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NO. 305

CLERICAL

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., Written for the "Catholic Record."

The Vision of the Vestal. The light of faith not yet had shone on Erin's lovely land.

But temples of the sun and moon arose on eyer hand;

Grave, venerable sages and consecrated maids Served zealously Tienne and Nerf in all their sacred shades.

Two vestals of Nerf Naom one fair spring morn reclined
Beneath a marble temple where their Goddess was enshrined;
Their robes of white and silver were bound by costly gems,
Grace, beauty, love and innocence crowned them with diadems.

But sadness o'er that splendor threw a dim' mysterious veil,
Thus spoke the youngest, fairest one with beauteous cheeks all pale,
"Listen, my friend and mentor, to a dream which has oppressed with undefined foreboding and questioning, my breast.

"Thou knowest that soon I am to be admitted to the shrine
Where none but the elect may so, to offer
rites divine;
Last night with blood-red poppies crowned,
I solemn vigil kept
Before Nerf and Latona, can it be that I
have slept?

"But suddenly it opened-that awful inner door,
And a form of mien majestic stepped its
jewelled threshold o'er,
She took my hand and kissed me, then whispered, 'Come away'
Let me lead thee from this darkness to everlasting day!'

"Then passed we from the temple where the statues seemed to frown.—
I shrank from them in terror—then passed we from the town;
O'er moors and fairy ranges, thro' woods and mountains wild;
'Til at last we reached a gloomy sea with leaden billows piled.

"Far, far across the sullen waves, we saw the further shore,
It seemed a land of darkness, with heavy clouds hung o'er.
Pale lightnings flashed among them, and hollow murmurings
Came faintly from the distance with rush of ghostly wings.

"'Fear not, my child!' my guide exclaimed, as I drew back, appalled. Then on we glided o'er that tide where never sea-bird called. On-on, we sped until we reached the dark-some shore beyond. Where lotus flowers nodded, and winds 'mong rank sedges moaned.

"It was a land of twilight-solemn and sad and still;
But hark! that cry lamentable—it seemed
the blood to chill,
Then saw I in amazement, kings, sages,
warriors, bards,
Processions, groups, and lonely ones, glide
by—their only words

"As on they passed, that bitter wail, 'How long' how long? how long? How long? Black clouds hung lew above them, and pale lights flashed among.

But on we speed, we two, o'er heights precipitous, sublime:
Above, the clouds were tipt with gold—beneath, a radiant clime.

"Strange, beauteous beings wander there, and turn as we pass.
To greet and ask are we earth-born, and cry,
'How long?' 'Alas!'
'What means that cry?' I questioned, and
was answered in low tone
'They seek deliverance thro' one whom thou
hast never known.'

"Not here we rest, on-on, we sped, and lo before us lay
A deep, broad gulf whose surges roared far
down;—but far away
Beyond its chafing waters appeared a dazzling dawn.
A horizon of glory, iu blinding splendor
drawn

"My guide with mantle 'round me, stepped from the dizzy cliff, And o'er the dread abyss we floated swift as

airy skiff;
We reached the shore—we entered—but oh!
sense failed me there,
And words can never paint a scene so marvellous and fair.

"Such forms of glorious beauty were passing while grand, entrancing harmonies o'er-whelmed us in their flow, I could but fall adoring him whoever he

Who formed this place of perfect bliss—and could it be?—for me.

"And yet we had but entered the borders of that land, The suburbs of that city built not by human hand. While, filled with silent ecstasy, with hidden face I lay
I heard a voice which thrilled me, 'Ari-e l'
it seemed to say;

"Then saw I One approaching, majestic and

divine.

Whose eyes of light inefiable looked pityingly in mine:

He seemed to be a sovereign—the ruler of
the land,
For all bowed to him with anthems I could
not understand;

"And yet, oh, mystery! his crown was not of gems or gold,
But a coronal of wounds did that brow sublime enfold;
His hands were pierced and from them dropped the blood like crimson dew,
And where it fell bright lilles bloomed, and fragrant roses blew.

"And as the scented zephyr waved his snow; robs aside
I saw beneath, in his left breast, a wound
that opened wide,
And methought I saw a multitude from
every race and clime
Who had found shelter in his heart from
grief and pain and crime.

"He plucked a green and glist'ning palm and placed it in my hand.
And then the vision faded—Farewell, 'arewell, happy land'
For I awoke, and 'round me was the light of mortal day,
And our marble deities looked coldly on me as I iay."

Years passed away and lo! that dream be-came reality; A Christian martyr on this earth, the gentle A Christian martyr on this earth, the gentle vision'ry
In heaven with all those joys unutt'rable was crowned,
By Him whose diadem sppeared a coronal of wounds.
Lowe. P. Q. E. C. M.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP OF QUEBEC.

In the Globe of the 4th inst. we read : "The English press of Quebec are booming Mr. Alonzo Wright as the next Lieutenant-Governor of that Province. Mr. Wright's name offers to Quebec politics the shield of a good reputation."

Not only does Mr. Wright's name offer

to Quebec politics the shield of a good re-putation, but likewise the honor of the highest qualifications required to fill such a position with dignity and success. We have already taken strong ground in favor of Mr. Wright's appointment to this office and now propose to give reason for our course. The English-speaking minority in Quebec is numerous, wealthy, intelligent and patriotic. Than this body of our fellow-citizens none other in the Dominion have done more to promote the best interests of the country, and certainly none are more closely identified with its material advancement. In all the great enterprises of trade and of manufactures they have taken the very foremost place, and if Canada be what it is to-day it is very largely due to their foresight and energy. Mr. Wright himself is a grandson of Phileman Wright, who, in 1797, left his native State of Massachusetts, penetrated the forests of the Ottawa Valley, then an unknown land, and by his indomitable perseverance and unflagging industry opened up for settlement one of the finest regions on the continent. With the development of the Ottawa country the name of Wright is inseparably connected. With its growth and prosperity that family is so closely identified, from its founder in Canada, Mr. Phileman Wright, to the member in the present Parliament of the Dominion for the county of Ottawa, that the friends of the latter may, with justice, claim that his appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec were but a partial acknowledgment of long public service, enormous public sacrifices, and the fitting crown of an individual career of the highest honor. As we have made mention of the services rendered by the Wright family in the opening up of the Ottawa country, we may be permitted to refer to the narrative of the first settlement on the Ottawa, recited by Mr. Phileman Wright himself before a committee of the Lower Canada House of Assembly in 1820. He informed the committee that in 1797 he had visited Canada, and then viewed the country on both sides of the St. Lawrence, the whole of the distance from Quebec to the Grand River, in the township of Hull, taking some time to explore and examine the country, but particularly the parts bordering on both sides of the Ottawa. He again

fixed determination of commencing a settlement on its fertile banks. The Ottawa country had, he found immense resources in fine timber, not only merchantable but for making ashes and sufficient to furnish vast supplies for any foreign market. But the country was unknown to, or unthought of, by the inhabitants of Montreal, except the North West Company, whose interest it seemed to be to keep it uninhabited and closed to set tlement. With two companions from Massachusetts he returned to the Ottawa. The three brave Americans were, on revisiting Massachusetts, enabled to report to the

ited the country in 1798 with th

pose of further informing himself regard-

ing the local situation of the lands on the

Ottawa or Grand River, and formed the

"That they had ascended the Ottawa, or Grand River, one hundred and twenty miles from Montreal; the first forty-five miles they found some settlers, who ap peared rather inactive, as far as related to their farms, but little done to what, appar-ently, might be done, towards making themselves independent farmers. We, how-ever, ascended the Ottawa, up the rapids, sixteen miles farther, to the head of the Long Sault to Hull. The river is remarkably smooth, and the water still, and sufficiently deep to float a sloop-of-war; at the last mentioned place we proposed to explore the township back of the river; explore the township bear twenty days, say from the 1st to the 20th October, 1799. I should think we climbed to the top of one hundred or more trees, to view the situation of the country, which we accomplished in the following manner : We cut smaller trees in such a manner as to fall slanting, and to lodge in the branches o those large trees, which we ascended until we arrived at the top. By this means we were enabled to view the country, and also the timber, and by the timber we were enabled to judge of the nature of the soil, which we found to answer our expectations; and after having examined well the local situation of the township of Hull we descended the river, and arrived, after much fatigue, at Montreal, when we gave general description of our discoveries, and returned home to Massachusetts. where, after a report was made public about the situation of this part of the E. C. M. | country, I was enabled to obtain and hire

as many men as I wanted to commence a

as many men as I wanted to commence a new settlement.

"Immediately hired about twenty-five men, and brought them with my mill irons, axes, scythes, hoes, and all other kinds of tools I thought most useful and necessary, including fourteen horses and eight oxen, seven sleighs and five families, together with a number of barrels of clear pork, destitute of bone, of my own raising, all of which left Woburn on the 2nd February, 1800, and arrived in Montreal on the 10th."

It was not till the 7th of March, 1800, that the party arrived at Hull, where, with the assistance of all hands, the first tree was felled and the arduous work of settlement actively begun.

"The year 1800 was spent in clearing lands, building, and raising vegetables and roots. Among the latter were about 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which I put into the ground (to keep them through winter) so deep that I lost the whole of them by the tot occasioned by the heat of the ground. deep that I lost the whole of them by the rot, occasioned by the heat of the ground. We prepared some land for the fall wheat, and sowed about seventy bushels upon seventy statute acres, and prepared about thirty acres for spring wheat and peas; also a great deal of time was spent in going to Montreal for provisions. Seeing my people were going on well, as to provisions, houses, &c., I gave directions how to proceed until my return."

Re the year 1803 Mr. Wright had

By the year 1803 Mr. Wright had cleared 180 acres, and the settlement began to flourish, but as it had as yet no market its prosperity could not, of course be considered as fixed on a firm basis. Mr. Wright accordingly resolved to get some timber ready, and in 1807 arrived at Quebec with the first timber ever brought from Hull. Mr. Wright was therefore not only the pioneer farmer, but the pioneer lumberman of the Ottawa Valley. He for many years sat in the Legislature of Lower Canada as representative of the rich district he had opened to civilization, and in the legislature rendered good service to his adopted country. But it is not on ancestral claims alone that we wish to press the claims of Mr. Alonzo Wright. M. P., to the Lieut.-Governorship of Quebec. Mr. Wright has individual claims. He has for twenty-one years

represented his native county, one of the wealthiest, most popular and intelligent constituencies of the Dominion. He had not long been in Parliament till he had won the esteem of his fellow-members, and no man to-day stands higher in the estimation of gentlemen of both sides in the Canadian Commons than the member for the county of Ottawa. Mr. Wright is a representative man among the English speaking minority of Quebec, and that minority is now, we are inclined to think, fairly entitled to the honor of the Lieut.-Governorship. The last census shows that min-

ority to be made up of
 Irish
 123,749

 English
 81,515

 Scotch
 54,923

or a total of about 260,000 souls. Since 1867 the Lieut, Governorship of Quebec has been filled exclusively by French Canadian gentlemen, to whom Mr. Wright would prove a very worthy successor. No public man among the British minority of the Province more acceptable to the French and Catholic majority could be selected for the position. During his long and honorable parliamentary career Mr. Wright has never failed in his duty by his Catholic constituents. In the most trying times he has been the trusted friend of the Catholic people, and his vote and speech in Parliament have never been missing when occasion demanded them in the as sertion of Catholic claims to equal rights in the great matter of education. One instance alone will suffice to show Mr. Wright's broad and liberal spirit in this regard. Our readers have no doubt lively recollection of the New Brunswick school law difficulty. In the House of Commons

on the 20th of May, 1872: Mr. Costigan moved, seconded by Mr. Renaud, and the Question being proposed, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing, That it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada that the several religious therein prevailing should be followed in perfect prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other, and that every law passed either by this Parliament or by the Local Legislature disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by one of such religions is of a nature to destroy that harmony;—That the Local Legislature of New Brunswick in its last Session, in 1871, adopted a law respecting Common Schools, forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire resolution. New Brunswick in its last of the entire population of the Dominion in general and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in par-ticular:—That the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick cannot, without acting unconscientiously, send their children to schools established under the law in ques-tion, and are yet compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of those schools:—That the said law is unjust, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population in general

disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, and that such a state of affairs may prove the cause of dis-astrous results to all the Confederated Provinces:—And praying His Excellency in consequence at the earliest possible period to disallow the said New Bruns-wick School Law.

On this motion a debate arose that was adjourned till the 22nd, when:

The Honorable Mr. Gray moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bolton, That all the words after "Canada" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "that the constitutional rights of the several Provinces should be in no way impaired by the action of the Paulianers. the several Provinces should be in no way impaired by the action of this Parliament—that the Law passed by the Local Legislature of New Brunswick respecting Common Schools was strictly within the limits of its constitutional powers—and is amenable to be repealed or altered by the Local Legislature—should it prove injurious or unsatisfactory in its operation; that not having yet been in force six months, and no injurious consequences to the Dominion having been shown to result therefrom, this House does not deem it proper to interfere with the result therefrom, this House does not deem it proper to interfere with the advice that may be tendered to His Excellency the Governor General by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, respecting the New Brunswick School Law," inserted instead thereof;

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau moved, the second of the control of the

in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Abbott, That the words "His Excel-Mr. Abbott, That the words "His Excellency the Governor General, representing that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada, that the constitutional rights of the several Provinces should be in no way impaired by the action of this Parliament—that the Local Legislature of New Brunswick respecting Common Schools was strictly within the limits of its constitutional powers—and is amenable to be repealed powers—and is amenable to be repealed or altered by the Local Legislature should it prove unsatisfactory in its operation; that not having yet been in force six months, and no injurious consequences to the Dominion having been shown to result therefrom, this House does not deem it proper to interfere with the advice that may be tendered to His Excellency the Governor General by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, respecting the New Brunswick School Law," be left out, and the words, "Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending the British North America. Act 1867 by the same North America Act, 1867, in the sense which this House believes to have been which this House believes to have been intended at the time of the passage of the said Act, by providing that every religi-ous denomination in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall continue to possess all such rights, advantages, and privileges, with regard to their schools, as privileges, with regard to their schools, as such denomination enjoyed in such Pro-vince at the time of the passage of the said last mentioned Act; to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been duly established by

Law," inserted instead thereof; A further discussion arising, its termination was postponed till the 29th, when Mr. Chauveau's amendment was defeated

Mr. Colby then moved an amendment. affirming that the House regretted that the school act recently passed in New Brunswick had proved unsatisfactory to a portion of its people, and hoped it might be so modified at the next session of the legislature of that Province as to remove all just grounds of discontent there existing. This amendment, which was of no practical good to the Catholic minority of New Brunswick, was carried by a vote of 117 to 42. In the minority again do we see recorded the name of Mr. Wright.

When the question on the amendment thus modified was put, the Honorable Mr. Dorion moved, in amendment thereunto seconded by Mr. Paquet, That the words "and this House further regrets that to allay such well grounded discontent, His Excellency the Governor General has not been advised to disallow the School Act of 1871, passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick," be added at the end thereof.

This amendment was by the Premier of the day, Sir John A. Macdonald, declared a motion of want of confidence Mr. Wright was one of the most influential of the supporters of the administration. but he felt it his duty to pronounce censure on its course in regard of the obnoxious school law, and did so fearlessly. The journals give his name amongst the thirtyeight members who supported Mr. Dorion's amendment. Mr. Wright did not content himself with a mere silent vote. He spoke on the subject, and though we have but a meagre report of the discourse before us, we will give our readers the summary of his observations that appeared in the daily press of Ottawa:

"Mr. Alonzo Wright considered himself bound, as representing a large Catholic constituency, to express his views, and was unwilling to give a silent vote on this subject. He had promised to deal fairly by his constituents in such matters, and could certainly vote in favor of this motion. Catholic and Protestant had in

who had most faithfully attended to the who had most faithfully attended to the educational interests of both classes of the community, and it would be against his instinct and education if he refused to the Catholic inhabitants of New Brunswick simple justice."

In the session of 1875, after four years trial of the infamous and tyrannous school law, Mr. Costigan moved : "That an humble address be presented

to Her Majesty, representing that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada that the several the Dominion of Canada that the sever al religions therein prevailing should be fol-lowed in perfect harmony by those pro-fessing them, in accord with each other; and that every law passed by this Parlia-ment, or by the Local Legislatures, disre-garding the rights and usages tolerated by any one of such religions, is of a nature to destroy, they have now. any one of such religions, is of a nature to destroy that harmony. That the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, in 1871, adopted a law respecting common schools, forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils; and that that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and to the religious convictions of the Boman Catholic population in particular. the Roman Catholic population in particular; that the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick cannot conscientiously send their children to schools established under such law, and are nevertheless compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the mainten-ance of such schools; that the said law is unjust, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population disseminated throughout the whole Do-minion of Canada, and that such a state of minion of Canada, and that such a state of affairs, if continued, is likely to prove the cause of disastrous results to all the Confederated Provinces; and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending "The British North America Act," by providing that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of New Brunswick who are in a minority in that Brunswick, who are in a minority in that Province, shall have the same rights, privi-leges and advantages with respect to separate or dissential schools, and the same exemptions from taxation for the support of public or common schools as are now respectively enjoyed and possessed by the Roman Catholic minority of Ontario, and the Protestant minority of Quebec."

Mr. Wright spoke in favor of these resolutions. He is reported in Hansard in these terms:

"Mr. Wright (Ottawa) said he was sure

every one regretted the necessity which existed for bringing this matter before the

existed for bringing this matter before the House. This was a very difficult problem, and on a satisfactory solution of it depended much of the future peace and pended much of this Dominion. The hon. prosperity of this Dominion. The hon-member for Victoria deserved the thanks of the House for the calm, moderate and logical manner in which he placed his case before it; from first to last in the agitation of this question, the hon. gentle-man had proceeded in the same temper, and he deserved the congratulations of both sides of the House. The proposition he had placed before the House deserved the most careful consideration. We had by 34 to 127. Amongst the minority we find the name of Mr. Wright (Ottawa County). and we have all the elements within our and we have all the elements within our borders for building up a great nationality. But that nationality must be founded deep in the love, reverence and esteem of the people. It should not be founded upon injustice, but upon the eternal principles of right. This was one reason why he would vote for the resolution. He would not argue the constitutional question; it had already been very fully discussed in this House; moreover it had been dealt with by the highest over it had been dealt with by the highest judicial authority in the empire, who had rendered its decision. If that decision was correct, then while the Confederation Act protected the rights of the minority in Act protected the rights of the minority in Quebec and Ontario, the rights of the minority in New Brunswick had been shamefully neglected in the framing of that Act. As had been already pointed out, they enjoyed certain rights and privileges up to the time of Confederation, which were taken away from them by the Confederation Act; they would be told that the constitutional difficulty was the real difficulty and the circumstances that real difficulty and the circumstances that we could not by any possibility violate the constitution. But this was not the first time the constitution had been violated, -it had already suffered much viola tion. When the House voted "better terms" to Nova Scotia and New Bruns wick, did it not violate the Constitution and when the motion was adopted by th House the other night to change the mode of constituting a co-ordinate body with themselves, what was that but an attempt to violate the constitution? If ever an attempt was made to destroy the consti-tution, a determined and decided attempt was surely made the other night. How did the hon. member for Bothwell, who introduced the resolution, criticize the hon, body to which it referred. He told this House that the Senate was an asylum for political prostitutes—that was said boldly and openly in this House. For his part he (Mr. Wright) declared that such an attack upon the hon, the Senate cer tainly meant an attempted violation of the constitution. He appealed to them especially as representing a county in which there was a large majority of Catholics to adopt the resolution before them. From the liberal Catholics of his constituency he had always received an independ ent support, and they even supported him against one of their own religion, trusting motion. Catholic and Protestant and in his constituency invariably lived in harinony. He contended that the interests of a minority, whether Catholic or Protestant, should be protected. He recollected a missionary in his constituency lected a missionary in his constituency level and a missionary in his constituency level in haring his honor that in the hour of their warrenges, and in the hour of their warrenges, while on one of his sprees, was thrown from his wagon, and instantly killed, while his affectionate cur, that always followed him, lay close to his massionary in his constituency level in his honor that in the hour of their warrenges, was thrown from his wagon, and instantly killed, while his affectionate cur, that always followed him, lay close to his massionary in his constituency level in his honor that in the hour of their warrenges, was thrown from his wagon, and instantly was

had voted want of confidence in the Government, lead by the hon member for Kingston, which he (Mr. Wright) had usually supported. He was then told that the course he had pursued would cause him to lose the Protestant support in the county, but he was proud to say that the Protestants thanked him for the action he had taken in supporting so liberal a measure. He especially appealed to his friends representing a Protestant minority in Lower Canada to support the resolution before the House. If ever the time should arrive when the Protestant minority of Quebec were not treated with liberality, to whom should they appeal but to the high Court of Parliament, and that appeal would not be made in vain. Every legal means had been tried, the appeal had been taken to the British Privy Council, which had decided against the Catholic minority. In the hour of their desolation and despair they come to this House asking their fellow-county were had voted want of confidence in the Gov-In the hour of their desolation and despair they come to this House asking their fellow-countrymen to grant them justice, and under those circumstances, endorsing as he did every word in the resolution, he felt satisfied that at all events on the part of the Protestant mejority in this House the appeal would not be made in vain."

We have dwelt at length on this matter, for we feel the importance of the cultivation in this great country of a spirit of friendliness, forbearance and consideration amongst all classes of our people. In Parliament Mr. Wright has done his share to cultivate and foster such a feeling. In the gubernatorial chair he will do likewise. An appointment such as his would be one of real worth and public usefulness, an appointment all the more advisable and urgent as we are but as yet on the threshold of our national existence, with all the difficulties of rival races and clashing interests but partially overcome—one that could not fail to fill with hope and courage and confidence those true Canadians who trust and pray that this great northland may become the mightiest nation on the American continent.

