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INSPECTION INVITED.

Where the Beautiful Rivers Flow.

BY REV. C. P. RYAN.

Oh, I'll sing to-night of a fairy land, in the lap of the ocean set.

And, of all the lands I've travelled o'er, 'tis the lovellest I have met; Where the willows weep, and the roses sleep, and the balmy breezes blow, In that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

But on, alas! how can I sing?—'tis an exile breathes the strain, And that dear old land of my youthful love I may never see again;
And the very loys that fill my breast must
ever change to woe
For that dear old land, that sweet old land,
where the beautiful rivers flow.

But I'll sing of the ionely churchyards old, where our fathers' b mes are laid—Where the cloisters stand, those ruins grand that cur tyrant foes have made; And I'll strike the harp with a mournful touch, till the glist hing tears will show. For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Emmet's lonely fate, and of And I'll sing of sammer's fonely face, and of his lonely grave—
Of his early com, and his youthful bloom, and his britt more than brave;
But ah i how biest and calm his rest, the his grave be cold and low,
In that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Tone and the Geraldine, proud Edward the true and blest—
They won the crown—the martyr's crown—
and they sleep in shade and rest;
In heavenly mould their names are rolled—
they died in manhood's glow,
For that dear old land, that aweet old land,
where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Ireland's ancient days, when our sires were kingly men.
Who led the chase, and the manly race, thro' forest, and field, and glen;
Whose only word was the shining sword—whose pen, the patriot's blow,
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

CONFIRMATION IN ZURICH AND THE

These two Catholic Missions comprised in the Township of Hay, in the Co. of Huron are under the spiritual rule and guardianship of Rev. Fr. Kiely. Zurich, situated about five miles from the Railway Station, yclept, Hensal, on the London and Huron, is a pretty little village containing, I should say, between five and six hundred inhabitants. Through the zeal and piety of a few German families in this village and its vicinity a very neat church has been erected and the Holy Sacrifice is celebrated here and in the French Settlement every alternate in the French Settlement every alternate

On the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Walsh set out from Hensal ac companied by the Reverend pastor, Father Kiely, and the Rev. Fathers Flannery and Gahan. His Lordship's carriage was preceded by a cavalcade of young Germans on horseback, and followed by a procession of light covered vehicles, the whole cortege presenting a very imposing appearance. A very fine soft-toned bell rang out its peal of welcome from the church tower as the pro-cession entered the village, and very soon the church was filled with an earnest, devout and attentive audience Rev. Father Heitman, of Bethlehem, officiated as celebrant of the Holy Sacrifice ciated as celebrant of the Holy Sacrifice, during which some beautiful hymns both in Latin and German were very tastily rendered by the choir, with fine organ accompaniment. His Lordship at the conclusion of Holy Mass preached a very effective sermon on the institution and effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation, dwelling very forcibly on the great necessity for all, both young and old, to be all times strengthened with Pentecostal grace, in order to resist the onslaughts made on Divine Faith by the worldlings of the present time and century. After admonishing the young people he was about to confirm, to never forget their obligations as Christians and soldiers of the cross, he proceeded in mitre and the cross, he proceeded in mitre and cope to administer the holy sacrament with chrism and the imposition of hands At the conclusion of the solemn service the concusion of the solemn service the choir sang out a magnificent Te Deum Laudamus in the German tongue, which was heartily joined by many of the con-gregation. I should add, that the church was very gorgeously but tastily decor-ated with garlands, festoons and flowers especially the new altar and beautifu new statue of the Blessed Virgin, which

new statue of the Blessed Virgin, which, after mass and confirmation, was blessed and indulgenced by the Bishop.

It was 3.30 p. m. when His Lordship, with several priests accompanying him, and a long procession of boys and girls neatly dressed, entered the church at the French settlement. The holy rosary was said aloud by the rev. pastor, the whole congregation responding, after which Bishop Walsh addressed the congregation in French. He admonished the parents of their obligations as Catholics to their children. of the absolute gregation in French. He admonished the parents of their obligations as Catholics to their children, of the absolute necessity of Catholic schools and pious, devout Catholic teachers, that their children may not be robbed of the priceless blessings of that faith and piety, without which salvation is utterly impossible. His Lordship then addressed the children both in French and English, after which, assisted by Dean

was then given by bean tantary, or Irishtown, and a day fraught with many graces and substantial blessings came to a happy termination.

The number of those confirmed reached 92 in both places and twenty young people in the French settlement made their first communion. The parish priest resides in a very fine new brick residence at this place, and says mashere on week days. From the verandah and second story windows there is a grand commanding view of the rich and fertile country surrounding, and also of Lake Huron which spreads out its tossing waves, sea-like, in front of the Parochial house.

The church is also a solid brick structure quite recently built, with grand

The church is also a solid brick structure quite recently built, with grand altar and comfortable pews, and being 75 feet by 35, will accommodate four or five hundred worshippers. There are ten acres of land belonging to the episcopal corporation, on which church, school and presbytery are built, and what is most gratifying to hear, there is no debt on the panish. His Lordship and the priests who accompanied expressed unqualified satisfaction at the beautiful decoration so exquisitely arranged for the occasion. Miss Dunn presided at the organ and led the choir in singing the Veni Creator, Esprit saint descendez en nous, which was chorused by all the children and most of the congregation. The effect was grand and inall the children and most of the congregation. The effect was grand and imposing. Several other beautiful selections were rendered in French and Latin, before and after benediction. I should not fail to mention that a very large bell costing over five hundred dollars rings out its clarion notes at the hour of Angelus, and is heard afar off both on land and lake, with its voice of warning to all, both tillers of the land and "toilers of the sea"—that the time of prayer and praise has come—and that a home and a rest for all is "beyond and above."

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

At the conclusion of the Priests' Retreat on Saturday, His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, made the following appoint-ments:—The Rev. James Connolly is to be Assistant to Rev. Chas. Gauthier, Pasbe Assistant to Rev. Chas. Gauthier, Pastor of Williamstown and St. Margaret's; the Rev. John Kelly is transferred from Williamstown to Smith's Falls, to be Assistant to the Rev. Edmund P. Roche, with special duty of celebrating Mass every Sunday in Merrickville; the Rev. M. O'Rorke, recently ordained in All Hallow's College, Ireland, is to be Assistant to Rev. John Masterson. Pastor of Prescott; the Rev. John O'Gorman goe from Prescott to Belleville, as Assistant to Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, V. G. the Rev. Thomas McCarthy goes from Kingston to Blessington, as "locustenens" for Rev. John R. Meade, wh is in delicate health; the Rev. Donald McRae, recently ordained in St. Mary's Cathedral by the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, has been specially charged with the nemission of Sharbot Lake and Palmerston His Lordship, we understand, is to go to Smith's Falls at the end of this week, to Smith's Falls at the end of this week, to make arrangements with the congregation of that church on Sunday, and with the people of Merrickville on Monday, for the maintenance of another priest and for other matters connected with that extensive and important mission. On Tuesday and Wednesday His Lordship will be engaged with the people of Prescott concerning the affairs of the Church in that good old town.—Freeman:

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECOR PRESENTATION AT WILLIAMSTOWN.

On Wednesday, 21st inst., a number of gentlemen, on behalf of St. Mary's and St. Margaret's parishes, assembled at the residence of the Rev. Father Gauthier, Williamstown, for the purpose of presenting Rev. Father Kelly, the assistant priest, with an address and sum of money on the occasion of his departure for Kingston, whither he was summoned by our venerable Bishop. Notwithstanding that Father Kelly's good by e was said the Sunday previous, the handsome sum of \$175.00 was collected in the meantime and presented to him. This I am sure must have been gratifying to him in the extreme, for no better proof could have been given to show that he had won the affections of the people. A most pleas-PRESENTATION AT WILLIAMSTOWN. been given to show that he had won the affections of the people. A most pleas-ing feature of the occurrence was that persons not of the reverend gentleman's religious belief readily and gladly offered their contributions, which, if any evidence were wanting, tells of the harmony in this respect that should and does happily exist amongst us.

exist amongst us.

Father Kelly was visibly affected in his reply to the deputation, more especially when he made reference to his relations

Murphy and Father Kelly of Mt. Carmel, he administered confirmation to a large number of both sexes, a few of whom had reached the age of maturity.

Rev. Father Flannery of St. Thomas then advanced to the communion rails and preached the sermon of the day in French, taking for his text the passage, "Qui perseveraverit usque ad finen hic salvus erit." He spoke for over half an hour on the necessity of perseverance in the constant hatred of sin and the love of God, and dwelt on the means to be employed in order to succeed—prayer and sacraments, avoiding the occasion, mortification of the senses, and devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Solemuth benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given by Dean Murphy, of Irishtown, and a day fraught with many graces and substantial blessings came to a hanny termination.

is the reverend gentleman's reply to the address:—

GENTLEMEN—Accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the very kind and complimentary address with which you have honored me this morning. Your kindness in noticing my departure, as you have done, indeed does me great honor, but it only harmonizes with that characteristic nobility and goodness of heart which I have ever known the good people of St. Mary's and St. Margaret's to possess. The sentiments which your address contains, with reference to my humble services in the cause of our holy religion, I feel are too flattering and perhaps more than I deserve. To your pious always inspires those around him—all the merit is due—I was but his humble assistant. Still, pardon me if I rejoice to know that my feeble efforts among you have is the reverend gentleman's reply to the address:—

GENTLEMEN—Accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the very kind and complimentary address with which you have honored me this morning. Your kindness in noticing my departure, as you have done, indeed does me great honor, but it only harmonizes with that characteristic nobility and goodness of heart which I have ever known the good people of St. Mary's and St. Margaret's to possess. The sentiments which your address contains, with reference to my humble services in the cause of our holy religion, I feel are too flattering and perhaps more than I deserve. To your pious and zealous pastor, whose good example always inspires those around him—all the merit is due—I was but his humble assistant. Still, pardon me if I rejoice to know that my feeble efforts among you have won the good-will and approbation of the kind congregations of St. Mary's and St. Margaret's. Believe me, gentlemen, I shall ever remember this moment, and shall in after years often recur to it with liveliest feelings of gratitude. It is to me a moment of extreme happiness, but a happiness mingled with regret, for soon I will be leaving kind and generous friends, true and devoted Catholics, a good and noblehearted priest whom to know is to love and venerate. I accept your generous gift, this well-filled purse, with many thanks, but be assured that no such magnificent testimony of your regard was wanting to assure me of the sincerity of your kindness, You would have been but too fondly remembered without it.

In saying good-bye, gentlemen, I do not consider every tie to be severed be-

In saying good-bye, gentlemen, I do not consider every tie to be severed between us, for although our separation now actually takes place, virtually it never shall. In all places and at all times I shall ever feel deeply interested for your prosperity and happiness, for the peace and welfare of the good parishes of St. Mary's and St. Margaret's; and that God may always bless and protect you, is my

fervent prayer.

At the close of the reply, and after a few timely remarks from Father Gauthier, Father Kelly addressed the deputation individually, warmly thanking them for their presence and giving them a heartfelt good bye. A few kind words from Father Gauthier and the deputation withdrew, pleased that the opportunity of paying their respects to the reverend gentleman before his departure did not escape them.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, BISMOP JAMOT AT HASTINGS.

On Sunday, October 10th, after month On Sunday, October 10th, after months of earnest work and attention in the Christian doctrine under the teachings of our zealous and faithful pastor, devoted to the education of the young, a large number of children in each of the two churches of the parish received First Communion as a final preparation to receive the sacrament of Confirmation. On the following Saturday, His Lordship Bishon Jamot of Peterboro, accompanied Bishop Jamot of Peterboro, accompanie by Rev. Father O'Brien of the bishop ralace, was welcomed by Rev. Father Quirk, pastor of Hastings, and Rev. Father O'Connell of Douro. His Lordship employed the afternoon in hearing confessions in the church, assisted by the priests, affording many the opportunity of approaching the Sacrament of Pen-ance during the Bishop's visit. Needless ance during the Bishop's visit, Acediess to say the majority of the congregation received Holy Communion on Sunday. The Bishop celebrated Mass at 9 a. m., after which he made a few preliminary remarks to the children who were about to receive that sacrament which elevates them to the dignity of the soldiers and followers of Jesus Christ. After admin. to about one hundred persons he exnorted them to frequently approach the horted them to frequently approach the sacraments and commanded them to take the pledge of abstaining from intoxicating drink, which pledge they are bound to keep until they attain the age of twenty-one years. Having only a few minutes at his disposal, as he was about to leave for Norwood, where they anticipated his arrival at half-past 11 a.m., he postnough his address to the a. m., he postponed his address to the congregation until evening. At half-past six a very large audience greeted his appearance. After the recital of the Rosary Vespers was sung, which was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. His Lordship delivered a very instructive sermon on the ered a very instructive sermon on the necessity of family prayer, that sur heavenly Father might protect and sanctify every household, and on the frequentation of the sacraments and on being punctual in our duties to God. He concluded with a few suggestive remarks relative to the improvement of the church and by commending the priest in the fulfilment of his arduous work. Next morning he celebrated Mass at an early hour and left by the morning train for Peterboro. During his short visit to Hastings, His Lordship reminded the people of many obligations and favorably impressed, rather confirmed, them with his piety and devotion. In the faithful

A study of the courageous struggle of the Catholics of Paris against the efforts to turn God out of their schools gives great hope that when the trying hour of confiscation comes the French Church confiscation comes the French Church may pass through the ordeal not only with safety but with honor. Within the last three years one hundred and ninetythree new free schools have been established, and no less than £650,000 have been expended. What a strange comment upon the well-worn calumny that the Catholic Church discourages educa-

him many happy years.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

BLESSING OF A NEW ORGAN AT WHITBY. The services in St. Gregory's church on Sunday last, on the occasion of the blessing of a grand new organ, were blessing of a grand new organ, were most imposing. In the morning solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. P. J. McColl, P. P. of Whitby, as celebrant; Rev. J. R. Teefy, B. A. and Professor of St. Michael's College, Deacon, and Rev. J. J. McEntee, Sub Deacon. The choir of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, consisting of Mr. D. Warde and Mr. Caron, and Misses Murphy. Hagar and Myers. sisting of Mr. D. Warde and Mr. Caron, and Misses Murphy, Hagar and Myers, rendered Mozart's grand 12th Mass in excellent style. There was a large number of all denominations present, who admired the services very much. The altar was handsomely decorated with ivy and natural flowers. The organ has a sweet tone, and under the skilful touch of Father Rholeder, the church was filled with melody. In the skilful touch of Father Rholeder, the church was filled with melody. In the evening the sacred edifice was crowded with an appreciative audience. The altar appeared beautiful, with its numerous lights, so artistically arranged, which would almost make one forget that they were a resident of this world. The evening service was largely attended by the elite of Oshawa. A lecture on the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was delivered by Father Teefy, which held the audience spell-bound for the space of forty minutes. Benediction of the Most Biessed Sacrament was then given by Rev. P. McColl, assisted by Fathers Teefy and Sheehan, Father McEntee acting as Master of Ceremonies. The following programme was excellently rendered:—Quartette, Miss Myers, Miss Murphy, Messrs. Warde and Caron Solo, Miss Myers; Organ Solo, Rev. Father Rholeder; Solo, Mr. J. D. Warde; Solo, Miss Hagar; Organ Solo, Mr. Will H. Dingle; Quartette, Miss Myers, Miss Murphy, Messrs. Warde and Caron; Solo, Miss Higgins; Chorus, Choir; Trio, Miss Myers, Messrs. Warde and Caron; Solo, Mr. J. D. Warde; Chorus, Choir; Organ Solo, Rev. F. Rholeder.—Oshawa Reformer Oct. 23. church was filled with melody. In the

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CHATHAM'S SONS OF THE GREEN ISLE SUP-PORT PARNELL.

Planet, Oct. 19. That Ireland is on the eve of a great constitutional struggle, and that Irishmen throughout the world are eager and hopeful spectators of the contest, is now being practically shown. A meeting of the Irish citizens of Chaham and vicinity as well seathers of Irish descent and armeathy. as those of Irish descent and sympathy was held yesterday in the Separate School hall, where Irish enthusiasm and generosity were fully manifested. Rev. Fr. William, in calling the meeting to order,

Gentlemen,-I have merely a few words to say to you on this occasion. You all know that in about a month or so from now Ireland will decide who are to be her representatives in the next Parliament of Great Britain.

The clergy and laity of Ireland, irrespective of creed, were never more deter-mined and united than now in a desire to choose the intellectual flower of the Irish choose the intellectual flower of the Irisal race. They now have the fullest confidence in their leaders, who with them are bearing the heat and burden of the struggle in the country of your saints and sires, The time has come when Ireland will elect none but honest men—men who will be faithful to the principle of Home Rule and honest legislation for the weal of the

people.

We all know that the present system we all know that the present system of landlordism cannot hold its own any longer. Here in this free Canada of ours and in Australia Irishmen are loyal citizens and they will be the same in Ireland if they get their legitimate and constitutional rights. Now my friends we who are rights. Now, my friends, we who are present at this meeting are all, if not Irish or the descendants of Irish, at least Irish at heart, and will show our sympathy toat heart, and will show our sympathy today for the Irish cause by putting our
hands into our pockets for the purpose of
giving material aid to the Irish people
in their desire to pay their members as in
this country. It is high time that you
here in Canada, after the noble example
set you by the Dominion Parliament a few years ago, should fall into
line with Irishmen throughout the world
who are sending their mite to assist their
fatherland, Chicago sending \$10,000. I
hope that every one of you will do your
duty by contributing according to your
means, and thus enable Parnell and his
noble followers to achieve a great victory, means, and thus enable Parnell and his noble followers to achieve a great victory, and secure the election of a parliament that will honestly reflect the opinion of those who elect it.

Dr. Murphy was elected chairman, Mr. Killackey secretary, and Father William treasurer

After a few remarks by the chairman the following resolution was moved by Mr. John Brennan and seconded by Mr.

Thos. Brady:—
Resolved, that whereas we, the citizens
of Chatham, Ontario, Irish and of Irish
descent, approve of the legitimate and constitutional policy pursued by the Irish people under the leadership of Mr. Par-nell in their efforts to improve their con-dition and regain their legislative rights, Therefore, be it resolved, that we do hereby pledge ourselves to contribute accord-ing to our means for the support of the parliamentary fund now inaugurated by the Irish National League of America.

Mr. Brennan, in support of the resolutions, said that now it needed not a visit to Ireland to show that her grievances were real and not imaginary, and he was glad to see that the era of rack-rents and merciless evictions was rapidly passing away. Never before in her history has there been such unapimity of sentiment

and opinion in Ireland. A bright and promising future seems opening up when she shall have such a system of government as we here in Canada are so proud of.

Mr. Heffernan said, though not a speaker, he was none the less in accord with the motive of the meeting, and believed that in the language of the turf the time had now arrived when Irishmen should either put up or shut up.

Mr. Hanratty, too, was in favor of supplying their countrymen at home with the sinews of war.

Subscriptions were then called for, and upwards of one hundred and forty dollars paid in.

The meeting then adjourned. and opinion in Ireland. A bright and

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

FROM PENETANGUISHENE.

FROM PENETANGUISHENE.

Penetanguishene, Oct. 20th.

A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the most influential citizens of Penetanguishene and viccuity was held here this evening in Mr. McCrosson's Hall, for the purpose of expressing confidence in the policy adopted by Mr. Paraell in dealing with Irish national affairs and to assist him by constitutional means to secure Home Rule for Ireland. The chair was occumied by Mr. W. Keating, mayor of Home Rule for Ireland. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Keating, mayor of Penetanguishene, who in a very able and well-chosen address traced the manufacturing, industrial and political conditions of Ireland during the present and preceding centuries, showing wherein lie the causes of the disaffection of the process of the process

lie the causes of the disaffection of the people and the legal remedies necessary for their removal.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously: Moved by Wm. Moore Kelly, Esq., seconded by S. Fraser, Reeve of Tay, That we, Irishmen and men of Irish descent in Penetanguishene and vicinity, hereby put on record our firm conviction that by far the greater part of the evils which have for so many years afflicted Ireland is due to causes which can be removed only by the granting of Home Rule to that country. Moved by Revd. J. F. McBride, seconded by Mr. Steers, Barrister, Midland—That we hereby endorse the course and measures which the present Irish national we hereby endorse the course and measures which the present Irish national party under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell have adopted in support of their demands for Home Rule in Ireland and that we offer our sincere congratulations and thanks for the success already achieved.

Moved by E. W. Murphy, Esq., seconded by Mr. Ryan, of the Free Press, Midland: That from the fact that many of the representatives of the Irish National Party in the forthcoming Parliament will necessarily be men who will

National Party in the forthcoming Par-liament will necessarily be men who will have to sacrifice their own personal busi-ness and at a great personal loss and expense devote themselves to the nation's service, we hereby offer what-ever material support we reasonably can afford towards the fund being formed

for their sustentation.

The movers and seconders of the above resolutions in a calm and lucid manner reviewed Irish national prosperity and the causes which led thereto before its egislative union with England, and contrasted its condition then with that of trasted its condition then with that of the present time. They traced the Home Rule movement from its inception and by forcible arguments and figures showed plainly that the continued exist-ence of Irish and English legislative ence of Irish and English legislative union is inimical to the best interests and welfare of both countries, and exposed the fallacy of the statement that "Irishmen are not capable of governing themselves," as we find that England in her most trying crises has had to resort to the expedient of having Irishmen or men of Irish descent to mise. He has no inspired mission to mise. He has no inspired mission to mise.

manage her political and military affairs.
At the close of the meeting a voluntary subscription amounting to about eighty dollars was received. This in due time will properly be disposed of.

REV. FATHER STANTON'S BAZAAR.

The pastor, Rev. M. J. Stanton, Catholics of Westport, Ontario, intend holding a bazaar in January next to enholding a bazzar in January next to en-able them, at least in part, to pay off the debt incurred by the erection in that dis-trict of a Convent and accompanying Separate School. These two buildings, which are now almost completed, are both handsome and commodious. Occupying, as they do, a pleasant situation on the centle slope upon which the parochial as they do, a pleasant situation on the gentle slope upon which the parochial church is built, and facing the mountain, which almost encircles the pretty village of Westport, the fair structures already rise full of hope and promise—the harbingers of lasting good and blessing to the people, in whom their beneficent mission is destined to be fulfilled.

