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N. Wilson & Co.,

CIRCULAR LETTER.

TO THE REVEREND CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Dear Rev. Fathers:—Only yesterday, Thursday, 25th inst., We received the Encyclical Letter of Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., whereby his decree, issued last year, respecting the daily recital of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary by the faithful all over the world during the month of October, is renewed and determined to the same month of this year also, for the more effectual impetration of God's special protection for His Church and the Holy Apostolic See against the open violence and secret against the open violence and secret plottings of the enemies of the Christian

We should indeed be most happy to deliver a Pastoral Instruction in full form

deliver a Pastoral Instruction in full form to our flock, through you, on this most grave subject; but since we desire to have this Circular printed and forwarded to all Our Clergy before Sunday Our observations must be brief.

In compliance with the Sovereign Pontiff's command, and in union with his spirit of faith and hope and unbounded confidence in the intercessory power of the Great Mother of God, the "Help of Christians," We ordain as follows:—

1st. In St. Mary's Cathedral and in every other church of Our diocese wherein Mass is daily celebrated Coram Populo, the congregation are to be most earnestly invited by their pastor to assemble

nestly invited by their pastor to assemble for devotions each evening, at 7:30 o'clock, from the first day of October till the second day of November.

2nd. The Blessed Sacrament shall be exposed for the adoration of the faithful. five decades of the Rosary and the Litany of Loreto shall be recited aloud by the priest and the people: the Tantum Ergo shall be chanted, and Benediction shall be given to the congregation with the Most Holy Sacrament. Most Holy Sacrament.

Most Holy Sacrament.
3rd. In the churches of rural districts, where mass is not celebrated daily Coram Populo, those devotions shall be practised in the same order immediately after mass on all Sundays and on Saturday, November 1st, the feast of All Saints.
4th. The faithful who reside at a district the feast heir pracehial churches are

tance from their parochial churches, are to be exhorted with the utmost zeal and by consideration of the various powerful motives which faith and piety will suggest to the good pastor, to recite the Rosary and Litany with their families, and to pray for the Pope's intentions, every evening of the month of October. This pieus practice, which you, dear This pious practice, which you, dear Reverend Fathers, have so frequently heard us urge upon your congregations in the course of our Pastoral Visitation, is warmly recommended by the Vicar of Christ for all days of the year, as an effi-cacious means of "meriting the powerful patronage of the Great Mother of God;" and to those who observe it during the ensuing month of October, the privilege of gaining all the Indulgences accorded to those who assist at the public devotions around the altar is extended by His Holiness. Thus all the families of His Holiness. Thus all the families of the Catholic Church—those situated far the Catholic Church—those situated far away from the House of God, equally with the worshippers assembled in her hundred thousand temples, are marshalled into unity of spirit and purpose by the joint supplication of all. If the word of the Lord Jesus Christ shall never fall (Where there are two or three gath) fail. "Where there are two or three gathered together in My Name, there am in the midst of them," (Matt. XVIII.) with what full assurance may we not expect that He shall be in the midst of all the Catholic congregations in the the Catholic congregations in the churches, and of all the Catholic families churches, and of all the Catholic lamines in their homes, "gathered together" at the call of His Vicar, and praying the self-same prayers for the Church and her Chief, beads in hand, through the mysteries and merits of His life and death and the fifty-fold invocation of his Virgin

The Sovereign Pontiff is lavish of spiritual gitts to the children of the faith who respond to his call and kneel down to pray under his direction:—

1. He grants to those who join in the

public recitation of the Rosary in the church and pray for his intention, or, being unable to attend in the church, say those prayers privately, an Indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines each

2. He grants to those, who, within the prescribed period, shall have assisted at least ten times in the public devotions in least ten times in the public devotions in the church, praying for his intention each time, a Plenary Indulgence at the moment of receiving the Blessed Eucharist after having made a good Confession. The same is graciously extended by His Holiness to those who, being prevented from attendance in the church, shall have performed the devotions at home the same number of times within the the same number of times within the same period. The phrase "inter domesticos parietes," used by the Holy Father, seems to imply that, for the gaining of this

"at home." This corresponds with the fervent wish of Pope Leo, expressed in last year's Encyclical on this subject, that the Rosary should be a cherished private devotion "among all Christians, in the bosom of their families."

3. To all who, having confessed their sins and received the Body of the Lord worthily on the Feast of Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary (next Sunday week) or any of the eight following days, and shall have prayed in any Church to God and His Blessed Mother according to the Pope's intention, he grants the same Plenary remission of their sins.

4. In fine His Holiness confers power on the Bishop of each diocese, and We hereby avail ourselves of it, to extend the period for gaining all the aforesaid indulgences, by means of the prescribed religious exercises, beyond the month of October, even to the last day of the month of December, in favor of Our people residing in rural missions where

month of December, in favor of Our peo-ple residing in rural missions where Mass is not celebrated daily in the

Mass is not celebrated daily in the church.
We confidently rely on your zeal and piety, dear Reverend Fathers, to afford every opportunity to the members of our respective congregations to profit of the spiritual advantages of public prayer and sacramental grace and copious indulgence to which the Father of all the faithful and Supreme Pastor of the fold faithful and Supreme Pastor of the fold solemnly invites them on the present occasion. Stir up their faith by clear and simple exposition of the Virgin Mary's part in the fundamental mystery of the Incarnation, her ineffable dignity of Mother of God, and her power to influence in favor of her devout clients the Heart of Jesus, which is so intimately attached to His Beloved Mother's heart that He could not refuse to perform His first miracle in deference to her wish His first miracle in deference to her wish ("although His Father's appointed hour for the working of miracles had not yet come.") and could not forget His filial duty of sympathizing with her sorrow in the moment of His own direst sorrow, when His agony had reached the last degree of superhuman endurance on His hard bed of the cross. Explain familiarly the devotion of the Holy Rosary, in which the devotion of the Holy Rosary, in which are united the contemplation of the mysteries of human redemption and the simple recitation of short popular forms of prayer appointed for man by the wisdom of God. Encourage your people, and in particular the growing boys and girls, to cultivate in their souls a most tender devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the model of all Christian virtues and most powerful Protectress of youthful innocence, to whom tectress of youthful innocence, to whom our prayers are never addressed in vain, since Jesus, her Divine Son, cannot refuse her anything nor can she in her goodness refuse to plead with Him for the salvation of the souls purchased by His Blood. No one has ever been lost who devoutly placed himself under the protection of the Queen of heaven. Devotion to her, as the Fathers of the Church frequently observe, is a distinct tectress of youthful innocence, to whom

Church frequently observe, is a distinct mark of God's predestination. This Circular is to be read in every Church of the Diocese at Mass after to-

morrow or on the following Sunday.
I am, dear Reverend Fathers,
yours devotedly in Christ, Bishop of Kingston. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 26th Sep

CATHOLIC FRESS.

New York Freeman's Journal.

The London World announces that Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor for the British of the Isle of Mauritius, is the first foreigner allowed to present a gift to the shrine of Confucius. This gift—a golden vase made in London—the guardians of the Chinese god and philosopher gratefully accepted and devoted to the uses of the temple. From this we judge that Sir Laba knows how to drop his grain of in-John knows how to drop his grain of incense gracefully on the coals before the gods. Charming diplomacy like his would have gained much applause in Ancient Rome, and saved his life and honors, while Rome, and saved his life and honors, while less diplomatic Christians were given to the lions. Sir John is a "Cawtholic"; he u ed to be a "patriot." It shows what "patriots" may come to if they persevere in "patriotism," and make noise enough to warrant their mouths being stopped with a good-sized sop. In sending his vase to the temple of Confucius, the Governor of Mauritins merely follows servicely the policy of a nation which offers honors to Mohammed's sacred carpet, and furnishes Eastern idolators with varieties of idols at a price within the reach of all.

Young people, inclined to follow the fashion so gaily chronicled in the daily prints, ought to understand that it does not "pay" to elope. Duty to parents would be too faded a motive to urge upon them in these days of progress, when parents have become inconvenient nec ties in a great many households. young people, in this progressive age, ought to be practical, and to be practical one must look ahead as well as go ahead. It is nothing, of course, that the eyes that watchedithe child's early steps, looked in agony to God when death threatened the little life, and beamed with joy and hope for it, should be made blear and dim with tears by one of these jolly runaway matches. It is nothing that gray heads should be bent in grief as deep as that of David for Absalom, that the child over which these heads bent in solicitude might gratify a caprice. No; the novels and the "story papers" teach that "love" is enough, and that "love" means the attrac-

But the literature of the day holds this feeling, this short-lived fancy, this evanescent passion up as the Alpha and Omega of life; and the daily prints invest "elopements" with jocular interest. It is useless to urge on the majority of American young people the truth that matrimony is a Sacrament. They have not been taught to believe it. Matrimony, in their opinion, is an amusement. mony, in their opinion, is an amusement, or a delirium. And "after it," as one of the tamous ladies of the old French Court who loved her King better than her God said, "after us, the deluge." A deluge of misery follows these hasty marriages. Disobedience and ingrati-tude to parents must bring down curses. Apart from this: who guarantees the character of a man willing to accept the dreadful sacrifice a young girl makes, when she disowns all that have loved her, for him? His selfishness at the beginning is likely to assume other and more brutal forms as time goes on. It does not "pay" to elope. The young people, whom this consideration may strike, will do well to cease learning lessons from the novels, and to observe from real life how utterly wretched so many ill-mated and hastily-married

Boston Pilot. "All the king's horses and all the king's "All the king's horses and all the king's men cannot draw them together," says a correspondent, writing to the Hartford Post about the impossibility of fraternal intercourse between the white and colored lodges of Freemasons in Boston. The writer appears to be a Freemason himself, and says the colored brethren "represent the best elements of their race, and do credit to their institution," but the lovely order which monopolizes all of the fraternal cherity and love of the world mainnal charity and love of the world maintains the color line long since abrogated by simple, unostentatious Christians who try to practise their principles without the aid of a cocked hat and bib.

A very cheap compliment tickles the vanity of the Anglomaniac. At a dinner given last week by an American to the Lord Mayer of London, that mighty potentate was good enough to say that America is advancing rapidly in civilization and act—whereupon the flattering tion and art—whereupon the flattering verdict is cabled across the ocean at once. Dear old Artemus Ward delighted to record the compliment similarly paid to him by the landlord of the Green Lion Tavern: "This 'ere North Hamerican 'as been in my 'ouse two weeks, and 'is conduct 'as been hexcellent. He hasn't tried to scalp me nor none of my family. I propose 'is 'ealth !"

"Here's richness!" A cablegram from Brussels informs the world that a placard from "the Liberal Association" has been from "the Liberal Association" has been posted over that capital declaring that, as the new education bill has become law, it ought to be respected and obeyed. The placard continues:—"Liberals, by so acting, will prove to the Catholics that they will not imitate the factious opposition displayed by the Romanists towards the education bill of 1879." What a noble sentiment—and how truly liberal! The meaning of it is only perceived when the meaning of it is only perceived when the reader remembers that last year the population of Belgium was 5,600,000; of whom 5,580,000 were Catholics, and the other 20,000 Protestants and "Liberals." How the Pharisees do labor!

In his recent speech at Edinburgh, Mr. Gladstone confessed that he had, through attending to other interests of the English Empire, failed to recognize the famine crisis in Ireland in 1880. The following sonnet has been sent to the Pilot by Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of the patriot Smith O'Brien :-

He did not know-he did not heed this thingThat all our land was moistened with the tears
Of blue-lipped, haggard women, mad with fears
For the poor babes that at their bare breasts cling. He did not know—he did not hear the ring of words that yet re-echo in our ears, Nor see the brand that famine-fever sears On human hearts crouched low beneath its

wing.
And yet he dared to rule us! Dared to thrust
Those very men who led us in full light
Into strong prison bands—nor let the trust
And love of their own nation yield respite.
Ay, me! how foolish are the very wise!
How weak the good! how blind the clearest

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. MONTREAL LETTER.

During the present month there is every evening in all the Catholic churches of the city the recitation of the Rosary and Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The attendance at these exercises is most gratifying, as the churches are always well filled.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the various congregations united in procession to the church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours,

The Literary Academy of the Catholic Young Men's Society held its usual meeting on Thursday, 9th inst. Mr. J. McCarthy gave a reading, "Fontenoy," in good style. A declamation, "Barbara Freichte" by J. J. Kane, was very well rendered. A reading "The Influence of Music," was given by Mr. J. J. Coughlin with conductions of the state of with good effect.

Rev. Jas. Callaghan gave the first of a course of lectures on the history of

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR

This time-honored and worthy bazaar opened in Mechanics's Hall, St. James St., on Friday, the 10th inst. On entering the hall one is struck with the artistic beauty of the arrangements as well as the fine appearance of the various objects to be raffled.

The ladies in charge of the numerous domesticos parietes," used by the tion which two young persons of different that, for the gaining of this Plenary Indulgence, the prayers must be said either publicly in the church cr

Donovan, and Miss Lizzie Miron. At the lottery table, Mrs. Campion, Miss Austin, and Miss Mullin preside.

The fish pond is under the protection of the Misses Quinlan. Mrs. P. Ryan and Mrs. F. McKenna care for another table on which are many analysis actions. With less the wishes for the interests of the contraction of the Misses Quinlan. Wrs. P. Ryan and Mrs. F. McKenna care for another table on which are many analysis actions. table on which are many valuable articles.
The Children of Mary have a number of beautiful articles on the table in their

With best your school. charge. The bazaar promises to be a grand success.

Jer. C.

A SUCCESSFUL BAZAAR.

The Bazaar recently held in aid of the fund of the Separate Schools of Brockville proved an immense success, as the card of thanks published elsewhere by the ladies interested shows. Mrs. John Murray's table, for which there was a working and canvassing staff of some sevents, fiveladies returned the large supports. seventy-five ladies, returned the large sum of \$3393,42. The Convent ladies, who had a helping staff of forty-six, came next with \$1268,15. Mrs. Delany's table, with an assistant staff of twenty-sayen ladies. seven ladies, returned \$1135.45. Mrs. John Ryan's table, which had five lady assistants, returned \$581.50. The re-

John Ryan's table, which had five lady assistants, returned \$581.50. The refreshment tables produced \$275.30; and the door receipts \$191.05. The grand total of the whole receipts was \$6844.22. If the members of St. Francis Xavier Church have Bazaars only at long intervals (the last was held about four years ago) they manage, by their unity and great industry, to make them wonderfully successful, They will now be able to do a great deal for their schools (already in a flourishing state) and put them into a most excellent shape. They have certainly a tower of strength in their worthy and popular clergyman, the Rev. Father McCarthy, who has done so much to elevate their educational and social status since his advent in Brockville. They owe that gentleman a deep debt of gratitude for all the admirable work he has accomplished in their behalf.—Brockville plished in their behalf.—Brockville Mirror.

BRANTFORD NOTES.

INSPECTION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week the Separate School Inspector, C. Dono-van, Esq., M. A., paid an official visit to our school in this city, and examined the classes in the various subjects taught. Later in the week the trustees received a copy of his report, which will give a fair idea of the standing and progress of the school. Mr. Donovan's kind method of dealing with the pupils caused them to feel at ease under his questioning, and thus they were able to give a good account of themselves. He won their confidence fully, and showed that he thoroughly understood youthful human nature. In his report of the senior girls' department, he omits to mention the subjects of algebra and euclid, both of which are taught. The senior department of boys is taught by Mr. P. D. Kelleher; the others are in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Following is

I have the honor to report upon your school in the following particulars:

I.—THE SCHOOL HOUSE
is a substantial brick building, having neat appearance and occupying a healthy situation. There are four class rooms all in good condition, with lofty ceilings good ventilation, and in general, good facilities for light. Blackboards and maps are fully supplied and of good quality. Many of the desks and seats are new and well made. I am glad to learn that the remainder are soon to be replaced by others equally good. The playgrounds are properly arranged, well drained and cheerful. All other requisites are small and in good order. The exare ample and in good order. The extent of the accommodation, within and without, is quite adequate for the attend-

II .- THE PUPILS. The standing of the pupils in the different classes is shown as follows:

Senior Boys.-Arithmetic and book eeping, very good; writing, good, and middling; reading, middling; spelling, good; composition, fair; literature, good; history, good; grammar, good and middling; geography, excellent; hygiene, good; euclid and algebra, a respectable beginning; Christian doctrine, good order, fair ; discipline, good.

Senior Girls .- Arithmetic, good; reading, good and middling; writing, fair; spelling, good; composition, good; history, good; geography, excellent; gram-mar, good; literature, good; singing, good; domestic economy, good; Christian doctrine, very good; order and discipline, good.

Intermediate, Boys and Girls .- Arithmetic, excellent; reading, writing, spelling, geography and singing, good; Christian doctrine, very good; order and discipline, good.

Junior Boys and Girls.-Arithmetic and reading, good; spelling, excellent; writing, fair; christian doctrine, good; order and discipline, good.

order and discipline, good.

III.—REMARKS.

Regular object lessons and instructions in the laws of health are deemed desirable. The domestic economy principles practised by the girls, and the drill exercises by the boys, are admirable features. It is hoped that calestates in the former will soon be in-

There is ample evidence to show that

is in an excellent state, and a careful and

With best wishes for the interests of I remain, gentlemen, Your obdt. servant, Cornelius Donovan,

Inspector.

HYMENEAL.

A very interesting ceremony took place at St. Peter's Church, McGillivray, place at St. Feter's Charlen, McGillivray, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, the marriage of Mr. Bernard Clarke, of Adare, and Miss Nora Barry, of McGillivray. At nine o'clock the happy couple and guests arrived at the church. The bride-groom was attended by Mr. James groom was attended by Mr. James Doyle, of Clandeboye, brother of Mr. John Doyle, merchant, of St. Thomas, and the bride by her sister. The bride was escorted to the altar by her brother, followed by the bridesmaid and groomsman. At the altar she was joined by the groom and the Rev. Father Kelly performed the nuptial ceremony which was followed by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, after which the party proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Kelly and Gahan, with many other invited guests. A magnificent wedding breakfast had been prepared for the occasion. The bride was attired in the occasion. The bride was attired in garnet satin with bonnet to match, her bridesmaid's dress being of a garnet brocaded velvet. The presents were numer-ous and costly. The bridal party left on the five o'clock train on a brief honey-moon trip. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke wish them a long and happy life.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND THE CARLING FARM.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR,-Having noticed an article DEAR SIR,—Having noticed an article in your paper a short time ago relating to the purchase of the Carling farm by the City Council, I quite agree with you that the Carling farm in its present condition would not be suitable for a park for the use of the city. But what is the object of buying this farm from Mr. Carling? It is, if I understand the matter yightly not wanted for a park but for the rightly, not wanted for a park but for the purpose of making an agricultural Fair Ground out of it, and transferring the military buildings to the same. There is plenty of room in the Carling Farm for all purposes in connection with agricul-tural and military buildings and ample space left for camp grounds, which are badly needed and hard to procure in this vicinity, and as the city has to furnish the ground and pay for the same every time the volunteers come to camp, there would be considerable saved every year by the purchase of this property. Then by the purchase of this property. Then again, look at all the valuable property lying idle in the heart of the city. I think you will agree with me that the Kelleher; the others are in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Following is the report:

To the Separate School Trustees of the City of Brantford:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the both workingmen and merchants will be sold into building lots and by doing so to be erected a new Jesuit shrine to be named Regina Martgrum, "Our Lady of Martyrs." It marks the spot where

> in the heart of the city and I think you will agree with me that it should be sold and other property substituted for it. A private company has offered the city \$100,000 for the Exhibition Grounds and you are well aware the military property will sell at a higher rate than the Exhi bition Grounds, as it is far more valuable. Then, when this property would be built upon, see the revenue the city would derive from it in taxes. The citizens are taxed to the highest possible point now, and as the city will have to put up new buildings to replace those now in use on the Exhibition Grounds, I would ask where is the money to come from? En-gineers have stated the present buildings might last for three or four years yet, and some contend that it would be time enough then to sell. Yes, we might then sell, but where would we build? Mr. Carling has his farm laid out in building lots and proposes selling them shortly. If this large block of land is disshortly. If this large block of land is disposed of, it will be a very difficult matter to get sufficient land in such close prox-imity to the city as the Carling Farm and at so reasonable a price. It is the intention, I understand, to establish a military college in this city if sufficient round is obtained for the same, the buildings thereon to cost in the neigh-borhood of \$50,000. See the vast amount of work that would be given in the put ting up of this new building, and when said college was established look at the amount of money that would be paid in the city for its maintenance.

It is evident the present Exhibition Grounds must be sold and other property secured for the purpose of holding our exhibitions on. I do not see where better ground could be procured than the Carling Farm. The street cars would then run up Oxford street from Richmond, and by so doing increase the value of property in the north part of the city at least 25 per cent. I hope the City Council will not wait too long in bringing this matter to a close, but secure the Carling Farm at once for military and exhibition purposes and then sell the exhibition and military grounds and by so doing give the work ingmen an opportunity of procuring homes convenient to their work, and I feel satisfied the revenue of the city would be increased at least \$10,000 a year.

A RATEPAYER.

CATHOLIC SOTES.

There are more than a million and one-half of Catholics in India.

Father Tonello, a priest who accom-panied King Humbert to the bedside of

patients in Busca, has died of cholera. A statue of St. Joseph, ten and one-half feet high, is to be placed on the tower of Ottawa College and will overlook the whole city.

There has lately been published in London a list of over 3,000 Protestants who have become Catholics since the nineteenth century.

A private despatch from Rome says that owing to the prevalence of cholera in Italy the Papal Consistory will not convene until December.

At Montreal the Gray Nuns are claiming exemption from taxation by the terms f the cession of Canada by France to England.

The Telegrapeh has received informa-ion that Monsignor Fenouell, Vicar Apostolic of Yunnan, has been butchered by the natives and that Christians there are being cruelly persecuted.

