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Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

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136 DUNDAS STREET.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

Without the development of the beneficent influences of Christian family life, there can be no true parental respect and no safeguard against the evil tendencies of the outer world. Surround a child at home with kindly influences—good example and loving encouragement—and no matter how lowly the home or how scanty the means of luxuious enjoyment. scanty the means of luxurious enjoyment, the child will grow up with exalted ideas of the place, that will make him reverence its pleasant memories and yearn for its safe harbor and peaceful calm when threatened with shipwreck on the boisterous and restless sea of the world. If he can-not turn to it with feelings such as these, not turn to it with feelings such as these, it is evidence that there was nothing there to attract him, or make the thought of it more pleasing and grateful than the distractions that harass him in the busy turnoil of life. As, in the latter case, he can draw no comforting comparisons to turn his mind to his higher destiny, so his whole life will be a vain effort to seek distraction in distraction and his existence. traction in distraction, and his existence becomes as near that of the animal as it can well approach. His life is unformed—the mighty yet simple powers that in youth could have fashioned his plastic youth could have tashioned his phastic nature at will, were wanting, and their place was never, and never could be filled by other aids. A stranger in a strange place, need we wonder that the child regards himself as a wanderer on the earth

The crowned heads of Europe have formed a mutual admiration society, and are fraternizing in the most loving style. Each one is making a round of friendly visits among his neighbors, and the thing is the more noticeable from the fact that they beslobber each other with such ful-some praise and flattery as to generate disgust in the looker-on. The display of affection is not healthy. Beneath the out-ward garb of brotherly love is concealed the lion's claws of distrust and jealousy; for whilst they may be united in a common cause against the people, their rights and liberties, they have no mutual feeling sufficiently strong to constitute a bond of union among themselves. To those that can look beneath the surface of things the pompous display of regard has an ominous meaning. Beneath the honied words of congratulation and en-couragement they can hear the angry they beslobber each other with such fulcouragement they can hear the angry growls of disappointed ambition and the hiss of festering hate, and in the heat of the wine feast, when passion is unguarded, can be seen the gleam of the sword and scimetar. It is only a game of deception, and none know this better than the chief actors in the pretentious farce. But the world looks on and knows what to expect when the flimsy garb of masquerade is

with no starting place-no haven of hope?

Redpath's Weekly. There are no policemen in Ireland out-

side of three or four large cities. Their place is supplied by the "Royal Irish Con-stabulary," who are armed and disciplined stabulary," who are armed and disciplinate stabulary. The only difference between the soldiers. soldiers. The only difference between the Constabulary and the regular red coats is that the Constabulary cannot be ordered out of Ireland and that a constable can resign at any time. Until the people of Ireland mercilessly boycott these hirelings and their mothers (for their home affections are their sole connecting link with the Irish people) it is idle to hope for the maintenance of a lofty spirit of nationality in Ireland. The constables are the vilest of the Irish race; for without their assistance British rule in Ireland would be impossi ble. These wretches interfere with every relation of life. Mr. Sherlock, in his last letter to Redpath's Weekly, thus describe their infamous conduct at the recent Sligo election: "The conduct of the police in several parts of Sligo during the contest has been ruffianly in the extreme. At the Ballintogher meeting last Sunday the con-stable in charge behaved in such a way as to make people believe that he wished to provoke a riot. Attended by armed subordinates, he elbowed his way among the crowd in the roughest manner, demanded the names and addresses of many people, and in domineering tones, which made the property of the proper ple, and in a diffineering tones, which made his rudeness all the more insufferable, impudently asked what business they had there. The people fortunately kept temper, and so foiled the apparent object of the petty despot. At Riverstown, Mr. Bren-nan, who was to have been chairman of the meeting, was arrested and dragged off to the police station for no better reason than that a constable willed it. Luckily, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Sexton were present, and succeeded in calming the exasperated could get any information at the station as to why Mr. Brennan had been taken into custody; neither will any such information ever be given. Mr. Brennan was released yesterday, after a couple of days' detention in a very uncomfortable cell, no charge of any sort being preferred against him. But as he is very popular in the locality, an attempt to rescue him might fairly have been expected from the crowd, considering the pure wantonness of the arrest, the injustice of which was calculated to fire the passions of his friends and neighbors." What comas to why Mr. Brennan had been taken

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While the Protestant missionaries are lying around consulates and getting sick at the most inconvenient times the Catholying around consulates and getting sick at the most inconvenient times the Catholic priests and religious are getting a golden harvest of souls in the East. Dr. Mouard, Bishop of the Seychelles, writes to Bombay from Aden, on his way to Rome: "My mission is poor, exceedingly so, but it is wonderful to behold the works it has produced in the comparatively short period of 30 years. In 1858 there were no priests, no chapel, no school in the Seychelles: now they have one bishop and ten priests, 13 churches or chapels and 20 schools; in 1853 the population was gradually merging into Protestantism, which had there a regular establishment of churches, schools and clergymen: but now, out of 14, 500 souls, there are no less than 12,000 Catholics, who are daily increasing in number. I am going to Europe to provide for means personal and financial to improve the Mission, for whatever has been done, a great deal remains to be done, to complete the work of God in our Archipelago."

Catholic Standard. Home Rule for Ireland, which was at one time, namely, in the days when Isaac Butt and after him Mr. Shaw were the Butt and after him Mr. Shaw were the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party, the great Irish issue, has for a long time been kept in the background by the urgency of Land Law reform and the agitation to which it has given rise. But now that the land question has every prospect of being settled, and that England is getting tired of the sleepless vigilance of the Irish party in the House of Commons, Home Rule may be expected to come again prominently to the front. to come again prominently to the front. A shadow of the coming event was cast over Westminster Hall one day last week when an English Liberal M. P., Mr. Collings, of Ipswich, gave notice that at the next session of Parliament he would offer a re-olution declaring that "it is desirable to grant a measure of Home Rule to Irelated to the state of the state o land as the best means of securing perman-ent peace to the Irish." It is added by the man at the other end of the cable that Mr. Collings' announcement was received with cheers. The English may yet be convinced that it is cheaper for them to let Ireland have her own Parliament than to have English business so persistently blocked at Westminster. blocked at Westminster.

Crocodile tears are easy to Mr. Glad-stone, and a statement he made in the House of Commons on the afternoon of House of Commons on the afternoon of August 221 may have been of a nature akin to them, though we would gladly credit him with meaning what he said. In response to a question by Mr. Parnell, he regretted that the House of Lords had rejected the Irish Registration Bill, and promised that he would introduce a larger measure on the subject at the next session of Parliament. If he keeps his promise, and it won't be Mr. Parnell's and the Dublin Freeman's Journal's fault if he do not. the Lords may have next spring to not, the Lords may have next spring to eat their words of ten days ago. For it is said to be Mr. Gladstone's intention to introduce his promised reform Bill very early in the control of the said to be Mr. early in the session so as to give it time to become law before next year's registration is made. Nowhere is improvement in this direction so sadly needed; for the registration of voters in Ireland is the most absurdly anomolous thing of the kind in existence.

The English Parliament has closed its ssion, and it is felt that the Irish party is the only one that can take satisfaction out of its work. The Liberals have suf-fered on all hands, mainly by the steady and effective Irish opposition. The Con-servatives are all at sea, not even having a leader. Sir Stafford Northcote, who has leader. Sir Stafford Northcote, who has led them during the session, has failed, and retires. They must fall back on Lord Randolph Churchill, who has made a kind of a reputation for impudence and terrier-like pertinacity, or follow some new man while he wins his spurs. Mr. Parnell returns to Ireland stronger than ever, both sides in England sevently receiving to of sides in England secretly resolving to of-fer him terms. Before the next session there will be great changes in the political field. Among the first work of next sesson may be expected an Irish Home Rule bill, introduced by Englishmen, and supported either by the whole Liberal cabinet, or certainly by some of its members. The bill is now being drafted by a committee of Englishmen, at the institution of a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Joseph Chamber-

Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

A letter of Martin Luther's addressed to his mother, is said to be preserved among the many curious and valuable MSS., of the Dominican Convent of Santa Maria, Rome. It is in answer to an in-quiry regarding the new religion. Luther wrote: "Remain a Catholic; I will neither deceive nor betray my mother." What better refutation could there be of the archheretic's doctrine than such an ad monition which conscience wrung from his

vanced men who are certain to be members of the next Liberal Government. The measure which he advocates will doubtless take the form of a County Government bill.

bill.

The rejection of the Irish Registration Bill by the English Lords will, perhaps, have a like influence, though in a less degree, as that generated by the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance bill in 1880. The Liberal antipathy against the House of Lords will predispose towards Irish conciliation. More drastic measures in the same line will be forced upon the Lords. We see indications of this in Gladstone's promise to Parnell of a general registration measure in the next eral registration measure in the next session and in the announcement by a Liberal member of his intention to bring in a bill for Irish Home Rule.

Boston Republic.

The Orangemen and Catholics of Coatbridge, Scotland, ought to be eternally ashamed of themselves. While the Irish people everywhere in the world have linked the orange and the green together, they keep up their insensate feuds like the pack of idiots they are.

Bay City Chronicle

We feel it our duty to call the atten-tion of our readers, Catholic and non-Catholic, to a prevalent and growing evil. We refer to the distribution from house to house of the vile advertising tracts of medical quacks. Scarce a day passes that men on coming to their homes at meal times, or women returning from down town, do not find above the door knob or slipped under the door one or more of those vile tracts. We call them vile, and they are such in the strictest sense of that word. They tender information as to the symptoms and causes of diseases that cannot exist in pure and virtuous families, that should not be thought of, much less spoken of, in the family circle. Boys are ruined by the reading of these tracts, and the young girl whose attention is once drawn to the subjects they treat of has lost her purity of heart forever.

Buffalo Union

Buffalo Union.

Notwithstanding starvation, coercion, jails, gibbets, and assisted emigration—which means a system of clearance—Ireland is far from being dead yet. Her representative sons gave unmistakable signs of life in the parliamentary halls of the oppressor a few nights since. Mr. Parnell then declared that unless the deficiencies of the Gladstone Land Act were ficiencies of the Gladstone Land Act were speedily remedied, there would arise in Ire-land a more desperate agitation than any that had yet appeared. And Mr. Healy, in reply to Gladstone's sentimental strictures on his previous pronouncements averred that the wrongs of Ireland were so bitterly and deeply felt, and her sufferings from the present war, if it might be so called, were so great, that the war must become a physical one if ever Ireland had the power to engage in such a struggle. Healy, in the above declaration, only uttered the sentiments of a distinguished American Bishop, who, after seeing for himself the miseries under which the Irish people groan, said that they would be justified in rising up in rebellion to-mor-row, if they had the power.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. THOMAS

The Right Reverend Bishop Walsh visited St. Thomas on Saturday, 1st inst. On Sunday he administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation to about one hundred and twenty children, and preached a very impressive sermon appro-

priate for the occasion.

The singing of the choir, under the leadership of Miss Hueston, was very fine.

The church was beautifully decorated and the children presented a very pleasing appearance. The boys were dressed in black, with a rosette on their breasts and a bouquet in their hands. The girls were dressed in white, with a wreath and veil on their heads and a beautiful bouquet in their hands. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Father Flannery, the pastor of the church, who celebrated the Holy Mass. In the evening vespers were sung by Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, and Rev. Fr. Hodgkinson preached an eloquent discourse. The church was crowded to the very doors on both occasions.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

Rev. Father Lennon has been to Minnsota and Manitoba lately, and visited his friends in St. Paul and saw several Brantford people in Winnipeg. He also looked after some land recently left by Mr. Morrow to be disposed of for the purpose of buying a bell for St. Basil's. Now that he has got rested fter his journey he looks better for his trip.

Quite a number of our people went to Paris on Monday, the 20th Au-gust, to attend the children's pic-nic. The weather was rather unfortunate for e joyment out of doors, and the Brantford people got there a little too early. Still, regardless of the showers the children say they had a good time and would be pleased to go again.

During the holidays considerable change has been made in the interior of our schoolhouse which will make it much more onvenient than it formerly was, and outside surroundings have been considerably improved. It is said that Mr. Kelleher, our teacher, is ill at his home in Galt, but it is hoped nothing serious is the matter

At the recent intermediate examination here Misses Mary Maxwell and Teresa Simon passed in the third class grade.

Mr. James Harkin, fermerly of the Great Western Railway in this city has got settled on his own farm at Wolseley, N. W. T.

There have been several anxious enquiries as to when our new school-house in the East Ward is to be built.

On Thursday, Aug. 23rd, James McMon-agle, second son of Mr. Cornelius McMonagie, second son of Mr. Cornelius McMonagie, 8 years old, was drowned while bathing in the Grand River not far from his
home. Those who were present, say the
grief of his mother was painful to witness
when she received the news, and redoubled
when the body was found an hour or two
later. He was a good, bright, intelligent
boy, and the parents have much sympathy
in their affliction. He was buried at Mt.
Pleasant on Saturday.

Pleasant on Saturday.

Our annual pic-nic will take place about the 19th of this month and the whole congregation are eagerly preparing to en-joy it and make it more successful than any ever before held.

Stratford, Aug. 28th, 1833.

It is our metancholy duty to announce the death of the beloved wife of Mr. D. J. O'Connor, which (after a long and painful illness) occurred on Sunday, Aug. 26th. After having been strengthened by the sacraments of our Holy Mother the Church, the deceased lady passed away very much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The remains were conveyed from her late residence on Monday, to Hamilton where her parents reside, a special train having been placed at the disposal of the funeral party by the G. T. Ry., in whose service Mr. O'Connor is engaged. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and his young family by all classes of the community. The pall-bearers were, Messrs. E. E. Mullins, J. Way, T. J. Douglas, C. Stock, C. Tracy, J. N. Dagan. Amongst those present who attended the funeral from Stratford, we noticed W. S. Bolger, F. Goodwin, J. Mc-Intyre, F. Hayhow, D. O'Grady, and a large number of others whose names we did not learn. Requiescat in pace.

We sincerely regret having to announce the death of Miss Mary O'Gorman, daugh-ter of Mr. D. O'Gorman, of Waterloo St., ter of Mr. D. O'Gorman, of Waterloo St., city, which occurred on Sunday last, after a long and painful illness borne with christian patience and resignation. The young lady was of a very amiable disposition, beloved by all and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. Her funeral took place on Tuesday morning, a requiem high mass being celebrated in the cathedral. The remains were followed to the grave by a large number of sorrowing friends and acquaintances. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved relatives and friends.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Raphael Ratahiry.

"Frequently I have had occasion to speak of this young prince, now about ten or eleven years of age; and I am happy to add that he has always shown himself worthy of his adoptive mother, and that he has never shown himself inconsistent either in his sentiments in our regard or in his attachment to the Catholic faith. Catholic faith. And yet, every one knows that never was a conquest more coveted by Methodism, than that of the royal youth. What a triumph, if one day royal youth. What a triumph, it one day it could be said, pointing to the queen's son, 'It is quite plain that the queen is on our side, for she has withdrawn her son from the Catholics.' Moreover, there has been no end to the assaults the poor child had to bear on the part of the ministers, his own advisers, and especially of his former comrades, all the more anxious to former comrades, all the more anxious to pursue him, as their conscience reproached them, and they fancied they would find an excuse for their apostasy, by drawing him into it. But, thanks to the Blessed Virgin, whom Pius IX., our well-beloved Pontiff and King had just assigned as the Patroness and special Protectress of the whole island of Madagascar, Raphael Ratahity has triumphed over all these attacks.

"One morning, five or six of the principal officers of the palace came to look for him in the Father's school, to place arithmetic, which they said the Europeans were not qualified to teach him. On the instant they proved the contrary, by having the young prince go through a public examination, in the presence of the French consul, in which he acquitted himself to the general satisfaction. This was a mere pretext; the real motive of such a step was to withdraw him gradually from the direction and influence of the Missioners. The order was given, and the child had to submit; but he quickly dis-covered the snare, and the first time his new master wanted him to say prayers, Ratabiry plainly declared that he was a Catholic, and that he would never pray with Protestants. So decided an answer reduced the preacher to silence, and he thought it more prudent not to insist

"Some time after, the small-pox having broken out, it raged with such violence in Tananarive, that Rasoherina thought it well to remove her children from the school. Thereupon, there was a general commotion among the partisans of Methodism. 'Now,' they repeated, 'we will keep them! they are out of the Catholic schools, and, to all appearance, there is no likelihood of their going back very soon!' And, indeed, the epidemic raged with such violence in spite of vaccination, that there was left very little ground for hope. What did Ratabiry under these circumstances? He went and threw himself at the queen's feet, and well to remove her children from the and threw himself at the queen's feet, and

begged of her, in his own name and that of his little sister, to allow one of the Fathers and one of the Nuns to come every day and give them lessons. This urgent request was too agreeable to Rasoherina not to be willingly granted. We, on our part, required no pressing to undertake a mission so consistent with our best wishes.

our best wishes.

"Such is the young prince, endowed as we have seen with the happiest qualities. But these, alas! are only in the bud, and the first breath of the tempest may come and destroy our best hopes. May God continue to bless the royal youth, and preserve him for his greater glory and the regeneration of the Malgasian population. our best wishes.

The Queen's journey in the interior of the Island.

"For a long time Rasoherina had been anxious to make an excursion into the interior of the kingdom. Her aunt, Ranavalona, had set her an example in 1845, and that was enough to confirm her resolution. On hearing this, we proposed to the prime minister to let a Father be at the disposition of the queen, if she thought well of it, to take charge of the numerous sick cases which should necessarily occur in consequence of the fatigues of so long a journey: 'The queen thanks you,' he wrote us; 'the queen is going for change of air and amusement. Remain with your children, continue to teach them wisdom and enlarge their mind. All that is your good end; it is

teach them wisdom and enlarge their mind. All that is very good, and it is your particular business."

"The journey was settled to take place in the month of June, 1867. Preparations were made with surprising promptitude and foresight. Bridges were thrown across all the rivers, and even over the smallest streams. Abysses were literally filled up, and new roads opened, as if by magic, up, and new roads opened, as if by magic, up. and new roads opened, as if by magic, up to the top of mountains, in order to preserve her majesty from the bad effects of the miasms of certain marshes, which otherwise she would have to cross. In the famous forest of Analamazaotra frightful precipices were suddenly converted into carriage roads, to enable the sovereign of Madagascar to pass freely through her dominions dominions.

"The journey was to end at Ande-voranto, a large village situated on the sea shore, on the eastern side of the island,

sea shore, on the eastern side of the island, twenty-five lengues from Tamatave and seventy from Tananarive.

"At last all was ready for the journey, roads, tents, provisions, etc., and on Thursday, the 8th of June, the march began, about 7 o'clock in the morning. A general firing of all the cannons in the city made the surrounding echoes aware that the queen of Madagascar was about to leave her capital and to be absent for three months. Never was there a more triumphal departure: Rasoherina set out premonths. Never was there a more triumphal departure; Rasoherina set out preceded and followed by nearly 60,000 men. The sight of this immense caravan, of which the slaves alone must have formed more than a third part, defiling before one, was calculated to produce the most painful impression. One could not help thinking how few of these poor people should ever see their home again. How many were likely to perish on the way, of fatigue, cold, hunger, fever! This was the reason, and not the honor of accompanying her that had made us ask to go with the queen: we longed to have the consolation of administering charitable, and especially religious aid, to the unfortunate creatures whose sad end it was not difficult to foresee. But, it had been decided in council see. But, it had been decided in council that no European, with the exception of Mr. Laborde, consul ad anterim of France,

should accompany the royal party. We did all we could to supply the want by asking one of our Fathers at Tamatave to repair to Andevoranto, to pay there his respects to the queen, and, at the same time to procure for our neophytes, and especially for the sick, all the care their condition required.

condition required.

"Never was assistance more timely.
Already the greatest mortality prevailed throughout the camp, owing principally to the torrents of rain which fell after the caravan had set out. The rains, which continued to fall night and day for a fortwicht had greatly injuved the rocks formed. night, had greatly injured the roads, formed in a great measure of loose earth; the passage of the forest in particular became almost impracticable; torrents and waterfalls were rolling down all the ravines, destroying in the twinkling of an eye the labor of several months. Just imagine labor of several months. Just imagine those 50 or 60,000 creatures wading through the pestilential mire, into which they sank kneedeep. The rich and great folks, thanks to their palanquins and their robust porters, got out of trouble, but, think of the investment of the control of the cont

think of the immense multitude of children, slaves, and poor women, oblige i to follow on foot, with heavy loads on their "They arrived at the place of encampment all wet and bathed in perspiration: no change of clothes, no tent to cover them, no food but a few bits of sugarcane or manioc, no bed but the bare ground, or rather the cold, damp sod. It is easy to understand with what frightful rapidity the germs of disease were developed under such circumstances. Small pox broke out still further to aggravate the situation.

happened when coming down to Tamatave to meet the remnant of the immense caravan on its return. It was not necessar van on its return. It was not necessary to inquire what were the various halting places; they were to be recognized by the thousands of hardly covered graves which rose up from the soil. I have never seen anything more hideous or so infectious; the stench exhaled from those agglomerations could be felt several leagues off. Truly astonishing and providential it was that pestilence did not break out and put a climax to all these miseries.

and put a climax to all these miseries. "At last, after journeying a month, under circumstances such as we have described, they reached Andevoranto, the town so anxiously looked forward to, and

brought in from Tamatave and the neighborhood, the abundant supply of every kind of fish from the rivers, and, especially a succession of fine days, which Divine Providence vouchsafed to send for the solace of the cruelly decimated multitude; all these things soon made them forget their fatigues and think of nothing but amusing themselves.