Considering the isolated position of the district, the resources of the scattered Catholic families that compose the mission, and the fact that a church has been erected out of such slender means. it

erected out of such slender means, it speaks volumes for the vitality and generocity of Catholic Faith on the part of priests and people who, under circum-stances that might well have daunted others, now come forward in the holy and praiseworthy endeavor to secure the boon of denominational education. This object has the warm sanction and practical sup-port of his Lordship Dr. Cleary, the Bishop of the Diocese, who last July blessed and laid the corner-stones of the new buildings. Besides the meritorious-ness, even in a secular sense, of promot-ing, by our contributions or otherwise, the noble and holy work of Christian edu-cation—a work so prolific of good to cation—a work so profile of good to society—we have the assurance of our Divine Master that the commonest actions of life, when performed in accordance with the dictates of religion, earn an eternal reward. When, therefore, we give of our means to build up insti-

tutions of religious education, far greater must be the reward we shall reap; for is it not written that "Those who instruct others unto justice shall shine as stars in the firmament of Heaven!" It stars in the inflamment of Heaven. It is to be hoped that the response to the appeal, made on such grounds by Father Stanton and his devoted people, in connection with the braar which they propose shortly to hold, will be worth alike of the object in view, and of the eta whom the appeal has been addressed.

IRELAND ASKING FOR MORE.

Boston Pilot.

There can be no shadow of doubt that history repeats itself. Any uncertainty on that point is dispelled upon reading the opinions expressed by Englishmen of all parties concerning Mr. Parnetl's sagacious refusal to bind himself, if Home Rule be granted to Ireland, from ever again, under any circumstances, advocating any further reforms for his country. In this bold, not to say impious, proceeding, Ireland, represented by Mr. Parnell, follows very closely in the footsteps of a famous character, made so by an Englishman of genius, and known to all the world as Oliver Twist. Oliver, like Ireland, was desperate with hunger, and reckless with misery. He rose from the table; and advancing to the master, basin and spoon in hand, said, somewhat alarmed at his own temerity:—

"Please, sir, I want some more."

The master was a fat, healthy man; but

The master was a fat, healthy man; but he tarned very pale. He gazed in stupe-fied astonishment on the small rebel for some seconds, and then clung for support to the copper. The assistants were paralyzed with wonder; the boy with fear.

"What!" said the master at length, in a faint voice.

"What!" said the master at length, in a faint voice.
"Please, sir," replied Oliver, "I want some more."

The master aimed a blow at Oliver's

head with the ladle; pinioned him in his arms; and shrieked aloud for the beadle.

The Board were sitting in solemn conclave, when Mr. Bumble rushed into the room in great excitement, and addressing the gentleman in the high chair, said: "Mr. Limbkins, I beg your pardon, sir. Oliver Twist has asked for more."

There was a general start. Horror was depicted on every countenance.

depicted on every countenance.

How vividly the great master of fiction paints the picture for us all; the red-faced gentleman in the high chair, the surly one in the white waiscoat; typical "fine old English gentlemen" both; and Mr. Bumble, the incarnation of officialism and petty tyranny, all horrified beyond expression at the audacity of the starving orphan who asked for more. Hid he not had the lawful allowance, insufficient though it was? What but rank sedition could induce him to ask for more than

The workhouse authorities, to do them justice, did all that lay in their power to make a salutary example of the rebel.
"He was carried every other day into the hall where the boys dined, and there sociably flogged, as a public warning and example." Ireland has passed through all this experience, because at various times she has dared to ask for more. She has been flogged, robbed, starved, held up to the world as an awful example of de-praved discontent, by the well fed beadle who had her in his power. And now that

the time has come when simple justice may be demanded of the tyrant, she is asked to give bonds that she will never ask for more justice if its want be felt.

Mr. Parneil, with scarcely concealed contempt for the cowardly childishness of the demand, declines to make any promise. He has no inspired mission to speak for the generations of Irishmen yet unborn, no authority to give a pledge which they shall feel bound to respect; and he is too honest to give a hypocritical pledge, since he is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. Ireland asks for simple justice to-day. If to-morrow she need more justice, she will not refrain from demanding it.

from demanding it.

All this is incomprehensible to the dealers in compromise and chicanery, the j.b-bers in specious statesmanship who would juggle with words, and even do the right juggie with words, and even do the right upon compulsion, so that it were but mis-interpreted by those who preferred the wrong. English politicians, whether in home or foreign affairs, look to the affect of any action only as it may affect their peddling politics. Tory or Liberal, they truckle to the Czar or bully the Khediye, throttle Ireland, or coddle Bismarck, with all their owl eyes fixed upon the County of Buncombe

Parnell owes his success mainly to his sincerity. Were he a shade less honest, did personal ambition govern his motives, were Ireland's welfare subordinated in his mind to his own glory, England could understand and subvert him. Failing to comprehend, she misjudges and defames him. His refusal to bind Ireland to cease agitation for all time if a certain measure of justice be granted her to-day or to-morrow, astounds the Bumbles of English politics. They would not hesitate for a moment in such a contingency, for the burden of keeping a promise never sits heavily on their conscience. But an hon-est man they do not understand; con-sequently, they fear and hate him. But they obey him.

For the past six weeks that quaint botanical curiosity, "the Holy Ghost plant," has been in bloom in the Horticul-tural building in the Park at Philadelphia and has been visited by thousands. It comes from Panama and blooms once a year. Its flowers are white and when fully opened the delicate stamen and corolla bear a startling resemblance to a white dove poised above an altar with outstretched wings.

Lau Mistress of the Sec. BY BLEANOR C. DOWNELLY.

ory was full of grace, why was the of of the closeness of her union with an which is the source of grace, which actually placed that Gother authority as subject to her. I arry was full of grace, it was precisal she was Mary, which, according to receive desprology of that gloridates of the Sea." "—(Segments of the Sea." ")

mists of the moonlit ocean islom of Purity— to shape which fond devotion the Mistress of the Res; che whose floating glory ch light on the murky str, way bark and dusky dory must be offing bright and fair,— must be offing bright and fair,—

rides o'er the glitt'ring waters, lifting her fleecy vell,— ' hope of Ewy's lost dangsters, catige that, benighted, sail in heir in its star-crown'd splende I with the pearls of the sail se

or! (we sry) O Mother Mary!
usiful Tower of Ivory!
is may gather and winds may vary.
u art the Mistress of the Sea!
the is the Ocean given
he ers is here." and the wealth there
ocean of grace which flows from Heav
h poured its wealth in thy heart
love.

waves on the sands may mmaculate Moon t by thy sweet power The tides of the Spirit ebb and flow; at of the depths of Love's great coean, Dawning fair on our dark discress,— ripping with graces, thine ev'ry motio Full of a virginal lovelinear,

Palazzo Carminali, Rome; but it was upstairs, in his library, and alone, that "Il Scozzese" carried out his choicest manipulations and made the more delicate of his "preparations" of human muscles, arteries, veins and nerves, which, when completed, were displayed under glass shades on a large table in the centre of the spartment. It was at this table, having just finished the dissection of a very small hand—never mind to what kind of creature the hand, while it was a living one, had belonged—that he was sitting, one evening in July, 1875, when it suddenly occurred to him that he had exhausted his supply of cochineal with which to tinge the melted wax which he proposed to inject on the morrow morning into the venous system of his "preparation."

Dr. Æneas Macbride proceeded to the well-known druggist's shop kept by Sig. Panciarotto, at the corner of the Via de Condotti. It was one of the largest and handsomest shops in Rome. He made his purchase and placed the packet of cochineal in a side pocket.

"Stay," he suddenly exclaimed, pausing on the threshold; "I had forgotten something. You must make me up, if you please, that admirably efficacious sleeping draught with the secret of the formula of which has given ease to so many of my patients. Will you prepare it for me at once? I must take it with me."

"With pleasure, illustrissimo ed excellentissimo Dottore," said the apothecary. as he

"It's all very well for you to slouch your hat over your eye, my friend," said Dr. Macbride to himself; "but I know that hat and cloak very well, or I am grievously mistaken. They belong to the nameless man who lodges in one of the garrets at the Palazzo Carminali. I once nursed you through a fever, my friend, and gave your money to get your cloak

nursed you through a fever, my friend, and gave you money to get your cloak out of pawn. I don't think you would do me any harm, although folks do say you are a spadacino—a hired assassin."

Scarcely had he thus mentally ex pressed himself when he heard, in a low voice behind him, the single word "Eccolo," "Here he is." And immediately he was seized from behind by strong arms, a heavy cloak was thrown over his head, and he was lifted from the ground and carried some yards. Then he was thrust forward on to what seemed to be some kind of bench or seat; the arms which had seized him had relaxed their grasp, a door was slammed, and he became aware that he was in a rapidly moving wheeled vehicle.

vehicle.

Dr. Æneas Macbride had in verity been kidnapped by two men, forcibly carried by them to a coach, huddled into the vehicle and rapidly driven away. The whole proceeding, indeed, had been watched with the liveliest interest by an individual who was in a long brown closk, and who wore his hat slouched over his eyes, and who—there is no indiscretion in saying it—was the nameless was the complete that the complete was the nameless was the complete that the complete was the nameless was the complete that the coache was the complete that the complete that the coache was the coache and who wore his hat slouched over his eyes, and who—there is no indiscretion in a butcherly manner that we have brought you here. You are known to be done in a butcherly manner that we have brought you here. You are known to be the skillived in one of the garrets of the Palazzo Carminali, and whose profession was conjectured to be that of an assassin for hire. And as he watched the carriage rapidly retreating into the shadows the nameless wear that I and my bro"—he checked himself before he could wholly pronounce will be word by the remaining the word by the word by the word by the product of the could wholly pronounce will be the shadows the nameless that I and my bro"—he checked himself before he could wholly pronounce will be the shadows the nameless that I and my bro"—he checked himself before he could wholly pronounce that we have brought you here. You are known to be done in a butcherly manner that we have brought you here. You are known to be the skilling the properties of the palazzo of

tome to me; but I would not have ste

he had been all but suffocated. He sat up, to find himself indeed in the interior of what was evidently a carriage belonging to some person of sank. The blinds were closely drawn down, but a small lamp hanging from the roof gave sufficient light for him to see that the opposite seat was occupied by two gentlemen very richly dressed, but whose countenances were wholly concealed by masks of black silk, having deep fringes of the same material. One of the gentlemen hastened to inform him that he must submit to have his eyes bandaged, as the person into whose presence they were about to conduct him was a lady of rank whose name and place of abods it was imperatively necessary to conceal. As he pulled the bandage out of his pocket and proceeded very adroitly to adjust it to the doctor's eyes, his companion took occasion to remark that he and the other gentleman were fully armed, and should the doctor, at this or any other stage of the proceedings, offer the alightest resistance to any request which was proffered to him, he would be immediately stabbed to death. Upon this admonition Dr. Eness Machride determined, like the camp Scot he was, to hold his tongue and see—when he was permitted to use his eyesight again—what came of it.

It seemed to him that the carriage was

Depunse the planes in those billows glorious princes the state world, O Gueen rictorious; Pilluge the ryong of His grees abroad.

Discovery of His grees abroad.

Discovery of His grees abroad.

DE MAGBRIDE.

DE. Maggree abroad.

**DE. Maggree And the control with the view to prevent his forming an accurate idea at the part of the city to which he was being conducted. The coach at length stopped and the door was opposed for him. His two companions took him each under one arm, sasisted into alghe and conducted him up a narrow staircase into a room, where, after a world from his yeas. He found himself to stair the maggree of the staircase into a room, where, after a world in the cantrol of his "preparation." of human muscles, and the stair and the stair of his "preparation." of human muscles, and the stair and the stair of his "preparation." of human muscles, and the stair of his "preparation." of his year and nerves, which, when companions to the stair of his "preparation." of his year and nerves, which, when companions to the stair of his "preparation." of his year and nerves, which we not his year and nerves, which we have a strong in July, 1870, when it suit of his preparation." On the world his and the stair of his preparation." On the world his object to his decount of his preparation." On the world his preparation." On the world his object to his decount of his preparation." T

be really like the sleep of death."

He had soon completed his task, and Doctor Macbride, placing the vial in his side pocket, with the cochineal, left the farmacia. He crossed the Piazzi di Spagna, in the direction of the College of the Propaganda, when, just as he had reached the spot where now is the monument, his path was crossed by a tall man, who was wrapped in a long brown cloak, and who wore his broad flapped hat drawn over his eyes.

"It's all very well for you to slouch your hat over your eye, my friend," said Dr. Macbride to himself; "but I know that hat and cloak very well, or I am grievously mistaken. They belong to the nameless man who lodges in one of the

bounden duty it is to do everything that he possibly can to save human life—be it that of the new-born orphan infant or of the dotard of ninety—would consent to put to a cruel death a poor lady who should be enjoying all the happiness that earth can give? Do your butcherly work yourself, I'll have no hand in it."

"It is precisely," replied the latter gentleman, "because we are desirous that this indispensable work should not be done in a butcherly manner that we have brought you here. You are known to be the skilfullest surgeon in Rome, and you will

jectured to be that of an assassin for hire. And as he watched the carriage rapidly retreating into the shadows the nameless man was jingling some golden coins in his pocket and chuckling merrily.

"Ten ducata," he reflected—"ten ducats only for pointing out the Signor Dottore to them. And they have sworn not to do him any harm. Of course if they had wanted to harm him they would have

bidding, or you will incur a fate as dread-ful as my own."

Dr. Aleess Macbride appeared to hesi-tate for a moment; then he said: "I will

Dr. Heess Macbride appeared to hesi-tate for a moment; then he said: "I will do your will, and may Heaven forgive me for yielding to you. But I must have a vessel, a large vessel of warm water."
"That shall be at once procured," replied the tailer of the masked men, leaving the room. You will remember that Dr. Æassa Macbride was also tall of stature. He bent over the reclining lady and whis-pered something to her. He bent over the reclining lady and whis-pered something to her.
"I have told her," he said, drawing him-self up to full height, "that I will not hurt her much."

discoloured. Ere long it was completely crimson.

"Bring another bath—a tub—a bucket —what you will!" said the doctor; "and more warm water!" Then he continued, heatily holding his wrists around the ankles of the patient while the first footbath was taken away and another substituted for it, "this will finish the work."

"How she bleeds!" said the tall man, who, with folded arms, was watching the scene. The young lady had fallen back in her chair, her hands hanging loosely.

"She is insensible!" said the shorter of the masked men.

"She is dead!" said Dr. Æneas Macbride, solemnly.

"How she bled!" repeated the shorter of the two masked men.

"She will bleed no more," said Dr. Macbride. "And now let me ask you what you intend to do with the evidence of your, and I may almost say my guilt? How do you intend to dispose of the corpse?"

"Put it into a sack full of stones and sink it in the Tiber," muttered the taller gentleman.

"At the risk of the sack rotting, the

dentily had enough of horrors for that a cate of the second to be made as impressive as a circumsance and the peculiar nature of more executed to Eduhumph budgates with him his wife, a young and extremely haddowne itsilan isdy of a noble Roman family. Pope Benediet XIV., the entigitation and humans Lambestini, had in the context of the haddown experiment of the handowne young had with "Ill Dottore Ense Macbride, Scorzes." He had informed the young lady's brothers. Don Rafaelle and Don Antonio Cordiscogli. Liquid and the second that the second to the second the young lady's brothers. Don Rafaelle and Don Antonio Cordiscogli. Liquid and the second the work of the second to the second the young lady's brothers. Don Rafaelle and Don Antonio Cordiscogli. Liquid in the second to the second to the second the second to the second the possibly have differed in second to the second

CATHOLIC BITUAL.

FEW MOTES ON THE SUBJECT OF CERS-

Ceremonial worship, which consists essentially in the accompaniment of prayer by some outward sign or action in harmony with it, began when the eidest children of Adam made sacrifice to Jehovah. It is therefore as old as the human race. From the time when Abel and his ill-fated brother offered to God the first-lings of their flocks down to the present age it has passed through many changes, both of kind and degree, beginning with the pastoral simplicity of the patriarchs and culminating in the unspeakable grandeur of Holy Week services in modern Rome. In its essence, however, it has always been the same. Found under one form or another, whether divinely ordained or idolatrous, in every nation and ribe since time immemorial, it is something implanted in human nature itself. On account of this universality, and for weightier reasons based on both revelation and rational ground, its necessary character is proved without difficulty. Theologians point to the inspired law of the chosen people of antiquity and expound the teaching of the infallible church when called upon to show divine authority for religious ceremonies. The Christian philosopher, while, of course, fully aware that this alone is all-sufficient, goes farther and appeals to the fundamental

PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS.

He shows that pure reason, without recourse to revelation, demands the duality of worship in correspondence with the dual nature of humanity, an adoration proceeding from the corporeal as well as from the spiritual part of man's being. He demonstrates the absolute necessity of external devotion and the consequent need of ceremonies by a course of argument as rigid and irrefragable as anything in Euclid. But neither the learning of the theologian nor the dialectic skill of the philosopher is required to convince a thoughtful mind of this great truth. If external worship be necessary, the ceremonies of the Catholic church, which are its flower and perfection, must be pleasing to the Divine Founder and of incalculable advantage to the worshipper.

THE HIGHLAND CHOPTERS.

LAND HAVE BEEN WRONGED.

A recent story, both interesting and amusing, from the west coast of Scotland, is to the effect that the fisherwomen of Lewis—famous in the stories of William Black—have achieved a great triumph in the "crofter war." The men were away at "ta fishin" and the landlords on the mainland, thinking this a fine opportunity to seize "possessions," sent off their agents, with bailiffs and other legal myrmidons, in boats, to put estile and sheep upon the island, and dispossess the crofters. Fortunately, however—for all one's sympathies naturally go to the islanders—the fisher wives learned of the invasion in time, and promptly rallied to drive off the invaders. A bettle followed in the waters at the landing place, and the women were completely triumphant, the landlords and their party being able to land only a few sheep and searcely say cattle. In the Highlands, the case of the crofters is a peculiarly hard one. They are the true and proper owners of the lands, for which they have to pay iniquitous and excessive rents, and which even are refused to them at any rent where the land can be converted into a deer preserve. The close of the troubles with the young pretender in 1745 found the Highlands and Islands in the possession of a number of Gaelic clans, who each owned their lands in common, as do our Indians. The British government determined to secure the peace by breaking up this state of society. It bought the hereditary jurisdictions of the chiefs and sent its magistrates to administer the law. It

PROSCRIBED THE HIGHLAND DRESS, and commanded the people to wear. LAND HAVE BEEN WRONGED.

bought the hereditary jurisdictions of the chiefs and sent its magistrates to administer the law. It

PROSCRIBED THE HIGHLAND DRESS, and commanded the people to wear breeches—which gave them bad colds. It took measures to supplant the Gaelic speech by English. And it offered to the chieftains a baronial dignity and a baronial title to the lands of their clans if they would surrender their chieftaincies. One by one within two generations the chiefs accepted the bait, the very first being that Macdonald of Glengarry whom Scott, in "Waverly," has depicted as the type and model of Highland chivalry. Their clansmen, who never had rendered them anything more than certain feudal services, were degraded to tenants, and found resistance to the theft of their rights uscless. Many of them left the country, and found a home in America. Their lands in many cases were taken from those who remained, and were rented in large farms to capitalist farmers from the Lowlands or from England. The old population was thinned out, and England's finest recruiting ground was destroyed. Some 70,000 Highlanders fought in the British service against Napoleon. Most of them returned to find their old homes torn down, the hearthstone desolate, and their aged parents eking out life in the fisher villages. Political economists describe the industrial progress of the race as passing through the stages of hunter, shepherd and farmer. In the Highlands, since this century began, the progress has been exactly the opposite. The people were all farmers at the first; even the new intruders from the south were such. Then the demand for wool caused a rage for sheep farming. The Duka of Sutherland cleared out the papela from some 10,000 farms in Sutherlandahire, and

DROVE THEM TO A BARREN SHORE, to make room for seventy-eight large sheep farms. The server wover of the server was the server. The state of the s

INDULGENCES.

Surely this is in accordance with reason and human nature. We know that no tribunal or certh is estelled by simple signs of repeatures for the nature of simply therefore in accordance with human nature and meril to retrain our evil inclinations that God should not alone require a cutuation of the heart, but also corporal suffering of one kind or another in punishment of ain. If corporal punishment is efficient in restraining men from crimes against the law of the land, so must corporal punishment, known by faith, be effective in rustraining men from offenses against the law of God.

Hence it is that even if we had not the plain teachings and examples of Scripture for the doctrine we have spoken of, we might learn from the exigencies of human nature itself that God punishes temporally for ain, and is not estisfied with simple change of heart.

That a person may receive the benefit of an indulgence when the guilt still remains on his soul no document, no catechism, no instruction ever declared. No priest ever so taught or could teach without being at once called to account and condemned.

That temporal punishment may be averted by our own voluntary suffering, by fasting for instance, is also in accordance with Sacred Scripture and with reason. What is said of corporal suffering may be said of sacrifices of any kind, even of money, made for pious purposes. The Catholic Church has never, taught anything stronger in this respect than the wall-known Scriptural admonitions to "redeam our sine with alma" and, "charity covereth a multitude of sine."

That indulgences head to increase of sin ought surely not be believed by those who hold in accordance with Protestant doctrine that faith alone will eleanes the soul, that a mere change of heart is all that God requires. Hence it is clear that Catholic doctrine as to indulgences only shows how little real study non-Catholics are proposed to their own doctrines. For what we require contrition, confession and atonemath by pananca, thay require a simple contrition, and even no

by children.

Everybody has heard the old saying how people often marry in haste to repent at leisure. They are infatuated by a pretty face, or a pleasant talker, or a stylish dresser, of whose real character they know nothing, and with whom they have been acquainted only a short while. Prests!

The question is popped, the minister is called in, and they are man and wife. Before the honeymoon is over, they have spats; before the year is out they are divorced.

Thank God, there is no divorce for Catholics, and this fact, together with the three public announcements that have to be made in church before the priest will be present at the ceremony—these discourage hasty and fill—advised unions.

But let us return to the nice couple referred to in the second paragraph of this article. In one, two, or at least three months after he has given her the engagement ring, let them kneel before the altar of God and there in the presence of their friends, let them receive the benediction of the Church on their union, so that in every way it shall be a happy marriage.

And now, young ladies, mind, no long engagements!

"The Proper Study of Mankind is Man,"

says the illustrious Pope. If he had included woman in the list, he would have been nearer the truth, if not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them both a life study, especially woman, and the peculiar derangements to which her delicate system is liable. Many women in the land who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce only through his "Favorite Prescription," bless him with all their hearts, for he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar to their sex; such as leucorrhos, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration, "internal fever," bloating, tendency to internal cancer, and other ailments. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The following poem was regarded by Ed A. Poe as the most beautiful and touch of its kind in the language: It hath been said for all who die
There is a tear,
Some paining, bleeding heart to sigh
O'er every bler;
But in that hour or pain and dread
Who will draw near
Around my humble couch and shed
One farewell tear.

For All Who Die,

Who'll watch the first departing ra In deep despair, to nite way
With holy prayer?
What mourney round my couch will con

When lying on my earthly bed
In icy sleep
Who then by pure affection led
Will come and weep?
By the pale moon implant the rose
Upon my breast
And bid it cheer my dark repose;
My lonely rest?

Could I but know when I am sleeping
Low in the ground
One faithful heart would then be keeping
Watch all around,
As if some gom isy shrined beneath
That coid sod's gloom,
Twould mitigate the pangs of death
And light the tomb.