Father Pacirini, S. J., who for more than two years had acted as spiritual father at St. John's College, Fordham, died at the institution on Wednesday night, October 1, in the seventieth year

Cardinal Jacobini, by the order of the Pope, mailed on Sunday to Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, extensive formula for the conduct of the Plenary Council to be held in Baltimore on November 9, including rules of precedence. There will be no papal consistory until De-

Sister Mary Gertrude, of the Sisters of Charity, who died lately at Marseilles of cholera, is the twelfth member of that Community who has died in that place since the breaking out of the disease. She was a native of Cork, and known in the world as Miss Annie Moran.

When it was known that the end of Mark Pattison, the well-known rector of Lincoln College and Oxford was near, Cardinal Newman wished to visit him. The rector declined, dreading the agitation which the expectation of such an interview would cause; but the Cardinal probably saw in the refusal a real desire for the meeting if it could be arranged without this nervousness of anticipation. Therefore he went to Oxford when the dwing man was somewhat better was addying man was somewhat better, was admitted, and had a long interview.

James Redpath, who has been making some inquiries into the matter, says there are about 100,000 colored Catholics in the United States. At least two-thirds of them reside in the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana. Eleven priests are engaged exclusively in their welfare in cities where they are most numerous. Elsewhere the whites and blacks attend mass in the same buildings. There are colored converts in Baltimore, St. Louis and New Or-

regulations of the Education Department
I have the honor to report upon your school in the following particulars:

L—THE SCHOOL HOUSE

hail with delight the time when their taxes will be reduced from 2 to 1; or Indians, among whom they had come to labor. The locality was determined upon by Gen. Clark, of Auburn, after a patient study of the early history of New York and the Jesuit chronicles. The shrine is expected to be sought by the pious faithful on pilgrimages.

The United Irishman considers the action of the Council of Catholic archbishops and bishops in Dublin, in deciding to confine to the Irish members of Parliament certain questions for submisrariament certain questions for submission to the government relative to university education and the grievances of nuns employed as school teachers, as of the utmost gravity. It states that they thereby proclaim themselves as Parnellites and consecrate the National party. They have shattered the conspiracy which sought to procure the influence acy which sought to procure the influence of the Church in favor of the oppressors of Ireland.

The following interesting figures have been published regarding the Catholic Missionaries engaged in the evangelizing work of the Propaganda. These apos-tolic laborers number in all 6,700, divided among the following Orders and congregations: 1,000 Capuchins in India and the islands of the Indian Ocean; 2,500 Franciscans in Morocco and America; 300 Oblates at Jaffna, in Natal, and Ceylon; 700 priests of the Missions Etrangeres in Malasia, Corea, and Ton-quin; 1,500 Jesuits in British Guyana, Armenia, and Madagascar; 200 Lazarists in Persia, Abyssinia, and Kiang-Su; 500 Dominicans in the Phillippine Islands, Central Tonquin and other parts.

A Good Opening

There is an excellent opening for a Catholic doctor in a thriving secton of Western Ontario. Communications on the subject may be addressed to "T. F., box 244, Essex Centre, Ont.'

Well done, the Protestant Dean of Manchester! On the last day of the local races he preached against gambling, point-ing out that the law should be alike both for rich and poor. It was not right to stop a poor boy playing chuckfarthing if it was not intended to put down the betting clubs which every one knows to exist. But these corporations of covetousness will flourish as long as the Prince of Wales makes a book.

Where'er to travel may be your lot, By the placid lake, or the rugged m tain,
You never can meet a sweeter spot
Than Our Lady's Mount, and the Virgin's
Kountain

Fountain.
In a sunny calm, like the Orient seas,
With the peace of God o'er each balm; While the soft wind "croons" in the leafy A song that none but a bard can follow.

And flowers of rarest form and hue, Reflected bright in the crystal water, And nought surpasses the glorious view Where stands the statue of Israel's Daugi

ter.
The towers of many a Holy Fane,
Which the sun in its rosy light is steeping
And the sacred spot where from grief or pair
The Brothers who rest in the Lord are
sleeping.

The Virgin seems to gaze on the scene.
With a cloudless sky in its teauty o'er her
And a holy caim on her brow serene.
That seems to bless the green hills before

her.
Her gaze comes back to the dear old school
Where wisdom's lessons can never vary
The child's first lesson, "the golden rule,"
And steinless love for sweet Mother Mary Look! look! she's gazing beyond the hills, On the world's pathways of grief and

trouble,
Her children mingle in toils and ills,
And Glory's track is a "painted bubble."
Hang out your beacon, Ocean Star,
Lest their weary feet from the path it straying, On the land, the sea, or in peace and war, For thy children, Mary, be ever praying.

Now, she seems to look far, far away, On the wild lee-shore and the tossing bi

low.
The tall snip lost in a friendless bay,
The grantic rock for the sailor's pillow;
One sailor boy she knew full well:
She saw him oft, ere grim death hath found

He'll hark no more to the vesper bell, For his bones are white as the coral roun

Her ear is bent to her pupil's cry, Her glance the deepest gloom can sever, Her pray'r can reach the Great Throne high,
Where the meek Redeemer reigns for

That many a dear one, forced to roam
By the sandy track, by the rocky mou May rest at last, in a changeless home In the better land, ty the Virgin's Fou

*On the highest spot at the Monastery of the Christian Brothers, Cork, is a great statue of the Blessed Virgin on a flower-clad pedestal. In the centre of a beautiful foun-tain, giving rise to the name, "Our Lady's

REMINISCENCE OF SCHOOL-DAYS AT SAULT AU RECOLLET:

"Kate, allow me to introduce you to Miss Pendleton, a new pupil," said Madame M—, a religious of the Sacred Heart, as she presented to me a tall, graceful, and self-possessed Southern girl. "Kate Carroll," she continued, "is one of our senior pupils, and, being long accustomed to the 'order of the day," will briefly aid you in settling in your new kindly aid you in settling in your new

"I hope," sail Miss Pendleton, with a

"I hope," sail Miss Pendleton, with a winning smile, "that I shall not prove very troublesome."

"I am sure you will not," I replied; "and I shall take great pleasure in initiating you into our simple customs. You will soon feel quite at home. To begin, I will conduct you to Mme. S—, who is presiding at the recreation on the lawn. We find out-door exercise the easiest lesson of all." lesson of all.'

When we left the room of Mme. Mwho was the Directress of the school, Miss Pendleton said: "O Miss Carroll, I thank you for taking me into the open air; for, although that lady is so kind, I felt that a few homesick tears were beyond my control; and I feared to be

beyond my control; and I leared to be rude by weeping in her presence, especially as she appears to be resolved to spare no effort to make me happy."

"Mme. M—— would not have been in the least displeased at seeing you cry. Having quitted her home and country to become a religious, she could sympathize with you and I feel certain she admired. with you, and I feel certain she admired your fortitude."

She is French, I presume, for she examined me in my studies in that

"No: she is a Belgian by birth-a daughter of Count M—. You will find her what she is to all of us, a warm-

hearted, kind mother." "That is indeed a pleasant assurance. Now, Miss Carroll, since you are to be my guide will you not call me Victoria? it will help to make me feel at home." "Certainly, if you will call me simply

"Agreed. Will you let me stop for a moment and take a view of the convent from this point? A very handsome building. It reminds me of those romantic stories connected with the ruins of the Middle Ages; however, there is nothing gloomy about this pile, although its Cothic details savor of austerity."

"An educational house ought never to An educational noise ought never to be gloomy, I think. This one, I am happy to tell you, was planned and erected by a Southern lady, from our own dear America. When the wings are built, and the grounds all laid out, it will be one of the willage, and in fact of any place they happened to select as their camp over night: they robbed poultry yards, and pilfered the fruit from the orehards, without the slightest scraple. Being quite the grandest academies in the whole Dominion. Persons who imagine convents are gloomy places have never lived in real ones; they have built imaginary ones, and then peopled them with such Mother Superior, thought of another way inmates as made them gloomy to think to rule them. The next time that the

"What time shall we go to the chapel?" asked Victoria, after a few moments

I shall, of course, have to kneel and sit and stand when the others do, and I cannot bear to act differently from what I

You are an Episcopalian, are you not?" "No: I have not yet made any open profession of believing in either papa's or mamma's creed. Papa calls himself an Episcopalian, and is an admirer of Catho-

'Not even if you became a Catholic?" am sure I shall never be one."

"Well, be comforted about attendance pedestal. The two first were shocked at

in chapel; I can assure you that as soon as the girls know you are a non-Catholic, they will look upon your exterior conformity as mere evidence of good-breeding, that amiably declines to disturb the devotions of others."

("Thank you kind to "the said with a said with

"Thank you kindly," she said, with a grateful look.

"Ah! here we are, and I must intro-duce you;" saying which I left her with

Mme. S—.

Having arranged her hours of French and music, the new pupil was advised to walk out, and Mme. M—— told her she might invite one of the "Blue Ribbons," as the decorated girls were familiarly styled, to go with her. It was a beautiful afternoon in the autumn of 185—, and sunny days would soon be rare in Canada. Naturally enough, Miss Pendleton asked me to accompany her, as mine was the first acquaintance she had made; and I was glad to be with her, especially as it was the hour for needlework. We

trolled through the walks to the river-ide, whose pebbly margin invited us to the water's edge,
"What is the name of this river, Kate?
How swiftly it runs! and it is full of

It is now generally called Black River; but the French knew it as Is Riviere de la Prairie. However, the village still preserves its French name—Sault au Recollet?

"Why au Recollet?"
"Ah! we are standing near the scene o

a martyrdom."
"Indeed! I was sure that I should not be here long before learning something about saints and martys" (her face assuming a mischievous, half-credulous look).
"Do tell me the legend."
"Most willingly. You know, of course,

that Canada was explored and evangelized by Franciscans and Jesuits—"
"I never read a line, that I remember,

concerning Franciscans, though I have heard a great deal about the Jesuits. However, I ought to have known that priests accompanied French colonists. But interrupted what I am so anxious to hear.

hear."

"No: I was only preparing you for it.
About a mile above the convent domain,
there is a swift descent in the rocky bed
of the river, ending in a precipice about
twenty feet deep, and the water rushes
over this into a basin, whence it issues
anew with increased velocity. The current even here is so swift and so treacherous as to make it quite unsafe for any
but the most experienced boatmen. Some but the most experienced boatmen. Some priests of that branch of the Franciscan Order styled Recollets had christianized large numbers of a tribe of Iroquois that claimed as their hunting and fishing grounds this river and all the woodland in the vicinity. Their chief, having become a Christian, forsook polygamy, and desired all of his braves to follow his example. This so angered the few pagans that remained, that they resolved to elay the black gown. Knowing his zeal for souls, they went to his little log-house at midnight and asked him to come and administer the last Sacraments to a Chrisian, whom they represented as dying in their lodge. The faithful priest accom-panied them in their canoe, and when they came to a familiar spot near the sault, or waterfall, they threw themselves into the liver and swam ashore, leaving the missionary in the cance to perish in the vortex below the sault."
"How very interesting! Poor priest!"

"Glorious martyr you mean! You see we stand on hallowed ground. But we must return now. That bell is the signal for French study."

A few days later we were again stroll-

ing near the river, but on the bluff that skirts a pleasant woodland within the con-vent grounds. My attention was given inland, as I was hoping to find some berry or capsule that would illustrate my next lesson in botany, when Victoria called out: "Look! look! What is that dark mass floating in the river just above us!"
"Oh, that is a raft!" I answered. "The

men are shouting because they safely over the sault. They bind logs together in the form of an immense crib, and fill it with two or three hundred cords of round or hewn timber; then, with about twenty-five men to steer the raft, they float down the river with the current, and

chase it.' "They seem to be coming directly towards us now, and they are raising a

banner."

"Yes: a banner of the Sacre Cour," said Mme. M—, who had approached us unobserved. "They will enter the cover near the convent cemetery. I see Mr. D—, our farmer, and Mme. B—, with another Sister, standing there to give them a welcome. The men will probably come on shore, and repair to the barn, to receive a catechetical instruction, with beads, pious pictures and good books to while away the long winter evenings. Formerly these raftsmen were the plague numerous, and the bands seldom compose of the same men, there was little success

raft of wood-(the men always remained a day or two to land it and pile it up in the woodyard) --she prepared some coffee "At five o'clock," I answered, "we are and sandwiches, and when Mr. D—in-"At twe o'clock," I answered, "we are to have Benediction of the Blessed Sacrater them to assemble, they responded wery promptly. He taught them to sing a hymn to the Sacred Heart, and Mme.

"No: not at all!" was the quick rejoinder; "I caunot express to you the kind of dread I have about going there. I shall of course have to kined and sit and when they return to the forest in

and when they return to the forest in their long waggons they all rise, and, hat in hand, bow before the chapel cross." "What a wonderful change!" observed

Miss Pendleton.
"But I must not omit to tell you," continued Mme. M-, "in what a marvel-lous way Divine Providence came to our aid. Some of these rude men, vexed at Episcopalian, and is an admirer of Catholics; but mamma holds Calvinistic views; the desertion of a large majority of their her parents were descended from the Huguenots. Papa says I shall be free to decide for myself: he will not interfere with me." arm, another the foot that stood in relief "Perhaps he would not like that, but I on the head of the serpent, and a third

one considered the injury he had received as a visitation from Heaven, for each of them received a blow in accordance with

them received a blow in accordance with his share in the sacrilegious act."

"What became of the broken statue, may I ask?" said Victoria, trying to hide a somewhat incredulous look.

"It is now more honored than ever. Mr. D—— deftly joined the pieces together, and then painted and gilled the pedestal, and the niche in which the statue stood. The whole looks better than ever now, they tell me. Mgr. V——, our pastor, had a procession in the parish; a sermon was preached, and acts of reparation were made. The raftsmen were sermon was preached, and acts of repara-tion were made. The raftsmen were much impressed by these occurrences, and many of them who in all probability would still be leading careless lives became fer-vent Christians."

When Mme. M—— finished speaking, I remarked that I should have great pleas-

ure visiting the statue.
"You may do so," she said. "The first will ask her to take you over."

"And, if Mlle. V—— can spare me a seat, I shall be glad to see it too," said

Victoria. II.

Victoria Peudleton was an apt scholar, and ambitious to advance in the studies that her father wished her more particularly to pursue. A short time after her arrival at the Academy, seeing the pupils of the First Division hastening to the assembly room, with blank-books and lead-pencils in hand, she wished to know what was to be done. Being informed that the reverend Chaplain was to begin a course of lectures on Christian Doctrine, she immediately asked leave to be present, and soon after she also took notes. But and soon after she also took notes. But her main object was to improve herself in the Freuch language. She handed in her notes to Mme. M—— with the others. The good religious was pleased to observe that Miss Pendleton had not only carefully written down the propositions of the lecturer, but drawn very sensible conclusions from them. The Children of Mary were then urged to redouble their prayers for her conversion. Meanwhile Victoria was evidently preoccupied; at times she would show a kind of ill-humor, that to an experienced observer betrayed the fact that she was inclined to embrace the true Faith, though struggling with deep rooted prejudice. Thus at the Feast of All Saints, when one of her Protestant companions, willing to justify the invocation of saints, showed her that prayers for that festival were to be found in her own prayer book, she remarked peevishly that it might be, though she had never observed t, but that she could never bring herself to join in a worship that needed so many candles in the daytime.

But now the Feast of the Immaculate Conception was approaching—a Feast ever celebrated at the Sacre Cour with all possible solemnity. Our young friend was fond of flowers, of which a choice collec-tion was preserved for the adornment of the altare As she had more shundan lessure than those following the regular course of studies, the Children of Mary re quested her to assist them in arranging the altar for the novena that precedes the the altar for the novena that precedes the memorable eighth of December. One day, after she had arranged a bouquet in an artistic style, she invited one of the sodalists to scent its delicious perfume; but the young girl gently drew back, saying, "We always offer them first to the Immaculate Heart of Mary." Victoria blushed, and said impatiently: "Who could ever have thought of such a thing!" then added, in a gentler tone: "I do perceive the delicacy of the intention; it apceive the delicacy of the intention; it ap-pears to me that you all live in a different

tmosphere from mine. Not many days after, Mme. T-, the venerated S perior, met Victoria near the little conservatory, and presented her a rare orchid, eaying: "Its form is curious, but the odor is disagreeable; don't you find

it so!"
"No, ma Mere," she replied: "if you please. I will offer it to our Blessed Mother fresh from the stem."

"Then you are not repelled by the sight of statues?

"Oh, no : not now." By degrees Miss Pendleton came to talk and act very much like a Catholic girl, paying her daily visit to the Blessed Sacrament, and running to offer a prayer to the Blessed Virgin whenever she wanted to obtain a particular favor, but those who noticed this change thought it was to be attributed to a desire to render herself agreeable, or considered it the result of association. No one ever urged her to reflect seriously on the subject of religion. and the pupils were forbidden to hold re-ligious discussions; however, we prayed

for her, as well as for the other non-Cath-

About the middle of December all began to feel the holy gladness of the approaching holidays. The pupils who came from the Dominion, as well as some from the States, expected to go home; but all were requested to assist at the first Mass of Christmas Day before leaving the convent. For this reason the religious made use of every means in their power to render the Midnight Mass as solemn and devotional as possible. Mme. D—— (an Italian lady,) the chief sacristan, arranged a beautiful imitation of the Holy Manger; the monogram of our Saviour and other Christian symbols, glittering in appropriate places, were festooned with garlands of living green; while tropical plants and flowering shrubs adorned the sanctuary, the altars of the vari-ous sodalities, and even the corridors. Lights were in profusion everywhere. After the Midnight Mass, it was custom-

ary to serve a collation to the pupils, with such addenda as young people love to asso-ciate with the great Feast of the Nativity. Miss Pendleton had worked con amore with us on Christmas Eve, making wreaths; but when at an early hour the bell rang for all to retire, she was suddenly

what they had done, and afterwards, as they related, endeavored to put the statue back, but without success. The very next week, as these three men were at work together chopping a tree, it fell unexpectedly, and, not being able to escape, the arm of one and the leg of the second were broken, while the third was so badly hurt that he died of his injuries. Each one considered the injury he had received and the invalid exchanged places for the night. All who were stopping in the infirmary were to assist at a Mass usually celebrated at 9 o'clock on Christmas morning. Some days before, Miss McQ—— had earnestly requested her class mistress and two of her companions, in case she obtained normission to be present to

obtained permission to be present, to awaken her for the Midnight Mass; and if awaken her for the Midnight Mass; and it she appeared sleepy, to spare no pains to arouse her. Accordingly, at half after eleven, the two young friends, not knowing of the exchange, went to the infirmary for the purpose of awakening their companion. Whilst vainly employing all allowable means of getting her up, the young class mistress arrived. Victoria had dissembled to her tormentors, but now, hearing the voice of one of the religious. head dissembled to her tormentors, but now, hearing the voice of one of the religious, she thought it best to get up, though protesting, as she afterwards said, at being forced to go to Midnight Mass. After finishing her toilet, she repaired to the chapel and took her accustomed place in

he choir.

Mme. M—— had sent a message to the organist telling her not to depend upon Victoria for a certain motet that had been assigned her, and was therefore greatly surprised to hear her clear, deep contralto surprised to hear her clear, deep contraits ones in the Et Verbum caro factum est. After the second Mass, instead of joining her companions in the refectory, Victoria hastened to the private room of Mme. M—, and with a rapturous countenance fell into her arms, exclaiming: "Mother, I am a Catholic!" Both shed silent tears

of deepest emotion.

What had passed in the heart of the happy convert is not mine to reveal; but Victoria told her schoolmates this much—

Victoria told her schoolmates this much—that when the veil was drawn aside, and she saw the Infant Jesus lying on the straw, a flash of ineffable light illumined her soul. She saw, she believed, and gave herself unreservedly to Him who is the Brightness of Celestial Light, the Way, the Truth and the Life. In due time, with the full consent of her father, she received Bantism. Her navnet were present their Baptism. Her parents were present, their cheeks bathed with tears of sympathy for their idolized daughter, who, they felt assured, was embracing the Catholic faith

from sincerest convictions.

NOTE .- This narrative is true in all its Note.—This narrative is true in all its details, though the name and country of the young lady are not those mentioned. She is now the wife of a respectable lawyer in a city of the Dominion, and is bringing up a numerous family in the way of Christian perfection. As a quarter of a century has passed since these events occurred, there are probably few, if any, at the convent one who could speak of them from vent now who could speak of them from personal knowledge. The Superior and personal knowledge. The Saperior and the Directress have gone to their reward. -Ave Maria

Thomas A'Kempis on Obedience and Subjection.

It is a great matter to live in obedience. to be under a superior and not to be at our

wn disposing.

Many live under obedience, rather for necessity than for love; such are discon-tented and do easily repine. Neither can they attain to freedom of mind unless they willingly and heartily put themselves under obedience for the love of God. Go whither thou wilt, thou shalt find n

Go whither thou wilt, thou shalt find no rest but in humble subjection under the government of a superior. Many have deceived themselves, imagining to find happiness in change.

True it is, that everyone willingly doeth that which agreeth with his own liking, and inclineth most to those that are of his own mind.

But if God be amongst us, we must sometimes cease for the sake of peace to

sometimes cease for the sake of peace to adhere to our own opinion.

Who is so wise that can fully know all

things?

Be not therefore, too confident in thine own opinion; but be willing to hear the judgment of others.

If thy thought be good, and yet thou

partest with it for God, and followest the opinion of another, this shall turn to thy

I have often heard that it is safer to hear and take counsel than to give it. It may also fall out that a man's opin n may be good; but to refuse to yield to others when reason or a special cause

requireth it, is a mark of pride and stiff-ATHEISM.

It would cause me less pain to deny nmortality than to deny God's existence the former case what I lose is but a I lose this present world, that is to say, its sun. The whole spiritual universe is shat-tered and shivered by the hand of atheism into innumerable glittering quicksilver glo-bules of individual personalities running hither and thither at random, coalescin and parting asunder without unity, cohe-rence or consistency. In all this wide universe there is none so utterly solitary and alone as a denier of God. With orphaned heart—a heart which has lost the Great Father—he mourns beside the immeasurable corpse of nature, a corpse no longer animated or held together by the Great Spirit of the Universe—a corpse which grows in its grave; and by thi corpse he mourus until he himself crum-bles and falls away from it into nothing-The wide earth lies before such a as the great Egyptian Sphinx of stone, half buried in the desert sand ; the immeasurable universe has become for him the cold iron mask upon an eternity which is without form and void .- Rich

Weather Probabilities.