"Duving this time it was that the Bern

amusing themselves.

"During this time it was that the Rev. Father Faure, Missioner of Tamatave, and Mother Alphonse, a Nun of the Order of St. Joseph of Cluny, began also to amuse themselves, but after the manner of the Apostles, going through the tents, visiting and consoling the sick, dressing wounds, instructing the dying, and opening for them the gates of heaven by means of holy baptism and the other sacraments, lavishing on them all the care which the most tender charity and the most ardent devotedness could suggest. Every morning at sunrise, and when the bell rang, Father Faure hoisted a flag on the pole of his tent, a red cross on a white ground. This was the signal agreed on. Immediately the Christians hastened to assist at holy Mass, celebrated by the Father in his domicile.

"The Missioner's visit was a source of "The Missioner's visit was a source of abundant benedictions to our neophytes, most of whom took advantage of his presence to make their peace with God and approach the Holy Table; and what is most admirable is, that all this took place within sight of the whole camp, and we may say under the eyes of the queen, who, far from making any objection, could not help on several occasions openly testifying her satisfaction.

"Rasoherina remained about a month."

"Rasoherina remained about a' month at Andevoranto. The entire time was passed in parties of pleasure, in bathing, hunting, fishing, making excursions, and holding receptions. It had been decided that no business was to be transacted; and this part of the programme was scrupulously observed. The inhabitants of the sea-coast, as well as those of the interior, came to do honor to their sovereign and offer their presents. Tamatave, the most came to do honor to their sovereign and offer their presents. Tamatave, the most important post in Madagascar after Tananarive, did not remain in the background. Nearly the whole city rushed after the governor, and came to congratulate her majesty and win a kind look from her.

late her majesty and win a kind look from her.

"But, among all the visits paid to Rasoherina on this occasion, it may be safely affirmed that none was more agreeable to her than that of the new French commissary, lately arrived at Tamatave. Without delay, all possible means were adopted to give him a reception worthy of the government he represented; perhaps, also, there was an intention of making by this means some reparation for the grievous wrong that had been done to his predecessor. Whatever may have been the reason, the reception given to Mr. Garnier, the new envoy of France, was so magnificent as to provoke the jealousy of the other consuls. Besides the usual discharge of cannon in his honor, all the ministers went to meet him in great state, preceded by a band of music; and what was never before seen, the troops were all under arms, to the number of eight thousand men. It may reasonably be supposed that in doing such public honor to the power of Napoleon III., her African majesty did not forego all personal considerations, and that she was not sorry to have an opportunity of displaying her own power and grandeur. As for the have an opportunity of displaying her own power and grandeur. As for the reception itself, it would be a delusion to reception itself, it would be a delusion to suppose that it was due to the spontaneous impulse of good-will on the part of the Hovas. The recollection of the famous indemnity still weighed heavily on their hearts. The truth is, it had been long preconcerted by a Frenchman truly worthy of the name, Mr. Laborde, consult of France under the recipt of Relatives. of France under the reign of Radama II., and ad interim holding the same office since the lamented death of the noble count de Louvieres. Rasoherina was very anxious that Mr. Laborde should very anxious that Mr. Indoorde should accompany her on the journey; he had attended her in several illnesses when she was young, and she had such confidence in him, that she never called him anything in him, that she never called him anything but father. The good man, who is all devotion and kindness, responded to the appeal without hesitation, in spite of the heavy expense and great fatigue the journey would necessarily entail; besides, he was urged by two other motives of a different and vastly superior order, the glory of God and the interest of Fance. ferent and vastly superior order, the glory of God and the interest of France. Heaven has greatly blessed the purity of his intentions; not only has he more and more conciliated the esteem and confidence of the queen, but in the intimate and daily relations with the ministers and principal officers, he has succeeded in freeing their minds from a host of prejudices against the Franch government and the Cachelia. the French government and the Catholic religion, of which he is the most firm support in these parts. As for the treaty of commerce and amity which is being negotiated at present if it he at least port in these parts. As for the treaty of commerce and amity which is being negotiated at present, if it be at last crowned with success, as there is reason to hope, in spite of more than one obstruction, it may boldly be affirmed that Mr. Laborde will have had the largest share in bringing about so happy a result."

says this system is best for digestion.
He fasts on the 1st and 15th of every
month, and he drinks a large quantity of
pure water. He never tastes dishes that town so anxiously looked forward to, and attained at so great a cost. The sight and breeze of the sea, the fresh provisions, Lamp of the Sanctuary, pale and dim, Why, 'mid the shadows of the holy place Communest thou thyself unceasingly, Unseen of human eye, before God's face?

'Tis not the soaring pinions to direct
Of love and prayer in their etherial flight,
Nor to illumine, feeble, flick'ring flames
The eye of Him who said: "Let there be
light."

'Tis not from His adorers' feet to clear Away the ghostly, solemn glooms which The columned aisles; thy distant ray but makes
The darkness deeper and more sombre

Tis not to pay the homage of thy fires
To Him whose walk is o'er the starry zone.
The heavens and the earth show forth His power, And suns are burning ever round His

Yet still, dost thou, O Lamp, with zealous care
Preserve undimmed thy flame which never dies— Before all Altars still art seen to sway In the low breeze which through the tem ple sighs.

Upon thy shining light, that in mid air Suspended hangs, mine eyes do love t dwell, The while, in reverent awe, my hushed hear

Lamp of the Sanctuary, thou doest well! Perhaps it is, O Sanctuary Lamp!
That as a spark of God's immense creation
Before God's shrine, thou dost but symbol

A seraph's everlasting adoration. Thou, too, my soul, art as a flame unseen— Thus musing to myself I murmur forth— Burning ever in presence of thy God, Amid the shadows and the sighs of earth

Forget not ever, O my soul, to turn To Him with all thy yearnings and de As yonder Lamp, which floats before the Lord, And worships Him with never-failing fires.

On Him, as on thy guiding star, ne'er cease To fix thy gaze, whatever winds may blow And like a cloud, though sable to the view Shalt thou within shine with a radian

And so it is, with heart serene and calm, I feel there is one point of golden light On which no darkness can intrude, undin med. Amid the shadows of this earthly night.

A flame which, unextinguished, uncon sumed,
Abideth ever in its lustrous urn,
On which we may at all times incense throw,
That it with brighter radiance still may
burn.

And thou shalt shine forever in the light, The very light of Him before whose glance The stars that wheel aloft through space are maught, motes that in the evening sunbear

-J. C., in London Lamp.

TALBOT. THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAPTER XVI.

Richard h d not long left home before a large force of police marched to the cota large force of police marched to the cot-tage for the purpose of arresting him. His parents, on learning their intent, became deeply affected. They begged of the chief to leave them in peace. They said that Richard was good and innocent, and that they might as well take the lamb from the field as take him. Poor parents! they might well know that their tears or entreaties could not move the stony hearts of English officials, and that innocence of English officials, and that innocence and virtue were no safe guards from tyranny and injustice, at least in Ireland.

"Our Richard cannot be guilty of any crime," said the unhappy mother.
"This is all right and good," said the chief, sternly, "but we must obey orders. He is charged with treason, and whether he is guilty or not guilty is not our affair. Is he at home?"

We know not," said the father, sadly "We will soon see," said the chief.
"March in, men, and search the house in the name of her Gracious Majesty. Be dili-gent; these rebels have a great knack of v are wanted

In a few minutes the force was dispersed throughout the whole house. There was not a box, nor a nook or corner in the cellar, nor in any of the rooms of the cottage that was not carefully examined.
"I fear," said the disappointed chief,

after a long and fruitless search, "that the bird smelt the powder, and has flown away. Let us now look for arms. The cottage, from our information, cannot be without a few rifles." Immediately the zealous servants of the

Crown set to work in good earnest. They tossed everything upside down, like children at play. They ripped the bedticks with their bayonets, tore down pictures from the walls and books from the library shelves.
"What are you looking for ?" said an old servant maid to the Chief of Police, with

an air of great simplicity.
"We are looking for pikes and gurs at

present, good woman. Can you tell us where to find them?" "How much will you give me if I tell you where to find some pikes?" said the servant, in a low tone, as she looked

around timidly.

"I'll give you five shillings," said the chief, in a whisper.

"I won't tell you for so small a sum,"

said the servant, and she looked as if she

"Well, if you hurry up, good woman,
I'll give you ten shillings," and the chief
put his hand in his pocket and drew out the money.

"As I'm nothing but a poor woman,

"As I'm nothing but a poor woman, I cannot refuse the money. Count it right down here in my hand."

The chief did so with much inward pleasure and satisfaction. When the maid had carefully stowed away her reward, she led the chief and his men down to the kitchen. When they had come to the kitchen, the maid stood with a sad and puzzled air, and said:

"I am sorry, but I cannot tell you where the pikes are now. Some one has taken them away."

taken them away."
"Come, come, none of this conduct. If

you deceive us we will take you to the Bridewell immediately, where you will be put to hard labor and get nothing but bread and water."

Young or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffa'o, N. Y. and he authorizes us to say so.

"But I tell you the truth. Since you ame in here some one has removed the came in here some one has removed the pikes."
"Where were they when you saw them

"On that table there."
"How many were there?"
"Three or four." "Are you sure the pikes were on that able when we entered the cottage?"

able when we entered the cottage?"
"I am."
"Were they on that table when we ame here to search this kitchen?"
"They were."
"Did we see them?"

"You ought to be able to answer that question yourself. I did not see through "No insolence, woman. Who do you think removed them? Was it Mr.

"I think not. I did not see him here." "Was it Mrs. O'Connell?" "No; at least, I think not."
"Was it you?"

"No, it was not." "Be careful, now. No falsehoods to

"It was not I who removed them. would not touch them. The sight them always made me sick.

"Who do you think took them away?"
"I would not like to tell you." "Be not afraid, good woman, but tell us mmediately. Who do you think took

hem?"
"I think, though I am not sure, that it was the cook."
"Where is the cook now?"

"Where is the cook now?"

"There she is near the fire," said the maid in a whisper.

"Say, good woman," said the chief, approaching an old female of unkempt brows, who stood by the fire watching something she was in the act of cooking, "why did you remove the pikes from that table when we entered the cottage door?"

"What pikes?"

'What pikes?"

"No nonsense with us, old lady. Answer my question. Why did you remove the pikes from that table when we entered he cottage?"
"Because it was then high time to do

"Who told you to hide them?"
"No one did." "Weigh well your words. Did any one tell you to remove them?"

"Who?" "My mistress." "That's good. Now tell us where you "I never like to give too much infor-

nation without being paid for my trouble was once a school-teacher." "Sooner than lose any more time," said the chief, "if you tell me at once where you put the pikes I will give you two shillings."

"A small sum for valuable information," said the cook, with a look of contempt. "But two shillings will find more room in my pocket than in yours, so give me the money."

The chief handed her a two-shilling

The old woman hid the money in the depths of a long, narrow, laced bag, which she used for keeping her little sav-

ings.

"And you want to know where I put them." "Yes," stormed the chief. "We want to know where you put the pikes that were on the table a short time ago. Where are they?"

"Do you want to eat them?"
"Yes," said the chief in a rage.
"But they are not yet half cooked."
"Woman, what do you mean?"
"I mean what I say. The fish are not alf cooked." alf cooked."

half cooked."

"Why, old woman, you have lost your senses. You are dreaming. What fish are you talking about?"

"Why, the pike-fish I found on that table, and that I put in this pot to boil."

"You old hag. I'd like to run a bayonet through you."

"If you went the pikes don't go before

net through you."
"If you want the pikes, don't go before looking in this pot," said the cook with a comical smile, as the chief and his men left the kitchen cursing to themselves.
When the chief had reached the door of

the cottage a little boy was standing there with a large black bottle in his hand.
The angry chief frowned on him.
"Say, Chief," cried the urchin, "you for-

got to search in one place."
"Where?" the chief had condescended to inquire.
"In this bottle," said the youth, holding

"In this bottle," said the youth, holding up the bottle.

"I am sorry, lad, that you are not a few years older, and I would pay you for your impertinence," said the kind officer. The Constabulary formed in a line and marched off as if they had just gained a victory that would immortalize them. Every one they met on their way to town passed them by as quietly and mod-estly as possible. One unfortunate fel-low tried to appear pleasant in order to propitiate the representatives of law and order. The chief, who was in no laughing mood, noticing him smiling, actually kicked him several times, and then ordered him to be taken to bridewell "on suspicion of treasonable practices."

Many houses in Carrick were searched,

and many young men were arrested on that same day. A reign of terror was in-augurated. Peace and safety were ban-ished. The shadows of gloom and sorrow fell upon the streets and homes of the

once gay old Carrick.

We will, for the present, leave the Constabulary at their work of tyranny and lestruction.

CHAP. XVII.

Among those who visited the O'Connells Among those who visited the O'Connells during the course of the day, Mr. Kelley was a conspicuous figure. He was constantly saying something kind to the different members of the family. Many and many a bitter imprecation did he launch forth against tyranny, tyrants, and misrule. A fierce man he was.

"Poor Richard, generous Richard," he several times exclaimed. "Oh, how sad is the patriot's fate in our days and land. There was a time when the lover, the ben-

There was a time when the lover, the ben now chains, exile, and death await the man who would serve his country. How long, O, how long, will this thing last?

D. McCrimmon, of Lancaster, writes that he has suffered with inflammatory rheumatism, more or less, from childhood, and had tried nearly all advertised remedies with but temporary effect. Burdock Blood Bitters have radically cured him,

Better far to be without a country and a home, better far to be buried fathoms down in the ocean, than to live and witness the things that we see."

Towards evening he and Ellie were seated alone in the drawing room. Poor Ellie, tears were in her eyes and on her pale cheeks. She could be truly called a picture of sorrow. The appearance of Kelley was no less sad, as he gazed upon her. Never before did she seem so lovely in his eyes. Never before did she seem so worthy of noble love. His heart burned within him. Oh, the power of sorrow to win men's hearts, to create lofty, generous feelings within the human breast! Kelley was perfectly conquered; Ellie's smiles had not half the charms of her quick, bright tears.

Ellie's smiles had not half the charms of her quick, bright tears.

"You must not weep, Ellie," he cried, rising to his feet and approaching nearer to her. "It makes my heart bleed to see you thus sad. I would sooner see ten thousand men fall in battle than see those tears of yours falling so fast. I will remain with you in place of Richard to console you, to strengthen you, to protect

you."
"Oh, Mr. Kelley, you are always generous and kind," said the weeping girl in tones of intense sadness, "but you must not remain here. By doing so you only add to my grief. You can do nothing for us now. Seek your own safety in flight. us now. Seek your own safety in flight. We know not the moment, alsa, when you will be seized and cast into a loathsome dungeon. If you had never raised your voice for Ireland, your friendship for our dear Richard would be treason enough to have you marked for destruction. Oh, my heart will break. Fly, fly, Mr. Kelley, and let us hope to meet again in a brighter and happier hour."

The poor child dropped her head on her breast and sobbed bitterly.

"I cannot leave you, Ellie. My heart, my hopes, my life, are centred in you. It

"I cannot leave you, Ellie. My heart, my hopes, my life, are centred in you. It is harder for me to leave you than for the soul to leave the body. It cannot be, it must not be, I would sooner die than forsake you in the hour of darkness."

"If you—if you wish to please and satisfy me, you must fly to some place of security. I cannot be happy while Richard is away and you are in dancer."

ard is away and you are in danger."
"If I must go from you, then I must be with Richard, brave high-souled youth.

I'll share his fortune, whatever it may be.
If we are driven from the land of our fathers, if we must go for peace to the ex-tremity, what matters it, so long as we will be together. We will send for you, Ellie, and then happiness will again dawn upon

"Oh, how sad and dreary this world is. moralized the now thoughtful Ellie. "It is well to remember that there is a land beyond the grave, where sunshine never fails, where love is never crossed, where angels and saints love and love forever.
When all earthly consolation fails us, then
especially our Holy Faith comes to cheer
and console us. Oh, ye dear servants of
God? Oh, ye saints of Ireland! look down upon us with eyes of pity and com-passion. May good St. Patrick and St. Bridget pray for us this day."
"Amen," responded Kelley with deep

motion.
At this moment Mr. O'Connell, Mrs. O'Connell and Maurice entered the room "Oh, Mr. Kelley?" they all exclaimed i

The chief of the police boasts in town that you will be the next to suffer for your boldness and bad principles."

"My dear friends I care not for the chief and his threats, I will never leave until I learn that Richard is safe. When you find out where he is tell me that I may go and

share his fate."

share his fate."

Mr. O'Connell thanked Mr. Kelley for his devotedness to his son, while Ellie's tearful eyes eloquently spoke heartfelt gratitude, and, perhaps, something more! All were silent for a moment.

"I think," said Maurice, breaking the painful s lence, "that I know where Richard is concealed. Some time ago he told me of a cave near Clonnel, where one of the ancient Irish hermits lived concealed for many years. During the l'enal Days for many years. During the Penal Days it was one of the favorite hiding-places of the proscribed priests and faithful laity. Richard told me laughingly that if he ever should fly from the vanities of the world and turn hermit, he would select this cave as his dwelling place. Here, a large task is a dwelling place. Here, a large task is the more readily win them. as his dwelling place. If you, dear father, will allow me to go in search of him, I feel almost certain that I can find him."

"Certainly, Maurice," said the father, "you may be able to find out something about him; perhaps, the dear fellow is in need of food or money."

"You are a noble boy, Maurice," said the authoristic Kellow.

the enthusiastic Kelley.
"It is now too late, my son," said Mr O'Connell, "to leave home, but to-morrow

O'Connell, "to leave home, but to-morrow, as the sun rises, you can go and seek our poor Richard."

"Maurice, be kind enough to bring Richard this little note from me," said the bailiff, handing the youth a piece of paper which had the following words written on it: written on it:

CARRICK-ON-SUIR. My dear Richard—The hopes of Ire-land are crushed for the moment. There must have been some traitor in our ranks. May Heaven do him justice, may his life be miserable, and his death unhappy, accursed; may his last hours be black, and a warning to all future generations, ranking to all future genera-

Though I deeply deplore your departure, I glory in having in you a friend who was one of the first of Ireland's patriots to be forced to fly from the hands of the oppressor. You have now a place among the marters for Erin. You will for the oppressor. You have now a place among the martyrs for Erin. You will for the future be named when Wolf Tone and Emmet are spoken of. From my heart I congratulate you. May I not say that I envy you? They have not thought it worth their while to lay hands on me as yet. I hope to do something yet for Ireland that will make me worthy to suffer, or to die for the glorious land that we or to die, for the glorious land that we

It is evident that we will now be treated as vanquished rebels. I cling to Ireland like ivy to a tower; still I have Ireland like ivy to a tower; still I have determined to seek for that peace and liberty which are denied me at home, in some far foreign land. Before I go, my brave fellow, I wish once more to grasp your hand and say good-bye. I trust you will meet me next Sunday evening at the "Rock," near Two Mile Bridge.

God bless you, my dear Richard. Hoping to see you soon,

I remain, your devated friend.

I remain, your devoted friend, KELLEY.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE JESUIT.

The Priest and the Parson of two Hundred Years Ago.

