Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1882

NO. 208

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock. ALSO-

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO.

The Monks of Old.

I envy them, these monks of old, Their books they read, and their beads they To human softness dead and cold, And all life's vanity.

They dwelt like the shadows on the earth, Free from the penalties of birth, Nor let one feeling venture forth, But charity.

I envy them; their cloistered hearts Know not the bitter pang that parts Beings that all affections's arts Had linked in vanity.

The tomb to them was not a place To drown the best-loved of their race, And blow out each sweet memory's trace In dull obscurity.

To them it was the calmest bed That rests the aching human head; They looked with envy on the dead, And not with agony.

No bonds they felt, no ties they broke, No music of the heart they woke, When one brief moment it had spoke, To loose it suddenly.

Peaceful they lived, peaceful they died, And those that did their fate abide, Saw brothers wither by their side, In all tranquillity.

They loved not, dreamed not; for their spho Held not joy's visions, but the tear Of broken hope, of anxious fear, Was not their misery.

I envy them, those monks of old, And when their statues I behold, Carved in the marble, calm and cold, How true an effigy!

I wish my heart as calm and still To beams that fleet, and blasts that chill, And pangs that pay joy's spendthrift ill, With bitter usury.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Western Watchman.

That the Pilgrim stock is the salt of the nation has for a long time been a truth that went without saying. They were the sponsers of the Republic and the strength of the one was the permanency of the other. Puritan New England had assimilated all the civil and social virtues that guaranteed the nation's future. Of late years this truism has been combated and nowhere more virulently than in New England itself. Now and then we find a bold honest Puritan arraigning the pretensions of his brethren with a cogency of reasoning and volume of evidence that for the time being shake old Plymouth Rock to its basis. The latest pronouncement of this kind is from a disciple of Sylvanus Cobb. Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, of Massa- de Comillas, has placed the sum of chusetts, speaking of the frequency of divorces in New England, declares that the great number of desolations of the marital relation is but a symptom of a deeper and deadlier evil. "Plain language," he says, "is the best. The cause of increasing divorces is the increase of adultery. I claim no extensive acquaintance with statistics. Human nature, studied in a small hamlet, gives an insight to the character of the whole race. Within my remembrance divorces have increased ten-fold, perhaps more. But of all divorces granted within the narrow circle of my personal observation, only one could fail to be justified on the highest possible grounds. And there is no reason to suppose this observation is peculiar or exceptional. The increase of divorces is simply the just and proper result of the increase of

S,

er the ent of , and ginia, Com-l, and d Offi-

each.

\$265,500 uld be any in

ly, giv-xpress, lressed

La.

n.

THE Church is making vast proress in India. In the province of Pendicherry alone there were \$0,000 lowed by a triumphal procession adult baptisms last year and 25,000 round more than half of Ireland. So infant. Dr. Hunter, a Protestant | much for Judge Lawson! clergyman, in a recent work on the Indian Empire, has this to say of the priests who are laboring in that country: "The Roman Catholics country: "The Roman Catholics and Every day from one to a dozen labor with scanty means. The cases of self-murder occur. Women priests deny themselves every comfort that in Europe is considered necessary. In many districts they live as frugally as the natives themselves and their influence sinks deep down with the social life of the communities among which they dwell.

New York Tablet.

A ZULU chief teaching "the centre of civilization" morals is a startling spectacle. Such a spectacle has whole British nation. His people

quaintanceship of England is too bad.

THE crowbar brigade is still doing

its work in Ireland, and the poor are ruthlessly hurled day by day on the at wayside to die of hunger or rot in the poorhouse. It is shameful, it is the harsh letter of savage laws, so many suffering people have been driven from their wretched abodes, sent forth into the "pelting of the pitiles" of the pitiles of the p sent forth into the "pelting of the pitiless storm," because they were, by God's will, deprived of the means of paying their rent. Let us to-day take one county only, and let us see what was done in Donegal. It is very hard there for any small farmer to "live and thrive" on the cultiva-tion of land, as the crops are generally very small in proportion to the seed and the labor expended on cultivation. It is an unkindly soil, wild and almost barren. Some evic-tions took place near Malin Head, the most northerly point in Ireland. The hills of historic Innishowen (a most peaceable district) echo to the cry of many an aged woman on whom the law is so severe, on whom man has no pity. Lately there was a grand field-day at Carndonagh, in Donegal. Not content with constabulary, the evictors obtained the aid of the military, and the Fifteenth Regiment helped in the work. At one place a poor girl, daughter of the tenant, was so ill that the local medical man gave a certificate to the effect that her being removed would probably cause her death. And yet this poor, sickly creature was taken away through torrents of rain. At length some kind of an arrangement was made, and the sick girl was taken back to her father's cottage. And yet, with these terrible events staring us in the face, men can be found to defend the heartless eviction system. To wipe out slavery

the same cost?

London Universe.
WHILST the Jesuits have been turned out of France, Germany and Switzerland, and their schools and colleges been suppressed with a rude hand, it is gratifying to note that in Catholic Spain the Order, which has one of the celebrated Spaniards for its founder, is still more flourishing than ever. The Epoca informs us two million reals, or rather more than £205,000 at the disposal of Father Thomas Gomez, of the Company of Jesus, for the purpose of establish ing a national ecclesiastical seminary on the Marquis's estate in the district of San Vicente de la Barquera. In this seminary, 200 youths specially fitted for the priesthood, and drafted from the poorest classes of the Basque country, are to be boarded, lodged and clothed, and to be instructed in the same subjects as mille failthe! Christo mo Slanach! in the theological seminaries of A hundred thousand welcomes! Rome. In the desert of persecution Christ my Saviour!" and oppression through which the Catholic Church on the Continent is now wending her weary way, this new foundation forms something like a cheering oasis.

MR. GRAY has received a large number of additional letters of sympathy, and the fine of £500 has been subscribed. Many cities have voted to him the honour of "freedom," that his leaving prison will be fol-

Baltimore Mirror THE number of suicides is frightful. Every day from one to a dozen as well as men, and even children take their own lives and for the most frivolous pretexts rush into eternity. Among the causes conducive to this sin are these three: the "sensation" which the newspapers make in announcing the commission of the crime, the false lenity which induces coroners' juries to report that the deceased were of unsound mind, and the pagan weakness of clergymen at A deputation from the National Temperance League had an interthe funerals of those who have done Temperance League had an inter-view with Cetewayo, and his sable majesty has lectured them and the whole British nation. His people

toxicating drinks as the people of the sea. He had faith and the "centre of civilization." This is hope all his life, let us now have ter of a priest in our Catholic papers all the time. Insular arrogance is a serious blow to English good or in of themselves. To be told before God of having let this man be temption of themselves. The faith of the try who have constantly before their the whole of Europe that Zululand ed beyond his strength. It is such young in their spiritual guides is maudlin gush as this that makes weakened; repeated attacks extinmaudlin gush as this that makes weakened; repeated attacks extin-men look with less horror on suicide guish it. Nor will columns of solid than they should. Formerly the piety in the same journal ever bring corpses of self-murderers were buried faith back. cross-roads at midnight with stakes driven through them. If

Philadelphia Catholic Standard. THE steadfast adherence of the people of Ireland to the true faith, despite ridicule, reproach, persecution, and every possible influence that can be brought to bear, to persuade or compel people to abandon their religion, has often been a matter of wonder. The explanation is simple. True faith begets devotion and devotion increases and strengthens faith. The people of Ireland are both faithful and deyout. The following story well illustrates this. It is taken from Dr. Ackland's memoir of Dr. William Stokes, an emin-ent Irish physician, who for a number of years was Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin. Both Dr. Stokes and Dr. Ackland were Protestants. Dr. Stokes says: "An aged priest, Dean of Westport told me a story illustrating the deep religious feeling of the Irish peasantry. 'I had the largest parish,' he said, 'in the Diocese and had no less than four curates—God help them. They were scattered here and there through the mountains. It was a Sunday morning early, and you never saw such heavy rain as was falling, when a boy on a horse rode up to my house with word that Father Sheehy was taken very bad and would not be able to celebrate Mass. All the curates had their hands full, I was going to breakfast, but I had to go off without it, and the rain was so thick and heavy that in five minfrom this continent cost millions of men and treasure. Who will wipe out white slavery in Ireland even at my back as it pour et al. who will wipe ford side of the covered carrin roof and sides of the covered car; in which I traveled. Well, I went on; the blast and the storm only seemed to increase as I got higher up part of twelve miles, when the boy pulled

up. "What are you stopping for?" said I. "For your reverence to say Mass," said he. "Where?" said I. "There!" he said, pointing with his "What are you stopping for?" whip to the ditch, where I saw a large flat stone. "That's the altar!" he said. So I got out and put on my wet vestments, and after a while one poor creature came out of the mist them happy. and a man carrying a child, and ther more and more till a great crowd gathered round the stone, so great you couldn't see the end of it in the fog and the mist; and they were all wet to the skin after walking over the mountains in the storm. were all down on their bended knees when I came to the elevation of the Host, and with one consent there arose a great cry from them, "Cead

North Western Chronicle. WE have been taught to respect the priestly character and it seems to us that one of the most alarming signs of the times is the tendency to belittle the priesthood. Respect for authority is rapidly disappearing. The priesthood is authority's last rampart, and even that has been attacked. It is attacked daily by those who hate the Church, and who come; and while Imperial wisdom because of their ignorance are excusable; it is sometimes attacked by those who are of the household of the they did not exact from the Amerifaith, and their assaults are always deadly. These attacks from within are becoming more frequent of late. Even those molders of thought instituted and supported by Catholic money for the defence and propagaof Catholic ideas, Catholic newspapers, are beginning to ridicule and belittle the priestly character and thereby undermine the very authority it is their pretended mission to support. That a priest may err goes without saying. He is human.
That his wrong doing may give scandal to the Catholic body is undisputed. But there is an authority tional feuds. Sharpest thrust of all in the Church to which the priest is responsible, a court before which his can be pronounced. It is not the province of the Catholic paper to sit were total abstainers up to the time he was taken prisoner. Since then spirit-stores have been opened among them, and they have become almost as much the helpless victims of in-

Lake Shore Visitor

In the day of health and strength, a man seldom thinks of that which will surely one day come upon him. It seems he does not care about looking enough ahead to see his wife and little ones left without his earnings and thrown on the cold charity of the world. He perhaps may think as much about his home and family as man can think, and may leave them at the end of each week the result of his six days' labor, but that is as far as the extent of his effort goes in their temporal interest. The man is good but short-sighted. On the other hand there are fathers, who not only live and labor for their families, but by a certain tact which they fortunately possess, sell their lives in their behalf. These are the men who earn and save their wages, save it in that peculiar manner wherein interest of over an hundred per cent. is returned. From a very remote period societies of a beneficial nature have been in existence, and these have been so organized as to give every man, no matter what age, or occupation, an opportunity to reap the benefit. Hundreds joined them and thus grew stronger day by day the secret and forbidden socie ties, that hold out not only the bene fit of insurance, but also have at tached to them the secrecy which makes them dangerous, and have pulled many a man from Church and duty, so anxious was the mortal to look after his family interests. Money has about it a certain spell and the desire to possess it has in all ages occupied the minds of men. Yet it seems to us that for the man of family the happiness of wife and children should be the cause why money should be looked after, or hard labor performed. Beyond the grave man cannot take his money. He leaves behind him what he has carefully hoarded, and then the anxieties and doubts, and troubles and watchings, are given a latitude before unknown to them. The prudent man will look ahead and be prepared for the future. He will not be miserly, nor will he be extravagant, but feeling it to be his duty to look after the interests of those committed to his charge, will take the necessary precautions to make

THAT the resolution of the Cana-

dian Parliament, sympathizing with

the cause of the Irish people, is not to be dismissed from consideration by Lord Kimberly's snubbing reply or the lofty condemnation Times, is apparent by a letter to that paper from the pen of Hon. L. S. Huntington. The writer ably refutes the English idea that Canada is "impertinent" in offering advice on a purely Imperial question, by say-ing: "You should remember that Irish difficulties have not all been confined to Ireland. Irish Fenian-ism, far from being 3,000 miles away from the Dominion, hovers all along the borders, and sometimes displays itself in attacks at least more serious than any probable attacks of Ireland upon English soil. Perhaps, considering the temper of the Irish in America, what we have suffered may prove a small affair with what is to and justice have sometimes conceded compensation to foreign claimants, can Government payment for the expenses to Canada of putting down Fenian raids, presumably because Irish hostility, even in America, was acknowledged to be of Imperial growth." He reminds the English critic that the confederation of the British North American provinces reduced to a minimum the local and sectional estrangements which once divided the English, French, Irish and Scotch inhabitants of the Dois his reference to the case of those other colonists who revolted, a hunactions must be tried before sentence | dred years ago, less against the paltry tea tax or lack of representation in Parliament, than against the "inin judgment on the priest. It is not the business of the Catholic editor distinguishing trait of the true

try who have constantly before their eyes the example of the great nation which east loyalty to the winds a century ago, and throve while Canada stood still. The Times sneers at the resolution of the Dominion Parliament as a "bid for the Irish vote." The Times cannot conceive of any higher motive, for the Times would be the first to bow down to the Irish vote were it a potent factor in Imperial affairs. The sympathy of Canada, we are sure, was dietated by a nobler motive, but England's reception of it will influence the Irish vote of Canada, as England's arrogance and brutality have always influenced Irish minds. It is not wise to despise Irishmen, even when dragooned into submission at home. It is the height of insolent folly to despise them, in their power, three thousand miles away and next door to the home of many millions of other Irishmen.

BRANTFORD LETTER. On Friday last, a written examination was held in our school on the work of the month of September, conducted by the local superintendent, Rev. Jas. Lennen. The introduction of the system is likely to be of much benefit to the pupils. The teachers have also begun a system of marking which should result in causing emulation among the pupils. The number of marks obtained by each is read before the school at the end of the month. For September the stand-ing of the first pupils in each class was as follows: 1st department boys—Seniors, 1st follows: 1st department boys—Seniors, 1st Gussie Comerford, 2nd. John Sinon, 3rd. James Palmer. Juniors—1st. J. Conroy, 2nd. George Comerford, 3rd. John Gaffney. 1st. dept. girls—First division—1st. Lizzie Cahill, 2nd. Mary Doyle, 3rd. Sarah Gaffney. Second division, 1st. Mary Atfield. Third division, 1st. Rose O'Grady, second department boys and girls; First division, 1st. Annie McMonagle, 2nd. First division, 1st. Annie McMonagle, 2nd. Mary Dwyer, 3rd. Agnes McDonald, 4th, Peter Casey. Second division, 1st. Alice Tracey, 2nd. Eugene Frowell, 3rd. Emma

Furness.

In his reference to the death of the late Father McNulty at high mass on Sunday our parish priest made a touching allusion to the deceased, and spoke of his large spring to the state. ing allusion to the deceased, and spoke of his long service to the cause of religion as a priest, and of his ardent charity, mentioning especially the home for destitute aged people and orphans which he had provided for the Sisters at Dundas.

Mrs. Thomas Cunningham is recovering from a dangerous attack of inflammation

which has confined her to her room for

the past six weeks.

Mr. A. McEvoy took four first prize and one second on his poultry at the late Southern Fair here. Miss Jessie Cantillon was also the winner of prizes in the ladies'

Death of an Esteemed and Venerated Catholic priest.

Rev. Father John McNulty, after a well spent life, died at the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 30th of Sept., at the age of 78 years. He was born near Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to this country when a boy. He studied for the priesthood in Monter and the studied for treal, and was ordained about half a century ago at New York. He first exercised his sacerdotal duties in LowerCanada. The principal part of his life was spent in Ontario. He officiated in the Ottawa Diocese for a considerable time and removed to Toronto in 1854, and subsequently to the Hamilton Diocese about 25 years ly to the Hamilton Diocese about 25 years ago, during which period he was Parish Priest of Caledonia up to the last two years, when, through failing health, he retired to the House of Providence. He was a priest of exemplary habits and piety. The House of Providence stands as a lasting monument of his chariry and devotion. The House of Providence stands as a last-ing monument of his charity and devotion to the cause of the needy and suffering. He devoted the proceeds of a frugal and well-spent life to the purchase of the in-stitution as a home for aged and infirm old people and helpless orphans. Here his last days were spent in peace and the Sisters of St. Joseph. Very Rev. Vicar-General Heenan has been in almost constant attendance on him since his return from the Continent. He retained return from the Continent. He retained his faculties to the last and ended his days on earth peacefully and happily with the consolation of knowing that "he had fought the good fight." The funeral took place from the Institution for the Church of St. Augustine at 10 a. m. on Thursday, 3rd Oct., from hence back to the House of Providence, where he will be interred beneath the noble monument which he founded.—Hamilton Times.

Rheumatism. This painful disease, that often cripples for life, arises from oison circulating in the blood, and often poison circulating in the blood, and often from an excess of acid. Inflammation is developed in the muscles, ligaments and joints, by colds, damp clothing, &c. Lini-ments are servicable to relieve, among many, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is preferable. To cradicate the rheumatic poison from the system, nothing can surpass Burdock Blood Bitters.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have received from Benziger Bros. vol. II. of the elements of Ecclesical Law, by Rev. S. B. Smith, D. D. cal Law, by Rev. S. B. Smith, D. D. The work is specially adapted to the discipline of the Church in the United States, and should find place in the library of every clergyman in America. Dr. Smith has shown much erudition and remarkable industry in the compilation of the work.

We have also before us from the same publishers "Wonders of the Sacred Heart of St. Teresa," "Novena of St. Teresa," and "Thoughts of St. Teresa," all of which we heartily commend to our readers as excellent little works of piety in which deeper interest will be excited owing to the approaching tri-centenary festival of that great saint.

The Catholic World for October reached us some days ago. It contains many fine papers. In the historical line those of Mr. S. Herbert Burke, on the reign of Henry VIII., and of Mr. Hugh, P. McElhone, on the Crusades, deserve special mention.

INDUCTING A PASTOR.

Clerical Changes-Addresses.

On Sunday the Bishop of Kingston, on On Sunday the Bishop of Kingston, on his return from Peterborough, canonically inducted Rev. Edward Walsh, late of Kitley, into the parish of Trenton, receiving his profession of faith in presence of a large congregation at the second mass. The Bishop explained to the people the nature of the obligations assumed by the new pastor; and at the conclusion of His Lordship's address Father Walsh ascended the altar, and in a short discourse dethe altar, and in a short discourse de-clared to his people his sense of responsi-bility for the charge laid upon him, and

bility for the charge laid upon him, and his determination to fulfil to the utmost of his power the several duties of his office, as set forth by his Bishop.

In the afternoon the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by the new paster of Trenton, with Father Kelly and Father O'Brien, proceeded to the church of Frankford, where he addressed the congregation of that division of the Trenton gregation of that division of the Trenton mission with reference to the financial arrangements, preliminary to the separation of Frankford from Trenton and its union with Sterling, which His Lordship proposed to separate from Belleville in order to form a new parish, with Frankford and

Sterling united. The Rev. George Brophy, of the parish of Read, succeeds Father Walsh in the parish of Kitley, and the Rev. John Meade of Winchester succeeds Father Brophy in the parish of Read. The Rev. Terence Fitzpatrick, of Fenelon Falls, takes charge of Chestervill in the township of Win-chester, which has hitherto been the Northern Division of Father Meade's parish, the Southern Division of which consists of Morrisburg and Matilda, to which no pastor has yet been appointed.

—Kingston News, Sept. 26.

We do not say that the moderate use of intoxicating liquor is in itself wrong and sinful; we are no Manicheans. We do not propose to take from others against their will their right, allowed them by nature and nature's God, to use within legitimate bounds wine, beer or whisky. was also the winner of prizes in

Wr. Matt. Smith, of Syracuse, spent last week with his folks here; and Mr. Wm. O'Grady of Stratford, was in town Sunday.

their will then the last reach and nature's God, to use the legitimate bounds wine, beer or whisky. But neither do we acknowledge as resting on ourselves an obligation to use these liquors, and we claim the God-given right abstain at our own free choice from

We do not say that total abstainers are holier than others. This were unpardonable pride and unpardonable silliness; God alone judges of individual holiness. But we do say, as an abstract principle, that total abstinence practised through a supernatural motive is a high act of virtue most agreeable to God and most deserving of reward at his hands.—Bis. hop Ireland.

A Fact.

If you suffer from Chronic Disease, and nave little faith in advertised remedies and have sought vainly for a cure, conand have sought values for a cure, com-sult your Druggist, or address T. Milburn & Co. Toronto, for proof positive regard-ing the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters, the Great Regulating Blood purifying Tonic, that acts on the liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and skin.

Our rigorous and changeable climate, and our mode of life induces frequent colds, that often lead to severe Coughs, Bron-chitis and other lung troubles that are liable to end in Consumption. The best and most pleasant remedy known for these difficulties is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, to be obtained of any Druggist,

Never Neglect It.

If you suffer from a cough, never neglect it, it is no trilling matter, and might lead to a speedily fatal disease of the Lungs. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will allay all irritation of the mucous membrane by its soothing healing power; it cures Bronchites, Asthma and all throat and Lung complaints.

Mrs. B. M. Gifford, of Port Rowan, was for many years a sufferer with Liver Com-plaint, and a serious complication of diseases. In a recent letter she says that she has only taken two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and has nearly recovered her health, and authorizes us to use her name in advertising to suffering human-

Better than Gold.

A good name, good health, a good com-panion and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow oil are among the first requisites for human happiness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Lameness, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Croup, Sore Throat, and all pain and inflammation.

Fulfilment.

Sometimes, I think, the things we see Are shadows of the things to be; That what we plan we build: That every hope that hath been crossed And every dream we thought was lost, In Heaven shall be fulfilled.

That even the children of the brain Have not been born and died in vain Though here unciothed and dumb; But on some brigher, better shore They live; embodied evermore, They live; embodied ev And wait for us to cor

From the Catholic World.

THE PILOT'S DAUGHTER.

As for Captain Bob, he was blind; he heard the blow, but could do nothing ex-cept gnash his teeth and swear. But the imprecations which he heaped upon Mehit-able, as well as upon her Tory father and all the Cowboys in the Neutral Ground, were terrible to listen to, and Ben and Phebe feared lest trouble might grow out of his trial cruise of the privateer.