Fortelling the weather is a useful science, but relieving the effects of its sudden changes is a better one. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs and colds, incident to sudden changes.

A Remarkable Recovery.

A council of doctors declared Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of 372 Exchange St., Buffalo, incurable. Her liver was badly seized with a contradictory spirit, and declared it was the "height of absurdity" to get up at midnight to go to church. Although Mme. M— heard this remark, she refrained from making any reply. It happened that a Miss McQ——, whose Burdock Blood Bitters cured her.

Our Immaculate Mother cannot be forgotten by the inhabitants of Boudja. On the contrary, every one loves to publish and sing her praises. So, for the glory of Mary, who, it is said, lived some years at Ephesus, we have organized a pilgrimage to that ancient city. While a special train, composed of more than thirty cartrain, composed of more than thirty carriages, was preparing to leave Smyrna, at 7 a. m., the inhabitants of Bouoja, prostrate in the chapel of our Lady of the Angels, (the chapel of the Sisters of Charity, the spiritual daughters of St. Vincent de Paul), devoutly implored, before their departure, the blessings of the Madonna on their pilgrimage. After singing the Litany, the Ave Maria Stella, and other hymns, we soon joined, with the French Litany, the Ave Maria Stella, and other hymns, we soon joined, with the French flag borne gaily aloft in front, the pilgrims from the City of Smyrna, 1,500 in number, composed principally of Catholic families, the professors and pupils of the religious institutions, collegiate and conventual, and most of the members of the clergy, secular and regular. The train arrived at half-past ten at the station of Ava Solook, a name said to be derived Arya Solook, a name said to be derived from azios theologos, or holy theologian, designating St. John the Evangelist. However, we had not yet arrived at our destination. We walked in procession over a rough rocky road, for twenty minutes, reciting the rosary and singing THE LITANY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. THE LITANY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN,

until we reached the ruins of the church of St. John. The ceremony was very imposing. An altar had been erected and three Masses celebrated—the first by Monthree Masses celebrated—the first by Mon-signor, the second and third by the parish priests of St. Polycarp and St. Mary's. After the Archbishop's Mass, at which many received Holy Communion, appropriate music was well given by the full band of the pupils of the Propaganda College, and hymns sung by the publis of "Our Lady of the Angels" of Boudja, and of the "Providence" of Smyrna. seigneur Timoni, the Archbishop, del seigneur Timoni, the Archbishop, delivered a discourse, in which he thanked and congratulated his flock for the readiness with which they had taken part in the pilgrimage, he spoke particularly of Our Blessed Lady having resided at Ephesus, and added that on our leaving Smyrna a telegram had been sent to his Holiness crav ng his blessing and he read to us the Holy

Father's reply. The touching words of the Archbishop produced great emotion in the whole audience.

The second part of the day passed in walking through the ruins of Ephesus. The Reverend Father, our indefatigable guide conducted us not without diffiguide, conducted us, not without diffi-culty, to a high position, whence we sur-veyed the mass of ruins that alone remained to show the site of the ancient city, once so flourishing and boasting of its temples, acqueducts, walls and artificial parts; but above all its far famed Temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world; of Ephesus, one of the seven churches of Asia, which saw and heard

THE GREAT APOSTLE ST. PAUL, and after St. John, had St. Timothy, disciple, for Bishop; which witnessed the glorious promulgation of the dogma of the Divine Maternity; which enjoyed the singular honor of harboring Mary, the Mother of God, with her adopted son, St. John the Evangelist. From the top of a fort, built by Tammerlind in the fourth century, we beheld the shore of the blue Mediterranean, the site of the cupela under which Mass had been said, the cave of the seven sleepers, the tomb of St. Polycarp, the basilica and tomb of St. Luke, a baptistery, a Christian Church. disciple, for Bishop; which witnessed the Polycarp, the basilica and tomb of St. seized the woman and neid her back from Luke, a baptistery, a Christian Church, and, on the mountain above the little disappeared with a bound over the burnriver of Cayster, the fort or prison of St. Paul. We pass over the rains of the amplitude of the principle of the pri special visit.

The departure from Ephesus took place at five. After loud acclamations from his Holiness, the Sultan, his Grace and Archbishop, and (by him proposed) the College of Propaganda under the direction of the Vincentian Fathers, again following the banuer in procession and singing the praises of Mary, we arrived at the station. While the train brought us homewards, we meditated on pious and salutary thoughts. We felt very happy indeed to have witnessed the ground watered by the blood of so many martyrs; the soil trodden, it is piously believed, by the feet of Our Holy Immaculate Mother, and where her title of Mother of God was everlastingly conferred.

It was from the altar of Our Lady in the sweet little chapel of the Sisters that we had sailed forth in the morning: it was to her altar we returned to thank h baving preserved us from all dangers, and to beg her to bless us now and forever. The remembrance of our pilgrimage to Ebbesus will certainly be indelible in the minds of all who had the happiness of taking partin it. We may hope that Mary will remember it to extend to puber hely will remember. will remember it to extend to us her holy maternal protection, and to those many friends far away for whom we prayed.

Ladies in America

long before they reach middle age frequently find themselves suffering from some of the complaints and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. For all such Kidney-Wort is a great boon. It induces a healthy action of the Kidney, Liver and healthy action of the kidney, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system, and strength-ens and gives new life to all the important organs of the body. It is nature's great assistant in establishing and sustaining health. Sold by all druggists. Useful to Know.

Everyone should know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and most inflammatory complaints.

A Good Test. For over sixteen years G. M. Everest, of Forest, has sold Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always reliable.

National Pills purifies the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

"HECK." THE HERO.

HOW HE SAVED MANY LIVES AND LOST HIS

The large Newfoundland dog "Heck," belonging to the St. Elmo Hotel in the oil town of Eldred, Penn., was known throughout the Northern oil field for its great strength and almost human intelligence. The porter of the hotel, a kindhearted but intemperate person, was an especial favorite with the dog. The porter, a small man, slept in a little room back of the office. The dog slept in the office. On Thursday night of last week the porter was drunk when he went to bed and soon fell into a heavy sleep. Some time in the night he was awakened by the laud barking of "Heck." who was great strength and almost human intelli Some time in the night he was awakened by the loud barking of "Heck," who was jumping frantically on the porter's bed and selzing the pillow with his teeth. The still drunken and drowsy porter tried to make the dog go away, but the animal persisted in his efforts, and it finally dawned on the befuddled mind of the porter that the house was on fire. His room was full of smoke, and he could hear the crackling of the flames. He sprang from bed but was still so drunk that he fell to the floor. The faithful dog at once seized him by the coat collar, the porter not having removed his clothing on going to bed, and dragged him out of the room and halfway to the outer door of the office, to bed, and dragged him out of the room and halfway to the outer door of the office, when the man succeeded in getting to his feet, and, unlocking the door, staggered into the street. The fire was rapidly spreading over the building and the hotel was filled with guests, not one of whom had been aroused. The dog no sooner saw that his helpless friend was safe than he deaded back into the house of the control saw that his helpless friend was safe than he dashed back into the house and ran barking loudly upstairs. He first stopped at the door of his master's room, where he howled and scratched at the door until the inmate was roused and hurried out of the house, as there was no time to lose. The dog gave the alarm at every door, and in some instances conducted guests down stairs to the outer door, each one of these, however, being a stranger in the house, which fact the dog seemed to understand in looking out for their safety. All about the house seemed to have lost their heads in the excitement, and it is said that the hotel dog alone preserved complete con-trol of himself, and alone took active measures to save the inmates of the house. In and out of the burning building he kept continually dashing, piloting some half-dressed man or woman down stairs, only to at once return in search of others Once, a lady with a child in her arms tripped on the stairs while hurrying out, and fell to the bottom. The child was thrown on the floor of the hall some distance. ance away. The woman regained her feet, and staggered in a dazed way out of the door, leaving the child in the midst of the smoke that was pouring from the office door. The brave dog saw the mishap, and jumping in through the smoke, which was now becoming almost impassable, and seizing the child by its night clothes, car-

ried it safely out.

Notwithstanding this rescue the mishap that made it necessary led to the death of the noble animal. The mother of the child on being restored by the fresh air, first became aware that the child was not with her, and crying out wildly that "Anna was burning up in the house!" nade a dash for the building, as if to rush through the flames to seek her child. "Heck" had already brought the little one pitheatre, forum, stadium, &c., the full in the ruins. There is no doubt in any one's mind that but for the intelligence and activity of "Heck" the fire in the hotel would not have been discovered in time for a single inmate to have escaped from the building with his life; and that the noble animal understood from the half-crazed movements of the child's mother that there was still another one in dauger, and to rescue whom he gave his own life, is accepted as certain. The re-mains of "Heck" were given a fitting burial, and his loss is regretted as that of a useful citizen might be.

"If You Must Marry."

Writes a colored philosopher, "let comwrites a colored philosopher, "let com-mon sense have a show in de transaction. Doan go off your feet bekase you meet a girl who can sing like a robin, smile like a rose, and jump off a street kyar widout boddering de driver to stop. A wife will have much to do, besides singin' and culhave much to us, besides single activatin' dimples. If you are gwine to marry ax yourselves how far ten dollars per week will go when divided up for loze and perwishuns, and house rent and fuel an' incidentals. Befo' you fall in love wid a girl who looks too sweet for anything, in a red plush sacque, kinder figger out how many sich duds your income would afford her. Befo' you am all broke up ober a girl who plays on de piano, talks French, paints landscapes, and reads poetry, just sit down and figger out who am to cook your meat and tatout who am to cook your meat and tatters, patch yer cloze, darn yer socks, and help yer make twelve dollabs buy fifteen dollabs worth of tings. Befo' you let a pair ob flashin' eyes and' a cunnin' dimple captivate yer, look around yer a little, and see if the owner has got a temper like a wild cat. Marriage am a lottery simuly bekese people take each other upsimply bekase people take each other un-sight and unseen."

PERFECTION.—The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10c., at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington W. lington, Vt.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, as a remedy for Consumption. Dr. H. J. Pratt, Montello, Wisconsin, says: "After a thorough test of over two years, I voluntarily recommend Scott's Emulsion to those afflicted with accomments." with consumption."

Destroy the worms or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

Nay! put it from t Look not on the Though fair to It holds deadlic For free, noble n Tis the willest foe, As thousands ha Who, gazing to On its shimmer See the souls of the There is grief in th

A Wom

Oh! put it from th Smile not at my Love trembles: By those dange Where the wine

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HOW BITTERLY FI Special Corres

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the authoritative growing more into f which denotes i and been succes with the English period for years than it is to-day. the Anti-Anglai should arise fro time that all I cestors have suffe of the English, sl to wage against the or pity—first of a trial war, then a every corner of than annoyance to them, even in their they have commi punity for so man This extract sh the Anti-Anglais not this journal ence and reason t propagation of h such a spirit is journal like the enemy of France across the chan Prince, who with our fields, set fire honored our wive ble Shylock who us. England has work of dark hat Every misfortune English agency. making them mo

all her possession and is continuing England does French colonial trigues, she wil warming herself as her own colon The climax of tion is summed-Englishman—tha -has held long ity beneath his k pockets and cr cruelties of Engla surpassing the or stained the Rome shed and a blaze and civilization u to turn on these whose pride, that blackened the p A war of public e tears she has

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plished, we wisheing we must crying with all

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rry."

each other un-

Nay! put it from thee, my darling— Look not on the blood red wine; Though fair to the sight, It holds deadliest blight For free, noble natures like thine!

A Woman's Pleading.

Tis the willest foe, my darling, As thousands have learned to their cost, Who, gazing to-night
On its shimmering light,
See the souls of their manhood lost!

There is grief in the cup, my darling, .nd heartaches and bitterest tears Lurk adown in its deeps, Where the Wine bemon keeps Watch and ward these swift rolling years.

Oh! put it from thee, my darling!
Smile not at my pleading strong;
Love trembles and weeps
By those dangerous deeps,
Where the wine Siren sings her song!

"ANTI-ANGLAIS."

HOW BITTERLY FRANCE HATES ENGLAND.

Special Correspondence of the Pilot.

Paris, Sept. 16.
The hatred of France for England, if The hatred of France for England, in the authoritative newspapers be a test, is growing more intense day by day. An organ entitled L'Anti-Anglais, the name of which denotes its character, has appeared of which denotes its character, has appeared and been successfully received. Down with the English! is its cry, and at no period for years past was this sound more pleasant to the ears of the French people than it is to-day. "It is full time," says the Anti-Anglais, "that a loud cry should arise from all quarters. It is time that all Frenchmen, whose ancestors have suffered much at the hands of the English, should unite every effort to wage against them a war without truce or pity—first of all a commercial, industo wage against them a war without truce or pity—first of all a commercial, industrial war, then a maritime war—till the day comes that being driven out from every corner of the globe where they are an annoyance to us, we shall go to punish them, even in their children, for the crimes they have committed against us with imthey have committed against us with impunity for so many centuries."

punity for so many centuries."

This extract shows the spirit by which the Anti-Anglais is animated. But it is not this journal alone, whose very existence and reason to be is involved in the propagation of hatred to England, that such a spirit is displayed. A powerful journal like the Gaulois declares that the journal like the Gaulois declares that the enemy of France is not over the Rhine but across the channel. "From the Black Prince, who with torch in hand, destroyed our fields, set fire to our cities and dis-honored our wives, to Gladstone, the horri-ble Shylock who robs and tries to dishonor ble Shylock who robs and tries to dishonor us, England has pursued against us her work of dark hatred and fierce rapacity." Every misfortune in France is traced to English agency. She is in French defeats, making them more insufferable, and in victories trying to tarnish them. She has despoiled France in a pitiless manner of all her possessions from Canada to India, and is continuing her piratical career. If England does not succeed in cramping French colonial expansion by her intrigues, she will prohibit France from "warming herself at what she looks upon as her own colonial sun."

"warming herself at what she looks upon as her own colonial sun."

The climax of the Gaulois' denunciation is summed up when it says: "The Englishman—that footpad of the universe—has held long enough panting humanity beneath his knee while he picked its pockets and crushed its heart." The cruelties of England are described as far annually the original flexible to the same of the cruelties of th surpassing the orgies of human flesh which stained the Rome of the Cæsars with bloodshed and a blaze of torches. Patriotism and civilization urge it as a duty for France to turn on these thieves and traitors whose to turn on these threves and traiters whose greed, equal to that of a wild beast, and whose pride, that of a mad tyrant, have blackened the pages of human history. A war of public opinion against England is recommended, which land can float on the tears she has caused to flow and the blood she has caused to be shed.

The Bonapartist journal, Pays, describes England as the most execuable nation in Europe. The Voltaire warns England that her position is dangerous and that she ought to take heed lest she come into collision with the powers of Europe, almost all of whom have had to suffer from her boundless greed and ambition.

More recently still a project of an alliance against England by Austria, Germany Russia and France is seriously proposed as the sovereign remedy. These four great Powers acted in concert at the late Egyptian Congress in London. The ap-pointment of Prince Orloff as Russian ambassador to Berlin leads to the conclusion that Russia and Germany have ecome allies, and that the Imperial triple alliance has been re-constituted with the consent of the French Republic. Egypt will serve as a pretext for disturbance. Questions concerning that country, which England would not allow to be raised in England would not allow to be raised in the recent Congress, have yet to be discus-sed. The doubling of the English forces in Egypt and the despatch of their best General there, show that England prepares Generatthere, show that Fuganta propage for emergencies. Lord Northbrook, with Gen. Woiseley, went to Vienna, on their way to Egypt, in the vain hope of accuring the conciliation of Austria. In all this diplomatic intrigue it is evident, says M. Pierre Dubail in the Figaro, that "France will be a supported by the same of the same for the same of the same for the same will always have an interest in the misfor-tanes of Eagland, which never allows an occasion to pass of betraying and even humiliating her. Recent facts present to the memory of every one, even to the abuse which the journals poured forth on the worthy Admiral Courbet, are there to prove it; it has always been so, and nothing tends to prove that the hatred and en the contempt which each individual Englishman nourishes openly and impu-dently for France should one day give place to sentiments less blind and more loyal." M. Dubail then quotes a passage from a book against England about to appear, in which a person in high diplomatic position said: "As long as England stands, France, on entering on war, will inevitably have two enemies—the enemy fighting boldly and openly, and the cringing England who will always seek to undermine her surreptitiously. For this reason a proximate war—a terrible war—is inevitable between war—a terrible war—is inevitable between England and France . . If the longed for hour of revenge should strike, she will not be there in the shedow to hurt us as she would certainly do. Let the Germans and the Russians then destroy her. Doing so, they will work for us. And when this salutary disaster shall be accom-

land!" Such is a summary of the latest display of French batred for England. The frequency and forcibis news of such utterances are so remarkable that they cannot remain ineffectual to a future difficulty between the two Powers.

THE CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Through the kindness of Benziger Brothers we have been allowed to copy the following from a private letter of Right Rev. Dr. James D. Ricards, Bishop at

Grahamstown, South Africa:

"A few words about the state of religion in the Vicariate may interest you.
We began here in 1838—with two priests.
The whole of S. Africa from the Portuguese settlements to the Indian Ocean was then under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Right Rev. Dr. Griffith—a Dominiof the Right Rev. Dr. Griffith—a Dominican. In 1847 South Africa was divided into two vicariates and Mgr. Devereux appointed V. Apostolic of the eastern Districts including Natal. In 1850 Natal and the Orange Free State were formed into another Vicariate under Bishop Allard, an Oblate. The Vicariate of the castern Districts now extends from the through eastern Districts now extends from the Orange river to the sea and is about 300 orange river to the sea and is about 300 miles x 300 miles in extent. Grahamstown is regarded as the Capital, with a population of about 10,000. Port Elizabeth, with a population of over 12,000 is our chief Port and place of business. Grahamstown and Pt. Elizabeth are united by sail about 190 miles by rail—about 120 miles—or seven hours distant. In Grahamstown we have the College of St. Aidans, founded in 1875, and flourishing under the Jesuit Fathers. and flourishing under the Jesuit Fathers.
We have a convent here also—in which there are schools for the higher branches, languages, and accomplishments, and free schools—a boys' school attached to the neat and solid looking church will soon be under the Marist Brothers. In Pt. Elizabeth there is a fine Gothic church, a large convent, and upper and lower schools of the Marist Brothers, and last month a novitiate of the Marist Brothers and boarding-school for the sons of the farmers was opened at Witenhage—a pretty town about 30 miles from Pt. Elizabeth, and united to it by rail. King Williamstown is about 96 miles from Grahamstown, with a population of about 6,000. There we have a beautiful church and a large convent founded by nuns from Augsburg, at the close of 1877. These nuns, now numbering 42, have a large branch convent at East-London—distant from King Williamstown about 40 miles

from King Williamstown about 40 miles—and united to King Williamstown by rail. There is no rail yet between King Williamstown and this—a railway is just finished between this and Pt. Alfred—where the between the railway is pust finished. inished between this and Pt. Alfred—where we have a small mission, with neat chapel, and are now preparing for a branch convent. In Bedford, Cradock, Queenstown, Burgherdorp, Port Beaufort, and Alice,—we have small missions. Our whole Catholic population in the Vicariate is about 5,500. The Jesuit Fathers are opening large missions for the highest property of the ate is about 5,500. The Jesuit Fathers are opening large missions for the natives. We have over 200,000 of these, nearly all Pagans, in the Vicariate. This bit of information will enable you to form an idea of how we are getting on in this part of the world. There will soon be two, perhaps three, more convents in this Vicariate. One of these will be for training Katlir girls. Before the end of this year the Jesuit Fathers will have a scholasticate of 30 novices, training for the year the Jesuit Fathers will have a scholasticate of 30 novices, training for the Kaffir missions. I regard this work with great interest—it is of vast importance. The Trappist monks, whom I brought out in 1880, are now numbering 100, in the Natal Vicariate, pushing on with the work of native missions, in which the Oblate Fathers, aided by the nuns of the Ste. Famille, have had much success. There are four convents in Cape Town and four

are four convents in Cape Town and four in Natal Vicariate." n Natal Vicariate."

Right Rev. Dr. Ricards, who is a native of Wexford, Ireland, went to Africa thirty-five years ago, and has since devoted himself, as a priest and Bishop, to that mission, where he was consecrated Bishop in 1871. He is a man of more than ordinary attainments; cifted with a clear leaf ary attainments; gifted with a clear, logical mind, and in his writings exhibiting a polished, scholarly style. He is now engaged on a work, "Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbelief," which will be first issued in this country by Benziger

Brothers.

A Beautiful Illustration of Humanity

A pious nun of the Order of the Visitation, distinguished for her devotion to the Blessed Virgin, when but fifteen years of age, went one Sunday to Vespers and felt annoyed to have to give place to a lady who owned an estate which formerly belonged to her own ancestors. Not wishing to be behind this lady from the church she remained on her knees, and by chance fell asleep. In a dream she beheld the Blessed Virgin, accompanied by a troop of Biessed Virgin, accompanied by a troop of virgins, going up the steps of a beautiful palace. Immediately the young girl arose to join them, but our Biessed Lady looked severely at her *aying: "You are not little enough to serve me." Having said this, Mary continued her ascent, leaving in her footsteps, in large letters of gold, the name of a virtue, the first one being humility and the heat charity. From this humility and the last charity. From this the young girl understood that humility is the foundation of every virtue, and she set to work to attain it, heartily a-hamed of her pride. God loves the humble and showers on him innumerable blessings. Let us ever strive to be humble, that we may approach a little nearer to Him who has said, "Learn of Me to be meek and humble of heart."

Caution to Dairymen. Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and take no other. Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Barlington, Vt, to know saints.—National Catholic. which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Burlington, Vr., to know where and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best. An Alabama Judge has decided that a man who puts his satchel on a seat in the cars reserves the seat, unless the man who removes it is biggar than he is. This is the law of custom and common usage.

A Good Record.

Among the many thousand bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil sold annually in Canada not one has ever failed to give plished, we will see. But for the time canada not one has ever failed to give being we must content ourselves with crying with all our efforts, Down with Eng- and all painful complaints and injuries. Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

THE ROSARY.

