national party, and said that the teachings of the leaders of the Home Rule party were at variance with the interests of the people of the porth of Ireland: that the people of the north of Ireland; that the success of that party in the Province of Ulster, where the battle would really be Ulster, where the battle would really be fought, meant the disunion and disruption of Ireland. Once the Home Rulers came into power, he contended, the religion and liberties of the people of the North of Ireland would become a thing of the past, dissensions would occur, and instead of Ireland being peaceful and prosperous, as claimed by Mr. Parnell and his party, she would be zent from north to south by week. To the question whether he had seen the telegrams imputing to him a de-sire to act against Mr. Parnell, Mr. Healy replied: "No; but I have heard of them. Such stories are fables not worthy of notice. This is a part of England's game to disheaten our friends in America. Two years again was Dillow who was to would be rent from north to south by internal strifes. Returning to this city internal strifes. Returning to this city this evening a party of Orangemen, in-, flamed by whiskey and the utterances of Sir Stafford Northeote at the Carrick-fergus meeting, attacked the Nazareth convent, sending showers of stones through the windows, completely demol-ishing them. The inmates were natur-olly first-theored at the ruffanly assault but Two years ago it was Dillon who was re-ported disaffected; last year it was Davitt; now, for want of a better man, they start the story about myself. Mr. Parnell has

ishing them. The inmates were natur-ally frightened at the ruffianly assault, but sheltered themselves so as to avoid the missiles. The Freeman's Journal is very severe upon the Tory leader, showing that the outrage was the logical outcome of his deliberate attempt to inflame religious and sectional animosities, which the Na-tional party has been steadily laboring to

allay and exorcise. How military ruffianism is encouraged How minitary rumanism is encouraged the following incident illustrates. At the meeting of the Tipperary Town Commis-sioners on the 18th ult, it was reported by the town sergeant that he had been re-fused facilities by the officer commanding • the troops stationed in the town for iden-tioning and averaging a solition where he tifying and arresting a soldier whom he had seen assaulting a girl, and the commissioners passed a resolution calling upon the sub-inspector of police to take steps towards procuring the arrest of the soldier

Potheen manufacture, it would appear, may yet be reckoned among Irish indus-tries. At the Macroom, Co. Cork, Petty Sessions recently, proceedings were insti-tuted against a man named John Denueby, living in a mountainous district near Millet, for having a private distillery on lands. The defendant denied the street, for having a private distincty on his lands. The defendant denied the ownership of the house, it being only on a grazing farm, and, as he alleged, the property of another person, he having only the right of his cattle around it. The

senting the little children of the parish, and were first consecrated to the B. V. M., then the whole of the people in the church and galleries standing and repeating in a loud voice the act of consecration with the Priest, were solemnly consec-rated. themselves at the inn. The local specithemserves at the mn. The local spect-mens of the "superior race," in the spirit of their ancestors apparently, determined that the "Irishry" should not come within the village bounds. Accordingly a mul-titude of yokels, armed with hedgestakes rated

titude of yokels, armed with hedgestakes and sticks, one evening lay in wait for the harvestmen, and when they came near enough attacked them with brutal ferocity. The frishmen being considerably outnum-bered, were powerless successfully to re-sist, and had to retreat to the nearest houses, but not before they had been vio-lently treated. On Sunday evening the same father preached a most logical and unanswerable sermon on the "Faith of Christ" showing