"Never mind, dear Phebe," whispered Ben after he had silently rowed them to the head of the creek—not one of the party had broken the silence—"never mind. You have done nobly to-day.'
Then, while Phebe's countenance brightened with a tearful smile, he pressed his lips to her cheek—the same cheek which had been slapped, and where was a tiny drop of blood, for Mehitable's ring had cut drop of blood, for Menitable's ring had cut into the flesh. Nat Hunt met his daugh-ter at the landing p ace, and as he took her home he wondered if anything had gone amiss. She was moody, her gown had a bedraggled appearance, and when he asked what was the matter Mehitable would not answer. But later in the evening she revealed to him how the pilot had cursed all the friends of the king. "And cursed all the friends of the king. Phebe thinks just as he does," continued Mehitable. "And so does sly Ben Barry," answered the storekeeper in an undertone. "Ay, let me tell you a secret, child; 'tis not to catch codfish but to prey on loyal merchantmen that his scho

"Really! Do you believe Captain Ben is a rebel?" exclaimed Mehitable, "I do; I have positive proof of it; and he ought

to be hung."
"Hung!" repeated Mehitable inwardly, while her parent wondered why she shook her head. Then, still speaking to herself, "No indeed," she added; "so bold and handsome a fellow shall never be hung, if I can help it." "And it is well that his friend Captain Bob has lost his that his friend Captain Bob has lost his sight, or he'd be giving the king's ships trouble, too, nowadays," pursued Hunt. "Oh! I hate him; I could tear his blind eyes out," exclaimed Mehitable, her long, slender fingers crumpling up her calico apron like so many spiteful claws. "What has he said to you? What has he done?" continued Hunt, after cartissis her has be done?" continued Hunt, after cautioning her not to speak so loud.
"Nothing nothing," replied Mehitable,

who now rose from her chair and pro-ceeded to set the table for supper. But once or twice she paused in her work, and, as she gazed musingly on the floor, mur-mured to herself: "Yes I hate him, but I am sorry that I struck Phebe—very sorry." Mehitable remember how often during her mother's last illness the pilot's daughter had brought her catnip and other wholesome herbs, as well as ovsters and wholesome herbs, as well as oysters and fish from the creek, and never for her troable had Phebe been willing to accept a penny. The calm, reproachful look, too, which the poor girl had given her after being slapped haunted Mehitable. "I have likewise," she said, "given a woful exhibition of my temper to Ben Barry. exhibition of my temper to Ben Barry; and I am not surprised that he spoke never a word to me as he rowed us ashore. Nor did the parting shake of his hand have any warmth in it. Alas! I have made a fool of myself to-day." At the meal which followed Mehitable ate very little, and her sleep this night was

venerable figure-head of Neptune, and he helped her to twine the vine in its place again. But if Ben could handle ropes, if he could tie knots and untie them, he was uncommonly clumsy at this sort of work, and once he twisted Phebe's fingers in-stead of the vine. Then, when the sun was high above the horizon, she donned her hood and went forth to plant some peas and pumpkins in the garden behind the house. But Ben took the seeds out of her hand, and the hoe too, and insisted on performing this task himself. "Ben was always good," thought Phebe. "He "He

was always willing to bait my hook, to help me at the oar, to call me sister. But I never knew him to act as he does to-One might almost think he had a fever from the color of his cheeks. After her companion had finished sowing a dozen rows of seeds he let the hoe

ing a dozen rows of seeds he let the hoe drop, and catching her two hands in his, "Dear girl," he said, "you did enough hard work yesterday. To-day you shall do nothing but look on." "Well,methinks, you make a pretty good gardner," returned Phebe, smiling; and what teeth she had!—like the pearls which Ben had seen fished out of the deep sea. "Well, I wish I were as good a gardner as you are wish I were as good a gardner as you are a sailor," he continued, "Oh! if I had a crew composed of Phebes I'd defy the whole British fleet." Here Phebe laughed outright, while her father, who heard her merry voice, called out from the window:
"Ship ahoy! Where away?" "Well, Ben,
this isn't the way for either of us to do

much gardening, is it?" pursued Phebe glancing coyly at him.
"Gardening! gardening!" answered Ben, with a faint tremor in his deep voice.
"What do I care about gardening! I am cruising, I am a privateer, and I wish to know if this pretty craft will surrender.

know if this pretty crate will call will she be my prize?"
"Your prize!" exclaimed Phebe, opening her blue eyes ever so wide. "Why, many what do you mean?" "Lay your Ben, what do you mean?" "Lay your topsails aback, child!" shouted the pilot, whose keen ears had already heard enough to satisfy him that Ben was following up the kiss of the day before by somethi more serious. "I say, lay your topsails aback, and let him come aboard!" Then, speaking to himself, the old man added: "By heaven! Ben isn't such a booby after

Phebe stood almost a minute without answering—an age it seemed to impatient Ben—and, while her heart was in a terrible flutter, many thoughts rushed through her mind. She could not help considering her

lover exceedingly fickle. He had undoubtedly been smitten with Mehitable Hunt. During the past winter he had spent several hours every day at her father's store. On the Sabbath he had been distracted whenever Mehitable had sung in the choir, and everybody knew that he had dubbed her the belle of East

Chester.
"Verily, I blame you not for hesitating," spoke Ben humbly. "I have been for a year chasing another craft. But, thank the Lord! I did not ask her to surrender. O Phebe! you are the gem of the seas, There is more love, more soul n your sunburnt face then in ten thousand

"I say, lay your topsails aback!" re-peated the pilot, now roaring through a speaking trumpet. "Down, down with your flag and let him come aboard!" Well, you may take me into your port, I am your prize," murmured Phebe in a low tone. Then, suddenly breaking loose from Ben's grasp and flinging wide her arms, while her eyes seemed to be searching into the depths of the beautiful sky, "O my God!" she cried, "it is come at

last. I never, never can thank thee enough for this happy, happy day!" During the following week Ben did not show himself in East Chester. What a blissful golden week it was! How often n after-years did he look to it! In shinng letters it was graven on his memory But when the seven days were ended he lisappeared altogether; after dark his chooner weighed anchor, and nobody exept Captain Bob and his daughter could ell whither she had gone. But Nat Hunt made a pretty shrewd guess and told his Tory friends that the Squall had gone after codfish. "It would not surprise me he said, "if some night we heard the boom of cannon in the creek.

Late one evening, a month after Ben's eparture, Phebe and her father were standing at the cabin door listening. "It is about time for Ben to return," spoke the old man. "Methinks I hear the sound rs." Phebe shook her head. "I hear the sound of a bittern and a fish jumping out of the water," she answered. Nor, although the full moon had risen high above Pelham Heights, could her eyes distinguish anybody approaching. To the left almost a mile away, gleamed the white tombstones in St. Paul's churchyard; the big mill in West Chester was dimly visible moan. Suddenly she heard footsteps, and, glistening, dimpling water winding through it. But not a speck which might be taken for a human being or a boat could the anxious, impatient girl discover. At length, after they had waited and listened for half an hour, they were startled by the sound of footsteps near by, and in another moment, to Phebe's great surprise, another moment, to Phebe's great surprise, Mehitable Hunt appeared. "What can she want?" she asked herself, for she knew that Mehitable hated her. Mehitable paused and made a sign for Phebe to approach. Then as Phebe obeyed she withdred are a few steps and Phebe followed her round the corner of the house. "You are doubtless astonished to see me." here was few a true. Is Ben blown up? Is he worst," answered Mehitable. "It seems that the Squall was trying to chapel was completed, and dedicated and oubtless astonished to see me," began Mehitable. "Well, you never could guess what has brought me here—never."
What is it? Who has sent you? Have you a message for me?" inquired Phebe, her heart throbbing faster, for she thought that Mehitable might in some roundabout way have got tidings of Ben."

"It is my conscience which has forced me to come to you all alone through the woods at this hour," went on Mehitable. "I have thought of you a great deal of late. You were so good, so kind to my dear mother when she was dying; and now I wish to bee nardon for the cruel alon I I wish to beg pardon for the cruel slap once gave you." Phebe's response was a kiss, and Mehitable continued: "You are too generous. Indeed you are. Oh! how could I ever have insulted you?"

"Speak no more about it," replied Phebe. We are now friends; let us stay on the morrow Ben stayed ashore, and a rarely pleasant time he had with Phebe. The high wind of the day before had from loose the morning-glories from about the omething; even now he may be looking or me. However, one word more; warn for me. Captain Ben to beware of false lights or With this Mehitable on Locust Point." urned and walked away; but she had proeeded only a few steps when she halted nd said: "Has Captain Ben come back?" No." answered Phene. "Will he come on?" "I hope so," said Phebe. "Well, on't forget—false lights on Locust oint," said Mehitable. "Warn him, warn

nim if you can." The old pilot was right—it was time for

stepped ashore.

But Phebe was dreaming about him. Light, very light was her slumber; she soon heard his raps on the door. We need not describe the meeting between them; let the imagination paint. But during the rest of this happy night Phebe's eyes did not close again, and every home-made candle in the cabin was lighted in honor of

"How I wish you could see the Squall now!" spoke Ben, as he sat between the adiant Phebe and her father, the latter in is red flannel night-cap and with a cornb pipe in his mouth.
"Ay, she must look splendid in her war-

rig," answered the pilot—"splendid!"
"She has two nine-pound swivel-guns, one at the bow the other at the stern," went on Ben, "as well as plenty of cutlasses and boarding-pikes, and a jovial, daring crew from New Bedford.'

from New Bedford."

"How I wish that I could go with you on a cruise!" said Phebe. "Nay, my beloved, stay at home," said Ben. "Alas! sighed the pilot, "If I had only my eyeight I would certainly form one of your erry crew." "And then what shouldn't we do!"

ejaculated the enthusiastic Phebe. "For I would go, too. And if the enemy ever got us on a lee shore we might blow the Squall up, but never surrender." This speech made Ben and the Captain ile, after which the former asked if

there was any news. "Nothing good," answered Phebe. "There is a rumor that a large army ten thousand strong, under General Burgoyne, is about to make a des-cent upon Albany; and from Albany Burgoyne intends to go down the Hudson and unite his forces with the main British army, thus cutting off New England from middle and southren colonies." "If

he succeeds it will go hard with the cause of independence," said Ben. "Ay, spies and traitors are as thick as flies," observed

the pilot.
"Well, dear Ben," said Phebe, "keep bright lookout when you venture again to enter Hutchinson's Creek: for I suppose the Squall is anchored below, is she not?" "Yes, a mile outside of Goose Island; and I have arranged to have certain night here last evening and bade me to caution you," replied Phebe. "Mehitable Hunt! Did she come here

"Mehitable Hunt! Did she come nere —she, who slapped your face?" "Truly; and, moreover, Mehitable begged my pardon and I have forgiven her. We are good friends now, and so you must be her friend too." "Never!" answered Ben, who marvelled how he had ever preferred Who marved now adagner to the genial, warm-hearted creature beside him.
"Alas!" he murmured inwardly, "my

eyes make a fool of me. I can tell a brig eyes make a fool of me. I can tell a brig from a ship about as far off as any man; but when it comes to women-folk my eyes are no better than marline-spikes. They can't tell a good girl from a vixen. They see only the outside of her—the white skin, the delicate hand, the tiny foot—and then Ben Barry forthwith makes a booly of himself. a booby of himself.

It is needless to say that Ben's visit to his betrothed was a period of rapture to Phebe; but alas! it was far too brief. He stayed only one day. And when, after sundown, he entered his skiff and rowed off she lingered at the water's edge, watching him as long as he was in sight; and when she could no longer see him she listened to the sound of his oars, and listened and listened, until her father said: "Don't take it so much to heart, child. Ben will

be back afore the katydids are singing." Ten weeks later—the morning sunbeams were shimmering through the forest. Phebe might have been seen seated on a rock, a moss-covered rock where she had often played in childhood; it was near the spot where Rattlesnake Brook empties into far to the right, while in front lay a broad expanse of lonely salt meadow with the looking up, discovered Mehitable advances of lonely salt meadow with the long along the path which led from the vilwho assisted at times, and who contributed what little they could. Native feasts were labeled, whose eyes, too, were red with weeping. "Awful! awful!" answered Phebe. "Father and I did not sleep a wink. We heard the cannon roaring, and who contributed what little they could. Native feasts were instituted, and considerable money was added to the fund in this way. It was a miraculous fund, that grew even while it was being drawn upon. Wailuku is a very wink. We heard the cannon roaring, and towards midnight came that terrible explosion. O Ben, Ben!" Here poor Phebe began to wring her hands and cry again. "But do you really know what has been pened?" she said on the fund in this way. It was miraculous fund, that grew even while it was being drawn upon. Wailuku is a very large parish; there are but four other chapels in it, and these are widely scattered being from fourteen.

> "It seems that the Squall was trying to escape from a British frigate which was chasing her down the Sound; and she might have succeeded in getting awayfor she was a centreboard, you know, and draws very little water—had not Ben doubtless forgotten the warning which I told you to give him, and plump on a sunken reef he ran, deceived by a red light which some wretch was waving from boat instead of from the end of Locust

> > TO BE CONTINUED.

Point.

A Sample of English Law.

"Your name is Edward O'Connor?" "You live near Mullinger?"

"You are accused of posting Land

Ben to show himself. But it was not until long after he and his daughter had retired to rest that Ben got to the head of retired to rest that Ben got to the head of in the county Westmeath. Defense was useless. An alibi was out of the question. The prisoner was virtually gagged. Some informer accused Edward O'Connor of posting Land League notices "on dead walls and other places," and this was

sufficient to warrant his conviction. So shameless a mockery of "law" is enough to stir up all the bile of a man's system, and nothing else can be the intent of such devilish work. The seeds that the British government is sowing in Irish thought and Irish sensibility to-day will be sure to bear bitter fruit yet. Such deeds have but one tendency, and that is to drive out the Christian spirit of forgiveness, and replace it with the dogged feeling of watchfulness for revenge.-Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the great-est distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it be-comes scant and watery, a condition termed anemia in medical writings. Given this condition, scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harm-less in any condition of the system, yet

powerful to cure. By druggists. The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable

Don't DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

A MISSION IN MID-OCEAN.

BY CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.

Ave Maria. Ave Maria.

It stands on a green terrace, somewhat removed from the little village, and is sheltered by a range of low sand-hills almost as yellow as gold. It is as pretty a chapel as one could wish to see; in a grassy island, where the strong trade winds blow people every day in the year and the rain. and I have arranged to have certain night signals burning on Locust Point." "Well, beware!" continued Phebe—"beware! island, where the strong trade winds blow nearly every day in the year, and the rain-locuds come over the ocean and deluge the corn-fields in a few moments, but are shortly flying down the sky; and then the sun sparkles in the dripping foliage, and the air is again freighted with warm red bere last evening and bade me to caution.

It was here I spent my Christmas, with Father Leanore, of the French mission, in Wailuku—the River or the Water of Death. Life is pleasant enough there now-adays; and it is a very old Hawaiian tra-

dition that gave so melancholy a name to a bright and sparkling stream.

The good Father, whose beneficent in-fluence is recognized by all classes in the island of Maui, and indeed throughout the whole Hawaiian group, has been for eight-and-twenty years a resident at Wailuku. All this time the little mission has been his home. Wailuku is the principal town of the island, the third in importance in the kingdom. For this reason, chiefly, Leanore resolved that Wailuku should have a chapel worthy of the mission, and in 1867 the work was begun in faith. What had he to work with—this priest who was almost an exile? for in the beginning the Catholic mission was con-temptuously and violently opposed by the Protestant missionaries, who were already securely settled when the first priests arrived at the islands,—what had he with which to build a beautiful and durable chapel? He had the invaluable services of two lay-brothers, who had come from France to devote their lives to works of mercy; he had two or three native boys. who were faithful and willing servants; and he had three thousand dollars, which was all that the good Pishop could allow him out of the meagre funds of the mission. With these he began his work.

The lay-brothers did the moulding and

chapel was completed, and dedicated; and it is to-day one of the handsomest buildings in the kingdom, its interior being remarkably beautiful in its proportions and

decorations.

An architect, lately visiting the islands, was astonished at finding so admirable a structure in the far-off Pacific; his astonishment was redoubled when he learned how the chapel had been built by the labor of the two lay-brothers, and the native boys who assisted them. In this connection, Father Leanore does not acknowledge half the credit due to himself, for his hand was in the mixing of the mortar and the squaring of the stones; and indeed he was never idle while there was a thing left to be done. The architect, upon thoroughly examining the structure, estimated it to be worth from thirty-five to forty thousand

Nor is this the only notable achieve-League notices."

"I did post Land League notices, but to-day the largest English school in Wail-uku, numbering one hundred and sixty uku, but to the complete the largest english school in Wail-uku, numbering one hundred are boys. In not recently."

"We have information that you posted uku, numbering one hundred and sixty pupils, of whom one hundred are boys. In

> when the weather is fair, the voyage is a mere yachting trip; but the sea is very apt to be boisterous, and the wind little short of a gale, pitching the diminutive propeller, the "Likelike," end-over-end in the most reckless fashion. I was fortunate: there was a quiet sea, blue and luminous in the moonlight; and the breeze came to us very gently, breathing the perfumes of the land. We passed Molokai, the most reckless fashion. I was a nate: there was a quiet sea, blue and luminous in the moonlight; and the breeze came to us very gently, breathing the persumes of the land. We passed Molokai, the mekancholy island to which the unfortunate lepers are banished for life; and then, on the one hand, lay Lanai, a passible, and then, on the one hand, lay Lanai, a passible, and then, on the one hand, lay Lanai, a passible mandaring that has been running ever angue. In the moderful wealth-producing power of the United States defines and sets at naught the grave drawbacks of a mischievous protective tariff, and has already obligation in the month of the United States defines and sets at naught the grave drawbacks of a mischievous protective tariff, and has already obligation in the month of the United States defines and sets at naught the grave drawbacks of a mischievous protective tariff, and has already obligation in the month of the United States defines and sets at naught the grave drawbacks of a mischievous protective tariff, and has already obligation. The wonderful wealth-producing power of the United States defines and sets at naught the grave drawbacks of a mischievous protective tariff, and has already obligation. The wonderful wealth-producing power of the United States defines and sets at naught the grave drawbacks of a mischievous protective tariff, and has already obligation. The wonderful wealth-producing power of the Atlantic for three years past.
>
> The wonderful wealth-producing power of the Atlantic for three years past.
>
> The wonderful wealth-producing power of the Atlantic for three years past.
>
> The wonderful wealth-producing power of the Atlantic for three years past.
>
> The wonderful wealth-producing power of the Atlantic for three years past.
>
> The wonderful wealth-producing power of the Atlantic for three years past.
>
> The wonderful wealth-producing power of the Atlantic for three years past.
>
> The wonderful wealth-producing power of the Atlantic for three years past.
>
> The wonderful wealth-producing po might be easily dispensed with; on the other hand lay Maui, a kind of double island, with superb mountains at each end, and a low isthmus connecting the two portions on which these mountains stand. First we dropped anchor abreast of La-haina, a tropical village that lines the shore, and seems always half-asleep in its groves of cocoa palms. It was once the chief sea-port of Maui, and was then for a time the favorite residence of Kamehameha III, the King of Hawaii; but it is fast falling behind other and more enterprising ports, and the travellers turn aside from it, and

morning; we were but fourteen hours' distant from Honolulu, yet we seemed to be in another world. At sunrise I saw the pretty chapel at Wailuku nestling among the sheltering hillocks; the light fell softly upon it. It stood apart from the town, with its shops and sugar-mills; it had its little groves, its cluster of primitive roofs—for the chapel is much grander than the mission-houses,—its holy ground where the white crosses stood out in bold relief against the golden sand-ridge beyond the states and the Middle States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennyslvania, itive roofs—for the chapel is much grander than the mission-houses,—its holy ground where the white crosses stood out in bold relief against the golden sand-ridge beyond them. The ridge itself is perforated with tombs, and they all face towards the beautiful chapel, within whose walls their silent tenants were baptized, and from whose threshold their dust was borne to its bet satisfactors.

vessel that brought to Father Leanore candles and frankincense and myrrh, and all that was needful on the eve of the great Feast of the year.

At night the outer walls and the spire of the chapel were covered with colored lamps; these burned till daybreak; and all that night the chapel looked like a splendid constellation that had miraculously descended out of heaven, and was to be descended out of heaven, and was to be taken back again when the stars began to fade. Within, there were candles every-where,—four hundred of them on and about the altars. Flowers and ferns made bowers under the groined ceiling

for here the winter is a carnival of flowers. The chapel was crowded to suffocation; there were multitudes without, who were unable to gain admittance. There was a sermon in English by Father Gregori, the devoted assistant by Father Gregori, the devoted assistant of Father Leanore, and who was for many years in Lahaina; then Father Leanore reached, first in Hawaiian, and afterwards in Portuguese. The congregations in these islands are composed of English, American, French, Germans, Italians, Spanish, Portu-guese, Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians. Possibly, a Norwegian, Swede or Dane may be found at intervals. As there are some thousands of Portuguese in the kingdom and the number is increasing, the sermons of the Fathers are usually given

lic Church, against the bitterest opposition; and this opposition, I regret to say, was encouraged by the Protestants who call themselves Christians.

London Times. If there were no direct evidence forth-

coming of the reality and rapidity of material progress in the United States, it would be found in the singular absence of excitement and even of movement in American politics. It is not, of course, to be understood that the political game fails be carried on with vigour and keenness by the professional players. There have been lately prolonged and violent struggles in the House of Representatives between the Republican majority and the Democratic minority, and the "fillibustering" contests over some contested elections show that the clotter in its most rigorous form does not avail to prevent scandalous scenes and waste of time when the party in power and the Opposition have not a practical basis for uku, numbering one hundred and sixty pupils, of whom one hundred are boys. In some a few days ago,"

"If you have, it is false information. I posted nothing since the repression act came in force."

"But you are accused of posting such notices since the act came in force."

"But you are accused of posting such notices since the act came in force."

"By the parties who saw you."

"Who are the parties who saw you."

"Who are the parties who saw of the business of the features of Wailuku.