BY MRS. WALTER S. FLYNN.

When the Catholic world is celebrating when the Cannone world is celebrating the feast of the Holy Rosary, many young readers may ask: What is the original of the Rosary? To please and instruct them I have collected the following informa-

tien:
In the thirteenth century there was a class of sectarians in southern France called Albigenses. They received their name from Alby, a city of France where they appeared in greater numbers than in any other place. They aimed at the destruction of religion, destroying whatever offered resistance to their abominable tenets.

ets.

Pope Innocent III. commissioned St.

Dominic to labor in the south of France
and instruct the Albigenses, who were
descerating churches, murdering priests,

This illustrious father of the Church manifested great zeal for the salvation of souls. He carnestly prayed to God through the intercession of His Blessed

Mother to give Him strength to conquer the enemies of our Holy Faith.

After three days of devout prayer in a lonely forest, the Blessed Virgin appeared to him, surrounded by great magnificence. Accompanying her were three queens, sur-rounded by fifty virgins. The first queen was clad in white, the second in red, followed by the third in dazzling gold.

The Mother of God explained the mean-

ing of this vision to St. Dominic.

These queens represented the three chaplets; the fifty virgins who form the chaplets; the fifty virgins who form the train of each queen represent the fifty Hail Marys of each Rosary; finally the white color reminds you of the joyful mysteries, the red color of the sorrowful mysteries, and the gold color of the glorious mysteries. The mysteries of the incarnation, birth, life and passion of my Divine Son, together with those of His resurrection, and His glorification are contained and and His glorification are contained, and as it were enshrined in the Angelical Salutation and the Lord's Prayer. That is just the Rosary; that is to say the crown wherein I shall place all my joy; spread that prayer everywhere; heretics will be converted, and the faithful shall preserve

when Pope Sixtus IV ascended the Papal Throne in 1471, he attached rich indulgences to the Confraternity of the

Holy Rosary.

It must not be supposed that the custom of repeating the Hail Mary has its origin with St. Dominic. Little balls strung together by a thin twine were found in St. Gertrude's tomb. She died 667. It is related of St. Paul, a celebrated Abbot of Lybia, who lived in the time of St. Anthony, that he repeated these prayers a hundred times in the day, and used

amall stones to count them.

It may be asked why October has been selected for the celebration of the feast of the Rosary. The barbarity of the Turks in the latter

part of the 16th century roused the indig-nation and fears of Christendom. Pope Pius V., then in the Papal Chair exerted all his faculties to avert the dan-

gers which threatened the religion of A fleet consisting of 240 vessels went in search of the Turkish fleet which was still

more numerous. The great naval battle of Lepanto was fought October 7, 1571. The armies met at four o'clock in the afternoon. For at four octook in the afternoon. For several hours the conflict was terrible. Meanwhile Pius V. begged of our Lord, through the intercession of our Blessed Lady, to grant a victory over the enemies of our holy faith.

He ordered that the Holy Rosary should be recited throughout Christen-

In the memorable battle of Lepanto, the enemies of God lost thirty-five thous-and soldiers, with their admiral and chief officers, fifteen thousand Christian slaves, about two hundred and fifty men-of-war and galleys, three hundred and seventy-

two large guns, and an immense booty with which their vessels were loaded.

When victory was proclaimed, Pope Pius V. ordered, to perpetuate its memory, that a feast of Our Lady of Victories should be celebrated, and to the Litany of the Blessed Virgin should be added:

the Blessed Virgin should be added:
Help of Christians, pray for us!
When his successor, Gregory AIII., ascended the Papal Throne, he fixed the first Sunday of October for the "Feast of the

Some young people think that the Rosary is intended for those who cannot read, or for aged people.

Bossuet, one of the holiest and most learned men of his time, was enrolled in the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, at the Dominican Conventin Paris

the Dominican Convent in Paris, August

10, 1680, Edward III., King of England, Louis IX. of France, also Francis I. and Louis XVI. made public professions of the devotion of the Rosary.
On one occasion a Jesuit Father found

Louis XIV. in an audience saying his beads. The Rev. Father showing some surprise, Louis remarked :

"You appear surprised to see me saying the Rosary. I glory in saying it. It is a pious custom which I have from the Queen my mother, and I should be very sorry to miss a single day with-out discharging that duty."

Let each one resolve to practice this

Let each one resolve to practice this beautiful devotion, which St. Francis de Sales and St. Vincent de Paul loyed so much, and which many great men of the world were not ashamed to practice pub-

Let all resolve to comply with the requirements of his Holiness, Leo. XIII., in the encyclical lately issued. Thus we can rely in this world upon the protection of the Holy Mother of God from all dangers,

No young woman can afford to grow up into ignorance of household management. The comfort of some home in the future is endangered whenever instruction is withheld which would enable a woman to plan wisely all arrangements necessary for the well ordering of the spot which is to be her home, whether that home be one of wealth or the reverse—and the reverse pointing him to a chair. The latter may come even after prospective wealth makes such knowledge seem unnecessary. For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ring-Worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use

MASSES FOR THE DEAD.

The sympathy that exists between the members of those two great branches of the Church—the souls militant and the souls suffering—constitutes one of the most grateful and efficacious of Catholic devo-tions. That the faithful in this life can do good towards those who have gone to the other world, is one of the teachings of the Catholic Church. Prayers and intercessions offered up for the welfare of departed relatives, work great spiritual advantage to sculs undergoing the purifying trials of

Purgatory.

Masses for the dead are the most potent Masses for the dead are the most potent of those devotions which the living can offer, in sympathy and affection, to the memory of the departed. Of the wonderful character of the Divine Sacrifice, no Catholic needs to be told. It surpasses all conception of God's benefits to man. The priest at the alter pleads most potently priest at the altar pleads most potently with his divine Master. Judas Macchabeus ordered sacrifices to be made to God for the slain in an engagement. What a for the slain in an engagement. What a much more potent Sacrifice the Catholic may offer up in behalf of his friends who are no more!

are no more!

There is no higher or holier manner in which filial affection may show itself than in the Requiem Masses for a father or mother. Such Masses should be, with genuine Catholics, an invariable rule, after the death of those to whom they are bound by the ties of a close relationship. Neglect, in this particular, argues either absence of Catholicity or want of filial regard. But, to the truly Catholic man or woman, there is a merited consolation in the opthere is a merited consolation in the opportunity presented by this practice and teaching of the Catholic Church, to make up for things undore, service neglected and, perhaps, crosses inflicted, while and during the life of the deceased.

We often hear of persons to whom much honor and research.

honor and respect is devoted after death, but to whom life has been a round of hard-ship and tribulation. Men who have ship and tribulation. Men who have starved for bread when living, are commemorated in marble when dead. And the reflection arises, how much better if but a meed of all this after-death regard had come when it would have "done some good"—when the subject of all was "in the flesh!" But it can "do some good." In the case of the Catholic soul departed, a Mass of Requiem is an eternal service, out-weighing all the temporal goods and glories that might be wished for.

Masses of requiem should pass down in Catholic families as legacies of devotion, never to be neglected and never to be for-

never to be neglected and never to be for-gotten. The body of the dead one might better be consigned, uncoffined and un-shrouded to the earth, than this service to shrouded to the earth, than this service to the soul remain unfulfilled. The Catho-lic parent should enforce the lesson upon his child and illustrate it by his own filial example. It is the last and greatest act enjoined by the command: "Honor thy father and thy mother."—Catholic Citizen.

THE VICAR GENERAL SHOOTS

AT A BURGLAR WHO BREAKS INTO HIS PAR-SONAGE.

Troy, Sept. 18 .- About 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning Rose Tilheman, a domestic employed at St. Peter's parson-age, adjoining St. Peter's Church, on North Second street, was awakened by a bright light in the dining room. Thinking that she might have neglected to turn it out on retiring she got out of bed, and as she did so she heard some one walking in she did so she heard some one waiking in the next room. Supposing that it was one of the priests, she exclaimed, "Is that you, Father Killilea?" Receiving no answer, she walked to the adjoining room and saw a stranger, of whose features she obtained a good view, extinguishing the gas. The girl was no coward, and exhibited great presence of mind. Lighting a candle she ran into the hallway and shouted lustily to Fathers Ludden, Heffernan and Killilea that there was a burglar in the house. Fathers Heffernan and Killilea were soon on the spot, and Father Ludden, who is vicar-general of the diocese, seized a double-barrelled breach-loading shotgun and took a position giving him command over all approaches to the street. Mean-while the burglar had descended to the hasement and basement and attempted to pass out of the door, but, failing to do so he ran to a window, and crawled through into a pas-sage-way. Father Ludden saw him, and, discharging one barrel to alarm the police, he covered the thief with the other ansaid: "If you move a step I'll shoot." The burglar attempted to crawlout of the priest's range, and Father Ludden fired again. At this juncture two policemen appeared and captured the burglar.

A Sacrilegious Robbery.

Altoona Times, September 25. St. Bartholomew's Catholic church, at Wilmore, Cambria county, was burglarized for the third time on last Monday night. Entrance was effected by prying open a side door, after the main door had success fully resisted the pressure of a jimmy or chisel. As the pastor of the church, Rev. Father McHugh, was absent at the time of the robbery, and was still absent at latest accounts, it could not be ascertained to a certainty what amount of property has been stolen, but it is known that a silver chalice used at Mass on week mornings and the pyx, which contained the Sacred Host, were carried off by the sacrilegious scoundrels. All the drawers about the main and side altars were also unlocked and rifled, but it is thought that nothing of special value was found. As the bur glaries at this church have all taken place during the absence of the pastor, and the last two immediately succeeding collec-tions in the church, it looks very much as if the sacrilegious scoundrels reside in the neighborhood.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced. A very busy London physician was in

rew himself up indignantly and said "Are you aware, sir, that I am Lord Fitzherbert?" — "Take two chairs, Sir," cried the physician, continuing his writing until finished.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. "Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Has been used in my household for three

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.

2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,
WM. CAREY CRANE."

AVER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
BACKED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invisorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

Education only in the education of the control of the contr

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Yocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict attended to the self-possession of the self-possession in the self-possession of the self-possession with reduce the self-possession. Strict attended to the self-possession of the self-possession with reduced the self-possession. The self-possession is self-possession of the self-possession with reduced the self-possession. The self-possession is self-possession with the self-possession of the self-possession in the self-

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF UNVERT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies
who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is
paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st.
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to be present. C. A. Shipri, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albior Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres., C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

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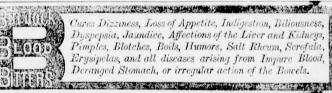
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Catholic Becord. LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1884.

AN IMPOSSIBLE ALLIANCE.

Some weeks ago a National League meeting was held at Castlewellan, in the county of Down, at which the chief speakers were William O'Brien, M. P., and Michael Davitt. Mr. Davitt, we are told, treated his hearers to a genuine surprise. He declared himself second in command of a political army invading Ulster with a fixed purpose and a well-founded expectation of victory. The Nationalists had, in his opinion, one great and absorbing desire. as far as the Northern province was concerned, and that was for political unity between the Orangemen and Catholics Mr. Davitt begged his hearers, who were mainly Catholics, to lay aside their religious differences of opinion for the sake of the patriotic duty which is incumbent alike on the Catholic and the Orangeman. "Let religion," he said, "give way once for patriotism, and then only we shall get home rule for Ireland." The audience, almost entirely, as we have said, Catholic in its composition, was taken altogether by surprise at these outspoken advances towards the friendship of the Orangemen We are not surprised that if a few raised

nationalization, says: "Two inferences are drawn from this episode at Castlewellan. The first is that Messra. Davitt and Parnell have settled their differences, and that the former is once more the trusted lieutenant and mouthpiece of his chief. The second con-clusion is that the Parnellites have determined upon a new line of tactics in seek-ing a coalition with the Orangemen, in order, by their aid, to defeat the Conservatives at the next general election. It is not believed that the Orangemen will ever consent to such a coalition, although it must be admitted that they have lately been exceedingly restive under Castle Government in consequence of its alleged partiality in suppressing their meetings."

We do not believe that either of these

inferences are correct. Mr. Davitt is

known to differ radically on certain im-

portant points from Mr. Parnell, and has

a cheer for Davitt and union, most of

them stood transfixed with amazement.

A contemporary, dealing with the extra-

ordinary speech of the apostle of land

given no indication whatever of bringing himself into line with the latter on these points. He still adheres as firmly as ever to his land nationalization scheme, whereby every man holding land in Ireland, England and Scotland would become tenants of the state. In a word, he would have established a Casarism, crushing out all individual initiative, and as odious, to say the least, by reason of its heartlessness, as any form of Irish landlordism. As the state is in Britain controlled by the ma jority for the time being, the minority were completely at the mercy of petty tyrants, acting in the name and by the authority of the state, with even more impunity than landlords' agents newadays. Mr. Davitt in his Castlewellan speech would seem to cast blame on the Catholics for the disloyalty to Ireland of the Orangemen. If Orange men be disloyal to Ireland, and we all know they are, Catholics are no wise responsible for this sad state of things. The religion of Catholics is no barrier to patriotic action and to patriotic combination. They have never made it so, but the Orange faction is so imbaed with hatred of the religion of the majority of Irishmen that they will have no allians with them looking to the achievement of self-government. Mr. Davitt should cer tainly be aware of all this. The work of winning Home Rule for Ireland must be, and can be, achieved without the Orange men. But perchance he sets the realization of his nationalization theory above the achievement of self-government for Ireland. In that case we can understand his eagerness to secure the co-operation of the Orange faction. We do not for a moment believe that Mr. Parnell has any purpose in view to secure Orange help, He must know that it cannot be had. But we do think that he will use every effort to secure the co-operation of the thousands of Irish Protestants who are not Orangemen, and who despise the methods as well as oppose the aims of that accursed body. Mr. Davitt has of late expressed some most extraordinary views in regard of the Irish land question. He has, for instance, out of his deadly hostility to the Irish Migration Company, of which Mr. Parnell is chairman, and whose purposes have met with the approval of the bishops

Ireland by purchasing lands in less crowded parts of the country and attractting small farmers to them by cheap rents and easy terms for instalment [purchases, is but one step removed from State aided emigration, and that in some respects it is quite as objectionable. The Irish, he says, are not only patriotic in their love for their country as a whole, but they are also devoted to their native counties, towns, and villages. To transplant a Don-egal man to Kerry or a Corkonian to Tyrone, to send Mayo farmers to Meath. and Louth families to Galway, is only a shade better than shipping them off to America. Mr. Davitt also complains of the prices which Mr. Parnell's company is paying the present landlords for estates which they could not possibly sell to any one else at any figure.

No wonder, say we, that earnest patriots like Mr. Biggar have broken off all connection with Mr. Davitt. "There is one thing," said the former, a few weeks ago, "I object to. Mr. Davitt implies that he alone is the advocate of the doctrine of the land for the people, and that I am its opponent. The contrary is the fact. I would give the land, the very acres, to the tenants for their own, whereas Mr. Davitt would vest it all in the Government. On

Mr. Davitt's plan the tenant would be merely transferred from one lordlord to another, and Ireland would be given in fee simple to England."

Mr. Davitt may secure Orange support for this pet scheme, but he can never bring Orangemen into line to co-operate with their Catholic fellow-countrymen in the efforts of the latter to secure for their country the lasting and unspeakable benefits of Home Rule.

HOW ODDFELLOWS ARE MADE.

A most extraordinary and certainly un usual case is now before the Courts of this Province. The other day there was tried at Whithy an action brought by one Richard Kniver, a chairmaker of Oshawa, against the Phœnix Lodge of Oddfellows of that town, for compensation for injuries by him received during the ceremony of initiation. The plaintiff sets forth that being a duly qualified person for admission to the Oddfellows' Society, according to the by-laws thereof, he, on the 26th of November last, submitted himself for initiation as a member of their body, and with that object in view placed himself entirely in the hands and under the control of the defendants in this case. He further states that the initiation consists of certain ceremonies, the nature of which is kept concealed from the uninitiated, and of which the plaintiff was then (as the defendants knew) ignorant, and for the purpose of which it was required by the defendants that the plaintiff should submit his person unreservedly to their hands, which he accordingly did : and during such initiation ceremonies (the said defendants being then regularly in session) the plaintiff, without any default or contributory neglect on his part, by certain of defendants' members or officers taking part in such initiation, and duly authorized for such purpose by defendants, was violently thrown in such a manner as to cause injury to the plaintiff's spine, from which he has since suffered, and is now suffering, beside certain minor in juries. The plain. tiff has sustained loss and damage in consequence of such injuries, in being unable to work at his trade and to support his family, and in nursing, payment of money for medical advice and treatment, and is advised and believes that the effects of the injuries sustained by him may last

In reply to this statement the defendants file a plea that their constitution and bylaws required candidates for initiation to be in sound health, which the plaintiff knew. Yet, knowing that he was not in a sound physical condition he, by misrepresentation and concealment, procured his nitiation. They deny the specific charges of violence preferred by the plaintiff and declare that any injuries sustained by him during his initiation were not caused by them or by any one acting under their authority. The plaintiff testified that on the evening in question he presented himself in the ante-room of the lodge and was then blindfolded. He was then conducted into the lodge-room by a person appointed for that purpose, and there a chain was placed around his body in such a way that it kept his arms above his elbows close to his body. He then received a push from behind, which caused him to fall forward over something, which caused his feet to fly up from the floor, and his head to come into violent contact with something from which it received a severe bruise. The article over which the plaintiff fell was, according to other witnesses, the stuff cover of the lodge organ, which some of those present held in front of him about knee high. Upon his falling someone asked, "Shall we have mercy," and then someone else shouted, "Have mercy." He was then lifted up off the floor and with the chain still on led about here and there for a time. The cap and chain were then taken off him, and the Noble Grand came to the plaintiff (according to the latter's state-

for several years.

ment) and said, "I am afraid we hurt you." and clergy of Ireland, expressed the view be expected, contradictory. The "Noble to the Holy See, and not one of the jour-

"Meanwhile the lodge room is but very dimly lighted, and the Noble Grand sits in his chair with a screen about it, form-ing a little doorless chamber about six feet square, from within which (when the feet square, from within which (when the proper time comes) he delivers instructions to the candidate who is being initiated or who is receiving a degree. In consequence of being so situated he did not see what occurred to the plaintiff on the evening in question, but he heard an unusual noise. It was customary in conducting the initiation ceremony to lead the candidate about hither and thither with a view to bewildering or befogging him, so when the cap was removed from his head he should be unable to find the door by which he had entered the lodge room."

All of which is quite interesting indeed. We are not now, we must confess, surprised at the appellation the "Oddfellows" have given themselves. The savage horseplay in which they indulge in the initiation of members fully entitles them to it. We have no objection whatever to their retention of this singular title. The Kniver case will, we trust, have the effect of making men think twice before giving themselves over to any such body. To join a secret society is to surrender one's liberty, to subject oneself to bewilderment and befogging, as the "Noble Grand" of Phænix lodge himself puts it.

"THE CANADIAN TROUBLE."

Under the above heading we lately read one of the most extraordinary articles it has ever been our lot to peruse. The article appeared in a late issue of the Baltimore Mirror. It begins by calling attention to a letter, a "very strange letter" written some months ago by the Canadian correspondent of the London Tablet, to that journal. The gist of this very strange letter was, according to the Mirror, that there existed in Canada a party of Canadian Catholics known as Ultramontanes, intent on placing the great bulk of the population outside the fold of the church. Our Baltimore contemporary then adds that it has looked for some motion on the part of its English Canadian exchanges, but they have maintained an incomprehensible silence on the subject. The silence of its English Canadian exchanges is not, we assure our friend, by any means incomprehensible, nor will he look on it as such when he learns that none of them know anything of a party, Ultramontane or otherwise, with any object such as that referred to by the

The Mirror, however, seems to have found solace for its troubles over Canadian religious difficulties by a perusal of La Verite, a journal published not in Montreal but in Quebec. On the authority of La Verite, the Mirror proceeds to state that there has been no revolt against Canadian prelates by the Ultramontanes but that "there has been a strong protest on the part of the true Canadian Catholics against the criminal remissness which has allowed the bulk of the Canadian French to go in disregard of the Syllabus and other Papal mandates, and to sink deeper into the mires of Freemasonry and secret societism."

We have never ourselves noticed in La erite any such statement as that here attributed to it. But whether any such affirmation was or was not made by a Canadian journal, we may inform the Mirror that neither the bulk of, nor any large number of Canadian French belong to the Masonic or secret associations. There is not a man in Canada cognizant of the religious state of the Province of Quebec who will not bear us out in this further :

"Most of the Canadian French papers, while pretending to be Catholic belong to the Liberalistic school and openly preach the most detestable doctrines. The Patrie, the Electeur, the Union, the Progres, the Franco-Canadien, the Minerve, the Canadien, the Evenement, the Monde, the Quotidien, the Nord, the Progres de l'Est, while they sail under Catholic colors, are all more or less tinctured by the evil theories of the day and are doing the devil's work inside the fold. They form a powerful clique; are great in talking about their rights, when their aim is to cartail the rights of the Holy See; and they have actually had the audacity, according to the Verite, to lay false evidence before the Sacred Con lay false evidence before the Sacred Congregation at Rome. The Archbishop of Quebec, whom they pretend to defend against the 'aggressions' of the Papists (save the mark!), has repeatedly condemned them, but, favored by some lesser ecclesiastical dignitaries, the Liberalistic Freemason 'Catholics' maintain their attitude of defiance. The Apostolic Commissiary has arrived in the troubled province, and we may expect that these province, and we may expect that these rebellious children of the Church will be speedily brought to book.