sermon on the "Faith of Christ" showing that there can be but one faith, and that one the Holy Roman Catholic Faith. The mission closed on Monday night, September 24th, in the usual manner, by the giving of the Papal Benediction, after which not less than 70 young women and girls were received into the Sodality of the B. V. M., and this society lently treated. While defending their home, John Far While defending their home, John Far-relly, a tenant farmer of Fegat, near Kalls, County Meath, and his two daughters were wounded by the constabulary escort of the crowbar brigade. Farrelly occupied a small farm at a big rent, which at the best of times he could only pay with the utmost difficulty, and in bad seasons he could not pay at all. Last December he was evicted for non-payment of rent, but was subsequently re-admitted as a care-taker. A few weeks ago the bailiffs went to turn him out, as the landlord desired the entire possession of the farm. Faronce more placed on a good footing. The last sermon was exceedingly practical and impressive, and calculated to make a last-ing investigation of the series impressive, and calculated to make a last-ing impression on all who heard it. All the fathers are talented men and power-ful preachers, and all their instructions were eminently practical and to the point. A large number of delinquent members returned to their duty, and two Protestants were baptized and received into the church. 1450 persons in all par-took of the sacraments during the eight d_{avgs} . the entire possession of the farm. Far-relly knew that the bailiffs were coming, and barricaded his doors and refused them

and barricaded his doors and ferused them admission. They came another day, how ver, accompanied by a posse of con-stabularymen, and again demanded ad-mittance, which was again refused. The house is a two-story one; the family had barricaded the laws mark and again doys. On Monday, at 9 a. m., the Rev. Father Wissel celebrated a High Mass of Requiem for the souls of the deceased members of the Parish

The Rev. P. Ryan, the Parish Priest, is overjoyed at the success of the Mission, and hopes that its effects will be felt, and the good advice and instructions of the worthy fathers heeded for all time to H. W. D.

ORILLIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The annual picnic under the auspices of the ladies of the parish was held in the hall and grounds of the East Simcoe agricultural association on Thursday, 27th nst. The weather was charmin and a inst. The weather was charming and a large concourse of youth and age from the surrounding townships were brought together benton having a day's enjoyment. We noticed a large sprinkling of the neighboring clergy on the grounds, among whom were Dean O'Connor, Barrie; Rev. Fathers McMahon and Skilly, of Floss; Rev of Mara and Sweaper of Lindear.

Fathers McMahon and Skilly, of Floss; Rey of Mara, and Sweeney of Lindsay. Among the attractions of the day was a game of lacrosse played between the Orillia and Lindsay clubs. Both teams displayed much skill and good temper. A very lively interest was taken in the game by all present, and whenever a successful point was gained by either party the crowd of spectators cheered them lustily. The game lasted two hours, and was won in three straight successive games by the the story about myself. Mr. Parnen has no more loval supporter than I. I ap-prove his whole policy, and I believe that, were any upstart to attempt to antagonize him, the Irish nation would jump at him like one man." Mr. Healy was also asked about the Tyrone campaign. He replied: in three straight successive games by the Orillia boys, after which the spectators returned to the hall, where refreshment about the Tyrone campaign. He replied: "It was highly successful. At Dungannon tables were laid out in the most inviting manner, groaning under all the substan-tials and delicacies of the season, and prethe national meeting was three times as large as the Orange gathering, which did not have half a dozen farmers present, but consisted of young men and landlord bail-iffs imported from the three neighboring sided over by the most fascinating bewitching young ladies in the parish

Your correspondent put a few dollars his trowsers pocket just before strolling counties. These men were armed with revolvers, and carried government licenses, to the grounds in the afternoon, but, sir, on which are refused to members of the Nawhich are relused to members of the Na-tionalist party. It was by my advice that the Nationalists gave up the usual place of holding town meetings for the sake of peace. The general result will be to put 1500 Nationalist votes on the register, which will enable us to return two Par-nellites to Parliament. In any case, we turn out the two obnovious Didecous entering the hall we were greeted by hosts of friends who seemed unusually interested in our welfare on this occasion. If we had in our welfare on this occasion. If we had a dozen hands we could not give one half the number of young ladies a shake that had suddenly taken a fancy to us. They, however, being more *cute* than your un-sophisticated correspondent, completely mesmerized us, and in the short space of ten minutes had relieved us of every cent we possessed. We soon because the relized turn out the two obnoxious Dicksons. We are thoroughly satisfied." A rumor, having its origin in the Ulster disturbhaving its origin in the Ulster disturb-ances, was started in Dublin late on Thurs-day night to the effect that Mr. Parnell had been shot through the neck by an Orangeman. The Irish capital was at once plunged into a condition of frantic excitewe possessed. We soon began to realize our pecuniary position, the financial as-pect of the remainder of the evening turned up before us, and was indeed, to say the least, gloomy in the extreme. Here was to be seen on all sides the most ment which speedily speed to London, where one or two of the morning journals announced that the Irish leader had been tempting delicacies, and without a cent in our pocket, which intensified all the ownership of the house, it being only on a grazing farm, and, as he alleged, the property of another person, he having only the right of his cattle around it. The case fell through on this account. Whiteabbey, near Belfast, was the scene of an Orange riot on the 15th ult. The number of Orange rowdies, who severely maltreated the bandsmen, smashing their instruments, &c. The Guthelic Church at