Yes, in that hour if I could feel
From the halls of glee
And beauty's pressure one would steal
In secrecy,
And come and sit or stand by me
In night's deep noon,
Oh, I would sak of memory
No other boos.

But ah, a lonelier fate is mine,
A deeper wee.
From all I've loved in youth's sweet time
I soon must go.
Draw round me my pale robes of white
In a dark spot
To aleep through death's long dream? alsep through de night Lone and forgot.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

DETAILS OF THE LAST SOLEMN CH

MONIES.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

On Sunday, October 11, the body His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, whad been embalmed on the previous af noon, was placed on a catafaque in wis known as the great reception hall the Episcopal residence. On the ware hung portraits of the decese Prelates of the Archdiocese of N York. These were draped in black clother than the floor was covered with black clother floor than the floor was covered with black clother than the floor was covered with black clother than the floor than the floor than the floor had been than the clother than the floor of the day. four o'clock in the afternoon the Office the Dead was recited by Jesuita, Redeit to ist, Franciscans, Dominicans Paulista. None of the laity were aduted. On Monday the Episcopal reside was seldom closed for any length of ticklerymen began calling at an early he from churches in the city or neighbor communities. A number of Protest ministers also called. Two of them we from Philadelphia. All who called we permitted to view the remains. Sister Charity kept watch over the body on May night, assisted by Miss McCloskaw, Cincinnati; Miss Mullen and Mrs. Clos of Washington, and Mrs. John Kelly, this city, the four nieces of the Cardin

Cincinnati; Miss Mulien and Mrs. Clee of Washington, and Mrs. John Kelly, this city, the four nieces of the Cardin At four o'clock in the afternoon, Office of the Dead was again chanted members of the clergy.

On Tuesday morning, at nine o'cle was the hour appointed for the remois from the Archiepisco residence to the Cathedral. The pearers for the occasion were simply sexton's assistants, together with a priests. Meanwhile the procession the clergy, of the choristers and acoly with Archbishop Corrigan, were assemi at the entrance, headed by a cross becarrying the processional cross. As carrying the processional cross. As bier, bearing the body of the dead (dinal in full pontifical robes, wearing the head the white silk mitre, on breast the Archiepiscopal cross, on hand the signet of dignity, at the feet hand the signet of dignity, at the feet scarlet hat of the Cardinalate, and at side the Archiepiscopal crozier, was bo in, the procession of clerics and b formed, and moved slowly and solem down the south aisle to the main entra

formed, and moved slowly and solem down the south aisle to the main entra and thence up the nave a little way.

The bier was laid on black vel draped rests prepared for its reception. The procession then again formed moved up in the same slow and sole manner to the catafalque. There remains were reverently placed, the h with its white mitre, turned towards. High Altar, which is one of the Cardin personal gifts to the Cathedral. The fwith the scarlet hat, the crown of his life of patient labor in the cause of Church and of humanity, resting by the west turned towards the main entra. Tapers of unbleached wax burned di around the tall estafalque. In the af noon, shortly after four o'clock, a la number of the clergy assembled again chanted the Solemn Office for the Dearly timed pouring in never-ending stree from all directions towards the Catheto view the remains and pay their tribute of respect to the memory of venerable dead; and the long and ne ending procession gathered in volum the hours lengthened into night, e until after ten o'clock, when the door the Cathedral were closed to all com and then the watchers through the n took their places by the bier. They

and then the watchers through the n took their places by the bier. They sisted of members of the Society of Holy Family, which is attached to Cathedral, and of the Society of St.

cent de Paul.

On Wednesday morning the Cathe
was again thrown open to the public,
for over twelve hours two lines of
and women filed past the catafalque a rate of seventy per minute, or over 4 each hour. Within the massive pile each nour. Within the massive pile marching thousands preserved an impaire silence. Seldom have the residen Fifth avenue witnessed such a gath as that which atteched during the a noon from Forty-sixth to Fifty-fo street, and from opposite ends of the moved at a small's pace toward the Cedral II 50000 neonly antered edral. If 50,000 people entered Cathedral during the day, fully as n were unable to gain ingress.

For All Who Die,

The following poem was regarded by Edgar A. Foe as the most beautiful and touching of its kind in the language:

It hash been said for all who die There is a teer, Some paining, bleeding heart to sigh O'er every bler; But in that hour of pain and dread Who will draw near Around my humble couch and shed One farewell tear.

Who'll watch the first departing ray
In deep despair,
And seed the spirit on its way
With holy prayer?
What mourner round my couch will come

What mourner round my couch v In words of woe And follow me to my long home Bolemn and slow?

When lying on my earthly bed
In icy sleep
Who then by pure affection led
Will come and weep?
By the pale moon implant the rose
Upon my breast
And bid it cheer my dark repose;
My lonely rest?

Could I but know when I am sleeping
Low in the ground
One faithful heart would then be keeping
Watch all around,
As if some gem lay shrined beneath
That cold sod's gloom,
Twould mitigate the pangs of death
And light the tomb.

Yes, in that hour if I could feel
From the halls of glee
And beauty's pressure one would steal
In secrecy,
And come and sit or stand by me
In night's deep noon,
Oh, I would sak of memory
No other boos.

But ah, a lonelier fate is mine, A deeper wee. From all I've loved in youth's sweet time I soon must go.

Draw round me my pale robes of white
In a dark spot
To sleep through death's long dreamless To alsep through de night Lone and forgot.

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On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, was the hour appointed for the removal of the remains from the Archiepiscopal residence to the Cathedral. The pall-bearers for the occasion were simply the sexton's assistants, together with a few priests. Meanwhile the procession of the elergy, of the choristers and acolytes, with Archbishop Corrigan, were assembled at the entrance, headed by a cross bearer carrying the processional cross. As the bier, bearing the body of the dead Cardinal in full pontified robes, wearing on

at the entrance, headed by a cross bearing the processional cross. As the bier, bearing the body of the dead Cardinal in full pontifical robes, wearing on the head the white silk mitre, on the breast the Archiepiscopal cross, on the hand the signet of dignity, at the feet the hand the signet of dignity, at the feet the scarlet hat of the Cardinalate, and at the side the Archiepiscopal crozier, was borne in, the procession of cleries and boys formed, and moved slowly and solemnly down the south aisle to the main entrance,

formed, and moved slowly and solemny down the south aisle to the main entrance, and thence up the nave a little way.

The bier was laid on black velvet-draped rests prepared for its reception. The procession then again formed and moved up in the same slow and solemn manner to the catefalque. There the remains were reverently placed, the head with its white mitre, turned towards the High Altar, which is one of the Cardinal's personal gifts to the Cathedral. The feet, with the scarlet hat, the crown of his long life of patient labor in the cause of his Church and of humanity, resting by them, were turned towards the main entrance. Tapers of unbleached wax burned dimly around the tall catefalque. In the afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, a large number of the clergy assembled again and chanted the Solemn Office for the Dead.

By this time, in spite of wind and rain, a vast assemblage of people of all conditions and creeds not only thronged the vast body of the Cathedral, but continued pouring in never-ending streams from all directions towards the Cathedral to view the remains and pay their last thints of respect to the meanors of the

from all directions towards the Cathedral to view the remains and pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the venerable dead; and the long and neverending procession gathered in volume as the hours lengthened into night, even until after ten o'clock, when the doors of the Cathedral were closed to all comers; and the house through the night and then the watchers through the night took their places by the bier. They con-sisted of members of the Society of the Holy Family, which is attached to the Cathedral, and of the Society of St. Vin-

cent de Paul.
On Wednesday morning the Cathedral was again thrown open to the public, and for over twelve hours two lines of men and women filed past the catafalque at the rate of seventy per minute, or over 4,000 each hour. Within the massive pile the marching thousands preserved an impressive silence. Seldom have the residents of Fifth avenue witnessed such a gathering as that which stretched during the afternoon from Forty-sixth to Fifty-fourth street, and from opposite ends of the line moved at a snail's pace toward the Cathering of the street of the edral. If 50,000 people entered the Cathedral during the day, fully as many were unable to gain ingress.

The Office for the Dead was chanted, as on the previous days, at 4 o'clock. When the doors of the Cathedral were closed at night, thousands of people who wanted to get in were shut out. The casket was taken to the Cathedral at 10 o'clock. The police were compelled to force a lane for the men who carried it when they reached Madison avenue. It was taken through the sacristy. About 11 o'clock the Cardinal's remains were placed in it. It was a very handsome piece of workmanship, constructed of San Domingo mahogany, 14 inches thick, with dovetsiled sides, a double-panelled top, and three-inch cover, gradually rounded at the ends, and covered with purple silk plush. The sides and ends were draped with purple astin and festooned with gold fringe. The casket was lined with white satin, and festooned with astin fringe. It was furnished with a satin upholstered pillow for the head. The handles were solid oxydized silver hars, with gold tips, and the bars covered with purple silk. The plate was oxydized silver, set in a frame of purple silk, engraved with the name, dates of birth and death, and coat of arms of Cardinal McCloskey, and an inscription similar to that put on the Cardinal's tomb under the high altar of the Cathedral:

Joannee
Tit. S. Mariae Supra Minervam S. R. E. Preeb.
Cardinalis McClockey
Archiepiscopus Secundus
Neo-Eboracensis
Vixit An. LXXV.
Obits X Oct MDCOCLXXXV
(Coat of Arms)
In Spem Vite Æternse

Obitit X Oct MDCOCLXXXV
In Spom Vitte Riernse

The tomb is a catacomb, and with twelve compartments in two rows; it is built upon the west side of the crypt. The compartment at the south end of the higher row contains the ashes of Archbishop Hughes, the Cardinal's predecessor. The next compartment had been prepared to receive all that was mortal of the Cardinal.

Thursday dawned bright and clear, and with its dawn crowds of people presented themselves at the Cathedral doors, and waited for hours until they were opened. The ushers were painstaking and courteous, and, without confusion or jar, every seat was filled. Representatives of forty Confraternities of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Society of the Holy Family, St. Louis College, and the Brooklyn branch of the Catholic American Union, wearing violet silk badges covered with crape, were the ushers. In the organ-loft a greatly augmented choir and chorus were under Organist Pecher's lead. The soloists were Miss Martines, apprano; Misses Gomien and Miss Martin, altos; Mr. Lawton, tenor, and Mr. Merawski and Mr. Schwicardi, bassoa. The scores before them were those of the Requiem Retenam, Cherubini; Dies Ira and Offertory—Domine Jan Christe, Mozart; Sanctus and Agnus Dei, Cherubini; and Lamentation, Guilmant. At the chancel organ Father Lammel had at his command a boy choir, made up of the choristers of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle and the Cathedral parochial schools.

A detachment of veterans, who volunteered to serve in the armise of Pius IX, marched in column of fours to the bier. Their uniforms of green and gold showed signs of service, and the medals that gleamed upon their breasts told of brave in crape, which Sergeant-Major Dooley bore. Sergeant-Major Murphy carried the national colors, furled in crape. Captain Kriwan commanded the detachment. The colors were planted at the foot of the bier and the veterans surrounded them.

At 9.30 Dr. McDonnell, Cardinal McClocky's private secretary, and Fathers Kally, Lavelle, Slattery, and Malhearn—the

At 10-30 o'clock the choir and chorus At 10.30 o'clock the choir and chorus in the organ loft, and the many-throated organ united in the first soft, sweet strains of the requiem, and a cross-bearer, upholding a golden archiepiscopal processional cross, appeared in the doorway of the sacristy. At either side were taperbearing acolytes, the Rev. Messra. Colton and McClockey. They preceded Mgrs. the sacriety. At either side were taperbearing acolytes, the Rev. Measrs. Colton
and McCloekey. They preceded Mgrs.
Quinn, Vicar-General; Preston, VicarGeneral and Chancellor; Seton, Doane,
Vicar-General of Newark; Power of Jersey
City, Corcoran of Philadelphia, Sullivan,
McColgan, and Quigley; Bishops Wadhams
of Ogdensburg, Bradley of Manchester,
O'Reilley of Springfield, Rademacher of
Nashville, Chatard of Vincennes, O'Hara
of Scranton, Shanaban of Harrisburg,
McMahon of Hartford, Borgess of Detroit,
Ryan of Buffalo, De Goesbriand of Burlington, McQuaid of Rochester, O'Mahoney, coadjutor of the Diocese of Toronto,
Loughlin of Brocklyn, O'Farrell of Trenton, Conroy of Curium, Rogers of Chatham, Carbery of Hamilton, Machebauf
of Colorado, and Keane of Richmond;
and Archbishops Salpointe of Santa Fe,
Williams of Boston, Ryan of Philadelphia,
and Gibbons of Baltimore.

Archbishop Corrigan, as calebrant of the
Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass, was
attended by Monsignor Farley, assistant
priest, wearing a cope of black velvet
embroidered in silver, and Fathers Donnelly and McGean, deacon and sub-deacon
of the Mass, in black velvet dalmatics, incrusted with silver embroideries. The
Archbishop's chaplains, Dr. McIlhenny
and Fathers Aylward and McGrath, bearing his missals and a lighted taper, followed. The Monsignors and the Bishops
Seated themselves in the oaken stalls on
either side of the sanctuary. But Archbishop Gibbons, as the ruler of the oldest
Catholic See in the United States, was led
by the masters of ceremony to a raised
chair of state on the Epistle side of the

by the masters of ceremony to a raised chair of state on the Epistle side of the

After the Mass, Father Kelly escorted Archbishop Gibbons to the pulpit. The Archbishop preached the following ser-

mon :

"The Lord exalted Aaron. He made an everlasting covenant with him and gave him the priesthood of the nation and made him blessed in glory. And he girded him about with a glorious girdle and clothed him with a robe of glory and

IND FATHERS, VENERALE BRETHERS OF A THE CLARGY AND DEAR BRETHERS OF A THE CLARGY AND DEAR BRETHERS OF A THE LATTY! These words, spoken originally of the control of the line of the control of the lining of all the control of the control of the latter of the control of the lining of the control of the lining of the control of the lining of the control of the latter of the control of the lining of the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the lat ready, it necessary, to lay down his life for the Faith. It is sad to think that your beloved Cardinal shall never again resume these robes of office, and shall never sit enthroned in this magnificent Cathedral, erected by himself, in which he lovingly imparted to you his paternal benediction. His death has brought sorrow to the Uni-versal Church as well as to the Church of America and New York. It has filled with grief the great heart of the Sovereign Pontiff and the College of Cardinal, of which he was an illustrious member and a distinguished ornament. It has fallen heavily upon you, venerable brethren of the clergy. You justly recognized in your Cardinal Archbishop a kind father, a devoted friend, a watchful shephed, a fearless leader, and, above all, an impartial judge. udge. His death has stricken with sorrow you,

His death has stricken with sorrow you, also, brethren of the laity, and the sadness depicted on your countenances is the expression of the grief which fills your hearts. Nor is this grief confined to those who are of the household of the Faith. It who are of the household of the Fatth. It extends to all classes and creeds of the community. The great heart of New York has mourned him, as well becomes the Empire City, lamenting the death of one of its most illustrious and honored citizens. Neither wealth, nor power, nor rank, could command such heartfelt and citizens. Neither wealth, nor power, nor rank, could command such heartfelt and universal respect as has been spontaneously paid to the remains of your revered Prelate. He had won the hearts of the people. The Christian Prelate is always a man of mark, a centre of observation to the eyes of the world. Like his Divine Master, he is "set for the fall and the resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign which will be contradicted." Various opinions are formed of him. Some say, as was said of our Saviour, "he is a good man. Others say no, but that he seduceth the people." He is loved nost by those who know him best. Hated or suspected he may be by those who are strangers to him and to his sacred character. Yet he has been too prominent a factor in the civilization and moral reneration to be aver ignored or despised. But to the eye of faith the Bishop is exalted above angels, because he exercises powers not given to angels. The Bishop is the ambassador of God, appointed to vindicate His honor and proclaim His name among the nations of the earth. "For Christ," says the Apostle, "we are ambassadors, God, as it were expertisely us." If it is the nations of the earth. "For Christ," says the Apostle, "we are ambassadors, God, as it were, exhorting by us." If it is esteemed a great privilege for a citizen to represent this great Republic in the courts of Europe, how much greater is the prerogative to represent the court of Heaven among the nations of the world. "As the Father," says Our Saviour, "hath sent me, I also send you. Going, therefore, teach all nations—teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." What a privilege to be the herald of

What a privilege to be the herald of God's law to the nations of the earth! "How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings and that preacheth peace, of him that showeth forth good, that preacheth salvation, that saith to Zion, thy God shall reign!" How cherished a favor to be the bearer of the cherished a favor to be the bearer of the olive branch of peace to a world deluged by sin; to be appointed by Heaven to proclaim that gospel which brings glory to God and peace to men, that gospel which strengthens the weak, converts the sinner, reconciles enemies, comforts the afflicted, and holds out to all the hope of eternal life! The life of the Cardinal has never heaven written and never each be and this been written and never can be, and this is true of every Catholic Prelate of Amerca. He never can have his Boswell. The ica. He never can have his Bosweil. The biographer may release his public and official acts. He may recount the churches he erected; the schools he opened; the institutions of charity and religion which he established; the priests he ordained; the sermons he preached; the sacraments he administered; the laborious visitations he made. But he can know nothing of his private and inner life, which is "hidden with Christ in God." That is manifest to with Christ in God," That is manifest to God's recording angel only. The biographer knows nothing of the Bishop's secret and confidential relations with his clergy and people, and even with many who are alien to his Faith. He is the daily depository of their cares and anxieties, of their troubles and afflictions, of their trials and terroteties. They come to him for troubles and afflictions, of their trials and temptations. They come to him for counsel in doubt, for spiritual and even temporal assistance. Were a Bishop's real life in its outward and inward fullness published, it would be more interesting than a novel. If this is true of the humblest Prelate in the land, with how much greater force may it be applied to one occupying the eminent position of your beloved Cardinal! How can I, then, my brethren, with a few moments at my disposal, attempt even a brief sketch of the Cardinal's life? I can only skim over the surface and touch upon a few salient the surface and touch upon a few salient features in his long and eventful career.

girded him about with a glorious girdle and clothed him with a robe of glory and crowned him with majestic attire. He chose him out of all men living to offer sacrifice to God for a memorial to make reconciliation for his people. And He gave him power in His commandments in the covenants of His judgments that he ahould teach Jacob His testimonies and give light to Israel in His law."—Ecclesiasticus xiv.

Most Reverend and Right Rever.

John McCloskey was born in the neigh of Brooklyn, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1810. That flourishing city, which now numbers 600,000 inhabitants, did not then contain 5,000 souls. Trained in the path of virtue and piety by his excellent Christian mother, he was about the age of twelve years, to where he graduated with highest honors in 1828. This remarkable institution, left you two precious legacies of his love,

When the See of New York became vacant by the death of Archbishop Hughes, in 1864, the Right Rev. Dr. McColloskey was unanimously chosen to succeed him, and time has amply shown the wisdom of the choice. Catholic clergy and faithful of New York, what sentiments of honest pride must be looked in and faithful of New York, what sentiments of honest pride must be locked in
your hearts at the bare mention of the
names of these two illustrious pontiffs!
They will compare favorably with the
hierarchy of any See in Christendom, and
they will shine forth as stars of the first
magnitude in the glorious galaxy of
deceased American prelates. They will
ever serve as shining lights, to guide those
who come after them in the paths of virtue and apostolic wisdom. These two who come after them in the paths of virtue and apostolic wisdom. These two Prelates had each his predominate traits of character. McCloskey, meek, gentle, retiring from the world, reminds us of Moses with uplifted hands praying on the mountain. Hughes, active, bold, vigorous, accretion was a six were another lower. Moses with uplifted hands praying on the mountain. Hughes, active, bold, vigorous, aggressive, was, as it were, another Josue, fighting in the valley, armed with the Christian panoply of faith, truth and justice. The one recalls the Prince of the Apostles, blending authority with paternal kindness; the other reminds us of the Apostle of the Gentiles wielding the two-edged sword of the spirit, the sword of the tongue and the pen. In 1866 Archbishop McCloskey attended the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, of which he was a burning and shining light. He was comspicuous alike for his eloquence in the pulpit and for his wisdom in the council chamber. I well remember the discourse he delivered at the opening session. The clear, silvery tones of his voice, the grace of his gestures and manner, the persuasive eloquence and charm of his words, are indelibly imprinted on my memory and imagination. Just before ascending the pulpit a telegram was handed to him, announcing the destruction by fire of his Cathedral. He did not betray the slightest emotion, notwithstanding the sudden and calamitous news. Next morning I expressed to him my surprise at his imperturbable manner. "The damage," he replied, "is done, and I cannot undo it. We must calmly submit to the will of Providence."

This habit of self-control, so characteris.

This habit of self-control, so characteris This habit of self-control, so characteris-tic of the man, was not the stern, unfeel-ing composure of the stoic philosopher; it was the serene tranquillity of the Christian priest, acquired by long and serious medi-tation at the feet of Christ. In the coun-cil chamber his colleagues always listened with marked attention and respect to his words, and rarely, if ever, did any of them with marked attention and respect to his words, and rarely, if ever, did any of them dissent from the views that he expressed. In 1869 the Archbishop attended the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, the most imposing ecclesiastical assembly that has ever taken place since the Council of Trent. The Bishops assembled from the various countries of Europe, North and South America, from Australia, from Africa, and from the islands of the Atlantic and the Pasific. They came from the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, the cradle of the human family, and from the banks of the Jordan, the cradle of Christianity. They came from Mount Lebanon and various parts of the Holy Land, hallowed by the footprints of our bleased Redeemer. Archbishop McCloskey was a conspicuous figure even in this august assembly. He was deemed worthy of being made a member of the Committee on Discipline, one of the most important of the Council, and Cardinal Capalti, who presided over the committee, spoke in presided over the committee, spoke in terms of the highest admiration of the wisdom of the Archbishop of New York.

wisdom of the Archbishop of New York. But one crowning honor was reserved for your beloved Archbishop as a reward of conspicuous merit and life-long services in the cause of God. Our late Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., in a consistory held in 1875, was pleased to create him Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church.

This was an honor unprecedented in the Western World, and rarely if ever was such a dignity conferred with stronger marks of approbation. Not only in this great city and State of New York, but throughout the length and breadth of the land, the news of your Archbishop's elevation was hailed with the greatest manifestations of joy and satisfaction. I shall not attempt to enumerate the institutions of religion, charity and learning which not attempt to enumerate the institutions of religion, charity and learning which have sprung up in this populous diocese during the Cardinal's administration of one-and-twenty years; we may form some estimation of the development of Catholicity when we consider that the number of churches has increased during that period from 70 to 170, and the number of clarm from 150 to 400. You

OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN WITH SENTENCES FROM THE FATHERS. Catholic Columbian.

Holy Mary, pray for us.

Mary was so holy, that the Holy
Spirit has deigned to come to her.—

Spirit has deigned to come to her.—
S. Augustin.