It is impossible not to feel amused at some of these statements. None of the This business he relinquished and entered papers here mentioned have ever, that we are aware of, been explicitly condemned by any Catholic bishop in the Province of clerical education at Carlow College, Ire-Quebec. Some one, or perchance two of land, and completed it with the Holy them, have from time to time been in- Cross Fathers in St. Johns, New Bruns directly condemned for articles of radical wick, immediately on coming to America. tendencies, but the French press of Quebec, He was ordained by Bishop Sweeney at The medical testimony was, as might as a whole, is thoroughly loyal and devoted St. Johns, N. B., in 1871 and continued

admitted a good deal of that which the the curtailment of the rights of the Holy plaintiff asserted. He admitted that in See. And it has never, we contend, been the course of the ceremony the candidate proven that any of them has ever laid is led blindfolded from one to another of false evidence before the Sacred Congrefour officers, each of whom delivers a charge gation at Rome. The fact is that a small and now fortunately powerless clique in the two conducted a mission retreat that the Province of Quebec, boasting of being is still well remembered by many. They Catholic, has accused the Archbishop of Quebec of doing so, and, placing itself over the heads of the venerable hierarchy of that Province, would dictate to the bishops the course they should follow in matters educational and otherwise. Would it surprise the Mirror to learn that La Verite, for instance, has fallen into disfavor with His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, one of the most eminent and justly venerated prelates on the continent of America Would it surprise our contemporary to know that L'Etendard, a journal of the same school as La Verite, is not in a better position in Montreal? Who are these "lesser ecclesiastical dignitaries." referred to by the Mirror? No one in this country knows them. Were the Archbishop in Canada he would, we doubt not, be prepared to testify that he has received less trouble at the hands of liberalistic freemason Catholics, and the lesser ecclesiastical dignitaries who stand by them, than he has at the hands of arrogant and aggressive zealots-who, no sooner than the Holy See has given decision in matters of moment to the religious world in Canada, seek to find some means of withholding obedience to its decrees. It is these who raise the cry of "false evidence" at Rome, and it is these that have troubled the

church in Canada. We will not follow the Mirror through its citation from the work of Jean D'Erbree on freemasonry. This citation is misleading. There may be, for instance, 59 lodges of the masonic order in Quebec, with 2,840 active members. But the overwhelming majority of these are not now, and never were Catholics. Freemasonry is in the eyes of French Catholics dangerous and detestable organization. Too many indeed of them have been led into its meshes. But the bishops and clergy have made, and are making every effort to deliver these from masonic control and tyranny, and to pre vent any others from following their pernicious example. There can be no harm whatever, but a great deal of good in news papers warning Catholics against the dangers of Freemasonry. We do. however. hold that there is harm and grievous injury done by the publication of reckless statements, calculated to bring a whole race into contempt, and a noble church into disrepute abroad. The Mirror has completely misapprehended the state of things in French Canada. There religion flourishes and no evil condemned by the Holy See "flourishes, undermining the faith, and spreading far and wide like an upas tree dropping contagious poison.

"Not obloquy," says the Mirror, "but onor, to the heroic band of Catholics honor, to the who are fighting the moral plague, and who insist that the Pope's mandates shall be, not a dead letter, but an active princi-ple in Church affairs!"

If, by this heroic band, the Baltimore Mirror means the zealots, who resist the authority of bishops, insisting in season and out of season that the Pope's mandates shall be, not a dead letter, but an active principle in the Church; if, by that band, it means these stiff-necked busy-bodies, who say we, obloquy and dishonor must be

THE LATE FATHER O'MAHONEY. It is with feelings of the profoundest sorrow that we have in this issue to chroncontention. But let us follow the Mirror icle the death of the Rev. Father O'Mahoney, formerly of this city, but latterly of Kendaltown, Wis. The sad occurrence took place on the 29th ult. As vet we are without further details. The announcement of the death of this worthy priest was no sooner made known by the daily press than the liveliest feelings of regret were felt and expressed on all sides in this city and diocese. The deceased priest was distinguished for many fine and ennobling qualities: his kindness, amiabil ity and generosity had endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance, while his ability and eloquence had won him very general esteem. During his residence in London he frequently and most acceptably filled the pulpit of St. Peter's and all privileged to assist at his sermons retain a lively and profitable recollection of their brilliancy and effect. He had at the time of his death attained his thirty-ninth year only. He was born in the county of Wexford, Iremay say further, that having committed land, and during his earlier years he was itself to the construction of the road by a employed in Waterford, where his father company and having forced on the was the owner of a large fishing fleet. company the construction of the main line with a rapidity uncalled for, the church when a young man, resolved to the government stood last session bound become a "fisher of men." He began his to do either one of two things-take the work off the company's hands or grant them the aid they demanded and certainly required. The Canadian Pacific company cannot and ought not to be blamed for making as good terms as they could with the governthat to relieve the congested districts of Grand" in the course of his testimony, nals mentioned above has ever advocated | thirteen years. He traveled in the Mariment of Canada. They have not been

time Provinces and Quebec extensively, and was a professor in Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., for several years. From that city he came to London in 1879, accompanied by Rev. Father Cooney, and performed a vast amount of mission work elsewhere throughout the London diocese. Father O'Mahoney, becoming very favorably impressed with this city, decided to make it his home, and became an assistant priest in connection with the parish, residing in the Palace. He also acted efficiently in the capacity of secretary to Bishop Walsh, showing marked ability in parochial work and management. In May, 1882, he left the city, going on a tour through the Western States collecting on behalf of the new cathedral here, but finally assumed parochial charge in the diocese of Milwaukee, where he remained until his decease, a period of about a year and a half. May he rest in peace.

THE C. P. R. vs. THE GRAND

greatest interest that we read the letter of

the Hon. Peter Mitchell in vindication of

the Canadian Pacific Railway against the

attacks of Lord Claude Hamilton, M. P., a director of the Grand Trunk, on the former company. Lord Claude Hamilton, during a late visit to Ottawa, the guest of his kinsman the Marquis of Lansdowne, favored the Globe correspondent at the capital with an interview. The report of that interview, as published in the columns of the Globe, excited very general comment. Mr. Mitchell discusses the matter very fully in a three column letter to the Montreal Herald, bearing date the 27th of September, 1884. We regret that the space this week at our command absolutely forbids our going over Mr. Mitchell's argument in its entirety. We can only deal with that portion of his letter bearing on the relations between the Parliament and Government of Canada with the Canadian Pacific Railway. We with the Canadian Pacific Railway. We were not of those who advocated the consummation of the bargain between the Canadian Pacific Syndicate and the Government of Canada, when the terms were first submitted for ratification. Nor did we view with unmixed approval the legislation of last session whereby the government of Canada came to the aid of the Canadian Pacific Company to the extent of \$30,000,000. We had always thought that the old Province of Canada was guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in not undertaking, on its own behalf, the construction of a trunk line of railway from Sarnia to Riviere du Loup. By giving over that great work, one of national necessity and importance, to a Company, the country has suffered to an extent, in our estimation, incalculable. To a portion of the loss directly suffered by the Canadian people through the construction of that line by a Company, we will refer before closing. The Canadian Pacific railway became, with the acquisition of the North-West, a work of vital national importance. The whole country called for its construction at the earliest possible period. Leading men of both political parties were all agreed on the main issue take upon themselves to interpret after that the road should be built as soon and their own fashion, the mandates of the as fast as the resources of the country how the Grand Trunk has persistently permitted. Mr. Mackenzie's administrathey accord with their own pre-conceived tion secured for the North-West its first notions and deep-rooted prejudices, then, railway outlet by the construction of the Pembina branch, bringing Winnipeg and Manitoba into connection with the American system of railways. But great as was this boon to Canada and the Northwest, our people were not satisfied. Mr. Mackenzie could not be made to undertake the building of a through all rail route on Canadian territory as a government work-a mistake which cost him the Premiership, and his party what promised to be a long tenure of office. The defeat of the Liberal administration in the fall of 1878 caused, of course, some delay in arrival at a decisive policy on this important subject. At length, in the autumn of 1880, the Canadian Pacific syndicate, argely composed of gentlemen interested n that great enterprise the St. Paul. Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, which first opened the eyes of the world to the wealth and possibilities of our great North-Western empire, made an offer to the Canadian government for the construction of the road, an offer which gave rise to prolonged discussion in the press and in Parliament. The bargain was in many respects a good one for the syndicate, in others not so good. It was then foreseen that the government should have to come to the relief of the company, as it did last session. And we

ment of the Dominion as was the Grand Trunk by the old Province of Canada.

The jist of Lord Claude Hamilton's complaint against the Pacific railway is that the aid extended by the Canadian government to the road has been expended in the acquisition of branch lines in the Province of Ontario and Quebec. Lord Claude is thus reported in the interview :

"Unlike the Canadian Pacific the Grand Trunk could not make up its losses or replenish its exchequer by cash obtained from the Canadian Government. It was iniquitous for the Dominion Government to allow the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to use the money granted by the public to build the main Pacific line in eatallishing a competing railway avetern establishing a competing railway system in the older provinces. Such a thing would certainly not have been permitted in Eng-land, or even, he thought, in the United States. The Grand Trunk did not ob-States. The Grand Trunk did not object to the construction of other railways, even with those competing with them, but they surely had cause to complain when the Government of Canada entered the lists against them, and used the public treasury to aid their rivals. The crusade of the Canadian Pacific Company against the Grand Trunk was suicidal, resulting only in injury to both." * * * * * Mr. Mitchell replies with vicor, and we

Mr. Mitchell replies with vigor, and, we will say, with success : It was, we must confess, with the

"It is not for you, my lord, a Grand Trunk director, to challenge the liberality of the Canadian Government in conne-tion with the railways of this countr You can scarcely have forgotten the fact that the road you represent is a debtor to the Canadian Government to the extent of \$25,607,393, not counting interest on this vast amount for the past ten or twelve years. Have you already forgotten that at the last session of the Canadian Parliament your Company asked to be allowed and receive permission to issue about \$70,000,000 of new bonds to take precedence of this long-standing debt? Nor is it for you to challenge the mature judgment and action of the people of Canada in deciding what railways are or are not worthy of public support. When the Grand Trunk dis-charges its debt to Canada, when it ceases to be a beggar at the door of Parliament for friendly legislation if not for alms, it will be time enough for its directors to

Mr. Mitchell emphatically denies that the money of the Canadian people has been used in the acquisition of branch lines in Ontario and Quebec. His denial is surely equal in value to the bare assertion of Lord Claude Hamilton. The member for Northumberland tells the noble lord that in the same sentence in which he unjustly denounces the govern. ment of Canada for the iniquitous proceeding of aiding to establish a competing railway line in Ontario, "a line to which there has been contributed not one dollar of the public money of Canada," he alleges that the "Grand Trunk did not object to the construction of other railways, even those competing with them." Mr. Mitchell tells him that the statement will be read with surprise if not with indignation by Canadians, who remember how Grand Trunk influence in England drove the late Sir Hugh Allan from the English money market, when he endeavored to make sale of the bonds of the Northern Colonization railway, extending from Quebec to Montreal and Ottawa, or how, at a later date, the same fate, through the same influence, met the Treasurer of Quebec, when he visited Britain on a similar errand, or, finally, Canada with railway facilities which were not tributary to its interests or how, "in its latest efforts to obstruct the building of the Canadian Pacific it not only attacked the credit and character of that enterprise but went to the length of threatening the credit of the country itself in the English money market. The people of Canada, my Lord, have not such convenient memories as Grand Trunk directors seem to need, as they have not forgotten who it was commenced the 'crusade,' not against the Grand Trunk but against the Canadian Pacific."

Lord Claude Hamilton has affected to treat Mr. Mitchell's letter with disdain. He considers it not usual in England to notice such productions. We cannot, indeed, state what is the course in England in such matters, nor do we care, but we must say that His Lordship's affected disdain for Mr. Mitchell's able letter does him no credit. He committed himself to certain public statements and should be

prepared to prove them. Mr. Mitchell shows that the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is indebted to the people of Canada in several millions of dollars, and that the payment of this vast debt is a matter of the greatest doubt. Canada has lost more by the Grand Trunk than even the payment of the twenty-four millions with interest, spoken of by Mr. Mitchell, could cover. It therefore, as he says, ill becomes that company, or any of its officials, to lecture the Parliament and people of Canada on their attitude towards the Canadian Pacific Railway. The company in charge of the construction of the latter have displayed an enterprise and a patriotic interest in the national progress of Canada for which they deserve all credit. No fault can or ought to be found with them if to assist them in developing the resources of Canada they have insisted, or really as highly favored by the govern- may in the future insist, upon

work that owes its energy and Canad our great national Canadians, and de world the vast area ern domain and ma Grand Trunk mon ness could never n prosperity unequal surpassed. To Mr exposition of the r ada, Lord Claude deign to reply, she "etiquette." The felt mortified and mere colonist shou ments. Mr. Mitch regardless of "eti agony in a manner hearted scion of Iri had never seen C concludes in these ous, earnest, and p "For his Lordshi rest assured that Canada is hencefor people of Canada v poly, and break the Parliament that sai liament that sar his Lordship and hates seek monopol Government or by or by attacking the

means it may be h fell purpose, the p both the will and themselves against spiracies to place way traffic of the of a single Corpo ment may be attac ders against our may be daily inv standing and the dian Pacific Railw target for Grand T pend upon it, sir, and the energy an and vast resource Canadians will ris machinations of th Lord Claude Hami Dominion worthy and especially wor refused to place th change speculator cution rather than the Grand Trunk Mr. Mitchell's

echo in every Can will suffer no in affairs by strange monopoly. She l tional highway That the construct this great highway Canada's entire de eign control is the hope and the mo

CATHOLIC EL

We reproduce graph from the D nal of the 20th ult ing of Catholic so most of our read His Lordship the his return from th eulogistic terms and their good v His Lordship's V gerated the Free

Our Dublin co "We publish to those students a honours and priz be recognised that, as usual, th leges and school running. The p by a student of Belfast, Master J our hearty congr Ulsterman and shares his proud other eminent Stanislaus', Tul dent who fills th of the year, and prominence are the various Cath throughout the well to the fi tribute to large number o that the first pl grades has been dents. St. Ma the Senior, the the Middle, Academical In

Alexandra Sch places of the gr the second pla we are gratified a pupil of St. L. In the more p jects, as, for ex tic economy, the convents co financial result £2,000 more t distributed. cent., has fall £1,889, or 37 e Grand

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the active co-operation of the government of Canada in their great work of national development and national consolidation. The Grand Trunk is really more of a foreign corporation than Canadian. It is governed from London, England, and its termini east and west-Portland, Maine, and Chicago, Ill., are both American. The Canadian Pacific, on the other hand, is a work that owes its inception to Canadian energy and Canadian patriotism. It is our great national highway, governed by Canadians, and designed to open to the world the vast areas of the North-Western domain and make Canada that which Grand Trunk monopoly and exclusiveness could never make it, a country of prosperity unequalled and progress unsurpassed. To Mr. Mitchell's vigorous exposition of the railway status of Canada, Lord Claude Hamilton would not deign to reply, sheltering himself behind "etiquette." The noble lord, no doubt, felt mortified and offended that any mere colonist should question his statements. Mr. Mitchell, in a second letter, regardless of "etiquette," piles on the agony in a manner to make this faint. hearted scion of Irish landlordism wish he had never seen Canada. Mr. Mitchell concludes in these terms, at once vigorous, earnest, and patriotic.

"For his Lordship and his friends may rest assured that railway monopoly in Canada is henceforth only a dream. The people of Canada will break the monopeople of Canada will break the mono-poly, and break the Government and the Parliament that sanction it; and whether his Lordship and his Grand Trunk associ-ates seek monopoly by denouncing the Government or by coercing Parliament, or by attacking the credit of the lands of the Dominion in England, or by whatever means it may be hoped to work out this fell purpose, the people of Canada have both the will and the power to defend themselves against all schemes and con-spiracies to place the commerce and railway traffic of the country at the mercy of a single Corporation. The Govern-ment may be attacked afresh; new slanders against our Canadian North-west may be daily invented; the financial standing and the resources of the Cana-dian Pacific Railway may again be the target for Grand Trunk hostility, but depend upon it, sir, that at last the spirit and the energy and the giant strength and vast resources of five millions of Canadians will rise superior to all the machinations of their enemies, and even Lord Claude Hamilton, if his life be spared, will see a new nation develop in this Dominion worthy of their forefathers, and especially worthy in this—that they refused to place themselves at the mercy of an English corporation and stock ex change speculators, and suffered perse-cution rather than wear the manacles of the Grand Trunk or any other railway company in England or America.

Mr. Mitchell's views will find ready echo in every Canadian heart. Canada will suffer no intrusion into her own affairs by strangers. She will have no monopoly. She has decided on a national highway from ocean to ocean. That the construction and completion of this great highway will hasten the day of Canada's entire deliverance from all toreign control is the fixed and the fondest hope and the most ardent of our aspirations.

to be sent to Toronto by Lower Town men; "and," continued Ald. Cunningbam, pointing to Ald. Brown, "the lying document was signed by that traitor."

Ald. Heney (excitedly, and stamping his feet repeatedly) It's a disgrace for an alof the 20th ult., relating to the standing of Catholic schools and their pupils in Ireland. It will be remembered by in Ireland. It will be remembered by if such language was tolerated. most of our readers that, two years ago, His Lordship the Bishop of London, on his return from the old country, spoke in eulogistic terms of the Catholic schools and their good work in Ireland. That His Lordship's view was no wise exaggerated the Freeman's Journal fully at-Our Dublin contemporary states:

"We publish to-day the official list of those students at the Intermediate Examination who have carried off the honours and prizes for the year. It will recognised with extreme pleasure that, as usual, the youth of Catholic col-leges and schools make the best of the running. The place of honour is filled by a student of St. Malachy's College, Belfast, Master John McNeill. We offer our hearty congratulations to the young Ulsterman and to the institution which shares his proud distinction. From another eminent Catholic College, St Stanislaus', Tullamore, comes the student who fills the second highest place of the year, and standing out in frequent ence are the familiar names of the various Catholic colleges and schools throughout the country. The Christain Brothers, as on previous years, are well to the front, and a gratifying tribute to the excellence of their educational system is found in the large number of prizes which their boys have carried away. It is noteworthy that the first place in each of the three grades has been taken by Northern stu-dents. St. Malachy's College is first in the Senior, the Belfast Academy first in the Middle, and the Londonderry Academical Institution first in the The Alexandra College and the Alexandra School took the three first places of the grades in the girls' division, the second place in the middle grade, we are gratified to see, being secured by of St. Louis Convent, Monaghan In the more practical and useful sub jects, as, for example, languages, domes-tic economy, and music, "our girls" of the convents come out splendidly. The financial results show that £5,020, nearly

and £857, or 17 per cent., to Christian Brothers' Schools alone."

The young gentleman, Mr. McNeill, mentioned in this paragraph, is a brother of our friend, Mr. Archie McNeill, of this city. It is specially gratifying to us to note the success attending the pupils of the schools conducted by the religious bodies, and that the Freeman makes special mention of the Christian Brothers, to whom we in this country are under such lasting obligations for distinguished though ill-requited services in the cause of Catholic educational training.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

We made brief allusion last week to the extraordinary scene in the City Council of Ottawa, on Monday, the 6th inst. It was a fieldnight for bigotry and ignorance. In the former Mr. Ald. Cunningham, and in the latter, Mayor Bate, distinguished himself. No one, that we ever heard, imputed to the mayor of Ottawa the possession of intellectual acumen of any advanced order, but many gave him credit for a sense of decency and decorum. His managers had him, however, well drilled for Monday evening, the 6th, and he did his part in the municipal tragedy (!) with a stupid determination to prove himself a worthy mayor of enlightened Wellington ward. So well did he act, that the majority which follows Ald. Cunningham's tail will now likely allow the use of the civic chain in public, which, last winter, the Council voted to have locked up lest the Mayor might — might — well, wear it at another ball. The Ottawa Sun thus reports the scene:

A communication was read from Assistant Provincial Secretary Lumsden, enclosing memorial of members of the Council who were present May the 5th, in reference to the redistribution of city wards, stating that in reply to inquiries in said letter he was instructed to acquaint the Council that Wednesday, the 15th instant, had been fixed on as the date when deputations in regard to the mat-ter would be received by the Provincial Secretary in support of the views of the

Ald. Cox, seconded by Ald Erratt, moved that the communication be received and entered on the minutes, and that the Mayor and Alds. Swalwell, Gor. that the Mayor and Alds. Swalwell, Gordon, Cunningham, Whelan, Cherry, Cox, Lewis, Erratt and Whillans, the Assessment Commissioner and City Solicitor be constituted a deregation to proceed to Toronto and wait upon the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the matter.

Ald. Brown spoke up for St. George's ward, and backed up Ald. Heney's re-

Ald. Lewis again came to his feet, and said, as representative of Wellington ward, that he could not get a fair and equal distribution of the wards from the Provincial Secretary, in accordance with the ratable property of Wellington ward. Ald. Durocher said he applauded the Mowat government for refusing to jerry-

mander the city.

Ald. Cunningham said ever since the Lower Town men had formed the conspiracy of 1859, which said that one Catholic Irishman and two French Catholics should always represent By Ward, and that is what caused the lying document to be sent to Toronto by Lower Town

Ald. Cunningham: "I want you to hold our tongue!" He then said the Lower your tongue!' Town men had falsely moved in the mat-ter, and did not speak when the re-dis-

tribution subject was up before the Ald. Heney (again excitedly) "It's not so! It's a falsehood!"

Ald. Cunningham (continuing) termed

the Lower Town men "the noble six."

Ald. Durocher: "We're as noble as anybody else. I will not keep order if Ald. Cunningham does not!"

The Mayor—"Well, then, I will leave the chair,"

Ald. Cunningham went on reading the communication sent to Toronto by the Lower Town men. He stated, the letter said, the Upper Town members had "surreptitiously passed the motion, which did not get the necessary support." port.

Ald. Heney :- "That's true enough. and you'll have to get another half man to vote on your side. I think Ald. Cun-ningham ought to stop some time. We have been abused long enough, and there's no 'conspiracy' on our side." The mayor again ruled Ald. Cunning-

ham in order. Cunningham (continuing) maintained that Wellington ward at present paid one half of the whole city taxes. But that they (the Upper town members of the Council) would break the shackles of oppression, so God help them! And that in spite of the Bishops of Peterboro', Kingston and Ottawa, with all their

influence.

Ald. Heney: "Oh, my!"