This is, in brief, the trial of Edward O'Connor at the Mullingar petty sessions in the country Westmeath. Defense was purposed and the purpose of the second and the conduct of business. But the interest of the nation at large in these onducting of this school he has but the interest of the nation at large in the conducting of this school he has but the interest of the nation at large in these of the interest of the nation at large in the conducting of this school he has but the interest of the nation at large in these of the interest of the nation at large in these of the interest of the nation at large in the conducting of this school he has but the interest of the nation at large in these of the interest of the nation at large in the conduct of business. But the interest of the nation at large in these of the interest of the nation at large in these of the interest of the nation at large in these of the interest of the nation at large in these of the interest of the nation at large in these of the slightest and in the dission House there are seventeen orphan boys. It is the only theme they know, and it is indeed a home to them. Besides their studies, they are the parties who is superficial character. It is felt, appearently, among the mass of sensible and business. But the interest of the nation at large in these of the latter in the interest of the nation at large in these of the latt and for this purpose I made a little pilgrimage from Honolulu, on the island of
Oahu, to Wailuku, on the island of Maui.
When the weather is fair, the voyage is a
more verbling tip, but they are the well-worn paths, and we

especially remarkable in the present development of American energy and success is its wide and equable distribution. North and South, East and West, on the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific, along the many lost directly some \$25,818,884. The chain of the Great Lakes, in the valley of the Mississippi, and on the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, the creation of wealth and the increase of population are signally exhibited. It is quite true, as has been shown by the recent apportionment of population in the House of Representaives, that some sections of the Union have advanced, relatively to the rest, in an and the travellers turn aside from it, and it is left to dream its life away, upon the surf-beaten shore. It is to-day, as it ever has been, and must ever be, the most picturesque, romantic, and beautiful village in the whole kingdom.

After leaving Lahaina we steamed for a couple of hours under the green heights of the island, and then ran in toward the couple of hours under the green neights of the sisland, and then ran in toward the isthmus, where we debarked and were pulled ashore in a clumsy but seaworthy barge, and landed in the teeth of the wind, which always blows at Maalala. A tenmile drive across the isthmus brought usinear the opposite shore; it was early the sisland, and then ran in toward the istablished something like an approach to established something like and established somethi

morning; we were but fourteen hours' admitted—which is measured by senti-distant from Honolulu, yet we seemed to ment. It is worthy of remark that

whose threshold their dust was borne to its last resting-place.

Wonderful preparations had been made for the Midnight Mass: across the valley yonder, one caught a glimpse of the blue sea, and of a small harbor. It was the vessel that brought to Father Leanore condiseand frankingense and myrrh and all

New York, New Jersey, Pennyslvania, Delaware, and Maryland—have in the aggregate 102 members in the House of Representatives. The Southern States, substantially 'he section which seceded in order to resist the breaking up of the slave system in 1861-including Virginia. North and South Carolina, Georgia, Flor-ida, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas-have, in the aggregate, 110 and Texas—have, in the aggregate, 110 members. The Western States proper—West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Kansas—have, in the aggregate, 104 members. The first section, the Northern States, have neither gained select the Southern States have gained or lost; the Southern States have gained 14 members and Western States 16 members. It is not impossible that early in the next century the remaining section of the Union—the Pacific States—may have attained to an equality with the rest. At present, however, this section has only nine members in Congress, and includes only four States—California, Oregon, Nevada, and Colorado.

The development of the Western States—or, speaking more generally, of the States of the Mississippi Valley—is the dominant fact in the higher politics of the American Union. But its effects have, to a certain extent been forecasted. A more significant point in the statistics of the Congressional representation is the evi-dence of the revival of the South. Of the thirteen Southern States not one loses a representative in the new apportionment, and only four are stationary. At the close of Civil War, few would have predicted that in the present political re-arrange-ment, while Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have to submit each to a reduchim out of the meagre funds of the mission. With these he began his work.

The lay-brothers did the moulding and stone-cutting; Father Leanore, who is a clever artist, did all the painting and declever artist, did all the painting artist artist artist are usually given in both Portuguese and Hawaiian.

Well: the services were not over at Father Leanore's until three o'clock in the morning, and there were Masses to follow by any means so surprising that the South-Western States should make subwho assisted at times, and who contributed what little they could. Native feasts were instituted, and considerable money was added to the first the feast were instituted, and considerable money was some the feast were instituted. so; they have no rest, no comfort, no convenience—in some cases barely the necessaries of life. The mission-houses are stantily furnished; nowhere is there any-thing that can be called a luxury, or anything approaching it. In the missions you always find uncomplaining toil, unselfish devotion, and the admirable example which has brought more than half the population of the kingdom into the Catho-in Clark or were believed alike by Northerners and Southerners, by Americans and foreign observers, to have given a fatal blow to the social centre of the Secession. Within the past ten years this has been triumphantly disproved, and the fact is placed in evidence by the re-adjustment of the Federal representation. The Southern States have prospered under a AMERICAN PROGRESS system of free labour, without resigning political power into the hands of the negro freedmen. That the problem has been successfully solved, in spite of difficulties within and without, bears testimony to the

political capacity of the people, and affords good ground for hope that in the United States the future of the negro may be res-cued from the mischievous interference of professional philanthropists and self-seeking demagogues. The report made by Consul Schoenle, of Bremen, on Germany's surplus population, may be found of interest. In comparing French and German populations, must be remembered that the marked diminution in France arises from her loss of Alsatia. In 1880 the German census was 45,250,000. Taking Prussia alone in 1816 it was 10,350,000, and in 1864 19,over the deaths, the tendency to increase is very marked. Even in the most densely populated agricultural districts of Germany, where a failure in the crops brings starvation, the increase is still very great. The natural increase of population has almost exceeded the natural tion has almost exceeded the natural means of subsistence, and this will continue," writes our authority, "unless the excessive growth receive a check or be excessive growth receive a check or be diverged." The check which arises from the killing off of a few thousands in a first class war amounts to very little; but emigration is that divergence which, on a chief of the Prussian Bureau of Statistics calculates that it costs \$476 to bring up a person of the lower and middle cla fifteenth year, and that during the last sixty years 3,500,000 souls have come from Germany, and that of this number the greater part left the country during

the last thirty years.

* * "Unbidden guests are often welcom-***Ontotal guests are orien welcomest when they are gone." Disease is an unbidden guest which Kidney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door" Here is a case in point: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she she could before we moved West. Since she got well every one about here is tak-ing it." COT. 6, 1882.

Saint Magdalene.

Life's choicest blessings would I free Fair Magdalene, fair Magdalene, If so thy gift of tears I might receive And weep alone, of men unseen.

For to the feet of Him who spoke to t Sweet words that e'en to me give ho Through blinding tears alone my wa From out the darkness where I gro

O tears that spring from Hope's fount
And from the bruised heart of love!
These pearls do silver o'er the sou
mount
On wings of light to God above.

If sorrow in that blest abode could be 'Twere like to thine, sweet Magdale For in thy grief is such divinity As pain doth pleasure make, I ween Through sweet salt tears and those of thine, That upward look with burning lo As white as lilies washed with de

A soul that now no more will rove Not purer, fairer on thy mother's bre Did thy young face in sleep repose Than, at the feet of thy dear Lord, at While all thy heart in love o'erflow

On! that thy grief were mine, as n That love might lead me to the fer Where Jesus is, and I might enter is And of my burden be released.

O Saint; that sinner wast, pray thou Who walk in darkness and in woo Who, bound in heavy chains, but free, If where my Saviour is thou'lt sh Into the desert then alone I'll go, Nor miss the world that I do leav

Nor miss the world that I have And my sweet tears shall never cease to grieve.

And I shall never cease to grieve.

—Catholic

THE CHURCH.

Its Influence upon Civiliza

It was with no small degree of we announced last week that a Sunday evening lectures would at the old Cathedral, on Jefferso during the coming fall and winto Sunday evening lectures provide popular at this church last year listened to with pleasure and crowded audiences.

It is to be hoped that the awill be fully as large this year deed, judging from the number who were present at the church day evening, when the opening the course was delivered by Fr. S. J., the lectures will be as sever. It was with no small degree of

ever.

The Rev. Father announced ject of the lectures to be "Th and Civilization," and then prosay that during the evening lect the Church of Christ as regards ticity and from certain dist features which necessarily belo we saw which of all existing must be the true Church, th

founded by Christ.
The Church of Christ my The Children of Apostolic Church of Rome being the owhich these four marks are to she must be the bride of Church of the whole of the bride of the b have never as yet, however particular what the Church particular what the Church for mankind, even in a soci view, what a benefactress sh to the world, and yet of all t that God bestowed upon man is the greatest. She revolut world, but revolutionized it for a study of what she has accor-the social order is one of the cating of studies. She is no esting of studies. She is no zer who plans but never exc shows her love for those in w terests herself, not by empty but by deeds. Her work as but by deeds. Her work as is written on every page of history, since her foundation. ments that on every side te work show how much we shod for having given us in han instrument for all that

concerns us.

Let the world talk of its ph
let it raise monuments to it is all right, so long as true vored; it would be unfortunotherwise. For the honor gratitude this country shoul get Washington; his well kahould grace every city in should grace every city in did for his country what have accomplished, and so lo terested patriotism deserves o long as fortitude in beari lifficulties of every kind m let us hope that marble an tell of Yorktown and the

minions of that power that national aspirations to gr Ireland was lately in carn so by reason of him who massive form was unveiled greatest thoroughfare. We cognition merited; well mi dreds of thousands that sto statue honor the man wh country a nation of slaves, nation of free men. He v chains their fathers wore deserves a remembrance f

It is all right, then, to he
whilst the other friends of

honored its greatest benefa-be forgotten, and a stud Church has done for the w us how much is done for he her influence on civilization interesting.

To understand fully ar proper value what the Cl for civilization we must condition the world was up first entering it. The more in degradation the more t degradation the more to the Church for having r her degraded state, and moral feeling of humanit

greater the admiration h must excite within us.

In what condition then turer, did the Church This is a point we should minds; for, knowing it, sulting to individuals in to society in general will apparent. A very dark then presented. It was appearance, but within it the very core. The gr pire had just then reache its glory; Rome was mistr her supremacy was undis was universally acknow pearance dazzled the wo wildered it. Pageants

by senti-ark that Unionwhich are resent alcalculated ion in the nt, Massanyslvania, rn States, seceded in ip of the g Virginia, rgia, Floressee, Mis-Louisiana,

egate, 110 Nebraska, in the agrst section her gained ive gained s 16 mem-at early in section of may have ates-Cali-Western nerally, of lley—is the

litics of the

cts have, to l. A more stics of the s the evi-South. Of rtionment. At the clo e predicted re-arrangepsnire, and to a reducn Congress, th Carolina. make substimulated upposed to nd political the Confed-Northerners and foreign Secession. is has been the fact is -adjustment tion. The m has been mony to the

may be resnd self-seek.

rplus popu-st. In compopulations, the marked from her German cenin 1864 19.re the popu-rovinces had rears. Spec-pulation or e figures 60, even these pulation in nas increased the theories se 433 years able in numin Germany being 522,070 to increase n the most al districts of in the crops is still very the natural "unless the check or be arises from ousands in a y little; but which, on a to Germany ear 1881 no essing in dis-tion must be e finances of way a large rman social ach German not less than in 1881 Ger-18.884. The o bring up a

ften welcom-Disease is an ney-Wort aldoor" Here has recovo So when she ey-Wort she y cured her, ork now as West. Since here is tak-

during the

this number

intry during

Saint Magdalene.

Life's choicest blessings would I freely give, Fair Magdalene, fair Magdalene, If so thy gift of tears I might receive And weep alone, of men unseen.

For to the feet of Him who spoke to thee Sweet words that e'en to me give hope, Through blinding tears alone my way I see From out the darkness where I grope. O tears that spring from Hope's eternal

fount
And from the bruised heart of love!
These pearls do silver o'er the souls that
mount On wings of light to God above.

If sorrow in that blest abode could be Twere like to thine, sweet Magdalene, For in thy grief is such divinity As pain doth pleasure make, I ween.

Through sweet salt tears and those full eyes of thine. of thine, That upward look with burning love, As white as lilies washed with dew doth A soul that now no more will rove.

Not purer, fairer on thy mother's breast Did thy young face in sleep repose Than, at the feet of thy dear Lord, at rest, While all thy heart in love o'erflows. On! that thy grief were mine, as mine thy

That love might lead me to the feast Where Jesus is, and I might enter in And of my burden be released. O Saint; that sinner wast, pray thou for me Who walk in darkness and in woe, Who, bound in heavy chains, but would be

If where my Saviour is thou'lt show. Into the desert then alone I'll go,
Nor miss the world that I do leave;
And my sweet tears shall never cease to flow,
And I shall never cease to grieve.
—Catholic World.

THE CHURCH. Its Influence upon Civilization.

It was with no small degree of pleasure we announced last week that a series of Sunday evening lectures would be given at the old Cathedral, on Jefferson avenue, during the coming fall and winter. These Sunday evening lectures proved quite popular at this church last year and were listened to with pleasure and profit by crowded audiences.

It is to be hoped that the attendance will be fully as large this year, and, indeed, judging from the number of those

will be fully as large this year, and, in-deed, judging from the number of those

let it raise monuments to its heroes; that is all right, so long as true worth is honored; it would be unfortunate were it otherwise. For the honor of national gratitude this country should never forget Washington; his well known figure should grace every city in the land; he did for his country what few patriots have accomplished, and so long as disinterested natriotism deserves recognition. terested patriotism deserves recognition, so long as fortitude in bearing up under difficulties of every kind merits reward, let us hope that marble and bronze will tell of Yorktown and the defeat of the minions of that power that would crush national aspirations to gratify lust for

Ireland was lately in carnival and justly so by reason of him whose well-known massive form was unveiled in her capital's greatest thoroughfare. Well was the re-cognition merited; well might the hun-dreds of thousands that stood before his dreds of thousands that stood before his statue honor the man who found their country a nation of slaves, and left it a nation of free men. He who cast off the chains their fathers wore for centuries

chains their lathers were for centuries deserves a remembrance from posterity. It is all right, then, to honor worth, but whilst the other friends of humanity are honored its greatest benefactor should not be forgotten, and a study of what the Church has done for the world will show whom when the stages for her and a study of us how much is done for her, and a study of her influence on civilization will be most

interesting.

To understand fully and judge at its proper value what the Church has done for civilization we must know in what condition the world was upon the Church's first entering it. The more sunken she was in degradation the more thanks are due to the Church for having raised her out of her degraded state, and the lower the moral feeling of humanity had sunk the greater the admiration her regeneration

must excite within us.

In what condition then, asked the lecturer, did the Church find the world? This is a point we should well fix in our minds; for, knowing it, the blessings reminds; for, knowing it, the diessings resulting to individuals in particular and to society in general will be all the more apparent. A very dark picture society then presented. It was fair to external the minds of the present the second of appearance, but within it was corrupt to the very core. The great Roman empire had just then reached the zenith of its glory; Rome was mistress of the world, pire had Just then reached the zenith of its glory; Rome was mistress of the world, her supremacy was undisputed, her sway was universally acknowledged, her appearance dazzled the world, literally bewildered it. Pageants such as people is made of the finest Virginia leaf.

had never before seen passed through her streets, the treasures of the world where there displayed, the presence of men from every nation under Heaven testified to the extent of the mighty empire. The magnificence of her palaces, the costly garments of her sons and daughters, the crowded attendants that followed in their footsters, presented a and augmers, the crowded attendants that followed in their footsteps presented a scene that could be witnessed only in Rome under Augustus, and produced such an effect upon beholders as to make them

exclaim in wonder, "Rome! you are mis-tress of the world! Happy is the world in having such a mistress."

But beneath all this outward glitter But beneath all this outward gitter there was corruption within, there was a moral depravity that preyed upon the vi-tals of humanity, that was undermining society. Morality existed only in name, men that praised it by word outraged it by act. The severest moralists had no difficulty in assisting at the prostitutions of what men called the Floral games, the most in amous of infamous pastimes. The scenes of degradation that took place at the villas of the Romans baffle description, a Christian audience would listen to them with loathsome disgust. Respect for or-dinary decency prevents a repetition of the vivid descriptions of Tacitus. The the vivid descriptions of Tacitus. The slaves that cultivated the earth, and that by the sweat of their brows ministered to Roman luxury, were kept constantly chained, their food was hardly sufficient to sustain life, the merest pittance of bread and water was their repast. At night their beds were in subterranean dungeons from which light and air were excluded.

As Rome had to be amused, the African lions that might appear in the amphitheater were by law protected; unfortunate slaves might be destroyed by hundreds, but woe to the poor peasant who killed the beast that would destroy him. When an unfortunate victim perished in the cir-

individual on one occasion, three thou-sand Jews were given up to be torn to pieces by wild beasts in the amphitheater. will be fully as large this year, and, indeed, judging from the number of those who were present at the church last Sunday evening, when the opening lecture of the course was delivered by Fr. Walshe, S. J., the lectures will be as popular as ever.

The Rev. Father announced the subject of the lectures to be "The Church and Civilization," and then proceeded to say that during the evening lectures in the past we have studied all that relates to the Church of Christ as regards its authenticity and from certain distinguishing features which necessarily belong to it, we saw which of all existing churches must be the true Church, the Church founded by Christ.

The Church of Christ must be one, holy, Catholic and apostolic, and the Church of Rome being the only one in Church of Rome being the only one in the sand Jews were given up to to thin to be control pieces by wild beasts in the amplitheater. During the reign of the Emperor Claudius, nineteen thousand men slaughtered each other, not far from Rome, for the amusement of the Romans. No wonder if amidst such degeneracy suicide was a common crime. The extinction of moral feelings generates an indifference to death, and hence the frequency of self destruction amongst a people whose morals are corrupt. For man by gratifying his passions becomes like the beast of the Romans. No wonder if amidst such degeneracy suicide was a common crime. The extinction of moral feelings generates an indifference to death, and quits life with the same unconcern with which they leave it.

Infanticide, continued the speaker, was a recognized institution of Rome, sanctioned as it was by its laws. We may imagine our times bad enough, but it can be said without fear of contradice.

morality was a sham.

How could society last in such a state?

Must not its dissolution have came sooner or later! Must not barbarism have been the consequence of such unrestrained de

generacy.
To understand what must have become of society with such corruption existing in its midst, we have to draw our own conlusions from what would at present be the consequence if immorality the consequence if immorately was practiced, if games were tolerated in which decency was outraged, if human blood was shed for a pastime, if men and women calling themselves civilized were found to applaud the brutalities of the arena. The immoral theater is now closed by law, the violaters of the law of decency are punished. If those things were not condemned, but sanctioned, schools would exist in which vice would be taught, corruption would ensue, society could not stand the strain. Its dissolution would necessarily follow.—Western Home Jour-

Finish the Soup First.

Hotel life in Ireland is sometimes made comical to strangers by the grotesqueness of waiters just fresh from rural life. It appears that a Dublin hotel-keeper told such a newly-imported "server" that he must always serve everyone with soup at dinner, and be quite certain that he had it. Thereupon ensued the following scene between a tourist and a new waiter, Barney. "Soup, sir?" said Barney. "No soup for me," said the gentleman. "But you must have it," said Barney; "it is the rules of the house." "Hang the house!" rules of the house." "Hang the house!" exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated. "When I don't want soup, I won't eat it. Get along with you!" "Well," said Barney with solemnity, "all I can say is just this—it's the regulation of the house, and sorra a drop else ye'll get till ye finish the soup !"

By looking at the quotations of the Virginia tobacco markets it will be found that the highest price paid for 'fillers'—which is the tobacco which forms the body of the plug—very closely corresponds with the invoiced price of tobacco leaf imported

IRISH CRIME. ANCE. Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The following able letter was written or behalf of total abstinence to Rev. J. B.
Cotter, President of the Catholic Total
Abstinence Union of America.
RIGHMOND, Va., July 5th, 1882.
Since I cannot have the happiness of

Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Those pretentious, one-eyed, partisan statisticians, who by their perpetual quotations of "Irish crime" seem to intend to preach that crime exists nowhere else, will do well to study Professor Leone Levi's address to the British Association. The Scientists who listened to the paper thought it of such value that they ordered it to be printed in extenso amongst the Transactions of the Association, and no one who reads our yesterday's report of the address will question the wisdom of the resolution adopted by the meeting. For a couple of years past there have been in Parliament and in the English press weekly, monthly, quarterly, English press weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual returns of crime in this country, and by this as well as by other means the public mind has become impregnated with the strange delusion that we are the most crime-loving and crime committing people in the world. No greater misconception ever prevailed, and no more wicked calumny on a race was ever circulated. lated. That numerous and grievous outrages saddening the hearts of all patriots have been committed in Ire-

facts is, however, quite a different thing from the gloating and padded enumera

land, we do not at all deny. How could we deny it? We who have never ceased to bewail the violences, charity but by bounden duty, to persevere in and to redouble my efforts for the dissemination of Catholic total abstinence.

The Church of Christ can never ally herself with Manicheism or fanaticism, by teaching that intoxicating drinks are bad in themselves, or that whoever uses them in any way is guilty of sin. But neither can she ever omit her sacred duty of teaching and proclaiming that even the best things must be given up by them to and who have persistently used our dear-est efforts and influence to suppress them. This candid and sorrowing admission of facts is, however, quite a different thing tion that takes pleasure in the record malignantly perverts it, into a loathsome and exclusive speciality. We have often and often, in self-defence against this monbest things must be given up by them to whom it becomes a proximate occasion of mortal sin and that one is bound to lay strous imputation, been compelled to point out that our people, with all their faults,

out that our people, with all their faults, have no such bad preeminence in wickedness, that they have no innate love of evil, and absolutely and comparatively there is far less crime, as well as fewer types of crime, with us than with the other peoples of the United Kingdom. This is the great national truth which that able and accomplished economist, Mr. Levi, impressed by figures, and facts, and computations on the Southampton savants, and it was for inculcating this that the Association thanked him. Professor Levi was discussing facts in the interest of civilisation and the spread of science, and for his facts he appealed to the annual volumes of judicial statistics for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. Notone of these returns is

the annual volumes of judicial statistics for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. Not one of these returns is complete for the purpose of the economist but notwithstanding their defective method of compilation, they abundantly exhibit the relative criminality of English, Scotch, and Irish peoples—"According to the statistics issued," says Mr. Levi, "the number of indictable offences within the last ten years in England, Wales, and Ireland indicated a slight increase of crime. In recent years, both absolutely and relatively to population, it would be seen that the number of crimes reported to have been committed was uniformly smaller in Ireland than in England and Wales." Balancing the returns of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 inclusive, he finds that the average of the two regards of the substitutions.

or 46 per cent. were convicted. Of 35 committed for murder in Ireland only 3, or 8½ per cent. were convicted. Calculating crime on the basis of population, Mr. Levi gives the following figures:—In proportion to the negative the consider how wide-spread, how destruc-tive, and how scandalous is the evil in question, and when we call to mind our duty to God, to the Church, to ourselves, and to our neighbor; then it becomes self-Levi gives the following figures:—In proportion to the population the offences against public order were 5.13 to the 1,000 in Scotland, against 1.16 in England. The offences against morals were in the proportion of 0.21 to the 1,000 in England, against 0.04 in Ireland. Offences against the person 11.58 to the 1,000 in Scotland, against 2.82 in England; and the offences against property 6.6 per 1.000 evident that it is every one's duty to do Scotland, against 2.82 in England; and the offences against property 6.6 per 1,000 in Scotland, against 2.27 in Ireland; but drunkenness was worse in Ireland, being 16.60 per 1,000, 6.77 in England, and 7.26 in Scotland. He adds that "but for drunkenness and small crimes the criminal statistics are favourable to Ireland," as compared with France, the state of crime good and sober men. As a bishop said to me years ago. The backbone of the Catholic total abstinence movement must be men who never were drunkards. How any Catholic could feel indifferen compared with France, the state of crime in the United Kingdom gave unsatisfactory results, in France the proportion being 17.18 per 1,000, as against 20.62 per 1,000 in the United Kingdom. It has Entered the Capitol Buildings, It has finally gained its point and no iss a personage than the Sergeant-at-Arms f the House of Commons, Mr. D. W. of the House of Commons, Mr. D. W. McDonnell, Ottawa, thus indorses the Great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oil is a splendid remedy. I used it on my left hand and wrist for rheumatism, and found it all that it is claimed to be. Mrs. McDonnell used it for a most severely sprained ankle; by the steat vuse of the article for a few days a comp. te cure was effected. St. Jacobs Oil doe, its work very satisfactorily and also rapt. ly; such at least is my opinion.