Holy Mother of God, pray for us.
All dignity and perfections are comprehended, O Mary, in that which it is to be Mother of God.—S. Bernard.

Holy Virgin of virgins, pray for us.
God would have Mary a virgin, that out of one immaculate, the Immaculate should be brought forth to purge the stain of all.—S. Bernard.

Mother of Christ, pray for us.

Mother of Christ, pray for us.

Christ coming down into a virgin by the co-operation of the Holy Spirit, took flesh.—S. Cyprian.

God made Mary His Mother, that she should be the Mother of all.—S.

Anselm.

should be the Mother of all.—S. Anselm.
ther of Divine Grace, pray for usMary, thou art full of grace, which thou didst find from the Lord, and which thou hast merited to diffuse through the world,—S. Augustin.
ther most pure, pray for us.
O blessed above women, who vanquishest the angels by purity.—S. Auselm.
What even of angelies a purity shall.

Anselm. What even of angelical purity shall dare to be compared with the purity of Mary, who was worthy to become the habitation of the Son of God?— S. Bernard.

Mother most chaste, pray for us.

Christ chose a virgin mother, that she
might be to all a model of chastity.—

might be to all a model of chastity.—
S. Sophronius.

Mother inviolate, pray for us.

Mary, the immaculate mother of the holy and immaculate.—Origen.

Mother untouched, pray for us.

There is one thing in which Mary had no precedent, or can have a follower: the joy of being a mother, with the honor of being a virgin.—S. Bernard.

Holy Mary, blessed Mary, mother and virgin.—S. Chrysostom.

Mother most amiable, pray for us.

There was nothing austere in Mary, nothing terrible, all was gentleness.—S. Bernard.

Mary, amiable to contemplate.—S.

Mary, amiable in all things.—S. Bernard.

other most wonderful, pray for us. God showed his Mother .- S. Bernard. mother.—S. Bernard.

It is thy praise, O wonderful mother, that we are not able to celebrate thy praises by suitable encomiums.—S. Germ. Constant:

other of the Saviour, pray for us.

Mary, mother of the Saviour, the spouse of God.—S. Anselm.

lost prudent Virgin, pray for us.

Mary was humble of heart, grave of speech, of a prudent mind.—S.

Anselm.

Mary most prudent virgin.—S. Thomas a Kempis.

merable Virgin, pray for us.

Mary, venerated by an angel.—S. Idefonse.

Nary, after her Son, most worthy of veneration.—S. Bernard.

Renowned virgin, pray for us.

What shall I, poor of genius, say of thee, O blessed Virgin, while all that I say is less praise than thy dignity deserves?—S. Augustin.

Mary is great in all times, all conditions, among tribes and people, and tions, among tribes and people, and languages.—S. Anselm.

Powerful Virgin, pray for us.

As to Mary, when she is heard of her Son, it is to be answered.—S. Ber-Clement Virgin, pray for us.

Mary, clement to the penitent .-- S. Bernard. Mary is more clement and gentle

Mary is more clement and gentle than any mother.—S. Gregory. Fatthful Virgin, pray for us. Eve had believed the serpent, Mary believed Gabriel. The fault that the former committed by believing the latter effaced by faith.—Tertullian. The faith of Mary opened heaven.— S. Angustin

S. Augustin.
Mirror of Justice, pray for us.
Mary is the mirror of pattern of all justice. -S. Ambrose.

t of Wisdom, pray for us.

The Celestial Wisdom built in Mary a home for Himself.—S. Bernard.
Mary, the home (or dwelling) of
Eternal Wisdom.—S. Jerome.

By Mary, universal joy came forth into the world.—S. Germanius.

Spiritual Vessel, pray for us.

Mary being about to give a body to the new-born God, becomes first, in spirit, the temple of God.—S. Hilary of Arles.

Honorable Vessel, pray for us.

Mary, beautiful and elect vessel of God.—S. Ephrem.

Singular Vessel of devotion, pray for us.

Sacred depository of the Holy Spirit.

—S. Isidore of Seville.

Mestical Ross. pray for us.

Mystical Rose, pray for us.

Mary, the rose coming forth from the thorns of Judah, shedding over all a divine fragrance.—S. John Dame-

Tower of Ivory, pray for us.

Mary, the house which the Eternal
Wisdom built for Himself.—S. Bonaventure.

Mary, the beautiful temple of the
Divine Humility.—S. Andrew of

Divine Humility.—S. Andrew of Crete.

House of Gold, pray for us.

Mary, truly the ark, gilded within and without with gold, which received the whole treasure of sanctification.—S. Gregory Thaumaturge.

Ark of the Covenant, pray for us.

Mary, the ark of sanctification, which contained the celestial manna.—S. Ambrose.

Gate of heaven, pray for us.

Gate of heaven, pray for us.

Mary, the gate of heaven.—S. Eph-

Mary, the door of heaven.-S.

Thomas a Kempis.

Star of the Morning, pray for us.

Mary, the sun that knows no setting, the star ever clear and sparkling.—S.

Bernard.

Mary, the star by whose guidance we sail to our country.—S. Germanius.

Health of the weak, pray for us.

By Mary God opened to us a place of public healing.—S. Basil.

Mary, health of the weak.—S.

Thomas a Kempis.

Refuge of Sinners, oray for us.

Refuge of Sinners, pray for us.

Mary, the refuge and asylum of sinners.—S. Ephrem.

Comforter of the afflicted, pray for us.

Mary, who turned grief into sweet solsce.—S. John Damascene.
Mary, founder of consolation.—S.

Ephrem.

Help of Christians, pray for us.

Mary's name is a signal of hope.—S.

Ephrem.

Ephrem.

Queen of Angels, pray for us.

Mary, Queen of heaven and earth.—
S. Anselm.

Ascending from the desert, the queen

Ascending from the desert, the queen of angels.—S. Bernard.

Queen of Patriarchs, pray for us.

In Mary was the patience of Job, the meekness of Moses, the faith of Abraham, the chastity of Joseph, the humility of David, the wisdom of Solomon, the zeal of Elias.—S. Thom. of Villanova.

Queen of Apostles, pray for us.

Mary, apostle of apostles, evangelist of evangelists.—S. Anselm.

Queen of Martyrs, pray for us.

of evangelists.—S. Anseim.
seen of Martyrs, pray for us.
If all the sufferings in the world were
collected together, they would not
equal the sorrows of Mary.—S. Bernard of Sienna.

nard of Sienna.
Queen of Confessors, pray for us.
In Mary the devotion of confessors.—
S. Thomas of Villanova.
Queen of Virgins, pray for us.
The Virgin Christ and the Virgin Mary dedicated the principles of virginity in both sexes,—S. Jerome.
Queen of all Saints, pray for us.
All rivers flow into the sea, so the graces of all saints center in Mary.
Queen conceived without original sin, pray for us.

The river of graces of angels centers in Mary, and the river of graces of patriarchs and prophets centers in Mary. The river of graces of the apostles and the river of graces of the martyrs centers in Mary. The river of graces of the martyrs centers in Mary. The river of graces of confessors centers in Mary, and the river of graces of virgins centers in Mary.

What wonder, that all graces should flow into the sea, out of which flows so much grace.—S. Bonaventure.

Prayer for All Men.
From an Ancient Latin Collection, 19th century,
O most sweet and gentle Jesus, Our Lord and Our God, we implore Thy mercy, that by the merits and intercession of the Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, and of all the Saints, Angels and Archangels, Patriarchs and Prophets, Apostles and Martyrs, Confessors and Virgins, it may please Thee ever to increase the faith within the bosom of Thy Church. Make Thyself the guardian of those whose mission it is to govern us on earth. Give sion it is to govern us on earth. Give health to the sick, serene weather to those who are at sea, a prosperous journey to who are at sea, a prosperous journey to travelers, and grant them safe arrival at the harbor of eternal salvation. Give cheerfulness to the sad, strength to the feeble, liberty to the oppressed, deliverance to the captive; to strangers a happy return to their own land, charity to those who love not, the true faith to all who have it not, and to the faithful departed eternal rest. Amen.

eternal rest. Amen.

Pater, Ave, Credo, Confiteor.

Mary most holy, Mother of Sorrows, by that intense martyrdom which thou didst suffer at the foot of the cross, during the suffer at the foot of the cross, during the three hours of Jesus' agony, deign to aid as all, children of thy sorrows, in our last agony, that by thy prayers we from our bed of death may pass to Heaven's holy joys, there to adorn thy crown.

Virgin most faithful, pray for us.

Onean of Martyrs, pray for us.

Queen of Martyrs, pray for us.
Pray forus, Virgin most sorrowful.
That we may be made worthy of
promises of Christ.

LET US PRAY.

Grant, we beseech Thee, O Lord Jesus Carist, that the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, Thy mother, may intercede for us before the Throne of Thy mercy, new and at the hour of our death—through whose most holy soul, in the hour of Thine own pas-sion, the sword of sorrow passed. Through Thee, Jesus Christ, Saviour of the world, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, world without end. Amen.

We guarantee the speedy, painless and permanent cure without knife, caustic or salve, of the largest pile tumors. Pamphlet and references sent for two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association; 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

Catholic Record

LONDON, BATURDAY, OCT. 81, 1885

THE ANTIGONISH ELECTION.

The election in the county of Antigonish, N. S., to fill the vacancy in the Canadian Commons caused by the resig-nation of Mr. Angus McIssac, for many nation of Mr. Angus McIssac, for many years to, worthy and respected representative, has given rise to bitter discussion and angry controversy. The facts of the case are these. After the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, many months ago, the Province of New Scotla had but one representative in the Dom-inion Cabinet. It was naturally the inion Cabinet. It was naturally the desire of the Premier to fill the vacancy at the earliest moment by the best choice possible. The Ministerialists of NovaScotia were just as desirous as their chief that their Province should by his wise selection of a successor to Sir Charles Tupper be strengthened in the Supreme Council of the nation. For some time, therefore, the same of Judge Theorems. fore, the name of Judge Thompson was freely mentioned in connection with the vacant seat in the cabinet. He had vacant sent in the cabinet. He had for many years occupied the foremost place at the bar of Nova Scotia—he had been again and again triumphantly elected to the Provincial Legislature—he had acted as Council for the United States before the flabories commission, had served with distinction as attorney General of his native Province, and for some months previous to the retirement of his party from office, had held the high position of premier, which he relinquished to be raised to the Bench. quished to be raised to the Bench.

Ihr. Thompson's retirement from active public life at a comparatively early age caused genuine regret amongst his political friends, who keenly felt his absence from the arena of battle. Mr. Thompson's ceaseless activity, brilliant attainments, and lofty eloquence, combined with rare personal merita, had won for him so high a place in the hearts of his political friends, that a very general desire among them prayailed in favor of desire among them prevailed in favor of his selection to fill the place left vacant by the withdrawal of Sir Charles Tupper. He was accordingly offered and accepted the portfolio of justice. But a seat had found for the new Minister. It had fong been known among his intimate friends that Mr. McIssac, who, since 1873, had continuously represented Antigon-ish, was desirous of retiring from Parlia mentary life. The Government of Canada felt free to offer the hon, gentleman a judgeship, and he, after consulta-tion with his friends, felt free to accept it. Mr. Thompson immediately offered him, self for Antigonish, and for some little time it appeared as if he were to have a walk over. A rival candidate, however, appeared in the person of Dr. McIntosh elf a Conservative. The contest was waged with earnestness, if not with bitterness, and resulted in the return of Mr. Thompson by a majority exceeding two hundred votes.

reflect the highest credit on the new Minister that a prelate of the discernment, disinterestedness and patriotism of the Bishop of Arichat should feel it a duty to cast in with him the great weight of his valued support. The learned prelate did, we believe, issue to his clergy circulars commending Mr. Thompson' "private virtues, social standing and commanding abilities," and declaring that as no other county was available for the honorable gentleman, it would be "both a lack of public spirit, patriotism and honor on our part, an indelible disgrace, to oppose, or even not to support, his candidature on the occasion."

By a section of the press Dr. Cameron has been harshly and unjustly censured for these declarations in favor of the Min ister of Justice. By more than one paper he has been held up as a political partisan. These journals affect to be ignorant of the fact that the policy of he government was not really on trial servative, But whatever Dr. Mc-Intosh's politics, we do maintain that, even were the policy of the government on trial before the electors of Antigonish and that Bishop Cameron believed it essential to the interests of the country that that policy should be endorsed, it would be not only his right, but even duty, to support the candidature of Mr. Thompson. The issue in Antigonish, as between the two candidates, was, we have every reason to think, merely personal, and the Bishop of Arichat felt it a duty to take a firm stand in favor of the minister. The Ottawa Free Press works itself into fever heat in denunciation of this eminent ecclesiastic:

"The course taken by Bishop Cameron, in interfering as an ecclesiastical dignitary in a political contest, is one fraught with the promise of another source of danger to the community. It is likely to destroy that civil harmony which has hitherto existed between Catholic and

We see nothing of danger to the peace of the country in Bishop Cameron's course, nothing likely to create dissenor division in the good bishop's own or division in the good bishop's own flock. And we furthermore enter our earnest protest against the elimination of religion from politics. If electors are not to be guided in their political prefer-ences by conscience, formed by religion, then indeed we may look for evils tenfold more alarming than those depicte by the Free Press as likely to follow Bisho Cameron's action. The Tribune, comenting on this election, says:

menting on this election, says:

"We are sorry to see that the Ottawa
Free Press and other papers speak of what
the Bishop did as essentially objectionable and an exercise of undue influence.
Some of them are consistent in demanding that ecclesiastics should not
even express an opinion in political contests. Surely this is very absurd. In
political matters Bishops, priests and
Protestant ministers may be mistaken,
as others may be mistaken, as we think
the Bishop of Arichat was mistaken in
this case, but they are citizens, and have
the same right to hold and express
their opinions and use their legitimate
influence as others have. It is said that
Bishops and priests have extraordinary
influence, and therefore should be debarred from meddling in any way in
elections. Their influence arises from
the sacred character of their office and
from their own character as men faithful to their sacred calling, disinterested
and devoted to the welfare of their
people. The influence of such men
should generally be wholesome in politics, as in everything else, and if they
sometimes make mistakes, as even the
best men will, their motives are seldom
if ever open to suspicion." We propose going a step farther than the Tribuse in its defence of Dr. Cam-

both as a bishop and citizen it was within his right to recommend to the electors the choice of one candidate in preference to another. We agree with our contemporary in his view that the influence of the clergy in politics should be wholesome. We adhere firmly to the opinions we have already expressed that 'every man should vote upon principle, that is to say, he should cast his vote in favor of that candidate who, according to his sound judgment, will best discharge the duties of representative in further-ing the principles upon which govern-ment is based, and social happiness Mr. Thompson by a majority exceeding two hundred votes.

The opponents of the new Minister attribute his victory to the intervention on his behalf of the Most Rev. Dr. Cameron, Bishop of Arichat, in whose dioceses the county of Antigonish is situated. Admitting that Bishop Cameron's intervention did determine the majority in favor of Mr. Thompson, it does, say we, and a liliterate, but that great body of citizens prevented by the vigorous purpose.

Ment is based, and social happiness secured:

"The foreign relations of Austria are of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to an 'unprejudiced mind that the active and trustful relations of Russis, Germany, and Austria are of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to an 'unprejudiced mind that the active and trustful relations of Russis, Germany, and Austria are of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to an 'unprejudiced mind that the active and trustful relations of Russis, Germany, and Austria are of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to an 'unprejudiced mind that the active and trustful relations of Russis, Germany, and Austria are of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to an 'unprejudiced mind that the active and trustful relations of Russis, Germany, and Austria are of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to an 'unprejudiced mind that the active and trustful relations of Russis, Germany of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to an 'unprejudiced mind that the active and trustful relations of Russis, Germany of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the most friendly nature. suits of life from following the course of political action should have and generally do have recourse. Among these social mentors none sway so just and nowerful an influence as the newspaper editor and clergyman. As to the right of the latter to interfere in politics, it must be admitted that as citizens and as clergymen they have a just and wellestablished right to interfere. As to the mode of this intervention, it must also be as positively declared that it should be characterized by good sense and moderation, although devoid of rancor, personality and extravagance which could not but prove hurtful to the best interests of society and religion."

Clerical influence of this character cannot but prove beneficial to society at large, and a great protection to the electoral body. It has not been shown that the intervention of the Bishop of Arichat was of a different character. Of the candidate that received his support a pronounced liberal paper of the Province of Nova Scotia says :- "We are intimately acquainted with Mr. Thompson, and it was our lot to meet him often during four years of legislation in the local house, and we can say a more thorough gentleman we never met with in an official capacity. We congratulate the people of Nova Scotia in having in the ninion Cabinet a gentleman of Mr. Thompson's ability and untiring energy. He is an excellent speaker, a clearheaded lawyer, and will undoubtedly fill the office to the satisfaction of the country."

THE REVISING BARRISTERS.

The list ot revising barristers for the Province of Ontario has been published

rill not be any cause of complaint in the making up of the votors' lists. We trust that not one of our readers on either side of politics, entitled, according to the terms of the Franchise Bill, to a vote, will fail to look after the regutration of his name. The time may come when all Catholics will have to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their rights. Then will it be found of their rights. Then will it be found specially useful and beneficial to have every legally qualified Catholic in the enjoyment of the franchise. We are sorry to have to state that there has been in the past almost culpable negligence in this respect amongst our people. The long night of neglect has now, we would fain believe, passed away, to be succeeded by the day of sharpest vigilance.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

The news from the east is far from re ring. The intelligence which res London on the 25th that the Servian my had crossed the Bulgarian frontier the almost sole topic of discussion in political circles in that capital. The belief is very generally expressed that a great war is impending between Russia and Austria. It is not considered credible that Austria would have permitted King Milan to move against Bulgaria without reckoning the chauces and preparing to sustain his action. The attack on Bulgaria at this moment can have but one object, expense of Bulgaria. Should the Servians succeed, the most fertile portion of Western Bulgaria, will be theirs, a result insult to Russis, and a crippling of Turkey. The opinion is expressed that Turkey having invited the Powers to a conference on the general situation, will be too wary to interfere at the pres- untimely demise of this promising young ent moment, as she would naturally prefer the costs and hardships of war to e imposed on them than on herself. A London despatch says that if the "clash of esounding arms" is swept by northern breezes to the very doors of the conference chamber it may lead that body to make some hasty settlement with the view of ocalizing the war. There is little proeron. We can see no evidence of mis-taken conduct on his part, and hold that ability that Russia will be a silent spec tator of the spoliation of Bulgaria by Austria's protege. Russia and Austria may therefore be said to stand face to face with a gigantic struggle. The outlook for peace is on the whole gloomy and iscouraging.

Oa the other hand we have the spe f the Emperor Francis Joseph at the neeting of the delegation on Friday. This is a parliamentary body of 120 members, one half chosen from Austria and the other half from Hungary, its jurisdiction being limited to foreign affairs and war. The emperor is reported to have declared :

of Berlin and San Stefano, as a basis for securing peace in future. The unanim-ity of the powers on this point is an important guarantee of the success of the peaceful solution of the Roumelian portant guarantee of the success of the peaceful solution of the Roumelian question. The signers of the Treaty of Berlin seek to restore the status quo, which was so unexpectedly violated by the Roumelian rising, endangering the peace and welfare of the people of the whole Balkan peninsula. Europe evidenced her respect for the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin by the confidence with which she gave the Balkan States an independent political existence. Austria's first care is to maintain peace among the nations of the East and protect the interests of her monarchy. Bosnia and Herzegovina make steady progress in an industrial and economic sense, and are able to pay their own administration."

If this speech means anything it means that Germany, Austria and Russia are as one in the determination to secure the leposition of Prince Alexander and effect a restoration of the condition of affairs existing in the Balkan states before his rising. The emperor's pacific utterances do not, however, well accord with the action of King Milan in his invasion of Bulgaria. This invasion will, no doubt, either precipitate war or speedily bring about some temporary settlement of existing difficulties. The representative of England has, it is said, been instructed to make a motion in the conference in favor of maintaining the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia effected under Prince Alexander, and it is further stated that the representatives of France and Italy have been instructed to support England's motion. We take these statements with great reserve. It seems to us that England will be certain to keep out of the contest as long as her own interests permit. How long that would be it may be soon easy to tell. In a few days we will. no doubt, have decisive news of some kind from the East. No matter what the

THE LATE FATHER MAGUIRE. With feelings of sorrow and affliction

we announce the demise, in his thirty-fifth year, of the Rev. Michael Maguire,

late pastor of Galt, in the diocese of Hamilton. This sad event took place on the 22nd inst. at St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph. The rev. gentleman had been for several months suffering from inflammation of the stomach, accompanied by angina pectoris. His illness growing day by day more and more serious and menseing, he formed, some time ago, the resolve to place himself under the care of the devoted sisters of St. Joseph. Everything that the rarest medical skill, the tenderest nursing and most unremiting attention could do for the fastfailing priest, was done. But in vain, for death claimed him as its own, and on Friday, October 22nd, he yielded up his spirit to his Maker. His death was most edifying—the true crown of a blameless life. Fortified by the consolations of the religion of which he was so earnest a minister, he willingly made the sacrifice minister, he willingly made the sacrifice erity of his illness, patiently endured, had prepared him into the hands of his Divine Master. Father Maguire was a native of Ireland, where he received his early education. After having entered on his ecclesiastical studies at Maynooth, he consented to accompany the late Bishop Crimon to Canada. Having completed his theological course in the seminary of Montreal he was in 1876 ordained priest by that venerated prelate. His active and efficient labors in the minister for four years won his prothe ministry for four years won his promotion to the parish of Galt, where he labored till his death. Father Maguire's frank and generous disposition, his un-affected cordiality, and his tireless zeal in the ministry won him the confidence of his own flock and the regard of all good citizens, who will long mourn the

> The remains of the deceased clergy nan were brought to Hamilton on Monday last, and lay in state in St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city, till Tuesday at 10,30 a.m., when a solemn Requiem Mass, His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery presiding, was celebrated. The celebrant was Chancellor Keough, of Dundas Deacon, Rev. Father Lennon, Brantford; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Father Craven, St. Patrick's; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Father Halm, St. Mary's. The funeral oration was delivered by Very Rev. Vicar-General Dowling, of Paris, who feelingly alluded to the merits of the departed priest of Galt, and drew from his early demise many lessons of urgent practical impor-Carbery pronounced the absolution, after which the funeral procession was formed to the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, Rock Bay, where all that was earthly of the late Father Maguire was laid in a specially prepared vault beside the remains of his former friend and com-panion—the late Father Maginn. These young priests—college companions—had loved one another in life, and, in obedience to Father Maguire's dying wish, they lie beside one another in death.
> We heartily condole with the bishop of
> Hamilton on the loss of a devoted priest,
> by the Catholic party. The late election
>
> The of the limit of the french elections is the immense popular strength displayed by the Catholic party. so estimable and energetic a fellowworker, and with the good people of Galt on the early departure from this life of one who had to them proven a veritable good shepherd. Peace to his soul.