GRAND TESTIMONY TO THE FAITH AND DE-VOTION OF THE "THUNDERING LEGION" BY THE REV. DR. NEVIN, PRESBYTERIAN Attribute the fact to whatever motive

Attribute the fact to whatever motive we please, accord to it whatever degree of deserving, one way and the other, our several prejudices may incline to, it is nevertheless indisputable that the Roman Catholic Church has always moved far in advance of all other Christian denominations in missionary enterwise. Justified Catholic Church has always moved far in advance of all other Christian denominations in missionary enterprise. Inspired by a sublime devotion, the self-denying priest has never hesitated to respond to a conviction of duty, nor paused to consider the hinderances in the way of its discharge. No field of labor has been so remote, no intervening stretch of wilderness and solitude so vast, but that to attain the one, he has bade willing defiance to the toile, the trials, and the perils of the other. Pestilence has not stayed him, famine has not restrained him, fire and sword have not dismayed him. Outstripping the march of civilization, distancing even the enterprise of the few, made famous by the feat, who, led by desire of traffic, or the love of wild adventure, have accomplished their bolder advances, penetrating far, over long extending leagues of pathless way, into the heart of savage wastes, he has assumed the more marvelous achievement, nor rested content until, traversing the weary reaches between, of forest, plain, desert, and content until, traversing the weary reaches between, of forest, plain, desert, and mountain, he has journeyed from sea to sea, and made the passage of a continent. In 1626, Jean de Brebeuf, of the order of Jesus, starting from Quebec, entered upon his first missionary labor, fixing his station among the Huron Indians, on the Canada shore of the lake of that name, nearly a thousand miles from the point of

canada shot of the lake of the hand, nearly a thousand miles from the point of his embarkation on the St. Lawrence river. Ten years later, the exiled preacher, Roger Williams, the foremost venturer among his Puritan brethren, sought out a scene for his personal toils—and for a new settlement—among the Naragausetts in Rhode Island, but the enterprise took him scarcely beyond sound of the axe of the pioneer in the clearings on the frontier of the Plymouth settlements. In 1658, John Eliot, the most noted of evangelical apostles among the Indians, officiating on a salary of fifty pounds per annum, had extended his labors to the backwoods, perhaps half a dozen miles outside of Boston harbor. Seven years before the scene for his personal toils—and for a new Boston harbor. Seven years before, the canoe that bore them landed Father Jogues and Raymbault among the Ojib-was or Chippewas, on the banks of the Sault Ste. Marie, close upon the waters of Lake Superior, midway between shore and shore of the opposite waters. Whole generations later, and within memory of living men, when ministers, under auspice of the domestic missionary societies, first went out to serve among the mixed popwent out to serve among the mixed populations, native and imported, of Western (peninsular) Michigan, they found the orchards, grown old and crumbled from decay, which were planted by the Jesuit fathers nearly a century and a half be-

fore.

If a comparison be instituted between the teachings and the preachings of the Papist and Puritan, in the time of which we treat, the contrast will be marked, and strikingly at variance with a prevailing conviction respecting the fact. The inconviction respecting the fact. The in-structions under which the follower of structions under which the follower of Loyola entered upon his work demanded an exclusive devotion to the specific object of his errand,—to proclaim Christ and his Cross to the benighted savages of the New World. The Christian virtues were to be held in strict observance. He was to be meek, patient, forgiving, temperate, charitable, and of untring affection. He was to conform as pearly as possible to the was to conform, as nearly as possible to the manners and customs of the tribes among which he might be thrown; loving them as brothers; tendering a cheerful proffer of all courtesies and civilities, even the ne might the more readily win them over to the embrace of the Faith which it was

his mission to preach.

The Puritan, on the other hand, took upon him his office independently, and in boasted contempt of higher human author-With the Bible for his rule and conscience for his guide, only to God would he hold himself accountable. His peculiar dogmas regarding forms of belief and of dogmas regarding forms of belief and of worship, of government ecclesiastical and civil, and of individual conduct, made up mainly his religion. In his preaching he preferred to discourse upon points of doctrine; to denounce the Divine Right of Bishops; to discuss the question whether Sanctity of Life is Evidence of Justification, or to deliver a solemn protest against the eating of mince-pies on Christmas. Thus it happened that while Roger Williams was proclaiming vehemently against the cross in the English standard, to the spiritual edification of his hearers, and while, with his ready right hand, Endicott was defiantly cutting it out, Father Jogues, a defiantly cutting it out, Father Jogues, a tortured, mutilated prisoner, far away in a camp of the Iroquois, in the fullness of a more amiable zeal, was carving the same sacred symbol, and with it tracing out the adorable name of Jesus in the bark of the adorable name of Jesus in the bark of the trees. And so it was, that while the "Apostle of the Indians" found topics quite up to his taste, for pulpit delivertes, in such themes as "The Wearing of Wigs and Long Hair," and "The Use of Tobacco," Charles Granier, the gentle disciple of Ignatius, was proclaiming the compassionate lessons of his divine Master in his own inspired utterances; preaching repentance and faith to the Huron and the Iroquois, and administering the saving the Iroquois, and administering the saving sacrament of baptism to his converts,—all the while, and everywhere, steadily pur-

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizztness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot fushes low spirits and gloomy forshed. lushes, low spirits and gloomy forebod-

suing, through hazard and through hard-ship, his appointed task which was to find its requital at last in the crown of martyr-dom, for which, in his moods of ecstasy,

dom, for which, in his moods of ecstasy, he was used to petition so fervently.

The religion of the Puritan may be said to have been a religion of the head, charactenistically cold, rigid, and vindictive. Charity with him was an unfamiliar virtue. His ministry was devoted to the rooting out of heresies, and to the instillation of "wholesome spiritual doctrine." The Law furnished him with texts and his proofs, rather than the Gospel, as Moses was his master of inspiration rather than the Messiah. To keep a salutary espionage over the consciences of his fellow communicants,—to disfranchise Wheelright, and to banish Mrs. Hutchinson, for the very fault (none else than non-conformity) which had made himself an exile from his native land,—was a more praiseworthy service than would have an exile from his native land,—was a more praiseworthy service than would have been the conversion of a Mohican or a Wampanoag. He seemed to act upon the presumption that the truth could make its own way among the Gentiles, and that the exclusive office of the teacher or pastor was to see that the "professor" lived tor was to see that the "professor" lived up to the line of Congregational orthodoxy. His function was to call the righteous, not sinners, to repentance. It was nothing out of the way that Parris should take it as worthy a heavenly benediction when he "preached and prayed" against deaf Rebecca Nurse, and had her handed by the new control of the same of the sam hanged by the neck, one summer's day, till she was dead. Cotton Mather thought that he was winning a peculiar claim to celestial favor when he harangued the celestial lavor when he harangued the crowd whose unsanctified instincts threatened to tempt them to the rescue of the condemned preacher, Burroughs, as he stood on the scaffold, and with a comfortable conscience could thank God "for justice being so far

executed among us."—the governor and the president of Harvard College respond-ing "Amen" to it,—as his miserable vic-tim was lsunched, strangled, into eternity. The religion of the Jesuit, on the other The religion of the Jesuit, on the other hand, was eminently a religion of the heart. Love was the cardinal element of his faith. Christ with him, was all and in all. Calvary was the sacred mountain to which he turned for his oracles, rather than Sinai. The injunction of his adorable Lord he put literally in practice,—taking up his cross and following him. He never tarried to discuss mooted questions in theological science, receiving the dogmas of his church without cavil and confessing to its mysteries dutifully, satisfied fessing to its mysteries dutifully, satisfied, as he was, in the terms of old and approve acceptance to understand as he believed and not to fetter and imperil himself by assuming only to believe as he understood.

Freed thus from the necessity of lingering at home to watch against the upgrowth of schism, he was at liberty to take up the more benevolent and consistent offices of his vocation, and wherever souls were to be snatched from pardition, the offices of his vocation, and wherever souls were to be snatched from perdition,—the more distant and dangerous, the more inviting the mission,—thither to force his way, or—for with his face once set upon an errand he never turned back—to per-

ish in the attempt.
"O my Jesus," said the pious Gabriel "O my Jesus," said the pious Gabriel Lallemand, "it is necessary that Thy blood, shed for the savages as well as for us, should be efficaciously applied to their salvation. It is on this account that I desire to co-operate with Thy grace, and to immolate myself for Thee." "What shall I render to Thee, O my Lord Jesus," reads the vow of the noble Jean de Brebenf "for all that I have received for reads the vow of the noble Jean de Brebeuf, "for all that I have received from Thee? I will accept Thy chalice; I will call upon Thy name. And now I vow, in presence of Thy eternal Father, and of the Holy Shost, before the angels, the apostles, and the martyrs,—that if, in thy mercy, Thou shalt ever offer unto me, Thy unworthy servant, the grace of martyrdom, I will not refuse it. From this hour I offer unto Thee, with all my will, O Thou my Jesus, my body, my blood, my soul, so that, by Thy permission, I may die for Thee who hast deigned to die for me. So, Lord, will I accept Thy chalice and invoke Thy name, O Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, I's devo

This was the spirit of the Jesuit's devo-tion, and these types of the illustrious company of those who, like Rene Menard, Chabanel, Garreau, Le Maistre, Du Pois-son, Antoine Daniel, and their fellows, son, Antoine Daniel, and their fellows, dedicated themselves to martyrdom, that the faith to which they were plighted, with its saving grace, might be implanted in the hearts of the heathen.

As to the merits of the one order of

As to the merits of the one order of these ecclesiastical functionaries, and of the other it may readily be conceived that a decided opinion prevailed in the minds of the savages. "You saw me," said one of them, representing his people Lefore the Governor of Massachusetts, "long before the French did; yet neither you nor your ministers over sacks to me of prayer or the French did; yet neither you nor your ministers ever spoke to me of prayer or of the Great Spirit. They saw my furs and my beaverskins, and they thought of them only. These were what they sou lat. When I brought them many I was their great friend. That was all. On the contrary, one day I lost my way in my canoe, and arrived at last at an Algonquin village, where the Black Robes taught. I had hardly arrived when the Black Robe came to see me. I was loaded with pelcame to see me. I was loaded with pel-tries. The French Black-Robe disdained to look at them. He spoke to me at once of the Great Spirit, of Paradise, of Hell, and of the Prayer which is the only path to heaven. I heard him with pleasure. At length prayer was pleasing to me. I asked for baptism and I received it. Then I returned to my own country, and told what happened to me. They envied my happiness,—and set out to find the Black-Robe, and asked him to baptize them. If, when you first saw me, you had spoken to me of prayer, I should have had the misfortune to learn to pray like you, for I was not able then to find out if your prayer was good. But I have learned the prayer of the French. I love it, and will follow it till the earth is con-

While the labors of the early Catholic missionaries were devoted chiefly to the natives inhabiting the wildernesses of natives inhabiting the wildernesses of Canada, they were not so to the exclusion of a more extended exercise. Their enterprise led them beyond the boundaries of that province, and brought them within the borders of a strange land, which, lying south of the chain of lakes, away in the rear of the Plymouth settlements, reached with its bread arease. flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from "torpid liver," or "biliousness." In many cases of "liver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. At all drug stores.

tianity in these regions,—the regions of "the West," as the term had its application and limitation down to within a score or two of years ago,—that this sketc proposes to treat

TO ROME! TO ROME!

Like the half-mad Junius, of Tarquin Like the half-mad Junius, of Tarquin fame, the ignoble crowd of roughs who go to make up the "Salvation Army" is crying out "To Rome! to Rome!" and already the project is afoot to give the Eternal City an exhibition of their grotesque antics. Of this movement the London Standard (secular) in a recent issue

thus discourses:

The city of Rome is menaced with a visit the bare rumor of which, we should visit the bare rumor of which, we should imagine, must suffice to make Pio Nono turn in his grave in the crypt of the exquisite Basilica outside the gate of San Lorenzo. The Salvation Army, we are told, meditate the dispatch of a band of skirmishers to the Eternal City. Goth, Gaul, Hun, Bourbon, Garibaldian, Piedmontese, all in turn have entered it, and now the Salvation Army proposes to make a breach in the composite walls that gird the Seven Hills. Rome is to be converted afresh by the Salvation Army. What will the Seven Hills. Rome is to be converted afresh by the Salvation Army. What will be the special scene of its labors? Will it obtain permission to hold forth in the Colosseum? Hardly, for the colossal wooden cross that used to stand in the centre of the Flavian Amphitheatre, with its surrounding emblems of the "Stations," has been removed; and having got rid of Franciscan and Dominican friars, the S. P. Q. R. would scarcely consent to have has been removed; and having got rid of Franciscan and Dominican friars, the S. P. Q. R. would scarcely consent to have them replaced by the agents of General Booth. Will these new missionaries, sent out to indicate to Pagan Rome the error of its ways, mount the Janiculum, take possession of San Pietro in Montorio—or of the neighboring Sant' Onofrio, where Tasso died—and explain that they are the true successors of the Apostles, and the chosen poets and prophets of the ninetenth century? Will they post themselves on the top of the branching steps of the Trinita de' Monti, and—hard by the famous Convent, where hidden nuns sing with voices so divinely sweet—bellow out their semi-bachanalian hymns? Perhaps they will take up their station where the air breathes and burns of Cicero, and teach the Roman people what is true eloquence, conclusive argument, and the real perpolita oratio. The ganing Temple of Peaces the the Roman people what is true eloquence, conclusive argument, and the real perpolita oratio. The gaping Temple of Peace, the Corinthian peristyle of Saturn's Temple; the Ionic colonnade of the Temple of Vespasian, will be most fitting sites for their religious exhortations and their familiar travesties of the baldest prosody of Sternhold and Hopkins.

There is the Roman senate, the Curia Julia itself, from the midst of whose halfrestored colonnade the Pagan Papists of Rome might be edified by a few "colonels" and "captains" expounding the real dog-mas and the genuine purport of Christian-ity. Or perhaps the dainty little Temple of Vesta would furnish a fitting pulpit for these Hyperborian reformers. And if that perch suited them, they might take up their abode in the house of Rienzi, just opposite. Recent explorations have laid bare a considerable portion of the Sacred Way; and where Horace once sauntered, immersed in trifles, the solemn personages of the Salvation Army might demonstrate how very much better they understand this world—to say nothing of the next—than the famous lyrist. Verily, our countrymen have an inexhaustible talent for making themselves ridiculous. The antics of these illiterate Evanguist. of these illiterate Evangelists are not agreeable even in Houndsditch or in Min ories; but the ugliness of the scene is more or less in harmony with the ugliness of their performances; and the associations their performances; and the associations of the one are about on a par with the associations of the other. But that they should transport their trumpets and tomfooleries to the Tombs of the Apostles, that they should screech and harangue where the same sown the seed of the markers that they they should screech and harangue where was sown the seed of the martyrs, that they should propose to roar out their revelations where "lamblike Agnes spotless leveling where "lamblike has been should be sho inspires," where Stephen has his shrine and Regulus his memories—all this argues a crassness of vulgarity and presumption of which Englishmen alone seem to be cap-able. Do the Salvationists know what Rome is like? Rome is eminently what some people would call a well some people would call a well behaved place, perhaps the most "respectable" city in Europe. If there be vice it has a shrewd way of hiding itself, and if there be any drunkenness it is indulged in outside the city during the Obbotata, when the vintage is gathered in. So many ruins, perhaps, make men contemplative, sober, self-conmake men contemplative, sober, self-contained. At any rate, the real Roman make men contemplative, soper, sententained. At any rate, the real Roman people are the staidest folks in the world, knowing nothing of the fine levity of the Tuscans, or the diabolical merriment of Naples. Even were the Salvation Army what its name implies to send its agents

places the vicissitudes of time, the ephe-meral efforts of successive periods of civ-ilization. It is a sepulchre in which men learn the vanity of all things, unless, like the Salvation Army, they are utterly unteachable BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879. BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.
GENTLEMEN—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

Naples. Even were the Saivation Army what its name implies, to send its agents to Rome would be like sending owls to Athens. Rome wants no saving. It only wants to be left alone. With solemn, tranquil brows the Eternal City contemplate the vicisitudes of time, the aphenical contemplate the vicisitudes of time, the aphenical contemplate the vicisitudes of time, the aphenical contemplate is a sentence of the contemplate of the vicisitudes of time, the aphenical contemplate is a sentence of the contemplate of the contemplat

plates the vicissitudes of time, the ephe-

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the control of the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

Of far more importance than the National Policy or the Irish Question is the question of restoring health when lost. The most suddenly fatal diseases incident to this season are the various forms of Bowel Complaint, for all of which Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS. —Procure from your druggist one 37½-cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and use according to directions. It is infallible for Diarrheea, Cholera Morbus, Canker of the Stomach And returing the state of Chinocher of On Stay of the The embrace of Italian the Sanctity's Daring the Eurning to To the exqual Husher Where the Sanctity And the sanctity And the sanctity And the sanctity San Adoration
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dence, effective power and perfect order is evident, not only in the history of its formation and first establishment as re-

corded in the new testament, but also in its regular and gradual development, and

in the efficacy with which it continues its

work and attains the end of its existence.

And what is that end? It is to continue

and perpetuate during all generations until the end of time.

THE SAME MINISTRY FOR THE SALVATION

of MEN, for which Christ came down from Heaven,

became man, and died on the cross. Man, created perfect and endowed with the noble faculty of free will, had the power

of choice to either give or withold that worship of obedience which God required

of him. Eve, seduced by the deceit of the devil in the guise of a serpent, ate of the forbidden fruit, and induced her husband to eat of it. By this disobedi-ence of the two sin entered into the

world, and in our first parents all their posterity became "children of wrath"— enemies of God. This offence of a finite

creature against the infinite God was such

that adequate atonement could not be

offered to become a mediator of atone ment in order to reconcile man with His

Eternal Father, but, in order that such infinite, adequate atonement be made in

the person of a member of the human

race, the Divine Mediator resolved to become man so that in offering Himself a

a victim of expiation, such victim might be both man and God, and thus nothing would be wanting to the fullness and com-

pleteness of the atonement. But for the sake of the respect and honor which God owes to Himself, it was devised by infinite

wisdom and goodness, that the source from which that human body of the Redeemer,

Holy Ghost, should become the mother of

the Redeemer, and that that said virgin-mother should herself be preserved, from the first moment of her existence, the

moment of her conception in her mother's

womb. Immaculate, for the sake of the

divine child whom she was predestined to bring forth, the Man-God who was to be

the sake of her son, is called "The Immaculate conception"; and though always believed by the great mass of

man, was born of the Virgin Mary, and died on Calvary in

the Cross was all-sufficient, and more than sufficient, to cancel the sins of millions of

worlds. It was of infinite merit and

The Sister of Charity. RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS.

Bister of Charity! gentle and dutiful,
Loving as seraphim, tender and mild,
In humbleness strong, in purity beautiful,
In spirit heroic, in manners a child,
Ever thy love, like an angel, reposes
With hovering wings o'er the sufferer here,
Till the arrows of Death are half hidden in

And Hope, speaking prophecy, smiles on the bler. When life, like a vapor, is slowly retiring,
As clouds in the dawning to heaven unrolled.

rolled,
Thy prayer, like a herald, precedes him expiring,
And the cross on thy bosom his last looks behold. And oh! as the Spouse to thy words of love

what hundred-fold blessings descend on thee then!

Thus the flower-absorbed dew in the bright is glistens,
And returns to the lilles more richly again, Oh! for thy loving soul, ardent as pure!

Mother of orphans, and friend of the lowliest
Stay of the wretched, the guilty, the poor
The embrace of the Godhead so plainly en

The embrace of the Godnead so plainly enfolds thee,
Sanctity's halo so shrines thee around,
Daring the eye that unshrinking beholds
thee, Nor droops in thy presence abashed to the

ground.
Dim is the fire of the sunniest blushes.
Burning the heart of the maldenly rose,
To the exquisite bloom that thy pale beauty
flushes.

flushes.
Where the incense ascends and the sanctuary glows,
And the music, that seems heaven's language, is pealing,
Adoration has bowed him in silence and And man, intermingled with angels, is feel-

The passionate rapture that comes from the skies.
Oh! that this heart, whose unspeakable treasure
Oflove hath been wasted on clay,
Like thine, unallured by the phantom of

pleasure, Could rend every earthly affection away! And yet in thy presence, the billows, subsid-Obey the strong effort of reason and will; And my soul, in her pristine tranquility

And my soul, in her pristine tranquility gliding.

Is calm as when God bade the ocean be Thy soothing how gentle! thy pity how ten-Choir music thy voice is, thy step angel-And thy union with Deity shines in a splen-

Subdued, but unearthly, thy spiritual face. When the frail chains are broken, a captive that bound thee,
Afar from thy home, in the prison of clay, Bride of the Lamb! the earth's shadows

around thee
Disperse in the blaze of eternity's day,
Still mindful, as now, of the sufferer's story,
Arresting the thunders of God ere they Intervene as a cloud between us and his

And shield from his lightnings the shuddering soul; And mild as the moonbeams in autumn de-

scending.
That lightning, extinguished by mercy, shall fall,
While He hears with the wail of the penitent blending.
Thy prayer, holy daughter of Vincent de Paul.

THE FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST. GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CATH-

OLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. CONFERRING OF THE PALLIUM UPON HIS

GRACE ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN-SERMON BY BISHOP ROGERS, OF CHATHAM, N. B.