Ald. Cunningham went on to refer to what he termed "the libelous language to members of this council, published by the London Record," "Such language," he said, "would do credit to a fishwife." Ald, Durocher again thought such lan-guage was not in order. He didn't see what a newspaper's utterances had to do

with the present discussion. The mayor once more ruled the talk

Alderman Brown, Heney, Laverdure, Durocher, Germain, and Dejardins then picked up their hats and left the room

priest in London is going to rule the Ontario Government it's high time we should make an attempt to be free!"

The motion was then carried on the following Division, some of the Lower representatives re-entering the

chamber to vote:
Yeas—Alds. Cunningbam, Gordon,
Whelan, Lewis, Cox, Cherry, Erratt, Whillans . - 8.

Nays-Alds. Heney, Brown, and Duro-cher, Desjardins, Laverdure, and Ger-From the Free Press report we take

the following:

"Ald. Cunningham, continuing, claimed that Wellington Ward had a good claim for redivision. The western wards demanded their rights. If the priest in London was going to rule the Ontario government it was high time that the shackles were broken and the result of shackles were broken and the people of the town set free. He cared not what the cost might be. 'We will fight the contest to the bitter end and let the consequences be what they may. We will have justice now and justice forever more.' While referring to the six Lower

"Ald, Heney and Ald. Durocher repeatedly requested His Worship to call the speaker to order, and when His Worship allowed the Alderman to contion everyone expected that they would

were under priestly influence and such

Victoria 3,000, Wellington 9,000, St. George's 5,000, By-Ward 6,000, Ottawa 7,000. He would suggest that 3,000 be taken off Wellington and placed to Victoria Word." toria Ward."

Ald. Brown here proposes the easy and sensible solution of the difficulty. With such a redistribution as he proposes there would yet be a Protestant ston and Ottawa, who have never in any way interfered in this matter, are yet, according to latest reports, living and doing well, notwithstanding Ald. Cunningham's assault of Monday, the 6th. As for the RECORD, it is just as vigorous as ever, and as ready to meet the papa. phobic little alderman from Victoria Ward as at any time past. The Ottawa Citizen and Sun both take a very just view of the "scene" and condemn Mr. very plain terms. The Citizen says :

"In the brief record of the Council proceedings, it is at times difficult to give more than a digest of discussions upon civic affairs. Perhaps it is a wise provision of Providence, otherwise we fear that neither comfort at home nor reputation abroad would be increased. The proceedings at the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening last, upon a question connected with ward re distribution, were discreditable in the extreme and of a character calculated to weaken the influence of that body in the opinion of ratepayers and degrade it in the opinion of all who recognize the important interests vested by the Corporation in its representations. We have shall represent the united that portion of the city must command a sought to secure the influence of the consecrate the National party. They have shaltered the conspiracy which have shaltered the conspiracy which that portion of the city must command a sought to secure the influence of the consecrate the National party. They have shaltered the consecrate the influence of the consecrate the national consecration and consecrate the national consecrate the national consecrate the national consecrat tribution, were discreditable in the ex-treme and of a character calculated to poration in its representatives. Men were taunted as being ignorant, as being ruled by priests, as being corrupt and dishonest, and many other things were said that were better never said and better never repeated. We ask why it is that a great question such as that referred to could not touch an intellectual spring, instead of opening a foun-tain whence flowed bigotry, intolerance and personality? The ward redistriand personality? bution, a part of the municipal machinery that requires reform, and how best to solve the problem, was a subject all could have united in debating, without the manifestation of sectional mosity; in short, such policy is absolutely necessary if an amicable adjustment of the difficulty is ever to be We are satisfied that judicious conferences, and not bitter personalities, can alone promote or achieve the object in view, and attacks upon Mr. Mowat on one side, and on certain sections of the city on the other, will scarcely prove advantageous to the swho are sincere in their advocacy of this question. The Government of the Pro vince is given great powers in dealing with a subject such as this and may possibly deem it wise to exercise great caution, while it is quite natural for the representatives of one portion of the city to strive to give as little as possible to those who approach them in a spirit of bitterness and acrimony. Our opinion is that ward redistribution must eventually be inaugurated and that the good sense of the aldermen and ratepayers will yet approve of it; but we fear no settlement will ever be arrived at so long as representatives at the Board of Aldermen for get the amenities of debate, and, instead of settling down to a careful, well-digested and reasonable consideration of the subject, waste time and words in shootverbal bullets at one another. It may be a relief to the representatives, it certainly is not a relief to those repre-

We have to thank our esteemed contemporary, the Toronto Tribune, for its

going to stay here and listen to such landotry, malevolence and hatred are at the grounds and of every effort being made that while in Ottawa "His Lordship very bottom of the Cunningham redistri- to secure a military college in this city. was the guest of Bishop Duhamel. Mgr. Eight, however, constituted a quorum.

Ald Cunningham—"I hope you'll bution scheme—a scheme that has been never come back!"

Very bottom of the Cunningham redistrito secure a military college in this city. But while we believe the city should pressed forward with a brutal disregard secure the forumer, the government of government pointed out to them how pressed forward with a brutal disregard secure the former, the government of government, pointed out to them how Ald. Cunningham went on:—"If a of every provision of the law and every the Dominion ought, in justice to a city the catch of fish during the past season dictate of justice.

PARK ACCOMMODATION.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a respected correspondent on the subject taxation, he is sadly mistaken. of an article of ours published a few weeks ago in reference to the acquisition of Carling's farm for park, exhibition and military purposes. We had then reason to believe that a scheme was on foot to deprive our citizens of Victoria Park, that this farm might be purchased. Now, we are entirely opposed to the sale of Victoria Park. The sale of a property so well adapted for the purpose for which it is now set aside, a property on which so many thousands of the public money have been spent, were nothing short of a wanton disregard of public feeling and a clear waste of the public funds. That some at least of those who advocate the purchase by the Town Aldermen, Ald. Cunningham called them traitors and insinuated that they effacement of Victoria Park, we subjoin of Saturday last :

Worship allowed the Alderman to continue, the six Lower Town representation everyone expected that they would lose no time in settling it. I, with many tives, Alds. Heney, Germain. Brown, others, fully thought ere this to see a ham had resumed his seat.

"Ald, Brown explained his reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place he had too much respect for Wellington Ward, where he had a large amount of property, to be quartered up as it was proposed in the scheme. It is that do not pay a dollar of taxes, from the Chapter House down to Dufferin avenue and east to Wellington and even to was time enough to wait until the city limits were extended, to redivide the wards. The following was the population of the different wards at present: Victoria 3,000, Wellington 9,000, St. George's 5,000. By West 20,000, St. Desjardins, Durocher and Laverdure rose from their chairs and left the council chamber, returning after Ald. Cunning-rived at. This city has suffered long ferent church properties. Now, sir, if the Exhibition Grounds were sold and some plan taken to get hold of the Mili-tary Grounds from the Government, in exchange for some other lands outside the city and all these 60 or 70 acres sold in lots to citizens, what a change it would make in the city's assessment. Instead of 2 cents on the dollar, as we now pay, twould fall to 1½ cents or less. And I tell you, sir, that would be a great relief our full and loyal support to the leadermajority in the council, but there would be something like fairness in the division. The bishops of Peterboro', Kingwill lose no time in bringing this important will be something like fairness in the division. The bishops of Peterboro', Kingwill lose no time in bringing this important will be something the lose of th ant question to a close. Do it as quick as possible, and by so doing a source of great irritation will be got rid of. I as-sure you, sir, and I hear it said everywhere, that nothing so much hinders the progress and development of London than the uncertainty that exists about this very Fair Grounds question. I say let the vacant plots that we now have be settled upon; give our men a chance to get a cheap lot in an eligible part of the city instead of being driven to London South and London East. I would like, view of the "scene" and condemn Mr. through the Advertiser to hear an ex-Cunningham's outrageous conduct in pression of opinion on this subject, and with many thanks for occupying your valuable space, I am, sir, yours tr

A LARGE RATEPAYER. Wealthy as the writer of this letter may be, heavy as his purse may be, and extensive as his landed property no doubt is, his opinion is none the more entitled to respect than that of the humblest citizen in this community. He says that the sale of Exhibition grounds, high figure and instead of falling into the | Church in favour of Ireland's oppressors. hands of our artisan population would become the prev of speculators. We desire the city to retain Victoria Park and even to extend it, in the interest of the workingman, whose easy and accessible place of recreation it is. Our "upper ten" may not need park accommodation, They have palatial homes, and extensive grounds. But the workingmen of London need some such place, and, for themselves and their children, must have it. As to the acquisition of Carling's farm for military purposes, we have no objection. But it is the duty of the government to make the purchase even if the city has to improve the place afterwards. The very tact mentioned by our correspondent, that a private company has offered the city \$100,000 for the exhibition grounds, disposes of his argument that their sale would afford the workingman a chance to buy a cheap We would, however, hail with delight the sale of these grounds, if the city does not feel able to extend the park in that direction. But they should not be sold to a company. The mention of a company is to us indicative of wire-pulling, not to use at all the stronger and plainer term of jobbery. If the grounds be sold, let them be sold in lots to the highest bidder, just as Mr. Carling pro- vincial Judges. Is it any wonder that poses to do with his farm it the city do not acquire it. The opinions of our correspondent are too largely built on surmises and rumors to permit us to deal with the subject as fully as we desire. But we will return to it. Meantime, let the mystery surrounding the offers said to have been made to the city and by members of the council be disclosed. very just review of the whole case in its Let us have a plain exposition of all issue of the 11th. The Tribune renders that it is proposed to do on the one side interview the government for the purpose from the first same that from the purpose in a body.

In leaving the room Ald. From recent, has fallen to Catholic students, that fallen to Catholic students, and Ald. Hency said, "we're not service that will not be forgotten. Big
issue of the 11th. The Tribune renders and on the one side in the role of obtaining food and pecuniary assistance of the catholics of Ottawa but a large body of non-Catholic citizens a culty will be removed. We are strongly tance for the starving people of the service that will not be forgotten. Big
interview the government for the purpose and on the one side in the rice with the purpose and on the one side of obtaining food and pecuniary assistance for the purpose and on the other, and a world of difficulty will be removed. We are strongly tance for the starving people of the service that will not be forgotten. Big
in a body.

grounds required therefor. If any one thinks that the sale of the Park and

DYNAMITE IN QUEBEC.

A dastardly attempt was made on Saturday last to destroy the Parliamentary buildings now in course of erection in the city of Quebec. The outrage has excited the deepest indignation at the ancient capital and throughout the country. No sooner did the news of its perpetration get abroad than suspicion at once fell on the much-abused Irish. No one else, of course, knows anything of dynamite, nor is anyone else acquainted with its use but the Irish and the friends of Ireland. But, unfortunately for those who would fasten on Irishmen in Canada or the United States the following letter from the Advertiser the guilt of this crime, there are many circumstances connected with this explosion that point to complicity in the deed of some one who knew all about the buildings. What we should be glad to see is a full and unprejudiced enquiry into the whole matter. It is

convention of the National League of Great Britain, representing the views and feelings of the Irish people in England and Scotland, were the following, which prove that the Irishmen of great Britain are loyal to the core in the actual struggle leagues in the Irish Parliamentary party. That we express our sense of the obligations all Ireland owes to Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., for the fearlessness with which he has exposed and hunted from official life the foul instruments of English rule in Ireland. That we regard the inquiry into the execution of Myles Joyce as a mockery, the accused officials being in the position of witnesses, jurors, and judges in their own case; and that we call for a full and public inquiry into all the circumstances of the case."

- A dispatch from Dublin dated the

2nd says that United Ireland considers the

action of the Council of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops here, in deciding to confide to the Irish members of Parliament certain questions for submission to the Government relative to university education and the grievances of nuns employed as school teachers, are of The bishops of Ireland have no one else but the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, led by Mr. Parnell, to press Catholic and Irish claims on the House. The Mail was surprised at the receipt of this telegram, but the future will prove the United Ireland correct in its statements. - The Jewish population of France is

quite small, but its influence great. Under the republic Jews have risen rapidly into prominence. They are all decidedly anti-Christian in sentiment and action. We are told on excellent authority that two Jews sit in the Senate Chamber, three in the Chamber of Deputies, four in the Council of State, and two in the Supreme Council of Public Education. One Cabinet Minister, M. David Raynel, is a Jew, and there are no less than ten Chiefs of Ministerial Departments, who are probably more powerful than the Ministers. Three Prefects are Jews, seven sub-Prefects and four Inspectors-General of Education. The same community furnishes two Generals of Divisions, three Generals of Brigade, four Colonels and nine Lieutenant-Colonels, one judge of the Court of Cassation (the President) and ten Proinfidelity makes such progress in France when the deadliest foes of religion are appointed to such positions of influence as, for instance, Inspectors-General of education. The press of the French capital is largely controlled by Jewish

- The Ottawa Free Press announces the visit to that city of Mgr. Bosse, Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf coast, to

that has so consistently supported it, had been a failure, and that as a result give us the college and purchase the misery and destitution now exist. If ready assistance were not forthcoming from some quarter, deaths from starva-Exhibition grounds would reduce civic tion during the approaching winter would be certain. The government, after considering the matter, agreed to send a steamer to take away any of the inhabitants who were inclined to leave and to locate them in the Dominion. This was all that they could do in the meantime. His Lordship will next interview the Quebec government for the purpose of arranging for supplies to be forwarded to those who are suffering from hunger. It is understood that the Province of Quebec has already consented to aid in providing assistance to the destitute."

> - We have great pleasure in giving our readers intelligence of the conversion of a once prominent Freemason in Portugal, a country particularly cursed by the presence and influence of that sect since the days of Pombal. A contemporary thus pointedly relates this consoling event : - "The ravages of Freemasonry in Portugal is too well known to need much demonstration in a Catholic journal. Every effort has been made by the Portuguese lodges within the last twenty-five years to stamp out the Church of God. It is, therefore, with great consolation that the confirmed news of the conversion of the late Grand Master should be received. The Count de Paratry was the life and soul of Masonry in Portugal. His attempts to secularize Christian education and to paralyze the Synodal action of the Church formed the heaviest cross of the Portuguese Episcopate. A circular has been issued praising his virtues and his devotion to the cause. But the document omits to mention a very significant fact-that shortly before his death the Papal Nuncio in Lisbon was the bearer of the Pope's absolution from all censure, and a telegram blessing the repentant nobleman.

PARIS SEPARATE SCHOOL

On Friday morning, the 26th ult., Mr. C. Donovan, M. A., Inspector, made his first official visit to Paris Separate School, and examined the several classes in the two departments, senior and junior, into which the school is divided. This school is under the able management of two sisters of St. Joseph, and, though some of the more advanced pupils of the senior department had lately withdrawn on account of having passed into the High School, and others were preparing specialschool, and others were preparing specially for confirmation, yet the general and searching examinations to which they were unexpectedly submitted, (as the subjoined report shows), was highly creditable to teachers and scholars. Mr. Donovan was introduced by the very Rev. Father Dowling V.G. and proceeded to Avanina Dowling, V. G., and proceeded to examine the senior department in the morning, continuing in the afternoon and finishing with the juniors. He expressed himself as well pleased with their general proficiency, intelligence and discipline, and to the great joy of the little ones granted them a holiday, which they enjoyed on Wednesday last, giving them an opportunity of witnessing the attractions of the towards fair, had on that day. The

INSPECTOR'S REPORT. Hamilton, Sept. 30th, 1884. To the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School, in the town of Paris. GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department, I have the honor to report upon your school in the following particulars:—

I .- THE SCHOOL HOUSE, The building, occupying a very desirable situation, has a neat appearance and is in a good state of repair. The class rooms are clean, well-kept, and in good order. The desks and seats are generally good and serviceable for general use. The facilities for lighting and ventilation are abundant. for lighting and ventilation are abundant. A re-arrangement of the seats and blinds would confer the full advantages of these facilities. The blackboards are in sufficient supply and of excellent quality. The playgrounds are spacious, well-fenced, and, to a great extent, planted with trees, giving the premises a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. All other requisites of a school yard are amply supplied. For the present attendance, the extent of accommodations within and without is quite adequate. within and without is quite adequate.

II. -THE PUPILS. The standing of the pupils is shown as The standing of the pupils is shown as follows:—Senior Dept., Sister Ambrosia—Reading, excellent; Spelling, Geography, and Catechism, very good; Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, Grammar, Literature, Composition and History, good, Music, fair. Junior Dept., Sister Euphrasia—Reading, very good; Writing, middling; Spelling, good; Arithmetic, good; Catechism, very good; Composition, good; Singing, middling. The state of order, discipline, and management, is generally good. To all appearances the school is making satisfacmanagement, is generally good. To all appearances the school is making satisfactory progress.

III.—REMARKS.

The ceiling of the upper room is rather low. By giving it an arched-like shape the sanitary and acoustic properties of the room would be improved.

The results of the examinations not only shewed a high degree of proficiency within the recognized limits for the season, but also a respectable standing beyond these also a respectable standing beyond these limits. This, together with the manifest attention given to the general interests of the school, is highly creditable to all con-

Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Your obed't serv't, Cornelius Donovan,

Inspector.

The Dublin Corporation is threatened with a terrible calamity. The "Irish" Rifle Association has under consideration whether it will this year give the keeping of the Elcho Shield to the Castle instead of, as usual, to the City Fathers, and the issue of its deliberations is still analysis. and the issue of its denberation is still doubtful! Next to the feared importa-tion of the cholera, a preference given to the Castle in this matter would surely be the worst thing that could happen not only the Corporation but the city. With only the Corporation but the city. With the shield in the office of Mr. Trevelyan, or Mr. James Ellis French, or Ge Bolton, it would be no wonder if there were an emigration en masse from Dublin as a place in which life was no longer worth living. What if a deputation of citizens waited on Major Leech and his colleagues to endeavor to persuade them to spare the capital of their country? And yet we have a suspicion that many members, if not actually a majority, of the Corporation, do not, as Sir Robert Peel would say, care three rows of pins if the shield were not only swept off to the shield were not only swept off to the Castle but pitched into the Liffey! There

is no accounting for tastes.

The Dublin Tories are making arrangements to entertain Messrs. King Harmon and Ion Trant Hamilton at a banquet be-fore the Autumn session opens. It was a singularly happy thought—one worthy of the brilliant intellects of the haif-pay officers and superannuated Civil servants of Rathmines—to invite the "King" and his colleague to a veritable Belshazzar's Feast, where both gentlemen will have an excellent opportunity of seeing the writing on the wall.

Carlow is wisely taking time by the forelock. Mr. Macfarlane being ineligible for re-election, the constituency has set itself to find another candidate. The committee appointed at the recent county constitution of the recent county constitution. vention to deal with this question met, and as a result a communication was for-warded to Mr. Parnell.

A monster public meeting took place at Shillelagh, on Sept. 21st, when the chair was taken by the Rev. Walter S. Sinnot, P.P., Tomacork. The meeting was ad-dressed by several members of the Irish ntary Party.

Queen's County. The Rev. Andrew Phelan, P. P., Mount rath, has been appointed parish priest of Maryborough, in the room of the Rev. John Doyle, whose death was recently recorded. Father Phelan was appointed to the parish of Mountrath upon the death of the Rev. Father McDonald. Previous to that he was Administrator of Carlow and parish priest of Philipstown. King's County.

An address accompanying a presentation has been made to the Rev. Hugh McEntee, on the occasion of his transfer from Clara to Dunshauglin. Father McEntee was eight years on the mission of Clara and Horseleap, and during that time he seems n the respect and good wishes of all the parishioners.

Longford,

Mr. George Errington has recently been paying a private visit to Longford, and has been staying at Castle Forbes, the residence of the Earl of Granard. This is not the first time that the Member for Longford has been paying a private visit to a "Castle." Earl Spencer on this sub-ject might compare notes with the Earl of Granard.

On Sept. 16, Mr. Denis Brennan, Sheriff's deputy, and a constabulary party, proceeded to the townland of Cahermakee, about nine miles from Bantry, and evicted James Sullivan from his holding thereon. To whatever cause it holding thereon. To whatever cause it may be attributed, Sullivan's fate seems a melancholy one. But a few years ago, and he was what may be considered a comfortable man, having two farms on the estate of Mr. Robert H. E. White, J. P., Glengariffe. The landlord evicted Sullivan from one of these holdings about a year ago. A neighboring farmer, named McCarthy, took the evicted farm, and from that time to the present, both parties each other's heads. But Sullivan was evicted from the second farm, not at the instance of the landlord, but by Mr. John William Wolfe, merchant, Bantry, who obtained a decree of possession before the County Court Judge. Sullivan, with his wife and seven children, was placed on the roadside, and the farm handed over to the before-mentioned McCarthy.

Kerry. A man of the tenant-farmer class, who has a holding near Ardfert, recently sum-moned a member of the landlord class for having threatened to shoot him. The affair arose over a question of a right of way. The tenant claimed the right, and the landlord endeavored to settle the difficulty by levelling his loaded weapon at him. The act was appear to be formed to the settle the difficulty by levelling his loaded weapon at him. The act was sworn to by four per-sons, yet the bench of magistrates refused informations. Had the cases been reversed, that tenant would probably, by this time, have been the subject of an indictment under the Crimes' Act, for attempted murder, and conspiracy to mur-der, and a few minor counts thrown in. Two descendants of the celebrated Kate Kearney, having been recently convicted of "fortifying" goats milk with "mountain dew," were fined in the sum of £6 each, the magistrates having no option but to impose the above minimum pen-alty. The solicitors for the offenders sent a petition, in their clients' behalf, to Earl Spencer. At Listowel, a man, whose son is undergoing a term of nine years for "moonlighting," was recommended to apply through Lord Listowel for elemency from the Lord Lieutenant, in his son's behalf. "No," said he, "I hear from my boy every four months, and he says he'll be able to weather out his time, please God, and if he was to remain in prison. and myself along with him for fifty years, I would not humble myself to ask for his release."

Limerick.