Most excruciating are the tainges which rack the muscles and joints of the

Most exceeding are the wings which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Veretable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, by promoting increased action of the kidneys, purated removes through the natural channels certain acrid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism and gout. The medicine is also a fine laxative inti-bilious medicine and general corrective. Sold by Harkness and Co., Druggists, "Rough on RATS." clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chip-munks. 15c.

which the blood is more effectually

Dundas St.

BISHOP KEENE ON INTEMPER. These points seem to me to be state. least, two witnesses. This is the sum and

RICHMOND, Va., July 5th, 1882.

Since I cannot have the happiness of being present at the convention, I willingly comply with your request that I should "state my views on the subject of Catholic total abstinence."

Personally, I trust that my views on the subject are well known to the Union. For two years before the Union was organized I was doing my best in the cause of Catholic total abstinence. When the Union began, I had the honor of being one of those who laid its foundations. And the years that have passed since then have only deepened my conviction that the cause of Catholic total abstinence is one of the noblest, one of the most recessary to our reneration, in which the energies of any Christian or any minister of God can be enlisted. And the weightier and the wider my responsibility for souls has become the more have elected by bounden duty, to persected the most of disgrace and destruction. Sincerely yours in Christ, Bishop of Richmond. Bishop of Richmond.

dent, and there was probably good ground for the opinion that it was to be found in the unfortunate circumstances that fresh complications have arisen between the Church and State in Prussia on the sub-Church and State in Prussia on the subject of the marriage laws, and that the Emperor feels strongly on the subject—being, it is needless to say, opposed to the course adopted by the Catholic clergy. The controversy, we believe, arose on the occasion of the marriage of a certain Catholic Government official to a Protestant lady. The parties had intended that the marriage ceremony should be performed both in the Catholic church and in a Protestant place of worship, but the

Catholic Government and lady. The parties had an arriage ceremony should be performed both in the Catholic church and in a Protestant place of worship, but the priest of the parish informed the bridegroom, as it was his duty to do, that such an arrangement was unlawful for him. Moreover, Prince-Bishop Herzog, at Ereslau, has forbidden his clergy to celevally berate any marriage of a Catholic with a Protestant when the parties had already been married by a Protestant minister, or when the performance of such a ceremony, when the performance of such a ceremony when the performance of such a ceremony.

The celebration of the marriage in celebration of the marriage in the celebration of the celebra into the the true. Church of Christ must be one, hely, Catholis and apostolic, and the Church of Rome being the only one in which these four marks are to be found, and the said word of the proper that its clare and the said words. As the said words are the said words are the said words are the said words. The said words are the said words are the said words are the said words. The said words are the said words are the said words are the said words are the words. The words are the said words are the words and the said words are the said words. The words are the said words are the words are the said words are the words are the said words are the words and the w atterwards before a priest, for the simple science.

Fourth.—When we look around and consider how wide-spread, how destructive, and how scandalous is the evil in juestion, and when we call to mind our little to God, to the Church, to ourselves, at the way it is obviously absurd—if it be nothing worse—for the parties in a mixed marriage to betake themselves to read way to support a mixed marriage to betake themselves to read way. a Protestant minister and go through a marriage ceremony, if they have been almarriage ceremony, if they have been already married by a priest. In the Catholic party it is not only absurd, it is something worse. What is to be said of a Catholic who, having been duly married, what God's providence makes it possible for him to do, toward arresting such an evil and removing such a scandal. And this must mainly depend, not on the efforts of drunkards, but on the efforts of drunkards, but on the efforts of sit they were still upmarried the numerical the numerical states. consents to seek for numself and his wife, as if they were still unmarried, the nup-tial "blessing" of a heretic? All this is perfectly well understood in this country, and English good sense does not tolerate the for final to this desolating and soul-destroying evil, I cannot understand. How any Catholic state the tothis desolating and soul-destroying evil, I cannot understand. How any Catholic state to this desolating and soul-destroying evil, I cannot understand. How any Catholic state to this desolating and soul-destroying evil, I cannot understand. How any Catholic state to the same day and by the same same to otherwise could fail to use any opportunity that God gave him to check this flood of destruction, I can still less comprehend. And the greater the influence any one may posses toward hindering the evil, the more do I wonder by what logic he can possibly excuse himself from exerting it. But that any Catholic should, in any way, help on the evil; that he could be bribed, at any price, to harness himself to this demon engine to desolation, and help was york such was work such mystery beyond all solution. The bare facts of the case ought to create among all Catholics a hatred of the vice and everything that tends to produce or maintein it. Hence the earnestness with which the grace without using the means to obtain it. Hence the earnestness with which the Plenary Council already quoted exhorts idea that a marriage can be contracted twice over on the same day and by the same

without the grace of God, nor to have the grace without using the means to obtain it. Hence the earnestness with which the Plenary Council already quoted exhorts all to bear in mind that, without prayer, the sacraments, and the other means of divine grace, their own frail efforts can never produce good and lasting results. Hence the object of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which aims at extirpating drunkenness and spreading the blessings of *mperance, not merely by the force resulting from oxganized and fraternal union, but above all, by the incomparable power of religion; by keeping their organization and their other efforts under the constant guidance and influence and blessing of the Church of Christ.

Sauced, the semi-ometal Rollin German Rollin German Rollin German Rollin Gode thanks of making further inquiries into the matter inquiries into the matter

These points seem to me to be statements of undeniable facts, and of the unquestionable teaching of good sense, of natural morality, and of the Church of God. Any organization that is built squarely on this foundation holds an impregnable position; and if it be faithful to these principles, and animated by the zeal which these facts ought to inspire, it cannot fail to do great good, and to be an invaluable auxiliary in the Church's work for the welfare of mankind and the salvation of souls.

The Church's heart is wrung by the evils caused by intemperance, and especially among her own children. She appeals to us all to join with her in stamping out the accursed vice. The call that will go forth one of the parties is a Cathonic. Yet it is precisely this circumstance that renders it, according to the Protestant press, so unspeakably intolerant. When Catholics in Germany and elsewhere have no greater intolerance to complain of than that Protestants should make known their own tenets to their own people, a mar-vellous change will have passed over the

CHARLES KICKHAM'S LAST HOURS. His flual Profession of Faith and Patriotism.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

The troubles of Catholics in Germany are not yet at an end, in spite of the progress which had so unhappily arisen between the Church and the Government. Last week the news was current that Herr Von Schloezer, the Prussian Minister at the Vatican, had been invited to pay a visit to Prince Bismarck before returning to Rome; and the announcement was received with surprise, as it was well known that the ambassador had always and the was able to reach his own the proposed that the problems of the proposed to the prop Rome; and the announcement was received with surprise, as it was well known that the ambassador had already taken final leave of the Imperial Chancellor. That some reason of special importance must exist for this second visit was evident, and there was probably good ground.

help, but he was abrief note, which was scarcely readable, to Dr. Sigerson, who had attended him on several occasions, and who was an intimate friend. It simply urged the doctor to come at once to his assistance, although at the time of writing the letter he did not believe that medical aid would be of the least service. For some hours after the attack Mr. Kickham was conscious; but gradually his speech began to fail, and his words were hardly understandable at nine o'clock on Saturday night. Dr. Sigerson tried every means within his great experience of nervous diseases; he was night and day at the bedside of his patient, applying every well known remedy in such cases. On Sunday it was obvious that Mr. Kickham was passing away from the world. He

only wish I could do more for her."

Ilaving been born, according to our information, in 1828, Mr. Kickham was scarcely fifty-four years of age, but looked at least sixty. His aged appearance was only the natural result of a secluded life, and of infirmities which prevented him from taking exercise. For many years past he could only commune with the world by means of the deaf mute alphabet, and his sight being very defective, the words had to be spelled upon his own fingers—Dublin Freeman.

The Salvation Army's Paper.

A copy of the War Cry, the official organ of the "Salvation Army," is before us. It is published in Philadelphia, consists of four pages, costs three cents, and is full of hysterical accounts of the doings of the army. To any man whose religious faith and feelings are sacred to him this publication cannot but be a source of offence. However earnest the soldiers of the Salvation Army may be—and we believe they are earnest—good taste is assuredly not one of their characteristics; assuredly not one of their characteristics; and the War Cry is calculated to excite derision. For example: "Great day at New York. Major was there. So was Jesus. Both worked hard for souls," Again, in an account of a meeting at Man-

chester, Conn:
"God came upon us. One soldier
clutched the hair of the next comrade and off came the entire scalp in her hand, and off came the entire scarp in a hand, and revealed a bare head. The soldier dropped the scalp, but kept hold on God. The scalped soldier shouted glory to God: anything for Jesus. This was but a sign that God was going to remove the cover-

anything for Jesus. This was but a sign that God was going to remove the covering from the eyes of the people."

We need not multiply examples, but surely such language as this, though not meant irreverently, is likely to create irreverence in others.—New York Sun.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for cleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results," Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

O. Bortle, of Matchester, Ontario Co., N. Y. writes: "Il obtained immediate re-

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric

The Catholic Mecord d every Friday morning at 486 Rich-Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to ts subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what ithas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the ciergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Your very sincerely,

Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."
FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.
St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER. The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

strator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.

DEAR ME. WALSH.—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.

I am, sincerely yours, PATRICK MGR. POWER,

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1882.

FREE MASONRY.

The growth, in recent years, of the Masonic body throughout the world is a matter well worthy attention and calling for grave reflection. The re are some Catholics who have unfortunately but a very inadequate idea of the real strength and widespread influence of the Masonic order. In every country in Europe and in many other parts of the world the political and social influence of that body is so widely felt as to be a matter of concern, not alone to good Catholics, but to all men with the public weal at heart. An organization including amongst its members so many men of wealth, talent and position, all bound by oath to assist each other in attaining objects and accomplishing purposes made known only to themselves, and in many instances known only to a certain restricted number within the order, is we maintain, a danger to the public welfare and a menace to the continuance of public security. The Masonic association is not, as some affect to state and others are sometimes led to believe, a disjointed organization. It is in every country really the same and the purposes of the whole association are identical everywhere. To prove the universality of the order, La Verite, of Quebec, bishop Lynch? There is no such question gives publicity to a certificate re-ceived by a retired mason in Quebec this point for them to consider, whether signed by the officers and bearing the seal of the lodge to which he had belonged. The form of certificate speaks for itself, and proves the correctness of the contention of our esteemed contemporary and our own: Masonic Hall, Quebec.

To all Master Masons, greeting.

To all Master Masons, greeting.

This is to clearly certify that Brother has this day retired in good standing from the Membership of Harington Lodge, No. 8, Grand Registry of Quebec, located at the city of Quebec, and that his dues are fully paid. He is an honest, honourable and faithful Master mason, and, as such, we commend him to all MASTER MASONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Lodge, thisday of

To give some idea of the strength of free masonry in certain countries | dearer to them than life itself. of Europe where anti-Christian ideas most prevail among ruling classes, and anti-Christian principles are most openly propounded and advocated in every rank of society, we may point out the fact that in France there hostile to order and religion, if not

with Masonry which should never be lost sight of, and it is, the marvelous growth, with its growth, of imcountry should see in it the deadly foe of their religion, and studiously avoid all contact with it and recog. render society.

AN INJUSTICE

controversy on the use of "Marmion" as | they must be granted. a text book in the High Schools of the Province of Ontario. The Gazette, we have reason to fear, conceals under a suspiciously equable demeanor very deep distrust of Catholicism and hostility to The pith and substance of the whole production are to be found in the following

There arises out of this incident a que tion for the electors of Ontario to ponder, —whether they are to be governed by the Mowat Cabinet or by Archbishop Lynch? A separate school system prevails in the Province, education is wholly of a secular character in the High Schools, and by no chance can a religious discussion arise out of the study of the text-books of history or literature. But if Archbishop Lynch is to be permitted to control the Government through the influence of the politic cal powers he is supposed to wield, not "Marmion" alone, but every history and every book of English literature must be submitted for his anymous property. submitted for his approval before intro-duction in the public schools of the Province. The Archbishop has practically established a censorship over the text-books of the High Schools. He has probooks of the High Schools. He has pro-claimed himself as the cause of the inter-diction of "Marmion," and with equal reason and equal success he can interpose to prevent the introduction of any work which he may conceive to be offensive to Catholics. We do not for a moment pre-tend to say that the use of a book which manifestly is repugnant to the Catholic population should be permitted in the High Schools. Such a course would not be tolerated for a moment; but we do say that the Archbishop has quite as strong grounds for objecting to the histories of Europe in use as to the "Marmion," which treats of the barbarous punishment of a barbarous age.

Our contemporary sets out with a very posing a question for the decision of the people, viz., whether they are to be governed by the Mowat Cabinet or Arch-lrishman of Montreal, has posed as an this point for them to consider, whether any Cabinet has the right to order the use in schools of a text book offensive to a very large and respectable body of the very large and respectable body of the shoulders of the Irish people of this city, population. The Gazette would fain have its readers believe that because a Separate School system prevails in the shoulders of the first to his own sonal aggrandizement, every step they have taken in connection national or other affairs." Province of Ontario, Catholics have no rights, as far as High Schools are concerned. Now, we take occasion to remind our friend that Catholic money is used to maintain High Schools and that in many places in the Province, through the want of Catholic schools of a grade similar to that held by High Schools in the secular system, Catholic children attend these latter institutions. So long as they attend these schools they have the right, at Given under our Hands, the Seal of the least, of being protected against offensive allusions in the text books placed in their hands to the religion whose profession is

When the Gazette states that by chance can a religious discussion arise out of the study of the text books of history or literature in our High Schools, it states that which any Catholic that has ever attended such schoo's knows to be untrue. Neither Archbishop Lynch nor any other are 287 Masonic lodges, in Spain 300, Catholic bishop, we can assure the writer in Belgium, Holland and the Grand in the Gazette, and no one knows this Duchy of Luxemberg 350, in Ger- better than himself, his present statement many 342, in Italy 110. There are, to the contrary notwithstanding, desires besides, in these countries, other to control the Mowat government or any

pretend to say that the use of a book which manifestly is repugnant to the The lawyers on both side piety and infidelity. In those coun- Catholic population should be permitted tries, especially where the influence in the High Schools! But who, Sir Oracle, of Protestantism has declined before is to decide whether a book is or is not the vigorously repeated assaults of manifestly repugnant to the Catholic wonderful rapidity. In the United else hostile to Catholicism? It is not. No alarm amongst all friends of order terfere with any of the rights of his Proand religion in that country. In testant fellow citizens. He has stepped many parts of Canada it has also in- in to prevent outrage on the feelings of creased in such a degree as to fur- Catholic children who in this fair land nish a matter of grave and disquiet. should have equal rights with all others. ing reflections. Catholics in this One good result will, we trust, follow this discussion, viz., the awakening of Catholics to the injustice they labor under in will, no doubt, expect a great deal, and the matter of education. If the secular school system be unacceptable to them as oned in a most high handed and arbitrary nition of the services it claims to far as elementary education is concerned, so it is in the matter of High School train- with the due administration of justice, by ing. They should at once insist on such amendments to the existing school laws of the Province as will give them equal The Montreal Gazette, in its issue of the rights with their Protestant fellow citi-0th ult., does what we consider grave in- zens as well in High as in elementary ustice to His Grace the Archbishop of schools. They have no such equal rights of Mr. Gray, made some extraordinary Toronto, in its reflections on the recent now, but let them insist upon them and statements, if anything falling from

THE POST LIBEL SUIT.

Some months ago certain very damaging statements appeared in the columns Catholics. Its article on the position of the Montreal Post in reference to Mr. that the action taken by himself and the taken by Archbishop Lynch on the use F. B. McNamee, a well known Irishman law officers had been effectual in preventof Marmion as a text book in the High of that city. The charges of the Post were ing the course of justice being impeded. Schools of Ontario is certainly of the of a very grave character, and have not He concluded this very peculiar statement most unfair character, and betrays, on the since their publication ceased to excite by a very much out of the way reference part of the writer, a spirit of injustice and much comment especially amongst Irish to crime and outrage, which he said had prejudice unworthy the position he holds. | Catholics throughout Canada. The charges | long disgraced the country, when he must made against Mr. McNamee were the fol- have known that notwithstanding lowing:

"Firstly-That he was among the first to introduce Fenianism into Canada and was the principal, if not the sole instrument, in the original organization of a branch of that body in this city, and that he endeavored to graft Fenianism on the St. Patrick's Society as it then existed.

Secondly—That having so introduced Fenianism and induced unsuspecting and

misguided persons to become members of organization, he betrayed his dupes to the Government of Canada, re-vealed to that Government all the plans and doings of the men whom he had made amenable to the law, so that he might be

enriched by their betrayal.

Thirdly—That the introduction of Fenianism was not the first illegal means he resorted to of making money, for it is well known that during the American war he was engaged as a crimp and bounty broker, and employed agents in the busi-

ness.

Fourthly—That in the expression in his recent speech in St. Patrick's Hall, where he refers to the fate that should be meted out to "genuine" informers—mark the word—he has shown himself to be in character as well as in expression, the same man who, not many years ago, offered a erson \$500 "to put daylight a prominent citizen who had through' been head of a leading public concern, and had done him (McNamee) some real or supposed injury.

Fifthly—That starting in his career as

an election bummer, having fitted himself by a course of crimping, bounty-broker-age and informing, and made money at age and informing, and made money at each, he has not been content to enjoy his absolute dictator in matters affecting th

"These are the charges," said the Post, "we make against Francis Bernard Mc Namee. In doing so we have but put in plain words what has been hinted, whispered, and said more or less openly for

many years.
We make these charges calmly and de We make these charges calmly and de-liberately in the fulfilment of what we feel is a sacred duty. In his speech, to which we have already referred, Francis Bernard McNamee declared that he would leave the charges brought against him to the verdict of the people. We have now laid before the Grand Jury of his choice the indictment upon which we have felt i our duty to arraign him. It remains with him to decide when we shall be called upon to substantiate these charges before nother tribunal. Meanwhile, as far as these columns are concerned, we have lone with the informer business. We have said our sav."

Mr. McNamee very naturally, undeirous of remaining under imputations so very disgraceful and fraught with so much gravity in their effect as far he was concerned, had recourse to law, in bringing a suit for libel against the Post. He assessed his damages at a very high figure and employed eminent legal talent to conduct his case, which after many postponements, secret organizations more avowedly other government through the political was brought into court towards the close influence they are supposed to wield. of last month. Mr. McNamee was the But it is their right and duty as guardians principal witness on his own side, and de- is complete, and the Khedive, his adheractually of a more permicious characof the faith and morals of the people en nied the truth of the charges advanced In England and Wales the number of Masonic lodges is set down at 1,186, and in Scotland 534. In Canington Scotland 534. The set of the trusted to their care, to raise their voice by the Post, but on cross examination garded with distrust and hostility. He

one remarkable feature connected Marmion, as a text book, into our High to statements of a character very hurtful natives go about shouting with delight Schools. The Gazette refreshingly as- to the prosecutor, one of his own relasures us that it does not "for a moment tives testifying to the truth of the fourth crying, "This is the people's bon-fire, lit

The lawyers on both sides addressed the jury in able speeches, and the judge found among the hay stored in the railway jury in able speeches, and the Judge charged rather strongly against the defendant. Yet the jury, to the evident fendant. Yet the jury, to the evident the fire caused by the explosion. satisfaction of the crowd which thronged infidelity, Masonry has grown with population? Is it you, sir? er any one the court rooms, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The jury was composed of States, for instance, where Protestant one but those placed in authority in the six English-speaking Protestants, two ism as a form of Christianity has lost Catholic Church has this right, and this French Canadians, and only four Irish nearly all hold on the public mind, the Masonic body has increased in strength at such a rate as to cause The Archbishop has in this matter simply the form, to give all an opportunity of let form, to give all an opportunity of strength at such a rate as to cause done his duty. He has not sought to in. studying the evidence adduced and forming conclusions thereon.

RELEASE OF MR. GRAY.