From the Halifax Morning Herald, Aug 16, The different Catholic temperance societies throughout the city assembled at the Drill Shed about 10.15 yesterday, and after forming in procession began the route of march in the following order:

route of march in the following order:

Grand Marshal, E. Gerard.
Band 66th P. L. F.
Marshal John Dwyer.
St. Mary's T. A. & B. Society.
St. Patrick's Band.
Marshal, John Foley.
St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.
Band 63rd H. V. B. R.
Marshal, John Burns.
St. Mary's Young Men's Society.
They went up Spring Garden Road to
Queen's street; to Morris; to Pleasant; to
St. Mary's cathedral, where a solemn High
Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Power, who Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Flower, who was assisted by Rev. Gregory McDonald, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., as deacon, and Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, of Chatham, N. B., as subdeacon. Rev. E. F. Murphy officiated as master of ceremonies, and officiated as master of ceremonies, and Rev. Geo. Ellis as assistant. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was seated on the throne, with Rev. Canon Carmody on his right. There were also present: Bishop Cameron, of Arichat; Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B.; Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown; and Rev. P. Danahar, S. S. Biggs, Kearns and others, besides a large number of acolytesand altar boys. The altar was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers, and presented boys. The altar was pendulud, ted with plants and flowers, and presented ted with plants and flowers, and presented

an unusually fine appearance.

After the mass had been concluded the ceremony of conferring the Pallium upon His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was pro-ceeded with. It is a short service, and only occupied a few minutes. Bishop McIntyr-took a seat in front of the altar, and the archbishop knelt in front of him and took the oath, after which the Pallium was placed around his neck. His Grace then bestowed a benediction upon the congre-

gation, and the ceremony ended. Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B., then entered the pulpit, and delivered the fol-

SERMON : "Neither doth any man take unto him-self this honor unless called by God as Aaron was."—Heb. v. 4. "You have not chosen me, but I have

chosen you, and have appointed you that you should go and bring forth fruit, and your fruit should remain."—John xv. 16.
"And I disnose to you. as my Father." "And I dispose to you, as my Father hath disposed to me, a kingdom, that you may eat and drink at a table in my kingdom, and may sit upon thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel. And the Lore said: Simon, Simon, Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat. But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and do thou, being once conver-ted, confirm thy Brethren."—Luke XXI.

My Lord Archbishop, Most Reverend and Reverend Fathers and dearly beloved breth-

The occasion which brings us here to-day is one of those sacred functions growing out of the institution of the holy ministry in the church of Christ. The pallium is the emblem of patriarchial or of metropol itan jurisdiction received from the sover-eign pontiff, the visible head on earth of the church. It is one of the pontifical the church. It is one of the pontifical robes of office, a distinctive mark or sign of authority in the ecclesiastical hierarchy conferred ordinarily on patriarchs and archbishops, and sometimes, though

rarely, on a simple bishop, by the Pope, to indicate the full and complete investiture, with jurisdiction and installation in office. of the recipient ation. It is this certitude of the church's infallibility (and especially that of her chief pastor in his ex-cathedra acts, from which there is no chance of appeal, since there is no higher officer or judge of controversies in the church) that satisfies the rational logical mind and ture, with jurisdiction and installation in office, of the recipient. According to canon law, the newly appointed archbishop, even though consecrated, cannot assume his full title until he be duly invested with the pallium—except, indeed, by virtue of the Pope's dispensation, wh'ch is often granted to prelates in distant parts. This ceremony of investing the new archbishop with the pallium sent by the believes mind and FORCES THE CLEAREST INTELLECTS TO this source and attribute of unity in the church. That infallibility is ensured by the promise of Christ to be with her by the holy see, naturally suggests to our consideration the constitution εf the church by its divine founder, the authority of its pastors to feed the flock of Christ, and the admirable harmony and

Christ, and the admirable harmony and co-ordination of the various ranks and orders in the sacred hierarchy. Christ himself is the supreme head and chief pastor of the church. He tells us: "I am the Good Shepherd. * * * Other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them I must being and they shall hear my them I must bring, and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd."—John x. 11-16. In another place of the holy scripture the church is described as the bride of the lamb: "And I, John, saw the holy city, the new Jerushem coming down out of Heaven from I, John, saw the holy city, the new Jerus-lem, coming down out of Heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice from the throne saying: Behold the taber-nacle of God with men, and He will dwell with them. And they shall be His people; and God himself with them shall be their God. * * * And the walls of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the twelve names of the twelve Apostles of had twelve foundations, and in them the twelve names of the twelve Apostles of the Lamb. (Apoc xxi. 22 14.) St. Paul says: "Husbands love your wives as Christ also loved the Church, and delivered Himself up for it that he might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life; that He might present it to Himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that

spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish." (Ephes. v. 25, 27.) The same apostle styles the church "The pillar and "ground of truth." (1 Tim iii. 15) "Built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone." (Ephes. ii. 20.) From these and other like terms of eulogy in which the church is spoken of in the Word of God we have prima facie evidence, on the highest authority, of the beauty, the sanchighest authority, of the beauty, the sanc-tity, the efficiency, the stability and divine origin of that wonderful organizamy tongue cleave to my jaws if I do not remember thee!" But this holy city, this new Jerusalem, this kingdom which Christ received from His father, and which he disposed to His apostles—this body of which Christ is the head and His KNOWN AS THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. and when we examine into it more

and when we examine into it more closely in detail we become enraptured with the intrinsic fitness and perfection of every part of her organism, as well as convinced of the indwelling presence of the Holy Ghost, giving life and light and energy to this spiritual body, of which Christ is the head and His faithful followers are the members of 1 Cor. vii. 27. The Christian (1 Cor. xii., 27.) The Christian h may be defined as the congregation of all the faithful followers of the law of Christ our Saviour. There is no other name under heaven given to men whereby he may be saved but that of Jesus. He died for all, and wishes all to be saved; but in order to be saved by Him and to participate in the benefit of his all-sufficie atonement, each one must comply with the conditions which he requires. What are these conditions? To the young man in the gospel who asked, "Master, what shall I do to be saved?" he replied, "If thou will enter into life, keep the commandments." In sending forth his apos-

tles to preach His gospel to every creature He said, "He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned." Thus two essential conditions are laid down by Him—to believe the Gospel, the divine truths of revelation, and to keep the commandments; that is, faith and works. For, "without faith it is impossible to please God;" and "As the body without the spirit is dead so is faith without good works;" in other words, "faith which worketh by charity." the gospel who disagree in their interpre-tation of the real meaning of many pas-sages of the gospel, and differ in their belief respecting many points of doctrine which cannot be relegated among the mero non-essentials. The answer is to be in ferred from the words of Christ: "Unless you become like little children, you can not enter the Kingdom of Heaven;" and in sending His seventy-two disciples to preach and teach His law He said: "He preach and teach His law He said; "He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me, and he that despiseth Me despiseth Him that sent Me." When differences arise "hear the church; he that will not hear the church let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican. to thee as the heathen and the publican."
Here then is laid down the principle of
simple, humble, child-like obedience to
the teaching and ruling authority which
Christ established in His Church. This authority is preserved from error in its official or ex-cathedra decisions, by the pro-mise of Christ that the gates of hell should not prevail against it, that He Himself would be with His apostles and their suc-cessors in preaching the gospel "all days even to the consummation of the world" that he would send them the Holy Ghos the Paraclete, the spirit of truth to teach them all truth (according as it would be-come necessary, and abide with them for-ever." This guarantee on the part of guarantee on the part of

Christ, of exemption from error in

ing on the part of His church, is the pre-liminary motive for that child-like and simple obedience to the decisions of the

Church, both in faith and morals as well

as discipline, which he exacts. Without such assurance of infallible exemption

from error on the part of the teaching and ruling authority of the Church our obedi-

Paul requires, and Christ would not have commanded unreasonable obedience. For,

the obligation of obedience on the one side naturally implies the co-relative as-

surance of exemption from error, on the other. I may here observe by way of parenthesis that this ex-cathedra exemption of the pastors of the church, does not imply their own individual exemption from sin. The distinction is obvious between efficient includibility around the the

tween official infallibility, ensured by the promised influence of the Holy Ghost for

the agent and minister of Christ and of His Church, and that personal human frailty, peccability, to which all men are liable, and against which they have to watch and pray, lest they fall into tempt-

would not be reasonable such as St.

the promise of Christ to be with her pastors all days even to the consummation of the world. It is ensured by the living presence of the Holy Ghost ever since that day of Pentecost when He came down from heaven on the apostles, with His manifold gifts. It was on that day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost came upon the Apostles and upon all united with them, in that public and selemn manner, that Christ fulfilled the promises which he had made to build His church on Peter the rock, to send to her the Spirit of truth, the comforter, to teach her pastors He came. But ere leaving this world He provided for the perpetuation of that ministry which He had begun, of which He was the great High Priest, according to the order of Melchisedeck. This is the ministry of saving souls—of applying the merits of His atonement to the souls of ILLUSTRATION OF THIS IN THE SACRED FUNC men, of preaching the gospel, of promul-gating to all men the law of God; and of truth, the comforter, to teach her pastors all truth—to recall to their minds all that He Himself had said to them, and to then when they believe and obey and are duly disposed of communicating to their souls His grace through the sacraments abide for ever with them and their successors and associates, in their corporate capacity of His one fold, His church with which he instituted, and through the great out spot or wrinkle, His bride whom He had espoused, whom He loved, and for whose satisfaction He had given up his ommemorative Eucharistic sacrifice of His ody and blood, the Mass, which He first celebrated at the Last Supper the night before He offered the bloody Sacrifice of life. It was then that became realized in time the great supernatural fact which was afterwards shown to St. John the Calvary, and permanently established the same to be ever after celebrated in His beloved Disciple, in the vision already alluded to. It was then that the 'Holy City," the New Jerusalem, the Tabernacle church, when He commanded His Apostles: "This do ye for a commemoration of me," To this minister in Uiof God with men, came down out Heaven from God adorned as a bride the first members, and of which you, My her divine bridegroom, to be established on earth, on the foundations of the Pro-Lord Archbishop, are now ONE OF THE REGULAR LINKS IN THAT PAS phets and Apostles, Jesus Christ Himself being her chief corner stone. And oh! how beautiful to contemplate is that new TORAL CHAIN, He communicated full authority to act n His name as is clear from the follow-"All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Going therefore teach ye all nations; Baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Jerusalem, that Tabernacle of God with men, that city placed on a mountain visible and accessible to all and to which all nations flock, that kingdom which Christ received from the Father, and which He in turn disposed to his Apostles, while still retaining His own supreme Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." while still retaining his own supreme kiaship therein. "How lovely are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts! O lovely Mother Church, spouse of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, if I forget thee, may my right hand be given to oblivion, may

Matt. xxviii. 18 20:
"Peace be to you. As the Father ha "Peace be to you. As the Fainer has sent me I also send you. When He had said this He breathed on them: and He said to them: Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained."—John xx. 21-22. "And I will ask the Father and He shal disciples the members—this one fold which has Christ, by excellence, for its one Good Shepherd, was so constituted by its Divine founder, that wisdom and prugive you another Paraclete that He may

of Christ. Our Divine Saviour, having accomplished the great work of atonement which He had undertaken to per-

form Himself in person, prepared to return to the bosom of His Father whence

abide with you forever. The Spirit of truth. . . . The Paraclete, the Holy Ghost whom the Father will send in my name, He will teach you all things and bring all things to your mind whatsoever I shall have said to you."—John xiv.

16:26.
After the a-cen-ion of our Lord to Heaven He sent the Holy Ghost, as He had promised to enlighten, guide, and give energy to the pastors of His church, in fulfilling their ministry. The Holy Ghost came in a public, audible and visible manner, on the day of Pentecost, as we read in the first portion of the Acts of the Apostles. There was a noise of a strong wind when He came; and he alighted on the heads of the Apostles in the form of tongues of fire. Then immediately they began to exercise their ministry, in an earnest, zealous and effective manner St. Peter, as chief, began the work of preaching, and thousands were converted by his first discourse, and were baptized

MADE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH This continued from day to day. "And the Lord daily added to the Church those who were to be saved." Thus was fully constituted the Church of Christ, by th advent of the Holy Ghost. Thence formade by a mere finite creature. To be made by a mere finite creature. To be infinite justice of God an atonement of infinite dignity or merit could alone infinite dignity or merit could alone but willing and efficient ones, actuated by the Halv Ghost. In the beginning, as words, "faith which worketh by charity."
But how is this faith to be guided and kept correct? How are we to know with certainty what are the truths or points of revelation to be believed? for there are many learned, earnest, honest readers of the gospel who disagree in their interpretation of the real meaning of many pass.

Apostolic Benediction which the Pope motive force that actuated the work of infinite justice of God an atonement of infinite dignity or merit could alone suffice, and such could not be offered by man. The sinfinite wisdom and mercy of the gospel who disagree in their interpretation of the real meaning of many pass. parts, the flock and their pastors—the laity and clergy, the teaching churchauthorized to preach and govern and administer the sacraments, and the body administer the sarraments, and the body taught—bound to receive the word and obey. Later on each part, but more especially the teaching and portion, became multiplied and subportion, became multiplied and sub-divided into subordinate rank and secdivided into subordinate rank and sec-tions, as the ever-increasing work of the ministry required. The germs or prin-ciples of this development and distinction of rank existed from the beginning in the two distinct orders of apostles or bishops and the inferior clergy—the seventy-two disciples, and the deacons, who could which would be hypostatically united to the Deity in the one person of Jesus, should be preserved free from all and every taint of sin. Hence it was devised that a virgin, by the co-operation of the preach, baptize, &c., but could not give the sacraments of the Holy Ghost, which required the apostles or bishops. Sub-sequently the bishops became distinguished into various grades—patriarchs, primates, archbishops and simple bishops-according to their respective jurisdiction according to their respective jurisdiction, but the sacramental order of the episcopate remaining the same in all. The office of Chief pastor, or Pope, was instituted by Christ Himself, as we see very clearly in three different places of the Gospel, when St. Peter was appointed to that office. immolated on Calvary, the immaculate lamb, the victim of propitiation whose blood should wash away the sins of the

"And Jesus came into the quarters of Cesarea Philippi, and He asked His dis-ciples saying: Whom do men say that the son of man is? But they said: Some blood should wash away the world. This preservation from original sin, of the mother of the Redeemer, for the sake of her son, is called "The John the Baptist, and others Elias, and others Jeremias or one of the Prophets. Jesus said to them: Whom do you say christians from the earliest ages on account | that I am? Simon Peter answered and said; Thou art Christ the Son of the Livof its perfect consonance with right rea-son, it was only in 1854, on the 8th of ing God. And Jesus answering said to him: "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona; because flesh and blood hath December, that it was erected into a dogma of faith by the church. In the fullness of time, the Son of God became Jona; because liesh and blood lath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in Heaven. And I say to thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the box of the kindow of heaven and what. ATONEMENT FOR THE SINS OF ALL MEN.
His great sacrifice of atonement, offered
to His Heavenly Father, from the altar of keys of the kingdom of heaven, and what-soever thou shalt bind upon earth it shall also be bound in heaven; and whatsoever worlds. It was of infinite menit and value. It was offered for all. The barrier which by the sin of Adam prevented any member of the human race from entering heaven was now, through the merits of the Redeemer, taken away, so that any an levery child of Adam has, through the merits of Christ on the cross, the right restored to him the crist property. also be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven,'—Matt xvi. 13, 19. "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath de-sired to have you that he may sift you as wheat but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not: and thou being once converted confirm thy brethren."—Luke xxii

24, 32. "When therefore they had dined Jesus

suith to Simon Peter: Simon, son of John lovest thou me more than these? He saith to him: Yea: Lord thou knowest that I love thee. He saith to him: Feed my ambs. He saith to him again; Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? He saith to him: Yea Lord thou knowest that I love thee. his acts to the just Judge, who will render to every man according to his works Without the great atonement of the Redeemer man could not, after the fall, gain heaven. By virtue of that atone-ment he can gain heaven if he fulfil the law He saith to him: Feed my lambs. He said to him the third time: Simon son o John lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he nad said to him a third time Lovest thou me, and he said to him: Lord thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. He said to him: Feed my Sheep." John xx1, 4, 17.

To-day the successor of St. Peter, though in sacramental order, a Bishop, is in rank and jurisdiction like St. Peter, the universal Bishop, the produment

sal Bishop, the medium and source of jurisdiction, through whom all other bishops are called and commissioned to "govern the church of God" in their respective particular dioceses. To day we see the

TION at which we are assisting. A few months ago a modest but learned and devoted priest within the ecclesiastical Province was recommended to the Sovereign Pon tiff by those whose office and duty it was to present the names of fit and worthy can-didates for the then vacant Metropolitan See of Halifax. This sending of names is only to give information to the Pope. It is his right, and sometimes his practice, to pass over all such names and select another whom otherwise he knows and judges to be the most fit for the office. In this inwhich the apostles, after Himself, were the first members, and of which you, My Lord Archishop, are now one of the Regular Links in that pasthe episcopal order, of the new Pastor selected and appointed by the Pope. To-day, feast of the Assumption into Heaven f the Virgin of Virgins, the Immaculat Mary, we have the complement and per-fection of his installation as Archbishop of Halifax, by his investment with the Pallium. It only remains for me now to express the feeling of delight and gratitude of us all, that the same Holy Ghost the comforter who directed the choice as we have every reason to hope and believe, has thus far perfected His own work by blessing the administration of the new Metropolitan of this See, seconded and aided as he is by his devoted clergy, and faithful people, as also by his kind fellow-citizens of every class and profession. To-day is the Patronal Feast of St. Mary's Cathedral and of the R. C. Tem-

perance Societies of the congregation who honor the occasion by their presence and processions. Permit me to express my congratulations and felicitations also to them. It is also the anniversary o the episcopal consecration of the Pre-late who performed the ceremony of conferring in the name of the Pope the Pallium on the Archbishop. On that same occasion it was my lot (humble and unworthy though I was) to be associated with His Lordship, Bishop McIntyre, in his cathedral at Charlottetown, when we both received the office of Bishop. Since then it was my lot to visit frequently His Lordship, and I was ever more and more impressed with the feeling that there was not ship, and I was ever more and more impressed with the feeling that there was not in the church a more noble hearted, devoted Bishop. To day then I congratulate His Lordship on seeing one of his own spiritual sons, elevated and exalted to be his colleague and even superior. May both live and labor for God and for their flocks may have wear a living the property of the superior. many happy years! It is not inappropriate that I mention a word about the kind paternal interest and loving sympathy manifested by the amiable, gentle but a the same time wise and laborious Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII, in behalf of the bishops clergy and people of our ecclesiastical pro-vince—and even of all Canada—on the occasion of my recent visit of filial duty to His Holiness. While wishing you the Apostolic Benediction which the Pope

After the conclusion of the sermon the different societies left the church, reformed in order as before and marched along Barrington street to St. Paul's, Argyle, Jacob, Brunswick, down Gerrish to Water, Granville, George, Hollis, up South to Pleasant, and Spring Garden Road, and dispersed at the Drill Shed. The turnout was a particularly fine one, each society being well represented.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N. F., writes: I have bean watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleas ure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and a soreness nose; while not a few of my 'rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child.

THE GREAT SECRET OF BEAUTY lies not in the enamellers or the tonsorial art, it depends upon good health, a fair, brilliant complexion, rendered so by pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood, cure Scrofula and all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. 25,000 bottles were sold during the last three months.

The gloomy fears, the desponding views, the weariness of soul that many complain of, would often disappear were the blood made pure and healthy before reaching the delicate vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitilizes the blood; and thus conduces to health of body and sanity of mind.

Never undertake a long journey with-out a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of out a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in your travelling case, to guard against sudden attacks of Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sick Stom-ach, Sea Sickness, and troubles incident to change of climate, water, diet, etc. It is a ready and reliable relief.

Ayer's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all forms of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Try it. The experiment is a safe one, and will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected. REV. MR. MANN'S

Recent Vision of Heaven Made Somewhat Light of by a Giddy Layman,

Cincinnati Enquirer. "It was but a vision, and visions, are

"It was but a vision, and visions," are but vain."—Dryden.