We see it stated that Mr. Wright has declared that he would not, were it offered him, accept the position of Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. So much the worse, we say, for the office and the province, but all the better for the Dominion at large, whose interests he will still continue to promote in the national Legislature. We feel that by giving full expression to our views concerning Mr. Wright we simply do our duty to the public and to a statesman whose merits in the heartless scramble for place and preferment, that is the bane and the curse of our politics, are too frequently forgotten.

DISCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

When his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Jamot came to Peterboro there were many things needed, but especially a respectable Palace and a Cathedral. His Lordship, ever mindful of the spiritual good of his flock, first built a separate school in the south end of the thinking it too far for the children of that vicinity to walk to the other separate school on Murray street. He then spoke of building a new Cathedral, saying that the house (which was built long years ago for the Parish Priest) would serve him as a Palace until the House of God would be built first, and that then God would be built first, and that then they would build a dwelling house. As it would cost sixty or seventy thousand dollars to build a suitable Cathedral, and as the town is large and Catholics much scattered, making it necessary to much scattered, making it necessary to build another church. His Lordship soon build another church, His Lordship and the committee concurred in the opin-ion that it would be best to build an addition to and beautify the old church. The contract was then let for \$17,500, to Mr. James McNamara, an industrious and ambitious young man, who has every prospect of rising. The old church is 100 feet long by 60 broad. They intend making a T church of it by building a transept across the end, and then a very large vestry will be built at the very arge vestry will be built at the rear of that, so that the whole building will really be in the form of a cross. The transept will be 110 ft. by 35 ft., extending 25 ft. at both sides of the old church. The old windows will be taken out and replaced by windows of the latest style, with stained glass, and butments of cut stone will be built between them and at each corner the old stone will be all pointed and blocked out in the new. The vestry will be very large (80 ft. by 24 ft.) and will have a neat church there will be one grand altar and too side ones, and a large sanctuary, is needed very much. Both which is needed very much. Both church and vestry are to be built of stone. The work is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped will be finished this fall, when it will be worthy of being called a Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop takes great interest in the building, as he has always been engaged, wherever he has been, in building churches or schools. schools.
A subscription has been taken, and

the ladies intend having a Grand Bazaar n October, at which it is to be hoped the people in and around Peterbattend in good numbers. M.

A drunkard, while on one of his sprees

["At even, or at midnight, or at the cock crowing, or in the morning."]

It may be in the evening.
When the work of the day is dene.
And you have time to sit in the twilight
And watch the sinking un.
While the long bright day dies slowly
Over the sea.
And the hour grows quiet and holy
With thoughts of me:

And the hour grows quiet and holy With thoughts of me; While you hear the village children Passing along the street, Among those thronging footsteps May come the sound of my feet; Therefore I tell you—Watch By the light of the evening star, When the room is growing dusky As the clouds afar, Let the door be on the latch In your home.

In your home,
For it may be through the gloaming

It may be when the midnight
Is heavy upon the land,
And the black waves lying dumbly
Along the sand;
When the moonless night draws close,
And the lights are out in the house,
When the fire burns low and red,
And the watch is tleking loudly
Beside the hed: neside the bed; Though you sleep, tired out, on your conc. still your heart must wake and watch In the dark room, 'or it may be at midnight I will come.

It may be at the cock-crow, When the night is dying slowly the sky, And the sea looks calm and holy,

The rivers chill. And my morning star is fading, Over the hill; Behold! I say to you -- Watch! Let the door be on the latch In your home.

In the chill tefore the dawning, Between the night and morning,

It may be in the morning,
When the sun is bright and strong,
And the dew is gittering sharply
Over the little law;
When the waves are laughing loudly
Along the shore,
And the birls are singing sweetly
About the door. About the door; With the long day's work before you You rise up with the sun,

And the neighbors come in to talk a little
Of silthat must be done;
But remember that I may be the next
To come in at the door.
To call you from all your busy work
Forevermore: As your work your heart must watch, For the door is on the latch in your room

And it may be in the morning I will come

A LESSON OF LIFE.

A. Repplier in the Catholic World for July

After a social storm there follows a found bill which makes us wonder now and then if anything has really happened to mar the accustomed evenness of our lives. So it was now in Dr. Stanhope's household. Lestey, when she left her father's study, those Essie up to her room and tried to make her understand that this she must not talk about to any one. To the child's rapid questions she returned a few guarded but truthful answers. There

had been enough deception in the matter already, and Lesley was determined that she would be accessory to no further con-cealment beyond that afforded by mere at lunch the unwelcome visitor had depar-ted. What had passed between them no one knew; but Dr. Stanhope, though a trifle paler and quieter than usual, had regained his accustomed manner, and seemed in nowise troubled by the morning's interview. He never alluded to the subject but once afterwards, and then only to say a few cold words of warning, and to accede reluctantly to Lesley's demand that Jack Burroughs should be told all.

"I am sorry to ssk it of you, father," she said firmly; "but I will marry no man while concealing anything from him. I could not look my husband in the face, if I were keeping a secret he might any day

I were keeping a secret he might any day discover."

So Mr. Burroughs was informed of the truth, and took it very easily. He laughed a little at the doctor's predicament; hoped truin, and took it very easily. The laughed a little at the doctor's predicament; hoped the matter would be smoothed over without a squabble; told Lesley she was a good girl to insist on telling him everything, and then apparently forgot all about the subject. Indeed there seemed to be other and more important matters weighing on his mind, for he had grown restless and troubled of late, and had lost a great portion of the careless good-humor which had always characterized him. Lesley saw the change and pondered over it, wondering

and more important matters weighing on his mind, for he had grown restless and troubled of late, and had lost a great portion of the careless good-humor which had always characterized him. Lesley saw the change and pondered over it, wondering now and then why she feltso heavy-hearted, and why no one seemed to be just as they were before. Her father was silent and absorbed, her lover distrait and unresponding; Miss Grantly alone retained her even gentleness of manner, and in her company Lesley found a welcome distraction from unpleasant thoughts.

As the weather grew warmer Essie's school hours were shortened, and she was permitted to roam unmolested over the grounds, while her sister and governess idled away the days together—sometimes alone, often with Mr. Burroughs as an escort in their walks and drives. For Mabel Grantly these hours of pleasant luxury were golden ones, and she extracted from them all possible flavor; being one of those rare characters who, while always watching the future, can yet pause to enjoy the present. She exhausted the resources of her wardrobe in trying to look

There was no answer; Lesley, with a watching the future, can yet pause to en-joy the present. She exhausted the re-sources of her wardrobe in trying to look her daintiest, and accepted willingly enough Lesley's generous gifts without ever warm ing into a spark of legalty towards the giver. She had been cast upon the world to carve out her own fortune, and with no positive ill will towards any one, she would not have deviated a hair-breadth from the clear path of self-advancement to have picked up a fainting sister by the way. Lesley, too honest to be a shrewd observer, thought her merely a young and charming girl, whose hard lines gave her a double claim to sympathy and liking, and whose undoubted refinement made her a pleasant companion for lonely hours. She was not given to violent fancies or to the swiftly-formed attachments of girlhood; but she was slower even to distrust than to love, and was content to read others by the key-note of her own integrity. And so the ill-matched couple became what most people would call friends; and Dr. Stanhope said his daughter was fortunate in having such congenial society; and the neighbore said it was a lucky thing for that pretty little governess that the rich Miss Stanhope seemed to be so taken with her; and perhaps in her secret heart Mabel but she was slower even to distrust than to

Grantly thought that luck sometimes alongs with the tide.

It was a heavy afternoon in August, and Lesley, too resiless to read or work and does any uit to venture out of doors, had wandered, book in hand, around the house till she was tired of her own company. Miss Grantly had confessed to a headache, and had gone to her room to nurse it. Essie was invisible, and Dr. Stanhope was excertaint the house till she was tired of her own to nurse it. Essie was invisible, and Dr. Stanhope was excertaint the house till she was tired to the total the properties of her position; she only knew that her idols had been shatched up the path carrying a heavy basket be tween them, and stopping now and then to take breath and wipe their streaming faces. Lesley had often before noticed the thin, droopping faures bearing the same burden with unchildish patience, but it had never occurred to her to feel especially sorry for them. They were the washer-woman's little girls, and if it belonged to their station in life to drag around heavy baskets it was natural, of course, that they should do so. But to day the sun shone down so fiercely on their unprotected heads, and their weariness was so apparent in every step, that her heart amote her as she watched them, and into her mind crept the unbilden thought: "Had Essie's mother ever been a child like these?"

The children stared at her, shy and staried by so much notice. "It's a good halfmile, miss," said the older girl faintly, while the younger panked back her hair and shifted the basket from one hand to the other in embarrassed silence.

"Half a mile and fruit, and rest while before you think of going home."

"The children stared at her, shy and staried by so much notice." "It's a good halfmile, miss," said the older girl faintly, while the younger panked back her hair and shifted the basket from one hand to the other in embarrassed silence.

"Half a mile and in such weather: Why, it's enough to kill you!" You must have some milk and fruit, and rest while before you think of going hom

"Half a mile and in such weather!
Why, it's enough to kill you! You must
have some milk and fruit, and rest awhile
before you think of going home."
"Thank you, miss!" said the child who
had spoken before, while her sister grinned
a silent approbation; and Lesley, forgetting the heat, strolled part way up the
garden path and gave orders that the tired
little things should be fed and rested and
given some peaches to take home. Then given some peaches to take home. Then she turned off in the direction of the orchard, where the shady, low-branched trees promised a welcome retreat from the scorching sunbeams which flecked the gravel-walk with points of light and quivered over the long, hot garden and the sleepy fields beyond. But she never reached the leafy shelter that she sought, for out of the shadow of the trees and into reached the leafy shelter that she sought, for out of the shadow of the trees and into the dazzling sunshine stepped two figures, a girl in white and a man who was talking low and earnestly. The blood rushed fiercely into Lesley's face, and shrinking behind the hedge, she watched Mabel Grantly pause, laugh, and turn coquettishly away, and saw her affianced husband kiss the little hand so carelessly held out to him. The next instant she confronted them, standing white and silent in their path, with a look of mingled pain and scorn in her brown eyes that one at least of the offenders never forgot until his dying day. With the shame of his dishonor upon him, Jack Burroughs had no word of self-defence to offer; but it was plain that Miss Grantly viewed the matter in quite a different light. There was no trace of agitation in the smiling face or in the clear, even tones; but there was an evident determination to hold her own,

an evident determination to hold her own, and a subtle triumph lurking in her man-ner, as if she knew that the day was hers.

ner, as if she knew that the day was hers.

"Are you surprised to see my headache so much better?" she asked composedly.

"I have always found that the fresh air is the best remedy after all, and to day it has done me a world of good already."

Lesley did not answer. She had no intention of being drawn into a war of words, though a swift, half-pleading glance at her fiance seemed to beg for an explanation of the mystery. But the eyes which should have met hers were heavy which should have met hers were heavy and downcast, and for a minute nothing broke the silence save the impatient chirp

love her with my whole soul."

The girl quivered as if she had been struck; but her natural self-control was

stronger to help her now than even her stronger to help her now than even her wounded pride. "I will release you," she said simply; "and I hope that to her, at least, you will be true."

silence more contemptuous than words, never even looked at her, but continued quietly on her way. Mabel Grantly fol-lowed and laid a detaining hand upon her arm. She was pale now, and her soft blue eyes sparkled with an evil light. But she stood erect and unabashed, for her hour of triumph was at hand, and all things had come to her who knew how to wait. "Lesley Stanhope," she said, "you must hear me. If you do not choose to

must hear me. If you do not choose to respect me as your sister's governess, you shall as your father's wife."

She paused and noticed with cruel amusement the white, puzzled face turned to her own, and heard the sharp sound of Jack Burroughs' foot upon the gravel. "It is true," she repeated slowly, "I have only been engaged to Dr. Stanhope for two days, and I am going to take Essie to the sea-shore for the rest of the summer. In November we will be married."

She stopped, included them both in a

She stopped, included them both in a little, mocking bow, and strolled away. Lesley, without a word, turned sharply in another direction; Mr. Burroughs was left under the apple trees alone. Safe in her own room, Lesley sat for

Her painful reverie was broken at last by a message from her father, saying he would like to see her for a few minutes in the library; and, rousing herself, Lesley went wearily down-stairs. The skies were darkening with an approaching storm, and a deathlike stillness brooded o over the tall tree-tops, which hung heavy and drooping in the sullen air. The same atmosphere of breathless expectancy seemed to pervade the house, as though the ominous lull which precedes the rising wind held it, too, in check. In his dim and quiet study Dr. Stanhope was pacing up and down, with a look half angry, half resolute on his face and an impatient, troubled step. He turned sharply around as his daughter entered.

"Lesley," he said, "I have something important to tell you—something you will be sorry to hear."

"Do you mean your engagement, father?" she said, in her work and a sterly are seed in the control of t

be sorry to hear."
"Do you mean your engagement, father?" she asked in a low voice.

He stared at her and continued his walk. "No, no," he said. "Of course I meant to tell you that as well, but I am very glad you know it already. It is the colly softening spent in my summer's only softening spot in my summer's annoyance and worry. She is a lovely girl, and I am most fortunate to win such a gentle and judicious mother for Essie and such a charming little wife for myself. Now I can see you married with a better

Lesley made no answer. She was not thinking now of Mabel Grantly, but of her own young mother, who lay in the churchyard near, and of Hester Halleran, churchyard near, and of Hester Halleran, who lay forgotten by the Mediterranean Sea. Was there no such thing as faithfulness in the world? Her lip curled scornfully, but her eyes were dim with tears, and for the first time a sensation of pity for the low-born wife who had sacrificed so much to gain so little filled her soul. She had resented her taking her mother's place, but now they were both alike forsaken, and she felt that their cause was one.

one.

Dr. Stanhope took a few steps in silence and then continued in a lower voice and with an altered manner: "What I want to speak to you about is something I have just heard of Essie. That scoundrel Halroad, has eluded my vigilance, and has actually been all this time in the neighborhood; and, what is much worse, Essie has had constant communication with him." "Impossible!" cried Lesley, startled out her self-abstraction. "Where could

of her self-abstraction. of her self-aostraction. Where could they have met?"

"Oh! that was easy enough, thanks to the child being unwatched all day long. He is living in a little cottage behind the Stewart mill, and all she had to do was to cross the mill-stream unnoticed and spend as much time with him as she liked. Hea-

ven only knows what nonsense he has taught her by this time!"
"I am very sorry father," said Lesley, taking, as usual, the blame upon her shoulders. "But Essie has always been accustomed to run about where she liked, and I did not know there was any cause

for apprehension."
"Nor I, or this folly would have come to a speedy end long ago, as it shall now. Did Miss Grantly tell you she was going to take Essie to the sea shore?"

"Yes, she mentioned it to me."
"Well, I have changed my plans, and, to insure her being safe in future from Halleran's pertinacity, I intend sending her abroad at once.' "Abroad!" repeated Lesley, "and with Miss Grantly?"

"Of course with Miss Grantly. They are to leave early to morrow morning, and will sail from New York on Thursday. have arranged for their spending the rest of the summer at Nice, and in the fall l

will go over to them."
"And be married abroad, father?" "Yes; it suits me best, and I shall be spared the fuss and notoriety of a home wedding. It is a heavy trial for me to part with Essie for so long, but I feel the necessity to be imperative, and I shall know her to be in good hands."

One great rebellious tear dropped from Lesley's eyes, and she succeeded with difficulty in choking back its fellows. She felt so lonely and desolate that it seemed doubly hard to know that all her father's hopes and plane and effections where the seemed double hard to know that all her father's

doubly hard to know that all her tather's hopes, and plans, and affections were for those two, and that she alone bore no part in his calculations. She might, perhaps, be useful to him, but that was all.

"The reason why I sent for you," Dr. Stanhope went on, "was to sak you to get Essie's things together quietly, so that she will be ready to start in the morning without making a stirgmong the servants. without making a stir among the servants.

Miss Grantly says that old Alice is ruining the child by over-indulgence, and she

prefers not taking her along. So they will cross slone, and secure a French maid in Paris. Also I want you to break the news to Essie to-night, so that she will have a good sleep on it, and not treat us to a scene to-morrow."

"Father," pleaded Lesley, "I think the child will be very unhappy if you send her so far away without even her old nurse to comfort her. She is so painfully shy with strangers, and has not yet grown fond of Miss Grantly."

"That," said Dr. Stanhope pithily, "is pure nonsense. Between you and Alice, Essie has been greatly spoiled, and the quicker she gets under new influences the better. Besides, she will learn to love Miss Grantly all the more readily if she has no one else to fall back upon. My mind is quite made up on the subject, but I want you to reconcile her as far as possible to the separation. Once among new scenes, she will soon grow happy and contented."

Lesley offered no further remonstrance.

The child raised her flushed face for an instant and met her sister's eyes. "It was not my secret," she whispered, "so I could not tell it. And he is my cwn dear mamma's father, and he loves me just as he used to love her when she was a little girl; and I cannot go away without saying good-bye to him. Lesley, dear Lesley"—and the small arms were wound tightly around her neck—"may I see him once just before I leave—only once to say good-by to."

Lesley shook her head. "You know very well, Essie," she said, "that it cannot be. Father has forbidden it, and you are only a little girl and must obey him. He is going after you in a few months."

"To bring me home again?"
"Derbans so, or maybe you will go to

"To bring me home again?"
"Perhaps so, or maybe you will go to school, and have a nice time with other children. And now I will put you to bed myself, for if Alice comes up you and she will cry half the night, and I want you to be my brave little sister."

be my brave little sister."

"But I cannot sleep ever," moaned Essie fretfully, "when it storms so,"

"Nonsense! I will close the shutters, and then you won't see the lightning."

"Yes, I will; it shines through the chinks.

And, besides, I can hear the thunder all the same, and the wind. I am not afraid of them one bit, only they keep me awake. O Lesley! I wish there would be another flood, so that page couldn't send me away in the receiping?"

in the morning."

In truth, the night was not conducive to peaceful slumber, and when Lesley had at last escaped to her room she lay for hours listening to the rain beating furiously against the panes, and to the hoarse wind that now grant stealthily around the that now crept stealthily around the house, pushing the scattered leaves before it, and now sprang fiercely at the casements, rattling them like an angry man determined to force an entrance. Opstorm seemed fraught with a dismal meaning to her ears; and if she dozed for a minute it was only to find herself batthing with the elements or driven helplessly hither and thither by their unresting fury. Twice she arose and went with noiseless step into Essie's room, and the dimly-burning lamp showed her each time the child sleeping peacefully, one little arm thrown above her head, the other hand thrown above her head, the belief hand holding fast to something—Lesley could not see what—that she wore around her neck. With a strange softening in her heart and an affection never felt before Lesiey stooped over the bed and kissed her sister's face, upturned as though to meet her own; then, going back to her room, locked herself resolutely in, deter-mined to leave it no more that night.

her window.

A low tap at the door startled her from her drowsiness, and she opened it to see Alice, the nurse, standing outside, with a white, scared face and trembling fingers that plucked absently at the strings of her apron. "Miss Essie?" she asked hurriedly.

Towards morning the storm abated, and at last she fell asleep, never wakening

until the sun was streaming brightly in

"Is she in here with you?"
"With me!" answered Lesley. "Certainly not. She slept in her own bed last

night."
The girl gave a low cry. "She is not there now," she said, "Come and look for yourself."
Snatching her wrapper, Lesley flew bare-footed to her sister's room. The night-lamp was burning still, though the open shutters let in the cheerful light of day. The little bed was empty, and Essie's night-dress and one tiny slipper lay across the foot. Glancing in the closet, Lesley saw that the coat and hat which had been hung there in readiness

for the morning were gone.
"Alice," she said, "when you came in the room were the shutters open or closed?"
"Tight shut, Miss Lesley, all but one in the corner here. I opened the rest my-

self."
"Then Essie must have gotten up before "Then Essie must have gotten up before daylight and dressed by the lamp. She has probably gone out for a last run, and will be back in time for breakfast. Now, don't be foolish and hysterical, Alice, but go down-stairs at once and tell Dr. Stanhope, if he is up. I will be dressed in a few minutes, and we can go and look for

bee then. There is no need to speak of rill cross alone, and secure a French main is Paris. Also I want you to break the news to Eude to sight, so that she will have a good sleep on it, and not treat up to a some to-morrow.

It is a some to-morrow to the beat way to to reconsile her as fare to the porton to the po

breath of fresh air. The storm had kept me awake all night, and something seemed to be weighing heavy-like on my heart. The mill-stream was swollen by the rain and was running very fast; it had washed away part of the bridge, and the rest looked rotten and slippery. Down by the willow-tree there was something entangled in the branches that grow into the water, and I went to look what it was. There I saw my darling's child lying cold and dead, with her innocent face turned towards heaven."

His voice trembled and broke; he struggled for a moment with his tears, and then grew calmer. It even seemed to Lesley that his grief had invested him with a new dignity, and that he had risen

with a new dignity, and that he had risen to a nobler level. "She is safe with her

ing in the halls, yet take a certain pleasure, nevertheless, in conjecturing with many tears just how the tragedy was brought about. Outside the village children gather and it. Outside the vinege cand at all each other for the twentieth time how it all happened, and wonder what the drowned child looks like, and whether they will be admitted to the funeral. If curiosity and a breathless interest sweeten their sense of grief, it is none the less honest for that; and their tears are heart-felt as they recall the well-known little figure canter-ing down the lanes. Isolated in his library, Dr. Stanhope has refused all consolrary, Dr. Stannope has refused all consol-ation and sympathy, and will admit no one to his solitude. His best hopes and affections lie dead with his lost child, and for the time his sorrow crushes him. Miss Grantly also keeps her room, save when carriage-loads of commiserating friends arrive and she alone can see them. Her pale, tear-stained face is by far the most attractive in the house, and all who meet her go away charmed and touched by her graceful and well-bred distress. She lays up for herself golden opinions in these few days which will do het good service by and by. Dr. Stanhope's re-fusal to see her now does not trouble her in the least, for she knows well how soon a selfish grief exhausts itself; and she knows, too, that the only influence strong enough to conflict with hers is gone for ever. Henceforth she rules alone.

ever. Henceforth she rules alone.