THE LATE MR. JAMES DOWDALL

We had just gone to press when the sad intelligence reached us of the death of James Dowdall, Esq., Barrister, Alnonte. The deceased gentleman had but attained his thirty-first year, and was held in high esteem throughout his own county and Province. An extended obituary notice will appear in our next. Meantime we beg to offer his afflicted widow, his sorrowing parents, relatives and friends a hearty expression of sincerest condolence and sympathy.

CHURCH CONSECRATION AND CONFIRMATION.

On Tuesday last His Lordship the Bishop of London left for Wallaceburg, where, on Wednesday, he officiated at the consecration of the beautiful church of that growing town. The church of Wallaceburg is a credit to the entire diocese of London. Erected but a few years ago, at a cost of nearly \$25,000, not a cent of debt to-day rests upon it. This happy condition of things speaks volumes for the generosity of the people and the untiring energy of the worthy pastor, the Rev. James Ryan. We congratulate both pastor and people on the plessings that have attended their joint labors. It must have been to His Lord ship a matter of heartiest gratification to preside at the ceremony of the consecration of such a fine church edifice in one of the newest parishes of the diocese. His congratulations to the priest action of the conference, war cannot for and people of Wallaceburg were, as any great length of time be postponed. might be expected, thoroughly genuine war itself. Little doubt there is, in our permitted to outrage the rights of Ameri-

and heartfelt. On Thursday firmation in the newly consecrated church to a large number of candidates A full report of these interesting cere onies will appear in our next.

THE NEW FOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

We have before us the address of Dr. Dearin to the "free and independent" electors of the district of St. John's East electors of the district of St. John's East.

The learned gentleman has for eight years represented this constituency in the legis lature of his native province, having been three times triumphantly elected. His colleagues in the last assembly from St. John's East were Mesers. Robert Joseph Kent and R. J. Parsons, both able and worthy representatives. St. John's West was represented by [Mesers Patrick J. Scott, Philip D. White, and James J. Callanan, on whom no higher eulogy can be pronounced than that they strove in St. George's 5,316 5 300 411 500 600 be pronounced than that they strove in season and out of season to do their duty by the people. Dr. Dearin in his address makes allusion to various questions of public interest. Among these are the island railway. Of this great enterprise he says :

"The Railway I was the initiator of. My action in bringing this great progressive measure and civilizer prominently before the country the people know how to appreciate. I can assure you it cost me a large amount of trouble and mental lator, for it took possession of my daily thoughts and nightly dreams, and this railway, now being in full operation from the capital to Harbor Grace, my great undertaking, has been so far accomplished and the mighty thought realized. But, gentlemen, we must not stop at Railway enterprise here, and should I again be your choice and you select me as your Tribune, I will never tire in my exertions until we have Railroad ramifications throughout our dearly loved land, and place her in her proper position as first in point of commercial importance on this side of the Atlantic." Dr. Dearin also refers to the Bank

Fishery, a marvellous source of wealthto the Dry Dock, a work of incalculable benefit and enduring beauty to the city of St. John, to the question of land tenure, which he terms a burning one, and whose satisfactory solution he looks for at an early date, and also to many matters of local concern to the city of St. John. The address is an able one, and has, no doubt, received careful consideration from the people of St. John's East. We hope to be able to chronicle the return of Dr. Dearin at the elections to be held on Oct 31st. He and his colleagues in the representation of St. John deserve re-election. trust that the elections throughout the island will be unattended with violence, and that a Legislature free from prejudice and above the narrow particanship that disturbed former assembles will be selec-ted. It is to us a matter of sincere regret that the question of Confederation ha not been prominently brought before the people. We feel convinced that until Newfoundland forms part of Canada neither Dr. Dearin's hopes of railway extension will be realized, nor the dre demon of discord banished from the riel and promising land of Terra Nova.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS. One of the most significant features in

out, in which the various fractions of the Catholic party made any serious effort to combine their forces. The Republican went to the polls, as is their wont, animated with enthusiasm and courage, and strengthened by thorough organization. The Catholics, while more united and enthusiastic than ever before, went into the contest without anything like the complete organization of their opponents. Yet, in the face of all the difficulties with which they had to contend, they polled on | To R. Z. Waugh, D. U. S. Cable Co., Torthe 4th of October last, in 78 department 3,150,000 votes, against 1,800,000 in 1881, and against a total republican count of 3,550,000. All the leading Catholic members of the late Chamber, including Mgr. Freppel, have been triumphantly returned, while many of the republican chiefs have fallen by the way or barely squeezed themselves through a gimlet hole into the new House. The republicans are divided into two hostile schools, which it will be found difficult if not impossible to bring into harmonious action. The Conservatives, who will number in the next Chamber more than two hundred members, can, with good management, render government by the radicals, or so-called moderate republicans, an impossibility. They can, in fact, force on another dissolution, an eventuality for which they should at once begin to prepare themselves. The anti-Catholic elements of the population have been thoroughly aroused by the recent successes of the Catholic party, and will fight with desperate energy to prevent the return of France to its religious instincts and traditions. But, with a colossal effort, such as an united Catholic France is capable of, a term to infidel ascendancy can be put forever. French Catholics

mind, that sooner than relinquish their grasp on the country, the infidel factions would plunge the nation into the hor-rors of civil war.

THE FIGURES SPEAK.

Our readers have not forgotten our trenuous opposition to the redivision of wards in the city of Ottawa, proposed and est carried out last year by elique determined on the disfranchise-ment of the Catholics of that city. We

80,791 Commenting on these figures

Ottawa Free Press says:

"It will thus be seen that the enormous increase of population in Lower Town continues, and that the two wards—Ottawa and By—between them contribute three-fifths of the increased population. The increase for these two wards is 1,345 as against 721 for the other three wards, of which Wellington ward alone claims 591. The total population of the city in 1883 was 27,645, in 1884 it reached 30,791 and in 1885 it is 32,857. The percentage of increase is about 7 per cent. as compared with 11 last year. The increase is in ordinary figures 2,066 this year as against 3,145 the year preceding."

In other words, the two wards which it was proposed to rob of their legitimate

was proposed to rob of their legitimate influence in civic government have during the past twelve months contributed much more than half of the total increase recorded during that period. This is a cheerless outlook indeed for the advocates of representation based on "wealth and taxation." The people of Ottawa know too well that labor too has its rights as the chief factor of Wealth, and that in this country population also is a basis of

A MODEL COLLECTOR.

It is with feelings of deepest pain and mortification that we lay before our readers the tollowing correspondence published in the Boston Pilot of Saturday
the 24th inst.

Torbay, N. S., Oct. 11.

EDITOR OF THE PILOT:—A book entitled "Causes and Aims of Irish Agitation: Ireland of To-day," by Mrs. M. F. Sullivan, which Mr. Shaw of D. U. S. Cable Co., Rye Beach, N. H., purchased from the Pilot Publishing Co. for me some three months ago, is not yet to hand.

Mr. Shaw informs me that the book was directed from your establishment.

Mr. Shaw informs me that the book was directed from your establishment.
I believe it got as far as Guysborough, N. S., where the Custom House officer thought fit to detain it on secount of its "seditious character," and had it sent to Ottawa, Can., where it lies pending the decision of the Commissioner of Customs (his letter in reply to mine asking why book was seized, enclosed).

I happen to have a copy of this same work, which was purchased at a public bookstall in Halifax, and on receipt of this official's letter I handed it for perusal to several members of this staff

usal to several members of this staff (both English and Scotch), all fully cap-able of judging whether it contained sedition or not. They have, they assure me, all read it carefully through and failed to trace the least sedition. On the contrary, all praise it for its statistics and historical facts. It books of this description are to be treated in like manner in future, it will deprive you of the sale, and persons in this part of the country, the pleasure of reading sound and truthful works. Your advice regarding recovery will be thankfully received. Yours truly,

R.J. Wauer, D. U. S. Cable Co., Torbay
The following in the letter of the Co. failed to trace the least sedi

The following is the letter of the Col. lector of Customs who captured the

bay.

Guyaborough, Sept. 14.

Sir:—Your postal card at hand. The book referred to I did not seize, but sent it to the Commissioner of Customs for examination to get his opinion as to its seditious character. Yours, etc.,

J. A. Tory, Collector Customs.

This Mr. J. A. Tory must indeed be one of the brethren. His action is one of the most bare-faced pieces of petty official tyranny and injustice that has ever come under our notice. Mrs. Sullivan's book is a true, unvarnished statement of the case of Ireland. It is a withering arraignment of England's mis-government of that country, and a blasting indictment of landlord rapacity. No book was ever written from purer motive to serve the cause of truth and justice_no book better calculated to dispel ignorance as to Ireland's position and the causes of her misery-no book more conducive to the re-establishment of peace based on prosperity and contentment in that unfortunate country than "Ireland of To-day." The sentiments expressed in this admirable work are hose of the entirety of the Irish people of Canada and of four-fifths of other minded people. If every wretched starveling in office is permitted to act as Mr. J. A. Tory has done, what, we ask, is to become should be ready not alone for fierce of our boasted liberty. Is any such man, struggles at the poll, but even for civil we ask the Minister of Customs, to be

can citizens in this country? Is any collector of customs authorized to invade the rights of citizens of Canada as the otor of Torbay seems disposed to We well know that collectorships in this department have been two frequently filled from Orange lodges. But howseever filled, the people of this country will not suffer themselves to be led under foot by any of the minof that faction. We have no hesitabay deserves the severest punishment at the hands of his official superiors and that the conduct of the Minister himself in detaining the book in question for three months demands the fullest ex-

THE NEW ORGAN.

The opening of the new organ will, ennounced in a previous issue, take plac on Sunday, the 8th prox. The Bishop of Detroit will be celebrant of the Pontifics High Mass at 10.30a. m. The sermon of th day will be preached by the Most Rev. D. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton. In th evening, at the Solemn Pontifical Vesper Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, wi preach. Tickets good for admission the morning service have been issued the moderate figure of fifty cents.

Admission to Vespers will be free, by all desirous of then contributing to the organ fund are requested to do so at the collection to be taken up. We expect see the Cathedral crowded at both see vices. The musical and oratorical tres offered should, apart from the religio character of the occasion, bring togeth very large assemblages both in the mor ing and evening.

THE LEAGUE IN CANADA.

Mr. John P. Sutton, of Quebec, has be doing yeoman service on behalf of National League in Canada. We happy to learn that his efforts have n rith a success in a great measure comm surate with the unflagging energy tireless industry he has displayed in promotion of the cause of Irish legislat dependence. In the Dominion Cap a very successful branch has been est lished, with ex-Ald Starrs as Preside Mr. J. A. MacCabe Treasurer, and Frank Brennan Secretary. At very first meeting a large sum was scribed and among the contributors the were many Protestant gentlemen, amo others ex-sheriff Powell, a quon Orange leader in the Ottawa district. treasurer has had likewise the satisfactor of receiving from the Minister of Inl Revenue the following letter, and proof of the genuine patriotism of hon, gentleman,

MY DEAR MR. MACCABE,-I MY DEAR MR. MACCABE.—I much pleasure in enclosing a cheque \$25, as my contribution to the Irish liamentary Fund; and trust that Ottawa branch may meet with success in collecting money for so law a purpose.

Yours very tru

JOHN COSTI

Mr. Satton's speech at the Ot meeting having been rather severel imadverted upon by a local journe had the satisfaction of receiving lett endersation from Mr. J. C. Patterso P., and Mr. P. Baskerville, M. P. P. were both present at the meeting. read as follows :

JOHN P. SUTTON, Esq. DEAR Siz.—In reply to your que I have to say that your address to we listened on Friday evening last, con no reference to separation as be Ireland and England. Your whole Ireland and England. Your whole ment bore upon the necessity for it toration to Ireland of her own parlis which she had prior to the comment of the present century. Legis not national independence, was what simed at. Wishing you all success it efforts to raise a fund to assist Mr. It in the coming elections.

in the coming elections.

I am, yours faithfull
Ottawa Oct. 19. J. C. PATTER We publish this letter with great ure indeed. The hon. member North Riding of Essex is one of the earnest of the advocates of Iris government in Canada. Born in Armagh and educated in Dubli Patterson has himself been an eyeof the evils from which Ireland He has therefore never conces opinions as to Irish rights. The can honesty of purpose of this worth man have won for him a high p only in the esteem and affection constituents, but placed him in most rank among our legisle Ottawa. The member for Ottaw Legislature of Ontario also wrote ming his influential position well-known devotedness to the la estors. He said :

ancestors. He said:

"If any understood your addifferently to that of seeking Majesty's subjects in Ireland, the lative privileges that we have in could not understand them in and I claim to have at least the lights of common sense. Before ing to preside, I asked for an exof your views, and they were coincided with my own.

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"Your address confirmed the and I need not say that had you separation, as chairman of the n would have immediately object "Wishing success to the Irish their efforts to obtain the right; here, I hesitate not to say that refuse equal and impartial jus-

can citizens in this country? Is any collector of customs authorized to invade the rights of citizens of Canada as the Torbay seems disposed to in this department have been two frequently filled from Orange lodges. But seever filled, the people of this try will not suffer themselves to be led under foot by any of the minof that faction. We have no hesitabey deserves the severest punishment at the hands of his official superiors and that the conduct of the Minister himself in detaining the book in question for three months demands the fullest ex-

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admission to Vespers will be free, but all desirous of then contributing to the organ fund are requested to do so at the ection to be taken up. We expect to see the Cathedral crowded at both services. The musical and oratorical treats ffered should, spart from the religious character of the occasion, bring together very large assemblages both in the morning and evening.

THE LEAGUE IN CANADA.

Mr. John P. Sutton, of Quebec, has been doing yeoman service on behalf of the National League in Canada. We are appy to learn that his efforts have met with a success in a great measure commen. surate with the unflagging energy and tireless industry he has displayed in the promotion of the cause of Irish legislative independence. In the Dominion Capital a very successful branch has been estab-lished, with ex-Ald Starrs as President, Mr. J. A. MacCabe Treasurer, and Mr. Frank Brennan Secretary. At the very first meeting a large sum was subscribed and among the contributors there were many Protestant gentlemen, amongst others ex-sheriff Powell, a quondam Orange leader in the Ottawa district. The treasurer has had likewise the satisfaction of receiving from the Minister of Inland Revenue the following letter, another proof of the genuine patriotism of that

DEAR MR. MACCABE.-I have MY DEAR MR. MACCABE.—I have much pleasure in enclosing a cheque for \$25, as my contribution to the Irish Parliamentary Fund; and trust that the Ottawa branch may meet with great success in collecting money for so laudable a purpose.

Yours very truly,

JOHN COSTIGAR.

Mr. Satton's speech at the Ottawa meeting having been rather severely animadverted upon by a local journal, he had the satisfaction of receiving letters of endorsation from Mr. J. C. Patterson, M.

JOHN P. SUTTON, Esq. DEAR Siz.—In reply to your question I have to say that your address to which I listened on Friday evening last, contained no reference to separation as between Ireland and England. Your whole argu-Ireland and England. Your whole argument bore upon the necessity for the restoration to Ireland of her own parliament, which she had prior to the commencement of the present century. Legislative, not national independence, was what you simed at. Wishing you all success in your efforts to raise a fund to assist Mr. Parnell

in the coming elections.

I am, yours faithfully.

Ottawa Oct. 19. J. C. PATTERSON We publish this letter with great pleas ure indeed. The hon, member for the North Riding of Essex is one of the most earnest of the advocates of Irish selfgovernment in Canada. Born in historic Armagh and educated in Dublin, Mr. Patterson has himself been an eye-witness of the evils from which Ireland suffers. He has therefore never concealed his opinions as to Irish rights. The candor and honesty of purpose of this worthy Irishman have won for him a high place not only in the esteem and affection of his constituents, but placed him in the foremost rank among our legislators at Ottawa. The member for Ottawa in the Legislature of Ontario also wrote in terms becoming his influential position and his well-known devotedness to the land of his

estors. He said : "If any understood your arguments "If any understood your arguments differently to that of seeking for her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, those legislative privileges that we have in Canada, I could not understand them in that light, and I claim to have at least the ordinary lights of common sense, Before consenting to preside, I asked for an explanation must be as were such as views, and they were such as

of your views, and they were such as coincided with my own.

"Your address confirmed those views, and I need not say that had you advocated separation, as chairman of the meeting, I would have immediately objected.

"Wishing success to the Irish people in their efforts to obtain the rights we enjoy here, I hesitate not to say that those who refuse equal and impartial justice to all,

are the enemies of the British empire and of its unity and honor."

In Toronto, Kingston, Peterboro and Penetanguishene branches of the League have been also successfully inaugurated and we have every reason to hope that London will not fall behind her sister cities and towns in this good cause. In fact no place in the Province where twenty Irishmen or descendants of Irishmen can be got together should fail to participate in the movement. Now indeed is the time for the children of Erin to show their love for the old land. Will they be equal to the occasion?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton left that city on Friday, the 23rd inst., to visit the missions of Dunville and Cay-uga, returning in time for the late Father Maguire's funeral on the 27th.

- We beg to offer the Rev. Father Kiernan, of Collingwood, an expression of hearty sympathy on the destruction by fire of his new and beautiful presbytery, recently in course of construction. The loss will be heavy, as there was not, we believe, any insurance on the building.

- We have received one of the first copies of La Nation, a weekly French journal, published at Plantagenet, Co. of Prescott, Ont. La Nation is thoroughly Catholic in tone, and gives proof of long life and usefulness. We wish our con

temporary every success.

— Ald. O'Meara was last week made the recipient, on the part of his friends and admirers, of a heavy ebonized gold-headed cane bearing the inscription : Presented to Ald. S. O'Mears for public services generally, but especially for securing the construction of the Oxford

street bridge." - The Marquis of Lorne, Liberal candidate for Hampstead, was last week very roughly handled at Brentford, a town seven miles west of London whither he had gone to address the electors. In the course of his speech he was assailed by a violent crowd, who assailed him with rotten eggs and finally succeeded in driving him from the platform. The advanced radical opinions of the noble lord have given great offence to the Conservatives. His return to Parliament is very doubtful.

- In the Pilot of the 24th the editor thus comments on the Curry appointment: Our Democratic Minister to Catholic Spain, instead of Mr. Keiley, is a Baptist ministranamed Curry, who publicly holds the Catholic religion is "worse than cau alism" and "a corroding canker eating out the public conscience and emasqulating everything like spiritual life." He also says that it is "a blighting influence," "worse than paganism," and that in this country it is only "restraining itself from policy." This is a nice ambassador from a country like the United States to the most Catholic nation in the world; and a choice representative of the Democratic party

Was it the President appointed him—or Miss Cleveland?

— The Mail discussing the probabilities of the coming contest in so far as it affects the North of Ireland, says: The outlook for the Conservatives in Ireland, therefore, is about as gloomy as 'it P., and Mr. P. Baskerville, M. P. P., who were both present at the meeting. The letter of the member for North Essex, read as follows:

therefore, is about as gloomy as the refore, is about as gloomy as the ref should be ignored—a proposition which (cheers). Of the truth of that statement appears to be meeting with favour even among the Whige, who will be no better off than their old antagonists so far as re-presentation in Parliament is concerned. The Ulster papers believe that, in view of the prospect of a Parnell dictatorship in Ireland, there will be an enormous emigration from the North to Australia and

Canada in the spring. - In the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 18th ult, we notice a just tribute to the member for Montreal Centre: Before and since, Canadian publicists have drawn a parallel between the two countries, and we have before us speech by Mr. Curran, Q. C., member of Parliament for Montreal Centre, in which he advocates home Government for Ireland on the same lines as Canada, and makes a noble plea for the right of Irishmen to control their own affairs. Mr. Curran (son of Irish parents) is, it may be added, one of the ablest and most eloquent members of the Dominion legislature, and although Canadian born, is, without exception, the staunchest champion of Irish rights in the country. He has persistently advocated such a system of protection as they have in Canada as the essential means of developing Irish trade."

- The Ottawa Free Press says : "Minis ter of Justice Thompson believes in holding political meetings on Sundays. First in church, the contents of Bishop Cameron's circular were made known; and then out of church on the steps_Mr. Thompson addressed the electors on the political issues. In Ontario, Mr. Thompson could have been put in prison for thus violating the observance of the Sabbath; but then the law makers are sometimes the law breakers." Mr. Thompson fortunately does not live in Ontario Pharisaic observance of Sunday is carried to nauseating extremes in this Province,

whilethe gravest abuses are suffered to exist simply because they are veiled by an outward show of religion. The F. P. does not condescend to show wherein the "Sabbath" was violated by the occurrences it recites. We may inform our contemporary that Bishop Cameron and the people of Antigonish are just as conscientious the observation of the Lord's Day as any ection of the people of Ontario.

— A despatch from Paris represents the French people as greatly incomed against the government for its distinct colonial policy. Military generated very gloomy view of the situation in Tonquin and Madagascar. L'Acomi, referring to the recent wholesale massacre of Christians in Tonquin, avalaims: of Christians in Tonquin, exclaims :-"This butchery is a disgrace to our pro-tectorate." Progress Militaire states the Government is sending to Tonquin 100 men per regiment to replace those French soldiers lost in that miserable country by disease, and declares its opinion that the end of the whole rench military enterprise in China will be a disgraceful retreat. It is stated semi-officially that the Government is so thoroughly disgusted with the outcom of M. Ferry's military enterprises that it has determined to leave the decision of continuance or abandonment of the invasion of Madagascar to the Chamber of Deputies.

-We are most happy to perceive that the Dominion government has raised Hugh MacMahon, Esq., Barrister, of Toronto, formerly of this city, to the rank and title of Queen's Counsel. Mr. MacMahon had some years ago received this honor from the Ontario government The government of Canada has done itself honor by its bestowal of this mark of high regard on Mr. MacMahon, whose great talents and personal worth are a credit to the Bar of Ontario. The Toronto News says of the appointment: "First among the more prominent ones is Hugh McMahon. Long ago he practised law in Brantford, subsequently removing to London, where he built up a very extensive practice. At the time of the terrible Bildulph tragedy he was retained as counsel for the defendants, and, aided by W. R. Meredith, a gallant and successful defence they made of it. His address to the jury is still remembered in that city as one of the most brilliant efforts of oratory ever heard within the walls of London court-house. Later or he removed to Winnipeg, and still later to Toronto, where he is now building up a large practice. In person he is rathe short and stout, with a pleasant, round fat, smiling countenance, garnished by a pair of side whiskers. Years ago he was appointed Q. C. by the Ontario government, which is now confirmed by the - His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel.

speaking at Kildare, vigorously denounced the English faction in Rome. In allusion to some former statements of his, His Grace declared: I said that the Irish cause was wilfully and systematically misrepresented in Rome; that our Holy Father the Pope was misinformed as to our aims and aspirations, and that there existed a British garrison and a British faction in the Eternal City no less powerful, and, if possible, even more venomous than that which is known to rule the roost in Dublin Castle, that dismal and dangerous den (groans) so graphically described by his Grace of Dublin last night no one can any longer entertain a doubt. But, thank God, the garrison has been disarmed (cheers), the faction disgraced (cheers); and the presence of the great Churchman and patriot who honours Kildare by his visit to-day is a living proof that truth and justice have prevailed in Rome, and that the anti-Irish faction there has received a blow from which it can never recover (cheers). How fortunate, my friends, that it has been so. Had faction prevailed, as it was at one time likely to have done; had the nest of slaves and intriguers, both lay and clerical, been successful in their efforts to prejudice the Pope against his Irish children, and to dissolve the union of priests and people by denouncing and discrediting every ecclesiastic who stood up for his flock against their hereditary oppressors, instead of being united as we are to-day we should, fear, present, to some extent at least, the sad and indeed shameful spectacle so commonly witnessed elsewhere "of churches deserted, pastors dishonored, and religion turned into ridicule."