The release of Mr. Edmund Dwyer

Gray is one of those acts of clemency for

which the British authorities in Ireland

receive no credit. Mr. Gray was imprismanner. He was accused of interfering publishing a statement which since has proven true, that justice had very little to do with the execution of a prisoner ordered by Judge Lawson himself. This learned personage, in ordering the release the lips of an Irish judge can be considered extraordinary. He declares that since the imprisonment of Mr. Gray a marked change for the better had taken place in the tone of the Freeman's Journal. He also indulged in self-laudation, claiming the agitation ;and embitterment so long prevailing in Ireland, there has been in that country less crime of an aggravated character than in England. There has been, indeed, crime which we have with sorrow chronicled and with severity denounced, but if the bench of which Judge Lawson is vaunted as an ornament showed less of partizanship and more of judicial fairness in dealing with the crimes upon which they have been called to adjudicate, there would, in our estimation, be a very serious and gratifying diminution of 'outrages' in Ireland. One of the foremost causes of whatever disaffection and lawlessness exist in that country is the widespread distrust in which the Irish judiciary and law officers are held by the people. Judge Lawson's recent course had not tended to remove that distrust. Of him good things were once thought and good things prophesied. But he seems to have lost his liberality and patriotism when he accepted an ermine sullied by generations of partisan judges. Far better for him, and for the interests of justice, had he not interfered with the liberty of the press, as dear to the

EDITORIAL NOTES

people and precious to them as the inde-

pendence of the judiciary itself.

Vellow fever has once more broken out in the Southern States. Up to the close of last week there had been at Brownsville, Texas, five hundred cases and one hundred and thirty-five deaths. At Pensacola there have been two hundred and eighty-three cases of fever reported, with 28 deaths. Despatches convey information that the disease has been spreading rapidly for a week past and that it is chiefly confined to very poor people, colored people being particularly susceptible to its ravages. All business is suspended. The town was, we are told, some months ago in a very prosperous condition.

Hon, James C. Aikins, late minister of Inland Revenue in the government of Canada, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Cauchon as Lieut. Governor of Manitoba Mr. Aikins sat in the Parliament of old Canada for Peel from 1852 to 1861, when he was defeated. In the following year, however, he was returned to the Legislative Council, in which he sat till 1867, when called to the Senate by royal proclamation. He entered the Dominion Cabinet as a colleague of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1869, retiring with the Premier in 1873. He was again given a portfolio in 1878, and withdrew in May, 1882. We hope he may give satisfaction in the North West, but believe a better appointment could easily have been made.

The defeat of Arabi has not, it is evident solved the Egyptian difficulty. The New York Times' London correspondent assures the readers of that journal that the situation in Egypt is most embarrassing, and adds that the disaffection of the population ents, and the British, are everywhere re-

over the recent explosions there and by the people in honour of the Khedive's infidel friends!" and that dynamite was

The Hon. L. F. R. Masson has been

called to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dumouche Mr. Masson has for many years occupied a leading position in Canadian public life. He was born at Terrebonne in November, 1833; was educated at the Jesuit College, Georgetown, and at Worcester, U. S. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in November, 1859. He received a commission in the Active Militia in October, 1862, and appointed Brigade Major of the 8th Military District in August, 1863, and resigned in 1868. He was Mayor of Terrebonne in 1874. At Confederation he was elected by acclamation to the House of Commons for Terrebonne, and also by acclamation at the general elections of 1872, and 1874 and 1878. On accepting office in October, 1878, as Minister of Militia in Sir John Macdonald's second Administration, he was re-elected In consequence of ill-health he resigned his portfolio and became President of the Council. Continued ill-health necessitated his resigning that position also, since which time he has not taken an active part in public affairs. Mr. Masson has been sojourning in France for several months past for the benefit of his health.

From Chicago comes an extraordinary story of the doings of a certain Episcopal clergyman in that stirring city. This clergyman is commonly called "Father Ritchie." and is pastor of the Church of the Ascension in Chicago. He presided on Sunday last at the laving of the corner stone of a new church there. The ceremony was carried out in high ritualistic form. High Mass was, we are told, celebrated with all the forms of the Church of Rome except that the mass was sung in English instead of Latin. Bishop McLaren was not present, and at the laying of the corner-stone 'Father' Dorset would solemnize the eyent, college, and when their beloved bishop ot emerged from the darkness of Calvinism. Comment is needless. is the oneness of the church that, while repudiating the Mass, can permit such a monstrous burlesque as that enacted in Chicago on Sunday last?

Monuments to the late Right Reverend Monsignor Cazeau.

The two monuments in memory of the ate Mgr. Cazeau are now both completed in the Convent of the Good Shepherd. Quebec, one in the chapel, the other in the cemetery, where his remains are in-terred. The first is placed in the sanctuary near the altar, and is a magnificent octagonal column in shiring white marble. It rests on a base of three feet high, and is of a total height of thirteen feet. At the summit is an urn containing the arms of the deceased prelate. At the base a mag-nificent garland of lilies and roses artisticinscription, which is as follows:-

A MONSEIGNEUR C. F. CAZEAU. Vicaire general. Prelat domestique de Sa Santete, Ne en 1807, dscede en 1881. Hommage reconnaissant de ses contem-

The second monument consists of a red granite cross ten feet high resting on a base of grey stone three feet high. The onument bears the arms of the deceased prelate, and the following inscription:-ICI REPOSE LE CORPS DE MONSEIGNEUR C. F. CAZEAU,

Prelat domestique de Sa Saintete, Vicaire General de l'Archidiocese, CHAPELIN DE L'ASILE DU BON PASTEUR,

Ne a Quebec le 24 dec. 1807, decede le 26 Choice flowers are cultivated upon the grave of their late chaplain by the Revd. Sisters of the Good Shepherd.—Quebec

ARCHIEPISCOPAL VISIT.

Chronicle

Yesterday afternoon His Grace Archtesteriay afternoon his Grace Arch-bishop Taschereau, of Quebec, favored the students of the Ottawa College by a visit to that institution. His Grace, accom-panied by His Lordship the Bishop of Ot-tawa, the Rev. Father Duhamel, Vicar-Graverl of the Biscope of Ottawa General of the diocese of Ottawa, Rev Father Marois, Secretary of the Archbishop, Rev. Father Labelle of St. Jerome, reached the college at 2 o'clock, in com-pany with a number of other reverend gentlemen, and were received in the Amusement Hall. The stage had been tastefully but simply decorated for the occasion. His Grace and the attending clergy having taken their seats, Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick, of Rhode Island, read to the Archbishop an address of welcome in Latin to which His Grace returned a verbal reply in the same language, speaking with a ency and ease of die fluency and ease of diction which took his hearers by surprise. During the proceed-ings the College Band was present and executed several pleasing selections. Father Labelle, of St. Jerome, who was of the party, is a igentleman who has made a wide reputation for himself by his labors 1,186, and in Scotland 554. In Catada there are no fewer than 535 and in the youth of their flocks. The Archin the United States 9,884. There is bishop so judged the introduction of little import, but certain of them swore | Cairo comes the news that many of the cordial reception accorded him.—Ottawa Citizen.

WELCOME HOME.

RETURN OF BISHOP WALSH.

Three Thousand Persons Assemble to Greet Him. The home-coming of Bishop Walshon the

28th ult. imparted an additional degree of eclat to the attractive features of the Fair

week. The right reverend gentleman arrived in New York on Monday last, having accomplished the trip across the Atlantic in the remarkably rapid period of eight days, via the steamship "Servia," in company with Ven. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas who were his companion dur. Thomas, who were his companions dur-ing his sojourn in the Ever Green Isle. Upon becoming aware of the expected return of the right reverend gentleman the members of his flock and other friends in the city and vicinity determined to accord him a cordial welcome, and preparations were made for celebrating his arrival in the city in a fitting manner. The Bishop was received at Hamilton Thursday aftermoon by Monseigneur Bruyere, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, Father Brennan, of St. Mary's, and the Bishop of Hamilton, and after a brief interval the party boarded the G. W. R. accommodation for this city. The reception accorded to his Lordship was really magnificent, and must

have been peculiarly gratifying to him, as a spontaneous expression of the esteem in which he is regarded by his own flock and the citizens of London at large.

Long before the arrival of the train, cit izens began to congregate at the Richmond street depot, which in a short time presented an extremely animated appearance. The spacious platform was filled to excess by an eager throng, which endured with perfect good humor and equanimity the jostling, elbowing and pushing inseparable from a large assemblage, while they anxiously strained their eyes eastward in an effort to obtain the first glimpse of the incoming cars. At length the whistle was heard as das the length right deader. incoming cars. At length the whistle was heard, and as the long train dashed up to the depot the band of the Seventh Fusileers, which was stationed upon the platform, struck up "Home, Sweet Home." The appropriate character of the selection gained the approval of the audience, and as the venerable prelate rejuvenated by by his brief sojourn in the land of his nativity, emerged from the car, and stood for a moment with uncovered head, cheer after cheer went un from the immense after cheer went up from the immense concourse of people, while at the same time steam of fireworks shot heaven-

'Father' Ritchie referred to the fact in rather curt terms. He said the absence of the Bishop was regretted. The parishioner were about to lay the corner-stone in accordance with their tenets, and he trusted the band struck up "St. Patrick's Day," they would not swerve from them. Rev.
Father? Dorset would solemnize the event.

The state of the state of the state of the procession commenced its progress up Richmond street, to the Bishop's Palace, the stirring strains of "Garryowen" and other popular Irish airs, adding an inhowever, and it was peculiarly fitting that he should do so, as he was the first rector of the parish and priest of the church when the speaker was a student at the Palace His Lordship and the accommunity of the parish and priest of the parish an panying clergymen took up positions upon the balcony, and order having been re-stored, Mr. John Wright advanced to the front and read the following address: To His Lordship the Paght Rev. Dr. Walsh Bishop of London:

May it please Your Lordship,-We, the May it please Your Lordship,—We, the undersigned citizens of London, comprising not only those whose privilege it is to follow your spiritual guidance, but also many who, though not of the flock you rule with such paternal solicitude and success, fail not to admire your exalted qualities, most respectfully tender you a very hearty welcome on your return to your episcopal city. We hope in all sincerity that your Lordship's health has been permanently benefited by your brief been permanently benefited by your brief sojourn in the old land. We earnestly trust that you may be long spared to the Diocese of London, upon which your virtues and talents shed such lustre, and beg of you to accept the accompanying testimonial as a feeble token of that regard in which we and the many on whose behalf we may on this occasion justly presume to speak sincerely hold your

Lordship.

The address was accompanied by a purse containing \$1,000, a voluntary testimonial

of esteem.
In reply, His Lordship, who appeared to be deeply affected by the unexpected ordeal to which he had been submitted, said:—My friends, I beg that you will accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the property of the said:—My friends, I beg that you will accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the property of the said of

your extreme kindness to me on this occasion, and for this splendid reception and munificent testimonial with which you welcome me home from my short trip to Europe. I had no right to expect that such a magnificent demonstration of esteem and affection as this would greet me on and affection as this would greet me on my return home, and I am therefore at a loss for words in which to give adequate expression of my heartfelt gratitude to you for it. But, indeed, your action in this matter does not surprise me, for it is in happy accord with your invariable and constant kindness towards me since my arrival as Catholic Bishop in this city some fifteen years ago. Ever since the Catholic people of this city have sustained and nobly co-operated with me in whatever I deemed it a duty to undertake for the promotion of their religidertake for the promotion of their religi-ous and educational interests, whilst some of my Protestant fellow-citizens have hor ored me with their frendship, and all of them have treated me with civility and them have treated me with civility and courtesy, and have not failed in large numbers to assist us in our works of charity and religion. All this, my friends, is the result of your enlightened citizenship, and of that spirit of tolerance and good neighborliness generated and fostered by the genius of our free institutions. I trust these kind offices of good citizenship—these sweet charities of life—will ever prevail and flourish amongst us in blessed fruitful-ness, binding all the people of the Forest City in the bonds of good fellowship and of kindly sympathies; and that if there be any rivalry amongst us, it will be the ri-valry of doing good, of striving to excel in virtuous lives and actions, and in spreading abroad the benign and civilizing influ-ences of Christian peace and charity. We live in a free and happy country. No feudal institutions overshadow this land, hedging in the few with hereditary privileges and distinctions, and fettering the many with cruel restrictions, and stamping them with badges of inferiority. No penal law has ever sullied the virgin pages of our statute books, but all are free to worship God according to the dictates of their con

cience, and to kneel in prayer and beience, and to kneel in prayer and before altars made sacred to them ordinances of their religion and memories of their fathers. We common and rich inheritance in i stitutions, just laws and the posses equal rights. We live under a equal rights, we nive thater a J Government which is the best be in the world, which combines libert out license, and authority despotism, which gives to a largest measure of rational and regulated freedom, whilst it affords protection and tecurity to life at perty. We are therefore a happy and it is our duty, as it is our interests, to live together in pe amity, fulfilling the duties of good living in the profession and practic Christian religion, which is the gr of individual happiness—the second society, and the solid found kingdoms. In this way shall we kingdoms. In this way shall we build up here in Canada a great ar and prosperous commonwealth, w be the refuge of the oppressed countries, and the happy home of of freemen and of prosperous citi will not detain you by any fur marks this evening, but I mus thank you from my heart for thi ficent reception, and your warm welcome, the memory of which perish while life endures. I ha among you again to do the old best I can for the glory of God good of my fellow-men. I tru good of my fellow-men. I tru a short time I may be able to speabout the present state of Ireland it, and meanwhile I will wish night, and may God bless yo night, and may God bless yo kindness you have shown towar Upon the conclusion of His l address, a display of fireworks wafter which the crowd, fully

> BISHOP WALSH VISIT PETER'S SCHOOL.

number, dispersed.

7 On Monday, the 2nd inst., fe Holy Angel Guardians, His Lor hop Walsh visited the newly-cree house on the corner of Park A Clarence streets, of which we red Clarence streets, of which we rec a description. His Lordship wa welcomed and received by M principal of the school, and the St. Joseph, who direct seve classes, as also by the pupils, wh tidy and cheerful appearance afforded him great pleasure. C the pupils Miss Jane Paladine following address: Right Reverend and Dearly Belove

Thanks to our good, Heave and to Mary, the Star of th petitions for your Lordship' speedy return have not been re we are privileged to welcome home of your adoption, from beautiful and heaven-favored the seas—the witness of the m scenes of your childhood, to v selfishly would not permit you were it in our power, to hold in our midst. Welcome then times welcome! him, to whom, ven, we owe all that we hav our Catholic hearts can well and, but for whom, these very not been so Catholic. Yes, we whom we can never repay fatherly care of us, in so providing for our weal—specific temporal—spiritual, in appoint tors, whose hearts are the ech -temporal in procuring this ment of his zeal for the edu children. We would now gratitude and testify how hearts for whom you have d To do this, we are well aw not all the display we could would satisfy you; but, that appreciation, by daily taking the sound Catholic training a and this we purpose with the obtained for us by Mary, dom," thus becoming each of Your CHILDREN OF S.
At the conclusion of the
Minnie McLaughlin present

ship with a beautiful floral shape of an anchor.

The Bishop, in reply to the pressed warm thanks to the their kind reception. them on their beautiful new which he trusted would in achieve even greater success last year. He gave some en concerning their duties as referring to the festival of t they might every day as tion of their Holy Angels, good, pious, obedient and thus afterwards partake of t these same blessed Spirits. then presented Father Tier beautiful chromos to be s the walls in the various Before leaving, th granted the school children which was accepted withou

His Lordship the Bishor His Lordship the Bishop by the city clergy, visited to the Sacred Heart on Tues five. He was there presen dress from the pupils, who expression to their longing turn of their beloved pastor also gave expression to tained by the pupils arisin concerning His Lordship moval to Halifax. They consequence they had for in the shape of a padlock London. They conclude the bishop to record a leave his loving children When the address has When the address has beautiful floral wreat of a padlock, was presente ship, who made a suitable pressive of gratitude welcome and of kind the pupils to dies with diligence, them on being under the of the Ladies of the Sac of the Ladies of the Sac musical portion of the re-of a duet on the piano, and a very beautiful cho-rendered with exquisite The reception affords an another, indeed, were wa cellent training given th Ladies of the Sacred of this city.

cience, and to kneel in prayer and praise

before altars made sacred to them by the ordinances of their religion and by the memories of their fathers. We enjoy a common and rich inheritance in free in-

common and rich inheritance in free in-stitutions, just laws and the possession of equal rights. We live under a form of Government which is the best balanced in the world, which combines liberty with-out license, and authority without despotism, which gives to all the largest measure of rational and well regulated freedom, whilst it affords ample protection and security to life and pro-

protection and security to life and property. We are therefore a happy people, and it is our duty, as it is our highest interests, to live together in peace and amity, fulfilling the duties of good citizens,

living in the profession and practice of the Christian religion, which is the guarante

of individual happiness—the secure basis of society, and the solid foundation of kingdoms. In this way shall we help to

kingdoms. In this way shall we help to build up here in Canada a great and noble and prosperous commonwealth, which will be the refuge of the oppressed of other countries, and the happy home of millions of the countries of the countries of the countries.

of freemen and of prosperous citizens. I will not detain you by any further remarks this evening, but I must again thank you from my heart for this magni

thank you from my heart for this magnificent reception, and your warm-hearted welcome, the memory of which shall not perish while life endures. I have come among you again to do the old work as

best I can for the glory of God and the good of my fellow-men. I trust that in a short time I may be able to speak to you about the present state of Ireland as I saw it, and meanwhile I will wish you good night, and may God bless you for the

indness you have shown towards me.
Upon the conclusion of His Lordship'

address, a display of fireworks was given, after which the crowd, fully 3,000 in

BISHOP WALSH VISITS ST.

PETER'S SCHOOL.

7 On Monday, the 2nd inst. feast of the Holy Angel Guardians, His Lordship Bis-hop Walsh visited the newly-erected school house on the corner of Park Avenue and

Clarence streets, of which we recently gave

Charence streets, of wine we recently gave a description. His Lordship was condially welcomed and received by Mr. Brown, principal of the school, and the Sisters of St. Joseph, who direct several of the classes, as also by the pupils, whose smart,

tidy and cheerful appearance must have afforded him great pleasure. On behalf of the pupils Miss Jane Paladino read the

we are privileged to welcome you to the home of your adoption, from that more beautiful and heaven-favored spot beyond

the seas—the witness of the many happy scenes of your childhood, to which we so

selfishly would not permit you to return, were it in our power, to hold you always in our midst. Welcome then! a thousand

times welcome! him, to whom, under Hea-

ven, we owe all that we have, of which

our Catholic hearts can well be proud,

temporal—spiritual, in appointing us pas-tors, whose hearts are the echo of his own,

-temporal in procuring this noble monu-ment of his zeal, for the education of his

children. We would now prove our gratitude and testify how loyal are the

of Your Children of St. Peter's.
At the conclusion of the address Miss
Minnie McLaughlin presented His Lord-

ship with a beautiful floral wreath in the

ship of an anchor.

The Bishop, in reply to the address, expressed warm thanks to the children for their kind reception.

He complimented

them on their beautiful new school house.

which he trusted would incite them to

achieve even greater success than they had last year. He gave some excellent advice

concerning their duties as scholars, and,

concerning their duties as scholars, and, referring to the festival of the day, hoped they might every day ask the protection of their Holy Angels, in order to be good, pious, obedient and assiduous, and thus afterwards partake of the happiness of the start blessed Snight.

these same blessed Spirits. His Lordship then presented Father Tiernan with forty

beautiful chromos to be suspended from the walls in the various rooms of the school. Before leaving, the bishop kindly

granted the school children a half holiday,

which was accepted without a dissenting

consequence they had formed a fastener in the shape of a padlock to bind him to London. They concluded by begging of the bishop to record a promise not to leave his loving children of this diocese. When the address had been read

When the address had been read a beautiful floral wreath, in the form of a padlock, was presented to His Lord-

ship, who made a suitable response, expressive of gratitude for their warm welcome and of kind encouragement

welcome and of kind encouragement to the pupils to pursue their studies with diligence, congratulating them on being under the happy guidance of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. The

musical portion of the reception consisted of a duet on the piano, "Home Again," and a very beautiful chorus, which were

rendered with exquisite taste and skill. The reception affords another instance, if

another, indeed, were wanting, of the ex-

cellent training given their pupils by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart Academy

of this city.

number, dispersed.

1882.

E.

is own flock large. the train, cithe Richmond t time preendured with uanimity the ing insepar-e, while they eastward in impse of the whistle was lashed up to eventh Fusilpon the plat-veet Home."

udience, and juvenated by nd of his naar, and stood d head, cheer the immense at the same shot heavenagnificent and don, his Lordescorted to ed its progress Bishop's Pal-

vanced to the don, comp

nied by a purse ary testim who appeared een submitted rty thanks for

your action in se me, for it is invariable and a me since my Ever since this city have it a duty to unsts, whilst some tizens have hon-ship, and all of ith civility and ed in large numorks of charity

ssemble to

een Isle. he expected er friends in ed to accord preparations is arrival in ursday after. Brennan, of f Hamilton nodation for orded to his

g in readiness atrick's Day," adding an in-

ev. Dr. Walsh, ship,--We, the lance, but also the flock you solicitude and your exalted tender you a our return to tope in all sin-'s health has by your brief We earnestly spared to the

n which your ach lustre, and accompanying en of that renany on whose ly hold your

that you will o me on this al with which n my short trip to expect that ration of esteem l greet me on n therefore at a give adequate t gratitude to operated with

citizenship, and and good neigh-fostered by the utions. I trust ill ever prevail blessed fruitfulblessed fruitful-le of the Forest fellowship and d that if there be

y country. No hadow this land, hereditary privil-

nt, and must ng to him, as the esteem

nd the accompositions upon ving been re-

t will be the ririving to excel in , and in spread-l civilizing influ-

d fettering the ns, and stamping iority. No penal rgin pages of our free to worship

day of the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. +N. Z. Lorrain, Bishop of Cythera. Vic. Apost. of Pontiac.

THE NEW EPISCOPATE.

Reception of Monseigneur Lorrain at Pembroke.