ings in the last few years than any con-tractor in the county of Essex, and, we are proud to say, to the satisfaction of all who engaged his services.

Concert. We have heard the Roman Catholic

concert in the Opera House, last Saturday night, highly spoken of on all hands. Should the same names be billed again in Should the same names be billed again in Ridgetown, the attendance would be more worthy of the programme. There has not within our knowledge been a better ama-teur entertainment in the Opera House. Miss McKeon, of Chatham, has a voice which musical critics pronounce one of great compass and clearness, and her ap-pearance on the stage was self-meases which indicat the clearness, and her ap-pearance on the stage was self-possessed, graceful and modest. She was several times encored. The Misses Hughon were not previously known as far as we are aware in Ridgetown, but henceforth they will be no strangers. Miss Teress Hugh-son sings correct alto and plays a fine accompaniment to her sister Miss Kate, who is a star of considerable magnitude. Miss Kate sang several songs which Miss Reidy has rendered here, and she did not suffer by the comparison. Miss McKeon and the Misses Hughson were frequently encored. Mr. O'Hagan, head master of the separate school, Chatham, is a fine reader. He appears well and reads well on the stage. He pleased the audience and was several times recalled. Mr. Rey-nolds, advertised as a tenor singer, is hardly and was several times recalled. Mr. Rey-nolds, advertised as a tenor singer, is hardly that, but he sang well; he was encored. The little boy billed as Mr. Butler, has great confidence and a sense of humor quite precocious. He was applauded and encored. The attendance was fair but not what it ought to have been, and we feel like apologizing for our townspeople in not turning out better to so fine an en-tertainment.—Plaindealer, Ridgetown.

A LETTER OF VOLTAIRE'S AUNT.

Catholic Review

The following curious and instructive letter, which we find in the Bien Public, letter, which we find in the Bien Public, must be new to most of our readers. At least it has not appeared in any of the works on Voltaire with which we are acquainted. It was written by a nun of the Annunciation, Sister des Agnes, an aunt of Voltaire, to her nephew, and was published four years after the death of the billocombar in a volume of which year

published four years after the death of the philosopher, in a volume of which very few copies remain: "How badly you have kept your word, my dear nephew! You promised me you would respect religion and those who practice it, and yet every day, there are new outrages on your part. What is your grudge against those religious whom you calumniate in all your pamphlets, and whom you depict as wretched slaves ? Why do you, who pride yourself on being so humane, insult their misfortunes? If they bear their yoke with resignation you ought to admire them, if with impatience you ought to pity, not insult them. You speak, without ceasing, of doing good, speak, without ceasing, of doing good, and you are always doing evil. You wish and you are always doing evil. You wish to relieve the unfortunate, and yet you aggravate the burden of the unhappy. All that remained to the poor nuns, after abandoning entirely the hopes of the age, was the idea that their condition would be shared; and you, the sentimental philoso-pher; you, the consoler of mankind; you, the chanter of virtue, you take from them this feeble consolation.