Earl Spencer's threats and his flattery Earl Spencer's threats and his flattery are alike powerless to wring the unjust police tax out of the citizens of Limerick. His invitation to them to send a deputation to the Castle, an invitation which resembled very much the one given by the spider to the fly, has been declined, just as his menaces have been defied. The people of Limesick have set their feet in their places. The need of a branch at a series of the control of the wheel is nearly complete; the founding of a branch at a series of the control of the wheel is nearly complete; the founding of a branch at a series of the control of the castle, and the castle, and

down, and told John Poyntz to do his worst. So determined are the people in this matter that when they discovered that one of the Corporation committees had appointed a deputation to wait on Earl Spencer, to discuss, not the question of the police tax, but the question of the night-watchmen, they called an indignation meeting and protested against any deputation going to Dublin Castle on any subject. Their protest was followed by another from the Corporation itself, the members of which refused to allow any one of their body to approach Earl Spencer. The Castle and the Corporation are now face to face. If right and justice are to prevail we know on which banner victory will smile.

A National League meeting was held down,and toldJohnPoyntz to do his worst.

action in Ireland, declared Father Sheehy, and as practical politicians they were bound to support him. The applause which greeted these words and others spoken in the same sense proved that on this point the people were as one with the eloquent speaker on the platform.

On Sept. 17, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, N. J., visited the Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton street, Limerick. He was conducted through the establishment by the Rev. Brother J. P. Slattery, its present director. Having passed through the various schools, ten in all, he spoke to the children in the kindest manner, telling them that forty years ago he was a ing them that forty years ago he was a pupil in these schools, and that therein he laid the foundations of that knowledge which stood to him in after years.

Waterford. People in Dungarvan are just now exhibiting a commendable curiosity as re-gards the existence of the Crimes' Act. So far as can be seen, the resource of a refined civilization is as dead as a door-nail. It seems there is a little ecclesiastical squabble going on in Dungarvan just now, the merits of which have no interest for anyone but the local Protestant congregaanyone but the local Protestant congrega-tion. But an outcome of it is that notices have been served all over the parish call-ing upon the members of that congrega-tion to "Boycott old Bain"—Bain being the unhappy cognomen of the rev. gentle-man who up to this has tended the spirit-ual affairs of the Protestant people of Dungarvan. There is a rival in the field it arrowers a Presbyterian gentleman; and tappears, a Presbyterian gentleman; and there has been a large secession of Mr. Bain's followers since his advent. The boy-cotting notices are the subject of general comment, yet not a move has been made by the police. This only proves what has long been believed—that the Crimes' Act was made for one set of people only.

Armagh.

The "Diamond" Orangemen are coming to the front again—not, however, by way of "counter-demonstration." They were of "counter-demonstration." They were wont to be loyal to a fault indeed; but they appear to be changing their minds. At the meeting of the Diamond Orange Farmers' Association resolutions have just been passed condemning the grand jury and baronial systems as absolute frauds, and denouncing the Irish Land Act as incomplete and unsatisfactory. The Diamond, it may be observed, can boast of Lodge, and there has Orangeism bloome perennial ever since.

On September 17th, a force of police numbering about fifty arrived at Dungan-non, from Belfast and several adjacent towns under the command of two district inspectors en route for Stewartstown, where rioting had taken place for the previous two nights. The local police were attacked by a large body of Orange rowd-ies, who for a short time had complete possession of a part of the town. Several houses belonging to the Catholic inhabi-tants have been wrecked.

Donegal. The National League continues to spread ts ramifications in the North. A meeting of a very impressive character, having for its object the establishment of a branch of its object the establishment of a branch of the League, was held recently at Glenties. Able and spirited addresses were delivered by the chairman, Mr. H. Ward, and by Messrs. Daniel Tighe, John Gallagher, and Con Molloy. The resolutions were excellent, embracing the Irish National demands in their entirety. They approved of the principles of the Irish National League, repeated the demands for selfgovernment, expressed confidence in the Irish Party under Mr. Parnell and pledged the meeting to support the cause of the Irish laborers. of the Irish laborers.

Mayo. Three families, numbering fifteen persons, who had been assisted by the poor law guardians of Westport and Cliften to emigrate to America some time ago, were landed at Queenstown, on Sept. 16, having been sent back by the authorities of Boston, Mass.

On Sept. 17, Mr. John James, sub-sheriff for the county Roscommon, accompanied by a number of police, proceeded to Mount Florence, five miles from Athlone, and evicted eight families, comprising forty-eight individuals, for non-payment of

Athlone, and the need of the utmost energy in the working and watchfulness of it, are abundantly apparent, from the evidences of the enemy's approach on the town which have come to light. The meeting of the new-formed branch, on Sept. 12, was characterised by such an amount of heartiness and enthusiasm as bodes well for the future. It was also remarkable for the adoption of a formal resmarkable for the adoption of a formal resolution condemning the conduct of Earl Spencer with regard to the Maamtrasna inquiry. This is a subject upon which the whole country will shortly, we expect, be speaking out as manfully as the people of stout Athlone have done.

the Corporation are now face to face. If right and justice are to prevail we know on which banner victory will smile.

A National Lesgue meeting was held on Sept. 14, at Knockaderry, the scene of the gathering being on the hill overlooking one of the loveliest and most fertile valleys in the county of Limerick. Contingents attended from Limerick, Newcastle West, Rathkeale, Ballingarry, Croom, Kilfenny, Moneygay, and other districts. The Newcastle and Moneygay contingents were headed by bands, and a contingent from Glearoe was headed by a set of stalwart men, who carried a large banner representing one of the latter-day victories of the British army, the shooting of Peter O'Neill Crawley, in Kilclooney Wood, in the memorable year '67. The Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Administrator of Rockhill and Bruree, received quite an ovation. When Father Sheehy, 'ex-suspect," rose to propose a resolution in favor of legislative independence, the ringing cheers, the determined looks, the resolute bearing of the men who stood before him, were proofs sufficient that the earnestness and determination of the Land Lesgue days have not died out in Ireland as yet. Fidelity to Parnell was the wise keynote of Father Sheehy's speech. Parnell was the unquestioned leader of political thought and political action in Ireland, declared Father Sheehy, and as practical. politicians they were bound to support him. The applause which greeted these words and others spoken in the same sense proved that on this point the people were as one with the eleguent speakes an the abstract. The masters are generally Orientals and laymen, but sometimes one of the priests is impelled by zeal or by unusual poverty to be the master himself. Mr. Loftie records thus: "In the Franciscan Convent at Ekhmeen I found only one monk. vent at Ekhmeen I found only one monk, but he was bringing up fifty children of all denominations—Jews, Turks, infidels and heretic—and was teaching some of them French and Italian. They were a clean, happy-looking party; the front row consisting, if I remember rightly, of five Copts, three Moslems, two Greeks, and two Jews." As to Lower Egypt, the impression of a first visit, not very much and two Jews." As to Lower Egypt, the impression of a first visit, not very much a mistaken one, is that the Franciscans are in every town—they have in fact churches, houses, schools, &c., at Alexandria, Ramleh, Rosetta, Damietta, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Kafr-ez Zaiyat, Mansurab, and Cairo. A glance at the map will show that this list enumerates the chief towns of the Delta, and nearly all the names now familiar to us from the all the names now familiar to us from the story of the recent war. All the parochial work in Egypt-Upper and Lower-belongs to the Franciscan Fathers, with the exception of Tantah and Zagazig, which parishes are served by Fathers of the

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FARM AND

OCT. 18, 1

Turnip tops s Let the boys

Poor fences n Put the chick Fowls absolu Potatoes are bins than in lar Merino sheep

droves larger An old-fashi used to divide o cre per field. fenced at this re were removed, equivalent to a Cider Making the fruit, for the superior article at a high price, go to vinegar. fixed up vinega vinegar finds comes from the

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Wintering Po are generally er than in the fall them over. Coul tity in Novemb a good article by away from air, ture, and at a le grees above fr good cellar roon ing further is lacking and bu Aside from the vantages in should be store ground in any thirty to one h light covering of heap, and on the sufficient to k water. A coat answer, but one may be an exemade, in which in such places large enough so take place bene is desirable to g ter, cheap vau them are some hold from 500 t it answers well ing, but this is as to store in b improvement i near future w drainage. Mar step by the exp borne at the sta

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FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Turnip tops suit sheep.
Let the boys gather nuts.
Poor fences make jumping cattle.
Put the chicken quarters in order.
Fowls absolutely need some animal

food.
Potatoes are safer from rot in small

bins than in large.

Merino sheep will not winter well in droves larger than one hundred head

An old-fashioned worm fence when used to divide off land into six acre fields,

An old-fashioned worm fence when used to divide off land into six acre fields, occupies by actual measurement one-eighth of the land, or three-fourths of an acre per field. On a farm of 160 acres fenced at this rate, if one-half the fences were removed, there would be a gain equivalent to a ten acre field.

Cider Making.—It often pays to assort the fruit, for the best apples will make a superior article of juice, that ought to sell at a high price, while the inferior lots may go to vinegar. In these days of acid and fixed up vinegars, a good article of cider vinegar finds a ready sale. Cider as it comes from the mill should be strained into clean casks, and allowed to ferment slowly in a cool cellar. When the fermentation has ceased, rack off into other clean casks and bung up.

Wintering Potatoes.—Prices of potatoes are generally enough higher in the spring than in the fall to pay well for keeping them over. One year, we remember, when they could be bought in any quantity in November at fifty cents a bushel; a good article brought two dollars a bushel the following spring. Potatoes keep best away from air, light and excessive moisture, and at a low temperature, a few degrees above freezing. Where there is good cellar room for storing the crop, noth-

grees above freezing. Where there is good cellar room for storing the crop, noth-ing further is wanted, but often this is ing further is wanted, but often this is lacking and burying must be resorted to. Aside from the labor, there are few disadvantages in burying potatoes. They should be stored upon the surface of the ground in any dry place, in heaps of from thirty to one hundred bushels each. A light covering of straw is thrown over the heap, and on this a heavy covering of earth sufficient to keep out severe frost and water. A coat eighteen inches deep might answer, but one of two feet would be safer. Where the soil is perfectly drained, there may be an excavation several feet deep Where the soil is perfectly drained, there may be an excavation several feet deep made, in which to start the pile. Some in such places even advocate making pits large enough so that the storage will all take place beneath the surface. Where it is desirable to got at potatoes in the winter, cheap vaults or cellars for storing them are sometimes made in hill sides to hold from 500 to 1,000 bushels. In cellars it answers well to keep the group by harrel. it answers well to keep the crop by barreling, but this is not as economical of space

ing, but this is not as economical of space as to store in bulk.

Under Draiping.—The greatest single improvement in the agriculture of the near fature will be the increased tile drainage. Many are deterred from the step by the expense, all of which must be borne at the start. But the benefits will be permanent, and by dividing the costover many years, the outlay year stars here. many years, the outlay per year bears but a slight proportion to the returns. No a slight proportion to the returns. No better season for laying tile occurs than in the fall months, when there is not the crowd of work common to the spring, the weather is favorable to heavy work, and the soil is not apt to be loaded with water. The distance apart for the drains must depend somewhat on the depth. By putting them down four feet a distance must depend somewhat on the depth. By putting them down four feet, a distance of forty or even fifty feet apart will be adapted to most soils. If there are rocks or insufficient fall to allow of more than there feet deep, than the drains should not be more than half as far apart. In retentive clays, they should be a little closer than the figures given. The greater the fall the smaller may be the tile. With a fall of two inches to 100 feet, if the tile are of two inch bore and properly laid, they will answer every purpose as laterals. The mains must of course be larger, proportionally as they serve to carry the contents of more laterals. The bottom of the trench should be as near a true incline as possible. The use of a straight edge twenty feet long made of inch board six inches wide at one end, and as much wider at the other as the desired fall of the trench for such a length, will be found most useful to guide operations, by using a spirit level on the top edge.

Orchard and Garden.

Trees may yet be planted.
Trim runners from young strawberries.
Carrots are not hurt by light freezing.
Grub up vines that are repeatedly Don't let manure come against the roots

of trees in planting.

For wine making let the grapes hang as

long as frosts will admit.

No native grape has yet appeared that may be profitably made into raisins.

Secure the Beets in Time.—Sugar beets

and mangels receive injury from having their crowns frozen, when carrots and turnips would not, hence pains should be taken to harvest the former at least. before the heavy frosts that are liable to occur late in the month.

Rhubarb in the Winter.—The large root of this vegetable is a storehouse from which the next crop of leaves and stems draw their nourishment mostly. Such being the case only moderate warmth, light and moisture are needed to produce light and moisture are needed to produce a strong crop of pie-making material at any time in the winter. Roots lifted now and stored in the cellar for a month, and then brought into a greenhouse and surrounded by soil, will soon produce stems large enough for use. They might even be set into large pots and brought into the kitchen, where, until grown up they would prove interesting as house plants, after which the growth could find plants, after which the growth could find good use on the table.

Flowers and the Lawn.

Don't crowd the callas.
Cyclamens now need a light place.
Dust indoor verbenas with sulphur.
Plant bulbs in masses, not in rows.
China pinks make bright table bou-

quets.

If hardy roses are to be potted do it

Fans made of flowers are very fashion-

lest with ample root room, hence give them large pots.

Those who fail with every other kind of winter flowers in the house, usually succeed in growing hyacinths, tulips and crocuses there.

A custom prevails in England among wealthy people who grow many flowers, of bestowing the plants of their summer beds in the fall upon poor people who will accept of them.

Lifting the Summer Bulbs.—By about this time the foliage of dahlias, cannas, gladiolus, tigridias and tuberoses will be blackened by frost or otherwise brought to its end, and then the bulbs should be lifted. These should be dug in the morning and allowed to dry until evening where they are dug, first cutting down the top. Then take them in to where the drying may go on for a week or more longer, previous to storing them. Dahlias will keep where potatoes will. Cannas may best be preserved in dry sand, where it does not freeze. The others named will do well in boxes or paper bags in a dry place, and for tuberoses at least, the temdo well in boxes or paper bags in a dry place, and for tuberoses at least, the tem-perature should never fall below forty-five

The Lime-Kiln Club.

"Gem'len," said Brother Gardner, in a "Gem len," said Brother Gardner, in a husky voice, as the meeting opened, "de cheer occupied by Brudder Rambo Smith in dis hall fur de las' five y'ars am vacant to-night. Three days ago, as mus' be known to mos' of you, he passed from airth away, an' ere this he am fur on his way toward de unknown land. I doan 'snose he war known to 500 people. 'spose he war known to 500 people. Folks on de next block may not know of his death. In life he was honest, industrious, cheerful, an' kind. When he knew dat death mus' come he had no fears. It was like a man packin' up his effecks an' makin' ready fur a long journey. De world won't miss him in de least. It am

makin' ready fur a long journey. De world won't miss him in de least. It am like a grain of sand bein' picked up from de desert an' whirled away by de wind.

"Whar' he ready? Jis as reedy as if he expected it fur y'ars. His Christianity was in his heart an' not on his sleeve. I nebber heard him pray in de meetin' but he left no debt behind him. I nebber knew of his gwine around an' groanin' ober de wickedness ob de world, but he was ready to sheer his last crust wid a naybur. He did not come to meeting to sing de loudest and cry 'amen' de hardest, but his pew-rent was always promptly paid. He may not hey had a Bible in de house, but de grocer an' de butcher would give him credit for a hundred dollars. I doan 'spose he eber contributed a dollar to de cause ob de heathen in Africa, but his chill'en was nebber inside de police stashun at home. He war' buried on a cheap lot, an' his gravestun' will simply b'ar his name an' age an' date of his death, but in our hearts we who knowed him best will gin him sich credit as money can not buy."—Detroit Free Press.

The Boston Seminary.

The new Catholic ecclesiastical semin ary in the Brighton district of Boston is the only one of the kind in New England. owing to the absence of such an institu-tion in this diocese, it has been the cus-tom to send candidates for the ministry to Troy, Baltimore, Montreal and else-where, and considerable inconvenience a large apple and pear orchard. Work was commenced on the institution over was commenced on the institution over three years ago, and it was incorporated in March of last year. From the time work was begun, steady and uninterrupted progress has been made, and it was ready for occupancy about 10 days ago. When completed, the building will be in the form of a hollow square, and will have accommodation for 200 resident students. The present structure however, forms The present structure, however, forms only one-half of the square, the intention being to erect the other half when circumstances require it. It is built in the Norman style of architecture, and has two square and two octagonal turrets. The building comprises four stories, and is building comprises four stories, and is constructed of pudding stone quarried on the premises, with brick and sandstone trimmings. All the outside work in the trimmings. All the outside work in the condinance, and it more expeditiously and—just mer windows jutting out from the roof.
The entire length of the building including wings is about 470 feet.

A peculiar virtue in Ayer's Sarsaparilla is that while it cleanses and purges the blood from all corruptions and impurities, and thereby roots out disease, it builds up and invigorates the whole system, and

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most registal most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

Inhuman Cruelty. It is a barbaric cruelty to torture the weak stomachs of chronic invalids with harsh purgatives and sickening drugs, when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys in

so agreeable and effectual a manner. As Age Creers on Apace, the various functions of the body grow weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from increasing indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and constipation, should give A new variety of pansy, with flowers three to four inches across, is offered.

The azala usually succeeds well in the house; it likes light, air and careful watering.

For winter flowering, forget-me-nots do

The Girls of Quebec.

"There are no homely girls in Quebec," a native-born Canadian said to a visitor to the ancient citadel city of Canada. "I have often stood at a window and watched for one in the throng passing on the sidewalks, but I have never yet seen a Quebec girl who could be described as ugly. I don't claim that they are all absolutely beautiful; but there is something in the clear invigorating air, and perhaps in the soil and surroundings of this lofty and rocky city,that gives them sparkling eyes, brilliant complexions and elasticity of step. Montreal is full of pretty women but Quebec can beather in that respect. Have you noticed how easily our Quebec girls climb the steep city streets? When they are ascending a sidewalk that slopes upward at an apparent angle of 30 deg., they don't seem to mind it. They don't lag, they don't get out of breath, they don't stagger from one side of the walk to the other, they just go up as lightly and gracefully as any lady can walk across the parlor floor. You can't do it and keep pace with them, unless you've been brought up here. They'd tire you out before you got half way from Breakneck Steps to Dufferin Terrace. The exercise they get is partly the secret of their good Steps to Dufferin Terrace. The exercise they get is partly the secret of their good

"Then there's another thing that helps. They're out of doors half the time. On a pleasant evening the terrace, that broad plank promenate which stretches for a quarter of a mile along the top of the precipice under the brow of Cape Dia-mond, is crowded with them, strolling in mond, is crowded with them, strolling in pairs and groups, chatting, laughing, and perhaps flirting a little. You don't mind that, do you? No. Well, look what a pleasure-ground it is. Two hundred feet above the waters of the St. Lawrence, and facing one of the finest views in the world, as everybody admits, which extends from Point Levi down the river to Cape Tourment, and from the gorge of Montmorenci far back among the Laurentian Mountains. You can't blame us Quebeckers for being proud of it. And there's where the Quebec girls breathe the pure air that puts roses in their cheeks and the snap into their eyes. Yes, sir; steep streets and plenty of fresh air, and, perhaps, the subtle influences of a world-famous laud-scape, form the chief secret of the beauty of our girls."

Telling the Truth.

As a rule, our Protestant contemporaries do not evince any large degree of truthfulness when treating of Catholic matters.

to speak, so, however, are Protestant writ-ers sometimes compelled to bear witness to the truth, whether they will it so or not.
As an instance of this, we take the fol-

As an instance of this, we take the following extract from a Protestant contemporary, which says:

Seek out the Romanist, to convince him of his error, and to lead him out of his darkness into the full light and liberty of the Gospel, and you will find him able to meet you, and master of the situation, and the probability is that you will leave the field humiliated and vanquished. quished.
This is all true. The "Romanist" has a

religien, knows it, and understands how to defend it. The fact that a Protestant journal is willing to acknowledge it is one fraught with interest and encouragement,

Rev. Mr. Landrum, a baptist minister, in a recent letter from New Prospect church in Greenville county, says: "Ably assisted by Brother Lewellyn, of Louisville Seminary, I began a meeting on Saturday be-fore the fourth Sabbath in August and closed on the 4th of September. I led seventy-two willing converts down in the water and baptized them yesterday morning, performing the ordinance on the whole in thirty-three and a half minutes by the watch, decently and in order. What about our Pedo-Baptist brethren's argument as to the 3,000. The Lord be praised. Quite a number of Methodists were among the

as validly, too, perhaps.

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their durability and especially their capacity to keep in good tune.

This company have as great a future in their pianos as they are already realizing in their organs, which are confessedly unequalied among such instruments.—Boston

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes:
"I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's
Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure.
It sells well, and I find in every instance
it has proven satisfactory. I have reason
to believe it the best preparation of the
kind in the market. It cures Dyspensia,
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Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves'
Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and
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OFFICIAL ORGAN.

JNO. BATTLE. JR., Committee. WM. GEARIN, DR.

SAM. R. BROWN, Esq.,—DEAR SIR AND BRO.,—No doubt at all times you are only too anxious to have the opportunity of giving to the world at large any information or inducement to join our noble society. And in showing such anxiety you are but following the principles of our grand association.

I have read with pleasure the various

reports of the working of the associa-tion, and have noticed your willingness at all times to give prominence to any concert entertainment or other amuse-ment gotten up by any of the Branches inder your jurisdiction.
St. Mary's Branch, No. 34, of Almonte

gave their first concert on Sept. 8, 1884. The following is the programme.

to particularize where all did so well. However, there is one part of the pro-

gramme deserving of atra special men-tion, and that is our President's address.
You will remember that it is only a

few months since our branch was organized, and the masterly and exhaustive manner in which he laid the workings and objects of the C. M. B. A. before the meeting surprised all, and delighted the members of St. Mary's Branch, No 34, in the choice they had made for their pres-At a meeting of the Branch, held on

Sept. 30th, after the business of the Secretary the President was requested to leave the chair.

The 1st Vice then took the chair,

when the following motion was moved by P. J. Doherty, seconded by Jos. Letang, that a vote of thanks be given to our President, Mr. Jas. Dowdall, for the earnest interest he had taken in this association since its organization, and also for his lucid and exhaustive address

three rousing cheers.