Catholic Literary Association of Lindsay.

At a meeting of the Catholic Literary
Association of Lindsay, of which Mr.
McDonald is a member, the following
motion of condolence was passed:
Moved by Jas. Smith, seconded by J.
O'Brien, "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of Bro.
McDonald and remove therefrom by the
hand of death his beloved wife, be it resolved, that the members of this association, while bowing in humble submission
to the Divine decree, beg to testify the
esteem in which they hold Bro. McDonald by extending to himself and
family their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this sad affliction."

Last year no less than 268 Jews became Catholics in Vienna.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Rev. Owen King, curste of Llan tarnan has announced to his congrega-tion hat he has decided to quit the Established Church and seek admission to the Catholic Church.—London Universe.

The Catholic Church.—London University

Milan police are making inquiries
into ome wholesale robberies committed
by the lay nurses who succeeded the
Brothers of St. John of God in the
recently "flacised" hospital of Porta
Nuova in that city.

A charitable Catholic of Philadelphia

manualle Catholic of Finiadelphia sith which to reopen and maintain St. Mary's Seminary in Cincinnati. His Grace left for Rome last week.—Watch-

During the winter the workmen will be steadily employed on the building of St. Peter's Cathedral, Montreal. Already \$3,000 worth of objects have been contributed to the bazaar for the purpose of raising funds for the work.

A Catholic College is to be built at Van Buren, Me. Work on the foundation has already commenced, and the intention is to complete it next summer. Meanwhile the school has commenced in Hammond Hall with a corps of com-

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Borgess has placed the Fathers of the Holy Ghost and the Immaculate Heart of Mary, from Pittsburgh, Pa., permanently in charge of St. Joachim's parish, of Detroit Mich. The Fathers of the Holy Ghos make the fifth community of regular priests located in that city—the fourth introduced by Bishop Borgess.

The German journal Dresdener Nacht-cities approunces the conversion to Cath-

The German journal Dresdener Nachtrichten announces the conversion to Catholicity of two ladies of noble birth, Miss
Von Massow and Miss Von Zeschan, the
latter a famous authoress. Their reception took place at Mariasten, in the
neighborhood of Teplitz. Miss Von
Zeschan belongs to a most ancient family
in Saxony. It is rather remarkable that
this family was one of the first to embrace Lutheranism, and that she is the
first since those sad days to rejoin the
Faith of her ancestors.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh has, it is

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh has, it Lord Clifford of Chudleigh has, it is understood, signified his intention of rebuilding, on its old site, the cloister of Buckfast Abbey. This abbey, which dates from the days of the Confessor, and was formerly one of the largest and most important in Devonshire, was, it will be remembered, acquired a short time since by a community of Benedictine Fathers of the Primitive Observance, expelled from France. Since the establishment of the Order at Buckfastleigh strenuous efforts have been made to strenuous efforts have been made to restore what was left of the ancient fabris, and an influential committee has been formed to carry this into effect. Lord Clifford's generous offer will be a most important contribution to a work which should engage the interest and support of every English Catholic.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Rev. Bolles of Trinity Epimopal Church, Cleveland, preached last Sunday that his Church was Catholic because "aniversal in time, place and faith," that Catholic applied to the "Roman Catholic Church" is a "misnomer and perpetuates an error." What marine would credit the Episoopal conquest of space, since he knows that creed has followed only in the wake of the English flag. And as for conquering time, it would take more than all the lawyers in Philadelphia to establish title between Heary VIII. and St. Peter. The question of "universality in faith" may well be left to the Anglican jangles as daily reported in the public prints. Cleveland Universe.

The Free Methodists of Chicago are fast introducing the old Puritanic idea of Sunday. The Conference adopted resolutions prohibiting reading on street cars on Sunday, and also prohibiting any of their members from selling or receiving money for meals on Sunday. The Secretary of the Conference refused to shall, Ill., Church Progress. hibiting resolutions any , and also prohibiting any ers from selling or receivers from selling and selling let a reporter see the minutes of the meeting, fearing lest they be published in the Sunday papers. Next they will prohibit a husband from kissing his wife on Sunday, or from attending church on the vagaries of the sects are

that day. The vagaries of the sects are truly ridiculous. N. Y. Freeman's Journal. The Protestant Episcopal clergymen of New York city have begun a retreat at the Highland House, Garrison's on the Hudson. To see the number of reversed names on the register of this pleasant hotel, one would naturally improved the control of the protestant Faiscone. agine that the Protestant Episcopal clergy were enjoying a supplementary vacation, as it were, during the Indian summer. Such an impression would be a much mistaken one. The sixty-three clergymen, who would, if they could, get rid of the obnoxious term "P. E.", came to the Highland House, not to revel, but to prepare themselves for the preaching of missions after the Catholic fashion. These missions are to be inaugurated immediately after the "Catholic fashion." These missions are to be inaugurated mmediately after the "retreat." If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Cathelies have small reason to be indig Catholies have small reason to be indignant at the singular assertions sometimes made by reverend clergymen of
the sects—even of the "P. E." sect—
concerning their "erring sister, Rome."
Year by year, the more spiritual-minded
and learned of them strive to get nearer
the Church in practice. It is sad to see
so much genuine zeal and energy wasted
in following a chimera; for among the Protestant Episcopal clergy there are many
whose blindness to the light is inexplicable. They hesitate in darkness on the
very threshold.

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

When a man is well, he is usually not sufficiently grateful for his good health. He takes it as a matter of course, never thinks of daily blessing God for it, and when his friends mention it, he turns the subject off airlly with an "O, yes, nothing is ever the matter with me." Let such a man be stricken down in the pride of his vigor, and be confined for weeks to his bed. How he tosses and mogns! How uneasily he sleeps! How

Poor fellow! Where is his strength now.
Why, he has not energy enough to turn himself in bed, and has to be raised and lowered like an infant. If he were to be assisted to his feet, and left to stand by himself, his sight would fail him, the room would go "swimming" around him, and he would drop to the floor sneeless. Health is a great bles-

around him, and he would drop to the floor senseless. Health is a great blessing and God is the author of it. Therefore, those who have it, should thank Him for it every day.

What are the distresses of the rich? They have friends to soothe—pleasures to beguile—a world to divert and dissipate their griefs. What are the sorrows of the young? Their growing minds soon close above the wound—their elastic spirits soon rise beneath the pressure—their green and ductile affections soon twine around new objects. But the sorrows of the poor, who have no outward appliances to soothe—the sorrows of the aged, with whom life at best is but a wintry day, and who can look for no after-growth of joy—the sorrows of a widow, aged, solitary, destitute, mourning over an only con the last colors of widow, aged, solitary, destitute, mourn-ing over an only son, the last solace of her years: these are indeed sorrows which make us feel the impotency of

"Alleghany" in Catholic Review. "Alleghamy" in Catholic Review.

Permit me to add a few words of encouragement of the plan proposed by Dr. Gilmary Shea for reaching the non-Catholics among us. I write from experience. For the past eight years I have followed substantially the method sugarsted. A day or two before the lecture and on such occasions the audiences are very large and entirely Protestant. Sometimes I distribute catechisms gratis to all who want them. I reme after one lecture one hundred after one lecture one hundred and thirty Protestants accepted them most gratefully. Regarding the fruit of these lectures, experience has shown me, that whilst they stir up a spirit of serious inquiry amongst outsiders and lead many to the true faith, the greatest profit accrues to my own people, whose faith is strengthened—firstly, by the instruction they receive; and secondly, by the comthey receive; and secondly, by the com-mendable religious pride they feel on seeing so many hundreds of Protestants seeing so many numbers of Processaries hanging, as it were, on the lips of the priest, whilst he explains to their wondering minds doctrines they never once heard of. There are hundreds of thousands of so-called Christians in the dering minds doctrines they heard of. There are hundreds of thousands of so-called Christians in the United States, who, with the Ephesians, can truthfully say, "We have not so much as heard whether there be a Holy Ghost." It is our duty to go after them as Paui did. If we follow them to their halls, churches and theatres even, we can do much good amongst them. It deed, as a Western bishop—famed for his scholarship and oratory—remarked to me lately, I believe it will yet come to the hat we must have recourse to the his we must have recourse to street preaching. The wedding feast is ready; are we they who have been sent into the highways and byways to compel of seft ted

The Salvationists have had literally "great battles" at Leicester. On entering that town with all their absurd parable and office from kindred and friends, to perform discusses of poor humanity are constantly exhibited in their worst forms. The sisters who attend at the Bowring are in a place where it is very seldom that they hear their mothet tongue; they have to wear a dress, too, which, besides its coarseness, is so quaint as to border on ugliness—no mean trial in itself to women, whose very instincts always lead them to dress becomingly. Occamination on the public road walking rapidly, as though time was an object to her, most frequently to or from the Blackpully and-fire banners and she-lieutenants, they and-fire banners and she-lieutenants, they are the same the summary and her there were the something superior to credes other than their own and attainments, to cut themselves to fire revocably from all the pleasures of fire from kindred and friends, to perform discusses of poor humanity are constantly exhibited in their worst forms. The sisters who attend at the Bowring are in a place where it is very seldom that they hear their mothet tongue; they have to wear a dress, too, which, bearing and her there wore a many of good poeition and attainments, to cut themselves off frequently in the pleasures of fire from kindred and friends, to perfo

emale virtue and wide-awake commercial nous in pushing their wares, are nuisances, and great nuisances; but they should be put down by the law, and not by the strong hand of rowdyism.

A PROTESTANT COURT REBUKES A RENEGADE CATHOLIC.

TRUSTS FOR MASSES LAWFUL.

Margaret Gilman, who had become famous as the oldest inhabitant of the old Margaret Gliman, who had become famous as the oldest inhabitant of the old Fifth Ward, and who had never seen Central Fark nor traveled above Canal street, fell sick in September, 1832, in her 80th year. For many years she had kept a little grocery store in Beach street, and had saved several thousands and put it in bank to support herself and her husband in their old age. Her husband, James, was at this time 92 years old himself, and had long been too infirm to do any work. Mrs. Gilman knew that she was on her death-bed, and one day sent for Undertaker Henry McArdle, of 31 North Moore street, whom she had known for thirty years, and gave him her three bank books and told him to draw out her \$2,299 of deposits. When he got the money she

the subject off airly with an "O, yes, nothing is ever the matter with me."

Let such a man be stricken down in the pride of his vigor, and be confined for weeks to his bed. How he tosses and morns! How uneasily he sleeps! How wan and wasted his face is, and his hands are long and thin and white and shrunken out of all shape and beauty.

Michael Gilman, a nephew of Mrs. Gilman's husband, was made administrator of the state, and as soon as he discovered that McArdle was devoting the savings for Masses, as he had been directed, he began suit against him for the whole amount of Margaret Gilman, a nephew of Mrs. Gilman's husband, was made administrator of the state, and as soon as he discovered that McArdle was devoting the savings of Masses, as he had been directed, he began suit against him for the whole amount of Margaret Gilman's husband, was made administrator of the state, and as soon as he discovered that McArdle was devoting the savings of Masses, as he had been directed, he began suit against him for the whole amount of Margaret Gilman's bank are long and thin and white and shrunken out of all shape and beauty.

June, 1883, Judge Freedman wrote two elaborate opinions, deciding that the trust to McArdle was void, because a person's soul could not be made a beneficiary, soul could not be made a beneficiary, because it was outside of the boundaries of the realm, and could not take an inter-est in the property left behind for benefit, and also because the money was a mere

est in the property left behind for benefit, and also because the money was a mere deposit in McArdle's hands, and that any title he might have had to it was reyoked by Mrs. Gilman's death. The General Term affirmed Judge Freedman's decision on appeal, and then the case was carried to the Court of Appeals.

On Tuesday, the Court of Appeals rendered a decision in McArdle's favor, upholding the validity of trust for Masses for the repose of the souls of the dead.

The decision is the first of the kind rendered in this State, and establishes a precedent that will be of great importance to Roman Catholics throughout the country. Undertaker McArdle will continue to have Masses said for the souls of the dead couple as long as the money holds out. Michael Gilman will have to pay the costs of the two years' legal expenses

out. Michael Gilman will have to pay the costs of the two years' legal expenses incurred in securing the adverse decision. When the case was tried before, Judge Freedman decided in favor of Gilman, on the ground that the money placed in McArdle's hands was a trust fund, that there could be no trust where there was no beneficiary to receive its benefits, and that the souls of deceased persons could not be legally regarded as beneficiaries. The General Term affirmed this decision, and the case was taken to the Court of not be legally regarded as beneficiaries. The General Term affirmed this decision, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals. The main ground of the appeal was that Mrs. Gilman's plain intention was that the fund should be paid by McArdle in instalments to such Roman Catholic church or churches, as he might select, to perform the service of Mass, and that this would necessarily have the effect of a contribution to those churches. The fact that she may have had some personal or selfish object in making the gift, or supposed that in the future state she would derive some personal benefit from the uses to which the money would be put cannot detract from the charitable effect that such a gift would necessarily have. The Catholic Church was, in fact, the beneficiary of the trust. This view of the case has been taken by the Court of Appeals.—N. Y. Ex.

THE DEAD SISTER OF CHARITY.

Baugalore Spectator.

The death of one of the Sisters attached to the Bowring Hospital, in this station, has drawn public attention to the nursing agency employed in that institution. These nurses are French women, belonging to the Order of St. Joseph, of Tarbes, whose head-quarters are in Cantaouse, in the South of France. Five of them came to Bangalore about three years ago for the express purpose of nursing the sick in the Bowring Hospital—a duty which the small community has assiduously performed, and continues to perform, day and night. Of course, these Sisters are Roman Catholics, but their work and their noble self-sacrifice command the respect and admiration of men and women of creeds other than their own, and also of those who have no creed of any sort. It must be something superior to ordinary human nature—whatever it is—that leads delicate women, even many of good posi-

were set upon by roughs and hammers and she-lieutenants, they were set upon by roughs and hammers and stricks, stones, and turf.

Assuredly the followers of the man Booth, with their hideous music, hysterical piety, with their hideous music, hysterical piety, of her costume immediately strikes a of her costume immediately strikes as the stricks of her costume immediately strikes as the st frequently to or from the Blackpully Roman Catholic church, which is near the Bowring, or between the Bowring and her Bowring and the sower homeliness of her costume immediately states stranger, and makes him wonder if it is possible that a spark of vanity can survive under such a garb. French women, who usually dress so charmingly, must find even the habit of a Sister of Charity no mean cruz to bear at first. But, what is this trial to that of nursing the very poorusually dress so charmingly, must find even the habit of a Sister of Charity no mean crux to bear at first. But, what is this trial to that of nursing the very poorest classes of the natives of India—the sick and diseased Pariahs of the Bazar? And to do this constantly day and night, year after year, without a month's "privilege leave," or even a day's holiday? The performance of an heroic act under a sense of peril, or from patriotism, or from love, or even plain, prosaic duty, is but a little thing compared to the life-long sacrifice of a Sister of Charity, who casts away all hope of ever being absent from the sights, sounds and smells of an hospital ward until death releases her or feeble old age compels her to retire into darkness and poverty. The heroine in secular life—even a Miss Nightingale—receives her reward in the praises of the public; but who hears anything of a Sister of Charity? She has no identity—her very name is almost unknown! Her deeds are not hers, but belong to her order; and her order sometimes, so far from earning thanks, is abused and persecuted.

To spend a life in an Indian hospital, where even the poor sympathy of the suffering patients of one sown nationality of creed is not to be had, is one of the gloomiest prospects that could be presented to any one; yet this little band of Sistere chose it, Sister Gervaise, now deceased, being the most active and the most cheerful of them all. We can imagine that the life of Sisters in a camp, where they have to attend to wounded and dying soldiers, would be better in one point of view—that of the appreciation of mankind—than the life of the Bowring Hospital Sisters.

The Sister who died yesterday in the Bowring died literally in her hospital harness. Death met her in the ward as she was walking in attendance on the doctor. She suddenly stood still and said she could walk no farther, she felt so ill. She was promptly attended to, but she died in the hospital; even if she had any desire to retire to the privacy of the house.

was promptly attended to, but she died in the hospital; even if she had any desire to retire to the privacy of the house where the little community have their home. that could not be gratified, and she died amidst those whom she had nursed,

EWS FROM IRELAND.

The largest fortunes accumulated is cland have been made in the liquousiness. No Irish fortune approaches, is int of personalty, that of the late Mr. yes, of Cork (£3,000,000), a distiller, re that of the late Bir B, L, Guinness—300,000.

Negrano, and William Dennis w Magnase, and William Dennis w I by Mr. Joseph Sharkey, Balb By reason, it is said, of the stren pulse indignation, the laborese gean refused to work for the evic

The Kinselle girls are to be released from prison for the ninth time, and a great demonstration to celebrate the event fill be held at Parnell's Cross. These core girls have become as much accusions to imprisonment and hardship as the set of a second to imprisonment and hardship as the set of a second to imprisonment and hardship as the second to imprisonment and hardship as the second to imprisonment and beautiful to the second to

Lord Carnaryon, in reply to a remonstrance from the Corporation, has again refused to appoint Mr. J. O'Brien, T. C., to a governorable of Cork Lunatic Anylum, and refers in justification to a speech Mr. O'Brien recently delivered at Kibborough in denunciation of land-grab-

borough in denunciation of land-grab-bing.

An eviction took place on September 29, near Goleen, in West Cork, on the property of Thomas Clarke, who resides in New York, U. S., for non-payment of rent. Forty police assisted, and a large and excited crowd attended, and it was feared at one moment that a collision would have occurred. The priests, however, interfered in the interest of peace. A temporary house was built in a few hours for the evicted family. The first tenant evicted was John McCarthy, owing £16. This man was re-admitted on paying the agent, Mr. Jagoe, £5. The next tenant, Michael Sheehan, was offered his farm back if he paid £8. The tenant had but £3, which the agent declined to accept.

Tipperary:

A farmer named Thomas Dwyer, residing at Ballydavid, near Bansha, Tipperary, had six firkins of butter in the Tipperary market, on October 2d, but could not find a purchaser in consequence of his occupation of an evicted farm. He sold the butter late in the day to a broker in town, at a great loss.

The mysterious "Moonlight" continues his operations in Kerry in a very suspicious way. Like the steam leg in the song cious way. Like the steam leg in the song, he appears to have no power to leave off once he has got the motive power applied. If the enterprising French were still at the head of the detective force, we could surmise a reason for these Moonlight movements; but, as it is, there is some puzzle as to the quarter whence Mr. Moonlight derives his present commission. Becent operations of the gang of scoundrels who infest the wild districts of Kerry would

lead to the suspicion that they are vulgar thieves, rather than agrarian mercuders, for they extest money by threats and violence, as well as seize arms. Their pro-ceedings are repudiated and denounced by

thieves, rather than agrarian marsuders, for they extest money by threats and violence, as well as seize arms. Their proceedings are repudiated and denounced by every district in the county.

Waterford.

On October 2d, the release of Mr. Daniel Casey from jail was made the oceasion of a demonstration of an extraordinary character. Mr. Casey was convicted at the Dungarven petry cessions for an examit upon Mr. James Foley, Ballinread. Mr. Foley had given assistance to a family named Morrissey, who lived quite close to him, by sending a man to help them at a threshing machine. Mr. Morrissey had been expelled from the National League of Abbeyside. The assault consisted of Casey ceiling Foley a land-grabber and tearing a button from his shirt, and cutting his lip. Mr. H. E. Redmond, who tried the case, sentenced Mr. Casey to a week's imprisonment without the option of a fine. He was released from Dungarvan Bridewell at 11 o'clock. Before that hour about 1,000 persons assembled in front of the jail, and when Mr. Casey was released be was presented with a bouquet by Miss Anglum, of Carrigeen Castle, county Tipperary, and cheered loudly. He was afterwards trken on men's shoulders to Curran's Hotel, and, after a short delay, a procession was formed, preceded by the Comeragh fife and drum band, in front of which the stars and stripes were carried. The Dungarvon brass band also attended, and both bands discoursed National airs alternately. As the procession marched through the town the authorities considered it necessary to guard the house of H. R. Redmond, R. M., and a force of police under Head Constable Kyne were on special duty in the vicinity, but the processionists when passing merely gave vent to their feelings by cheering loudly. On reaching Abbeyside the Rev. R. Dunphy, P. P., addressed the people from his car.

Clare.

Notices have been posted through the surrounding district of Ruan, cautioning

Galway.

A reply to Mitchell-Henry's latest impertinence was furnished, on Sept. 27, from Clifden. The people of the district met, in very large number, and, under the presidency of the Rev. P. Lynskey. P.P., formally established a branch of the National League. The chairman, in a spirited speech, denounced the insolence of the Cetton lord, and declared the resolve of the Galway people to give him his conge, and to have no representative save one approved by the Irish leader and his tried followers.

On Sept. 19, at Carraroe, a bailiff named Patrick O'Flaherty had his son, Martin, employed in serving a large number of processes for the recovery of rents and shop bills in a district convenient to the village. A number of boys and girls followed him, In many instances he was unable to effect service, and the numbers of the peasantry augmented to about forty or fifty. The bailiff felt that the most prudent course was to desist until he could get protection, but the boys and girls fell upon him and pelted him with stones. He was thrown down, and every single process in his possession was taken from him after he was beaten. Afterward he went to the constabulary and complained of being assaulted. The constabulary report that his injuries are only of a trifling character, although he was blackened and bruised by blows of fists and stones.

Rescommen:

The Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, P. P., of

Roscommen:
The Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, P. P., of Kilbegnet, in the diocese of Elphin, died on September 27. Father O'Reilly was born July, 1827, and ordained the 17th of September, 1856, having completed his studies at Maynooth: he had just completed the twenty-ninth year of his priesthood.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A VALUABLE NERVE TONIC.
Dr. C. C. OLMSTEAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says; "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic."