this feeble consolatio this feeble consolation, Why do you want to open their clois-ters? You would not have to-day an income of eighty thousand livres if some of your female relatives had not entered of your female relatives had not entered them. Our cities are full of old maids, and yet you are always complaining of the harm the convents do. Begin by sacrific-ing a part of your fortune to establish the celibates of the age, and then you can speak of rendering useful the celibates of religion. But I know you, my dear nephew, you are very far from proposing such a project and bringing it to a success-ful issue at your own expense ! You are less interested in the population, for which

houses (although they were far more num-erous then) had at least double the num-ber of subjects that they have to-day; and yet the population of the kingdom has diminished by more than a million during that time. Acknowledge that it is not the clergy which is detrimental to popula-tion, and do you, as you wish us to toler-ate the monstrous errors of idolaters, Turks and Quakers, tolerate the virtues of your fellow-citizens. Soften the bitter-Turks and Quakers, tolerate the virtues of your fellow-citizens. Soften the bitter-ness of your declamations against the re-ligieux; whilst you are vomiting your bile on them, there are perhaps three thousand virtuous solitaries raising their pure hands to heaven to turn aside the plagues about to heaven to tim aside the plagues about to burst upon you. I unite with these worthy souls, my dear nephew; and as I always feel an interest in you, I will con-clude with some advice which may not be

"You disclaim unceasingly against peo-ple whom you suppose to be unhappy. This is not humane. You insult them. This is not noble. You confront with the picture of their virtues that of the benefits which you say you have showered on the unfortunate. This is not modest. The Christian is silent on the good he does; the wise man does not speak of it. "Be silent about the church you have repaired, for it would be much better not to tear the bosom of the universal Church then to embellish a county chapel. Yours devotedly, "Socur Des Agnes." Certainly the letter we have given bris-"You disclaim unceasingly against peo-

Certainly the letter we have given bris-tles with interesting points, and she who wrote it was a woman neither devoid of

wrote it was a woman neither devoid of wit nor sound sense. The passage relating to the Jesuits is particularly keen, and hits directly the famous writer, who wished "to consult the infamous one" (craser Vinfame) and who recommended lying to his disciples as a sure and terrible weapon. It would be curious to learn what reply the patriarch of Ferney made to this vig-orous epistle, but it is probable he did not make any.

make any.

LORETTO CONVENT .- The select school at Loretto Convent opened on Monday with 41 pupils. This institution is now in Stratford five years and has made quite a rate of progress. It was established here in 1878, without any other assistance here in foro, in of \$5,500 given by Rev. than a donation of \$5,500 given by Rev. Dr. Kilroy. In other places the Sisters got liberal assistance when starting, the Catholics of Belleville giving them \$10,000, and in Lindsay they got \$22,-000. The Convent of the Sisters of Lor-otto has been remarkably successful. To

000. The Convent of the Sisters of Lor-etto has been remarkably successful. To prove its merits to the public the Sisters sent their pupils up to the teachers' exam-inations to get certificates. Unless they pass they do not get the medal which con-vent pupils prize so very highly. At the last teachers' examination, out of 21 who want un for commution 15 were readed went up for examination, 15 were passed and one of those who obtained a second class B. certificate is only 14 years old. She, we believe, is the youngest holder of this certificate in the province.—Strat ford Advertiser.

The widow of Comte de Chambord will probably retire to a convent. She is a lay member of the order of St. Carmel, and holds St. Theresa in deep veneration. It was her wish that the palace of Chambord, which was built by Francis I. should be converted into a Catholic orphan asylum.—Cleveland Leader.

God will require an account of your fe! Do not be content with those virlife ! tues which consist merely in not doing evil. It is your duty to enter the list, to love your brothers, to enlighten and con-sole them, to lead them from vice and error, and to bring them to God. That is life, and that is man.

Buy Your Tickers to and from the Old Country by the popular National Line. Steerage accommodation cannot be sur-passed. State rooms, large, light and airy, and heated by steam in winter. This line is noted for kindness and courtesy to passen-gers. F. S. CLARKE, Agent, 416 Rich-mond St. next door to Advertiser Office. gers. F. S. CLARKE, Agent, 410 Rich mond St., next door to Advertiser Office. **Consumption Cured.**

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East india missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has fell it his duty to make it k nown to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using-sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W.A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

OCT. 12. 1883.