And Lesley, forgotten in her father's heart, and no longer the mistress even of his home, is conscious of nothing but her own sorrow and pity. She glides around the house, white and silent, the ghost of her old gay self, but convered and her old gay self, but composed and rational still; so that the servants shake their heads when they meet her, and say, with many a shrug and sniff, indicative of strong disfavor, that it's wonderful how some people bear up under their losses. She sees that her father's meals are sent to him regularly, and dines alone in the to him regularly, and dines alone in the big, gloomy room, with little appetite, poor child! and to the great disedification of the cook, who considers that unlimited tea-drinking in her apartment would be a more fitting expression of her grief. When the day of the funeral comes she and Alice prepare the little corpse for its last resting-place. Around Essie's neck is a narrow white ribbon, and fastened to it a small, much-worn silver medal. Lesley looks at it curiously, but can make nothing out of the few dim outlines or the half-erased inscription. She feels sure that it

was Halleran's gift, and that it was this that her sister held in her hand the night before her death. But what she does not

what room is left for my faith now when another pair of blue eyes may tempt you away again? The affection that is built on mistrust is worthless, and we should only find it out too late. Even loneliness would be easier to bear than that,"

"Do you really mean it, Lesley?" he asks.
"And is your decision final?"

"I really mean it, and my decision is final. How can I hope to change?"

He comes close to her and looks at her pale face and in her troubled eyes, but reads there no shadow of relenting—only a listless sorrow and indifference. "And you can talk of faithfulness and love!" he cries bitterly—"you who are without a

heart !" For an instant she stares at him won-

deringly. "And if I am," she answers slowly, "it is you who have helped to break it."

He turns without another word and leaves her standing by her sister's door, and she goes softly in. White and pure and lovely, Essie lies in her little flowerto a nobler level. "She is safe with her mother now," he said simply, "aud I am alone. May it please God to call me in his good time!"

He stole a last lingering look at the child, still in her father's arms, and turned silently away, going out in his helpless old age to meet the last buffets of an unkind world. Weak, and broken, and poverty-stricken, he went forth, as he said alone; and neither Lesley nor her father ever saw or heard of him again. That his story was true none could doubt. The state of the bridge confirmed his words, and clinging to a splintered board was alone; and neither Lesley nor her father ever saw or heard of him again. That his story was true none could doubt. The state of the bridge confirmed his words, and clinging to a splintered board was found Essie's straw hat, showing too plainly where the little feet had slipped.

A silent house, where all day long the servants speak in whisners and stand crycries out vainly for strength and consolacries out vainly for strength and consola-tion. The world is going round with her, and all that she has valued has slipped from her powerless fingers. With a sud-den cry she falls on her knees beside the little coffin and lays her face close to the pale, cold cheek.

"Essie, Essie," she sobs, "look down from heaven and listen to me now! You see your mother's face, but the face of

see your mother's face, but the face of mine is turned away from me. You stand in the full light, and I walk still in darkess. Help me, my dear little sister, that

THE END.

Don't fill the system with quinine in the effort to prevent or cure Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a far more potent preventive and remedy, with the advantage of leaving in the body no poisons to produce dizziness, deafness, headache, and other disorders. The proprietors warrant it.

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Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks con-fined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and sufarms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which we done, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks she was as well as ever. It has not returned.

Husband and Wife. Mr. James More and Wife, well-known in Leamington, were both chronic sufferers from Dyspepsia that the best medical aid failed to relieve. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured both husband and wife.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes:
"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after every meal." The grass is green
The waters swee
The sword sleeps i
The farmer keep
Then who would i
With vaunt of bat

AUGUST 1

The brave corn lift Ten thousand sa The ricks replace The bannered ta The neighing stee These be the storie The earth has heal
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SOME PRACTI THE SACRIF (From "The Ma Vaughn, Bish

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onto, writes: egetable Dis-ne to all who on. I tried a for some ten It assists It assists digest my fort, and am at sensation ll knows, of ery meal." The People's Song of Peace.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

The grass is green on Bunker Hill,
The waters aweet in Brandywine;
The sword sleeps in the scabbard still.
The farmer keeps his flock and vine;
Then who would mar the scene to-day
With vaunt of battle-field or fray?

The brave corn lifts, in regiments,
Ten thousand sabres in the sun;
The ricks replace the battle tents,
The bannered tassels toss and run,
The neighing steed, the bugle's blast—
these be the stories of the past.

The earth has healed her wounded breast,
The cannons plough the fields no more;
The heroes rest: O let them rest
In peace along the peaceful shore.
They lought for peace, for peace they fell,
They sleep in peace and all is well.

The fields forget the battles fought,
The trenches wave in golden grain;
Shall we neglect the lesson taught
And tear the wounds spape again?
Sweet Mother Nature, nurse the land, and heal her wounds with gentle hand

Lo! peace on earth! Lo! flock and fold, Lo! rich abundance, fat increase, And valleys cled in abeen of gold. O rise and sing the song of peace! For Theseus roams the land no more, And Janus rests with rusted door.

SOME PRACTICAL THOUGHTS ON THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS.

(From "The Mass," by Rt. Rev. Hubert Vaughn, Bishop of Salford, England.)

Vaughn, Bishop of Salford, England.)

MODESTY OF DRESS AT MASS.

It is very unbecoming in women and irreverent, to go to the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass expensively dressed in gay and attractive colors. We should go dressed to Mass just as we should have gone to Mount Calvary on the day of the Crucifixion. It is the same Sacrifice, the same Priest and Victim. Be sure of this, Our Blessed Lord notes all that is done in His honor, and if you dress modestly and quietly for His sake your gain and glory will be greater than the world has any thought of.

The Roman Pontiffs have always insisted on becoming modesty of dress; and

the Roman Pontilis have always insisted on becoming modesty of dress; and therefore no woman, be she a Princess or a Queen, is permitted to assist at Mass offered by the Pope, or in his presence, unless she be modestly veiled and attired in black. The same custom prevails throughout Spain and the old Spanish colonies. No woman would dare to go to Mass in Spain if her head and shoulders were not covered by a veil as a sign of were not covered by a veil as a sign of

were not covered by a veil as a sign of modesty.

St. Paul says that Christian women are "to adorn themselves with modesty and sobriety, not with plaited hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly attire, but as it becometh woman professing godliness with good works," (I. Tim. ii.): and in that chapter to the Corinthians, in which he speaks of the Mass, he gives strict in junctions that "the woman ought to have a covering over her head because of the angels," and, he says, "if a woman be not covered, let her be shorn. But if it be a shame to a woman to be shorn, or made bald, let her cover her head." (I. Cor. xi.)

St. Charles and the Bishops of the Province of Milan made stringent rules for the modesty of women in Church. They enacted in their Provincial Councils that women going to Mass with their heads

women going to Mass with their heads unveiled were to be excommunicated. We read in the life of St. Elizabeth of

We read in the life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, that when she was obliged by her husband to appear attired at Mass in a manner befitting her station, feeling her utter unworthiness to be present at Mass in her queenly dress, she used, on entering the Church, to take off those ornaments which she could remove, such as all her jewelry and even her gloves, and then, with her hands modestly hidden under her mantle, to remain absorbed in prayer. So greatly was Our Lord pleased under her mante, to remain absorbed in prayer. So greatly was Our Lord pleased by this her modesty and humility that, on one occasion, He manifested His pleasure in her by a bright and glorious light which covered her person and became visible to

The extraordinary garish dress too frequently noticed in some of our churches in England sets the teaching of St. Paul and of the Church at open defiance. It is the spirit of Protestantism that has intro-duced this guilty levity; and it needs an

To pass over the manifest indecency of the gay attire often indulged in and the distraction caused, and often caused voluntarily by those who wear it, and the sins committed in consequence, let me point out another effect of this worldly fashion.

It has taught hundreds and thousands of poor people to stay away from Mass on Sundays, by shaming them from going even to Mass in common working clothes. Thus a vain and carnal fashion banishes the poor from the Church—from the Church which is the very home of the poor. Those who are guilty of this worldly and carnal insolence will have to answer for more sins than their own. Let each ask herself whether her dress and demeanor of the church process and demeanor of the church process. in Church corresponds with the contrite and humble spirit which her sins and their expiation in the Mass demand.

Pius IX. blessed and granted indulgences to the Union of Christian Women for their zeal in endeavoring to introduce a spirit of modesty and simplicity of dress among Catholic women. Have we not need in the United States of a Union of Christian Women?

Talk of discoveries in science upsetting all our preconceived notions and throwing scientific societies for the moment into confusion, the revolution caused by sciencontusion, the revolution caused by scientific discoveries is simply nothing compared to that wonderful revolution which will take place in our estimate of things the day we shall discover the effect pro-

duced on a devout soul by hearing Mass.
As you have already seen, there is no other way in which you can offer perfect adoration and thanksgiving to God than through the Holy Mass. These two ends of the Mass belong especially and of right to the Adorable Trinity. What a blessing to co-operate every morning with our Divine High Priest in an Act of Infinite Adoration and Thanksgiving to the Blessed

Trinity!
St. Charles, in his "Rule of Life for the People," says, "Hear Mass daily, if you can;" St. Alphoneus says the same. St. Philip made all his penitents hear Mass daily. This has certainly been the practice of the saint.

tice of the saints.

2.—In purely Catholic countries, mul-

titudes hear Mass daily. In the Catholic Tyrol nearly every inhabitant in many of the most industrious and the iving villages assists at daily Mass. I have seen large churches in populous mountain villages perfectly full of worshippers infore daybreak, and upon asking what feast-day was being celebrated, I was regarded with astonishment, and told that all the inhabitants heard Mass every day before going to work, and that it was an ordinary week day.

day.

Where Faith prevails among a population, people think nothing of rising half an hour earlier, and of making the half hour for hearing Mass as natural a part of the day's programme as meals, work and relaxation

relaxation.

How many thousands among us, if we really valued Holy Mass, could assist at it every day, or at least many times during the week! Many Catholic lawyers, merchants, men engaged in business, do make a practice of hearing Mass daily; but how many more in easy circumstances, and even of the laboring and industrial classes, could hear Mass often during the week if they pleased, but never think of doing so except on Sunday!

And to bring this home. What is your practice—you who read these lines? Will not your death-bed be happier if you hear

And to bring this home. What is your practice—you who read these lines? Will not your death-bed be happier if you hear Mass oftener? Will not your affairs run smoother even in this life, if you are fortified daily by the graces that flow from daily Mass? There is no surer way to secure final perseverance and a happy death than by going to daily Mass.

3.—A devout man, now deceased, used to say that Mass was his harbor of refuge, and that during that brief half-hour he fitted himself to meet the excessive labors, anxieties, and contentions in which he was professionally engaged all day. He would far rather have missed his breakfast than have missed Mass.

It is said that all the Catholic Kings of England, except perhaps Rufus and John,

England, except perhaps Rufus and John, heard Mass daily. Henry VIII., in his early days heard three or four Masses daily.

daily.

We read in the life of St. John the Almoner of two men in trade, who had been brought up at the same school, and had had both much the same advantages. One of them married, had many children and nephews to provide for, but was so successful in everything that he not only provided for their current wants, but also provided for their current wants, but also invested a good sum of money every year for his children. The other was always in difficulties. He was scarcely ever able to meet his liabilities, and in all respects the world was against him. One day, meeting the prosperous companion of his early youth, he asked him how it was that he was blessed in all he undertook, whereas he himself had never succeeded in earning a decent maintenance. "I will call to-morrow morning and show you the secret of all my success," was the reply. He called early in the morning and asked the poor man to accompany him to church. The poor man was astonished; the prosperous tradesman called again the next the poor man to accompany him to church. The poor man was astonished; the prosperous tradesman called again the next day with a similar invitation, and the next. "Well," said the poor man, "if all I have to do to get out of my present miserable state is to go to Mass, you need not call, for I know the way to the church." "Precisely so," said the prosperous tradesman. "I never go to business without having first been to Mass," and I try to act up strictly to the injunction of the Gospel-"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you." (Matt. vi. 32.) The poor man followed the advice he had received, and God began speedily to bless him, giving him an ease and prosperity even in this life such as he had never enjoyed before.

These are examples of temporal blessings received by hearing Mass; but, though temporal blessings are not always the fruit of the Mass, eternal, unspeakable blessings are its natural fruit, such as you will never appreciate until you contemplate them in the light of heavenly allow

blessings are its natural fruit, such as you will never appreciate until you contemplate them in the light of heavenly glory.

Thank God, we have many examples near home of industrious people and men of business going to daily Mass. All testify to the fact that it has been their gain; no one is heard to say that it has been their loss,

To be within reach of daily Mass dar-

ing life, and voluntarily to throw away this inestimable privilege and its benefits is a folly great enough to set the soul wondering at its blindness for all eternity.

A "Generous Fellow!"

If there is anything a liquor drinker or seller prides himself upon, it is that he is a "generous fellow." A sprightly fellow jingles his few dollars in his pocket, walks up to the bar, turns around and addresses the loafers usually congregated in a saloon, with: "Step up, boys! What'll you have?" All drink, and he slaps down the money with the utmost freedom and nonchalance. He takes his change and walks out, very likely with a 10-cent cigar between his teeth. The barkeeper, or one of the loafers, says: "He's a generous fellow!" and the rest chime in : "You bet he is! There' nothing small about him !" That is the usual verdict. But that is only one side of the question. In nine cases out of ten, if you follow that fellow to his home, you will find that his wife and children you will ind that his wife and children are denied many comforts that could be purchased with the money so foolishly spent, and which has won him the name of "generous fellow." We know from general observation that the wife is fregeneral observation that the wife is fre-quently denied money to purchase ne-cessaries, or if her request is granted it is done grudgingly. This "generous tel-low" when at home doesn't call out to the wife and children: "Step up and have something!" Oh, no! not he! He swallows his supper, walks down town, plays cards, and returns to his home after all members of his family have retired, generally tipsy, and more than likely, alarms the inmates fumbling at the front door, or in taking off his boots when inside. "Oh! he is undoubtedly a "generous fellow." We know quite a number of such. After a few years his money is spent, he is down, and when he walks up to the bar for a drink, the

London Weekly Register, July 12.

The following is a slightly summarized form of the instruction issued by Cardinal Monaco on behalf of the Inquisition to the Bishops of the Catholic world on the recent Papal Bull on Freemasonry:

In order to avert the grave evils with which the Masonic sects are afflicting the Church and society, our Holy Father the Pope has recently addressed to all Bishops the Encyclical letter Humanum Genus. In it he has exposed the doctrines, the aims, and the designs of these sects, and has declared the care taken by the Papacy for the deliverance of the human family from the pest. His Holiness then lays his censure upon the sects, and instructs the faithful how they are to be met and conquered. And, as he hopes for success from the unanimous efforts, the counsels, and the labors of all the Pastors of the Church, he has charged the Holy Inquisition to propose to them those measures which are most timely and most efficacious. In virtue of the mandate of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Cardinal who exercises with me the functions of General Inquisitors have thought well to give to all Bishops and other Ordinaries the following instruction:

1. The most clement Pontiff, following

all Bishops and other Ordinaries the following instruction:

1. The most element Pontiff, following in the footsteps of Our Saviour, who came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance, calls with his fatherly voice all members of the condemned sects to return to the bosom of the Divine mercy. To this end he has suspended for a year the obligation of denouncing the secret leaders of the societies and has also suspended the reserve of censures, granting the the reserve of censures, granting the power of absolution to all confessors approved by the Ordinaries. The pasters of souls will therefore announce this gener-osity, and would do well to hold services for the exhortation of their flocks on these

points.

2. His Holiness desires that the Encycli-2. His Holiness desires that the Encyclical should have the greatest possible publicity. To this end the zeal of the clergy should be excited, and all those to whom God has given the power of speech or of the pen, all those who are educators of youth and teachers of the sacred truths, should be called upon to renounce the secret societies and to aid in reclaiming their members.

their members.

3. So that there may be no error as to 3. So that there may be no error as to which of the societies are under censure and which are simply forbidden, let it be certainly known that Freemasonry and the other sects mentioned with it in the Pontifical constitution, Apostolica Sedis, as well as those sects which threaten the Church and legitimate authority, whether with or without the secrecy of an oath, are under excommunication, lata sententia.

4. Besides these there are other societies which are to be avoided under pain of incurring mortal sin. Such are any that bind their members by a secret, and exact

bind their members by a secret, and exact from them obedience without reserve. The faithful should also beware of certain The faithful should also beware of certain societies which are doubtful and open to suspicion, whether on account of their doctrines, their actions, or the principles of their chiefs. The ministers of religion should be especially careful in guarding their flocks against the apparently harmless snares of sects of this description.

5. The clergy will do good service by adding to the usual routine of public instruction those methods which are useful for the special defence of Catholic truth and for the defeat of the errors pointed out in the Encyclical.

in the Encyclical.

6. Very young people, and poor artisans and workmen, are to be protected with particular care. The young should be guarded in their first years, in the home as well as in the church and in the schools.

well as in the church and in the schools. Clubs and religious societies will be among the best means of their safety.

7. Moreover, fathers of families should also unite together, and mothers should do the same, in order that they may have greater power in protecting their children and in helping their eternal salvation.

8. With regard to the laboring class, the old colleges and guilds of artisans should be imitated. Not only should societies be formed with a religious object, but such should be made the instruments of mutual assistance in temporal troubles. mutual assistance in temporal troubles. Over these the clergy should watch with

counsel and protection. 9. Ministers of religion should give special countenance to the admirable "Society of Prayers and Good Works," which is prospering in so many places. Among the forms of prayer to be used by such associations, Bishops will make particular recommendation of the Rosary, prescribed as it has been been because. prescribed as it has been by our Holy Father. Among works of piety the preference is to be given to that of the Third Order of St. Francis, and to that of St. Vincent de Paul, or the Children of Mary.

10. Finally, it would be well, wherever possible, to establish Catholic academies for holding assemblies or congresses of the chosen men of several districts; priests should not omit to attend such meetings, and to aid them with their advice in the and to and them with their advice it inchoice of measures most useful to the interests of religion and to the public good. Those persons, furthermore, who by their Those persons, furthermore, who by their literary work have acquired influence in the Cause of God and of the Church the Cause of God and of the Church should do their best to uproot the errors and calumnies which spring up day by day, and for this end should also associate together under the direction of the Bishops. Such a union of forces could not but do much to redeem society and restore it to a Christian liberty.

restore it to a Christian liberty.

11. The end proposed by us to day will not be gained without union. Archbishops must consult with their suffragans how best to answer to the appeal of the Supreme Pastor. It is his Holiness' wish, and the wish of this Congregation, that each of them, without delay, and every time that he shall make a report on the state of dioceses, shall not omitto mention what he has effected in his own person or in union with his colleagues, towards the in union with his colleagues, towards the end in view.
RAPHAEL CARDINAL MONACO.

Boone, Iowa. Special to Chicago Times.

The medal authorized by the State of Iowa in the Nineteenth General Assembly to be presented to the brave Miss Kate Shelley, commemorative of her act in crossing the Des Moines River Bridge during the storm on July 6, 1881, was to-day presented to the heroine in the village of Ogden, eleven miles west of Boone. There was a large crowd in attendance. Gov. Sherman, who was to have presented the medal in person, not being present, Mr. Walker Given, his private secretary, made the presentation speech as follows:

"The Governor is unavoidably detained elsewhere, and I am directed to act as his agent in presenting to Miss Kate Shelley the medal of honor awarded by the General Assembly. Already the story of heroism pictured on this medal has been told in many lands and in many tongues. Safe in her home that wild July night, yet with anxious fear for others, Kate Shelley heard the crashing of the pilot engines through the trestle-works near by and knew at once the double need—help for men in the wreck and warning to the coming express. Forth she went into the night and the storm, making her way amid sheets of fire and bursts of horrid thunder and roaring wind and rain across the valley and on over the high, long bridge. sheets of fire and bursts of horrid thunder and roaring wind and rain across the valley and on over the high, long bridge. With no footing but the skeleton timbers, no light but the flashing of the clouds, the tempest above and flood beneath, she struggled on her perilous way to call help and signal the overdue express—a danger bravely met, and the laurel wreath gained for an humble home. The legend of Kate Shelley is registered with the deeds of Ida Lewis and Grace Darling, and proves her Lewis and Grace Darling, and proves her to be the equal of the heroines of history; brave as the maid of Saragossa, with a devotion as generous as that of Florence Nightingale. Her motive compares even with the Venetian maid, Arnande de Rocas. with the Venetian maid, Arnande de Rocas. Glorious in history is the courage of these gentle spirits—the bravery of woman, when the self-devotion of her heart inspires to heroic action. True beyond meaning of the poet is it that the bravest are the tenderest; the loving are the most daring. This medal, picturing Kate Shelley's deed of heroism, and stamped with the lowa coat of arms and the laurel, is now presented as the offering, not of persons or of classes, but of the State, as representing all the people. And to Miss Kate Shelley we can only say: Accept it, and may the

all the people. And to Miss Kate Shelley we can only say: Accept it, and may the best of blessings go with it."