In France the subject of chief interest to Cathelie to the report concerning Cathelies to the report concerning Cathelies were made or concerning the the bishers by the chief organizing the mittee of the work. The encycled of the Holy little marks out the facultion of chief were of the most transition of chief were or the most transition of chief were or the most transition of chief workers in this great times, may well feel escouraged when the Vicar of Christ so especially bished it. In days perhaps near at hand the Church will probably have to rely not upon monarche or governments, but upon the union of Christian peoples all over Christendom and eventually all over the world. Cathelie workmen's clube are neither political organisations nor confraternities. They are intended to draw away the workmen from the curse of evil company and from the temptations of dull leisure hours that might have been well earned. Of course a force of this kind in France cannot full to be a political one. But it is well to remember once for all that this is not the primary object in view. Unfortunately the work is still in its infancy. The fervor produced by the terrible events of 1870 and 1871 is also lessening. The workmen are not in fault; but their superiors begin to think that the workman of Paris has been too petted, not to asy spouled. This is true; but those who have riches must know that by patiently helping in a good and perfect work they are putting back dangers to themselves and to the public fortune. Union is strength, and nowadays union can only be obtained by clubs, societies and confraternities, all filling up their own special void, and all worked with seal and disinterestedness. The idea, too, is no novelty. Even now the Catholics of Germany are celebrating the three hundreth anniversary of the foundation of confraternities of men. These organisations were launched by the Society of Jesus when Protestantism modern clubs will do to counteract the influence of secret societies, and to assert the right of city nation

much, yet in this matter, whereof I have personal knowledge, it is worth something." ("The Convert," chap. xix., p. 313.) "This much only will I add, that, whether I am believed or not, I can say truly that during the nearly thirteen years of Catholic experience I have found not the slightest reason to regret the step I took. I have had much to try me, and enough to shake me, if shaken I could be, but I have not had the slightest temptation to doubt or the slightest inclination to undo what I have done, and have every day found new and stronger reasons to thank Almighty God for his great mercy in bringing me to the knowledge of his Church and permitting me to enter and live in her communion. I know all that can be said in disparagement of Catholica. I am well versed—perhaps no man more so—in Catholic scandals, but I have not been deceived; I found the Church all that her ministers represented her, all my imagination painted her, and infinitely more than I had conceived it possible for her to be. My experience as a Catholic, so far as the Church, her dootrines, her morals, her discipline, her influences are concerned, thas been a continued succession of agreeable surprises."

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Cures Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases that lead to Consumption; breaks up Coughs and Colds; cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat, by loosening the cough, allaying irritation and removing the cause of distress.

moving the cause of distress.

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes:
"I have used Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil
both for myself and family for diphtheria,
with the very best results. I regard it as
the best remedy for this disease, and would
use no other." When buying Dr. Thomas'
Eelectric Oil, see that you get the genuine.
Beware of imitations.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

Constipation This evil habit neglected, brings a multitude of miseries, and is the source of much illness. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Constipation by toning and regulating the Bowels to a natural action. The superiority of Mother Graves'
Worm Exterminator is shown by its good
effects on the children. Purchase a bottle
and give it a trial. What is Catarrh !

causing ulceration of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the custochian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hourseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

dain, and other cognitive plan.

The Examilia girls are to be released and apply to Company for and arms and other warms and the production to contribute the contribute of the production of th

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.
Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's
Syrup steadily increasing. All who have
tried it speak very highly of its medicinal
virtue: one customer describes it as a
"Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always
recommend it with connidence.
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Mertbyr Tydvil.
For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.,) branch
office, & St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Home Items and Topics. -"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.
The maker's that never—Fail.

Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop

hitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methorecommend then dist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth!!

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

E Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!!

—Thousands ite annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop bitters.

been prevented by timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgoting on the Stomach, Liver and Bemoving all obstructions.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE MAILS AS UNDER.

MAILS AS UNDER,

G. W. R. Going Bast—Moss Lines

Railway P. G. Mails for all Places Bast of
London and Eastern States, close 500 am,
12 pm, due for delivery 500 am, 120 pm,
12 30 pm; due for delivery 500 am, 520 pm
Buffalo (Thro Bag), close 5 20 am, 120 pm;
due for delivery 5 00 am, 120 pm,
6. T. East or Foronto, Marttime Provinces, Quebec, Railway P. O., close 5 80 pm,
18 30 pm; due for delivery 5 00 am, 5 00 pm
Montreal, Kingsten, Ottown, close 5 80 pm,
18 30 pm; due for delivery 5 00 am, 5 00 pm
For Toronto, close 5 00 am, 11 00 pm,
5 30 pm,
19 30 pm; due for delivery 5 00 am, 1 130
pm, 6 30 pm
For Hamilton, 5 00 am, 1 20 am, 3 60 pm,
10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 pm,
6 30 pm
G. W. E. Going West—Main Line.

Blenham, olose 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 6 pm Rewburg, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 12m Window, close 500 am, 1015 am, 120 pm, due for delivery 12m

Thro Bar-Sarnia. close 500 am., 120 pm., the for delivery 800 am., 2 5 pm.
Thro Bag-Sarnia. close 500 am., 120 pm., the for delivery 800 am., 2 45 pm.
Thro Bag-Petrolia. Wattord & Wyoming, close 700 am., 120 pm; due for delivery 800 am., 2 45 pm.
Bailway P. O. Mails for all places West; close 130 pm; due for delivery 2 50 am., 1200 am., 2 45 pm.
Strathroy. close 7 00 am., 120 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am., 1200 am., 2 45 pm.
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br.
Glanworth close 6 00 am., due for delivery

Glanworth, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Wilton Grove, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Loop Line Railway, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and 7t. Brace and Orwell, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Aylmer, close 6 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm, 2 5 pm
Loop mg 1 45 pm, 2 5 pm
Loop mg 1 45 pm, 2 5 pm
Loop mg 1 45 pm, 2 6 pm, 2 6 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm, 2 6 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm, 2 6 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm, 2 6 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm, 2 80 pm; due for delivery 3 45 pm, 2 80 pm; due for delivery 3 45 pm, 2 80 pm; due for delivery 3 45 pm, 2 80 pm; due for delivery 3 50 am; due for delivery 3 50 am; due for delivery 6 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am; due for delive

The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave
San Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the th, lith and 25th. Letters
should be posted ten days previously.
BRITISH MAILS—Monday and Thursday,
Via New York, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Via Hail(az, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Supplementary, 3:50
p.m. Registered Letters are not forwarded
by Supplementary Mail.
Money Orders issued and residence and feet

by supplementary Mail.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from
any Money Order Office in the Dominion or
Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British
India, Newfoundland and United States
The German Empire, Italy, Switserland
Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica (West
Indies), Victoria (Australia), New South
Wales (Australia), Tammania, Belgium, New
Zealand and Barbadoes, Norway and Sweden
Denmark, including Iceland, the Netherland
(Holland)

Bolland.
Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from it upwards, on which 4 per cent. interests is lived, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application, to be had on application.—Office longs Order and Savings Bank.—Office longs Order and Savings Bank.—Office longs of the property of the longs o



Sold by druggists and patent medicine dealers:

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Feather beds, pillows and feathers. Largest stock of house furnishings in the city.—R. S. MUR-RAY & CO.

W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, SO. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Resident 254 King Street. Atimely * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and

BETIRING from BUSINESS—
Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carnet, at cost.—R. S.

MURKAY & CO.

PIANO MANUFACTURERS

78 DUNDAS STREET WEST. of the above firm stands at the head of all Canadian Pianos. It is celebrated for power without harshness, purity and roundness of tone without metallic effect, and brilliance in the upper notes, with a continuous or a singing tone. By its construction there is an equal distribution of the strain of the strings upon all parts of the frame, thus attaining the maximum of durability. The tailings have been appeared by the use of which the piano will remain tuning-pine are cased in a bushing of wood, by the use of which the piano will remain in tune four times the ordinary rold.

All lovers of a fine instrument are invited to inspect these pianos and judge for themselves. They are the most gapent vely constructed in the Canadian market, and can be bought on very reasonable terms and at ought on very reasonufacturers' prices.

Call or write for catalogue and terms. Pianes repaired by competent workmen. Tuning by Mr. John Evans.

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any installment of interest, it he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

MANAGER

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of good imported or manufactured in the United

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Fersons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Everything new coming into this market can be supplied by me as early as any other house can supply it.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, ontrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN,
New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay 84.
NEW YORK.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON.

King Street, Opposite Revere Heuse, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition i Week.

Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W J. THOMPSON.

CHURCH PEWS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a speciality of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clerry of Canada are respectfully invited to say of the Contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clerry in other parts of Ontario. But cases the pressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quiekness of execution. Such has been the fineresse of execution. Such has been the fineresse of such that the complete in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennet Furnishing Company,

LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

Lonnon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingereoil; Corcoran, Farkhill, Twoly, Kingston; and Rev.

Bro. Arnold, Montreal.



RETIRING from BUSINESS— Ends of Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, wool carpet, olicloths, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

Royal Canadian Insurance Co FIRE AND MARINE,

BURNETT, AGENT, Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street. MONEY TO LOAN

J. BURNETT & CO Taylor's Bank, London WESTERN HOTEL.

FARMERS WILL CONSULT T 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.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

eached in their Church of St. Paul th Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Nint Avenue, New York. WESTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

"Laying hold of him he throttled him saying: Pay me what then owest."—Word saken from today's Geopel.

The Gospel of this Sunday, my despetheren, inculcates in the strongest possible way the distinctively Ohristian virtuo of brotherly love—the duty, that is, cherishing a spirit of charity and consideration for other men, and especially of forgiving any injuries which they me have done us. This obligation is, however, so clearly and frequently and earsetly enforced in the New Testament, an early enforced in the New Testament, and rom our earliest days has been broughome to us in so many ways, that at fir eight it might seem that I could do some thing better this morning than to go bette such an old familiar subject. And ye old and familiar as it is, every-day listfords so many proofs that we do nearly our knowledge into practice, that am sure that nine in every ten, perhaminety-nine in every ten, perhaminety-nine in every hundred, stand meed of being reminded of this old as familiar though badly learned lesson.

For of what is the every-day talk most women and a great number of me made up, if not of ill-natured criticism at depreciation of their acquaintances, neighors, and even friends? In the words is, Paul, are we not continually biting at devouring one another? Are not the new papers filled with stories which pander this uncharitable spirit? What, in shor is more common than detraction, and evalende? Yet, even these evile, grave at deadly as they are, are but small comparation to there manifestations of this same u charitable spirit. Why, I have been to of people who have for years work side by side in the same work-shop, a tended the same church, even knelt at teame altar-rail, and yet, for some trifficause or other, have refused to speak one another for years! What troul priests have with people who come to collect he same they can get is a vague, half-hear expression of forgivenese, but on no count can they induce their penitents attend to one another that which is due every man, be he Jew or Turk, Catho

Not one of us is so blind as not to be a to see that. But what the Gospel to-points out, and what I wish to present points out, and what I wish to present your serious consideration this morni is the very unpleasant consequences wh will infallibly follow upon such condu We know the story very well. A slavin debt to his master for a very la amount—an amount which, while qu willing, he is utterly unable to pay. master releases him from this do Whereupon this fine fellow, meeting fellow-slave who owed him a paltry st accosts him in the brutal manner m tioned in the text, demands immedi payment of the money, and, notwistanding the debtor's entreaties and willingness to make it good as soon possible, locks him up in prison until amount is forthcoming. Thereupon conduct is brought to the knowledge their master. He at once summons the lates the conduct with the summons in the start once summons the lates the conduct with the summons the summons the lates the conduct with the summons the summons the summons and the lates the conduct with the summons the summo conduct is brought to the knowledge their master. He at once summons wicked slave before him and "delivers" to the torturers until he pays all the del Then our Lord says, and I ask for y 'esrious attention to His words: "So shall my heavenly Father do to you if forgive not every one his brother fi your hearts."

Of course, it is unnecessary to point

of course, it is unnecessary to point how strictly this applies to us. Mother texts might be cited from Gospels to the same effect. One only I mention, and that is that we cannot an "Our Father" without making very forgiveness of our sins, which sak for, dependent upon our forgive of the faults of others. We must for if we wish to be forgiven, and this giveness must be from the heart; nor form of words, sufficient to satisfy that it was the accordance increase. form of words, sufficient to satisfy a but it must be a forgiveness sincere genuine, such as to satisfy God, searcher of hearts, before whom we n appear to give an account of our wilfe.

Blowing Up Hell Gate

Blewing Up Hell Gate
has been a laborious and costly work
the end justifies the effort. Obstruin any important channel means diss
Obstructious in the organs of the hu
body bring inevitable disease. They
be cleared away, or physical wreck
follow. Keep the liver in order, and
pure blood courses through the body,
veying health, strength and life;
become disordered and the channel
clogged with impurities, which resu
disease and death. No other med
equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical
covery" for acting upon the liver covery" for acting upon the liver purifying the blood.

P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N. writes: I wish to inform you of the derful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eck Oil. I had a horse so lame that he scarcely walk; the trouble was is knee; and two or three applications pletely cured him."

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, a feeling weight in the stomach—often pain gnawing, burning sensations, belchi wind, sour eructations of food, va appetite, etc., indicate Dyspepsia, Burdock Blood Bitters, taken in will relieve and ours. will relieve and cure.

Nothing so suddenly obstruct perspiration as sudden transitions heat to cold. Heat rarifies the quickens the circulation and increase perspiration, but when these are suchecked the consequences must be the most common cause of disconstructed perspiration, or what come goes by the name of catching Coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., if a to run their own course, generally the fore-runner of more dangerouses. Nine-tenths of the consumdate their affliction from a neglecte and the diseases that are caused feet, damp clothing, or exposure ar numerous than are generally sur One of the most efficacious medicial diseases of the throat and literations. One of the most efficacious medicial diseases of the throat and la Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrupromotes a free and easy expects which frees the lungs from viscid by changing the secretions from a detailed to a healthy state.

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

eached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York. WESTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

Avenue, New York.

TWEETT-FIEST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

"Laying hold of him he throttled him, saying: Pay me what thou owest."—Words taken from to-day's Gospel.

The Gospel of this Sunday, my dear brethren, inculcates in the strongest possible way the distinctively Christian virtue of brotherly love—the duty, that is, of cherishing a spirit of charity and consideration for other men, and especially of forgiving any injuries which they may have done us. This obligation is, however, so clearly and frequently and earnestly enforced in the New Testament, and from our earliest days has been brought home to us in so many ways, that at first eight it might seem that I could do something better this morning than to go back to such an old familiar subject. And yet, old and familiar as it is, every-day life affords so many proofs that we do not carry our knowledge into practice, that I am sure that nine in every ten, perhaps ninety-nine in every hundred, stand in need of being reminded of this old and familiar though badly learned lesson.

For of what is the every-day talk of most women and a great number of men made up, if not of ill-natured criticism and depreciation of their acquaintances, neighbors, and even friends I in the words of

made up, if not of ill-natured criticism and depreciation of their acquaintances, neighbors, and even friends? In the words of St. Paul, are we not continually biting and devouring one another? Are not the newspapers filled with stories which pander to this uncharitable spirit? What, in short, is more common than detraction, and even alander? Yet, even these evils, grave and deadly as they are, are but small compared with other manifestations of this same uncharitable spirit. Why, I have been told of people who have for years worked side by side in the same work-shop, attended the same church, even knelt at the same altar-rail, and yet, for some trifling cause or other, have refused to speak to one another for years! What trouble priests have with people who come to confession to them. Sometimes the very most they can get is a vague, half-hearted expression of forgiveness, but on no account can they induce their penitants to extend to one another that which is due to every man, be he Jew or Turk, Catholic and the states of the ordinary relations. every man, be he Jew or Turk, Catholic or Protestant: the ordinary salutations

or Protestant: the ordinary salutations which civility requires.

Now, that all this is wrong is evident. Now, that all this is wrong is evident.
Not one of us is so blind as not to be able
to see that. But what the Gospel to-day
points out, and what I wish to present to
your serious consideration this morning,
is the very unpleasant consequences which
will infallibly follow upon such conduct.
We know the story very well. A slave is
in debt to his master for a very large
amount—an amount which, while quite
willing, he is utterly unable to pay. His
master releases him from this debt.
Whereupon this fine fellow, meeting a
fellow-slave who owed him a paltry sum,
accosts him in the brutal manner mentioned in the text, demands immediate accosts him in the brutal manner mentioned in the text, demands immediate payment of the money, and, notwithstanding the debtor's entreaties and his willingness to make it good as soon as possible, locks him up in prison until the amount is forthcoming. Thereupon his conduct is brought to the knowledge of their master. He at once summons the wicked slave before him and "delivers him to the torturers until he pays all the debt." Then our Lord says, and I ask for your secrious attention to His words: "So also shall my heavenly Father do to you if you forgive not every one his brother from your hearts."

Of course, it is unnecessary to point out

your hearts."

Of course, it is unnecessary to point out how strictly this applies to us. Many other texts might be cited from the Gospels to the same effect. One only I will mention, and that is that we cannot say an "Our Father" without making the very forgiveness of our sins, which we ask for, dependent upon our forgiveness of the faults of others. We must forgive if we wish to be forgiven, and this forgiveness must be from the heart; no mere form of words, sufficient to satisfy men,

giveness must be from the heart; no mere form of words, sufficient to satisfy men, but it must be a forgivenes sincere and genuine, such as to satisfy God, the searcher of hearts, before whom we must appear to give an account of our whole life.

Blewing Up Heil Gate
has been a laborious and costly work, but the end justifies the effort. Obstruction in any important channel means disaster. Obstructions in the ergans of the human body bring inevitable disease. They must be cleared away, or physical wreck will follow. Keep the liver in order, and the pure blood courses through the body, conveying health, strength and life; let it become disordered and the channels are clogged with impurities, which result in disease and death. No other medicine equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" for acting upon the liver and purifying the blood.

P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N. S., writes; I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I had a borne so lame that he could Scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee; and two or three applications completely cured him."

Distress Atter Eating, a feeling of the processors are sindly of fishion, attributed to its baleful influence.

Billionness.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, a feeling of weight in the stomach—often painful,—gnawing, burning sensations, belching of wind, sour eructations of food, variable appetite, etc., indicate Dyspepsia, which Burdock Blood Bitters, taken in time, will relieve and cure.

will relieve and cure. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. Coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., if allowed to run their own course, generally prove the fore-runner of more dangerous diseases. Nine-tenths of the consumptives date their affliction from a neglected cold, and the diseases that are caused by wet fast damp clothing or exposure are more feet, damp clothing, or exposure are more numerous than are generally supposed. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which frees the lungs from viscid phlegm by changing the secretions from a diseased to a healthy state.

THE SLEEPY CARTHUSIAN.

Many years ago there lived in the monastery of Gottestheil a monk who was strangely persecuted by an indomitable drowsiness. With the best possible intentions he could not contrive to rise at midnight to go and sing Matins in the choir. Now nature, that had made him so sleepy-headed, gave him also a mechanical turn. Without any training, without any notion of mathematics, by the mere force of reflection and labor he manufactured a wonderful clock. To the apparatus for striking the hours he added a rude chime of bella. This, however, was insufficient, and immediately at the corners and in the middle of the little capital which surmounted the dial he placed a blackbird, a cock, and a little drummer with his drum. At the proper hour all this made a row. For some nights things went on well; but after a certain time when midnight came, the chimes chimed, the blackbird whistled, the cock crew, the drummer drummed, and the monk—snored.

Another man would have been disheartened, but the Brother, invoking again his inventive genius, devised a serpent, which was placed under his pillow, and which, when midnight came, was sure remorselessly to hiss in his ear, "Get up, get up, it is the time!" This serpent was much more effective than the blackbird, the cock, the drum, and the chimes, all of which failed not still to come to has aid. This succeeded admirably, and the Carthusian never missed awaking. Alas! in the midst of his joy at his success, he made a melancholy discovery. He had thought he was only drowsy, but he saw now that he was lazy. Even when completely awaked, he hesitated about leaving his hard pallet. Many a minute he lost in relishing the pleasing consciousness of being in bed.

The matter called for an immediate reform. The religious felt himself humiliated. Speedily a heavy board is placed over the bed, in such a fashion as rudely to fall on the sluggard's feet, ten seconds after the charitable warning of the serpent. More than once the poor monk betook himself to choir lamed and bruired. Well, would you b

seconds after the charitable warning of the serpent. More than once the poor monk betook himself to choir lamed and bruired. Well, would you believe it?— whether it was that the serpent had lost its shrillness, or that the board had be-come in the course of time less weighty, or the old man more sleepy-headed— whether it was that his limbs had grown hardened, or that he had contracted the whether it was that his limbs had grown hardened, or that he had contracted the criminal habit of drawing them back before the chastisement descended, it was not long before he felt the necessity for another invention. And so, every evening before lying down, he tied to his arm a strong cord, which at the fatal hour stretched itself on a sudden, and jerked him out of bed.

At this point he had arrived. What fresh somnicidal projects he was turning over in his head Heaven knows, when he found himself asleep foreger. Asleep!

Yer in his seat factory, which are found himself asleep foreyer. Asleep! No, the fervent Christian judged not thus; and, in spite of his little sin of sloth, full of confidence in Him who pardons, "Ah!" he cried, "I am waking up at last."—Catholic Legends.

A New King on the Throne!

"Malaria" as a "popular ailment," has given place to a new potentate.

If you have rheumatism now, the medical wiseacres exclaim—"Uric Acid"!

If you have frequent headaches, they sagely remark—Uric Acid"!

If you have softening of the brain, they insist that it is—"Uric Acid"!

If Sciatica or Neuralgia make life miserable, it is—"Uric Acid"!

If your skin breaks out in Boils and Pimples, it is—"Uric Acid"!

If you have Abscesses and piles, "Uric Acid" has set your blood on fire.

If you have Abscesses and piles, "Uric Acid" has set your blood; are ill at ease, threatened with paralysis or apoplexy, vartice; are bijious, dropsidal, constitue-

fluence.

Biliousness.

When the Liver does not act promptly the bile accumulates to excess in the blood, causing yellow eyes, sallow skin, sick stomach, diarrhæs, etc., and the sufferer is termed Bilious. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, curing Biliousness.

iousness. In all imitations of the Myrtle Navy tobacco yet attempted, either inferior atock has been used or the plug has been made a trifle lighter in weight. The latter defect is apt to escape the attention of the consumer until he finds that has a greater number of plugs. the is smoking a greater number of plugs than before. The Myrtle Navy is made three plugs to the pound and each plug is carefully weighed.

Sore Throat.

To cure this oft-occurring trouble use
Hagyard's Yellow Oil internally and externally. Yellow Oil cures Croup,
Asthma, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Deafness and all sore and painful complaints.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma ent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, astima, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful cursive powers in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent range, with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 Nth sth St., Philadelphia. Ps. (Name this paper.)

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Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague icelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange screness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

night?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the neryous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoa, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

and claims more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal BRIGHTS DISEASE.

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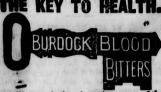
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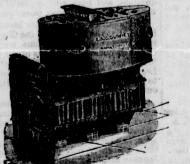
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wanted.