His Lordship the Bishep of Cythera and Vicar-Apostolic of Pontiac, as was al-ready announced in The Citizen, left for ready announced in The Citizen, left for his episcopal seat at Pembroke by special train on Friday afternoon. In company with the newly consecrated Bishop were His Grace Monseigneur Taschereau, Arch-bishop of Quebec; Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa; Bishop Fabre of Montreal, and a number of other members of the Roman Catholic alongs. The hand of Ste. Anne's Catholic clergy. The band of Ste. Anne's parish, in their handsome uniform, escorted the reverend party from the residence of Father Croteau, in Ottawa, to the railway station and accompanied them on their

journey to its end. journey to its end.

where elaborate preparations had been made for His Lordship's reception, the streets of the town, in honor of the occasion, were gayly decorated with flags, evergreens and triumphal arches bearing inscriptions which indicated how welcome the arrival of the newly made prelate was the arrival of the newly made prelate was to his co-religionists of the diocese. The party arrived in Pembroke at 6 p. m. and at once proceeded to the Episcopal Palace, his Lordship being driven to his future—or rather present—residence in a handsome carriage drawn by four fine horses. From best I can for the glory of God and the good of my fellow men. I trust that in thence the cortege proceeded to

thence the cortege proceeded to
THE CHURCH,
a remarkably neat though not pretentious
edifice which was filled to overflowing with
those auxious to welcome Monsegneur
Lorrain to his new sphere of duty. His
Lordship seemed to feel deeply the cordial
welcome that was extended to him, and
all along the route of the procession his
amiable and courteous recognition of the
reception given him served to raise him
still more in the estimation of his new still more in the estimation of his new spiritual flock. At the church His Lord-ship was the recipient of

THREE ADDRESSES. The first, which was in French, was read by the Rev. Father Chaine, cure of read by the Rev. Father Chaine, cure of Amprior, in the name of the clergy of the vicariate. The second address was one pre-ented by M. O'Driscoll, in the name of the Irish Roman Catholics of the diocese, and the third was presented by A. F. Fortier, in the name of the French Roman Catholics. Space does not permit the publication of all of them, but we give the following

give the following
ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY. To the Reverend Narcisse Zephirin Lorrain, Bishop of Cythera, Vicar Apostolic of the pupils Miss Jane Faladino Fead the following address:
Right Reverend and Dearly Beloved Bishop.
Thanks to our good, Heavenly Father and to Mary, the Star of the Sea, our petitions for your Lordship's safe and speedy return have not been rejected, and we are nyilleged to welcome you to the

Welcome, my Lord, to the scene of your future toils, this portion of the vineyard of the Divine Pastor, whither you are called to continue the labors of two trious prelates, your predecessors. Fer-tilized through many a difficulty by a Monseigneur Guigues, irrigated by the sweat of a Monseigneur Duhamel, it has

Now confided, my Lord, to your pastoral care, it will assume a new impetus; bevertheless, your Lordship is well aware of the many difficulties to be overcome, for there is many a good work to be or-ganized, and many a toil to be under-taken; the title of Vicar Apostolic alone and, but for whom, these very hearts had not been so Catholic. Yes, welcome! him, points sufficiently to the vastness of the territory, the sparseness of its population, and the few resources therein to depend whom we can never repay for his true fatherly care of us, in so munificently providing for our weal—spiritual and

upon. But, my Lord, you have already had the courage to snatch yourself from the affections of a parish of which you were its joy and happiness, to assume the burden of an administration both laborious and difficult, and, at the same time, to blend, with the fulfilment of duty, the

To do this, we are well aware that it is not all the display we could make to-day would satisfy you; but, that we show our appreciation, by daily taking advantage of the sound Catholic training at our disposal, and this we purpose with the Grace of God, obtained for us by Mary, "Seat of Wisdom," thus becoming each day dearer to her and more worthy to bear the name of your CHILDREN OF ST. PETER'S. missionaries have in the path of abnega-tion, preceeded you; here you will find devoted priests of Mary Immaculate, who have bid added to all the charms of life, in order to go in pursuit of the red-man of the forest, and there to bury themselves with him, to live their lives with him in the wilderness, that they may bring him to

God and open to him Heaven.
You will have, my Lord, a flock both generous and docile, a clergy who, although of different nationalities, are perfectly united in heart and soul with their Bishop, but feel much grieved at the severance of the relationship which united them and His Lordship of Ottawa; we can proudly say he had our affections, and he, in return, honored us with his confidence; although forcibly separated from him, we will ever remain sincerely attached to him, as he himself desires; and never will we forget that in a chapel of his Cathedral, rese the venerated ashes of him who, the first, united together, under the same pas-toral crook, the two shores of the Ottawa. toral crook, the two shores of the Ottawa. Like Monseigneur Guigues, my Lord, you are founder of a new Diocese, gifted with rare qualities, the characteristic of good pastors, and seconded by a faithful and devoted clergy, your apostolate, my Lord, will be blessed; a new Apostle, you would be able to say, with St. Paul, before terminating your earthly career, "Ego plan-His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the city clergy, visited the Academy of the Sacred Heart on Tuesday evening at five. He was there presented with an address from the pupils, wherein they gave expression to their longing for the safe return of their beloved pastor. The address also gave expression to the fear entertained by the pupils arising from rumors concerning His Lordship's reported removal to Halifax. They declared that in consequence they had formed a fastener in the shape of a padlock to bind him to minating your earthly career, "Ego plan-tavi, Apollo rigavit, Deus autem incre-mentum dedit."

mentum dedit."

May your Episcopate, My Lord, be happy and prosperous; this is the wish the most ardent of all your priests who, in return, humbly solicit the favor of a special benediction for themselves and the flock enfolded to their grae.

flock confided to their care.

Address from the Irish catholics.

To His Lordship the Right Rev. D. Lorrain,

Bishop of Cythera and Vicar-Apostolicof

Pontiac: My Lord,—The Irish Catholics of Pem-

broke greet Your Lordship and tender to you a hearty welcome on this your induc-tion to your Apostolic Vicariate. Though Your Lordship is a comparative stranger among us, you are by no means unknown to us, as your earnest labours while filling the onerous and relabours while filling the onerous and responsible position of Vicar-General of the Diocese of Montreal have made you known and revered as an efficient administrator and a faithful worker in the

service of the church.
In the selection of Your Lordship as our first bishop the Holy Father has been mindful of our best interests, and has given us one whose reputation as a self-sacrificing holy priest and an earnest and prosperous condition of their school.

Lord has been rarely equalled. his Lo The auspicious occasion which has youth. gathered together so many venerable Princes of the Holy Church will be long remembered in this parish, not only on account of their presence in our midst, but also as showing in a special manner the solicitude of His Holiness Leo XIII. for his

solicitude of His Holiness Leo Atil. for his children.

The Holy Father, in giving us a bishop, and Your Lordship, in naming Pembroke as your future place of residence, have conferred a signal favour on us, and it will not only be our duty but our earnest desire to show ourselves worthy of so great an heavy.

sire to show ourselves worthy of so great an honour.

Although the Holy Father is a prisoner in his own city, within the walls of the Vatican, and deprived for the time being of his temporal patrimony, a patrimony which was granted by a Pepin and confirmed by a Charlemange, and which for centuries was in the undisturbed possesion of the Roman Pontiffs, and of which his illustrious predecessor, Pius IX. of happy memory, was so ruthlessly despoiled—yet on an occasion like the present, captive though he is, his voice is heard from afar and his faithful children, in obedience to that voice, are assembled here to-day to that voice, are assembled here to-day to welcome Your Lordship as their first pastor and his representative amongst them, as well as to give that filial obedience to him, through you, to which he is entitled as Christ's Vicar on earth.

We hail your arrival amongst us as our

we nail your arrival amongst us as our first bishop with joy, and we tender to you our congratulations on your elevation to the Episcopacy, and we earnestly hope that your administration may be all that your heart could desire and conducive to the best interests of Holy Church.

On behalf of the congregation, John Doran, Thomas Murray. Wm. O'Meara, Richard White, John Cunninghan, M. O'Driscol

To each address His Lordship made feeling and appropriate replies.

ON SATURDAY His Lordship officiated as celebrant of the High Mass, and Monseigneur Fabre deliv-High Mass, and Monseigneur Fabre delivered an eloquent sermon in French, as did also Bishop Duhamel in English. Shortly before noon the whole clerical party was entertained at a dejeuner tendered them by the citizens, which gathering closed this most enthusiastic reception. Amongst others present on the trip were representatives of The Citizen, La Minerve, Le Canada.

At Amprior and Pembroke the party were met by large crowds of welcomers, accompanied by bands of music and the church choirs. Father Faure, who is cure of Pembroke, and all the priests of the vicarate were present at the reception, Several of them came to Ottawa and, formed a portion of the episconal party. formed a portion of the episcopal party, the remainder met His Lordship and corege on his arrival at Pembroke. Among other reverend gentlemen present from Ottawa were the Rev. Father Labelle of St. Jerome, Father Tabaret of the College Vicar-General Father Rouof Ottawa, thier, Father Marois, secretary to His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and Father Beaudry, Superior of the College

ON THE RETURN the Pembroke Band came with the party as far as Arnprior. The Ste. Anne's Band of Ottawa of course came the whole way of Ottawa of course came the whole way down, and were loud in their praises of the hospitality which had been shown them by the people of Pembroke. Archbishop Taschereau and Bishop Fabre returned to

and enterprizing spirit of the citizens have succeeded in giving to the town on appearance that justly entitles it to the foremost rank amongst the towns of Ontario. Its public buildings, commercial houses, educational institutions and its private residences are exceptionally good. he convent to which our attention is drawn at present is situated on an eminence overlooking the town and the expansive waters of the Ottawa. Its location is therefore beautiful, its grounds are spacious, while the building itself is large and commodious in every respect. The convent of Mary Immaculate is under the direction of the Grey Nuns, whose merits as teachers and guardians of youth are well known and widely appreciated. The entertainment given on this occasion consist-ed chiefly of music, vocal and instrumened chiefly of music, vocal and instrumen-tal, and the delivering of addresses, to which his Lordship replied at length, ex-pressing not only his delight at, but also his admiration of the manner in which the young ladies acquitted themselves. The Superiors of the institution received their share of credit, for, while his Lord-his diagnostical to appreciate the creditship did not fail to appreciate the credit-able carrying out of the programme by the pupils, he seemed to admire still more the deportment and address of the young ladies, which redound to the credit of the Sisters who understand so well how to train the youth entrusted to them in that simple candor and modest deportment so admirable at all times in a young lady. Bishop Lorrain's visit to the Convent marks the beginning of a new era in the history of that institution, for his Lordaline and hotse sixtees and remains that ship assured both Sisters and pupils that henceforth the Convent of Mary Immaculate of Pembroke would be an object of

deep solicitude.

The students of the different departments of the Separate school extended a reception to his Lordship the following day. The Bishop in replying to the addresses expressed his gratification at seeing the strides that education is making in this part of his new charge. But this success could not be achieved unless the different parties on whom responsibility lay had acquitted themselves of their duty, and, therefore, as his Lordship remarked,

laborious worker in the vineyard of the Lord has been rarely equalled.

These early visits shows the deep interest his Lordship takes in the education of

INAUGURAL PASTORAL HIS LORDSHIP NARCISSE ZEPH-IRIN LORRAIN,

BISHOP OF CYTHERA AND VICAR APOSTOLIC OF PONTIAC. Narcisse Zephirin, by the grace of God and the Apostolic See, Bishop of Cythera and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiae.

To the secular and regular clergy, the religious communities, and all the faithful of our Vicariate, greeting and benediction in our

BELOVED BRETHREN IN JESUS CHRIST.

With the view of continuing through all time the work of salvation, which He began in the days of his mortal life, and of applying to every man, even to the end of the world, the merits of that redeem of the world, the merits of that reaceining Passion, which He once consummated on the Cross, Jesus Christ established his Church. To his Apostles he delivered this solemn commission: "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go, therefore, and teach all nations; baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

This Church, founded by Jesus Christ, is a perfect society independent of every other; and as Holy writ terms it a true kingdom, at once spiritual and temporal, heavenly and earthly, divine and human.

"And going, preach, saying: The Kingdom
of Heaven is at hand." (Matt. x, 7).
To govern this Kingdom and the subjects which it contains, to guide this
Church and the faithful of which it is Church and the faithful of which it is composed, Jesus Christ established his Apostles, and the successors of the Apostles, the Bishops. "He that heareth you, heareth me; and he that despiseth you, despiseth me, and he that despiseth me, despiseth Him that sent me." "The Holy Ghost hath placed you Bishops to rule the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." (Act. XX, 28).

xx, 28).

The mission of the Bishops, as was that of the Apostles, is to proclaim the word of truth, urge men forward in season and out of season, rebuke their errors, lead them back to virtue by supplication, thunder against their hard-heartedness, thunder against their hard-heartedness, put up with their weaknesses without ever tiring, and enlighten their ignorance (II. Tim. iv, 2). "Preach the word, be instant in season, out of season; reprove, entreat, rebuke with all patience and doctrine." And as they cannot at all times and in all places personally discharge their sublime function, they send forth, to replace them in the intervals of their pastoral visits, their coadjutors, their colleagues among the clergy, the priests who may be compared to the seventy-two Disciples whom Jesus Christ had aggregated to the Apostles to help them in the performance of their ministry. To secure to his Church unity of faith and uniformity of government, to maintain among the princes of his people maintain among the princes of his people the inestimable advantage of a perpetu-

ally harmonious understanding, Christ established a single head, a pastor of pastors, a bishop of bishops, St. Peter, and the successor of St. Peter, the Roman Pontiff. "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. xvii.) St. Peter is commissioned to have an eye on the other Apostles and strengthen them in the faith. When Jesussaid to St. Peter: "Feed my sheep; feed my lambs." (John xxi, 15-17). He invested him with authority to govern not the sim-Christ established a single head, a pastor

on the strength of this divine and universal jurisdiction, and whenever the good of the faithful requires it, the Sovereign Pontiff divides the Christian realm, and detaches from the ancient Churches new congregations which he entrusts to new pastors. In these latter times, scarcely a year passes that he does not erect a number of dioceses, especially in this land of America, where, thanks to a benign Providence, the true faith is spreading in vidence, the true faith is spreading in such admirable proportions. Merely within the geographical limits of the Dominion of Canada, the old diocese of Quebec is at present subdivided into four Ecclesiastical Provinces, twenty-three dioceses and archdioceses and four Apostolical Vicariates. Blessed be the Lord that giveth to his Church an inexhaustible vitality and a youth that is everlasting. It ality and a youth that is everlasting. It is that vine planted by the hand of the Lord which puts forth its shadows over the highest mountains and raises its shoots above the cedars of Lebanus. (Psal. lxxix, 9.)

You were informed by a pastoral of His Lordship Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, under date of the twenty-fourth day of the month of June 1832, that, at the instance of the Archbishop and bishops of the Ecclesiastical Prohop and bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, and for reasons all pointing to the salvation of souls, the Sovereign Pontiff, in virtue of a Decree issued at Rome, at St. Peters, the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, had detached from the dioceses of Ottawa, Three Rivers and Saint Boniface, a considerable extent of territory, and erected it into an Apostolical Vicariate under the pages of postolical Vicariate under the name of

By the same pastoral, you were made acquainted with the fact that the Holy Father, in spite of our unworthiness, had deigned to cast his eyes upon Us, and appointed Us to the administration of that new Church. By Bules dated at Rome, under the Fisherman's Ring, the fourteenth of July, 1882, We were appointed at the same time Bishop of Cythera, in the Island of Cyprus, and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. We received episcopal consecra-

mains ever green in your hearts and endears you to the See which he founded and occupied during many years to the glory of our holy religion. It is not without many a heartfelt pang that you break asunder the ties that bind you to His Lordship, the present Bishop of Ottawa, a prelate distinguished by eminent qualities of head and heart, an experienced spiritual guide whose tender solicitude you have had frequent and abundant occasion to appreciate and who will always be remembered to you for his ardent zeal, wise administration of affairs and especially that tireless devotion which has been the main spring and soul of the great religious movement so much admired of late years on both banks of your beautiful river and even in the depths of the tiful river and even in the depths of the more distant missions. We enter fully into your grief as well as into your joy. The first bears striking testimony to your spirit of faith, while the second displays your gratitude toward those who labour for your well being. At the same time, for your well being. At the same time, under the present circumstances, both these sentiments convince us that you are prepared to make a sacrifice of your affections, bow to the will of the Holy See and accept with the most entire submission your new religious situation. We are further prepared that, as apportunity your new religious situation. We are further persuaded that, as opportunity offers, you will have no difficulty in trans-ferring to our person, however humble it may be, a share of that respect and obedi-ence of which you, have given so many brilliant proofs to those who have pre-ceded us in the guidance of your con-sciouses.

sciences. We invite you to meet us at the foot We invite you to meet us at the foot of the Cross to place in the Heart of Jesus our mutual sacrifices. For as We make the confession in all candour, on receiving the intelligence of our promotion to the episcopate our first feeling was that of weakening courage. It was not exactly that We dreaded the privations indispensions the expectation of a mission. that We dreaded the privations indispen-sably entailed to the labours of a mission-ary bishop, because a ten years' experience in the missions of the United States had proved to Us that this mode of life is not without its attractions, but nature repined at the thought of bidding farewell for ever to that diocese of Montreal where We were born; where We received the benefit of a born; where We received the benefit of religious education in a house on which the religious education in a house on which the choicest blessings of Heaven have always you all, in as much as We are the minister of Him who came not to rested; where We were raised to the lofty rested; where We were raised to the lofty to served, but to serve. (Matt. xx, 28.) E Lordship's first official act in his charge.

ILORD LATE.

On Monday evening, 25th inst., his Lordship Bishop Lorrain, accompanied by the Rev.Dr. Faure and Rev. Father Devine wisited the Convent of Mary Immaculate, where he was cordially welcomed and enterprizing spirit of the citizens have succeeded in giving to the town on appearance that justly entitles it to the foremost rank amongst the towns of Ontario. Its public buildings, commercial houses, educational institutions and its private residences are exceptionally good.

The convent to which

The convent to which to the convent to the proper to the content of the proper to the proper there had not loomed up before Us the prospect of an immense responsibility and the heavy burden of the episcopacy with its numberless duties and the stern account to be rendered one day in presence of the Sovereign Judge. Sublime and redoubtable ministry! Our Lord Jesus Christ entrusts to Our care, a number of souls purchased with his blood to enlighten, sanctify, nourish with the bread of the purchased with his blood to enlighten, sanctify, nourish with the bread of the the divine word, guide in the way of heaven and render participants of all the spiritual succors which the infinite charity of the Redeemer has lavished upon his Church. We have become the ambassadors of Christ. Pro Christo legatione fungimur. (II Cor. v. 20.) We do not forget that according to St. Paul (it belowgeth a conding to St. Paul (it be (11 Cor. v. 20.) We do not forget that according to St. Paul "it behooveth a bishop to be blameless. prudent, of good behaviour, chaste, given to hospitality, a teacher." (1 Tim. iii, 2.) The apostle requires that in all things he shall exhibit himself as the minister of God, in To these ends, having in much retirement in tribulation is more site. exhibit himself as the himself of documents and the much patience, in tribulation, in necessities, in distress, in stripes, in prisons, in seditions, in labours, in watching, in fastsections, in knowledge, in long ings, in chastity, in knowledge, in long suffering, in sweetness, in the Holy Ghost, in charity unfeigned, in the word of truth, in the power of God, to the armour of justice. . . through infamy and good name needy, yet always rejoicing, as needy, yet enriching many, as having nothing and possessing all things. (If Cor. vi, 4-10.) In presence of such virtues to be practised, such obligations to fulfil, is it not natural that our soul should be filled with fear and trembling?

be filled with fear and trembling? Ah! how often have We been tempted to ily, and feared to yield to the temptation of cowardice, as of old the stricken and disheartened disciples at the time of the passion of the Saviour! How often, in the sorrow and bitterness of ou have We repeated the words of Jesus,

tion, on the 21st of September, 1882, festival of St. Matthew, in the Church of Notre Dame, at Montreal, at the hands of His Lordship Edouard Charles Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, assisted by His Lordship J. T. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, and His Lordship E. P. Wadhams, Bishop of Ogdensburgh, and the following day, the 22d of September, We took solemn posession of our Church of Pembroke, where the residence of the Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac is for the time being established.

III.

These events, as they successively become known to you, doubtless give rise to diverse sentiments in your breasts. You are both rejoiced and saddened. You rejoice in as much as it must be for your piety a ground of noble satisfaction and lawful pride to see your mother, the Holy Catholic Church, extending beneficent influence, advancing in this young country from one stage of progress to another and farnishing, in the creation of this new Vicariate, an unequivecal proof of its boundless fertility. You grieve because, to this new order of things, your parishes and missions are separated from a flourishing diocese, of which they constituted an important portion and along with which they have grown and thriven. The memory of the first Bishop of Ottawa and of his fatherly goodness remains ever green in your hearts and endears you to the See which he founded and occupied during many years to the glory of our holy religion. It is not without many a heartfelt pang that you break as under the ties that bind you to this Lordship, the present Bishop of Ottawa, a prelate distinguished by eminout qualities of head and heart an endear of our weakness, misery

age, and at sight of our weakness, misery and incapacity we comforted ourselves with the reflection that often, in the accomplishment of his works, the Almighty chooses the most unworthy subjects that his power and glory may shine forth in brighter light. What further contributed in no slight degree towards sustaining our in no sight degree towards sustaining our confidence and strengthening our hopes of the future, is the spirit of lively faith that animates you and the profound respect that you profess for our holy religion and its ministers, as also the zeal of our well-beloved colleagues in the minister. We was accounted with their subour well-beloved colleagues in the ministry. We are acquainted with their submission to the authorities that be, their attachments to all the laws and regulations of ecclesiastical discipline, their love for all works tending to the salvation of souls and the material and spiritual process of the new Vicariate as well as the gress of the new Vicariate as well as the indefatigable zeal which causes them to undergo with joy the trials of their labori-ous and painful missions. Finally, what raises our courage and maintains our hope is the efficacious assistance which we shall receive from the religious communities, either in the all-important work of educa-tion, or the charitable relief of the various forms of human misery, or in the proclamation of the gospel among the savage tribes, in the depth of primeval forests, or amid the snews of boreal regions. Quam speciosi pedes evangelizantium pacem, How beautiful the feet of them that carry the gospel of peace!

We come to you therefore with confidence, and, We may add, with all the good will of which our soul is capable. We place at your service all that God has given us of health, strength and talent. Henceforward, according to the example of St. Paul, we are no longer free. We believe the strength of the strength and talent. of St. Paul, we are no longer free. We belong no longer to ourselves, but we are yours to labor incessantly for your welfare, to constitute your salvation the object of our constant solicitude, semper sollicitus pro vobis. (Colos. iv, 12.) You behold in Us not only a friend but a servant of you all in as much as We are the

never place them in danger of persisting through our inexperience. Gratia vobis et pax a Deo Patre nostro et Domano Jesu Christo. "Grace to you and peace from God our Father and from the Lord Jesus Christo (Clarical Control

To these ends, having invoked the Holy Name of God, We have decreed and ordained, and hereby decree and ordain the

following:

I. We confirm and continue until the new year all the powers and extraordinary faculties granted by His Lordship the

Bishop of Ottawa.