The response in behalf of Miss Kate Shelley was made by Prof. John F. Curran, of Angus, who said:

"In attempting to respond on behalf of my much esteemed young friend and former pupil, Miss Shelley, I realize it as no small undertaking, especially when I consider the honored circumstances surrounding this happy event. In the acrounding this happy event. In the acceptance of this honored and highly esteemed gift from the State of Iowa, esteemed gift from the State of lowa, through a representative of its honored Governor, Miss Shelley receives it with a heart full of profound gratitude and in a spirit of humility becoming a daughter of this great commonwealth. She fully appreciates the generosity manifested by this public recognition of an act performed by her when she believed human life in peril on that memorable and eventful night of July 6, 1881. Though on that night no thought of a reward at the hands of a grateful public entered her mind, that sweet reward, the consciousness of preventing a terrible destruction of human life or assisting a human being in distress, was all she expected. Little did she think of what was in store for her. The public pulse of appreciation ran high; her public pulse of appreciation ran high; her name became a household word throughout this land—yes, and in European countries also. Lectures and sermons eulogistic of her act poured forth from rostrum and pulpit. The press throughout the country passed her, and subsequently it country praised her, and subsequently it was made a matter for legislative consideration. The result of this legislative action reaches its culmination to-day. How appropriate the day, when thousands How appropriate the day, when thousands of eloquent tongues are portraying the greatness of our country, reverently alluding to the names of those now with the honored dead whose unswerying patrict-ism and grandeur of character com-mand the admiration of the civimand the admiration of the civi-lized world. The day adds to the interest of the occasion and in the future cannot fail by its association to add a lustre to this pleasant event in the life of Miss Shelley. If kind Providence spares her life until she reaches the allotted seventy years of human existence—which, in the fullness of our hearts, we hope she will—how pleasing to her must each anni-versary of to-day, as it passes before her in the great panoramic flight of time, be! How sweet must be the recollections of this how sweet must be the recollections of this happy circumstance which to day encompass her, surrounded by a host of friends whose emotions of joy beat in unison with her own, all assembled to witness an act that demonstrates the largeness of the public heart that dwells within our noble State and which it performs through no less a personage than its chief executive officer, our worthy Governor! In view of this, who among us can venture to picture those noble feelings of gratitude this moment surging to and fro in the mind of our fair recipient? Again, look, if you will, to the heart of that widowed if you will, to the heart of that widowed mother and measure, if you can, those emotions of joy that seek an avenue of escape from a heart full to over-flowing, that she may proclaim to her friends and the world her unbounded happiness in realizing that her daughter is among lowa's result that the standard daughter is among lowa's Every descriptors to day to Every day. most honored daughters to day. Every Irish heart throughout this Republic will keenly appreciate this honor of one of

their people.
"While Miss Shelley fully recognizes the great honor which the State of Iowa has practically shown her, she is not unmindful of the great principle underlying the action of the State in her behalf, viz., that action of the State in ner behalf, viz., that the State has simply shown its apprecia-tion of a courageous act performed under very trying circumstances to save im-periled life; the appreciation shown with-

SECRET SOCIETIES AND CATHOLICS.

A BRAVE IRISH GIRL'S REWARD.
London Weekly Register, July 12.
The following is a slightly summerized form of the instruction issued by Cardinal Monaco on behalf of the Inquisition to

BRAVE IRISH GIRL'S REWARD.

A WESTERN GRACE DARLING—HOW SHE SAVED A RAILWAY TRAIN FROM DESTRUCTION.

SAVED A RAILWAY TRAIN FROM DESTRUCTION.

BOONE, Iowa, Special to Chicago Times.

BROWE IRISH GIRL'S REWARD.

A WESTERN GRACE DARLING—HOW SHE SAVED A RAILWAY TRAIN FROM DESTRUCTION.

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BRAVE IRISH GIRL'S REWARD.

A WESTERN GRACE DARLING—HOW SHE CALL THE PROME THE who died some years ago, was a very industrious man. His firmness of char industrious man. His firmness of character is very prominent in his daughter, and may not his spirit look down with pleasure on this earthly approval of his daughter's heroic act—this daughter, who, after his death, was the mainstay of the family? The medal, now in possession of the young lady, will be guarded with a jealous care, and as years roll by it cannot fail to bring pleasant recollections to her mind, and the long illness, consequent upon her exposure on that memorable night when she crossed the Des Moines River Bridge, will be forgotten.

gotten.

The medal is a beautiful specimen of the goldsmith's art. On one side is the coat of arms of the State of Iowa; on the reverse side is pictured Kate Shelley in the performance of the heroic deed above set forth. Its intrinsic value is over \$250,—but who can measure its value to the fair young Irish girl who now wears it? gotten.

THE LATE LADY BLANCHE MUR-PHY.

Eoston Transcript.

Driving in North Conway one may cross a little bridge and soon come to Echo Lake, Cathedral Rock and Diana's Baths, a little bridge and soon come to Echo Lake, Cathedral Rock and Diana's Baths, and after driving again through the pine woods come out by a sudden turn in the road at Humphrey's Ledges, the home of Lady Blanche Murphy, a little house just without the shadow of the ledge, with a pretty little garden in front inclosed by a rustic fence. Lady Blanche, as everybody knows, was the daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, a graceful little figure, with a quick, elastic step, a fresh, rosy face and golden-brown hair. The family name of the Earl of Gainsborough is Noel. Since 1682 the Noel family have had the title, but it is within a century that it has passed to the present branch. Her mother, who died before she was twenty years of age, was Lady Augusta, eldest daughter of the Earl of Erroll. Born in March, 1845, eldest daughter of a noble house, Lady Blanche had every advantage which wealth and rank could provide, and great natural ability gave her the power of improving her opportunities to the utmost. The Earl, who was a Catholic, had a private chapel at Exton Hall, where divine worship was celebrated daily, and Mr. Murphy, a handsome young Irishman, came to the manor as teacher of music to Lady Blanche, as well as organist at the chapel. Lady Blanche, who possessed a sweet, flexible voice, sung in the choir, and was thus brought in daily contact with the stranger. It came about in the most natural way that after service was over and the rest of the family had left the chapel, she would remain and practice with the young organist, and thus an intimacy grew up between them.

Mr. Murphy is well-known as a musical

an intimacy grew up between them.

Mr. Murphy is well-known as a musical composer, and is a wonderfully fine performer on the piano. He is sympathetic, cordial and warm-hearted in his manner, cordial and warm-hearted in his warm-hearted in his manner. cordial and warm-nearted in his manner, besides being well educated, so that it is nothing strange that in the hours spent singing together after matins and vespers in the chapel, the "glad young voices" pouring through the chapel windows, the young and enthusiastic Lady Blanche and the young organist fell in law with each young and enthusiastic Lady Bianche and the young organist fell in love with each other. The Earl observed nothing. Lady Blanche had no mother, and the young people were left to weave around them-selves a net of dreams and tender fancies London, where they were married, they came to America, where all are declared free and equal, to live under a govern-ment which Lady B. said she always ad-mired and respected. The Earl in his anger disowned and disinherited her, forbidding

her ever to return or see his face again.

While in New York the young wife became known as a contributor to the magazines, Father Hecker, the Catholic priest, having found her out, and through his influence assisting her. Her husband also was helped to a position as organist in New Rochelle. It is hard to conceive of a more discouraging lot, yet Lady Blanche made her way nobly. She contributed to the Galaxy a series of essays on English high life and the English nobility, which attracted much attention and are well remembered by magazine readers. Also to the Catholic World, Atlantic Monthly and Lippincott's Maga zine. In the latter part of May, 1877, she wrote a series of chapters, "Up the Rhine," but her writings generally were

on deeper subjects.

It was in the autumn of 1875 that Mr. Murphy came to North Conway to teach music. No one knew the wife's rank at first, but her history soon became known and people talked much of the romance of her life. She was exceeding simple and childlike in her manners; the poorest No one knew the wife's rank at person was at once at ease in her presence, person was at once at ease in her presence, nor thought of rank or title. She was very kind to the poor, the little children—all to whom she could give comfort or pleasure. On a Fourth of July she took the children of the town to Diana's Baths and gave them a dinner cooked by her own hands. Her interest in the dwellers of the mountain valley was just as real as her love of the scenery. She was always very modest in the good she did. She was taken suddenly ill, and in the spring of 1880 after an illness of only three days Lady Blanche passed away. As soon as it became known every heart in the vilhe walks up to the bar for a drink, the saloon-keeper waltzes him out of the door. His money is gone.

The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and farmers of the United States, of the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and farmers of the United States, of the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to make druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

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home.

On his dying bed he gave consent that the yearly sum he had allowed his daughter (after all his entreaties for her return proved unavailing) be allowed to go on with the son-in-law. Mr. Murphy still lives in the little house on the farm bought by his wife a few months before her death. He is a great favorite in the country round, living the life of a gentleman of the old country in a modest way, with his half-a-dozen dogs, his books and his music. Genial, companionable, finely educated, musical, he is a universal favorite, and perhaps is only too popular at orite, and perhaps is only too popular at the countryside inns for his own good. He has composed much church music since his residence in Conway and some pleas-ing songs, and is reckoned in the neighborhood one of the finest pianists in New England. His farm one year produced thirty-five tons of hay and has extensive

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOPS.

Evening Telegram, St. John, N. F., July 23. On Tuesday, 22nd inst., the children of the Presentation Convent schools perthe Presentation Convent schools performed, in presence of their Lordships the Archbishop of Halifax and the Bishops of Montreal and Charlottetown, the operetta of the "Golden Jubilee." A large number of distinguished visitors was present, and among whom Lady Glover, who kindly honored the occasion by her presence. The entertainment was opened by vocal and instrumental music by Misses Bearnes, O'Kelly, Tobin, O'Leary and Harris. At the commencement of the larris. At the commencement of the

Harris. At the commencement of the Drama the following address was read by Miss Bessie Harris:

May it please Your Grace, My Lord Archbishop of Halifax; My Lords the Bishops of Montreal and Charlottetown:

The little performance, which we are now about to represent before you, was designed to commemorate an event of great significance in the history of the Catholic Church of this Island, namely: the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the Holy Nuns of the Presentation Order on our shores. That Golden Jubilee we celebrated the past year of 1883. But again the current year of 1884 is remarkable as the date of another great event, namely: the date of another great event, namely: the Centennary or 100th anniversary of the arrival of our first Bishop—the venerable Dr. O'Donnell.

It is not, we feel confident, without the special interposition of an over-ruling Providence; that we have the happiness and the pleasure of welcoming here to-

Providence, that we have the happiness and the pleasure of welcoming here to-day to do honor to our centennial festival such illustrious prelates of our Holy Church.

There appears, my Lords, to be a special significance and, let us hope, an augury of fature good, in the coincidence of your Lordships' arrival in Newfoundland in this year of 1884.

Although separated by geographical conformation, and alienated in political regime from the neighboring country of Canada, yet there is a higher and holier bond, the community of ecclesiastical union, the interchange of religious feeling, which transcends the bounds of any merely secular federation. Newfoundland has always been looked upon as the stepping-stone between the two worlds, belonging almost as much to the old as to the new. Lying out, as we do, on the bosom of the Atlantic, we stretch forth the arm of fellowship to the east and to the west. And as we look eastward to the land of St. Patrick, as the birthplace and cradle of our Faith, still do we turn a clance went. look eastward to the land of St. Patrick, as the birthplace and cradle of our Faith, still do we turn a glance westward and claim fellowship and kindred with the noble nation of Canada, rising like a young giant in her strength beside us. We cannot forget that our first Bishop Dr. O'Donnell, the pioneer of that line of glorious prelates who have filled the See of St. John's, though he came to our shores just 100 years ago from the verdant land of Erin and the holy cloisters of Assissium, yet did he go westward to that noble city of Quebec that crowns the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence, there selves a net of dreams and tender fancies undisturbed. A relative visiting the family noticed this intimacy and warned the father, pressing proofs upon him, but he became indignant and refused to listen. Lady Blanche knew that her family would never consent to her marrying below her rank, but she was too intellectual to value overmuch the oppressive dignities of English high life, or take pleasure in their restraint; so in March, 1870, she eloped with Mr. Murphy, turning from the honors due the eldest daughter of a great house, and after a short time spent in London, where they were married, they us under an unrequitable obligation to the Hierarchy of that Church, an illustrious member of whose body we welcome ere to-day in the person of the Bishop of Montreal.

Montreal.

Again we welcome here the venerable Bishop of Charlottetown, of that bright little Island of Prince Elward, which like a pearl in the mouth of the great Gulf, rivals us in the claim to the honor of being the first lead discount by Chest of the first lead discounter the first lead to the first lead

rivals us in the claim to the honor of being the first land discovered by Cabot.

And finally the distinguished Archbishop of Halifax, who may be called the "Benjamin of the Episcopal Body"—to repeat words used some thirty years ago by his illustrious predecessor, Dr. Connolly, on the occasion of a visit to our Island Home.

Welcome, then, once more, my Lords, and

"Let our deeds confess
The words our tongues cannot express."
His Grace afterwards met the children in the drawing room of the Convent and spoke kindly to each one of them, encouraging them to persevere in their studies and in obedience to the teachings and instructions of the good nuns. He paid them the highest compliment (because unintended), by telling them that he was so absorbed by the interest of the operetta, and the spirit of their acting, that he entirely forgot replying at the time to their very nice and appropriate address. That he now, on the part of himself and the other bishops, thanked them most heartily for the warm words of welcome proffered to them, and declared that he should carry away the brightest and pleas antest recollections of his too brief visit to the hospitable shores of Newfoundland.

THERE ARE CHEAP PANACEAS for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy.

The Catholic Mecorb

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 9, 1884. THE IRISH PARTY IN AMERICA.

We have followed American politics very closely for many years, and did not, till we read the Washington letter in the columns of our esteemed contemporary the Advertiser, on the 5th inst., really know that there was an Irish party in the United States of America. We were, of course, aware that citizens of Irish origin were numerous and influential among our American neighbors, but had, till this learn that any large class of our Irish American friends voted as Irishmen and not as American citizens. If the correspondent of the Advertiser admits that an American citizen, when he approaches the poll, has a perfect right to cast his ballot for whom he may, without his motives being subject to question or doubt, then we say that he has done those of his fellow-citizens of Irish origin very grievous injustice. If, on the other hand, he refuses to admit this proposition, then the boasted freedom of the hallot is a sham and a fraud. We care not whether a man cast his vote out of hatred for England or hatred for the South, his motives should be above question till proved unpatriotic. The correspondent savs : After some study I have made up my

nind that the Irish party here is 'irrecon-ilable.' The Irish in America—I do not speak of exceptional men; I speak of the rank and file of a quasi-political party—are unreasoning men, with an inherited sentiment of hate. That hate is against England. It matters not that to the best England. It matters not that to the best English minds, for more than 100 years the Irish question has been an anxious question, and one to be solved on the highest principles of justice and philanthropy. It matters not that to this day the best English minds have given their best thought to the amelioration of Irish conditions, and to Irish reform; which is, after all, human reform for toothing. after all, human reform, for 'nothing human'is indifferent to us,' as the Roman nothing poet said. But somehow all this does not touch the Irish mind, which seems to have a fatal hold on the past. You who listen to Mr. Parnell and Davitt are deceived. I see men every day who are common-place and good natured enough, except in this, that at a safe distance they are inimical to all British interests, and irreconcilable un-less on the basis of absolute insular independence. All the world knows this can not be. For most obvious reasons Eng-land will never allow it, An intelligent Croatian or Herzegovinian knows it can-

After some study! We greatly fear that this good man's anti-Irish prejudice prevented his giving anything like study or deliberation to the relations of the Irish American people to the Presiden. tial election. He speaks too strongly speak from reflection. Has not the Irishman just as much right to hate England politically as he has to defend British imperial interests. If opposition to British policy as far as Ireland is concerned be incompatible with the duties of American citizenship, so is defence of that policy. What does the correspondent of the 'Tiser see of analogy between the case of Croatia and Herzegovinia and that of Ireland, that he seeks to institute a comparison between them. Croatia and Herzegovinia are each in enjoyment of a measure of self-government unknown in Ireland, and there is not intrenched in either of these Provinces a bitter and intelerant faction as there is in Ireland, maintained for the very purpose of robbing the majority of its rights. We will not follow the correspondent through his pseudo-philosophic declaration that the recent race struggles of the world, while often advancing personal freedom and the political rights of the individual, have developed this result with almost invariable uniformity, that ancient national existences are incapable of resuscitation. We Tiser mean by race struggles? Why very inherent prejudice which he dis. sentiments entertained by the corres- inflicted on Ireland is yet living in Amerpondent in question. If we looked on ica, and that that memory will never be the struggle for Irish independence as a effaced till right is done and British opmere race struggle we could not feel as resolutely and earnestly in favor of Irish

How different the view of that able most of them established and this with

ndependence as we do feel. We feel red in relation to the Irish question (1) that if some measure of Home Rule could be devised for Ireland it would prove a source of strength to the empire at large, and (2) that failing the concession of some such measure of Home Rule, having due regard for Imperial interests and supremacy, the total independenc of Ireland is the most desirable end for men to strive for. One of the standing objections to the concession of Home Rule is that Home Rule lead to total separation England. Well, even it did, we can see no reason why the oppression of Ireland should continue. Ireland has in regard of population, and of natural resources every element es-sential to the formation of a great state. The formation of such a state would not e, in our estimation, the resuscitation of an ancient race. The Irish race of to-day is a compound of the old Irish, the Dan ish, Norman and Saxon elements that from time to time have been brought together on the soil of old Erin. It is a race quite as young, as fresh and vigorous as the English, or even the Anglo-American and more so than the French and Spanish. But let us follow the corres-

"There are some questions which it is too late to agitate. The clock of time may have advanced so far that it cannot be eversed. Human civilization is of far reversed. Human civilization is of far more value than any mere nationality. My sympathies are in the camp of the chosen few who, in the various families of men, are working with neither backward look nor revengeful thought in the interests of the brotherhood of man, and, amid their work, are hoping for the 'federation of the world.' Nevertheless, I am bound to say that few Irishmen of my acquaintance are with me in actively am bound to say that few Irishmen of my acquaintance are with me in actively cherishing this larger hope. They seem to have been consecrated in youth at the alter of traditional enmity, and they are little affected either by moderation, concessions of justice, or liberal endeavors. Allowing, as I fully do, for all the incitements to fierce hatred which the past history of Ireland affords, yet, in this different day, and amid abundant beneficent aims for the good of their country, I am often unprepared for the truculent views expressed and methods advocated by gentlemen otherwise easy, comfortable and moderate, whose Ireland is largely the Ireland of books, or else of partisan and 'dynamite newspapers.' Love has been spoken of as the unquenchable passion, but, even in view of the retribution which unfalteringly follows all tyranny, cruelty and wrong, there is something appalling in the thought of tyranny, cruelty and wrong, there is something appalling in the thought of imperishable hate. This seems to be the hate of Irish-Americans."

The "federation of the world!" This

sounds very well, but if it be too late to agitate the question of Irish nationality, it is too early to speak of the federation of the world. We are not blessed with the same length, of vision evidently enjoyed by the writer in the "Tiser"and cannot see, even at the furthest limits of the restricted horizon, that our vision does embrace any glimpse, even the feeblest, of such a federation. Every sign we do see is of a character far dif ferent from any indicating an early approach of such a federation. Nor are we quite convinced that such a consummation were at all desirable. The "Tiser" correspondent speaks very much of Irish hatred of England. But is there not such a thing as Eoglish and Anglo-American hatred of Ireland and the Irish? And is not Irish American oppothe standpoint of prejudice to sition to England justifiable in the light of reason and of history? The Irish Americans were driven from their own country by iniquit ous laws to begin a new struggle for existence in this country. Under a just and humane system of government such a calamity as an Irish famine could not happen. Under such a system Ireland had long enjoyed the benefits of at least, municipal self-government, and been spared the horrors of rack rents, jury packings and the innumerable infamies from which she has suffered. We make no doubt whatever that if Ireland were in the enjoyment of independence, thou sands of Irishmen would of their own free choice select America for a home. But it is one thing to leave one's country of free choice, another to leave it by force and injustice. The Irish in America bear indeed, and we admire them for it, a decided hostility to Britain. Animated eyes craven-hearted serfs. Would the Irishmen in the United States as elsewhere love the government that has so ruthlessly oppressed their mother-land. merely ask what does the writer in the that her misery is known from one end of the earth to the other? Would does he not give an instance of one of he have the Ireland in America, with its has given us an opportunity of keeping such recent struggles? What definition power and its influence and its opporwould he give of ancient national tunities, fail to insist in so far as it can existences? The fact of his assuring us insist, upon the auguration in the old that he is a Celt throws no light at all land of a reign of justice and equality? on the subject under discussion. But He may call it hatred and he may dehe shows in the following sentence that nounce it as he pleases, we look on Irish American hostility to Britain as manly, claims. He declares: "I am adverse honorable and consistent, and we look to a useless agitation for a nationality to the coming Presidential contest for which is impossible and which, if it were such an assertion of Irish American inpossible, is undesirable." This state- fluence in American politics as will make ment fully explains the nature of the Britain feel that the memory of wrongs

journal, the American, from that ex-pressed by the "Tiser's" "accidental" and "occasional" on this subject. Of the Irish in America the Philadelphia paper

with a large number of them, when we say that they are inferior to no other class of our citizens in devotion to Amersay that they are inferior to no other class of our citizens in devotion to American interests and in earnest purpose to seek the good of the land in which God has cast their lot. It is not their fault if they are unable to forget the land of their birth. They have left their native country under an alien and devastating rule, and are as much exiles by force as though they had been taken to the ship under a guard of soldiery, as indeed many were in 1847-50. The tyranny of English rule in Ireland, once exercised by the force of cold steel, in the days of Sarsfield and his fellow exiles, is not less powerful in these days when gold has taken the power of steel, and Ireland is depleted of its people by an economic policy that makes their stay at home an impossibility. Exiles as well as immigrants they are,—living instances of the tyrannies and injustices exercised under specious names. That the heart of an exile should turn with tender interest to to his own land, even in lands that have made him welcome, is not unreasonable. We did not ask that Hungrian at the made him welcome, is not unreasonable We did not ask the Hungarian or the Pole to forget his native country, or think such forgetfulness a good promise of cit-izenship in the new world."

The American, it will be thus seen fully exonerates the citizens of Irish origin from the charge of disloyalty or indifference to American interests. The

writer in that journal proceeds : "The interest of the Irish-Americans in the land of their birth is not a matter in the land of their birth is now a macon of mere sentiment, nor of political con-spiracies simply. They have shown their concern for their kindred at home by constant sacrifices in their behalf. No remittances of this kind ever have remittances of this kind ever have equalled in amount and constancy those sent back to Ireland by Irishmen in America. The sums sent to the Land League are large enough to show how solid is the feeling of sympathy with their friends at home; but those sums are a very trifle compared with those sent to private persons by their relatives on our private persons by their relatives on our side of the Ocean. It is the misgovern-ment of Ireland that makes such remittances necessary. Often these sums a the only resource in paying the rent of an unprofitable and high-priced farm an unprofitable and high-priced farm of a few scres, which constitutes the sole support of the parents of the immigrant. Were it not for the regular remittance of a few pounds saved from hard-earned wages, "the old people" would be turned out of the humble home, in which they desire above all things to remark their desire above all things to spend their last days, as they spent their first. "In these circumstances the Irish in

America have a right to take a lively in-terest in the state of affairs in Ireland, as the misgovernment in Ireland costs them millions of money."