A Congregational minister of Cleveland had a vision of heaven recently. He tells how he "walked about with two young girls, who held him by the hands." Well, now, that's heavenly enough, goodness knows! A worldly, sinful young man of twenty-four would be satisfied with that kind of heaven. But about this "young girl" business. It seems to us that nearly all the ministerial visions of heaven we ever read—save only that of one St. John who had quite a vivid, impressive and who had quite a vivid, impressive and well authenticated vision some years since while residing on the Island of Patmos while residing on the Island of Falmos run to this "young girl" idea very largely. An eminent pagan long, long ago invented this "young girl" heaven, and Christian ministers who have visions of heaven often seem unable to improve on the pagan patent. Now, it was all right for Rev. Mr. Mana, of Cleveland, to go wandering about in heaven with a "young girl" cling ing to each hand. We don't know whether ing to each hand. We don't know whether Rev. Mr. Mann is a married man or not. He didn't say anything about seeing Mrs. Mann while he was in heaven, but he saw beautiful maidens in profusion, besides the ones who never let go of his hands. Now as we said before, we repeat, this is al right. We don't object to "young girls' down here, and we think we would enjoy down nere, and we think we would enjoy their company in heaven; but can't the good men who see visions of heaven kind of look around while they are there, and let go of the girls long enough to shake hands with some of the good old mothers in Israel who were saints even before they died. Just think what a novelty it would be for the next preacher who goes to heaven in a vision to come back and tell us that he walked about the tell us that he walked about the golden streets "with two old women who held him by the hands!" It would be delightful to have a little variation ou this "young girl" business. Now St. John, the divine, whose vision of heaven was about as clear as that of any man in Cleveland, dosen't seem to have gone about barden'd a rich to have gone about handcuffed with "young girls." He mentions several women whom he saw: "a woman clothed with the sun" and hatefully perverted by the dragon;" and another woman "arrayed in purple and scarlet, having a golden cup in her hand full of abominations," sitting "upon a scarlet colored beast full of names of blasphemy," and this woman was "drunken with the blood of the saints and marvyrs." But he dosen't mention any "young girls" or maidens. Brethren, it takes a rapt seer of the nineteenth century to have yies in which the tury to have visions in which the seer is tury to have visions in which the seer is the only man in heaven, and we propose to have a little variety in these visions. Surely, there is somebody in heaven be-side a multitude of "young girls" and one parson. Give the rest of us a little show parson. Give the rest of us a little show in these visions, or we will utterly cast aside all these modern prophets and abide by the vision of St. John, wherein all the angels are men, and are called he and him. Every one of them and all the women We don't object at all to a are terrible. certain judic ous mixture of the "young girl" element in beatific and celestial visions; but there is a namby-pambyism about it when the entire prescription is compounded of one part good man and ninety-nine parts "young girl" that is utterly unpalatable east of Salt Lake City. Go, get thee to a nunnery, or else revise your effeminate visions of heaven. Why man alive, can't you see it's belittling a subject of inconceivable sublimity and grandeur to fashion heaven on the model of an ice-cream saloon on Saturday night

Religion is the only effective agent of civilization. Without it, the most learned can only be classified as educated brutes.

Mothers Don't Know.—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilfull, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource. most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

The Wild Strawberry leaf is a good antidote to the poison of the green apple and cucumber. In other words, Dr. rowier's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a sure cure for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Dysentery, and all Bowel Com-plaints so often caused by the irritating effects of unripe fruit. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of North rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it i- the best thing he ever used, te quote his own words, 'It just seems to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N. B., writes: "Mrs. Anslow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetite; but after taking a a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in keeping up against the disease. As we are out of yours, and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion; but as we prefer your prepara-tion to any in the market, will you kindly ship me some at once and oblige.'

P. J. Guppy, druggist, of Newbury, writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness." I sold out my stock three times last summ There was a good demand for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stom-ach and Bowel Complaint.

dom and justice everywhere. He was re-

months.... 1 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOT

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC BEOORD, I deem it my duty to announce to ta 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 independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly coramend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and latty of the diocese.

Believe me,

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."
LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th 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 excelent 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 pure literature. pureliterature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among your onergetions.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,

Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1888.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

from official sources, is indicative of

the existence on the part of Bismarck

of a fixed purpose to seize on the first opportunity of resorting to arms against France, with the view of completely disabling her and thus rendering her powerless as a rival of Germany. Another French war would, in the estimation of the wily chancellor, serve to draw public attention at home from the urgency of those reforms, which he persistently and unreasonably denies the German masse-, and by inflicting another humiliation on French arms will relieve his country, at least for some years to come, from all uneasiness in respect of aggression or assault from France. The German people are far indeed from contentment. The last war with France was as severe a strain as their energies or means nced of various important social and cannot rest content. The semblance indeed, they elect their representatives to the imperial and national Chambers, but these representacordance with the sound principles obligations? of constitutional government, as elsewhere understood and practiced. They may vote disapproval of government measures, they may censure ministers at will, but cannot, according to the vicious practices e-tablished in Germany, oust them from office. For nearly all practical purposes, then, the people might as well blessed with the efficiency that abuses, relics of feudal absolutism, population would have long since mation of the chief supporters of the and preserved with the most jealous the sovereign, everything is well, but let the people presume to think for pay, let them claim that it is their

Chancellor grows wrath, then he oudly asserts the divine right of kings and proclaims the absolutism of ministers. Under the constitutional system everywhere best administered, ministers are indeed absolute enough, so much so in fact that royal intervention has at times to be recurred to, for the protection of private rights against their aggressive tendencies.

Regardless, however, as Bismarck may generally be of popular approval or disapproval, he has at times manifested a morbid desire of exciting the lowest prejudices of the populace in support of his policy. This he attempted to do in his inglorious war on the Catholic Church. This he now attempts by exciting the national animosity against the French. The menacing article in the North German Gazette has created a feeling of severe and general disapprobation throughout Europe. The Bismarckian organ accuses France of threatening the peace of the world, but is not that statesman who is ever seeking without reason some cause of quarrel the greatest disturber of the peace anywhere to be found? France is earnestly desirous of peace. Her weak and unhappy domestic policy unfits her for a severe or prolonged struggle, and so long as her statesmen persist in that short sighted and unfortunate policy just so long will France be helpless at the feet of The late wanton onslaught on Germany or any other aggressive or France by the North German unscrupulous power. Gazette, which draws its inspiration

For the good of Europe and the security of the world we hope that the French nation will soon rise from the dejection and weakness into which infidel legislators have led her. It is not in the interests of the European nations that Germany should be any more powerful than she is now. The humiliation of France in 1870-1 destroyed that equilibrium which continental statesmon had for more than a century declared it their purpose to maintain. Their declarations in this regard proved of little value when the armies of France were, thirteen years ago, swept from the battlefield, and the might of that great country laid low. So, we fear they would now prove, were France and Germany once more involved in war. France would have singlehanded to face the colossal power of Germany. As yet she is unable to do could bear. They are in urgent so. But who can tell what the future has in store for a nation to which the political reforms, without which they | world owes so much? Who can say but that in a tew years the defeat of Seof constitutional government which dan and the humiliation of Versailles they enjoy has conferred but few, if will be wiped away? Who can say any, lasting benefits on them. True, but that under Christian rulers France may not again be the foremost nation in the world, obliterating by a wise Christian policy the very tives are not permitted to bring memory of her present unfortunate about administrative changes in ac- disregard of religious and national

MOST REV. DR. CLEARY. His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, has it, we believe, in contemplation to make an early visit to Ireland. It is now nearly three years since this devoted, learned, and truly amiable have no representatives in the various | prelate took possession of his diocese legislative bodies. Were these bodies amid the hearty rejoicings of clergy and people. Called to preside over should characterize every legislative the diocese of Kingston at a most assembly, many of those crying critical and difficult period in her history, Dr. Cleary at once maniwhich now afflict the masses of the fested those high qualities called for by the occasion and the position. unceremoniously disappeared. But During the short time! he has been these abuses are linked, in the esti- in Canada, he has won the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. Bismarckian policy of despotism and His mental acquirements, wholly deexplusiveness, with the very exist- void of every semblance of tinsel ence of the monarchical and imperial adornments, are of a character exsystem and are, therefore, fostered alted and commanding. This com. bined with a manner truly gentle regard. Bismarck himself has a and gracious, gives Dr. Cleary the hearty contempt for the popular sys- singular influence he possesses as a tem of government. So long as the writer and speaker. As a sacred people are willing to be abused by orator he stands indeed, in respect of him, or any other minister trusted by splendid diction, imaginative power and argumentative strength, the peer of any in the Dominion of Canada. in the disposition of the taxes they have been constant and unremitting. must possess, and then the soul of the their midst.

A NEW ERA.

fic Railway from the head waters of Lake Superior to the shores of the Pacific ocean marks the opening of and interior embellishment second a new era in American railway progress. The new line traverses a country rich in timber, minerals and agricultural resources. It opens to immigration some of the most favored regions on the face of the earth and will, no doubt, add in an incalculable degree to American wealth and American population. To the vast majority even of Americans the belt of states and territories between Lake Superior and the Pacific is a veritably unknown land. It will now soon cease to be so. It will be from this time forward visited by the pleasure sceker and the fortune hunter, as well as by the patient, toiling, and expectant immigrant. Its plains, its hill sides and its vallevs will, before the close of the century, become the home of a population as hardy, as thrifty and industrious, as any that owe allegiance to the American republic.

Its completion, it has been often

lapse of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

Canadian Pacific traverses a country, to say the very least, nowise inferior to that just opened to the outside world by the Northern Pacific. It. penetrates a vast region equally rich in mineral wealth, and more than equally blessed with agricultural resources of every description. British the richest timber regions in the completion of two roads across the northern half of the continent will serve to prove to the outside world that it is not alone in these regions iayored with a mild climate that wheat growing plains away in the far North could never be relieved of means of communication provided by the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific roads. The construction of ning of a veritable new era for this continent by opening to the world the shortest routes from Northern Asia to Europe and offering to the overcrowded nations of the old world ing millions.

MARVELLOUS GROWTH.

The Ottawa Free Press, one of the most spirited and enterprising sheets published in this Province, has lately removed its place of publication to larger and more commodious premises. In fact its new publishing house may be fairly said to rival any establishment of the kind in the Dominion. We rejoice at our contemporary's success, as well on its own account, as because of its affording incontrovertible testimony to the solid growth of the Dominion capital. Our contemporary, reciting its own history, says that when the Free Press first appeared in the closing days of 1869, the journalistic field at Ottawa was occupied by two morning and one evening paper. Ottawa was not then, it adds, the pushing, progressive place it is today. "The Parliament and Departmental Buildings were unfinished and the surrounding grounds were rough from the hands of nature. All our present magnificent churches, except the Basilica, our splendid school houses, Dufferin bridge, the water works, the main sewer, the City Hall and the iron bridges at statement that Father James Joseph Ottawa, gave access to the outside paper, the North Shore and the Canada Atlantic undreamt of. A wing themselves, let them demand a voice His labors in the diocese of Kingston | Geological Museum. Miles of streets | not unknown in Canada. One of Well, therefore, has he earned the residences were then open fields. the venerable order of St. Dominic, the momentous issues of the crisis into right to know the policy and pur- brief repose he now purposes to seek | Partial as this retrospect is, it will he will be a welcome addition to the poses of ministers, to disapprove of in the land of his ancestors. His give an idea of the marvellous hierarchy of Canada. We bespeak minister had plunged Ireland; innocent that policy and these purposes if they faithful flock will, we doubt not, fol- growth of Ottawa in the short space for Father Carberry, in the event of men were torn from their families and see fit, let them assert that it is not low him with best wishes and hearty of thirteen years." That growth his coming to Hamilton, a cordial alone the confidence of the sovereign hopes that he may return fully re- has been indeed marvellous, and greeting from the faithful clergy and but primarly and necessarily the cuperated to resume his labors of from the Catholic standpoint speci- devoted laity of that diocese as well

time our contemporary first saw life. The completion of the North Paci- There are in the capital five parish churches all built of stone, some of them in point of architectural merit to none in the Dominion. There are besides Catholic educational establishments, which, like the College of Ottawa, the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and the Academy of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, accomplish a mission whose results are acknowledged and appreciated throughout the country. These institutions are but yet in their infancy, but their activity

was of population altogether at the

Ottawa Valley. The growth of Catholicity in the city has hardly kept pace with its growth in the rural districts. The Catholic population of the diocese of Ottawa, from which the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac with 28,000 Catholics was lately cut off, exceeds by six thousand that of the whole diocese at the time of Bishop Duhamel's appointment nine years ago, when it was nearly 100,000. This is be a veritable source of congratulation to the entire Catholic populaway scheme. Not so, however. The tion of Canada.

THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE OF

The great festival of the Assump tion was for the Catholics of Halifax Columbia is, it is well known, one of a day of special rejoicing. The Catholics of that beautiful metropolis world, and will find ready markets in have always been noted for a warm the east by means of both roads. The and hearty devotion to the Mother of God, which finds expression in their glad and fervent celebration of every festival set apart by our HolyChurch in her honor. The festival of the Assumption has always been for America is rich, but that its great them a day of earnest prayerfulness, hearty thanksgiving, and true Catholic rejoicing. This year especially their produce without the adequate was it so, for that day had been appointed for the conferring of the pallium on the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, their revered and cherished Archthese lines is, to our mind, the begin- bishop. But a few months have elapsed since Dr. O'Brien's consecration and installation as Archbishop of Halifax. Suddenly called from pastoral labors in a quiet country district to one of the highest and homes for their suffering and starv- most prominent, as well as responsible ecclesiastical position in the Dominion, Dr. O'Brien has during the brief period he has held the post, adorned by the virtues and talents of his illustrious predecessors, displayed a zeal and prudence and administrative tact together with an invariable kindliness of disposition that have won for him universal esteem and affection. Every one is now more than ever convinced that

> been made to the See of Halifax than that of Dr. O'Brien. The ceremony of his investiture with the pallium drew together one of the largest congregations ever assembled in Halifax. Bishop Rodgers, of Chatham, N. B., preached the sermon of the occasion with his accustomed eloquence and searching power of reasoning. Many were the prayers offered up and the hearty wishes formed for the long life and prosperity of His Grace the Archbishop. To their prayers and good wishes we desire to add ours which, however feeble, are hearty and sin-

> > DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Le Monde is responsible for the the Chaudiere were unbuilt. Only Carberry, of the Order of Friars one railway, the St. Lawrence and Preachers, has been notified by the Propaganda of his appointment to world. The Canada Central, now the vacant See of Hamilton. Should the Canadian Pacific, was still on the report of the appointment be There were state trials and when they confirmed, it will, we feel assured, be received with heartfelt pleasure of the Rifle Brigade was quartered not alone in Hamilton, but throughin the building now occupied by the out the country. Father Carberry is now lined with business houses and the most distinguished members of confidence of the people ministers love and apostolic devotedness in ally so. There are now in Ottawa as a happy and successful adminisnearly as many Catholics as there | trative career.

ANOTHER OPENING.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, senior member for the City of Limerick, has been appointed to a government office, and has, thereby, vacated his seat in Parliament. For some time past he has not represented the views of his constituents, who will, thereat his withdrawal from Parliament. The "city of the violated treaty" will now have the opportunity, it has no doubt long desired, of pronouncing on the important issues at present before the Irish nation. It will be remembered that Limerick was the first constituency which, on the inshows of what a hardy and vigorous auguration of the Home Rule movegrowth is the Catholicity of the ment declared unanimously in favor of home government for Ireland. Since the death of Isaac Butt that historic city has not been creditably represented in Parliament, its present members having obtained seats by pledges they have not even made a decent attempt to fulfill. We are glad t'at it is Limerick

that will have the first opportunity of re-echoing in Munster the cry of wasted in ignoble struggles with a brave triumphant determination first raised Irish minority or fruitless discussions said, would be coeval with the col- indeed a gratifying exhibit and must in Monaghan and then bravely with a united and determined conservative opposition on the weakness of the caught up in Wexford and Sligo. We are glad of it, because there is no constituency in the South more keenly alive to the national wants or more thoroughly in accord with the national aspirations as the city of Limerick. No city in Ireland, with the single exception of Galway, suffers so much from the absence of home government as does this roble old town. Admirably situated to control a

great trade, Limerick, with all its advantages, is forced to be content with a restricted local commerce and manufactories of the most limited Limerick might justly expect to become, with its unrivalled harbor the industrial wants of one of the most fertile and populous districts in Ireland, a very large and progressive city. We may, therefore, expect that the citizens of Limerick will gladly seize on the opportunity offered them to give emphatic endorsation to the verdict in favor of Irish self-government, so lately rendered by Monaghan, and to nobly emphasized by Wexford and Sligo.

THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

The close of the session brings the Irish people face to face with the probability of a general election. The Gladstone administration, which entered office under auspises so very favorable, has been since its first session constantly losing prestige and support. The first minister, while in opposition, had promised, were his party once more entrusted with the responsibilities of office, to take the lead domestic reform of a most important no better appointment could have character. These proposed reforms in- tention to Parliamentary duties during cluded the concession of some system of the greater part of the year. home government to Ireland. hearty satisfaction, therefore, did the people of Ireland hail the re-accession to office of Mr. Gladstone and his party. But no sooner were these latter placed in power, than a genius more evil than that which had governed Lord Beaconsfield's Irish administration entered into them. Ireland was in the throes of famine. But not only did the new government devise no relief for the famine-stricken Irish. but completely forgot the pledges made through its chief, of granting Ireland in some form the inestimable boon of selfgovernment. Instead of measures relieving famine and restoring to the Irish nation, in a manner however limited, the exercise of their right of self-government, the administration had recourse to the old Tory alternatives of coercion and martial law.

Seized with an indignation as just as it was deep the Irish nation then repudiated the Gladstone government. Mr. Forster, who, by some unfortunate misconception of his powers, had been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, at once began a war of extermination on the Irish leaders. failed, arbitrary arrests and lengthened imprisonment without even form of trial, all worthy the most despotic days of Oriental cruelty and the most savage

placed by Lord Frederick Cavendish, a large hearted and generous minded nobleman, cut off at the very beginning of what it was hoped, would be a brilliant and successful career in an office wherein no

man has yet achieved brilliancy or success, cut off by the wretched victims of a secret conspiracy organized by men since taken into government pay. For the crime of fore, feel a very natural satisfaction these unfortunate men the Gladstone government evidently held the whole Irish nation responsible, and by appointing Mr. Trevelyan to the office of Irish Chief Secretary revived the very policy of vexation and tyranny condemned by the removal of Mr. Forster. In the discharge of his duties as leader of the Irish administration, Mr. Trevelyan has displayed the narrowness, bitterness and incapacity which so sadly and pre-eminently characterized his predecessor. His official career has therefore been cursed by failure and disappointment. Irish discontent remaining to day as living a factor as any time in the history of British misrule in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone has likewise been unfortunate in British domestic legislation. Urgent reforms called for by his most devoted supporters his government has failed to deal with, and the time of Parliament consequently

government at home and abroad. In the bye-elections the government has sustained some severe reverses as well in Britain as in Ireland. In the latter country there has been a general uprising against the administration, of which Monaghan, Sligo and Wexford attest the intensity and unanimity in feeling. Were an appeal now made to the people little doubt there can be that the government would be ignominiously defeated. In Ireland the Nationalists expect, upon good grounds, to carry eighty or eighty-five seats. Mr. Parnell himself will, it is said, contest both the city of Dublin and the county of Down. He is likely to carry both seats and if so will probably sit for character. With an Irish legislature the latter constituency. The party of selfgovernment will also, it is believed, carry all the seats in Munster, all in Connaught, facilities and its adaptability to meet all, with three or four exceptions, in Leinster, and besides redeem eight or ten in Ulster, thus securing an overwhelming major ity of the Irish delegation.

At each of the last two general elections the Irish Nationalists secured nominal majorities, but these majorities rapidly melted away before the sunshine of ministerial favor. The Irish people have now clearly determined that after the next election the majority must be real, united and active.

We have already spo ken of the urgency of providing remuneration for the faithful representatives of the Irish people in Parliament. It is but right that if a man serves his country faithfully, he should be remunerated for his services. There are but few men comparatively in Ireland, or for that matter in any other country, that can afford to give six or eight months of the year to public business to the total neglest of their own private affairs. It were a gross injustice to any man individually, not to speak at all of his family, to expect him to sacrifice his own limited means and lose so many opportunities of bettering his fortune by unremitting at-

We hope that before the next Parliamentary elections in Ireland, a fund to which Irishmen everywhere will be asked to contribute, will be organized for the payment of Irish members of Parliament. By that means an efficient Irish delegation to the British Commons will be ensured. Steps should also be taken to put candidates of popular polities early in the field. In this respect the Irish leaders can afford to take a leaf from the book of American politicians. On this side of the Atlantic it is not customary, though in some cases it happens, to place candidates in the field at the eleventh hour. Nominations are made weeks and months before the battle, so that the people have every opportunity of becoming acquainted with their future representatives. This is a custom which might be, we believe,

profitably introduced into Ireland. Mr. Parnell's determination not to visit. America this year may be taken as an indication of his purpose to devote his whole time and energies to the struggle in which he is engaged. With skilful leadership the battle may be said to be won. Ireland never before exhibited on the eve of a great political struggle the same calmness and resolution that to-day guide her councils.