C. M. B. A.

Branch 22, of Buffalo, has inaugurated a series of short weekly entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and literary selections, for the benefit of its members. The president at each meeting appoints a certain number of members, who are expected to entertain their brother members at the subsequent meeting in some manner that will be instructive or amusing. The plan is an excellent one and its success is quite apparent by the increased attendance at the regular weekly meetings.—
Buffalo Union.

To Thomas Coffey, Esq., Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR:—At the regular meeting of Branch No. 23, O. M. B. A., Seaforth, held on Monday evening, Oct. 5th, 1885, a very handsome album was presented together with an address to Brother Wm. Pendergast, Rec. Sec. of this Branch, for his efficient and energetic services on behalf of the Branch and order.

ADDRESS.

To Brother Wm. Pendergast, Rec. Sec. Branch No. 23, C. M. B. A. Branch No. 23, C. M. B. A.

Dana Sir And Bhother:—On the eve
of your leaving Seaforth to take up your
residence in Toronto during your course of your leaving Seaforth to take up your reaidence in foronto during your course through University College, we, the members of Branch, do warmly appreciate your great kindness in serving as our secretary for the past year, and of having been the irm friend of our most beloved association ever since you became a member of this Branch. We remember all your timely aid, all your daily efforts for the good of the association, all your hourly toil, and the minute attention you have given to all matters that pertain to the welfare of the C. M. B. A., which order to-day stands second to none of the various benefit societies which court public favor; remembering all this, and desiring to give our gratefulness a tangible expression, we would take you to accept the gift of the accompanying album, and we shall be honored by your acceptance.

Wishing you health and prosperity, believe the your fraternally on behalf of the members,

JOSEPH WEBER, Rec. Sec.

JOHN KILLORAN, Marshall,
P. KLINKHAMMER, Chancellor.
Brother Pendergest, although taken by
surprise, replied in feeling terms, alluding to his connection with the Branch and
the advantages of being a member and
the many warm friendships he had
formed since his connection with the
C. M. B. A.

autable for the work he was at, when stepping upon the outer end of a large stone that overlapped the pile it tipped over, carrying the unfortunate man down with it, pinning him between it and another pile of stone. His right arm was cut off above the elbow, and the top of his head crushed. Decessed leaves a wife and two children to mourn his untimely and two children to mourn his untimely

Mr. McBride was a member of Branch No. 18, C. M. B. A., Niagara Falls, and his widow will receive \$2,000, the amount of benefit secureá to her by his being a member of said association.

Official notice has been received of the death of Thomas Fleming, a member of Branch 13, Stratford, which occurred on Sept. 18, 1855. Also of the death of Michael Murphy, of Branch No. 37, Hamilton.

Hamilton, Oct. 23, 1885. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At a regular meeting of Branch No. 37, C. M. B. A., held on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted on motion of Geo. Lynch-Staunton, seconded by Patrick Doherty.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God.

Doherty.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our brother, Michael Murphy, be it Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and family in their affliction.

Resolved, That by the death of our departed brother we have lost a true friend and a worthy and honorable member, and Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and published in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, and in the city papers.

Your fraternally,

JNO. BYRNE, Rec. Sec.

WEDDING BELLS.

Brantford Expositor, Oct. 19th.

A large number of people assembled at St. Basil's Church this morning to witness the celebration of the nupricals of Mr. John Ryan, news foreman in the office of The Expositor, and Miss Kate Lannon, daughter of Mr. Thos. Lannon, and a prominent soloist in St. Basil's choir here. Faces everywhere were smiling and radient, and the large msjority were youthful, indicative of the interest every young lady takes in this ceremony. About eight o'clock the bridal party passed down the stale to the front of the altar while the organ, manipulated by Prof. Zinger, sang out Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The main altar was beautifully decorated, and the altar of the Blessed Virgin was all aglow, the bride having been an officer of the sodality. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Lennon, assisted by Rev. Father Crinion. At the close high mass was celebrated, the choir rendering the music of the mass in B flat; and at the offeratory Miss Johnson and Mr. Maxwell sang a duet very pleasingly.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jennie, who also looked sweet enough to be a bride. Mr. A. Harrington performed the duties of best man for Mr. Ryan. The service concluded, the wedding party adjourned to the home of the bride's parents where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, and a happy hour spent in toast and speech. Rev. Father Lennon proposed the health of bride and bride-groom in a felicitous speech, Mr. Ryan replying in a very happy vein.

The presents to the bride were very numerous and valuable, including a dinner set of a hundred pieces to which was attached the following note:

Brantford, Oct. 16, 1885.

Miss Kate Lannon—Please accept on the eve of your marriage the accompanying present as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by your associates.

The MamBurs of Sr. Basil's Choir.

Other handsome gifts were from Mr. Ryan's fellow-employees and other friends.

The happy couple left on the 10.55 train this morning for London to spend a brief honeymon, and were accomp

R. A., which order to-day stands sected to none of the warbous benefit societies which our; public favor; remembering all this, and destiring to give our grate this morning for London to spend a brief toneymon, and were accompanied by the body your accept the gift of the accompanying album, and we shall be honored by your accept the gift of the accompanying album, and we shall be honored by your accept the gift of the accompanied by the bodieve in yours fraternally on behalf of the members.

Wishing you health and prosperity, believe in yours fraternally on behalf of the members,

JORPH WEBER, Rec. Sec.

JORPH WEBER, Rec. Sec.

JORN KILLORAN, Marshall,
P. KILBKEAMMER, Chancellor,
Brother Pendergast; although taken or by imprise, replied in feeling terms, alluding to his connection with the Branch and the advantages of being a member and the many warm friendships he had formed since his connection with the Brother Pendergast passed the senior mathematical examination at University College and won the solid of his good qualities.

Yeurs fraternally

J. McD.

On Monday, 12th inst., about half past five o'clock, a terrible socident happened in the Glucenston quarry, by which serves of the product of the production of the

NEWS NOTES.

Conflicting reports as to the situation in the Carolines are disposed of by the fact that the German flag has been raised and German authority established.

The Pope's staff have drawn up a docu-ment for the settlement of the Carolines question, and have sent copies of it to the German and Spanish Governments. The populace of Madrid are becoming incensed at the reticence of the Government respecting negotiations on the Carolines question, and fears of an outbreak are entertained. The German Legation at Madrid is strongly guarded to prevent a repetition of the recent outrage.

outrage.

At Centreville, Miss., Robt. Johnson, colored, noticed a little girl playing on the railroad track. At the same moment he heard the rumbling of an approaching train, and turning around saw the engine turning a curve, only a few yards away. Johnson made a rush for the child, and just as he gathered it up in his arms the engine struck them, mangling both fearfully. Death was instantaneous.

fully. Death was instantaneous.

Official returns of the Health Office on the 23rd show 38 small-pox deaths in Montreal the day before, 7 in Cote St. Louis, 3 in Ste. Cunegonde, 2 in St. Jean Baptiste and one in St. Henri. Some four weeks ago Mr. Charles Woodrutif was struck down with small-pox and was removed to the hospital, where he subsequently died. His two children also caught the disease and died, and now the poor wife and mother has been put in Longue Pointe Asylum, and fears are entertained that she will not recover her reason.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

A meeting of the Loyalists of County Wicklow was held a few days sines, and county branches of the Loyal Patriotic Union were formed. Lord Meath presided. Lord Powerscourt, in an address, said he thought the question of home rule was a fair subject for discussion, but it was compulsory upon them to preserve the union.

it was compulsory upon them
it was compulsory upon them
serve the union.
The Government will prosecute Pyne,
Parnellite candidate for Parliament, for
a seditious speech recently made at

Clonmel.

Magistrates from various parts of Ireland have been conferring at Dublin with Sir Wm. Hartdyke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lord Asbourne, Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of giving them information in regard to the state of Ireland for the guidance of the Cabinet at its meating.

of Ireland for the guidance of the Cabinet at its meeting.

Michael Davitt, speaking at Greenoch,
maintained that Bome Rule meant the
possession of the same privileges that
are granted to the Channel Islands and
colonies of Great Britain. He deprecated protection sgainst English goods.
Speaking at Glasgow, he made a bitter
attack upon the Tories. Davitt urged
the union of Irish with the Radicals, He
praised Gladstone's past services, and
said he hoped the ex Premier would live
to secure national independence for Ireland.

land.

A powerful (?) committee, composed of Lords Bandon and Castletown and other prominent gentlemen, has been formed in London to assist the people of every class in Ireland who have been boycotted, and to advance funds to all persons or corporations willing to oppose boycotting. A Liverpool syndicate has offered to start a fleet of packets, in opposition to the Cork Steam Packet Company, to carry cattle from Cork to England for Nationalists.

Irish landlords have taken into consideration the distress prevailing in agricultural districts owing to the low prices of cereals and other farm products, and are remitting 20 per cent. of overdue rents.

The English Farmers' Alliance have adopted a resolution stating that to avert the ruin of the present race of farmers, landoweers must forthwith reduce rents of farms, and the Government must formulate a measure which will prevent the raising of rents on improvements of tanants.

cal aggrandizement. Mr. Chamberlain refused to attend a meeting at the Town Hall in aid of the distress fund. The men then returned to their place of meeting, howling against Chamberlain. Mr. Samuel Morley, speaking at Bodmin last evening, advocated allowing the colonies to develop themselves in their own way as the best way for them to attain prosperity.

Lord Roseberry, in a speech at Shef-field, said that the country must be pre-pared to face the question of state emi-gration as an antidote to depression in

A Paris despatch says the Brisson Ministry is now uncertain about its ability to hold a majority of the new Chamber of Deputies, as a serious split in the Republicans were united to carry those districts which required a second ballot in the recent elections, but now each faction insists on the adoption of its ewn programme.

It is rumored M. Waddington has tendered his resignation as French Minister to England, owing to difference with his Government regarding the elections in France.

FAMILY RELICS.

the 2side show 35 small-pox deaths in sympathy to his bereaved wife and family in their affliction.

Resolved, That by the death of our departed brother we have lost a true friend and a worthy and honorable members, and Resolved, That our charter be draped in mournaing for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and published in our official organ, the Catholic Room, and in the city papers. Yours fraternally, Joo. BYNNE, Rec. Sec.

ORPHANS BAZAAR, OTTAWA.

The following is a correct list of the ladies taking part in the orphans' bazzar, now being held next door to Baskerville, Rros., Rideau street: Basilica table—Mrs W H Waller, Mrs H Duggan, Mrs T McCann and Miss L Wade. St. Joseph's table—Mrs W H Waller, Mrs J Barry, Mrs R W Soott, Mrs M Davis, Mrs P Brophy, Mrs W Kehoe, Miss Baskerville, Miss Goodwin, Miss Waterson and Miss Lwaterson and Miss Barry, Mrs R W Soott, Mrs M Davis, Mrs P Berophy, Mrs W Kehoe, Miss Baskerville, Miss Goodwin, Miss Waterson and Miss Lwaterson and Miss Rather, Mrs H Savience and Carrotte, Park Miss Goodwin, Miss Waterson and Miss Lwaterson and Miss Lwaterson

grandfather at "a dress party" in 1814 to which he and Mrs. Waller had been invited, "by command of the Prince Regent to the honor of meeting her Majesty the Queen," and a little memento of George the IV. in Ireland, with, whom while Prince Regent, Mr. Waller's grandfather was a favorite companion. Amongst some old books received, a few rare ones may be named: "The Haven of Health, by Thomas Comm, master of arts and bachelor of Thysistee," from the original type of 1605. "The Hace Home, wherein the excellency of the creation of woman is described by way of an essay by Wilham Austin, Esq." 1639 original types. "The secret history of the most renowned Q. Elizabeth, and the E. of Essez, by a person of quality, cologne, printed for Will with the whisp at the sign of the Moon, in the Ecliptic, 1695." Original types. "The Irish Rebellion * * * Raised within the kingdom of Ireland upon three and twentieth day of October 1641, * * Published in the year 1646, by Sir John Temple, Kt. master of the Rolls, and one of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy council within the Kingdom of Ireland, etc." An old family "book of common prayer and other rites and ceremonies of the church of England, together with the psalter or psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in churches; and the form and manner of making, ordaining and consecrating of bishops, priests and deacons; printed by: Charles Bill, and the executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased; printers to the Queens most excellent Majesty MDCCIV." (1704.) Also a family chart or line of descent from 1183 to the present time, with locks of hair of ancestors, dates and names, for nearly two hundred and fifty years back. The foregoing are a few of the relica received by Mr. Waller, upon which, with some degree of justification, he sets a very high value.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death, on

MRS. W. GROOM.

We regret to announce the death, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., of Mrs. W. W. Groom, of this city. The deceased lady had been for some time ailing, and bore her illness with truly Christian submission. She died in her thirty-seventh year, fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. Her the state of the place on Friday, the 22nd, from St. Peter's Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Coffey off-dating at the Requiem Mass. We offer our heutifelt sympathy to Mr. Groom in his and bereavement.

212. NEELY.

On last Sunday the remains of the late lamented Mrs. Menely, wife of Mr. F. McNely, of Manotic, were followed to their last resting place in the neat little Cathelic cemetery on the Prescott road, by one of the largest and most respectable train of sorrowful mourners ever witnessed in this locality, some 150 to 200 vehicles having followed in the mournful procession. The deceased lady was only thirty-one years of age when she was called away from this life, and was a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas McEvoy, of Orgode, as add and repressed proneer of this locality, who died some eight months age. Her husband and widowed mother, as well as her brothers and sisters, have the sympathy of the entire community in this their sad bereavement. The husband has lost a loving wife, the mother a dutiful daughter, and the village of Manotic a sincere friend and good neighbor.—Ottawa Free Bres, Oct. 20.

ALEXANDER J. MACDONELL.

We deeply regret to announce the

bor.—Ottawa Free Press, Oct. 20.

ALEXANDER J. MACDONELL.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Alexander J. Macdonell, which sad event took place on Thursday evening, the 8th instant, at his residence in Chichester, surrounded by many friends and relatives. He was attended during his illness by the Rev. Father Leduc, of Chapeau village, who administered to him the sacred rites of the holy Catholic Church, of which he was a sincere and practical member. Deceased died of a prolonged attack of fever which he bore the sacred rites of the holy Catholic Church, of which he was a sincere and practical member. Deceased died of a prolonged attack of fever which he bore with Christian resignation. He was fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife with one daughter to mourn his loss, and in whose bereavement there is wide-spread sympathy. He was nephew to the Mesers. Macdonells, the well-known extensive lumber merchants on the Bonchers and Black rivers for a long time, in whose employment he spent many years, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the lumbering trade. He was a general favorite with lumber merchants. He was cousin to the Rev. Alexander Macdonell, P. P. of Alexandria. As a husband and a father Mr. Macdonell was a model of domestic attachment. Only the pressing calls of duty could tear him from his loved ones, to whom he returned as soon as those calls were satisfied. In his busines relations he was punctual and honest and won the eateem of all with whom he had the smallest transaction. His humane and unassuming disposition won for him the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. The funeral of Mr. Macdonell, which took place on Saturday, was attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors to the parish church, where the funeral rites, with high mass, were duly celebrated by the Rev. Father Leduc, P. P. The church being draped in mourning contributed much to the solemnity of the occasion. After the solemn services were concluded, the remains were conveyed to the cemetery, where the last rites were performed. The cortege which accompanied the body to the cemetery was very large. It was far exceeded, we may hope, by the legions of bright spirits who received the soul of the dear departed at its separation and bore it to the bosom of his Saviour.

McDowald.—At Lindsay, Co. Victoria, on Sunday, October 18, Mary Morland, wife of Mr. D. A. McDonald, aged 84 years.

A BEAUTIFUL DEATHBED SCENE.

Un. Ex.

It was midnight Friday night when the dying Cardinal opened his eyes, and a smile came upon his white lips. The strong saintly spirit seemed to shine for a moment in the thin features, and then the eyes closed again. Slower and slower the white raiment of the couch rose and fell. One wasted hand held a silver crucifix and the other pressed it to his bosom. There was a deep peace upon the still face, and the anowy locks were brushed back upon the pillow. Worn with watching and nursing, Dr. Keyes sat near his patient and looked into the venerable countenance with great tenderness. Archbishop Corrigan stood at the foot of the bed, robed in a black cassock with purple sash. His head was bowed and his lips moved. Mgr. Farley gazed upon the dying man with moistened eyes, and the Rev. Dr. McDonnell, tall, clear-eyed and sorrowful, stood beside Mgr. Preston. Soon the doctor raised his hand and whispered that it would be all over in a few minutes. Then the Cardinal's nieces—Mrs. Cleary, Mrs. Kelly, Miss McCloskey and Miss Mullen—entered the room. They were clad in black. As the ladies approached the deathbed several pale nuns stole softly in at the door, and four priests from the Vicar General's house came in after them.

All the watchers knelt. The weary

Vicar General's house came in after them.

All the watchers knelt. The weary syes opened for the last time. At the foot of the dying man was a small table, whereon, between two burning tapers upheld by golden angels, was a glittering crucifix, and in the centre of it two pieces of the true cross of Christ. At the left was another bright taper, and beside it lay the scarlet cap of the Cardinal. From the walls pictures of St. John, the Cardinal's patron saint, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary looked down in the dim light.

Blessed Virgin Mary looked down in the dim light.

At the side of the bed was Father Daubresse murmuring prayers for the dying. The priest's eyes dwelt lovingly upon those of his superior when they opened. There was a soft sound of crying as the ladies approached the death couch. Again the strong soul and fine intellect dwelt in the face, and again the eyes closed. The light sparkled on the little silver crucifix, and shone in the well-worn bishop's ring upon the white hand. Still Father Daubresse prayed for the gentle spiritual shepherd. The low, trembling voice vibrated all through the room. Then the light seemed to die upon the white walls as the Cardinal met his last sorrow. The dying face writhed with pain, the weak

as the Cardinal met his last sorrow. The dying face writhed with pain, the weak hand clasped the crucifix still closer, and the sobbing of the ladies was heard as they knelt.

Now the white raiment of the couch hardly moved at all. The loving priest had ceased his prayers. A strong sigh broke from the lips of the dying man, and then there came into his face the smile of one who has reached home after a day of labor.

No one said it, The doctor did not move from his place. The brokenhearted women and the meek-eyed priest still knelt. But there came into the room a hush, and the watchers knew that the Cardinal's throne was vacant.

istakes of Modern Infidels," by Mistakes of Modern Innidels," by Rev. C.R. Northgraves. Paper, 75c.; cloth,\$1.25. By mail, free. Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.

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At the Amberstburg, Ont., Post Office Building.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cest. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when piete the work contracted for. If the tender had been alled upon to do so, or if he fall to complete the work contracted for. If the tender he not accepted the cheque will be returned. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order 28rd Order 1887.

Ottawa 28rd Order 1887.

Ottawa 28rd Order 1887.

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deraigned, and endorsed "Tender for Old Post Office Property at Hamilton. Ont.," will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 28th instant, inclusively, for the purchase of the old Post Office property, situated on James Street, in the City of Hamilton Oscillations of the old Post Office property. Hamilton, Ont.

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VOL 8

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FINE AND

MEDIUM WOOLLEN A SPECIALTY. INSPECTION INVITE

Correspondence of the Catholic Reco. FROM WALLACEBURG. Consecration of the Church of the

"Help of Christians." IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES, ELOQUENT & MONS, EXCELLENT MUSIC, AND AN

MENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE. Last Wednesday was a red-letter in the ecclesiastical history of Walls burg. The consecration of the church was duly announced, all arrangements were admirable, and arrangements were admirable, and tout ensemble was a gratifying success every particular. As might have be anticipated, an immense confluence people were attracted to witness impressive ceremonies of the occas. The citizens of Wallaceburg were all at an early hour, and almost with dawning of day vehicles of every destion began to pour in from the surroung country. Scores flocked in every side and even before the spetrains and steamers had arrived, all streets were thronged with people presented a very animated appearant

presented a very animated appearan The splendid church bell—the mag of the soul—rang out its welcome ca its "yox clamantis in deserto," and "Help of Christians" soon became centre of attraction for all the assem

multitudes. Over the main entrance might be s "Benedictus qui venit in non Domini." Around the sacred edifice the words: "Domine dilexi deed domus tui" and several other apprate mottoes. The interior of the ch presented a magnificent spectacle, innumerable lights on the altar—cs ing the mind back to the gloomy combs—the flaming tints of flaming type of and banners, which met the eyevery turn, the devotional prism hues reflected from the many bean hues and the many bean hues a flaming from the many bean hue for the many stained glass windows-the gifts of erous Catholics,—all these combined form a picture well nigh bewilderin form a picture well-nigh bewilderin its variety. The impressive ceremo too, awakened in every soul the in-profound feelings of piety and devo. The pomp, the grandeur, the solem the blending of rich colors, the art groupings, the sacred music, the im-ing ceremonies of consecration and chanted pleadings to the throne Grace, these are things that liftee Grace, these are things that lifted the hearts of all present and gave t

the hearts of all present and gave to n insight into the magnificent rituthe Catholic Church.

The pews had all been removed the nave of the sacred editice, so make room for the ceremonies of coration. Shortly after nine o'clocd organist, Miss McNulty, played a pretty selection, and the processibility formed of the naveral resident. which formed at the pastoral reside marched slowly down the nave to main altar where solemn mass was

Then followed the impressive mony of consecration, a ceremony v is free from debt and built on a foundation. The consecration temple to the Most High is always a casion of great importance and dee terest to the whole Catholic world. erect, adorn and consecrate to Almighty a dwelling-place, a pala-home, where he has promised to r Almighty a dwelling-place, a palahome, where he has promised to rand hear the prayers and grant the tions of his people, is surely a very privilege. Hence, Wallaceburg earned a proud distinction. Last Wed day the people of that thriving town surrounding country saw their belbishop and priests walk in solemn cession through their beautiful chainging the same soul-stirring Peals David which were sung at the constion of Solomon's temple far back it wilight of the patriarchal ages. saw that majestic procession of Bis priests and clerics following the semblem of our redemption through temple of God, and strewing the floof angels—the blessings of the Ano—as they swept along. They hear strong fervent litany prayer of the of God on earth, and as it rose to ears of their brothers in glory askiby name for their powerful interce with the King of the Universe, from a thousand tongues was hear heartfelt ejaculation, "I believe it holy Catholic Church!"

heartest estatation, to be a body Catholic Church 1?

We cannot do better than her produce the description of the chu Wallaceburg which appeared in Record of that town at the time. completion of this fine edifice in "The handsome structure that completed, is not only an ornand the place and a credit to the cong tion for and by whom it has been but a standing monument to ind the energy and perseverance, an zeal and earnestness of which h only possesses so large a share his but is able to infuse the same others, of Rev. Father Ryan, who appointed Jan: 14th, 1878, by his labip the Right Rev. Bishop Wallaceburg churches. There ar men who would have undertaken s