We commend the American to the attention of the 'Tiser's Washington correspondent.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

The Antigonish Aurora says "The London CATHOLIC RECORD says that in speaking of the Bible not being a rule of faith, it had in view a Protestant or unapproved version of the Bible. That's all right. It was in no carping spirit we commented on the remarks of the RECORD, which we consider the best at issue in Ontario. Our comments were prompted by the reflection that one o prompted by the reflection that one of the strongest of Protestant prejudices is the assumption that the Catholic Church is hostile to the Bible. Hence Catholic journalists should be very careful to avoid nexact phraseology in speaking of the is not at all difficult to use a form of words that conveys an orthodox meaning to Catholics, but likely to leave a talse impression upon Protestant readers. When one speaks of a Protestant or unsproved version, it is advisable to say so. All theologians agree in applying jwithout confining] the term "rule of faith" to Revelation as contained in Scripture and Tradition. To say that the Church alone is our rule and guide may be true enough in the sense intended by the writer, but how many will understand the words in that sense?"

We can assure our respected contem porary that we had not, and have not now any desire whatever to enter upon a controversy with him on this subject. But we thought and think still that our words were sufficiently explicit, especially when taken in connection with the context of our article, to enable any fairminded reader to arrive at our exact meaning. The singling out for criticism of one special phrase in the course of any by other sentiments, they were in our article often conveys an entirely false impression of the true meaning of the correspondent of the Advertiser have writer. We thank our contemporary for his very kind reference to this jour nal, and beg to assure him that instead of feeling offended at his reference to our article on the subject of the Bible in schools, we rejoice that that reference the subject before the public. The truth of the matter is that Protestant in fact as are the vast majority of our public schools already, it has been in contemplation to make them all really sectarian by obliging our children in attendance on them to read and perhaps learn by heart selections from the Protestant version of the Scriptures. Against anything of this kind we protest, and will continue to protest to the very end. The public schools of this Province were not, according to their founder, Dr. Ryerson, intended to be sectarian schools. They were to be undenominational in every

the consent and approval of the depart-To this we would not the slightest degree object, if equal educational facilities were provided for the Catholic minority in this Province. It is not compulsory Bible reading we require. It is religious education, and Catholics will have no other form of 1eligious education but that provided and authorized by the Church.

THE SUHEMERS FOILED.

The schemers who plotted and planned the injustice to the great majority of Ottawa's citizens which we lately so fully xposed have been foiled. In the Ottawa

Free Press of Saturday last we read : The Provincial Secretary has sent the proposed redistribution of wards scheme back for settlement to the tribunal where it properly belonge—the Ottawa city council. The law declares that the city council. The law declares that the city council must itself approve of the scheme and it has no power to delegate the power of expressing that approval to a committee. There is a difference of opinion as to the advisibility of the division, and the proper body to settle the dispute first is the City council and not the Provincial Secretary's council and not the Provincial Secretary's department. The provincial authorities have not decided upon the merits of the sub-division at all, and this is a point which should be thoroughly understood We earnestly congratulate the govern-

ment on its prompt and decisive action in the matter. The schemers, having first deceived the city council, sought to dupe the government of Ontario but have failed. and failed most miserably. We must say that we are happy to see that the eyes of the Free Press have been opened to the correctness of our contentions as to the illegality of the Cunningham-Cox-Errattscheme. For many weeks our contemporary was evidently unable to see that with the city council, not with a committee thereof, lay legal and decisive action in the premises. The promoters of the redistribution sought to carry through the iniquity without reference at all to the council. On the 5th of May last the following resolution was permitted to pass the City Council:

"Moved by Ald. Cox, seconded by Ald. Erratt, that this Council affirms the expediency of a new division into wards being made of the City of Ottawa, and that the following members of the Council, viz: Aldermen Cunningham, Cox, Brown, Swalwell and Desjardines be a Committee Swai well and Designations be a commission to prepare a scheme having for its object a more equitable division into wards of the said City of Ottawa, and to make applications to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to ratify such scheme: and that the Mayor and City Clerk are hereby authorized to sign any such petition, and to attach thereto the seal of this corpora

This motion should never have been permitted to go through the Council without at least a division, but having so far succeeded with the plot, the conspira tors felt assured of success. But they reckoned without their host. In ou issue of the 26th of July last we thus ex pressed ourselves on the legal aspect of the

The whole action of the council appear The whole action of the council appears to us illegal. We are of opinion that the mayor cannot, on behalf of the Council, sign the prayer of the Committee to the Lieutenant-Governor, or that the seal of the corporation can be legally attached to a document which has not been revised or approved by the council. Such a delegation of powers to a commit-tee was never contemplated by the Muni-cipal Act. The law is, to our mind, clearly against this infamous gerrymander. The Division II., deals with the point at issue

in these terms:
"In case two-thirds of the members of the Council of a City or Town do, in Council, before the fifteenth day of July in any year, pass a resolution affirming the expediency of a new division into Wards being made of the City or Town, or of a part of the same, either within the existing limits or with the addition of any part of the localities adjacent, which, from part of the localities and persons the proximity of streets or buildings therein, or the probable future exigencies of the City or Town, it may seem desirable of the City or Town, it may seem desirable to add thereto respectively, or the desir-ability of any addition being made to the limits of the City or Town, the Lieuten-ant-Governor may, by proclamation, divide the City or Town, or such part thereof into Wards, as may seem expedi-ent, and may add to the City or Town such part of the adjacent Township or Townships which the Lieutenant-Governor Council, on the grounds aforesaid, considers it desirable to attach thereto.

This is clear enough. The conspirators now know more of municipal law than they care for. The scheme is killed, and all that now remains is to bury it in the Potters' Field. Let the mourners be the men who planned, but could not bring to maturity, this infamous plot. Their own burial beneath the load of obloquy earned by recreancy to duty and a deliber ate purpose of injustice to a majority of their fellow-citizens, is only a question of time. They may feel certain that their course in this matter will never be forgotten, and that having justly incurred the indignation and reprobation of their fellow-citizens, the penalties of such folly and injustice as have been theirs will leservedly reach them.

Since our exposition of the gerrymander we have been asked for information as to its progress from former citizens of Ottawa in many parts of this Province and even the neighboring states. To all we are happy to state that it has been killed, and, like many another such iniquity, lies unwept, unhonored and unsung
—a veritable stench in the nostrils of

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

In that excellent Catholic journal L'Echo de Fourviere, we find an interesting article on the Sisters of Charity: We regret that space prevents our doing but inadequate justice to the production of the French journal. L'Echo says that at this moment, when a frightful affliction menaces France and Europe, the reformers of Christian charity should not be ignorant of the character of the religious ladies whom they expel from the hospitals to make way for lay assistance. If these innovators were sincere they should recognize even from their own acquaintance with the devoted and zeal of the Sisters of Charity that their aversion for those holy women is simply stupid. For do they not know that those good sisters look not for human praise or mercenary compensation, and that in the care they expend on the sick, the poor and the school children, they are guided only by the love of God and of their neighbor, the constituents of Christian charity.

L'Rcho cites the names of five women who, during the past ten years have received the highest administrative reward, that of the cross of the Legion of Honor. Eight women only received that high mark of governmental regard during this period. So the majority of ladies thus decorated are religious. Other cases, the French journalist says, we might cite of administrative gratitude extended to the sisters of charity, and he relates touching incidents of their heroism during the Crimean campaign, and again during the disastrous war of 1870-1, No true Frenchman forgets the services then rendered the armies of France on the battle-field itself and in the hospitals by the sisters of charity, but the radicals are not true

THE VACANT SENATORSHIP.

We find under the above heading the following little paragraph in the Ottawa Free Press :

"A new departure has been taken regard to the vacant senatorship. It is said that the government is desirous of appointing Louis Riel, who has now gone through all the funds supplied him by Sir John, to that position. This, they think, will be a fitting way to recompens their hero of the Red River rebellion Mr. Clemow will forego his claims to the senatorship, as will also other aspirants in favor of Riel, the Premier's personal friend. By all means let Riel be a sena

We beg to assure our respected con temporary that M. Louis Riel would make an excellent senator, and is in all regards the equal of any member of that body. No one cognizant of the real history of the Red River movement could sneer at the President of the Provisional government as does the Free Press. Our contemporary evidently is ignorant of the service rendered the North West by Louis Riel. If that gentleman be a personal friend of the Premier the latter has othing whereof to be ashamed in this regard. As for Mr. Clemow, we protest against the institution of comparisons etween the Red River hero and this blatant exponent of Orange fanaticism. M. Riel has a standing and a reputation in this country that permits not his name of a Clemow, or even those of the chief of the latter. Mr. Clemow's utter un fitness for the place is fully illustrated by the attempt to institute such a comparison as that made by the Free Press Comparisons are frequently odious; the one in point is simply ridiculous.

THE CROPS.

Our readers throughout the Dominion will be rejoiced to learn that the prospects for an abundant harvest are excellent. The business outlook at the beginning of the year was so threatening that more anxiety than usual took possession of the public mind in regard of the harvest prospects. It will now gladden the hearts of all Canadians to learn that fall and spring wheat are in this Province in a most satisfactory condition and that the reports of the North-West are very cheering.

A despatch from Winnipeg, dated 7th nst., conveys information that advices from various western points report exceedingly favorable crop prospects throughout the Province and territories. In Manitoba the abundant rain has caused a remarkable growth of straw, but the grain is now rapidly maturing The weather is very warm. The North West will export five million bushels of wheat this year.

On the other hand the report of the Ontario Bureau of industries is equally gratifying. The report may be summar-

ized: The fall wheat appears to have made steady improvement throughout the season, and in localities where it was regarded worth saving in, many good harvests have been reaped. The moderately cool weather and occasional rain

good, excepting for the north and northgood, excepting for the north and north-eastern counties, where its growth was checked by the drought of June. But even in these districts it promises a fair yield, while in the Lake Ontario, West, Midland, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron counties it is reported to be better than for many years. It will be fully ripe about the middle of the month, and with a continuance of the present weather the quality will at least equal that of the fall wheat.

We have every reason to know that in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the crop prospects are as cheering in of Ontario.

We should all hope and pray that the harvesting season may prove propitious, so that the immense yield promised u may all be garnered and saved. We should not fail at this season to be mindful of God's abundant and superabundant blessings. This is assuredly favored land, but ought we not strive the more to prove ourselves worthy the favors we receive from a bountiful Creator whose mercy and goodness know no term.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVAS.

The Presidential campaign may now be said to have begun in real earnest. The nomination of Gen. St. John, of Kansas, by the Prohibition party, is looked on as a danger to Mr. Blaine's success while the republican organs contend that Gen. Butler's determination to run exposes Mr. Cleveland to certain defeat. cannot look on the matter in this light. Gen. Butler will, no doubt, receive a large vote in his own state, but not as large as he expects. His vote in the other states. while it may, in the aggregate, reach a large number, will not, we think, materially affect Mr. Cleveland's success. The general has evidently cut himself loose from the democratic organization. A despatch from Boston dated the 9th re-

ports him as declaring: orts him as declaring:

"I saw they (the Democratic leaders) complained that I had deserted the Democratic party. The last time they complained it was that I had captured the Democratic organization. Be it so; then I have only to let my captives loose. I owe a great debt of gratitude to the people of Massachusetts, but none to any Democratic organization, State or national. In no campaign did I ever national. In no campaign did I ever receive aid from the Democratic national. In Bo company of the Democratic National organization, nor did any National Democrat from outside the State ever come here or say a word in my favor or in favor of the Democratic party while I was the unanimous nomi-nee. Whenever I have any use for the

This is very plain language, and places the issue between Gen. Butler and Gov. Cleveland very clearly before the demo. cracy of Massachusetts. Gen. Butler will not, in so far as we can at this distance form an opinion in such matters. poll as large a vote now in Massachusetts as Gov. Cleveland. From Mr. Blaine Gen. St. John will draw many thousands of votes, rendering the issue in Ohio, Kansas, and even Iowa, not to speak of other states, very doubtful. The Prohibition party will draw its main strength from those bodies of voters identified in the past with the republicans. From the present outlook it would appear that the polling returns next November will offer the professional politicians just occasion for many surprises of a most startling character. Of few states only can anything like a safe prediction be ventured on. The number of those in doubt is, as the canvass proceeds, becoming larger and larger.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- His Lordship Bishop Lorrain has returned to Pembroke from his pastoral visitation to the Hudson's Bay country.

- By a vote of 73 to 44 the Belgian Chamber of Deputies has pronounced in favor of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

- The Mitchell Advocate deserves the hearty gratitude of its readers for its vigorous defence of the Irish race against the vulgar assaults of a narrow and prejudiced sheet published in the same county.

- In St. Peter's Cathedral, this city, on Sunday last, Rev. Father Kautz, C. SS. R., preached the sermon of the day. His subject was "Prayer." The sermon was an eminently practical one and was listened to with the profoundest atten-

- His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton visited London last week, and was the guest of the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh. During Dr. Carbery's stay in London many of the diocesan clergy called to offer their regards to the distinguished guest of the Bishop of London.

— We are sorry to learn from a con-temporary that Sunday closing in England is a failure: "Those people who were profoundly impressed belief that drinking on Sunday could be controlled, if not completely squelched, by the simple passage of an act of Parliament, have ately cool weather and occasional rain showers favored continuous growth and healthy maturity, and the grain is of an excellent sample, being plump, hard and bright. The harvest weather being very favorable, the grain has been gathered in first-rate condition. The accounts of spring wheat are equally

worked fairly well enforced should wo Public opinion in t on the subject. M. I., Provincial of

AUGUST 16, 1

- The Very Rev the United States pastor of the Churc Conception, Lowell on the 20th ult., t versary of his ordin hood. Father Mc in Canada hope h enjoy and outlive jubilee. The rev. believe, ordained p late Bishop Guigues - A cable despa

at the coming Papa will be foreigner Archbishop of Vien Archbishop of Sev Italians :- Tindare, at Madrid, who wi as a mark of disples the Vatican with ment ; Capecelatro Capua; Celesil, Arc the aged Mgr. I Capuchin : and thre present Vatican of and Verga. -After twentyheroic service in th

Grace, of St. Paul to be succeeded by Ireland, who was, on 1875 consecrated i. p. i., and becam successionis of Bish in his parting add laity of the Dioces following tribute Rev. Bishop Irelan ment as our coad title and office with of Bishop of St. P the office not a st but fully acquaint of its affairs. Th for the Diocese, fo which has strength indeed, poignancy we are consoled in Rt. Rey. Bisho people have one well-known piets abilities, the Dic more prosperous - Religion is, o

> was blessed at Re nity. The Most of St. Boniface Rev. Fathers H and Larche. Th says of the soler the morning was the discourse by appropriate, and favorable to the afternoon the ne bell was blessed bishop Tache, w pressive sermon the Psalmist's ad timbrels. The s by a general rus the bell. Gover attack and his e nearly all prese which will more the bell. His panying priest heartiest enthu the far western CONVERT

happy to learn, n

progress in the

On the 3rd inst, t

About three w Daniel Hefferna tery, Dublin), woman, close on had seen better Marlberough St said that one of

not excepting e occurred to her "What is it?" hearing that my grandson in the brought up a Pr this is my third find out my son I formerly live use your influe child, for sure never a Protest passed over, wh tress and quite called on me to for the first tim little boy into t Father Hefferns try and get it o go down at one "Oh, I did do th get clothes to co usual threat
poor people
in, knowing condition could I spoke to a ch down to that Street Schools Street we saw all directions. legged of the t the warning in

worked fairly well, and if stringently enforced should work a great deal better. Public opinion in the Dominion is solid on the subject.

The Very Rev. James McGrath, O. M. I., Provincial of the Oblate Fathers in the United States and for several years pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Lowell, Mass., celebrated, on the 20th ult., the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Father McGrath's many friends in Canada hope he may be spared to enjoy and outlive for years his golden jubilee. The rev. gentleman was, we believe, ordained priest in Ottawa by the late Bishop Guigues, on the 17th of July,

- A cable despatch informs us that at the coming Papal Consistory the Pope will create nine Cardinals, two of whom will be foreigners: Ganglbauer, the Archbishop of Vienna, and Gonzalez, the Archbishop of Seville. The others are Italians :- Tindare, the present Nuncio at Madrid, who will be called to Rome as a mark of displeasure on the part of the Vatican with Alphonso's govern-ment; Capecelatro, the Archbishop of Capua; Celesil, Archbishop of Palermo; the aged Mgr. Masssja, the famous Capuchin: and three prelates who are at present Vatican officers, Gari, Laurenzi, and Verga.

-After twenty-five years noble and heroic service in the episcopate, Bishop Grace, of St. Paul has resigned his see, to be succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr. Ireland, who was, on the 21st of December, 1875, consecrated Bishop of Maronea, i. p. i., and became coadjutor, cum jure successionis of Bishop Grace. The latter in his parting address to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of St. Paul pays the following tribute to his successor: Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland, under his appointment as our coadjutor, succeeds to the title and office with its incumbent duties, of Bishop of St. Paul. He enters upon the office not a stranger in the Diocese but fully acquainted with the condition of its affairs. The deep love we have for the Diocese, for its clergy and people, which has strengthened with years, gives, indeed, poignancy to the separation, but we are consoled in the assurance that in Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland, clergy and people have one whose affection for them is as our own, and that with his well-known piety, zeal, energy and abilities, the Diocese will be all the more prosperous under his administra-

- Religion is, our readers will be most happy to learn, making sure and steady progress in the Canadian North West. On the 3rd inst, the new Catholic Church was blessed at Regina with great solemnity. The Most Rev. Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, presided, assisted by Rev. Fathers Hudon, Lory, Dufresne and Larche. The Winnipeg Free Press says of the solemnity: The service in the morning was very impressive, and the discourse by Rev. Father Lory was appropriate, and bristled with arguments favorable to the Catholic faith. In the afternoon the new and splendid toned bell was blessed and dedicated by Arch. bishop Tache, who delivered a very impressive sermon, basing his remarks on the Psalmist's advocacy of high-sounding timbrels. The sermon, which was very ppropriate and impressive, was followed by a general rush to test the sound of the bell. Governor Dewdney led the attack and his example was followed by nearly all present. The urn at a con venient place was twice filled with bills which will more than pay the price of the bell. His Grace and the accom panying priests were received with heartiest enthusiasm by the people of the far western city of the plains.

CONVERTING THE IRISH.

About three weeks ago (writes the Rev. Daniel Heffernan, of St. Andoen's Presbytery, Dublin), a poor Catholic blind woman, close on seventy years—one who had seen better days and a resident of Marlborough Street-called on me and Mariborough Street—called on me and said that one of the greatest misfortunes—not excepting even the blindness—had occurred to her lately.

"What is it?" said I. "I am just after

hearing that my son's wife put my little grandson in the Elliott Home to have it brought up a Protestant. Blind as I am, this is my third visit to this locality to find out my son, and also to ask you—as I formerly lived in Nicholas Street—to as your influence to get out my dear child, for sure one belonging to us was never a Protestant yet." A few days passed over, when the father, in deep distress and quite distracted, both wrote and called on me to say that he had just heard for the first time that his wife had put his likely here into the Elliett Hums. "Now little boy into the Elliott Home. "Now, Father Heffernan, for God's sake will you try and get it out for me." I told him to go down at once and demand his child.
"Oh, I did do that," said he, "but they told "Oh, I did do that," said he, "but they told me that I could have him at any time, but in his nakedness, and where could I get clothes to cover him?" This is the usual threat to put-off made to the poor people to leave their children in, knowing their poverty-stricken condition could not afford to do so. I spoke to a charitable lady, who kindly procured a suit of clothes, so we both accompanied the poor heart-broken father down to that "seat of learning." Luke Street Schools. On entering Townsend Street we saw scouts or Uhlans about in all directions. At last one of the longest-legged of the tribe dashed by us to give the warning in the camp, whilst another,

with "brown goggles" like Sir Garnet before the battle of Tal el Kebir, watched the attack from the steps of the Lock Hospital. After awhile all the "old maids" began to flutter about like bees to see who was going to storm the "hornet's nest." At last the boy was produced, and no doubt had to be stripped before giving him up to his father. Was this the charity which tells us to clothe the naked, and is it conduct worthy of any person pretending to Christianity? We brought the youngster home in triumph, and although the suit was not the best fit, yet he appeared more at ease in it than in the Elliott Home."

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S PICNIC.