Oriental cruelty and the most savage tyranny. Representatives of the people were seized on and cast into prison for daring to address their constituents on the momentous issues of the crisis into which a short-sighted and narrow-minded minister had plunged Ireland; innocent men were torn from their families and likewise thrown into chains, because, forsooth, it was known that they loved their country and cherished its independence.

At length the government saw the necessity of removing Forster, whose name will ever be odious to the lovers of free-

FRANCE AND M The release of meddlesome Englis Madagascar, who natives to hostili French, has it British sensibilities at least, quieted France will now be a great part of the of Madagascar, wit curing virtual posse the use of discreti It is impossible t any joint protect on the island by E It must be under t power only, respo of the Christian w government. We that French arm such signal succes seas, the more so tion has so weak the French nation colonial policy of of conquered races of a liberal and en ter. In fact its times, been carried But notwithstand

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LAVAL-

The Quebec C gives the following by the Bishop of the difficulty b University of Qu treal School of M "To Eveque Fabrum Montre

"Schola propos ari—suspende om anno proximo-sci

"The school ha ciliation to th everything. Th tinue for next ye The Courrier f "It is in cons spatch that the

will open its cla "At Quebec o tors of Laval I ceived no orders Grace Archbish graphed to Cardi Monday evening His Eminence sta Apostolic would ada to definitely

The Milwaukee 4th inst, says: "T candidates entered Order of the School Mgr. Baz celebrat M. Abbelen, chap preached in Englis of Madison, in Ger thirty more will m

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The release of Mr. Shaw, the meddlesome English missionary in Madagascar, who had incited the natives to hostility against the French, has it appears satisfied British sensibilities and for the time at least, quieted British jealousy. France will now become mistress of a great part of the valuable island of Madagascar, with chances of securing virtual possession of it all, by the use of discretion and firmness. It is impossible that there can be any joint protectorate established on the island by European powers. It must be under the control of one power only, responsible to the rest of the Christian world for its good government. We are happy to see that French arms have achieved such signal success in the southern seas, the more so as infidel legislation has so weakened and divided the French nation at home. The colonial policy of France in regard of conquered races has always been of a liberal and enlightened character. In fact its liberality has, at times, been carried to absurd lengths. But notwithstanding its defects in this regard it is a policy that will stand very favorable comparison with the much vaunted colonial system of the English. We expect that much good will result from the French protectorate over northwestern Madagascar to the cause of religion in that country.

DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa on the very evening of his return to his episcopal city from the visitation of those parishes of his dioanother large and important tributary of the Ottawa. His Lordship

certain of the parishes of his diocese situated in the county of Argenteuil, These parishes are all of recent creation, having been formed in consequence of an influx of settlers from the older districts of Lower Canada. Argenteuil promises soon to become one of the most Catholic counties of the Province of Quebec.

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We give below the itinerary of the visit in that county:

 Ponsonby.
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 St. Jovite de Salaberry.
 7, 8, 9
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 Clyde.
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 Joly.
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 Loranger.
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 Marchand
 13, 14
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 St. Faustin de Wolfe.
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 St. Adolphe de Howard
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 N. D. de Montfort de Wentworth 16, 17
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 Ponsonby.....

We are glad to be enabled to chronicle the progress of religion in the county of Argenteuil. His with chains; others were put to death by various most cruel tortures. The best blood of the citizens was shed; the very interest in the work of colonization squares were inundated with it, and there and to his earnest encouragement of the movement is in a large measure due the rapid and gratifying increase of Catholic population in the fertile districts drained by the Ottawa

LAVAL-VICTORIA.

The Quebec Courrier du Canada gives the following telegram received by the Bishop of Montreal respecting the difficulty between the Laval University of Quebec and the Montreal School of Medicine:

"To Eveque Fabre, "Montreal, Canada, "Schola proposuit Pontifici conciliari-suspende omnia-schola continuet anno proximo-scribam. "SIMEONI."

(TRANSLATION.) "The school has proposed a reconciliation to the Pope. Suspend everything. The school will continue for next year. I write." The Courrier further says:

"It is in consequence of this despatch that the School of Medicine will open its classes next October.

"At Quebec on Sunday the directors of Laval University had received no orders from Rome. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau telegraphed to Cardinal Simeoni and on Monday evening a cablegram from His Eminence stated that a Delegate-Apostolic would soon arrive in Canada to definitely settle the question."

The Milwaukee Catholic Citizen of the 4th inst. says: "Tuesday morning forty candidates entered the novitiate of the Order of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. Mgr. Baz celebrated Mass and Rev. P. M. Abbelen, chaplain of the convent, preached in English and Rev. A. Zitterl, of Madison, in German. In a short time thirty more will make their profession."

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE

XVIII. Ah me, I see the ruin of my house! The tiger now hath selzed the gentle hind; Insulting tyranny begins to put Upon the innocent and awless throne; Welcome destruction, blood, and massacr I see, as in a map, the end of all.

FAITH.

The siege and capture of Wexford were amongst the achievements of which the Puritan fanatics boasted loudly. Barbarity seemed to excel itself as they made their bloody progress through Ireland. If Drogheda was deluged in blood so was the gallant and heroic city of Wexford. Cromwell sought to quench its patriotism in the blood of its children, but in this he was mistaken. His success consisted chiefly in inflicting indelible disgrace on his own name. The writer, whose details of the Drogheda massacre we have cited, thus speaks of the fall of Wexford :

In Wexford, he states, the scenes of Puritan barbarism were again renewed. Cromwell having obtained possession of the town through the treachery of one of Ormond's officers, "thought it not good or just to restrain the soldiers from their right of pillage, nor from doing of execution on the enemy."

right of pillage, nor from doing of execution on the enemy."

In his opinion the massacre of the inhabitants could only be likened to that of
Drogheda, and he adds: "It pleased God
to give into your hands this other mercy,
for which, as for all, we pray God may
have all the glory." In the same letter
he estimates the number of the garrison
thus butchered at 2,000, and recommends
the Parliament to send over English Prothe Parliament to send over English Pro-testants to inhabit the city, as "of the former inhabitants not one in twenty can be found to challenge any property in their own houses. Most of them are run away, and many of them were killed in this service. God, by an unexpected provi-dence in his righteous justice brought a judgment upon them causing them to be-come a prey to the soldiers."

It was on the 11th of October that the enemy entered the town of Wexford. The "History of the Jesuits in Ireland," by Father St. Leger (1655) thus briefly sketches the scene of slaughter that en-

"On the city being taken, Cromwell ex-terminated the citizens by the sword." Another contemporary record details the sacred sufferings of the friars of the order of St. Francis: "On the 11th of October, 1649, seven friars of our order, case in the Gatineau Valley, set out, as stated in our last, to visit the missions in the valley of the Lieores, fessions. Father Raymond Stafford, holding a crucifix in his hand, came out of the now actively engaged in visiting ertain of the parishes of his diocese enemies themselves, till he was killed by

them in the market-place."

The Archbishop of Dublin, in a letter already referred to, repeats the same in a few words: "At Wexford," he says, few words: "At Wexford," he says,
"many priests, some religious, innumerable citizens, and two thousand soldiers
were massacred."

The fullest narrative of the persecution
in this town is presented by the bishop of
the diocese, Dr. Nicholas French.

Dr. French was foremost in sharing the

Dr. French was foremost in sharing the perils and privations of his flock. From the place of his exile he thus wrote, Jan.

"It was the 11th of October, 1649; on "It was the 11th of October, 1649; on that most lamentable day my native city of Wexford, abounding in wealth, ships, and merchandize, was destroyed by the sword, and given a prey to the infuriated soldiery, by Cromwell. There, before God's altar fell many sacred victims, holy priests of the Lord; others who were saized outside the precipits of the church seized outside the precincts of the church, were scourged with whips; others were hanged; some were arrested and bound was scarcely a house that was not defiled with carnage, and full of wailing. In my own palace a youth, hardly sixteen years of age—an amiable boy—as also my gar-diner and sacristan, were cruelly butch-ered; and the chaplain, whom I caused to

ered; and the chaplain, whom I caused to remain behind me at home, was transpierced with six mortal wounds.

"These things were perpetrated in open day. From that moment (and this it is that renders me a most unhappy man) I have never seen my city or my flock, or my native land, or my kindred. After the destruction of my city I lived for five months in the woods with death ever im. months in the woods, with death ever impending over me. There my drink was milk and water, a small quantity of bread was my food, and on one occasion I did not taste bread for five days; there was no need of cookery for my scanty meals, and I slept in the open air without either bed or bed-clothes. At length the wood in which I lay concealed was surrounded by numerous bodies of the enemy, who anxiously sought to capture me and send me loaded with chains to England. I burst

loaded with chains to England. I burst through their lines and escaped, owing to the swiftness of my able steed."

In the library of Trinity College, Dublin, another letter of this prelate is preserved, written at the same period, and entitled "Apologia," being a defence of the course he had pursued in seeking his safety in exile. In it he thus addresses his accuser: his accuser:

"You say nothing about my native city, Wexford, cruelly destroyed by the sword on the 11th of October, 1649; nothing of my palace being plundered, and of my domestics impiously slain; nothing of my fellow-laborers, precious victims, immola-ted before the altar of God; nothing of the inhabitants weltering in their own blood and gore." * * *

"From that period I have never seen my

city or my people, but, as an outcast, I sought a refuge in the wilderness. I wandered through woods and mountains, generally taking my rest and repose exposed to the hoar frost, sometimes lying hid in the caves and caverns of the earth. In the woods and groves I passed more than five months, that thus I might administer months, that thus I might administer some consolation to the few survivors of my flock who had escaped from the universal massacre, and dwelt there with the herds of cattle. But neither trees nor caverns could afford me lasting refuge; for, the governor of Wexford, George Cooke, well-known for his barbarity, with several troops of cavalry and foot soldiers, earthing everwhere anxious for my searching everywhere, anxious for my

death, explored even the highest moundeath, explored even the highest mountains and most difficult recesses; the huts and habitations adjoining the wood, and in which I had sometimes offered the Holy Sacrifice, he destroyed by fire, and my hiding-places, which were formed of branches and leafy boughs of trees, were all overturned. Amongst those who were subjected to such annoyance, on my account turned. Amongst those who were subjected to such annoyance, on my account, was a nobleman in whose house he sup-posed me to lie concealed. He searched the whole house with lighted tapers, accompanied by soldiers, holding their naked swords in their hands to slay me the moment I should appear; but amidst all these perils God protected me, and merci-fully delivered me from the hands of this

blood-thirsty man."

In these extracts, the public square or market place is referred to as the chief scene of this wholesale massacre. Many of the principal inhabitants had assembled there, and no fewer than 300 females are said to have chosen the same place of refuge. They knelt around the great refuge. cross which was erected in its centre, and they hoped that their defenceless condi-tion, their prayers and cries, would move the enemy to compassion. The ruthless the enemy to compassion. The ruthless barbarian, the pagan Goth or Hun would have been moved to pity, but Puritan fanaticism had steeled the hearts of Cromwell's followers against every sentiment of mercy, and the market-place of Wextern and the market-place of Wextern was a considered with the blood of ford was soon inundated with the blood of

these martyrs.

Dr. French describes George Cooke, the commander of the Puritans in Wexford, as especially remarkable for his brutality and cruelty. Some instances recorded by the author of Cambrensis Eversus, more than justify his description. After stating that a security has been given by him to the inhabitants of Wexford, that they might reside in their own homes, he

"But this same Cooke afterwards authorized Captain Bolton, before the expira-tion of the stipulated day, to scour that county with his cavalry and plunder it; then commenced an indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children, by which not less than four thousand souls, young and old, were atrociously butchered."

Some have questioned the accuracy of the statement made by M'Geoghegan and Lingard as to the massacre of these females around the cross of Wexford; they say Dr. French and other contemporary writer would not be silent in regard of this particular. But these contemporary writers sufficiently describe the wholesale massacre of the inhabitants, without mercy being shown to age or sex; and any particulars that are added have a special reference to themselves. The same writers, when describing the destruction of Drogheda, are silent as to the massacre of the females in the crypts of St. Peter's Church : and were for the narrative of an officer, who himself was engaged in that barbarous deed, some critics would probably now be deed, some critics would probably now be found to reject it as fabulous. The con-stant tradition, not only of Wexford, but of the whole nation, attests the truth of the statement of the above-mentioned historians.

"In 1652, the same General Cooke, shut up 300 men and many infants in a house in the county of Wexford, and then set-ting fire to the house, all were burned in the flames. But Captain Gore, one of the officers under Cooke, succeeded in concealing on his horse, under his cloak, a little boy that had escaped out of the house. Cooke discovering the fact before they had retired very far from the house, burst into a violent rage, severely con-demned the captain, and returning him-self with the poor little innocent boy, hurled him into the raging flames. Little wonder that Captain Bolton, who had formerly executed the savage orders of mander, should emulate the ferocity and act on the principles of his master, and leave some other monuments of his own treachery and savageness."

After the siege of Wexford the next most important event in the war was the fall of Clonmel. The Catholic forces then were under the command of Hugh O'Neil, nephew of Owen Roe of immortal memory. He held out bravely against the enemy till the latter gave him honorable terms, which, wonderful to relate were observed. Their observance is due, it must be said, not to Cromwellian regard for plighted faith, of which we have seen such unquestioned testimony, but to O'Neil's foresight and power to enforce them.

THE NEW BISHOP.

Rev. Dr. Carberry Appointed to the Diocese of Hamilton.

From the Hamilton Times. Carberry, Prior of the Dominican Convent at Rome, had been appointed Bishop of Hamilton has been confirmed by a des-patch received to-day by Rev. Chancellor Keough from the Archbishop's Palace,

The new bishop is an Irishman by birth and was for several years pastor of the Dominican Church, Limerick, where he became distinguished for his eloquence and zeal. He was chaplain to the troops for some years previous to his departure for Rome. Judging from information received from persons residing in the city who were personally acquainted with Dr Carberry in Limerick, the Roman Catho lic community have reason to feel jubilant over his appointment. He is said to be a divine of profound scholarship and saintly character, gentle and genial in disposition, and as eminent for his great oratorical powers as for his piety. Add to these a plendid physique, a countenance to win ill hearts and command respect, and an an nearts and command respect, and an Irishman's wit, and it is safe to predict that the new bishop will be popular with all classes and beloved and esteemed by his own flock. There is no doubt that he will distinguish himself as a ruler over the diocese which was so judiciously governed by the late Bishop Crinnon. Dr. Carberry is 63 years of age.

is 63 years of age.

The Monde, of Paris, says: "We are in a position to announce that the Propaganda has informed the Rev. Father James Joseph Carberry, of the Order of Friar Preachers, of his appointment to the bishopric of Hamilton, Province of On-tario, Canada. The new bishop, at pres-ent the companion of the General of the Dominicans, is an illustrious member of his Order."

CRURCH DEDICATION AT BA-

THURST. Chatham N. B. World, Aug. 22. The new church of the Holy Family in Bathurst Village, of which the Rev. Wm. Varrily is pastor, was dedicated on Friday last. The day was bright and cool. The members of the congregation, with commendable zeal and enthusiasm, had lined the road from the Ruilway Station to the Church with severe trees arised. to the Church with spruce trees, varied here and there by flagstaffs, from which floated to the breeze flags of all nations. An arch of spruce was erected near the station and presented a very pleasing effect. On the side facing the station was the motto in white letters on a red ground, "Benedictus qui venit in Nomini Domini;" on the other "Dieu marche avec vous dans le chemin" in red letters on a white ground. At the top of the hill near the church was another arch very similar to the one at the station. On the side facing the town was seen the motto "The Holy Ghost hath placed Bishops to rule the Church," in red letters on a white ground; on the other "Hommage et re-conaissance a nos premiers pasteurs," in white letters on a red ground. From the white letters on a real ground. From the two ends of the arches flags floated. Over the gate of the Presbytery a handsome little arch was raised with the motto "Cead Mile Failte," in green letters on a "Cead Mile Failte," and the church grounds stood flagstaffs, and the church grounds stood flagstaffs, and the exterior of the convent leaded with exterior of the convent looked quite pretty surrounded by spruce trees with red bunting thrown gracefully around. Over the entrance the words "Welcome!" Welcome!" stood out in bold relief. A Welcome!" stood out in bold relief. A distinguished party, consisting of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, and his Secretary Father Murphy, His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and Father Gregory McDonald, P. E. I., His Lordship Bishop Rogers and a number of the Priests of his Diocese, arrived by the morning express train. His Grace and party were much pleased with the decorations along the way, and praised the good taste of much pleased with the decorations along the way, and praised the good taste of those who did the work. After the solemn consecrating of the church, which began at ten o'clock, Pontifical Grand Mass was celebrated by Bishop Rogers, Fr. Pelletier, of Madawascs, was assistant Priest; Father Murphy of Halifax and Father McDonald of Charlottetown, Deacons of Honor, Father J. R. Doucet of Grand Anse and Father Meahan of Moncton, Deacon and Sub-Deacon of the Mass respectively. Father Varnily was Mass respectively. Father Varily was Master of Geremonies, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Doucett of Montreal and Father Richard of St. Louis. His Grace the Archbishop assisted at the mass seated on a throne on the epistle side vested in cappa magna. Very Rev. Father Barry, V. G., was Assistant Priest, and the Rev. Canon Saucier of Rimouski and Father Allard of Eel River, Deacons of Honor to His Grace. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre occupied a seat on the gospel side at the head of the choir. The following priests occupied seats in the chancel: Rev. Messrs. Dixon, Carter, Fitzgerald, E. Bannon, Babineau, S. J. Doucet, H. Doucet and Joyce of the Diocese of Chatham; Father Cormier, of Memramcook and Father Berubi of Rimouski. In addition to these

of the Church, after receiving Grace's blessing, was conducted by Master of Ceremonies to the pulpit and preached an excellent sermon from the text: "King Solomon offered a sacrificethe King and all the people dedicated the House of God" (II Paral, VII. 5). This was the first grand temple ever dedicated. To day had been shown the pattern of that temple, a stately pile, a gem, founded by your generosity, raised to the name of the only true God. After giving a history of the church from its inception the rev. gentleman in burning words extolled the fervor and Christian zeal of those who had built this temple for the greater glory of God-a monu ment more enduring than brass. After making a comparison between the Jewish sacrifice and the Christian, he went on to say that if here the sacrifice offered up is the victim of Calvary, should not the temple be grand indeed! Contrasting parsimony and cheerful giving he said that one should give to Him as He has given to us, yea more, and to the gener-ous heart God will give seven times as much. After defending the Church from those who called her idolatrous and ac-cused her of malpractices he asked that over them might be cast the veil of charity This was in consonance with Christ's sayings, as recorded in the New Testament, but the Church is founded on a rock and will live till time is no more. When judged by the touchstone science the sacred scrip tures fail. So say those whom a little learning has made mad. Catholic writers have shown the fallacy of their arguments, and they have been unable to work any im-pression upon the Church of Christ. It is for us to keep this House undefiled, that we may pray Him to keep our hearts undefiled, so that we may live in that great

a number of minor clerics and altar

assisted at the mass. The beautiful altar

recently imported from Montreal at

heavy cost was the centre point around which gathered this distinguished throng.

At the end of the first gospel Father Car

ter, of Renous River, the immediate prede-

cessor of Father Varrily in the pastorate

oundless eternity.

This brief resume of the rev. gentleman's discourse but faintly outlines the general scope of his remarks, which space prevents our publishing in full; suffice it to say he was attentively and eagerly lis-tened to throughout by the vast congrega-tion. At the conclusion of the sermon tion. At the conclusion of the sermon His Grace the Archbishop gave the congregation the Pontifical blessing. Then the mass continued to the end, when His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese spoke briefly, expressing his joy and congratulations on the completion of this House of God. The former pastor had worked industricular to subarge the church that industriously to enlarge the church that was burned, and it was appropriate that he should have preached on this occasion. In the evening another Priest, a child of the parish, grown up under the shadow of this sanctuary, would preach in French. He Parish retains its pre-eminence among the Parishes of the Diocese. He rejoiced in the Parish retains its pre-eminence among the Parishes of the Diocese. He rejoiced in the rebuilding of this church which was again and have a hundred thousand welcomes for him when he returns again. At the his thanks to all who had sympathized and worked with the pastor. Not only had he to express his thanks to Catholics but to those of other confessions of faith who had aided in this work. He thanked them all and trusted God would reward them abundantly. It was thought the church

had caught fire from the mill. The pro had caught fire from the mill. The pro-prietors had made a generous contribution, and he on this occasion wished to express his thanks to them and hoped their work might prosper. Your former pastors, Fathers Carter and Pelletier, have come to-day to join in these holy and joyous ceremonies; other priests who have grown up in the Parish, some belonging to this Diocese, others to that of St. John, have also come for the same purpose. His also come for the same purpose. His Grace the Metropolitan of the Archepiscopal Diocese is present also to day to ex-press his good will and sympathy with the cople over whom he has beem placed. he venerable and patriarchal Bishop of Charlottetown, whom he might call his ownsenior twin brother, also honors to-day our festival. On the 15th of August twenty three years ago, we were conse-crated together. The Bishop of Rimouski had been invited, but an ecclesiastical retreat was being held in his Diocese and he was unable to come. He had however sent the learned Canon Saucier, doubly welcome to us as an old friend, and Father Berubi, to represent him. After again Berubi, to represent him. After again expressing his thanks and the gratitude of himself and Father Varrilly to all, he called upon Father Pelletier, an old pastor of the church, to address them in French. Father Pelletier then expressed his joy at the fidelity and zeal witnessed in this parish over which he had long ago presided. It was a great pleasure to him to be present to-day to assist at the Dedication of the handsome structure so creditable alike to priest and people. It was a sign that the old faith still burned brightly in the hearts of his old parishioners. He the hearts of his old parishioners. He urged upon them the necessity of living up to the tenets of the Faith so that they might live in the life beyond.