II. We renew and confirm all the ordinances, statutes and disciplinary regula-tions actually in force in that part of the diocese of Ottawa, when hereafter con-stituting the Vicariate Apostolic of Pon-

III. We ordain that there be added to the prayers of the mass of the day, the prayer Pro Episcopo, during one year, dating from the receipt of the present

pastoral.

IV. All documents destined for us mild be addressed to Pembroke where

should be addressed to Fembroke where we have taken up our residence.

The present pastoral should be read, ones or oftener, from the pulpit at the parochial masses and in the religious communities the first sunday (and the following if need be) after it shall have been received. been received. Given at Pembroke, this twenty-fourth

L. + S. By order of His Lordship. who Boycott a cruel landlord at home.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Their Sad Vicissitudes.

THE INTEREST IN MISSIONARY WORK.

25c 25c

25c

CARDINAL MANNING ON DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

On Sunday morning, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached to a crowded congregation at St. Patrick's, Park Place, Liverpool, on behalf of the new mission of St. Bernards, Kingsley Road. Taking his text from St. Matthew xiii. 55—"Is not His Mother called Mary?" -his Eminence remarked that from the beginning, or not to go further back than 300 years, nothing had been said against the faith of the Catholic Church more the faith of the Catholic Church more universally than against what the world thought the superstitious and idolatrous honour which they paid to the Blessed Mother of God. He had heard honest and truthful minds say that one great difficulty which they had in accepting the Catholic religion and submitting to the Catholic Church was this devotion or worship of the Blessed Virgin. This love and venera-tion which they paid to her he held to be tion which they paid to her he held to be the true mark of the disciples of Jesus Christ; and when rightly understood, that which some at first sight thought to be a hindrance they found to be a perfect argument, convincing and persuasive, for receiving the Catholic faith. This wor-ship—for he loved the word as a good old racy English word which their forefathers used, and which they understood to mean as reverence—this worship, devotion, or loving veneration that they paid to the Mother of their Blessed Redeemer sprang

not from the imagination or fancy, but FROM THE ROOT OF CHRISTIANITY and Catholic piety itself. No man could be a Christian in full light and understand-ing who did not believe that God created the first creation, Adam and Eve, who sinned and fell, and that He had redeemed the world which He made by a second creation in the second Adam and the sec-ond Eve-His own Son incarnate and the Immaculate Mother who bore Him. Catholic child ever yet confounded the finite and the infinite, the eternal and the transient, the created and the uncreated; but was there any honour, any dignity, any veneration that they could offer to the Blessed Mother of their Redeemer that could ever approach, he would not say the glory and dignity God had laid upon her, but the filial veneration, the love, and reverence which her Divine Son paid her always? Did not His love impose upon them the obligation of walking in His footsteps? In those lands where there were to be seen every token and sign of the veneration of the children for the Blessed Virgin, they found the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, the Incarnation of the Eternal Son, and the whole revelation of faith preserved inviolate and intact.

LANDS WHICH WOULD REFORM THE FAITH and practice of the worship of the Church of God? If they looked to Germany, to Switzerland, to the Protestants of France, to England outside the unity of the Catholic Church, they would see the ravages of unbelief among the unlearned and of subtle rationalism among the educated. Wherever there was faith in the Incarnation, and in the measure of that faith, there was a loving veneration of the Blessed Virgin; and in the measure in which the one faith declined the other

LOURDES.

A Woman Afflicted with Paralysis Made Whole at Mary's Shrine,

The Paris correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, under the date of August 10, writes: "a miracle warranted genuine, is just reported from Lourdes, where it was witnessed by numbers of pilgrims and skeptics who have been forced to admit the writers of their own care." the evidence of their own eyes. A lady, named Blundel, of good family, and sister named Blundel, of good family, and sister to the ex-chief engineer of the Suez Canal, had been suffering from paralysis since the year 1876. She had been under the treatment of the highest and most experienced medical men without any beneficial result. In fact, instead of getting better, she became worse, and her life was passed in an invalid chirace she had entirely lost. in an invalid chair, as she had entirely lost the use of her limbs. Finding there was nothing more to be hoped for from the doctors, who pronounced her case incurable, she determined in 1879 to make a pilgrimage to Lourdes, and try what faith and the waters of the sacred grotto com-bined could do for her. She was conveyed thither accordingly, and was plunged into the healing pool twice or thrice, praying fervently all the while, but without any miracle being performed on her behalf. Three years passed by, her condi-tion becoming gradually worse. Latterly a conviction took hold of her mind that another visit to Lourdes would prove hap-pier than the first one. Therefore, accomparted by her brother and several rela-tions, she once more undertook the jour-ney last week. She was carried down to the sacred pool, where numbers of per-sons were assembled, whose hearts were noved to pity by the sight of her utter nelplessness. She was placed in the healng waters, and remained immersed while she repeated certain prayers and invoca-tions to our Lady. Suddenly she felt (so she says) an indescribable sensation as if an electric fluid were flowing through her veins from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet. Immediately she recog-nized with awe what a miracle had been wrought and exclaiming, "I am cured! I am cured!" came out of the pool unaided. Her brother, whose skepticism was so great that he refused to be present, was called, and fell into his sister's arms weeping abundantly. The Archbishop of the neighborhood visited the lady, as well as many other persons who attested to the fact that when she came to Lourdes she was an mert mass, and that when she left she required no arm to lean upon. Thanksgiving services have been held, and Mile. Blundel has returned home a firm believer in the healing properties of the waters of the sacred Grotto."

and the result is tha England to-day is as much mistress of Egypt as she is of India. Any European power will think twice before disputing her right to regulate the trace of increase in numbers, and the rate of increase is greater every year. The Cathering the following the first trace of the sacred Grotto."

The Cathering trace of the face of all difficulties as much mistress of Egypt as she is of India. Any European power will think twice before disputing her right to regulate the results have been aiready obtained; and the Catholic missions of India seem to be at the beginning of a period of rapid prosperity. There is a yearly like the control of the was an inert mass, and that when she left

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

ENGLAND'S VICTORY IN EGYPT.

The Irishman who led the Anglo-Irish army into Egypt has accomplished his work to the letter, as he mapped it out beforehand. He even timed himself in advance, and he came up to time. No man would think of comparing General Wolsely with Napoleon; yet his short and successful campaign in Egypt casts that of Napoleon in the shade. He might almost repeat Casar's phrase, "I came: I saw; I conquered." In the war that gives her Egypt, England has not lost a thousand men. And what is her gain? It is more than Egypt. It is more than control over the Suez Canal. It means preeminence in European affairs where England land's interests are at stake, and this i how the European powers will view the conflict and its issue.

We know perfectly well that the senti-ments of our readers, as a class, are anti-English. That is England's faul; not English. That is England's fault; not theirs. Our own feelings are anti-English, as against English oppression and injustice, of which there is still much extant in this world. But when events are before us we like to look squarely at facts. And facts in this Egyptian campaign, so far as results go, are overwhelmingly on the side of England. the side of England.

The bombarding pened the war, was a most pened to the war, and it is quite of their work; and it is quite bombarding of Alexandria, which had abundant cause. But the revolt could have been prevented on England's part: first, by a show of firmness; secoudly, by an approach to just dealing with the Egyptians, who are ground to earth to support their own politicians, and in addition to put from ten to fifteen per cent. into the pockets of English bondholders. All Egypt is to every intent and purpose in the pocket of the English bondholders. But Mr. Gladstone is averse to fighting. He is, as long as he can be, a conscientious man; though when interest or party comes in conflict with his conscience, Mr. Gladstone elaborately apologizes to his conscience for feeling compelled to part company with it for the time being. So he hesitated about Egypt. The result part company with it for the time being. So he hesitated about Egypt. The result of his hesitation was a war which brought great misery to Egypt, and, as glory in this world goes, great glory to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the British arms. Mr. Gladstone's government, which was rapidly going to pieces, will be strengthened; the English holders of Egyptian bonds who stuck to them or bought them when they were selling dirt cheap, will be jubilant; and John Bright will be sorry that he left the Cabinet. Thus does Lord he left the Cabinet. Thus does Lord Beaconsfield's daring policy prevail though that able and unscrupulous statesman is laid in his grave. He always maintained that had England declared her intention to

A hundred years ago, the Catholic missions throughout that great empire were, practically, destroyed; and though we date the carrying of the faith to India at about three centuries ago, we must remember that its present spread dates less than one century back, a great part of the pre-vious work having been swept away by the desolation which followed the suppres-sion of the Society of Jesus (which had fight there would have been no Crimeanwar. In the last war between Turkey and Russia In the last war between Turkey and Russia he carried out his declaration, and the result was that Russia, instead of dictating her own terms to Turkey, submitted the treaty of San Stefano to the European powers. In Egypt, Mr. Gladstone, after much hesitation, adopts the same policy, and a war which his higgling and haggling provoked is ended in one of the briefest campaigns on record. Arabi Pacha had all Egypt at his back and was really favored by the Sultan and the Khedive. He was on his own ground; his soldiers were at home; his army almost soldiers were at home: his army almost seeking to extend the work to soldiers were at home; his army almost doubled that of the British invaders; he had ample provisions, and his choice of position; he lacked nothing in the armaments of war. Yet at the first real engagement in force his power is blown to gagement force his power is blown to pieces; his men are scattered like the desert sand blown by a strong wind; and he shows the stuff of which he is made, the clay of the fellaheen. There was nothing in the man save the sense of a small politication. So extend the work to impressing the pagan population. For many years the missionaries were but a handful. The troubles arising out of the Goas chism made any success difficult for a long subsequent period. It is only with no retarding influence from within, and with anything like a sufficient number of priests in the chief in the man save the sense of a small politication. clay of the fellaheen. There was nothing in the man save the sense of a small politician. He was great among his countrymen, out of whom the menhood seems gone; but small when he met the hard resolve and settled purpose of the northern races. He did not make the ghost of a fight, though everything was in his favor. In a campaign of a few weeks an Irish general, who probably never was in Egypt, enters the country at the head of about fourteen thousand men, and takes possession of it. The thing done looks so ridiculously easy, now that it is done, that people are apt to forget the enorthat people are apt to forget the enormous difficulties and dangers and great there are missions at work that recall the

mous difficulties and dangers and great uncertainty attending such a campaign.

The actual victory is the smallest part of this affair. The real victory is that England did all this in the face of Europe.

While Europe, in its representatives at Constantinople, was deliberating how the thing ought to be done, England went in and did it. Discredit has come upon the English arms of late. The capture of Telel-Rebir shows that the Anglo-Irish army of to-day is made of the same stuff as the of to-day is made of the same stuff as the Anglo Irish army that fought at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo under another Irish General. There is no better military stuff in the wealth when yet their The Trust of containing and a larger sum, while on the Bras and Waterloo under another trish
General. There is no better military stuff
in the world when put to it. The European powers realize this. Sir Garnet
Wolseley is hardly ranked as a great general; yet Von Moltke could hardly have
can keep them back from entering the
Church

done better, if he could have done as well, in such a campaign. But he had the men, ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE INDIAN MISSIONS. the money, and the resources at his back, and the result is tha England to-day is as much mistress of Egypt as she is of

quered country. By this victory England goes up very high in the European concert. We do not object to that while a military power like Germany overawes the continent, and an infidel government like that of France aspires to whole tracts of country which the missions whose whole tracts of country which the missions whole tracts of country which the missions served unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

"Buchufala." Quick, complete cure all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at Druggists.

Sovernment like that of France aspires to whole tracts of country which the missions forward draw one use-fivalry. But England may draw one use-fivalry. Catholics form a considerable element of the population, and there are villages entirely altion, and there are vill

especially commended for dash and courage at the capture of Tel-el-Kebir was the Royal Irish. All honor to the others! If England lost Ireland it would lose its right hand. Why not be just and generous at home to the country that furnishes it with generals and half its fighting material? The Irish are by nature and religion loyal. Let England be only just to so noble a people and half her domestic difficulties will disappear. The men who captured the Arab fortress for England captured the Arab fortress for England are of exactly the same stuff as the men gration of native laborers, the "coolies," gration of native laborers, the "coolies," whose numbers as converts are so great that special missions are established for them in Bourbon and Mauritius. In are of exactly the same stuff as the men 1868, in consequence of seasons, more than 10,000 Christians went abroad in this way from the Madura mission alone. Notwithstanding these losses the southern missions of Madura and Pondicherry are The following account of labors in an missions of Madura and Pondicherry are among the most flourshing in India. In two years, 1877 and 1878, the missions of Pondicherry alone received more than 50,000 adult converts, besides giving baptism to 15,000 pagan children. And also, in the extreme south, Travencore, the scene of the labors of St. Francis Xavier, has a flourishing Christian population.

COLLEGES, BAPTISMS, MISSIONARIES. interesting field is from the London Tablet of August 12th, 1882: THE INTEREST IN MISSIONARY WORK.

The interest felt in our foreign missions is far from being as general as it ought to be; and yet upon this home interest, upon the banded sympathy and efforts of individuals, their spread and in some cases their very existence depends. Possibly the subject is often forgotten because it is to a great extent as invisible and a silect

COLLEGES, BAPTISMS, MISSIONARIES.

The work of the missions has advanced so far that seven-eighths of the clergy are great extent an invisible and a silent work, and there is a common preference for giving where the result of help is seen. But though our missions do not trumpet their success every day according to the custom of Protestant societies, at the custom of Protestant societies, and there is a common preference for giving where the result of help is so far that seven-eighths of the clergy are natives. There are four great Catholic colleges, ranking among the most successful in India—Bombay, Calcutta, Negapatum, where there is a seminary, and there is a common preference for giving where the result of help is so far that seven-eighths of the clergy are natives. There are four great Catholic colleges, ranking among the most successful in India—Bombay, Calcutta, Negapatum, where there is a seminary, and the new colleges are four great Catholic colleges, ranking among the most successful in India—Bombay, Calcutta, Negapatum, where there is a seminary and the new colleges are four great Catholic colleges, ranking among the most successful in India—Bombay, Calcutta, Negapatum, where there is a seminary and the new colleges are four great Catholic colleges, ranking among the most successful in India—Bombay, Calcutta, Negapatum, where there is a seminary and the new colleges are four great Catholic colleges, ranking among the most successful in India—Bombay, Calcutta, Negapatum, where there is a seminary and the new colleges are four great Catholic colleges, ranking among the most successful in India—Bombay, Calcutta, Negapatum, where there is a seminary and the new colleges are four great Catholic colleges, ranking among the most successful in India—Bombay Calcutta, Negapatum, where there is a seminary and the new colleges are four great Catholic co trumpet their success every day according to the custom of Protestant societies, at times we can form from statistics and other evidence some idea of the magnitude of their work; and it is quite a mistake to their work; and it is quite a mistake to the statistic of their work; and it is quite a mistake to the statistic of their work; and it is quite a mistake to the statistic of their work; and it is quite a mistake to the statistic of the stat it cannot acquire plentiful information either from "annals" or occasional reports, and an equal mistake to think that it is a work which is slow in results, or in which help does not tell amply. Sometimes evidence comes to us so encouraging that it is in itself a plea for further effort. At

India with slender pecuniary resources.
. The Roman Catholic priests deny
themselves the comfort considered necessary for Europeans in India. In many districts they live the frugal and abstemious life of the natives, and their influenc reaches deep into the social life of th

communities amongst whom they dwell."

HOW THE GOOD WORK MAY BE AIDED.

At this moment our work in India seems to have reached the stage at which the yearly increase of numbers becomes steadily higher, and if European zeal does its part our Indian Empire will be one of the most fruitful fields of the Church. In three ways we can give help—by inter-cessions, since we must not believe, like so many outside the Church, that money so many outside the Church, that money is the medium of conversion; by alms to the two Societies, the Propagation of the Faith, or the Holy Childhood, or to a Missionary College, and contributions in any quarter are received for any special country; thirdly, by taking an interest in the subject of these missions, since an interest of interest and information and interest and interest of these missions, since and interest of interest and intere seems to have been for a long time our policy of purchasing favor. In latter times, and under the best of circumstances, crease of interest and information would probably lead to missionary vocations, and there is at present need of English speak-ing priests for the educational part of the work, most of the missioners already there being of continental nations

As a tonic and nervine for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and job-bing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout. Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Orass a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outley of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its ctions in Eleven Languages

SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS
IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO.

KIDNEY-WORT HE CREAT CURE RHEUM ATISM KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. THOUSANDS OF CASES en quickly relieved, and in si PERFECTLY CURED. PERFECTLY COMED.

PRICE, \$1. Liquid on DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

44. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY WORT BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE Quality and Quantity Always Uniform For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE.

I have just opened out in my new store, cor-

DUFFERIN AVENUE

RICHMOND STREET

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CATHOLIC

The stock will be the largest and best assorted ever imported into Ontario. It has been bought for cash, and the prices will be such as to be within the reach o

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY

SCHOOL BOOKS WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND.

THOS. COFFEY.

CAUTION !

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE. MONEY AT 6 PER CENT.

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY. J. BURNETT & CO. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. nov10.81.1y

office 251 Broadway, New York, His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

DOT IT DOWN AND DON'T FORGET, IT. SCARROW

Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valise cheaper than any other firm in Canada.
Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-time.
Our Hair-Faced Collars never gall. Horse
Blankets at your own prices Everything Blankets at your own prices Everything in the trade at very low prices. Buy from us and you will be happy. WM. SCARROW.

235 Dundas Street. july15-ly THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

W. H. ROBINSON,

Opposite City Hall,
Keeps a stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals
which are sold at prices to meet the prevailing competition and stringency of the times
Patent medicines at reduced rates. Specia
attention given Physicians' Prescriptions.
W. H. ROBINSON.

EVERYONE SATISFIED!

That we sell Cheaper Furniture than and other place in the city, and carry a larger and better assorted stock. We can afford to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warerooms are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in of RAW SILK for Parlor Furiture Coverings,

BABY BUGGIES

JUST RECEIVED,

JUST RECEIVED,

AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER

BUGGIES AND CHAIRS.

Our Parlor Set, hair cloth, \$15.00; our Bedroom Set, snarble top, \$85.00; Our Ebonized

Bedroom Set, \$25.00.

The Hallier Spring Bed in stock; don't forget it; you can pack it in a satchel. Call and

see us if you want to buy. We can do better

for you than any other place in the city, and

they know it. hey know it.

GEO. BAWDEN & CO.,
Office and Warerooms, 172 KingSt.; factory,

MOSHANE Bell Foundry Manufacture those CELEBRATED CHIMES AND BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and Circulars sent free.

HENRY M'SHANE & Co.

CHEAP BOOKS

liba's Dream and other stories
rucifix of Baden and other stories
leurange, by Madam Craven
he Trowel or the Cross and other
stories
ion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-
tian novel
'laminia and other stories
Perico, the Sad, and other stories
he Blakes and Flanagans
he Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.
Stewart
Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge.

A history of the Protestant Reforma tion in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett..... Fabiola, or the church of the Catacombs.... Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier

Peter's Journey and other Tales, by
Lady Herbert....

Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times...

Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas.

Father Matthew, by Sister Mary Francis Clare..... Truth and Trust . The Hermit of Mount Atlas...... The Hermit of Mount Atlas. | 15c
The Apprentice. | 15c
The Chapel of the Angels. | 15c
Leo, or the choice of a Friend. | 15c
Tales of the Affections | 15c
Florestine or the Unexpected Jew. | 15c
The Crusade of the Children | 15c
Address | Thos. Coffey,
Catholic Record Office,

London, Ont.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsa-Parilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining - and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pim-ples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all ples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick. For sale by all druggists.

GALT CARD Cº

50 Ladies' & Gents' Chromo Visiting CARDS. No two alike—one name—printed in Gilt, 10 cents.

50--Fine Chromo Cards--50

10 Gilt Edge Cards, very fine, vith a surprise pictuame, 50 cents.

BIRTHDAY CARDS.

SETH HERENDEEN,

(ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.)

larged, is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection of Our Lord. Its aim is to prepare students for Theological Seminaries and for Universities.

The classical curriculum, a thorough course of Mental Philosophy included, embraces FIVE years.

All classes are taught in the English TERMS-\$112.50 for ten months.

For particulars address
P. Louis Funcken, C. R., D. D.,

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honorable, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY 33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place.

NEW YORK.

THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses.

As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want.

As your AGENT, it will execute any business or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention. This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

GROCERY TRADE

JOHN SCANDRETT, 175 DUNDAS STREET, THE POPULAR GROCERY. THE WHOLESALE TRADE

a specialty. Country storekeepers will bear in mind that it will pay them to call at this store and compare prices before leaving orders elsewhere.

THE RETAIL TRADE
s attended to in the most satisfactory maner. The goods are all fresh and the prices
ut low to suit the prevailing competition.
loods delivered in all parts of the city
romptly. promptly.
Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock.
Only the genuine article can be had at this
store.

JOHN SCANDRETT.

More capital invested, more saint effected than by any other one establishmenced physicians and surgeons, each emit Detroit Office and ELEVEN visit the princi Diseases and Deformities treated Addressamps for GUIDE TO HEALTH.

HALL'S BLOOK, Cor. of Gri



SAWMILI SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER.

> ADDRESS WATEROUS ENG LONDON CAN

SUMMER MAILS AS UNDER.

Great Western Railway Going East-For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffale For Places East—H. & I. R., Bunder ern States.
New York, &c. (Thro Bags).
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingstot treal, Quebec and Maritime Prov. For Toronto.
For Hamilton.
G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.
ThroBags—Bothwell, Glencoe, Rail for all places West of London, D. States, Manitoba, &c.
Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Det Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Det Thro Bags—Chatham.
Mt. Brydges.
Newbury.

Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watt

Railway P. O. Mails for all places Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Glanworth

Bruce and Orwell
Aylmer
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essetown and Amherstburg
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Matos St. Thomas, &c.
St. Thomas, &c.
Port Stanley
Port Dover & L. H. Mails.
London, Huron & Bruce—All placedon, Wingham, Hyde Park, C.
White Church, Ripley, Kincard
Allsa Craig.