LOCAL NOTICES.

LOCAL NOTICES. Visit to London. SPECIALISTS From the International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, will be at the Tecumseh House, London, the first Thursday and two following days of every month, next visit being October 4th, 5th and 6th. We make a specialty of treatment of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all the diseases of the head, throat and lungs, using the spirometer, the wonderful inven-tion of M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys the medicines directly to the diseased parts. tion of M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys the medicines directly to the diseased parts. Consultation Free. For information write, enclosing stamp, to 173 Church street, To-ronto, or 13 Phillip's square. Montreal. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

a specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale. chines on sale.

DR. JENNER'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE. Elegantly Sugar-Coated. These Pills are a complete substitute for mercury or other injurious substances, com-mon to this class of preparations. They are prepared with the most rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most select and highly concentrated extracts, so compounded as to reach the endless disesses which origi-nate in derangements of the digest i e organs, the bowels, liver and stomach. Being com-posed of entirely refined vegetable extracts, they can be taken at all seasons without re-striction as to diet or clothing. They are the result of many years of practical experience, and operate effectively, cleansing out the disordered humors, and thoroughly purify-ing and enriching the blood. Seast of the taken as the sease of \$1.00 metable of the taken as the taken to other

LEWS ALX your Drugst or Storekeeper for DR. JENNER'S PILLS, and take no other that may be represented to be 'just as good." ## Give them a trial; they are fully war-ranted. Prepared only at the Chemical Laborator-

JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the under-Signed, and endorsed "Tender for Heating Apparatus; Chatham, Ont." will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 17th in-stant, at noon, for the erection and comple-tion of HEATING APPARATUS

NEW POST OFFICE, &c., Chatham, Ont.

NEW POST OFFICE, &c., Chatham, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of W. F. Ruitey, Esq., Architect, Chat-ham, and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Wednesday, 3rd instant. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cert. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to entire that of a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete tho work contracted for. If the tender be not ac-cepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to ac-cept the lowest or any tender. F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, 2614w

Department of Public Works, }



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. Notice to Contractors.

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instruments, &c. The mob also smashed the windows of the Catholic Church at Whitehouse, about three miles distant, whither they pursued the bandsmen. Military rowdyism is still rampant in Ireland. In the cause of law and order a band of the gallant blackguards, *yclept* the Worchestershire Regiment, who at present garrison in Kilkenny, turned out in the streats of that city on the night of the 11th streets of that city on the night of the 11th ult., and for a few hours amused themsolves and terrorized the citizens by break-putting the others to flight. With feeling of devout thankfulness the "Boys of Kil have learned that the regiment has been ordered abroad.

A news association says that O'Donnell,

the slayer of Carey, has made a statement in which he emphatically denies that he was sent to murder Carey. He says that he and Carey were sitting together in the cabin of the steamer; that Carey began to fasten a quarrel upon him, when O'Don-nell remarked about the rumor that nell remarked about the rumor that Power (by which name Carey shipped) was Carey, whereupon Carey and he started up, each with a pistol drawn. O'Donnell gripped Carey's collar with his left hand, but, being paralyzed, lost his grasp. Carey then crushed him down against the end of a table, putting his pistol in O'Donnell's face. O'Donnell grappled the pistol and fored his own Carey's weapon falling on face. O'Donnell grappied the pistor and fired his own, Carey's weapon falling on the floor six feet away. Carey ran, partly stooping to pick it up, when O'Donnell fired again, not deliberately, but to save his life. According to O'Donnell's statehis father's pistol from a bag after the shooting is untrue; he took it off the

The Dublin Nation accuses the British government and the American Legation in London of foul play towards O'Don-nell, in the hope that he may implicate the friends of Mr. Parnell in the conspir-