From the daily press we cull our report of the eighth annual picnic of the Irish Benevolent Society of this city, which took place at Port Stanley on Wednesday,

took place at Port Stanley on Wednesday, the 6th inst.:

Among the many gatherings, says the Free Press of the 7th, that have been held at Port Stanley this year, that of yesterday is entitled to the foremost rank. Irishmen are proverbial the world over for the thorough zest with which they enter into rational enjoyment after their period of toil is done, and so it has become a custom for the Irishmen of the Forest City to indulge in an annual social gathera custom for the Irishmen of the Forest City to indulge in an annual social gathering, and their mode of realizing pleasure therefrom might well prove a model for others. It is now eight years since the first picnic was given under the auspices of the Irish Benevolent Society, and since that time it has steadily progressed until it is now regarded as one of the most attractive events of the season. In former years the picnic has proved successful, but the gathering of yesterday altogether exceeded any that have hitherto been introduced. The morning proved all that could be desired, the sun beaming out bright and beautiful, and a delictious breeze being wafted shoreward from Lake duced. The morning proved all that could be desired, the sun beaming out bright and beatiful, and a delicious breeze being wafted shoreward from Lake Erie and thoroughly penetrating the Fraser Heights rendering the picnic grounds most delightfully cool. The key-note of the day's success was sounded in the early morning when the Seventh Band marched down Richmond street to the depot, rendering in brilliant style "St. Patrick's Day," and causing a thrill in the heart of every Irishman in the city that induced him to visit the Port with his family. At the depot the band discoursed a variety of popular Irish melodies, while hundreds upon hundreds of citizens—many of them heavily laden with hampers and baskets—made their way along the streets and clambered into the cars or waited upon the platform. For three or four hours the rush continued, the platforms being thronged to their utmost capacity, and each successive train that rolled out with its freight of humanity only appeared to allow space for the accessions that were constantly being made to the crowd. Every train was crowded to the very extreme, but at length all were borne southwards and the place assumed its wonted aspect. But this did not long continue, for the afternoon train carried a large number additional, and the "bathing" train was availed of by some two hundred more. It is stated by the railway officials that sixty-five cars were required for the transportation of the pleasure seekers, and such was the demand that a few of the trains were obliged to make double trips, and it is estimated that during the day there were fully five thousand people assembled upon the grounds. It proved beyond doubt the largest excursion that has taken place from the Forest City during the present season—with the exception of the G. W. R. employes' picnic—and it was in every except. that has taken place from the Forest City during the present season—with the exception of the G. W. R. employes' picnic—and it was in every respect the most successful and best attended affair that has yet occurred under the auspices of this society. It was essentially the people's picnic, participated in by all, for from Mayor Hyman to the humblest laboring man every class

joyment. The principal points of interest throughout were the dancing, the games and the delivery of the addresses. THE BANQUET,
which constituted an important feature
of the day, came off in the Fraser House, when an unusually good spread was provided under the management of Mr. James Carter (of the Tecumseh). There were upwards of sixty members of the committee and guests seated at the table, and the chair was accurried by Dr. Sincipal and the chair was occupied by Dr. Sippi and the chair was occupied by Jr. Sippi, president of the Society, with Mr. J J Blake in the vice-chair. Upon the right of the chairman was seated Mr. W H Bartram, president of St. George's, and on the left Mr. T H Purdom, president of St. Andrew's Society—a union characteristic of the good feeling that exists between the various nationalities in the Forest City. Among those present were Messrs. W R Meredith, M P P, and son, D McKenzie, M P P, Barmstrong, M P P, Rev Messrs. Gemley, Ballard and Father Coffey, W J Reid, B Cronyn (expresident), H D Long, do, James Egan, D C Macdonald, John M Keary, J B Vining, John Burns, P. Boyle, B C McCann (secretary), P Mulkern, M C Carey, (Stratford), Frank Love, John Boyd, J B Smyth, H Beaton, John Kennedy, A J B Macdonald, H Drought, T G Lowe, Col. Macbeth, A G Smyth, J H Barron, A Wallace, W Pope, T Wheatley, R. Spettigue, and others whose names were not learned.

After the customary tribute-had been between the various nationalities in the

pleasing selection of music during the day, and contributed considerably to the en-

After the customary tribute-had been rendered to the feast the chairman proposed the health of Her Majesty, which was cordially drank, and the assemblage then adjourned to the grounds. During the progress of the meal the Seventh Battalion band rendered a choice selection of Lyish melodies in five atrice. Irish melodies in fine style.

THE SPEECHES. In order to afford the crowd an oppo

Bartram, president of the St. George's Society.

Mr. Bartram confined himself to a few remarks, thanking them on behalf of the St. George's Society. He believed they had good reason as Irishmen to be proud of this picnic, and he also believed that London had good reason to be proud of the Irish Benevolent Society.

The chairman said it was a source of pleasure to know they had such a union of Irishmen, Englishmen and Scotchmen here, and he then introduced Mr. T. H. Purdom, president of the St. Andrew's Society.

Society.

Mr. Purdom said the present was, he

Mr. Purdom said the present was, he thought, the largest picnic he was ever at. It certainly was the first Irish picnic, and it fairly astonished him. (Applause.) It was amazing how the Irish grew and multiplied. (laughter.) And not only that, but improved all the time. The Irish in this country were a happy and contented people, and it was his opinion, had Irish affairs in the old country in the past been only properly managed, just as happy, prosperous and contented a people would be found to-day in the Emerald Isle as there might be seen around this Canadian platform to-day. (Cheers and applause.) He had asked Rev. Father Coffey in the cars on the way up, if the Irish people were as prosperous and as contented in Ireland as they were in Canada, and the reverend father was obliged to admit they were not; that the people had not the reverend father was obliged to admit they were not; that the people had not the same opportunities as Canadians, but that if such privileges were ever secured for them there was not the least doubt the Irish in Ireland would be just as prosperous and as happy as the Irish in Canada. (Applause.) It could not be denied that faults existed, especially in the administration of affairs in Ireland in past years, but he was pleased to see an improvement of late. The speaker here became humorous; he said that Scotchmen were getting at the head of affairs in other places beside the North Pole. (Laughter.) He at the head of affairs in other places beside the North Pole. (Laughter.) He
knew of some nations that were growing
better and wiser under Scotch guidance
every day. And if a Scotchman was
capable of doing England so much good,
in all probability the same "grand old
man," if not too much hampered, would
be able to do Ireland a power of good.
(Cheers and applease) (Cheers and applause.)
THE REV. FATHER COFFEY

was warmly received. He expressed his gratification in being present to meet with gratification in being present to meet with such a host of his countrymen and country women—at least he would call them such, although he himself was born in Canada. It also afforded him pleasure to be present for the first time with the Irish Benevolent Society—a society which had become famous in Ontario of late years. (Applause.) Canada was a great country, and the Irish had helped to make it what it was. All were here as citizens at large to do their best for the general welfare, and if they looked at the history of the country they would find that Irishmen had done their share in promoting its progress. They should see that in the future they should do their utmost, and, while not inflicting in jury on others, endeavor to be foremost in well doing. Our people were blessed as a nation seldom is; they enjoyed a freedom unexcelled, and they should not only be equal but ahead of others. If they had a determination to be so, to be worthy of this great country, they could leave on its history such a record of Irish industry and valor as it on such a host of his countrymen and country, they could leave on its history such a record of Irish industry and valor as is on record in the history of other nations. He concluded by wishing that they might long live to enjoy such gatherings, that the society might prosper, and that they might carry back loving memories of the

pleasant day spent here,

Rev. G. G. Ballard was glad to see the president of St. Andrew's Society promising great things for Ireland, but he was sorry Scotland had not come sooner to the It was essentially the people's reliable to the humblest laboring man, every class of the citizens were well represented, and everything passed off in a quiet and harmonious manner. The immense throng rendered the scene upon the hill of a lively description, and the various methods of amusement were fully availed of—dancing, swinging, bathing, flirting, lounging and other forms of relaxation being resorted to. The 7th Band performed a pleasing selection of music during the day, pleasing selection of music during the day and fore. But this sympathy could not be wondered at, for the Scotch originally came from the Irish. Father Coffey could but as an Irishman—and he believed he thoroughly knew the Irish sentiment—he denounced this assertion, or that such an idea ever had a place in the bosom of any true Irishman—it was impossible that it could have. The fact that in this country the Irish could live quiet, respectable and be able to keep up their heads as others did be able to keep up their heads as others did proved that they were capable of conduct-ing themselves respectably. Ireland had been regarded by some as a mystery. True, it was a mystery that has yet to be solved, but it was the same thing as is going on in other countries, and movement is going on now England that will lead to the in England that will lead to the solution of the mystery and bring about that divine principle of a man as a man. He was glad to see that improve-ment of late in the affairs of Ireland. When that went on further—and when Irishmen can live in their own land as com fortably, as freely enjoy themselves as fully as abroad—when the people will be able to realize not only the music in the words of Ireland's great bards long since gone to rest, but when they can realize the music of her lakes and hills and seaboard, then indeed it could be said that she was blessed. She does not stand beneath the blessed. She does not stand beneath the blight of God more than any other coun-try. When the time comes they could look back to their glorious history, and not in England or other lands but within the boundaries of their own green isle, Irishmen could lift up their hands and "thank God".

"thank God."

Rev. Mr. Gemley was glad to have the opportunity of being here to-day, and for one special reason—that he had been told he was all Irish. He had an Irish mother and Scotch father, but Macaulay said that in the early days Scotland was known as Ireland, and from the kindly sentiments of the Scotch, as expressed by Mr. Purdom, he hoped all would go back to the old name. He referred to Mr. Ballard's wish to be quiet. and asked if they ever 'thank God.' In order to afford the crowd an opportunity of enjoying the speeches it was determined to hold them upon the grounds, and several eloquent addresses were delivered from the band stand.

The proceedings were opened by the chairman, who expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting them all on the eighth anniversary picnic of the Irish Benevolent

Society. He then called upon Mr. W. H. Bartram, president of the St. George's Purdom had offered a prayer that the Irish Purdom had offered a prayer that the Irish people might increase more and more. Well, even if he had not offered the prayer they would be more and more. The idea of a prayer for their increase was all very good, but he thought they were doing very well without it. He appealed to them what would the world do without Irishmen. Would it not be a quiet world—a sleepy world. If only for their wit the world should keep them—they have wit, intelligence, character. No people on the face of the earth possessed the same kindness and thorough good-heartedness as the Irish. They are a necessity morally. Why, the English cannot send out half a dozen prominent men without two or Why, the English cannot send out half a dozen prominent men without two or three are Irishmen. Where, he asked, can any one go and not find an Irishman. He was glad to be here, and hoped that all might prosper—that the band might—as they have done—take the leading position in the country, for they had played Irish tunes to-day as he had never heard them excelled in Ireland itself. He spoke of listening in England to the music of bands representing England, Ireland and Scotland—especially speaking of "St. Patrick's Day," and expressing the sentiment that the man who don't know "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning" don't deserve to know what morning is. He concluded by wishing them success, that the prosperity of the Society might long continue, that harmony might remain and that all might strive with one another only in deeds of kindness.

kindness. The speaking was then brought to s close.

In the afternoon a series of games came

In the afternoon a series of games came off under the supervision of the committee, who worked energetically.

THE COMMITTEE.

A large measure of praise is to be attributed to the committee for the complete success of the affair, and Messrs. B. C. Mc-Cann, J. B. Vining, Dr. Sippi, W. J. Reid, P. Mulkern, W. R. Meredith and H. O. Long deserve special mention for their efforts. Everyone appeared perfectly satisficated. efforts. Everyone appeared perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the whole proceedings were carried out.

BRANTFORD.

St. Basil's Annual Picule.

From the Expositor. The annual picnic of St. Basil's congre ation has become an event of considerable importance, and the interest manifested in it this year shows that no fears may be entertained of its popularity declining. Early in the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 7th, might be seen hundreds of old and young wending their way to the Agricultural Park, laden with baskets and their faces beaming in expectation of a joyous time. The afternoon pectation of a joyous time. The afternoon was delightfully cool and materially aided in infusing energy and vigor into those who were inclined to engage in the

The grounds looked exceedingly beau-tiful, so clean and well-kept, and polka-dotted with the vari-colored dresses, white predominating, made up a very pretty scene, while the joyous shouts and merry laughter, mingling with the sweet strains of music from the band of the Dufferin Rifles, combined to complete the picture. On the grounds foot-ball, lawn tennis, croquet, swings, and the old style baseball, with girl pitchers and girl fielders, and where the base runner is

fielders, and where the base runner is put out by being hit with the ball, formed the principal amusements.

Upon the grounds were the Very Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris; Rev. Father Maguire, of Galt; Rev. Father Craven, of Hamilton, and the resident priests, Rev. Fathers Lennon and Crinnon.

Within the Agricultural Hall dinner was served at twenty-five cents a head, and a rushing business was done, the

before one in a somewhat civilized man ner, in contradistinction to the usual picnic style. In another corner James McGregor, with several assistants, dis-pensed pop, lemonade and cigars, and

did a good trade. A programme of games was carried out which gave considerable pleasure to spectators and much interest to those who competed. Following is the list of prize-winners.

Football Match.—Peter Nelson and Jerry Dunne, captains. Won by Nelson's

Bicycle Race.—Messrs. D. Sager, W. Webling, S. Slater and H. Titmus competed. Mr. Sager won.
100 yard race, men.—1st, James Quirk;

2nd. W. Turner. 3 legged Race.-1st, Sourbier and

100 yard race, boys.—1st, J. Roantree; 2nd, H. Howie.

Half mile race.—1st, W. Turner; 2nd,

As a whole the day was one of thorough enjoyment. Good humor prevailed nothing occurred to mar the harmony and all may be congratulated upon the success of St. Basil's annual picnic in 1884. The proceeds from sale of tickets and other sources will be also a matter of congratulation, aggregating in the neighborhood of \$500.

Hymen's ! Fetters.

AN INTERESTING HYMENEAL EVENT AT ST At St. Patrick's church this morning

Mr. M. C. McCormack, of this city, and Miss L. C. Devine, of Brudenell, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the parish priest, Rev. Father Whalen. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Bonfield and M. J. Lacy, and the groomsmen were Messrs. H. Derham and J. Foley. After the very interesting ceremony, the wedding party repaired to the Grand Union hotel, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. Eloquent complimentary speeches were delivered at the breakfast table by Rev. Jas. McCormack, Hon. J. Costigan, Mr. T. P. French and others, and the health of the newly married couple was enthusiastically married couple was enthusiastically toasted. Mr. and Mrs. McCormac left by the afternoon train for Montreal, and

will proceed thence to Niagara Falls .-

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly.

The Approbation of Litanies. Authoritative Interpretation of the Monitum of the Congregation of Rites, 1880.

of the Congregation of Rites, 1880.

Some time since we published a document issued by the Sacred Congregation of Rites on the 16th of June, 1880, in which the Bishops are reminded, first, that the only Litanies approved by the Holy See, besides those contained in the Liturgical books, are the Litanies of the Sacred Name of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin; secondly, that it is their duty to forbid any Litany not approved by the Holy See to be publicly recited; and, thirdly, that they ought to be on their guard against giving their imprimatur to guard against giving their imprimatur to books of devotion which contain Litanies not approved by the Holy See. For the convenience of reference we give again the text of this document: MONITUM EX S. CONGREGATIONE RITUUM.

Etsi praeter Litanias SS. Nominis Jesu, Beatae Mariae Virginis Lauretanas nuncupatas, et sanctorum quae in libris liturgicis habentur, nullae aliae a Sancta sede approbatae fuerint, quaedam tamen typis passim evulgantur, quae in hon-orem alicujus sancti vel mysterii fidelibus recitandae proponuntur, atque in libris praesertim pietatis vulgo de devotion continentur, nonnunquam etiam auctoritatis ecclesiasticae sanctionae munitis. Hinc Sacra Rituum Congregatio sui numeris Locorum Ordinarios esse duxit Rmos. admonere, ne sinant Litanias publice recitari nisi praedictas, vel alias si quae a S. Rom. Univ. Inquisitione recognitae et approbatae fuerint; ac simul caveant suom approbationem pro impressione subnectere iis libris in quibus Litaniae inveniuntur apostolica sanctione caren-

tas. 16 Junii 1880.

This Monitum gave rise to much dis-This Monitum gave rise to much discussion and controversy. For it seemed to take from the Bishops the power, which the Congregations of the Council and Index expressly stated as late as the year 1860 to be vested in them, of revising and approving for publication books of devotion in which Litanies which had not received the approbation of the Holy See, as they were intended only for private recitation, were printed. No document could be more clearly worded than this decree of 1860:

than this decree of 1860:
Propositio in S. Indicis Congregatione
dubio: Quid censendum sit de libris precum variarum, in quibus praeter Lit-anias majores et Lauretanas, ut vocant, alia continentur si decretorum general-ium Apostolicae Sedis hactenus vetitae ac nihilominus diuturno jam pridem usu in plerisque catholici orbis regionicus re-

ceptae?
"Responsum fuit:
"Provisum super decreto supremae
Congregationis S. Officii, feria IV. die 18

Ap. cujus haec verba :
"Litanie omnes, praeter antiquissimas et communes quae in Breviariis Missali-bus, Pontificalibus, et Ritualibus continentur, et praeter Litanias de Beata Virgine quae in sacrae aede Lauretana de-cantari solent non edudantur sine revisione et approbatione Ordanarii nee publice in Ecclesiis, publicis oratoriis, et proces-sionibus recitenur absque licentia et ap-probatione Sacrorum Rituum Congrega-tionis. S. Conge. Indicis, Ap. 1860."

Again, various interpretations were given in many ecclesiastical periodicals and reviews of what was meant in the and reviews of what was meant in the Monitum by public recital (publice recitari). Some understood the Monitum to forbid the use of any Litany, except those approved by the Holy See, in any assembly where a number of persons had come together for prayer in common. Others, relying on the decree of 1860, confined this restriction to assemblies. The most in churche and public Hamilton, and the resident priests, itev. Fathers Lennon and Crinnon.

Within the Agricultural Hall dinner was serred at twenty-five cents a head, and a rushing business was done, the cool weather and fatiguing character of the games whetting one's appetite to a nicety. The tables were under the charge of married ladies and the young ladies of the Sodality. The bill of fare was varied and choice, and was placed before one in a somewhat civilized man
Hamilton, and the resident priests, itev. The standard of persons it is impious totak e an oath of secrecy; if they have no particular aim to the church as they can be so in the right way and if the Freemasons desire to help in that task they can do so in the right way for laymen and their societies. The Saviour of the world gave them no commendation of the secrecy; if they have no particular aim to the church for latenty, etc., there is no need of an oath of secrecy; if they have no particular aim to the church for latenty, etc., there is no need of an oath of secrecy; if they have no particular aim to the church for latenty, etc., there is no need of an oath of secrecy; if they have no particular aim to the church etc.

Joseph, St. Aloysius, when approved by the Bishop, at family prayer, but would for latenty, etc., there is no need of an oath of secrecy; if they have no particular aim to the church etc. Horoston to assemble to a triple way to the same time to church etc. Horoston to assemble to a triple way to the secrecy; if they have no particular aim to common. Others, relying on the decree of the church, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, etc., there is no need of an oath of charity, e etings assembled in the church for special devotion. Others, finally understood the public recitation to apply only priest assists in his official capacity, and

priest assists in his official capacity, and, being suitably vested, celebrates a function recognized by the Church as a prayer offered in her name and for the faithful generally.

To put an end to this uncertainty in a matter of such practical importance, the Bishop of Strasburg applied to the Congregation for an authoritative interpretation of the Monitum. He received the following very satisfactory reply:

following very satisfactory reply:
S. R. C. resp. "Monitum du quo agitur respicere Litanias in Liturgicis et pubcis functionibus recitandos; posse vero, imo teneri Ordinarios alias seu novas Litanias examinare, et, quatenus expedire putent, adprobare at non nisi pro privata et extraliturgica recitatione. 29

By this reply all controversy is set at rest. In the first place, the Congrega-tion of Rites reaffirms the decision of the Congregation of the Council as to the power of the Bishop to examine and ap-prove Litanies which are intended only for private and extra-Liturgical use, and declares it to be the duty of the Bishop to exercise this supervision before he allows a new Litany to be reprinted. Secondly, it is now certain that the approbation of the Congregation of Rites is necessary for those Litanies only which are recited in liturgical and public funcare recited in thurgical and photo func-tions. Now by a liturgical function is meant one of those forms of prayer which the Church recognizes as offered in her name, and in which, as a consequence, she is represented by her ordained min sne is represented by her ordained minister acting in his official capacity. Those recognized forms of devotion are those for which the Church legislates in her books on Liturgy, for instance, the Mass, the Office, Processions, Benedictions of the Discontinuous of the control of the Discontinuous of th

or public oratory.

It follows, then, that we are allowed to recite other Litanies, provided they have the approbation of the Ordinary, at family, provided they have the approbation of the Ordinary, at family, and the ordinary of the ordi ily prayer, at Confraternity devotions conducted in the Church, even when a priest presides at them, and at all similar exercises, provided they are not identi-cal with any of the recognized Church

tion of the Blessed Sacrament, &c. Moreover, the Liturgical function must

be public, that is, celebrated in the church

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL

The Sun in a recent editorial declared it "easy to understand the increasing hos-tility of the Roman Church to the Freemason order, because it is a compact, secret organization beyond its control, and out of harmony with its principles and general purposes."

out of harmony with its principles and general purposes."

Just so. There is nothing more to be said about the matter after the incredible strength of the light shed upon the question by the metropolitan luminary. But the Sun which shines for all shone a little too strong this time. It said enough, and fifty per cent. more than enough, and therein it stumbled and fell. It repeated the famous old lie which the Freemasons flaunted for a hundred years and over before the world as a reason for the Church's hostility to their order, and having said it with calm impartial language, Church's hostility to their order, and having said it with calm impartial language, it settles down in the belief that for its readers the matter is settled. Not yet, good two-penny shiner. The Church is not opposed to the order of Freemasons because it is beyond the Church's control, or because it is compact in its organization, or because it is out of harmony with the Church, but simply and purely the Church, but simply and purely because it is a secret order, oath bound, and dangerous to the social, political and

religious order.
The Democratic party, compact, beyond control of the Pope, out of harmony with the Church on many points, is not condemned by the Church; nor is the Republican are the control of the Pope. demned by the Church; nor is the Republican party, nor the Whigs and Tories and Home Rulers of the British empire opposed by it, nor the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, or to animals, nor any other compact, respectable (as opposed to secret) society on the face of the earth, though it is beyond its control and "out of harmony" with its principles, whatever the Sun's harmony may mean. There are no Encyclicals written against them, no Catholic is forbidden to enter their ranks, no stigma is fixed to their name by the Vicar of Christ, for their aims are honorable in the main, open to the day, and the able in the main, open to the day, and the means to attain their ends have the sanc-tion of law and right. Can as much be said of Freemasonry?

tion of law and right.