The gorgeous ceremonial of the church, the throng of distinguished prelates and priests, the bright sunshine, the beauty of the church and the enthusiasm and zeal of the people combined to produce an effect which will live long in the remembrance. Dinner was served in one of the rooms of the Convent which had been beautifully decorated by the nuns of the Cong. of Notre Dame for the occasion. Crowns and streamers hung from the ceiling and mottoes were observed every-where very neatly painted on little ban-ners. The view from the doorway was very fine, the hallway and stairs having been decorated most artistically. The dinner was under the supervision of Mrs. Raphed Daywett who is always to the Raphael Doucett, who is always to the front on occasions of this kind, assisted by a corps of ladies, and was all that could have been desired. During dinner the band played beneath the windows.

Evening service began at five o'clock when Father S. J. Doucet, of Pokemouch preached in French, assuring His Grace of the faithful attachment and fidelity of the parishioners of Bathurst to the Holy See, and expressing his congratulations and joy at the completion of this holy edifice. At the conclusion of his sermon the building committee of the church on behalf of the laity entered the sanctuary and Mr. F. J. McManus, M. P. P. read an address to the Archbishop to which His Grace replied at length. He thanked the committee and could assure them it had een a day of gladness and joy to him, Glad he was to have so hearty a welcome. glad to find the new church spire seen from afar off telling that there is a beautiful church erected to the honor and glory of God for the salvation of souls, see such evidences of zeal, and glad to see the good bishop and zealous pastor who are proud that the end has crowned the work, a work which is an evidence of good taste and genuine faith. This building is not so much for outward ap-pearance nor interior finish but for the glory of the altar. The first cross was raised on Calvary, rade and plain, with nothing above it but the wide expanse of sky, nothing around it but the vast wilderness, but there Jesus was sacrificed for us. In after years other altars grew up, where sacrifice has been offered day by day according to the prophecy of Malachi, where is offered up the sacrifice of clean oblation. There is an old tradition that man rep ed him by whom sin came into the world, and it was fitting that it should be so. And our altars are symbols of that other one, for here day by day a sacrifice is offered up which frees men's souls from sin-this spot thus becomes holy.

Another tradition of the early ages is that our Saviour when in the flesh stood on the spots where crosses would after-wards be raised. This is not an article of faith but a pious tradition and a beautiful thought. The altar is the chief part of the church, and you must always remember that the church is built for the altar, not the altar for the church. The church is lost sight of when you enter the sanctuary, for the altar draws you towards it with a sweet violence, for there reposes Jesus in that tabernacle, asking, pleading with you to come to Him and lay the burden of your sins before him, and free your soul from sin. You who have raised this beautiful church God will refresh. It seems a wonder this church should have been built in so short a time. But when you look into it it is no wonder at all, for when a priest and people are united, almost anything can be done. Union is strength. As was well said by the address no one can say his burden was too heavy. You feel no loss, for God returns all and will not suffer you to be in his debt. I must congratulate you and the good Bis-hop who has made desert places to blossom like the rose, and your zealous pastor who has done so much—you know more of his zeal than I do, and no words of mine can add to your love for him.

I pray that this church may be a source

of joy and happiness to you and your children, that when you come in here He may throw over you a shelter that will protect you from all enemies, and one day oring you into His eternal mansions in Heaven.

His Grace was listened to with rapt at tention, and all were charmed by his sweetness and gentleness, and the modesty of his bearing. In future his children

music was very fine. Father Trudelle's tenor singing was especially admired. His violin accompaniment near the close was very fine indeed, and Miss Meahan, as organist did her duty to perfection. The new bells arrived the other day, three in new bells arrived the other day, three in number, manufactured by MacShane, of Baltimore, Maryland. One of them had been set up for the day and its sweet sound could be heard from a great distance. The distinguished party left by the night express. The band played selections at the station. This band is in connection with the Church Temperance Society, and has done good work in a very short time. It done good work in a very short time. It is under the supervision of Mr. Johnson as Band Master and he has reason to feel proud of his work. As the train moved out from the station the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" were heard bringing to a close a bright and festive day—a day long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present.

SCHOOLS AND MORALITY.

Now Catholics are beginning to look at the morals of our youth under training in the public schools. What Catholic prein the public schools. What Cathouc pre-lates have warned them against, now ap-pears plain to the eye of those who wish our children to become good citizens. The isms that invade society, from time to time, now under one guise, now under another, carry it away. It loses all self-another, carry it away. time, now under one guise, now under another, carry it away. It loses all self-control, plunges headlong into the notion or opinion that has been ripened by the latest isms evolved. The evolution is somewhat like "Darwin's Theory," it doesn't begin at the head, but seeks to de-stroy it. For years back the imaginary amosition to these schools has been made opposition to these schools has been made the watchword of the different political

the watchword of the different political parties, in the canvassing for the support of candidates soliciting public patronage.

The cry has gone forth to the people: "Awake now and work for the preservation of our institutions. Our schools are assailed. People of foreign countries have come among us to dwell, and intend to destravit heaveters of sell-size these states." destroy the system of education, that we in this land of free thought, have devised and perfected.

They must be defeated. Our schools are the perfection of the world. If they are destroyed, we will sink into barbarism and ignorance. Education in our schools will be the best preventative of vice. The uneducated are prone to vice. Education alone will prevent our youth from immorality." These and other things have been declared of our system of public schools.

The people have been led by the cry of Not many liberty, into blind submission. Not many decades of years have passed, since these store houses of learning stood first before all things, as the head mark of each com-munity. What has been the result? Children have grown under the care of these schools, and ripened into men and women. Have the promises held out to the people, regarding the effect on the moral order of society, been fulfilled? We think not. society, been fulfilled? We think not. The list of criminal offences against men, women and children is not shortened, by our boasted higher standard of education. Journalists of the day, whose office of recording the daily items of news makes them familiar with the statistics of crime, tell us that crime steadily and rapidly

Indeed we need not be warned of this fact by the papers we read. Every day life makes it patent to our eyes. Do what we will, to cover up from sight, things that should not be, yet appear they will. These institutions have been held up to the admiring gaze of a people, willing and ready, with the smile of gratification, to cry out lustily "Hurrah." It is not to be expected that such people will admit "we are deceived as to the scennical section." "we are deceived as to the promised re-sults of our schools" without conviction, This conviction too, must come slowly, from actual observation. Pet theories or practices are not cast off, like pet animals, because their sameness tires. theories and practices are not separate beings, different from us, though into our friendship; they are children of our own groins, and who strikes them, spot where Adam was buried. Thus on the very spot where redemption came to the very spot where redemption came to It deceived many. Its day is now late in the evening, and it is to be hoped that its morrow may never rise. Such watchwords come not from those who are en-gaged in earnest thought and deed for the elevation of the moral standard among their fellowmen.

Time ages man, and with the close of the day of his life, he sees with eyes of experience the beginning, growth and perpetuation of evil. He may be wedded to it himself, yet at times weary of the chains that bind him, he will utter a note of hencet warning to the records about of honest warning, to the people about him, lest the evil that besets him, may cast its folds about them. And so it has come to pass that men who look kindly to the future of the youth about them, see the evils that clog our schools, and fear their effect on society, at present and in the future. There is nothing but the individual honor of those who teach, and the children and parents of those attending, to cause any check to vice, in these schools. We do not say, they are designedly vicious. They are certainly intended and designed for the proper culture of our youth. This culture is intended not only to enrich the mind, but also to refine the heart, and make it seek to control its affections, within the limits marked out by the commandments of God. It is evident to the kindly thinking men of our day that there is no moral training in our system of education. It came into power without it, and the calm reflecting mind begins now to regret this

In any of the papers written by those engaged in the public schools, there has been no practiced means pointed out, by which this deplorable lack of moral training in our public school system can be remedied. There are some honest minded and true hearted persons among teachers and professors, who deplore both the fact, and their inability to correct it. The in-troduction of moral training, in our schools, will be attended with great diffi-culty, if at all possible with our present

o Mr. Gladstone recently
A group of Irish landlords came—
helf faces were a sight to see,
They all had grown so mild and tame,
Good sir," they said with sigh and moan,
"Our purses now are very slack;
o help us with a little loan,
And sure we'll pay the money back."
They were not wont to whimper so;
Their pride was taken down a peg;
They once were strong and bold; but lo
"The boot is on the other leg."

"Good sir," they said, "we've drank an

Good sir," they said, "we've drank as spent
Because, when driven to the wall, fe'd only got to raise the rent
And make our tenants pay for all:
ut now we dare not use the screw—
In fact, "tis turned the other way;
o help us, dearest Gladstone—do!
We'll pay you—on some future day."
These self-same men sent many a crow
Of honest folk to starve and beg;
To day their haughty heads are bowed
"The boot is on the other leg."

"I'll think about it," Gladstone said;
"I'll strive to do the best I can."
But Harman sadly shook his head.
Distrusting much the Grand Old Man;
And Tottenham rubbed his portly sides,
And cried. "Alas! I know and feel
We're coming down with rapid strides
From turtle soup to Indian meal!"
These men filled up the cup of woe
We drained unto the final dreg;
To day its bitter taste they know—
"The boot is on the other leg."
—Dublin Nation

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

-Dublin Nation

Saint Acacius.

Saint Acacius.

The Value of a Kindly Act.—St. Acacius was bishop of Amida, in Mesopotamia, during the reign of the Emperor Theodosius the Younger. The Romans having achieved a great victory over the Persians and captured seven thousand prisoners, the latter were perishing with hunger and in utter misery in the town of Amida, when the bishop conceived the purpose of ransoming and sending them back to their own country, although they were pagans and the Christian religion was persecuted in Persia. He exhausted all his means in carrying out this project, and even disposed of the sacred vessels and costly decorations of the churches. The poor captives, on being released, did not fail to publish everywhere such une, ualled generosity. The king was touched thereat and acknowledged that the Romans had twice yanquished him; he expressed a desire to see the bishop, and obtained due leave from Theodosius. He directed that all persecution should cease throughout his dominions, and Christianity, under favour of such liberty, took a wonderful.

Moral Reflection.—The value of a some news and to write a book, or for pro-

MORAL REFLECTION.-The value of a benefit is never forgotten, for God is rich in power and mercy. As with every word of the Saviour's, this bears a very wide interpretation: "Do good to those that hate you."—(Matt. v. 44.)

Saint Macarius.

THE MARVELS OF HUMILITY .- St. Ma-THE MARVELS OF HUMILITY.—St. Macarius had been trained in piety by Macarius the elder, his uncle, who was archbishop of Antioch. The old man seeing his last hour approach, pointed him out to the adoption of the people, who unanimously elected and installed him in the mously elected and installed infinite patriarchal chair, despite all opposition on his part, for he deemed himself unworthy of so eminent a dignity. His humility was profound and his prayers most fervent, accompanied ever with abundant tears. His mode of governing was pru-dent and edifying. On learning that the sick had been touched with the linen which had wiped away his tears, a thought of pride flashed through his soul, and he fled in affright, with the intent of attempering anew his humility on Mount Calvary by contact with that of his Saviour. The unbelievers maltreated him, placing upon his breast a ponderous stone, from which an angel was sent to deliver him. Unable an angel was sent to deliver him. Unable to enter his own diocese, he passed into the West, preceded on every hand by his great fame, and accompanied throughout by the power of miracles. At Cologne he cured his host of epilepsy; at Malines he quenched a conflagration; at Ghent, he atopped the plague appropring moreover stopped the plague, announcing moreover that he should be the last victim to die of it. This took place in the year 1012.

"I beheld at the side of the bishop a majestic and venerable personage, who threatened me with the sword if I should venture to pass onward." It is believed that it was the apostle St. Peter who thus appeared to him. St. Leo, indeed, cherished a special devotion toward the Prince of the Apostles, and to his protection attributed the success which attended the great works he accomplished during the course of his pontificate. He saved Rome a second time from being laid in flames, when Genseric had taken possession of it; on which occasion he watched and prayed forty nights at the tomb of the Apostle. St. Leo was

THE CHURCH IN CHINA.

Hongkong Catholic Register.

It might look very strange to Europeans living in China to hear so little of the doings of the Catholic missionaries in China. It is a fact which might have been doubted some years ago, but now that it is not so difficult to travel in the interior, can be no longer disputed, the fact that hundreds of Catholic missionaries are living in China dressed as Chinese, not perambulating for a time and then repairing to a port to rest in comforts and ease, but continually living in the interior, having a district allotted to them by their ecclesiastical superior to evangelize, and yet we district allotted to them by their ecclesiage tical superior to evangelize, and yet we here in China hear so little of them we might say that the little we know of them comes from Europe, where the news goes first, and from Europe comes to us. But, after all, the little we hear, tells us much; we hear very often of the services of missionaries and Bishops who have spent in the interior of China

THIRTY, FORTY, AND EVEN FIFTY YEARS.

in the interior of China

THIRTY, FORTY, AND EVEN FIFTY YEARS.
We see by their annual reports an increase of not less than 15,000 new converts in China every year, all adults, without numbering the 200,000 baptisms adminitered every year to the foundlings. We know that in every province there is a Catholic Bishop with a staff of European and Chinese priests, and all these Bishops and missionaries depend from one, and practice the same, the organization of the Catholic Church in China, being, to say the least, wonderful. Our missionaries are daily going from one district to snother. Ordinations of priests, and also consecrations of Bishops, take place every year in the interior of China. Synods are held, and it was only in 1880, three years ago, that

China for a speculation, or for getting some news and to write a book, or for procuring a livelihood, or to get some reputation and merits in order to get a good situation at home. The Catholic missionaries come to China to work and die in China, make of China their home.

China, make of China their home.

THEY BECOME CHINESE THEMSELVES, and what they see, hear and do, does not appear to them in any way new, but common and natural; they write home now and then a report of their doings, because they are bound to do so for direction and support, but having complied with them they prefer not to make known their success lest they might give occasion to reaction or rising obstacles. They write and say as little as possible, and pray and work

tion or rising obstacles. They write and say as little as possible, and pray and work as much as they can. Their whole mind and soul are in their work, and they do not mind what people say, whether they know of them or not.

Although very little is known about the Catholic Church in China, yet a collection of missionary reports and correspondence has been published, and every one can get from them very valuable information about every province of China. But it appears it is not much read. The Catholic missionaries have crossed more than once all China, and they are continually crossing it; from China our missionaries went several times to India,

AND ALSO FROM INDIA TO CHINA. and the young missionary cannot do better than to follow the experienced men who worked with success before him. It is left, therefore, to us only to describe the good results, which speak for themselves, of the teachings and workings of the Catholic missionaries in China.

Russia, Ireland's Ally.

Any of the above goods will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.—JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal, P.Q. Mention dependence of Ireland, England will in either case be completely paralyzed as regards her action abroad.

"It is therefore, undoubtedly the direct interest of Russia that Ireland should come victorious out of the strongle in the strongle

interest of Russia that Ireland should come victorious out of the struggle in which she is at present engaged.

"We need not openly assist her; this would be useless and, indeed, impossible. But it is our duty to enter into friendly relations with Ireland, which would be the more advantageous to us, inasmuch as they would improve our relations with the Catholics generally.

"The best means of doing this would be to promote Irish emigration to Russia.

to promote Irish emigration to Russia. The establishment of Irish colonies in Southern Siberia, in the Caucasus and in Tukestan districts, with a climate far surpassing that of Ireland, would be very advantageous both to the Irish and for

That invitation to emigrate to Siberia is childlike and bland.

It is singular how every country wants these hardy Irish, except the country that looks upon them with the eye of fear.

But we are afraid the invitation in this case will be declined with thanks by Irish. men who have all the Siberia they want at home, as long as Earl Spencer the knout.—Redpath's Weekly.

Selling The Savants.

AND ALSO FROM INDIA TO CHINA.

It is therefore very refreshing to read in our local papers that Mr—, of the Protestant Inland Mission, has been where no European has yet been. If the writer would have inquired, he would have come to know that the Catholic missionaries have not only been there hundreds of times, but also that Catholic missionaries have been stationed there for years and take air. At the foot of the stairway there was a leather bowl upon which rays of the sun were hotly beating. Arago turned the bowl around, and rushing upit. This took place in the year 1012.

MORAL REFLECTION.—The holy king David said: "I will be little in my own eyes, and I shall appear more glorious."—

(2 Kings vf. 22)

Saint Leo.

THE PROTECTION OF THE SAINTS.—St. Leo, justly surnamed the Great, was elected Pope in 440. The redoubtable Attila had already destroyed the town of Aquileia, and was preparing to advance on Rome. The newly elected Pope, at the head of a deputation of the Roman people, went for the meething and was preparing to advance on Rome. The newly elected Pope, at the head of a deputation of the Roman people, went forth to meet him, and by the greatness of his courage disarmed all hostility. Attila told his soldiers, who were astonished at seeing him making a backward movement, "I beheld at the side of the bishop a majestic and venerable personage, who threat."

The protection of the Roman people, went forth to meet him, and by the greatness of times, but also that Catholic missionaries of the bowl around, and rushing upstairs, told the distinguished assemblage that he had just met with something was very mysterious. "That leather bowl," he said, "at the foot of the said, "at the foot of the said, at the had just met with something was very mysterious. "The head of a catholic missionary himself, because the Catholic missionaries in the had just met with something was very mysterious. "The head of a catholic missionaries of a Catholic missionaries of a Catholic missionaries in the had just met with something was very mysterious. "That leather bowl," was very mysterious. "The head of a catholic missionary himself, because the Catholic missionaries in the head of a catholic missionar turned the bowl around, and rushing upstairs, told the distinguished assemblage that he had just met with something which was very mysterious. "That leather bowl," he said, "at the foot of the stairway is cool upon the side which presents itself to the sun, but warm upon the other side." The scientists descended in a body and substantiated this assertion. They took the measure of the bowl, the inclination of the sun, the hour, the minute, the second, and a vast array of other details. They made calculations, and several weeks afterward each of them presented a paper explaining the phenomenon, Arago himself taking care to send in his explanation with the rest. There is no knowing how far the discussion might have gone had it not been for the concierge, who, haying seen Arago turn the bowl, and pitying the worthy gentlemen who were so much worried, cleared away the mystery.

The Real Comforts of Life.

There are numerous conceptions of pleasure and comfort. Most people find, with or without experience, that the real comforts of life are had at home. For there the devoted wife is the presiding deity; there the children prattle and play; there the young girl approximates and reaches womanhood; within its sacred precincts youth puts on the responsibilities of manhood; there are the reunions of hearts, hopes and prayers; there can be found real rest; there is the peace and affection typical of the better life; there the germinating and binding together of a hearts and minds and souls in a bond as strong as a chain and as lovely as a wreath of beauteous flowers; there the memories that glow and exist with life during the course of his pontificate. He saved Rome a second time from being laid in flames, when Genseric had taken possession of it; on which occasion he watched and prayed forty nights at the tomb of the Apostle. St. Leo was the bulwark against heresy, and the shining light of the Church. He died in 461.

Moral Reflection.—The saiuts are our protectors. Judas Machabeus, speaking of the holy prophet Jeremias, said to his soldiers: "This is he that prayeth much for the people, and for all the holy tity."—(2 Machab. xv. 14.)

Bad temper often proceeds from those painful disorders to which women are subject. In female complaints Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is certain cure. By all druggists.

Many propose to serve God only when they are tired serving the devil. They give Him the leavings, and pride themselves in the thought of their generosity.

A virtuous life is always a happy one. Piety and pleasure abide in the same dwelling, and their mutual dependence is such that they never prosper apart.

Lurking animosities sour existence, and like the snake warmed to life, will sting to the death the one who cherishes them.

Russia, Ireland's Ally.

Very rematkable, in view of what we taid last week, is the following extract from an article in the Russian St. Peters-at the distribution of the Russian St. Peters-at the devoted wife is the presiding there the young girl approximates and reaches womanhood; where the young direct each stury is a Russian combination with Ireland against England.