Ah! Mr. Editor, a man without money has but few friends indeed, and more esfriends hastened to publish were read with a deep sense of relief. The National leadpecially at a picnic is this the case. There was no more interest taken in us after being relieved of our cash, being now left to wander about alone, to look on ers profess to have no misgivings about the campaign, which has had such a stormy the campaign, which has had such a stormy beginning. By the express desire of Mr. Parnell the following letter was telegraphed to this country: "Mr. Parnell arrived at the palace chambers, Westminster, Sept. 23, from the sea-side, where he has been staying for the last three weeks, and, after the mathematical bases of the head bases. the tables and weep. But there is, how-ever, a turning point in every vicissitude, One of the lacrosse boys observing our condition sympathized with us by loaning us a quarter to purchase our tea, which kind act we cheerfully accepted, and after getting the worth of our money, together with putting the girls to all the possible an-noyance imaginable, we suddenly left the hall in disgust, followed by the shadows of some half dozen or more of our quordar held there to-day.' some half-dozen or more of our quondam friends who had smilingly intercepted us

MISSION AT AMHERSTBURG.

on our entrance. There was a short intermission of an There was a short intermission of an hour or two in the evening, after which the young people of the town and some country friends resumed dancing. Re-freshments were served at intervals dur-ing the evening. The wind-up was much enjoyed by the young, there being any amount of good dancers among them. It would be difficult indeed for a greenhorn like your correspondent to discriminate, but if put to the test, would conscien-tiously award the palm to Miss Kenny, of Orillia. On Sunday, September 16th, ult., a very successful mission was begun at St. John Baptist's Catholic Church at Am-herstburg by four Rev. Fathers of the order of the Most Holy Redeemer, from Philadelphia, U. S., namely, the Rev. Fathers Wissel, Zinnon, Kantz, and Cuerier. The several services were at-tended by crowds from the very first; and were arranged to accommodate all classes. were arranged to accommodate all classes, there being an early mass and instruction Orillia. at 5 a. m., another mass at 7.30 a. m. and at 9 a. m., alother mass at 7.50 a. m. and at 9. a. m. a mass with English instruc-tion before, and French instruction after mass. At 7.30 p. m., the rosary and sermon, with Benediction of the Blessed Permit me to say before closing, that much of the success of the picnic is due to the presence of the Orillia and Lindsay Lacrosse clubs, whose playing attracted many new visitors. The financial result, we understand, is fully up to that of former years, the nett gain being some-thing over \$-00. This is considered satis-factory, as we did not go in so much for making money out of it this year, but rather for the purpose of bringing to-gether the people of the patish for a day's enjoyment and friendly intercourse,

Sacrament, daily. During the first four days special in-structions were given to the children. On Wednesday and Thursday to the married women and the young women, each separately, and on Sunday following to the married and young men, also separ-ately. On Saturday evening the whole

congregation was consecrated to the Blessed Virgin Mary by Rev. Father Wissel, who preached a very powerful and convincing sermon on the "Blessed onvincing Virgin.'

the friends of Mr. Parnell in the conspir-acy to murder Carey, the informer. English hospitality and love of fair-play has made a fresh development. The scene of the latest instance of Saxon chivalry is Leven, a small village near Beverley, East Yorkshire. A number of Irish harvestmen worked in the neighbor-hood, and were in the habit of going into the village in the evenings and enjoying

ionable world, and you seek subjects for your sarcasm outside of it. "Fear nothing, my friend, for the extinc-

tion of the human race. It is only too

tion of the human race. It is only too prolific, particularly of obscene poets and rash philosophers. "Has any age ever seen (thanks to your 'sermons' on luxury) so many comedians, ballet dancers, buffoons, perfumers, perru-quiers and courtesans as are seen to-day ? Egypt was never cursed with such swarms of locuris. Ba crateful at least once in of locusts. Be grateful, at least once in your life, and acknowledge that if you do not owe much to the *religieuses*, you are under deep obligations to the *religieux*. The Jesuits have inspired you with a taste The Jesuits have inspired you with a taste for literature and for virtue. If you have profited only by the least important part of their lessons, it is none of their fault. How would you have composed your *His-toire Generale* without the aid of these learned solitaries whose wealth you envy so much, and whose virtue you envy so little ? "But there is more: have not the labor-ious hands of virtuens cenobites drained

ious hands of virtuous cenobites drained and fertilized the most barren districts, Are not their domains still the most popu-lous and the best cultivated part of the realm ? Are not their houses the resort of others whom they relieve from the care of a too numerous family ? Have not many distinguished families been raised again from ruin by them ?