Mr. Dowdall, on getting over his astonishment at the ovation given him, spoke as follows: He said this vote of thanks came to him quite unexpectedly as it was undeserved. Some imagine a vote of thanks to be a mere matter of form, he took it as coming from a body of men, who, as a rule, are not given to flattery, and in passing this vote of thanks to him, paid him what, they considered was due him. him what they considered was due him. He regretted he was not worthy of their congratulations, still he could not sit down without first thanking members for their encouragement and thanking them for making him their first President and honoring him still further making him our first chairman of this our first concert.
Once more he thanked them and

hoped to merit their esteem always, and pledged himself to put forth greater efforts than ever on behalf of the C. M. B. A. and in particular of St. Mary's Branch, No. 34, Almonte. The above is but a faint outline of his

address but will suffice to let you see that in this remote place the C. M. B. A. is alive and working.
Yours fraternally,

P. J. DOHERTY, Rec. Sec.

A KINGSTON HOTEL FIRE.

Kingston, October 6.-A fire this morn ing at the Windsor hotel was caused by a gas explosion in the kitchen. The fire spread with great rapidity, filling the house with a dense smoke which suffocated house with a dense smoke which subcated and bewildered the inmates. The firemen worked nobly and confined the fire to the building, which at 4:30 o'clock was a mass of flames. The boarders and guests escaped in their night clothes, many of them losing valuable watches and money. There were some thrilling episodes. Women were some thrilling episodes. Women screamed wildly and ran up and down the corridors crying for God's sake to be rescorridors crying for God's sake to be rescued. The men acted nobly, and saved the women rather than secure their own property. George McMahon and Frank Conway found escape from the stairs impossible. They jumped from the third storey to the shed. Conway was safe, but McMahon's suspender caught in the window and he was thrown between two pardow, and he was thrown between two narrow walls and seriously hurt. Conway, who heard him moan, jumped from the shed, and resting on the fence kicked off shed, and resting on the fence kicked off the boards and saved his comrade from the flames. Rhoda Wager became befighted in the hallway and before she could escape had her hair, hands, face and legs burned. Martin O'Brien fell downstairs with a child in his arms and sprained his ankle. Geo. Ferren, as he crawled down stairs on his hands and knees, had his hair singed off his head. Mrs. Cosgrove, an old lady, fainted on the stairs, and at the last

moment was rescued by Thos. Cochran. Capt. Campbell saved Miss McGill and Harry O'Brien, who found three domestics in their night dresses suffocating as they clung to each other in a corner, helped them down the fire escape. Thomas O'Brien carried out a little girl, while some of the saved ones got a ladder to the window, and Prof. MacDonald, wife and two children were taken out in their night robes. Wm. Hickey, porter, jumped from the roof. A night watchman while alarming the people lost his way and escaped by the skin of his teeth. C. Bryan, agent for Mr. Davies' Manufacturing Co., Montreal, got out safely, losing his money, samples, tickets, etc. He had a narrow escape. He left his watch in his room but it was afterwards recovered and returned to him. J. H. Stackhouse, of Ottawa, saved a few garments, and as he rushed out a woman pounced on his back and he carried her half dead to the fresh air. He saved two other human beings from a terrible fate. The firemen, who worked well, prevented the confagration from spreading, but they were assisted by a providential shower of rain which poured down and drenched the roofs of the adjoining buildings. The fire was the worst here for years, but happily no lives were lost. no lives were lost.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FRANCE AND CHINA. Hong Kong advices state business is at a complete standstill and commerce para-lized.

A despatch from Tien Tsin says :-- China has sent 1,000 reinforcements from Man-choovia to Pekin.

The bombardment of Tamsui by the

French fleet is still in progress. On the 6th inst. the fleet had destroyed the Chinese forts. The houses of Europeans residing in the city have been riddled with shells, but the inhabitants have not suffered. The Chinese are strongly entrenched.

A despatch from Hanoi says:—Colonel Donnier, with two battalions of the Foreign Legion, two companies of infantry and a Legion, two companies of infantry and a section of mountain artillery, had an engagement with Chinese troops in the valley of Loo Chuan river, lasting six hours. The Chinese made a stubborn resistance, but were completely routed. Four gunboats assisted the French. Four Frenchmen, including a captain, were killed and twenty wounded. The French are advancing vancing.

A Hanoi despatch states Gen. Negrier's

column had an engagement at the village of Kep, with 6,000 Chinese regulars, who threw out entrenchments round the central redoubt. The Chinese commenced the attack at 9 o'clock in the morning by trying to surround the French. Fighting lasted until 2 in the afternoon. The Chinese retreat was cut off. The Chinese fied in the direction of Daognan, pursued by the French. Kep garrison defended its position bravely, compelling the French to surrender the redoubt, carrying it at the point of the bayonet. The Chinese loss in the village alone was 600 killed. The French captured all the enemy's war material, mules and horses. A French officers and 50 men were wounded. Gen Negrier was slightly wounded. Gen. Briere de L'Isle has started for Kep to assist Gen. Negrier. Gen. De L'Isle telegraphs as follows:-

Negrier is pursuing the Chinese toward Yentke. I have ordered that Kep be strongly occupied, and that the Loo Chuan river and other outlets be closed. The Chinese have been driven off, and their chief killed. The fleet is closely watching on the occasion of our late concert.

This motion was carried by all the members rising to their feet and giving of the troops, and am about to leave for

The last session of the British Cabinet before the assembling of Parliament was held to day. The dissension between Hartington and Chamberlain upon the

Dissensions exist in the British Cabinet concerning the action taken in relation to matters at the Cape of Good Hope. The majority of the Ministry are opposed to inaugurating a campaign against the Boers. It is reported instructions will be sent the Governor of the Cape to limit his action against the Boers to sending a local force to maintain British protectorate in Bechuanaland.

The Universal Gazette, of Berlin, ditorially denies the existence of any hostility based upon any question of principle between the Governments of Germany and England. It says nobody dreams of a war of the united fleets of Europe against the British armads, but adds, it is necessary that England renounce the illusion that she holds the renounce the illusion that she holds the "empire of the seas," and that she only needs to put her signature to paper in order that all coasts and islands on earth shall belong to her. The German Ambassador to England had a consultation with Bismarck, and will soon return to his post at London. Bismarck charged him to assure Earl Granville, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the goodwill and co-operation of Germany in the will and co-operation of Germany in the

settlement of the Egyptian question.

An ultimatum has been sent to the Transvaal Government by Great Britain, It recalls the repeated violations of treaties and acts of violence committed by the Boers beyond the boundary lines o the Transvaal country. It demands of the TransvaalGovernment due satisfaction for the seacts, repression of the Boer filibust ers, and athorough observance of the artic both countries. It is reported that British War Office is already preparing an artistical of 8,000 men to proceed to expedition of 8,000 men to proceed to South Africa, a portion of which will be drawn from the East India army. The withdrawal of the proclamation annexing the Montcias territory is not expec ted to alter the position of affairs, as the Boers continue to hold a grip upon the

steamer on which were Colonel Stewart and men, stranded, three natives came on board and stated to Stewart that they were only a short distance from Meramee, which he could easily reach on foot, and where he could obtain assistance to float the steamer. They offered to guide them

the steamer. They offered to guide them there. Stewart and two companions started, and when out of sight of the steamer a number of men sprang from ambush and murdered the party. They afterward attacked those remaining on the steamer, killing all except four.

The Mudir of Dongola has received

The Mudir of Dongola has received confirmation of the report that a steamer from Khartoum was wrecked after leaving Abu Hamed. All on board landed to try to hire camels. They gave the natives presents, and the natives invited them to their dwellings, where they massacred them. It is unknown whether any Europeans were among the victims.

Massowah advices state Gen. Gordon is

Massowah advices state Gen. Gordon is at Sennar fighting the rebels and collecting taxes. Bands of outlaws are plundering country and people. King John of ing country and people. King John of Abyssinia is giving trouble and demands that Sanheit be given up to him. Sheikhs of tribes between Khartoum

and Shendy have arrived at Ambukol and tendered their submission to the Egyptian Government.

Instructions have been forwarded Gen. Notseley to have the Government intelligence bureau in Egypt to strictly supervise all telegraphic dispatches of correspondents of newspapers. The General has full powers of censorship.

British officers Wilson and Collville have sailed from Dongola with a detachment of the Susac Besiment for Meany

ment of the Sussex Regiment for Merawi to investigate the reported murder of

Stewart by Arabs,
Gen. Wolseley complains to the British
war office that his advance has been
paralyzed through the failure of the
commissioned and transport service.
He says the railway to the first cataract
is broken down the stores at Wady is broken down, the stores at Wady Halfa are inadequate, the camel corps were without camels, and the equipments of corps in rotten condition.

IRELAND.

George Errington, member for Long-ford; Ireland, who has hitherto held aloof from the Home Rulers, will join the Parnellites the coming session of Parliament.

United Ireland, in an editorial reviewing the administration of Earl Spencer, says that if Queen Victoria had committed that if Queen Victoria had committed Earl Spencer's crimes against liberty her crowned head would fall into a basket. It urges patriotic Irish Americans to come over and stump Ireland in the interest of the national party at the coming general elections for members of parliament.

The London Standard publishes the draft of the Government's proposed Redistri-

bution Scheme. The representation of England in Parliament is increased 110, and Scotland 10. Ireland's representation remains unchanged as to number, but Tralee, Clonmel, Dungarvan, Carlow, Ath-lone, Coleraine, Newross, Ennis, Kinsale, Brandon, Icehuegal, Enniskillen, Mallow, Dungannon, Downpatrick and Port Arlington are disfranchised. The publica-

tion creates great sensation.

A number of labor delegates at Cork to-day inaugurated a South of Ireland Labor League, which will be devoted exclusively to interests of laborers. Henry Villiers Stuart, member of Parliament for Waterfead was elected weight ment for Waterford, was elected presi-

lows of the police barracks at Lyons,

france, at an early hour this morning. The building was badly damaged, but the inmates escaped without injury.

The Republique Francaise publishes an amicable article upon the English Government, expressing the hope that England will adopt such a policy as will tand to will adopt such a policy as will tend to establish an entente cordial between the two countries.

French cruisers have stopped and boarded English merchant steamers plying between Amoy and Formosa. M. Ferry, in the course of a political conversation, said the coming session of the French Chambers would be a brisk one, and there would be much defensive

work for the Ministers, who needed severe party discipline. He denied France was prepared to make arrows of every sort of wood to fire at England un-less she gave France satisfaction in Egypt. He declared he had no exact understanding with Bismarck, but if he understanding with Bismarck, but if he could turn an enemy into an ally, even at the cost of the heavy sacrifice of amour propre, he would do so.

UNITED STATES. Doe Run, Pa., Catholic church was en-

tered by unknown persons last night, who ruined the organ, destroyed a picture of the Virgin, carried off altar vessels, dam-aged pews, upset heaters, daubed floor and walls, and smashed memorial windows. A girl employed in a cartridge factory at Lowell, Mass., on Thursday last threw

at Lowell, Mass., on Thursday last threw a bullet at Mary Hederman, aged 16, to wake her from sleep. The missile lodged in the girls ear and could not be removed, and she died in great agony.

Samuel Fries, aged 58, of Steinsville, Lehigh county, Penn., twenty-four years ago vowed he would never shave until a Democratic President was insugrated. Democratic President was inaugurated. His beard is over six feet long and sweeps the ground. He said he had his razor ready when Tilden was declared elected, but he was not inaugurated, and there was no shave. Fries is very strong and robust and carries his beard plaited and rolled up

the Maamtrasna confessions, and for the manner in which the trial of the Dublin scandal cases was conducted.

EGYPT.

The Canadian contingent has reached Assiout and will go to the front forthwith.

It is reported at Cairo that after the steamer on which were Colonel Stewart the lake with the wreckage, and were carried into the lake with the wreckage, and were compelled to battle for their lives with floating timber in the blackness of the

CANADIAN.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will, next

The Canadian Pacific Railway will, next spring, extend their system from Ingersoll to Windsor, via London.

Mr. Lambert, of Ottawa, who was appointed by Lord Lansdowne to secure eight captains of stern-wheel steamers of light draught to go to the Nile in connection with the Gordon relief expedition, has acceeded in deing so. They will has succeeded in doing so: They will receive \$150 per month, and will leave Quebec for Alexandria on Saturday night. Mr. W. P. Lett received last week a letter from the Marquis of Lorne, stating that he would have much pleasure in assisting to procure from the Royal Humane Society a medal for Miss O'Neill

of Kettle Island, whose many acts of bravery have earned for her the name of the "Grace Darling of the Ottawa." No her to this honor.

A frightful accident is reported from

St. Felix, Que. The wife of a farmer named Remi Marion was assisting her husband to load grain on a cart, and was packing sheaves, which her husband threw up to her at the time. When the load was built up very high, and Mrs. Marion was sitting at the top, the horse took fright and ran away by the side of a steep hill. The result was that the cart capsized, and the poor woman was thrown to the ground, breaking both legs. So great was the shock with which she fell that the

the wounded are Albert Culp, badly burned about the face and legs, and Daniel Dougherty, badly burned and some limbs The sad accident which occurred at

Mattawa last Friday week, resulting in the death of Mr. M. McCool, is thus spoken of by the Pembroke Observer:
"Mr. Michael McCool, manager of the mill, was working around the saw, when in some way his hand came in contact with it, and his arm was slit in two aldent. The members were pledged to support only candidates favoring the Franchise Bill, which they believe will tend to remove the grievances of laborers, and to abstain from outrages.

with It, and his aim was sit in two aims to the elbow. The loss of blood was of course very great, and although medical aid was at once summoned and in attendance, the unfortunate young man died very shortly atter-FRANCE.

A bomb was exploded under the win
A bomb was exploded under the winesteemed and respected. The remains were brought to Pembroke by train on Monday, and conveyed from here to Fort William by the steamer Express. His friends have the sympathy of all." Mr. McCool's remains were interred at Sheenboro', on Tuesday, 30, and were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of people.

TEMPERANCE IN RALEIGH.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., Rev. Father Hodgkinson, the beloved pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Raleigh, delivered an effectual and eloquent sermon on the vice of intemperance. His discourse was divided into three parts, namely:—The drunkard, in relation to God, to his neighbor and to himself. After clearly pointing out the evils of this vice and the many unhappy results it entails he alluded many unhappy results it entails, he alluded in kind terms to the successful efforts of his predecessor in organizing a Temper-ance Society in this parish, of which he was proud to be the pastor. His words were very impressive, and seemed to produce a salutary effect, as, after the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, following the exam-ple of the priest, who first took the pledge himself, large numbers came forward, some to take the pledge for the first time. others to renew the promises made a year ago to their late respected pastor, Rev. Father West. Though Father Hodgkinson has bee

but a short time amongst the Catholics of Raleigh, he has already won the confidence and love of every one in the parish, young and old, and with so good a beginning we predict for St. Patrick's congregation a happy and prosperous future.

Well-Deserved Tribute of Respect.

A jolly Irishman and popular citizen of Ingersoll, Mr. James Brady, was pleasantly surprised on the anniversary of his birthday recently. Having unsuspiciously, but with accustomed hospital-

aud gratitude on his birthday, from Fathers Flannery, Brady and Molphy, Oct. 2, 1884." As the people of Middle-sex well know, Mr. Brady has of late years presided with great acceptance at many of the annual picnics of the R. C. Church in Western Ontario, and it was as Church in Western Ontario, and it was as a slight recognition of this and of his many warm-hearted and generous qualities that the above presentation was made. The gift is a beautiful and costly

There's a little flower growing In a mossy, shaded spot, That is within the woodland, 'I's the sweet Forget-me-not.

These are words from a simple song which, with seven others, comes to us for notice from the well known publishers. Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston. The titles and prices are here given:

and prices are here given:

The sweet Forget-me-not. (30 cts.) by W. S.
Wilcox.

My Darling and I. (30 cts.) by H. Portet.
Lieut, Greely's Return March, 40 cts., with
portralt, by R. Goerdeler.

Little Dove Polka Mazurka, 30 cts., by Carl
Faust.
Chant d'Amour Etude, 35 cts., by H. Behrens.
Fantine Galop, 30 cts., by Launce Knight.
Melodie for Plano, 55 cts., by Neekwar.
Fragment from Nussknacker, 25 cts., 4 hand
plece, by Reinecke.
CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchize (Catarih, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it knowed the suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve to all who desire it, this recipe, in German suffering, I will send free of charge, been an authorized to the suffering of the sufferin

MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "T'
Catholic Record."

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Fall, No. 2, 79 to 80c; No. 3, 76 to 77c; spring, No. 1, 81c to 84c; No. 2, 82c to 82c; No. 3, 85c to 96c. Barley, No. 1, 68 to 70c; No. 2, 52 to 68c; No. 3, extra, 56 to 57c; No. 2, 52 to 52c. Peas, No. 1, 61 to 62c; No. 2, 73 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 32 to 38c; No. 2, 60c; Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c. Flour, superior, 3 85 to 3 85; extra, 3 85 to 3 55. Bran, 10 50 to 10 50. Butter, 00 to 00c. Hogs, street, 00 to 00c. Byc, street, 00 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 000 to 00; fall, 00 to 10 3. Oatmeal, 000 to 00c. Cornmeal, 000 to 00.

LOCAL NOTICES.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off is stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place— Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS, CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London For the best photos made in the city go to EDV Bros., 280 Dundas street. Cal and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.



ECONOMY.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD -AND THE-FARMERS' ADVOCATE

For \$2.25 per Annum.

IT HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY the prometers of the CARMANCED BY
the prometers of the CARMANCED BY
and the Farmers' Advosate to supply both
bapers at the extremely low rate of \$2.25 per
annum, in advance. Remittances may be
made either to Thomas Coffey, Cachol
Record office, London, Ont.; or to William
Weld, Farmers' Advocate office, London,
Ont.

Past, Present and Future!

BY IGNATIUS RELIABLE, T. B. A. A. AND

The shades of eye fell swiftly down, A drifting snow filled all the town, Through which a youth, frost-fearless, nessed. passed, Bearing a flag,—these words sewed fast, "THE EMERSON."

His brow was frozen, yet he did run, And flashed as melons in the sun, His lips a silver bugle blung, And of a good plano sung. "THE EMERSON.

"Try not to pass," an old man said,
"The great planos far ahead!"
Slight heed he gave the old man's call,
And cried, "with this I'll pass them all,
"THE EMERSON

"Oh, stay!" a maiden said, "and rest
Thy tuneful voice at my behest,"
"Not till these homes are all supplied.
With the sweet subject of my song," he
cried "THE EMERSON."

Beneath the pine boards all unstaunch, Bold makers make an avalenche; Of instruments, for prince and peasant brown, But with these words we frown such down, "THE EMERSON."

This was the banner boy's good night,— And on he went far up the height, Thought not of such as taking rest, See! from the banner on highest crest. "THE EMERSON. An agent followed up the town, While from the mountain top looked down, Flaunting with pride 'midst snow and ice That banner with "upright" device. "THE EMERSON."

Both in the twilight cold and gray, And in the sunlight,—bright mid-day, The youth will shout without dismay, Till every parlor shall display, "THE EMERSON."

Then though snow be gone away,
And summer dwells with flashing ray,
Still that banner all unfuried
Shall fling these words throughout the
world.

SAFETY KETTLE AND STEAMER,

THE COVER IS LOCKED.

NO HOUSEKEEPER CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT, We want one good Agent in every county in Canada to sell our goods. Send stamp for circular to

J. P. TANSEY,

718 Craig St., Montreal. WESTERN HOTEL.

FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stabling in the city. Dining-room first-class.— ALFRED E. PANTON, Prop.



STRONG'S BAKING POWDER. Witnout exception the best in the market.
Call for a free sample and be convinced.
PREPARED AT

STRONG'S DRUG STORE 184 Dundas Street, London Patent Medicines at Reduced Prices.
Physicians' Prescriptions & Family Re-



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESS-ED to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, etc., Galt, ont." will be received until Thursday, the 35th instant, inclusive, for the erection of

POST OFFICE, ETC., GALT, ONT.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office, Galt, on and after Friday, the 10th day of October next.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to kee per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fall to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

returned.
The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Cottawa, Oct. 2nd. 1884.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED IMMEDIATELY-A teacher holding a Second or Third ss Certificate, for School Section No. 7.

stephen. Apply, at once, to M. QUINN, Sec etary, Shipka P. O., Ont. 313-3w FATHER BYAN'S POEMS!

Beautifully Boundin cloth Price \$2.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of Price. Address Thos. Codey, London, Ont.

VOL. 7.

OLER

We mak of Clerical turn out b and better ments tha tern House

N. Wils

136 DUN Why Do

Why do you weep?
You who sit besis
Beside a corpse w
What is the nam
She does but sleep.
Overpowered by wet
She has but laid
And peace profot
Toll and distress.

Why do you weep?
Methinks it is a r
Upon those lips s
Another tale the
Did they not sleep.
A tale of bitter, bar
You might have
Of loveless days,
And burning tears. Why do you weep?
Eternal love na:
And crowned he:
And in His cloud
Misafely keep.
She looks not, save
Back on this wo:
"Love her!" you
And all in vain.

Lowe, P. Q. EDITOR RECORD month previous The resolution o

from the Acta San II. Volumen XVII

it for the guidance Yours truly Quoad recitation sas, sine cantu quum sit a Sacra I I. An preces missae, sine cant versa Ecclesia a Nostro Leone P praescriptae recitalternatim cum po II. An oratio suis sersiculis ab Salve Regina flexi

tionem infrascript ad utrumque Atque ita respond PRO EMO I BARTOLIN

LAURENTIUS

THE OFFIC The Office of th Vespers and Ma wants the Small I ricists give mystic we are not at pres tion which seems pers are omitted, o denote that the belongs to the within reasonably Office which, whe tion to the regul the day. Besides Compline could b

Dead, very little

of the same parts of the day, as th Office far less the and Vespers.
It has been rem Defunctorum, suc its arrangement t last days in Holy usual introductor wants the Capitul tory prayer after
1. The days on wh

In assigning t Officium Defunct vry distinguishes reciting it, the choir and joined the other when it the Canonical O and separate O case the Fideli the anthem of th which the Office choir, are omitted there is no interfe

cal Office.
The Officium chanted even in with the Office of all days when a F either by the ger ilege, and (b) on a feast, in discharging from a "found for from a moti Requiem Mass is

occasions. "An in diebus torum ac etiam t