The St. Petersburg journal says:

"Like all the European States, Russia has been the enemy of every other country, and may be so again; but she has only two enemies with whom she will infevitably have to enter into a struggle of the peter by oung girl approximates and reaches womanhood; where the choldern pratice are the reminos of hearts, hopes and pround reaches womanhood; where the choldery other country and may be so again; but she has only two enemies with whom she will interest the germianting and binding togeth

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Beatiy's Organa, Church, Chapel, and Parlor this does not include Beatiy's Pinson fortes), during the past seven months were as follows: December, 1888, 1,40; January, 1883, 1,10; February, 1883, 1,10; March, 1883, 1,53; April, 1883, 1,53; May, 1881, 1,53

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	6 30	1 15		8 00	2 45	
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Clanworth	7 30				2 45	
Glanworth		1 15		9 00		
Canada Southern Fast of St. Thomas and Pt.				000		
Bruce and Orwell	7 30				2 45	
	5004730	1 15			130424	
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-	0000				2 45	
town and Amherstburg	7 30	1 15			2 45	
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to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15			2 45	
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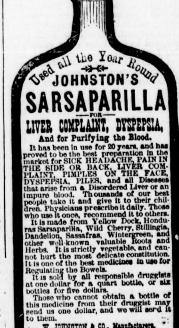
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ESTABLISED 1842

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, August 28, 1883.—The Irish members have nearly all gone home. Mesers. Parnell, Sexton and O'Connor left for Dublin to-night to attend a meeting of the National League which is to be held to-morrow. During the recess the organization will be pushed vigorously. Special care will be devoted to ensuring the registration of National voters in view of a probable general election next year.

voters in view of a probable general elec-tion next year.

There is some hope that the English Liberals will make a strong effort next session to conciliate the Irish party. Mr. Chamberlain has publicly promised a County Government Bill, and Mr. Glad-stone has given a pledge that Govern-ment will deal with the franchise ques-tion.

tion.

The Radicals are beginning to recognize that unless the Irish voters are conciliated the Tories may return to power. Hence the sudden awaking of their conscience and the growth of the conviction that Coercion is no settlement of the Irish Harmony of action among all Irishmen

thatmony of action among an irishmen is of vital importance at this moment. Unless Mr. Parnell is helped to secure an overwhelming majority of the Irish representation at the next elections the triumph of the Irish cause may be indefining.

what is needed is steady work. Wild talk can only do harm. All sensible men on this side are agreed that unity of action and strict discipline are absolutely essen-

tial to success.

Under the loan clauses of the Land Act
Under the loan clauses of the Land Act the tenant-farmers have made application for loans amounting to two million dollars to improve their farms. One million has been already granted. Applications for \$600,000 are under consideration, while others representing an aggregate of \$250,000 have been refused as not coming under the Act.

under the Act.

A committee is in process of organization to undertake the migration of some thousands of families under the provisions of the Tramways Act. It will be the most important social experiment of modern times.

Parliament was prorogued last Saturday.

The Irish party justly boasts that the session has been a fruitful one. It has obtained three bills, beneficially affecting material interests—the country fisheries, the laborers and the Irish tramways bill. The two first named bills emanated directly from the Irish Party. The third was forced from the Government and directly from the Irish Party. The third was forced from the Government and materially changed by the Parnellites. The Irish Parliamentarians have also defeated three Irish Government bills. The queen's speech referred to Ireland in these words: "I can refer with greater satisfaction than on some former occasions to the condition of Ireland. Except in regard to the disposal of appeals, when there is much to be desired, the action of the appointed tribunals has brought into wide operation the provisions of the wide operation the provisions of the Land Act. The late combination against Land Act. The late combination against the fulfilment of contracts, especially for the payment of rent, has been in a great degree broken up. There is a marked diminution in agrarian crime. Associations having murder for their object have been checked by the detection and punishment of the offenders.

ment of the offenders.

"The act for the encouragement of Irish industry and enterprise, by the improvement of communications, and for the further relief of particular districts by

the further relief of particular districts by emigration and migration, supplies new proof of your anxiety to promote the prosperity of Ireland."

Patrick O'Donnell applied on Friday to be tried at Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope), for the killing of James Carey. A cable dispatch says:

"O'Donnell said to the magistrate: "I am not guilty of wilful murder. The killing was done in self-defence. Carey drew a revolver from his right-hand pocket and I enatched it and shot him."

It adds that "It is helieved that Mag

14, and inundated a portion of the neighborhood. Considerable damage was done to the hay and growing crops.

A great National demonstration took

place in Draperstown, on August 15; Michael Davitt was present. The attendance was about 15,000, Tyrone and Anance was about 15,000, 19rone and Antrim being well represented. Resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to support the National League. Mr. Davitt was presented with an address from the Ladies' Land League. A Government shorthand writer took notes of the proceedings.

ceedings.

The return of agrarian outrages committed in Ireland during July shows the number was 61. These included 1 case of number was 61. These included 1 case of firing at the person, 3 aggravated assaults, 3 assaults endangering life, 7 incendiary fires, 1 taken forcible possession, 6 killing or maiming cattle, 29 threatening letters, 6 cases of intimidation, and 5 injury to property. One case of aggravated assault occurred in Monaghan, 2 incendiary fires in Cavan, 1 of maiming cattle in Fermanach, 1 threatening letter in Cavan, and 2 agh, 1 threatening letter in Cavan, and 2

agh, 1 threatening letter in Cavan, and 2 in Donegal, and 1 case of injury to property each in Armagh and Londonderry.

The special correspondent of the Sun cables: "In the Irish quarter, the insolent rejection by a tipsy and arrogant handful of peers of the Registration bill, on which the Irish people had set their hearts, will no doubt rob the Nationalists frame, a vote but it has receated a wildof many a vote, but it has created a wide-spread indignation and disgust that must spread indignation and disgust that must in some degree prove a compensation. Its reception in England shows that a large proportion of the public are resentful of the exercise of any arbitrary function by the House of Lords. That body will be tolerated as long only as it preserves its ornamental character, and its recent summary rejection of measures which were sent to it approved by overwhelming sent to it approved by overwhelming majorities in the House of Commons has created widespread and general discatisfact

and that the country could look forward to practicable measures in politics and prosperity in the land." Bitterness is always engendered in many hear's by oppression; agrarian crime by peasants is the result of agrarian crime by lords, and agitation is the only peaceful remedy that is left open—and it is rarely left open long—for the oppressed. What a brutal spirit of domination is shown in linking crime and bitterness with agitation! The English must go!

James McDermott, who is charged with having been connected with the dynamite

having been connected with the dynamite conspiracy, was brought into court at Liver-pool for further examination on Tuesday. conspiracy, was frought into court at Liverpool for further examination on Tuesday.
It was shown that the prisoner was connected with Featherstone, who was recently convicted, and that a card of the latter introducing McDermott to Dalton was
stitched in the collar of a dress coat which
was found in McDermott's box. At
the conclusion of the testimony McDermott was further remanded. In the
course of his examination it was stated
that cards were found on the prisoner
signed by James Stephens and O'Donovan
Rossa. On the latter's card, which was to
bid McDermott good-by, the following
was written: "Tell the boys over there
that I will do my utmost to help to destroy the common enemy."

RYAN'S REVENGE.

How the Dublin Castle Letter Openers were Outwitted by a Clever Irish Farmer.

During the height of the land agitation in Ireland, it will be remembered, some of the most exciting debates in the House of the most exciting debates in the House of Commons and some of the most vehement articles in the National press had reference to the action of the post office authorities in opening letters addressed to gentlemen (and, for that matter, to ladies, too) whom the sagacious police intellect "reasonably suspected" of connection with the obnoxious league. This peculiarly English method of circumventing the plans of a constitutional association by a resort to an unconstitutional and illegal plans of a constitutional association by a resort to an unconstitutional and illegal act was popularly known as "Grahamizing," from the fact that it had first been introduced by Postmaster-General Graham to discover what designs certain refugees in London entertained against the Emperor of the French, Napoleon III. Inquisitive Graham had to resign his office, and the government which sanctioned his conduct was also kicked out by the indignant English electors, who are the soul of honor in all questions that do not relate to Ireland. But, despite the fate of Graham, subsequent cabinets did not hesitate to adopt his invention when they had reason to believe that anything calculated to interfere with the status quo was afoot amongst the terrible Irish. Sir William Harcourt, the present English home secretary, especially distinguished himself in recent years by his reckless indulgence in this espionage of the letter box.

HIS POST OFFICE PILIFERINGS at last involved him in an avalanche of correspondence that nearly swamped the staff employed in letter steaming. The sapient home secretary had taken it into his bucclic brain that Ireland and Great Britain were undergoing one of those periodical visitations of secret conspiracy resort to an unconstitutional and illegal

am not guilty of wilful murder. The killing was done in self-defence. Carey drew a revolver from his right-hand pocket and I enacthed it and shot him."

It adds that "It is believed that Mrs. Carey will give important evidence which she has hitherto withheld on account of her husband."

The supreme Court rejected the appeal of O'Donnell to be tried here, and he sailed for England under the escort of two detectives.

Dr. Connelly, who was arrested at Brun, Limerick county, on a charge of being concerned in a murder conspiracy, has brought an action for slander against John Carroll, a rent wanner of the Earl of Limerick, for stating that he (Connolly) had conspired to murder him.

A reservoir in course of construction for the town of Ballymena burst August 14, and inundated a portion of the neighborhood. Considerable damage was done of those periodical visitations of secret conspiracy which enliven the monotony of existence in those superlatively happy and contented realms. From the amount of his postal communications, and from the brilliant reports of a gifted county inspector, Sir William strongly suspected that one Ryan, a Tipperary farmer, was engaged in less commendable pursuits than turnip sowing or cabbage planting. Still, there was no positive proof that Ryan's whole soul was not centred in his Early Yorks and Mangolds. So resort was had to the Grahamizing process. For some immediately a revenue and the side of the content of the c beloved Mary, a scented billet-doux from that devoted one arriving in a formidable-looking official revenue envelope which should have contained an income tax schedule, a subperna to appear as a witness in a law suit at Clonmel reaching him in an envelope with the New York post mark, and half a dozen other envelopes being found to contain nothing at all. Then Rean smelt a multivale of rate and Then Ryan smelt a multitude of rats, and

Then Hyan smelt a multitude of rats, and HE DETERMINED TO CRY QUITS with the disturbers of his gum and sealing wax. He adopted the name of Murphy for purposes of correspondence, and he arranged that the intelligent sub-inhe arranged that the intelligent sub-in-spector should know that he was going to receive letters in that euphonious cogno-men. Now Murphys were as plentiful round there as counts in a state indictround there as counts in a state indict-ment or nominations at a Republican con-vention. You couldn't throw a stone in the location without knocking the eye out of a Murphy. You couldn't flourish a kippeen there without peeling the skin off a Murphy. If you heard any one ap-pealing to the masses collectively or indi-vidually to tread on the tail of his coat, you might depend it was a chapmin. vidually to tread on the tail of his coat, you might depend it was a champion Murphy. The tallest man in the parish was a Murphy, the shortest was a Murphy, the stout man who took a square rood of corduroy for a waistcoat was a Murphy, and the mite who could have built a dress suit for himself out of a gooseberry skin was a Murphy. When a good harvest smiled on that part of the country people said the Murphys were thriving, and when smallpox decimated the population it was pox decimated the population it was spoken of as a blight among the Murphys. So, when the order came down from the castle that all letters directed to Murphy

FORWARDED TO HEADQUARTERS FOR It might naturally be expected that, even under ordinary circumstances, the local post-masters would have decent packages to return to Dublin. But Ryan recently.

tion. Mr. Labouchere expresses well the general feeling of English Radicals at the current juncture. The Irish members, he says, ought to unite with the English Radicals upon a common platform. What they want for Ireland the Radicals want for England. Like the Irish, he says, "we want to put an end to the domination of landocrats. The peers are the bitterest enemies of Ireland; they are ours also. Let us join hands and fight our common foes."

Earl Spencer, on Friday, in a speech at Cork, had the surpassing insolence to say "the trusted that the days of bitterness, crime and agitation in Ireland were past, and that the country could look forward to practicable measures in politics and prosperity in the land." Bitterness is always engendered in many hear's by oppression; agrarian crime by lords, and agitation is the only peaceful remedy that is left open—and it is rarely left open long—for the oppressed. What a brutal spirit of domination is shown in linking crime and bitterness with agitation! The English must go!

didn't mean to be niggardly in his donations to the central bureau of the postal pimpdom. He took the clan Murphy in the took the clan Murphy in the took the clan Murphy in the took the clan Murphy in every other Murphy in every other parish, and those Murphys wrote to every other Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy and the top every other Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy and the top every other Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy and the top every other Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy wrote to every other Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy and the fiery cross went round among the forth that every Murphy and the fiery cross office for perusal. The morning after SIXTEEN SACKS WERE PILED IN THE ROOM. The third morning that room was filled up, and they stuffed Mr. Burke's private sanctum with spare bags. The fourth morning they occupied a couple of bedrooms. The fifth morning half a dozen flunkeys were arranging bales of Murphy letters on the stairs. Then there was a lull in the castle, for that day was Sunday. But it was a deceptive lull, because it enabled every right thinking Murphy to let himself loose, and on Monday three van loads of letters for Mr. Murphy were sent out to the vice-regal lodge. Day after day the stream flowed regularly for about a week, when the grand climax came. It was St. Valentine's morning, and, in addition to the orthodox correspondence, every man, woman, and child who loved or hated, adored or despised a Murphy contributed his, her, or its quota to the general chaos. The post-office authorities had to invoke the aid of the army service corps, and from 8 a. m. till midnight the quays and Phenix Park were blocked with a caravan of conveyances bearing boxes and chests and tubs and barrels and sacks and hampers of notes and letters and illustrated protestations of affection or highly colored

EXPRESSIONS OF CONTEMPT FOR MURPHY from every quarter of the inhabitable

expressions of contempt for murphy from every quarter of the inhabitable globe. Then the bewildered denizens of the castle had to telegraph to the war office for permission to take the magazine and the ordinance survey quarters, and the Pigeonhouse fort and a barracks or two, to store the intercepted epistles in. Forster would'nt undertake to go through the work—the order to overhaul Murphy's letters had come from Harcourt, and Harcourt would have to do it himself. Well, Harcourt went across, but when he EXPRESSIONS OF CONTEMPT FOR MURPHY Harcourt would have to do it himself. Well, Harcourt went across, but when he saw the task that had accumulated for him he threatened to resign unless he was relieved. Finally the admiralty ordered our Channel fleet to convey the Murphy correspondence out to the middle of the Atlantic, where it was committed to the treacherous waves. To this day letters addressed to Mr. Murphy are occasionally picked up a thousand leagues from land, on the storny ocean, and whenever Sir William Vermon Harcourt reads of such a discovery he disappears for a week, and

him he threatened to resign unless he was relieved. Finally the admiralty ordered our Channel fleet to convey the Murphy correspondence out to the middle of the Atlantic, where it was committed to the treacherous waves. To this day letters addressed to Mr. Murphy are occasionally picked up a thousand leagues from land, on the storny ocean, and whenever Sir William Vermon Harcourt reads of such a discovery he disappears for a week, and an account of the Law of the solution of the storny ocean, and whenever Sir William Vermon Harcourt reads of such a discovery he disappears for a week, and also overy he disappears that he is laid up with the gout.

Moko.

A Noble Family.

The old and eminent family of Grace ranks amongst the earliest of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. Passing over the early ancestors, who all held high position, we come to Sir John Le Gros (surnamed Crios airainn, the iron-belted), Baron of Courtstown, and Lord of Graces county. He was living in 1520. He married Catherine, daughter of Pierse, Lord le Poer, of Curragmore, County Waterford, and had two sons, John, who on the death of his father, became Baron of Courtstown, ancestor of the senior line of the family, the Graces, Barons of Courtstown, ancestor of the senior line of the family, the Graces, Barons of the family, the Graces, Barons of the family, the Graces, Barons of Graces, knight of Ballyhinch and Legan Castles, and Lord of Carney, in county Waterford, and had two sons, John, who on the death of his father, became Baron with the substantial of the family of the family, the Grace, Sarons of Graces, Render of the family, the Graces, Barons of Graces, knight of Ballyhinch and Legan Castles, and Lord of Carney, in county of the family of the family of G Tipperary, for which county he served as M. P. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, third Lord Decies, and, dying in 1580, was succeeded by his son, Gerald Grace, of Ballyhinch Castle. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Hartpole, of Shrule Castle, and, dying in 1618, was succeeded by his son Oliver, who married the daughter of Lord Mountgartet. His son and successor, fell fighting married the daughter of Lord Mountgarret. His son and successor fell fighting for his country in the battle of Kilrush, April 15, 1642, and the family estates, amounting to 17,000 acres, were confiscated. He had married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Lord Dunboyne. He was succeeded by his son William, who resided at Barrowmount, county Kilkenny; he married Ellinor, daughter of Viscount Galmove, and his eldest son was Oliver Grace, M. P., and chief remembrancer of the exchequer in Ireland. His grand. the exchequer in Ireland. His grand-daughter Helena was married to Simon daughter Helena was married to Simon Kavanah, of Inch, county Carlow, and had a son, Sir James Kavanah, slain in the French service, 1795, leaving a son, Henry Kavanah, a general in the imperial armies, and Baron of Hungary. The last named had an uncle, John Grace, Captain of horse in the imperial service, who died at the siege of Belgrade, in 1789. The present representative is Oliver Dovrel, Law sent representative is Oliver Dowel John Grace, Esq., of Mantua House, county Roscommon, and Gracefield, Que county, chief of his house and male presentative of the ancient feudal lords of Courtstown.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Father Patrick, Catholic chaplain of the British forces in Egypt, has died of cholera.

The Pope has decided to make the Archbishop of Naples a cardinal as a mark of recognition of the services he rendered to the sufferers of the recent earthquake.

The Catholic Bishops in Germany have ordered all the Vicars and candidates for the priesthood to return to Prussia. Their action is taken under the concessions gran-ted by the Government Church Bill, re-

cently passed. Sixteen archbishops and bishops and 1,000 priests, and 20,000 persons marched in procession in a recent pilgrimage to Lourdes. The exercises were conducted

by Cardinal Desprez.

Mother Basil, a saintly religieuse and Superioress of the Sisters of St. Joseph, in Wheeling, W. Va., died in that city,

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

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SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS.

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Tan	nes Abbott, Rec. Sec'y. of Branch
N	agara Falls, Ont., on the 24th ult.,
ith	a severe accident by cutting his

" 22 Wallaceburg. Thos. F. Hurley
" 23 Seaforth.....John McQuade
Mr. James Abbott, Rec. Sec'y. of Branch
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SAM. R. BROWN, Sec'y. Grand Council.

Never choose a friend that you feel you have lowered your standard of purity and right one single inch to gain. If you can-not step up in your friendships, you need not step down. Raise your standard and stand he;

stand by it. In ancient Rome, in the beginning of the Christian era, Pope Cletus (or Anacletus?) made an oratory consecrated to St. Matthew, of a part of the house in which he was born on the Via Merulana. Subsequently, this oratory was replaced by a vast church titled St. Matthew-in Merulans; which was completely destroyed early in the present century. Now al-most on the old venerated site, a wealthy most on the old venerated site, a wealthy citizen of Rome has just built at his own expense, a small but very beautiful church which in memory of the ruined temple, has been consecrated under the invocation of the holy Evangelist, St. Matthew.

LOCAL NOTICES. Visit to London.

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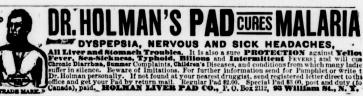
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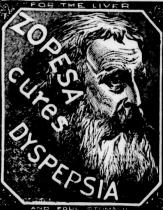
MONTREAL and TORONTO.



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The Mason & Hamilin Organ and Piano Company have just received the following cable dispatch from Mr. C. C. Bender, their agent in Holland, now :epresenting them at the World's Exposition at Amsterdam: "Received Diptoma of Honor, the very highest award." The Mason & Hamilin cabinet organs were placed in competition at this great exhibition with a large number from the leading makers of Europe and America, and this award is but a continuation of their unbroken series of triumphs at all the great world's exhibitions for the last 16 years. Mason & Hamilin have now won the highest awards at Paris, 1807; Vienna, 1873; Sanilago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1875; Paris, 1878; Milan, 1881, and Amsterdam, 1883.—Boston Journal. American Triumph at Amsterdam.

Poor Mrs. Jenkins can't be merry, For her mouth shows bad Teeth and Breath; But let her use the great "TEABERRY," And there'll be danger of laughing herself to death.



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e for reference."

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