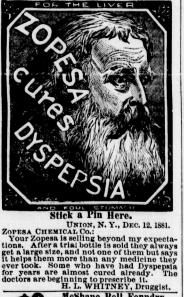
"Can any one with reason and humanity be jealous of the goods of ecclesiastics? Are they not the patrimony of communi-ties by whom the purest charity is exer-cised with the most hereic virtue? Have they not given a part of it to those hospit-als in which indigence is succoured by a delicate sex that sacrifices beauty and youth, and often high birth, to relieve that mass of human miseries so humiliating to our pride and so revolting to our delicacv? elicacy ? "Are ecclesiastical goods not still the

portion of colleges and seminaries, and of schools more than ever necessary for the education of youth? The interests of the State as well as of religion unite to impose silence on you. See the good that there is, and do not pride yourself on seek-ing for a better which would, perhaps, turn out a worse. "How absurd it is to complain without

censing that the Church depopulates the State. Sixty years ago the religious **\$66** a week in your own lown. Terms and \$5 outfit state. Sixty years ago the religious

Old and young should use "TEABERRY," Then your laugh may be quite merry; Fragrant Breath shall pass your lips, And your Teeth shall pearls eclipse.

FOR THE LIVER



McShane Bell Foundry

MDAIRIA

Notice to Contractors. Sealed and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canais," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on UESDAY, the 13th day of November next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening tormality of the eastern and normality of the seastern and normality of the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening tormality of the seastern and deepening of the with the entargent and deepening of the undel division of the Repide Plat Canal, or midel edivision of the Burger entrance of the entargent and deepening of the extension of the pierwork and deepening the Gaps Canai. Tendeps Canai. May of the head or upper entrance of the seast contract canai, together with pinas and specifications of the repective works, and estimate Canai, together with pinas and specifications of the negrective works, and after Tuesday, the 30th day of October and after Tuesday, the 30th day of October and after Tuesday, the 30th day of October and after Tuesday, the fault on the works. A map plans and specification of the works.

hexi, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A map, plans and specification of the works to be done at the lead of the Galops Canal can be seen at this office and at the lock keeper's house, near the place, on and atter TUESDAT, the 13th day of November next, where printed forms of tender can be ob-tained.

where printed forms of tender can be ob-tained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms-except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of *Two Thousand Dollars* must accompany the Ten-der, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This benartment does not, however, bind

accepted. This Department does not, however, bind This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

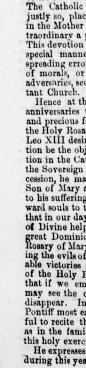
Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 28th Sept., 1883.

PAY YOUR Water Rates BEFORE THE 15th INSTANT,

And save 20 per cent. discount. Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and CHIMES FOR CHURCHES, TOWER CLOCKS, &c., &c. Prices and catalogues sent free. Address H. McShane&Co., Baltimore, Md I. DANKS. SECRETARY.



To any suffering with Catarrh or Bron-chilis who earnssity desire relici, I can inrinish a means of Permanent and Pos-litive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valua-ble Treatise Free. Certificates from Doc-tors, Lawyrer, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy. Ohie. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



The contract for the building of the Post Office and Custom House has been awarded to Mr. P. Navin, of this place. The citizens of Amherstburg are highly pleased that Mr. Navin has the contract,

en joyment and friendly intercourse, Orillia, Sept. 29th, 1883 CELT.

AMHERSTBURG.

Permit me to say before closing, that