Can as much be said of Freemasonry? Its aim no one knows, for it is secret, with very unscrupulous regard for the truth, and its methods are as much a mystery as its atm. In France, Germany and Italy, it has a well and truthfully established reputation for atheism, socialism, communism, materialism and diabolism. It has proved itself there the enemy of Christianity in any form, the enemy of respectable paganism even, and while it has painted on its banners the false cries of liberty, equality and fraternity, it is ever busied in stealing or prompting others to steal, or assisting to steal the property of the Church. In this country it is supposed to be comparatively innocent. Let it be judged by its works. It has been foremost in applauding the work of its brethren in Europe. No excuse of ignorance can be pleaded, for the Freemasons of America claim kinship with the Freemasons of America claim kinship with the Free-masons of all parts of the world, and if masons of all parts of the world, and if they are not aware of the doings of their brethren, they ought to be, since they applaud them. It has made itself notorious by its clannishness which has the merit of unscrupulousness, and which intrudes itself so impudently into the civil and judicial administration of the country that men are often compelled in country that men are often compelled in self-defence to join the order. Not only into the high places does it thrust itself, but into the low ones, and the poor are annoyed and the helpless left despairing by its continued efforts to make even the common prizes of life, acadition to

common prizes of life a condition of accepting it.

Is the Sun at all aware of the Church's reasoning on the matter of secret socie-ties? If their aim be the cultivation of

Saviour of the world gave them no commission such as they claim. They know that and they wish to substitute their bogus philanthropy for His religion.

The Church is "not" of necessity the implacable enemy of all such orders," since they have but to drop their secrecy and the evils which it covers, and she and they will be at the interest in the secretary of th they will be at least in peace, if not in barmony. They are of necessity her implacable enemies, for they are not of God, but of the devil.

The Sun does not shine to advantage on this question. If it cannot manage its phraseology so as to let light instead of darkness shine through the words, let it avoid this subject altogether. Or save the light and tell its readers the truth of the Propaganda robbery, concerning which it has said many excellent things that call for warm acknowledgement. Catholic Review.

GARDEN PARTY.

A garden party will be held on the evening of Monday, the eighteenth inst., on civic holiday, at St. Mary's, Hill St. The object of the party being to swell the church funds, is one that commends itself to public favor. The management of the affair being in the hands of the ladies of St. Mary's Church its success is

Rev. Father Leyden, of the College Rev. Father Leyden, of the College of Ottawa, who is on a visit to friends on Allumette Island, preached to a large congregation at Chapeau on Sunday last. After service Mr. W. J. Poupore, M. P. P., read an address of welcome to the reverend young gentleman, congratulating him upon his advancement in life, reflecting, as it did hong men his actions. flecting, as it did, honor upon his native place, Allumette Island. A purse of \$50 companied the address.—Ottawa Free Press, August 7th.

McHugh, the man who mercilessly murdered his wife in Cincinnati, about murdered his wife in Cincinnati, about three years ago, and who has now been tried three times for his crime, and each time convicted for murder in the first degree, has at last paid his earthly penalty by death on the gallows. He was hung at Cincinnati on the 22nd inst. He was a habitual street idler, and him self gave drunkenness as the cause of his

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g but leaves! The Spirit grieves a wasted life: nade but never kept; if shame, and strife; but leaves.

life's fair ripening grain; sow our seeds, lo! tares and weeds, dds, idle words, for earnest deeds; e reap with toil and pain Nothing but leaves.

Nothing but leaves! Sad memory weav No well to hide the past; And as we trace our weary way, Counting each lost and misspent day, Sadly we find at last Nothing but leaves.

Ah ! who shall thus the Master meet, Bearing but withered leaves ? Ah ! who shall at the flavjour's feet, Before the awful judgment seat, Lay down for golden sheaves Nothing but leaves.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell is about to reside in Merrion square, having purchased the interest of a house there.

The Rev. William Irwinn, P. P., of St. Audeon's, High street, Dublin, died on July 18th. The deceased had been for a period of twenty-five years attached to the Cathedral, when he was appointed parish priest of St. Audeon's. He had been in ailing health for a considerable time.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, lately Bishop of Ossory and now Archbishop of Sydney, has, previous to his departure from Ireland, received a most honorable proof of the high esteem in which he is held by the prelates of Ireland. A farewell address has been presented to his Grace from all the Irish prelates, headed by Oardinal McCabe, in which they express their pleasure at his promotion, while also stating their regret that Ireland is about to lose the benefit of Archbishop Moran's eminent services. The reply of the Archbishop was pious and patriotic.

The Very Rev. Canon Lacy, P.P., V.F., died on July 14th, at the parochial house, Gorey, at the venerable age of 84 years. He was born in Enniscorthy in the year 1880, and educated in Maynooth.

A County Convention, admirably carried out as to its arrangements, was held at Tynan's Hotel, Carlow, on July 13th. Twelve branches of the National League were represented at the meeting; and a vast body of the clergy of the county took part in the deliberations of the gathering. The Convention got through its business with all the ease of an assembly long versed in the ways and forms of public life. In the resolutions submitted for adoption there was no forms of public life. In the resolutions submitted for adoption there was no departure from the principles now recognized as necessary for the National catechism, save in one important respect—namely the county representation. Confidence in one member, Mr. Gray, was strongly expressed; non-confidence in the other, Mr. Macfarlane, was as freely pronounced. It was frankly acknowledged that Mr. Macfarlane had acted honestly and ably, so far as he had acted at all; but since he refuses any longer to act with the Irish Party, save when by so doing he acts in accordance with his own act with the Irish Party, save when by so doing he acts in accordance with his own private views, there is reslly little more to be said. The county wants men who will work for National objects, and will not give commissions for privateering purposes to any politicians, however honest and honorable. Before separating, the delegates handsomely acknowledged the services rendered by the Rev. P. J. Ryan and the Registration Association in the preparation of the Parliamentary lists—a branch of the National work which, in view of near possibilities, is of the very first importance. first importance.

A meeting was held on July 18, in Long-ford, convened by Mr. P. Flood, C. T. C., at which arrangements were made for a collection in aid of the O'Brien Indemnity

Lord Annally has been taught a lesson. get rid of that pest, and the landlord had him before the county judge at Ballyma-hon for breach of statutory condition by burning the land. The case was dismissed, and Lord Annally is a little poorer

Cork. One of the men who helped to wrest Mallow from its Whig thraldom in the memorable conflict of last year is no more.

Mr. P. J. Sheahan, T. C., one of the gay. est and most devoted of the band who con quered in that famous fray, has succumbed in the flower of youth to the deadly power of consumption. In his early grave is stilled the promise of a bright and peoful life. and useful life.

An eviction was carried out on July 16, at Brooklodge, near Youghal, on the prop-erty of Major Gyles, when a farmer named Walsh was turned out of his holding, the amount of rent being over two

ng, the amount of rent being over two years due.

If any place in Ireland suffered more than another from police tyranny and espionage it verily has been West Cork. With the spirits of this hapless people shattered, their craniums battered, and their meetings scattered by threats, batons and havnest there was a constitution. their meetings scattered by threats, batons and bayonets, there was a constabulary eaves-dropping and a skulking behind domiciles that was not only absolutely insufferable, but of which the veriest dissolute village ruffian (real, not, of course, Forster's impudent bogus,) would be ashamed to be guilty. Forgetting that the times are changed, and that we are changed with them, and unmindful of the artillery practice of the Irish Parliamentary battery, a species of this contemptible persepractice of the fram rariamentary bat-tery, a species of this contemptible perse-cution was attempted to be carried out lately. The respectable proprietress of the Ballydehob Hotel, (whom death only re-cently deprived of a worthy husband) committed the heinous offence of letting a portion of her back premises to the men. committed the heinous offence of letting a portion of her back premises to the members of the local branch of the National League, and for doing this she was set upon by Head-constable Leap, who, in his furious leap in the dark, threatened to oppose the renewal of her license. The active junior member for Cork, Mr. Deasy, however, put his grappling iron upon the indiscreet head-constable, with the satisfactory result that he has not only been privately and publicly admonished, but obliged to "bundle and go" to distant Galway.

Deep is the sympathy felt for the evicted tenants at Gweedore. Apart from the large number in the workhouse, there are hundreds still destitute outside. At the Dunfanaghy Board, on July 12th, applications were made for the relief of 86 families on various estates. On the strength of promises of public assistance, Father McFadden has entered into negotiations with the landlords with a view to the reinstatement of the people in their former homes. In this matter the public must come to Father McFadden's aid with the necessary funds, otherwise his exertions must be wholly fruitless.

The Very Rev. T. Burke, P. P., V. G., a generally esteemed and venerable priest, died on July 18, at Portumns, at the parochial residence.

Truly the Castle is a marvellous institution. Some months ago in the Athlone union the electors thought a certain guardian named Keogh so objectionable that they would have none of him. Soon through the influence of King-Harman this Keogh was made a J. P., and he is now back to the Athlone board, as an exoficio, in spite of the electors! Orangeman Harman, it may be presumed, can now boast of having a poor law guardian of his own.

Mr. Blake, M. P. for county Waterford, has issued an address to his constituents, announcing his intention to resign his seat at the close of this session. He states he takes this course, because he believes it to be the wish of the majority of them that their representatives should at all times act and vote with the party led by Mr. Parnell, and as there have been occasions when he has found it impossible to do so, he bas, therefore, resolved to resign.

sions when he has found it impossible to do so, he bas, therefore, resolved to resign.

The Orange celebrations of this year have proved to be the paltriest on record. Except in a few instances where the sturdy "loyalists" fell to hammering one another, with more or less successful results, there was little else than gloom and despair. In the county Down only did "the brethren" turn out with any sort of enthusiasm. The farming and merchant classes did not, of course, generally identify themselves with the "brethren;" and the little gatherings that did assemble here and there appeared for the most part seedy and disreputable. The faction has, in fact, become utterly demoralized, and incapable of "demonstrating" with effect. The Newry gathering was perhaps the largest, but from it was missed the anticipated force of loyalists from England, variously estimated beforehand at "four thousand," "twelve thousand," and "fifty thousand." Only a hundred men were required to "eat up" all the funds in hand! At Comber the 12th was signalised by bloodshed. After listening to the blatant vaporings of Colonel Waring and Rector Smyth, the "True Blues" were being dispersed when a dispute arose between two Orangemen, Alexander Huston and Thomas Buckley. The result of the affair was a scuffle, in the course of which Huston met his death. Being arrested and charged, on July 13th, before the magistrates, Buckley was returned for trial to the assizes. The meeting at Dromore was a complete fiaseco. The local landlords tried in vain to raise a large gathering as a set-off against the National demonstration of January last, and strained every nerve to get ample military protection, but the result was merely a gathering of about 350 persons. The speeches were of the usual sort.

Fersmanska.

The Nationalists of Tempo are making arrangements for a great popular demonstration, to be held there on the 15th of August. The gathering will undoubtedly be important. The patriotic people of Tempo should in carrying this matter to a successful issue be accorded

ordering the employment of extra police, owing to the apprehension of crime and outrage, in the townlands of Listowel and Curraghatoosane, Meen, Coolaclavig and Cloontubbrid North, parish of Listowel; the townlands of Bunnaruddee and Dromlivane, parish of Aghavallen; and the townlands of Tullamore and Pollagh, parish of Galay all in the county of parish of Galey, all in the county of

The great results which have attended the regular use of Quinine Wine, by people of delicate constitution and those affected with a general prostration of the system, speak more than all the words that we can say in its behalf. This article is a true medicine and a life-giving principle—a perfect renovator of the whole system—invigorating at the same time both body and mind. Its medical properties are a febrifuge tonic and anti-periodic. Small doses, frequently repeated strengthen the pulse, create an appetite, enable you to obtain refreshing sleep, and to feel and know that every fibre and the regular use of Quinine Wine, by peo ple of delicate constitution and those to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated. In the fine Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, we have the exact tonic required; and to persons of weak and nervous constitution we would say, never be without, a bottle in the house. It is sold by all druggists.

Strong Adjectives. "It sells immensely, in fact it has the largest sale of any patent medicine in Summer," says J. F. Smith, druggist, Dunnville, of Fowler's Wild Strawberry. The great remedy for Summer Complaints.

ANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry clim Throat, Lungs, full idea, Sop., route, cost free. Threat Lung-full idea, sop., route, cost free.

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in
my shoulders for eight years—almost
helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil. After a few appliartical the pain left me entirely, and I cations the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since. Do not take Electric or Electron Oils, but see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Young, old, and middle-aged, all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald-head, or with any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

THE DUBLIN SCANDAL.

THE SCENE WHEN THE VERDICT WAS

THE SCENE WHEN THE VERDICT WAS GIVEN.

On the 7th of July the exciting trial of Cornwall vs. O'Brien was ended by a verdict for the defendant. The whole of Ireland was interested in the result. Never was a criminal trial of deeper importance. The whole English Government in Ireland was arraigned for foul crime and the shielding of criminals. The Judge's charge to the jury on the last day was a long and bitter speech against the defendant. The Judge analyzed the evidence like an excited purtisan, and ridiculed the possibility of Cornwall's guilt.

When the jury had retired to consider the verdict there was extraordinary suppressed excitement. Cheers were heard outside the Court.

Mr. Justice O'Brien addressing a constable. Sand me the efficient in heart.

Mr. Justice O'Brien addressing a constable—Send me the officer in charge. SuperintendentMockler came forward. Mr. Justice O'Brien—Inspector, I am surprised that you should allow such a desecration of the propriety and decorum due to the court to prevail.

Superintendent Mockler—the cheers were in the passage outside, my lord. Mr. Wm. O'Brien was passing along and the people cheered him. I could not help that.

Mr. Justice O'Brien—That will do. Such a thing could not occur in any

Mr. Justice O'Brien—That will do.
Such a thing could not occur in any
other country.

THE VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.
At twenty minutes to eight o'clock
the jury came into court, amidst a scene
of the greatest possible excitement.
The Registrar (Mr. Monahan) called
over the names of the jurors, and said—
Gentlemen, you have agreed to your verdict?

dict?
The Foreman—Yes.
The Registrar handed the issue paper to the judge.
Mr. Justice O'Brien—The verdict is for the defendant (loud and prolonged cheers). Let there be silence. Gentlemen, you find that the article of the 10th of May was a libel, and that it was justified (cheers). You find that the article of the 24th of May was a libel and you find that it was justified (cheers). Let there be silence. You find, gentlemen, against the counter claim. The verdict is for the defendant (cheers).

Sergeant O'Brien—Will your lordship respite execution?

respite execution?

Mr. Justice O'Brien—It is not a case for immediate execution.

The jury was then discharged.

The announcement of the verdict was instantly carried outside, and the cheers with which it was received by those in court were echoed again and again out-

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., on presenting himself outside the court, was greeted with the most extraordinary enthusiasm. The crowds who assembled along the precincts of the court and in the court-yard gave vent to a torrent of cheering Comber the 12th was signalised by bloodshed. After listening to the blatant vaporings of Colonel Waring and Rector
Smyth, the "True Blues" were being dispersed when a dispute arose between
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every encouragement.

Kery.

Proclamations appear in the Gazette
ordering the employment of extra police,
owing to the apprehension of crime and
outrage, in the townlands of Listowel
and Curraghatoosane, Meen, Coolaclavig
and Cloontubbrid North, parish of Listo
wel; the townlands of Bunnaruddee and
Dromilivane, parish of Aghavallen; and
the total and played, in front of the
limperial Hotel and United Ireland
Office. All through the evening Prince's
Street was thronged by anxious inquirers
as to the result, and cheers for the great
victory of the member for Mallow were
raised again and agam. Up to quite a
late hour visitors waited at Mr. O'Brien's
hotel to convey to him their congratulations. Cries of "Cheers for O'Brien,"
"Long live United Ireland," rent the
court-yard, the court-yard, the roadway was blocked up
by fresh crowds of people, who continued
who diered him their sincerest congratulations. Cries of "Cheers for O'Brien,"
"Long live United Ireland Court-yard, t

received by him from different parts of the country offering him the congratulations of the people.

Advertising Cheats!!!
"It has become so common to begin a article, in an elegant, interesting style,
"Then run it into some advertisement that we are advertisement."

hat we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as

possible,
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves
their value that they will never use any

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers, Religious and secular, is Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability."

"In compounding a medicine whose vir tues are so palpable to every one's observa-tion."

Did She Die ?

"No!
"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bit-

ers the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians,
"Who gave her disease various names,
"But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—The Parents.

Father is Getting Well.
"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters,"

used Hop Bitters,"

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters,"—A Lady of Utica, N. Y. sed Hop Bitters."

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL!

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FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,

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

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

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natters attended to. No Charge, for buying goods for you, men than that charged by the manufacturer or importer—generally less. Whatever is ad-vertised anywhere can be ordered through this Agency.





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

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For the First Friday of Every Month.
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A Thought for every Day of the Year.
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JESUS.
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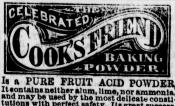
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A Child's Be The weary sun way
Down the West
The evening dew
Like a promisso
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Little Peter J. M Leaned against And watched the As it leaped an Then he saked, " "Angels; dear," He looked up in "Are the angeli Boys,

What had a you the drink question taste nor touch stands. He had be against it, and ca fluence to be all a not be wavering be made up and be temptation, and so on that subject. man's life on that with drinking co whole influence fr without his inten be fixed on solid beginning. Why reasons? Becaus It eats up time It eats up time books. It swallo and whole busin least, it puts a gre lowest and poore

better things. It is a destroye master of time. step and fine man down, as a viper f an eagle takes hi last he falls wour into bad company find its own kind and swearers. It and blights a fair and courage. It man. An old so but he was a co man once. A so society, a scab on was a beautiful y

"Who am a lia as he rose up in glared around hi Pickles Smith Samuel Shin, started and turn deathlike silenc continued:
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BROTHER GA

us in de mawnin us at night. Go grocer smiles an de dry goods r come an' a lie. suit when he kno shoemaker pron Saturday when h on de nex' week sixteen. Our an' yet dey fad and lies. De pa carpenter plane De dressmaker de cloth. We s times a day, an doan' stan' any "An' yet, my bring up in de Bebee axes me till Saturday, he pay it back und knows it an' I li out de last shill can't possibly Judge Hostette promised his d to do so. We l on airs above us backs what or

stomachs. We go ahead, dust has also beed cheats, and falst terate our ge swindle in me soleth coats to the c cloth coats to h hirts. Our so tenders, our re fur hypocrites, bring back ter we cheat an' de world to pick u of virtue, an' w to bear eulog angels. Gentl odder into doir begin just wha hit anybody w

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cured him of had suffered; had failed to The Eating gree unripe fruits termed, Dr.

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A Child's Beautiful Thought.

The weary sun was crawling
Down the West's capacious throat;
The evening dew was falling,
Like a promissory note.
While from the thousand chambered
Mansions of the burning West,
Crimson splendors swept and clambered
Up the heavens' throbbing breast.

Little Peter J. McGuire
Leaned against the window bars,
And watched the foaming fire,
As it leaped among the stars:
Then he asked, "What is that yonder?"
"Angels, dear," his mother said—
He looked up in childish wonder;
"Are the angels' heads all red?"
Drake's Travelers Magazine.

Boys, Let it Alone.

What had a young man better do about the drink question? He had better never taste nor touch it so long as the world stands. He had better talk against it, vote against it, and cause his example and influence to be all against it. He had better not be wavering but settled, have his mind made up and be ready to resist every temptation, and so not get into the mire on that subject. A few glasses seals a man's life on that question, a few bouts with drinking companions changes one's whole influence from positive to negative, without his intending it. It is better to be fixed on solid foundations from the beginning. Why? What are the strong reasons? Because it is an expensive habit. It eats up time and clothes and good books. It swallows farms, and factories, and whole business houses. Saying the least, it puts a great deal of money to the lowest and poorest use, and robe one of better things.

lowest and poorest use, and robs one of better things.

It is a destroyer of health, as well as a master of time. It takes away the elastic step and fine manhood, and brings a man down, as a viper fastening on the breast of an eagle takes him out of the sky, and at last he falls wounded and dead. It leads into bad company. It will never fail to find its own kind of railers, and accusers, and swearers. It degrades a good name and blights a fair life, taking away hope and courage. It disfigures and defiles the man. An old soaker is a hideous sight, but he was a comely and clean young man once. A sot is a wen on the neck of society, a scab on the body politic, but he was a beautiful young man to start with.

BROTHER GARDNER'S ESSAY ON LIARS.

"Who am a liar?" asked the old man, as he rose up in his usual place and glared around him.
Pickles Smith, Trustee Pullback, Samuel Shin, and Evergreen Jones started and turned pale, and there was a deathlike silence as Brother Gardner continued.

"An' what shall we do wid him—wid de liar an' de liars? De liar am wid us an' of us an' among us. He gits up wid us in de mawnin', an' he lies down wid us at night. Go to de grocery, an' de grocer smiles an' nods an' lies. Go to de dry goods man an' he has a welcome an' a lie. De tailor promises a suit when he knows he can't finish it. De shoemaker promises a pair of butes for Saturday when he has three days' work on de nex' week. De ice man charges us wid twenty-five pounds an' delivers introduced the same servers and same servers that the same servers and same servers that the same servers are same servers that the same servers are same servers and same servers and same servers and same servers and same servers are same servers and same servers and same servers are same servers and same server

on de hex week. De les han talages sixteen. Our carpets am warranted, an' yet dey fade. De plumber plumbs and lies. De painter paints an' lies. De carpenter planes an' saws an' cheats. De dressmaker not only lies, but steals de cloth. We all lie like troopers fifty times a day, and de man who won't lie doan' stan' any show.

"An' yet, my frens, whar' will we bring up in de end? When Waydown Bebee axes me fur de loan of a dollar till Saturday, he lies. He knows he can't pay it backunder fo' weeks. I know he knows it an' I lie. I tell him I jist paid out de last shillin' fur a wash bo'd, an' can't possibly raise no mo'. If I ask Judge Hostetter Jackson to sign a bank note wid me, he lies when he says he promised his dyin' gran'muder nebber to do so. We lie when we war better cloze dan we kin afford—when we put cloze dan we kin attord—when we put on our backs what orter be fodder for our stomachs. We has become a red-hot, go ahead, dust-aroun' nashun, but we has also become a nashun of liars, cheats, and false pretenders. We adulterate our goods, cheat in weight, swindle in measure, and put on broadcloth coats to hide de absence of dollar shirts. Our society am full of false precloth coats to hide de absence of dollar shirts. Our society am full of false pre-tenders, our religion furnishes a cloak fur hypocrites, an' our charity am but a high-soundin' name fur makin' a dollar high-soundin' name fur makin' a dollar bring back ten shillings. We lie, an' we know we lie. We play de hypocrite, we cheat an' deceive, an' yit we want de world to pick us out as shinin' examples of virtue, an' we expect our tombstones to bear eulogies georgious 'nuff fur angels. Gentlemen, let us kick each odder into doin' better! Let de kickin' begin just whar' it happens, fur we can't hit anybody who doan need it!"

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How the Eye is Swept and Washed.

For us to be able to see objects clearly and distinctly, it is necessary that the eye should be kept moist and clean. For this purpose it is furnished with a little gland, from which flows a watery fluid (tears), which is spread over the eye by the lid, and is afterwards swept off by it, and runs through a hole in the bone to the inner surface of the nose, where the warm air, passing over it while breathing, evaporates it. It is remarkable that no such gland can be found in the eyes of fish, as the element in which they live answers the same purpose. It the eye had not been furnished with a liquid to wash it, and a lid to sweep it off, things would appear as they do when we look through a dusty glass. Along the edges of the eyelid there are a great number of little tubes, or glands, from which flows an oily substance, which spreads over the surface of the skin, and thus prevents the edges from becoming For us to be able to see objects clearly spreads over the surface of the skin, and thus prevents the edges from becoming sore or irritated, and it also helps to keep the tears within the lid. There are also six little muscles attached to the eye, which enable us to move it in every direction; and when we consider the different motions they are capable of giving to the eyes, we cannot but admire the goodness of Himwho formed them, and has thus saved us the trouble of turning our heads every time we wish to view an object. Although the eyes of some animals are capable of the eyes of some animals are capable of motion—as the fly, the beetle and several motion—as the fly, the beetle and several other insects—yet the Creator has shown his windom and goodness in furnishing their eyes with thousands of little globules, and by placing their eyes moro in front of their heads, so that these little insects can see almost all around them without turning their heads. A gentleman who has examined the eyes of a fly, says that the two eyes of a common one tleman who has examined the eyes of a fly, says that the two eyes of a common one are composed of 8,000 little globules, through every one of which it is capable of forming an image of an object! Having prepared the eye of the fly for the purpose, he placed it before his microscope, and then looked through both, in the manner of the telescope, at a steeple, 299 feet high and 750 feet distant, and said he could plainly see, through every little hemisphere the whole steeple inverted or turned upside down.

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Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per † oz., prepaid by postage at amp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding joz. In weight, and prepaid only &c., will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, ic. per 4 oz. Post ovards for United Kingdom, 2 ce., is each.

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nd are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
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533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.



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Institution.

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

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fancy work, embroidery in gold and chemile,
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Board and Tuttion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

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Meetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular monthly meeting of the Irish senevolent Society will be held on Friday vening, 12th Inst., at their rooms, Masonic femple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Stippi, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Cutholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres. C. HEVEY. Rec. Sec.

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Representatives to Supreme Council Convention.—Rev. P. Bardou, Thomas
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Law and Supervision—J. J. Blake, A. R. Wardell, and T. A. Bourke.
Finance and Mileage.—James Quillinan,
Thomas O'Neail, and Charles Stock. Returns and Credentials.—Thomas Coffey, D. B. Odette, and William Sullivan. Appeals and Grievances.—Thomas Henderson, H. W. Deare, and Rev. T. J. Sullivan.

Printing and Supplies.—W. J. McKee, Dr. Wm. Buckley, and Rev. G. R. Northgraves. The following are the names of the Deputies appointed by the Grand President:

For Province of Ontario_A. Forster, For Province of Ontario—A. Forster, Berlin; D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; James Quillinan, Nisgara Falls; Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Wingham; H. W. Deare, Amherstburg; John O'Meara, Peterboro; Dr. Buckley, Prescott; and Rev. J. J. Gehl, St. Clements.

For Province of Quebec—F. R. E. Campagn Ottawa for the French speaking.

For Province of Quebec—F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, for the French speaking people; and T. J. Finn, Montreal, for the English speaking people. Mr. Campeau is also empowered to work up Branches among the French people in the eastern part of Ontario.

St. Catharines, July 11, 1884.

Received from the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in full settlement of the amount payable to me on the death of my late brother Patrick Fahey, who was a member of Branch No. 10, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Miss Mary Fahey.

Witnesses:—J. M. Butler, W. J. Brennan.

A C. M. B. A. Branch will be organized at Port Lambton in a few days. The requisite number of medical certificates have been approved.

On July 29th the petition of the Grand Council of Canada in re "Separtable Parada in the Canada in the "Separtable Parada in the Canada in the Canada in the Separtable Parada in the Canada in the Can

ate Beneficiary Jurisdiction, etc." was sent to Supreme President, F. J. Ries-

ter, Esq.
On Sunday evening, July 27, Rev. J. P.
Molphy, of Ingersoll, addressed the congregation of Woodstock on the advantages of the C. M. B. Association. As a result of the Rev. Father's address, a fine C. M. B. A. Pranch will shortly, be fine C. M. B. A. Branch will shortly be

started there.

The drafts for the payment of the \$2,000 beneficiary of the late Mr. Henderson, of Branch No. 6, Strathroy, have been received from the Supreme Treasurer. Receipts will appear in next issue.

NEWS NOTES.

The freedom of the city of Cork has been conferred upon Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, for his service to the public in unearthing the Dublin scandals.

The Dublin Grand Jury in presenting an indictment against Cornwall and compublication of the evidence. The Judge said he would do what he legally could and recommended the request to the and recommended the request to the discretion and forbearance of the press.

President Grevy conferred upon Hector Fresident Grevy conterred upon Hector Fabre, Commissary General in Canada, the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Figaro, referring thereto, says this proof of the interest with which France regards Canada shows a lively desire to cement the relations which are becoming closer between the two countries.

United Ireland, commenting on the ver-dicts gained by Crown Solicitor Bolton in the action against the proprietors of United Ireland, says the end is not yet. Lords Spencer and Trevelyan would have shared in the triumphes of Cornwall-Bolton if they had triumphed. They must share also in their dismissal or find deadlier weapons to silence United Ireland. United Ireland, of Dublin, announce

United Ireland, of Dublin, announces that Thomas Casey, approver in the Maamstrasna murder case; has declared in the presence of the Archbishop of Tuam and the members of his flock, that Mr. Bolton, solicitor for the crown, compelled him to swear against Myles Joyce and others, charged with crime, who were innocent.

The Viceroy of Canton in superintending the laying of torpedoes and prepara-tions of barriers to obstruct the river. He has also ordered twelve tons of dynamite. Insults to foreigners have been forbidden. The town is quiet, although a strong war feeling prevails. A steamer is held in readiness to remove foreigners

A Marseilles despatch says :- The area A Marseilles despatch says:—Ine area affected by cholera is widening. Yesterday there were five death at Arles, five at Dalin, at Cette 7, Beziers 2, Carcasson 2, Bordeaux I. At Gigean a panic prevails. Parents have fled, forgetting their children, whom Sisters of Charity are caring for. At Vogue there were five deaths yesterday and thirty persons under treatment. Numerous cases of under treatment. Numerous cases of sickness, supposed to be cholera, are re-ported at other points in the Department of Ardiche. There were three deaths at Toulon last night.

the drift of the English policy, and dis-solving belief in the friendly sentiments of the English for their German cousins. Attempts to excite hate between France and Germany are now happily seen through both in Paris and Berlin. Hence-forth, if England's interests are opposed to the French, she must not look to Ger-many, but must act alone."

CATHOLIC FRESS.

London Universe.

Is it lawful to defend the Catholic Church against appersions? This is the sum and substance of the question lately submitted to the petty jury of Dusseldorf, in connection with a trial for slander. A man of the name of Knien, the proprietor of a kind of music-hall in that city, had allowed certain performances to take place in which the Jesuits were ridiculed and a quantity of mud was cast on several of the institutious of the Catholic Church. The Dusseldorfer Volksblatt, a Catholic journal, thereupon published an article in which it was said that the proprietor of a licensed place of amusement had no right to allow scandalous performances of this sort to be held, and thus to wound the feelings of a large portion of the population. Herr Knien had the hardtheod to lay a criminal information against Dr. Husgen, the editor of the paper, trying to make out that the article in question was a libel upon him. The jury, having merely heard the case for the prosecution, intimated that they were satisfied and did not want to hear the defence, and they at once acquitted Dr. Husgen. The enemies of the Church are defence, and they at once acquitted Dr. Husgen. The enemies of the Church are furious over it. Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

No man could show greater alertness in a cause nor greater aptitude in unearthing the tricks and subterfuges of a wily adversary, than does Mr. Parnell. No matter how cleverly the designs are masked, or how innocently they may be shoved forward, his eagle eye is sure to penetrate the covering, and his unerring judgment at once detects their true character. He has foiled every attempt of the kind designated, and by his adroit manipulations of the means at his disposal has made the recoil more damaging to the stealthy assailants than the assault and more hurtful to the interests against which they were concocted. The Irish people cannot be too grateful to this accomplished leader, and should be loth to question his motives when malcontents would throw doubt upon them, but give him their generous support and moral encouragement upon the palpable evidences of his proved fidelity. He has never been found wanting in any emergency of the past; why, then with only individual maliciousness. ing in any emergency of the past; why then, with only individual maliciousness then, with only individual maliciousness suggesting the contrary, should they refuse to trust him in what is yet to be brought about? It is neither honorable nor fair. No man that ever figured prominently in Irish politics, however pure and spotless his course, has been able to escape the censure of jealous and unprincipled partizans, who imagined themselves to be the embodiment of political wisdom, and the people should know that selves to be the embodiment of political wisdom, and the people should know that it were utter folly to expect that so shining a mark as Mr. Parnell would escape the fate of those that have preceded him in the fight for Ireland's emancipation. But he will outlive his maligners and his name held in benediction when theirs shall be buried in merited oblivion.

shall be buried in merited oblivion.

Catholic Review.

A very good story is told by Col. Richard Irving Dodge in his interesting book on "Our Wild Indians," illustrating the effects of denominational effort of Protestants for the conversion of the Indians.

"Three years ago," he writes, "when Spotted Tail was using all his fine intellect, his tact, his social and official influence, to prevent his people from joining

ence, to prevent his people from joining Sitting Bull, a conference was one day held, at which were assembled a few whites and a large number of Indians—Sioux. The principal white man present was an officer of the army, Capt. G. M. Randall, 23rd U. S Infantry. His Indian name is Black Beard. After satisfactorily settling the questions of policy which had arisen, the conference closed and its members engaged in familiar conver-sation. Spotted Tail turned to the Cap-tain and said: "Black Beard, I have a serious question to ask you about religion, can you answer it?" "I am not gion, can you answer it?" "I am not very good authority on religious subjects," replied Black Beard, "and I don't know whether I can answer it or not, but put your 'question and I will give you my honest opinion," "Well," said Spotted Tail, "I am bothered what to believe. Some years ago a good man, as I think, came to us. He talked me out of all my old faith; and after a while, thinking that he must know more of these matters than ignorant Indians, I joined his Church and became a Metho-dist. After a while he went away; another man came and talked, and I another man came and talked, and I became a Presbyterian. Now another one has come and wants me to be an Episcopalian. What do you think of it?" "I was brought up an Episcopalian," said Black Beard; "but I can't give you any advice in the matter. I think that religion must be a matter of conscience, and that seet has little to do with it." "That "said Spatted Tail "is just what and that sect has little to do with it."
"That," said Spotted Tail, "is just what I am beginning to think. All these people tell different stories, and each wants me to believe that his special way is the only way to be good and save my soul. I have about made up my mind that either they all lie or that they don't know any more about it than I do." As unity is a powerful instrument for the propagation of the faith, according to the prayer of our Lord, "That they all may be one as Thou, Father, art in Me and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may know that Thou hast sent Me." So division is, and must ever be, in the So division is, and must ever be, in the very nature of things, a fruitful source of skepticism and intidelity.

Boston Republic.

Perhaps in the entire history of evictions in Ireland (and a sadder history there never was a gloomier narrative there never was told than the harrowing story of the late evictions in Donegal. It is a terrible tale of woe, which it must have been a painful duty for the sheriff and the police to be obliged by law to discharge. The good Father McFadden has toiled hard to save his people, but without success. One poor old woman, on the brink of the grave, and unable to move, was carried out by the bailiffs and Boston Republic.

laid down at the gable of the house. Mr. Trevelyan has admitted that a large number (hundreds, we believe) of the poor people lay down on the roadside, as they refused to go to the workhouse, which they abhor. The landlerds who did these things must be hard-hearted men. Poor Burns' exclamation rushes to our mind:

"Oh, why has man the will and power. To make his fellows mourn?"

Catholic Picule at Bothwell.

A grand union pienic will be held in Bothwell on Thursday, September 4th. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. E. Blake are both expected to be present. The band of the 7th Fusiliers, of London, will be in attendance, and excursion trains will be run from Woodstock, St. Thomas, London, Windsor, Chatham and all way stations. Return tickets to Bothwell will be sold at the following rates: Windsor and Detroit, Soc.; Belle River, Stony Point and Chatham, 40c.; St. Thomas, Woodstock, Ingersoll and London, only 75c. Athletic sports, grand music and eloquent speaking will be the order of the day. This promises to be the best picnic ever held in Bothwell, and ample accommodation will be made for thousands.

MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.
Correct report made every week for Catholic Record." Cutholic Record."

GRAIN—Gata, 49c to 5ic. Peas, 75c; Spring wheat, 1 0 to 5 il 5; Fall wheat, 1 0 to 5 il 0; Scotch, Sl. 23. Rye, 55c. Beans, 1 25 to 5 il 0; Scotch, Sl. 23. Rye, 55c. Beans, 1 25 to 5 il 0; Scotch, Sl. 23. Rye, 55c. Beans, 1 25 to 5 il 0; Scotch, Sl. 23. Rye, 55c. Beans, 1 25 to 5 il 0; Scotch, Blank, Product — Butter in pails, 16c to 16c; tibs, 14c to 16c; prints, 60c to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 16c. Eggs, 1 c to 20c per 1 c 2.

POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 0? Geese, 30 to 81 00 each. Turkeys, \$0 00 to 5 is 6 each. MEATS—Pork — Mess, per barrel, 15 00 to 16 50; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green. 9c to 18c; young pigs, 2 60 to 4 00 each. Beef, live weight, 4 jc to 5 ic. Mutton and lamb, 19c. Miscellan News. Potatoes, new, 10c gal.; 80c to 5c. Cucumbers, per doz. 50c. Carrots, per doz. 24c. Hsy, 12 00 to 18 0c; straw, 7 (0 to 8 00. Flour, No. 1, 5 50 to 5 75. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Provender, 1 40 per cwt. Hides, rough, 5 ic to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt. Raspberries, per pair, 1 00 to 1 35; blueberries, per pail, 1 00; black currants, 1 25.

MONTREAL.

HOUR—Receipts 400 bbis. Quotations

1 35; blueberries, per pail, 1 00; black currants, 1 25.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts 400 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 35 to \$5 45; extra \$5 35 to \$5 45; superfine, 24 90 to \$4 95; spring extra, \$4 25 to \$4 80; superfine, \$3 25 to \$4 32; strong bakers, \$4 75 to \$5 75; fine, \$3 00 to \$3 10; middling, \$2 75 to \$2 90; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Ontario bags, \$150 to \$2 25; oity bags, \$2 75 to \$2 80. GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, \$1 15 to 1 12; Can. red winter, 16 to 17; No. 2 spring, 11 3 to 1 15. Corn, 67; 10 67; 0. Feas, \$2 to \$2; c. Oats, \$8 to 40c. Rye, 70 to 71c. Barley, \$5 to 65c. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townships, 15 to 20c; Western, 12c to 14c. Cheese, 8; c to \$1c. Pork, 19 00 to \$2000. Lard, 10c to 10. Bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 13c to 14c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July. 7.—Wheat—Fall, No.2, 109 to 1 10; No. 3, 107 to 1 68; spring, No. 1, 109 to 1 10; No. 2, 1 07 to 1 08; No. 3, 1 05 to 1 05. Barley, No. 1, 70 to 70e; No. 2, 65 to 65c; No. 3, extra, 60 to 69c; No. 3, 750 to 52c. Peas, No. 1, 78 to 780. No. 2, 73 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 400 41c; No. 2, 40c; Corn. 00 to 60c. Wool, 60 to 60c. Flour, Superior, 500 to 55c; extra, 475 to 0 50. Bran, 15.50 to 15.50. Barley, (street), 68 to 60c. Rye, street, 60 to 60c. Wheat, street, spring, 1 65 to 11; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 80.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 75 to 1 83; Deihl, ₱ 100 lbs.
1 70 to 1 80; Treadwell, 1 70 to 1 75; Clawson,
1 60 to 1 70; Red, 1 60 to 1 75. Oats, 1 17 to 1 20,
Corn, 1 20 to 1 30. Barley, 1 10 to 1 15. Peas,
1 :5 to 1 30. Rye, 1 20 to 1 25. Beans, per.
bush, 1 50 to 2 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwt,
3 00 to 3 25 Family, 2 75 to 3 00. Oatmeal Fine,
2 50 to 2 75 Grannlated, 2 75 to 3 00. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 20 00 to 22 00.
Bran, 1 2 00 to 1 400. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw,
per load, 2 00 to 3 00. Butter—pound rolls, 16
to 17c; crock, 14 to 16c; tubs, 18 to 14c. Eggs
retail, 17 to 18c. Cheese, |b, 9| to 10 c. Lard,
12 to 14c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 100 to
2 00. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks,
per pair, 70 to 80c. Potstoes, per bag, 10 to
1 10. Apples, per bag, 75 to 1 25. Onlons, per
bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt,
8 00 to 8 50. Beef, per cwt, 6 80 to 7 00. Mutton, per lb, 8 to 60c. Lamb, per lb, 67 to 67c.
Hops, per 100 lbs, 20 to 2 c. Wood, per cord,
5 00 to 5 50. LONDON.

BIRTH.

In Trenton, on the 30th of July, the wife of L. A. La France. Esq., af a son.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.-All kinds of art material FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water coler painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.



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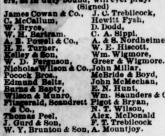
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London, July 28th, 1884.
To His Worship the Mayor, C. S. Hyman Req.:

Sty.—We, the undersigned ratepayers of the City of London, Ontario, believing that it is the wish of a large nasjority of the citizens, as expressed in several letters to the city papers, that the Civie Holiday should this year be held on a Monday, to allow parties desirous of having more than one day's outing, humbly request Your Worship to issue a proclamation setting apart Monday, the Bith of August next, as the Civie Holiday. Your compliance therewith will confer a favor upon the citizens; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.



James Cowan & Co., C. McCallum and sixty-two others: In compliance with the above I do hereby

Monday, 18th Day of August next,

A HOLIDAY

within this municipality, and request the same to be observed as such by the suspension of all business during that day. SARNIA, ONTARIO. This Institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental CHAS. S. HYMAN,

Mayor's office, ondon, 30th July, 1884. PERFECTION IN COOKING



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A RETROSPECT—1782 and 1882.

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CHRISTIAN IRELAND. — Arising from the slough of Paganism to glorify St. Patrick's mission, which commenced

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Rivalling Paradise with the virtues of such holy and learned men and women as the Prophet, Saint Columbkille and the noble Virgin, Saint Brigid. The years suc-ceeding A. D. 544 for many centuries placed Ireland at the head of Christian

civilization after Rome itself. THE DANISH INVASION, A.D. 795, which continued with varying fortunes until the reign of Turlough I., in A.D. 1072, when the Danes living in Ireland finally acknowledged allegiance to the Monarch of Ireland. In this chapter are recalled the glories of Brian the Brave, whose colonidad victors at Cloutarf in Ap. 1014 splendid victory at Clontarf in A.D. 1014 shattered the power of the Vikings, and justly entitled that great king to be called

the Sobieski of his age,
THE ANGLO-NORMAN INVASION, A.D. 1169, and THE REFORMATION, A.D. 1535, oc-

cupy sad chapters of Irish history.
THE VOLUNTEERS, A.D. 1782.
THE UNION, A.D. 1801.
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E. R. ROBINSON, GEO. McBROOM, Secretary.

VOL. 6

CLE We ma of Cleric turn out and bette

ments th tern Hou N. Wil 136 DU

REV. AND DEAD Leo XIII., conve

Congregation of these presents, o devotions in hon of God shall be missions of our o and 8th of next 8 The object of t mote and cultiva our Blessed Lady ful intercession holy Church in th which we have fa special veneration in reparation for sults and outrage unbelieving and as of old, combin Lord and against attack her becau able dignity as M cause of the ex-

position-next to -which she has omy of our red scheme of huma enacted before or between the serp between its seed God announced in of the serpent stil prophecy-still h venom against he tween them still sity, and ever will that day when Goo into his eternal l of hereav and unb Christ and his raged around the p Blessed Lady-anage she has, by t in the All-mightir the head of the se tory to God's peopl

from insult, an from injury, these sad times, sh affection gather a mother, to repair t to promote her hone and to offer her the homage and love. duum ordered by afford us all the occa of showing ourselves children of our hea newing in our hear of veneration, gra which should burn li fying fire in the bres of the Church. The devotions duri

As children around their mot

may be arranged as 1st. On each morn rifice of the Mass be the faithful will be i 2nd. In the eveni suited to the conver let the holy Rosary Loretto be recited. struction on the virt and intercessory po Virgin, and let the Blessed Sacrament cl

the faithful to approa penance and the bles The Holy Father indulgence and seve faithful for each churches, and a plena who, during the Trid

Every opportunity