White Church, Ripley, Kincard Alisa Craig.
W. G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. Between Harrisburg and Fergus.
B. L. H. West of Stratford.
G. T. R. West of Stratford.
G. T. R. between Paris and Stratfor B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffa G. T. R. between Stratford and Tor Georgian Bay and Lake Eric Divis St. Mary's and Stratford.
Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry (Tuesday and Friday).
The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth.
For Great, Britain.—The latest he The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth.
For Great, Britain.—The latest he Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard r White Star Line, via New York; F Postage on letters, 5c. per jox; Ne Rates of Postage on Letters be postage stamp; If posted unpaid, exceeding ½ oz. in weight, and pre ent postage not prepaid. Newspap Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 Money Orders issued and paid o Canada, Great Britain and Irelam Post Office Savings Bank.—Dep milowed, will be received for tran Bank. Pass Books, and every in Money Order and Savings Bank. Post Office.—Office hours from 7 London, July, 1882.

MENEELY BELL F

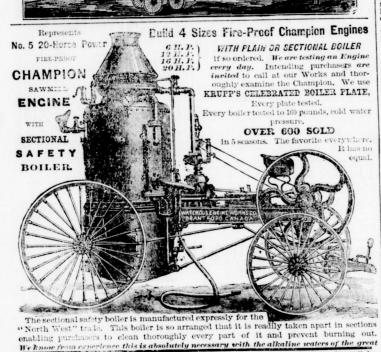
MENELLI Favorably known to the 1826, Church, Chapel, School other bells; also Chim MENEELY & CO. WEST

U. S. MEDICAL & SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. Largest in the World. J. D. KERGAN, M.D., Med. Supt.

TO CONSULTATION FREE. More capital invested, more skill employed, more cases treated, and more cures effected than by any other one establishment in the world. Sixteen skilful and experienced physicians and surgeons, each eminent in his own specialties. Five remain at the Detroit Office and ELEVEN visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada. All Diseases and Deformities treated. Address Drs K. & K., Detroit, Mich. Send two 3c. stamps for GUIDE TO HEALTH

HALL'S BLOOK, Cor. of Griswold St. & Michigan Ave.





on and Ranche Companies. & ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

des. Largely used by the Pacific Railway Company and all the large Colo-

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.							
		CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'RY		
MAILS AS UNDER.	A.M. I	. M .	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M	
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.							
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-	* 00			0.00	1 30	6 30	
		1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	6 3	
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)		1.00	10 50	0.00	2 19	0.00	
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Most		1 00	5 00	8 00		6.30	
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	5, 7 30	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6 3	
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces For Toronto For Hamilton	5, 7 30	1 00	10 30	8, & 11	130 & 24	563	
	5 00	1 15		8 00		24	
for all places west of London, Detroit, western					2 45		
States, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnState		1 15	10 30	8 00	2 45		
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, w Thistate	s	1 15	10 30	8 00	2 45		
Thro Bags—Chatham	5 00	1 15				63	
Mt. Brydges. Newbury.	5 00	1 15				24	
	-						
		1 15		8 & 9	2 45		
Pailway P. O. Mails for all blaces west		1 15		0 60 90	2 45		
Strathroy	6 30	1 15	****	8&9 30	2 10		
Strathroy	. 7 30				2 45		
Glanworth	. 7 30	1 15		9 00			
		1 10		000			
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and P Bruce and Orwell.	7 30				2 45		
		1 15			130a24		
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge	9-				2 45		
town and Amnerstoning	. 1 00	1 15			2 45		
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwrigh	11	1 15			2 45		
to St. Thomas, &c.,	5 30 47 30	1 15		9 00	2 45	6	
St. Thomas,		1 15			2 40	6	
Port StanleyPort Dover & L. H. Mails	7 15			8 00			
London, Huron & Bruce-All places between London	n-			1			
				1	0.00		
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow	Y . 1 00			1	6 30		
		12 15		8 00	1 30	6	
W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B	5 00	iii		8 00	1.00		
Between Harrisburg and Fergus	7 15	11.				6	
B. L. H. West of Stratford.		12 1				. 6	
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 1				6	
R. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	12 1			2 45		
A T. R. between Stratford and Toronto		12 1	5	.::::	1 30		
Georgian Ray and Lake Erie Division	7 15			11 15 8 00		i	
St. Mary's and Stratford Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell.	7 15	12 1				é	
Thro Bags-Goderich and Mitchell	6 30		. 445	11 10			
		12 1	5			•	
(Tuesday and Friday). The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth.		121		11 15			
The latest hours for despate	hing latte	ore o	te for	Great	Britain	, ar	
Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New	York: Tr	iesda	vs. at 1	p. m.,	per In	mai	
White Star Line, via New York: Fridays, at 1 p. n	i., per C	anac	lian pa	acket, 2	ia Rin	nou	
Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunara packet, va New White Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. n Postage on letters, 5c. per joz.; Newspapers 1c. pe Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the state of Postage on Letters between Postage o	r 2 oz ; re	g. fee	, 5c.				
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in	the Don	ninio	n, 3c. 1	per i or	., pre	alc	
postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to	the Dea	d L	etter O	mce. 1	letters	po	

postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding ½ oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, Ic. per i oz. Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each. Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States. Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent. interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application. Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

London, July, 1882.

R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.



Meetings.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Society meets every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The objects of the society are many, the principle ones being to cultivate a literary taste among its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to those who may be taken sick. The rooms are open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members to pass a pleasant evening. Every Catholic young man in the city should belong to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all. CHRIS. HEVEY, Pres. THOS. GOULD, Sec'y. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BEALFIA

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually, Rev. W.
O'MAHONY, Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec. Drofessional.

WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN-TIST. OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets., London. (Over Brown & Morris'.) Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Solon Woolverton, L. D. S., letto of Grimsby.

Date of Grimsby.

Parallel of McGuigan, Graduate, ege of MeGill University, Member of the Colege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for he treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-asses. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and tygienic Physician.

Myglenic Physician.

M ONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON
Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3
doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of 38.1y J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO-

licitor, etc. Office—Carling's Block, London. EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY,

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness aftering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpasses. System of education in the substitution of the substitution. System of education that the substitution of the substitution. System of education that substitution is paid to promote physical and untellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,

or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

OT. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100, German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**Type ILEM Private Privat

For further particulars address:—MOTHER 43.1y

IRSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 90 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and Fuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR. 41.1y

ASUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum For full particu-lars apply to Rev. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

A RARE Wil --OFFER !--\$1 WORTH OF SHEET MUSIC FREE FRANK SMITH & CO.,

DIFIRST-CLASSORIGE I MUDIO I REE
Buy fifteen bars of Dobbins' Electric Soap
of any grocer; cut from each wrapper the
picture of Mrs. Fogy and Mrs. Enterprise,
and mail to us, with full name and address,
and we will send you, free of all expense,
your own selection from the following list of
Sheet Music, to the value of One Dollar. We
absolutely guarantee that the music is unabridged, and sold by first-class music house
at the following prices:
INSTRUMENTAL.
Price
Artist's Life Waltzes, . Op. 316, Strauss 75
Ever or Never Waltzes, . Waldteufel 75
Chasse Infernale, . Op. 23, Kolling 75
Turkish Patrol Reveille, . Krug 35
Pirates of Penzance, (Lancers,) D'Albert 50
Sirens Waltzes, . Waldteufel 75
Strens Waltzes, . Waldteufel 75
Strens Waltzes, . Waldteufel 75
Stratinitza, Potpourri, . Suppe 160
Mascottz, Potpourri, . Audran 160
Trovatore, Potpourri, . Verdi 75
Night on the Water, Idyl, . Op. 93, Wilson 60
Patience, (The Marget and the Churn.) Sulli-

Patience, (The Magnet and the Churn.) Sullivan
Oilvette, (Torpedo and the Whale, Audran 40
Who's at my Window, Osborne 35
Lost Chord. Sullivan 40
My Dearset Heart, Sullivan 40
My Dearset Heart, Sullivan 35
Life's Best Hopes, Mein'nger 40
Requited Love, (4 part Song.) Archer 35
Sleep while the Soft Evening Breezes,
In the Gloaming, Harrison 30
Only be True, Vickers 35
In the Gloaming, Harrison 30
Only be True, Vickers 35
In the Gloaming, Winner 35
Free Lunch Cadets, Sonsa 35
If the music selected amounts to just \$1,
send only the 15 pictures, your name and address, If in excess of \$1, postage stamps may be enclosed for such excess.
We make this liberal offer because we desire to give a present sufficiently large to induce every one of give Dobbins' Electric Soap a trial long enough to know just how good it is. If, after trial, they continue to use the soap for years, we shall be repaid. If they only use the fifteen bars, getting the dollar's worth of music gratis, we shall lose money. This shows our confidence. The Soap can be bought of all grocers—the music can only be got of us. See that our name is on each wrapper.

can only be got or us. See that on each wrapper.

A box of this Soap contains stxty bars. Any lady buying a box, and sending us sixty ents of Mrs. Fogy, can select music to the amount of \$4.50. This Soap improve with age, and you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

116 S. Fourth St. Philadelphia.

BACK TO LONDON. W. D. McGLOGHLON,
Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 14
Dundas street, cor. Market
Lane, Cootes' Block, where he will keep constan. 19 on hand a large stock of first,
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the Lowest Prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all its branches. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

BELID'S

Crystal Hall,

127 DUNDAS ST. LONDON.

128 Meek. \$12 a day at home easily branches. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

sult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

MANAGER.

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.

London Ont.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipa Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices to Lowes and save time and expense.

Money received on deposit and inter-lowed at highest current rates.

JOHN A. ROE, Mana

CONFRATERNITY ROSARY FOR THE DEAD

Devotion to the souls in Purgatory is one of the growing devotions of the Church. To foster this pious spirit, and to afford these souls constant and efficacions assistance, a Confraternity under the above title was established several years ago in the Convent of St. Louis Bertrand, Lousville, Ky. The means employed are the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, and the recital of the Rosary. To enable the Fathers to continue the former, and to assist them in discharging the heavy debt on their Church, a subscription is expected from each member. Those who pay be cents a year, for ten years, or \$5 at once, or in instalments, become Life Members of the Confraternity, thereby sharing in many thousand Masses, and are also enrolled as Benefactors of the Order of St. Dominic forever, which entitle them to a participation in the good works of the entire Order.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address. VERY REV. FATHER PRIOR, Convent of St. Louis Bertrand 196-3m LOUISVILLE, KY

GROCER

MERCHANT,

256 Talbot Street, ST. THOMAS Special attention to Hotel Orders. Orders by Mail promptly filled.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.

SUCCESSORS TO

GROCERS,

This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario. The business will be carried on in the same manner as formerly, and customers may rest assured that the quality of goods and prices will be such as to retain for the House that popularity which it attained under the former owner-ship.

SOLID FACTS.

Dinner Sets,

Tea Sets, Dessert Sets,

Crockery, Glassware,

Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., —IS AT—

FINANCIAL.

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

CAPIT AL.—\$1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED.—\$600,000,

PAID UP.—\$500,000.

RESERVE FUND.—\$38,000.

TOTAL ASSETS.—\$720,000.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

RED STAR HOUSE.

J. H. PRICE,

WINE & SPIRIT

NOW OPEN.

The proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public.

Besides being most refreshing in summer season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements. The Plunge Bath is now ready.

A. MASSIE, Proprietor.

Wilson & Munro

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

WILSON & MUNRO.

THE CHEAPEST ---AND---

BEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR



Pride of the Valley cures Cat- GOOD TWEED SUITS arrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Com-plaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills and Fever, Fever

and Ague.

A CHOICE STOCK OF NEW

FALL DRY GOODS

-JUST-OPENED OUT

J. J. GIBBONS

Crystal Hall Building,

199 DUNDAS ST. A CALL SOLICITED.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD

Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions: at the same time Correcting secretions at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilicusness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy. Dimness of Vision Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Ecttles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers.

MILBIEN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto eases corporations incomments from

"NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers.

The Great to Nervous Superas.

The Great English Remedy Affections, &c. is Gray's Specific MeDicine. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Memory. Want of Energy, Bash fulness, Desire for sollinte, low spirits, Indisposition to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Palu in the back, Diamess of vision, Premature

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.



THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

FIRST PRIZES

Awarded everywhere exhibited.

Awarded everywhere exhibited. Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880 and 1881. BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED.

Toronto, Issa.

Toronto, Issa.

Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly reliable article of household use.

The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.

Manufactured only by the proprietor, when the cook is the cook of the cook is the cook of th

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, HAMILTON, ONT.,

Send for Circulars etc., to R. E. GALLAGHER, Principal.

CLEARING SALE

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

F LL IMPORTATIONS

\$7.50.

ALL WOOL TWEED PANTS \$2.00.

PETHICK & M'DONALD

393 Richmond Street.

FITZGERALD

SCANDRETT & CO.

GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and

good. Wholesale and Retail. TA CALL SOLICITED FITZGERALD,

SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond St

BENVET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO

School, Church and Office

LONDON, ONT.

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

References—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

W. M. MOORE & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENT: &c.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale.
Also about \$5,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
and North West Territory.

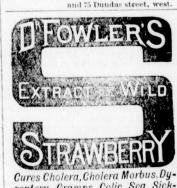
Parties wanting to sell or purchase should
call on us. WM. M. Moork & Co., Federa
Bans Building, London. 130,1y

Grand Banquet of Genuine Bargains in Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments, at Colwell's Popular Music House, 179 Dundas St., London, Ont. Choicest stock in city, lowest prices in Canada, and terms easy. Fair dealing and polite attention, Come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. F. COLWELL, Proprietor.

THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order. To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded.

THOS. BRYAN,



sentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUCCISTS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto. UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON

UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residen 254 King Street. EDY BROTHERS CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON.

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

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

W. J. THOMPSON.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STRPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

ther hris-25c Bawn M. 25c edge.

l, by Catadlier 25c es, by 25c e au-. Jas. 15c Jas. 15c

Mary 15c 15c 15c 15c Jew... red Office, ondon, Ont.

stakable l maintain a's Sarsa-npound of s, with the Iron, — all d-cleansing for scrofu-disorders. certain, it certain, it e cures of nors, Pim-ses and all rity of the g effects it ures Liver nesses and nt renewer rifying the nd energy.

D Co mo Visiting ards--50

ARDS.

very fine,

DEEN, MILEGE յուննե IT.

w greatly en-Fathers of the Its aim is to al Seminaries orough course led, embraces

NK R. R.)

ths. . R., D. D., Berlin, Ont. erly Travelling urnal; and as s to be honor-v. Y. Freeman's

GAN, C AGENCY ark Place. K.

hed in 1875, for Agent of any e, money and hase any kind ecute any busi-matter needing al attention. iy well known manufacturers ites, that it can to its patrons.

RADE. RETT. OCERY. TRADE

epers will bear n to call at this before leaving ADE disfactory man-and the prices of competition. s of the city lways in stock. be had at this

NDRETT.

15th August .- This day I wit nessed the unveiling of the magnifithe great O'Connell. Everything passed off quietly, immense crowds—magnificent procession—unbound—thought and facility of expression. ed enthusiasm. The peace was well Parnell and Sexton were not present. nigh broken by some mischievous students of Trinity College, who from an open window cast buns at the Lord Mayor's carriage of state; the processionists did not heed the insult; not so the onlookers, however, who sent a volley of stones in through the open windows. The insult offered structure roofed with glass and conin the shape of buns was intended to convey to the Lord Mayor his humble avocation of purveyor of the staff of life. It is true Charley Dawments and fine linen are principally Son, the present popular Mayor of Dublin, is simply a baker by trade. But such was his father before him; to the sale of hosiery and woolen in Limerick first, and in Dublin garments made by the wives and afterwards. He received a very lib-daughters of evicted tenants in Coneral education, and by sheer industry and close attention to business rose to a position of affluence and distinction that many students of Trinity College with all their advantages may vainly strive to attain. Besides being Lord Mayor of Dublin, he is M. P. for the Borough of Carlow, and stands well in the house of Commons for patriotism and elo-

the Round Room of the Mansion house. The mansion house, situated on Dawson St., is a splendid residence, appropriated to the Lord whose owners declare they are not Mayor during his tenure of office. It contains a very extensive suite of a partments all gorgeously furnished; a very fine reception Hall, where the Lord Mayor greeted the invited guests with a graceful bow and smile and a warm shake of the hand, as each name was announced by the usher-and a magnificent dining hall, called the Round Room, where ample accommodation. The assemblage which partook of the Mayor's hospitality on this occasion were invited guests from the city, and delegates from every town and city in the Emerald Isle, who on the previous day had formed part of the procession, and assisted at the solemn Irish Industries.

The banquet was got up on a scale of princely magnificence. All sorts | bog oak articles are exposed for sale. of viands, delicacies and fruits were abundantly provided, and the attendties, were everywhere active and unremitting in their attentions. An orchestral band, located in a side gallery, discoursed sweet airs of a national character—the Lord Mayor still attired in his regal robes of office, occupied the chair on a raised platform, on his right sat Dr. Dor-rian, Bishop of Belfast, on his left was a vacant chair-the High Sheriff's. It was left vacant designedly, no one could fill it but the High Sheriff. Judge Lawson's arbitrary and tyrannical fiat had that very morning consigned him to the dungeons of Richmond Prison. Stretch- and grand move in the right direcing away to the right and left of the tion. I should have said that every "oraine of Parliament and the Mayors of the Irish cities, Limerick, Cork, Galway and Belfast, &c. The Lord Mayor, baker though he be, showed himself in every way worthy of the exalted position he then occupied. The tact delicacy and eloquence with which he proposed the different toasts proved him fully equal to the occa-sion. He proposed the Queen as the first lady in Christendom, and hoped the day would soon dawn, when, as the Hungarians saluted Joseph II., King of Hungary, the representa-tives of the Irish nation would receive her in an Irish parliament, and with loud acclaim hail her gracious Majesty as Queen of Ireland.

The O'Gorman Mahon, the Veteran Member for Clare, and A. M. Sullivan, responded to the memory of O'Connell—the former is a preux chevalier of the ancient school, tall, broad shouldered, silver haired, with a fine open countenance full of good nature, but denoting courage and resolution to no ordinary degree. He it was who proposed O'Connell to the electors of Clare in 1838, and who stood by him in and out of parliament through all the vicissitudes of the Liberator's chequered life. Alexander M. Sullivan, who spoke next, delivered the most polished and most eloquent speech of the evening. To "the parliamentary representatives" John Dillon first spoke. He was received with deafening applause, every man of the seven hundred standing up and waving handkerchief or a white napkin over their head. Poor John seems very delicate and pale of hue, with evident traces of Kilmainham discipline still visible on his emaciated features defined, and defended the policy of his party (Parnell's), and contrasted the contempt of former years with the respectful attention which every Irish measure now received in the House of Commons. After him the litterateur, novelist and pamphleteer, Justin McCarthy, was called upon. His language was choice, elegant and statesmanlike, but failed to elicit the enthusiasm evoked by the He spoke however, clearly and well

more fervid eloquence of the previ-ous speakers. Then came Redmond, M. P. for Wexford, Healy the irreconcilable, Leamy and a host of other Home Rulers, who, although

17th-Visited the Exhibition of

Irish art and Home manufactures. nected with the famous rotunda, which forms a wing where light nemara, and presided over by ladies of the Land League. These ladies had left their comfortable homes to go down amongst the wretched vic-tims of landlord greed in Galway, had shanties erected for them, and remained all winter in their midst teaching them the use of the distaff and sewing machine. The other aisles of the vast edifice are crowded nence.

16th.—I attended the banquet in and friezes from the factories of O'Mahony in Blarney, of Clayton in Navan, of Gleeson in Athlone, which are the principal ones in Ireland, and able to supply the demand. It is hoped that the great success which has crowned the enterprise of those manufacturers may stimulate others to go and do likewise, till every town and village in Ireland may boast of its tall chimnies and the excellence of its peculiar industries. One very large wing of the Exhibition contains a new locomotive and rail car seven hundred guests find easy and that are models for beauty and perfection of finish. In another wing

lection of Inish. In another wing looms and spindles are shown all in full motion, worked by steam, some producing tweeds, others broad cloth, some silk and others poplin. There is a gallery of paintings and a gallery of statuary, with magnificent marble altars and Celtic crosses of exquisite flipish. On the gallery over the President Keena, stated all the facts in his possession in regard to the action buy Bridget McParlin against the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Slattery case, like action. On motion of Mr. Franklin, the council decided to defend both actions and retained Mr. Bulger and President Keena, stated all the facts in his possession in regard to the action buy Bridget McParlin against the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the action buy Bridget McParlin against the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the action buy Bridget McParlin against the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Supreme Council to recover the beneficiary alleged to be due on the death of her husband, and also in regard to the Supreme Cou opening of the Hall of exhibition of finish. On the gallery over the main hall are tables and counters where all sorts of wicklow-spar and These consist principally of brooches, front pins, wristlets, jewellery sets, ants, attired in the regulation body-coats of black cloth and white neck shape intended for the cheffonier or the mantle piece. But it is quite impossible for me to recollect the many and varied articles combining the useful with the ornamental, which go to make up the first, let us hope not the last, exhibition of goods and produce purely and exclusively Irish. The great desidera-tum in Ireland is Irish manufactures, in every town and village, where employment would be given to the surplus population that now roams idly through the streets bare-

foot and bare-headed; so it cannot be denied that this exhibition is a great

discourses operatic music and national airs to crowded audiences.

afternoon from three to five, an

C. M. B. A. NOTES. SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS.
Supreme Chancellor—J. T. Keena, De-

Supreme President—J. Reister Buffalo. First Vice President—*W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa. Second Vice President—Thomas Coffey,

Second Vice President—Thomas Coney,
London, Ont.
Recorder—*C. J. Hickey.
Treasurer—James M. Welsh.
Marshal—*J. A. Hickey, Detroit.
Guard—J. F. Kinsler, Bradford.
Board of Trustees—Wm. Look, James
S. McGarry.
Hedding over—R. Mulholland, Wm. Holding over—R. Mulholland, Wm. Franklin, John Clifford. President Reister appointed the follow-

ing standing committees:
Laws and Supervision—J. A. Lambing,
Bradford; R. Mulholland, Dunkirk; and

Bradford; R. Mulholland, Dunkirk; and James Moore, Syracuse.
Finance and Mileage—C. B. Friedman, Titusville; P. O'Donnell, Olean; and F. G. Schlandecker, Erie.
Returns and Credentials—Thomas A. Bourke, Windsor, Ont; W. P. Ratigan, Detroit; and T. F. Alberstadt, Erie.
Appeals and Grievances—S. Geyer, Niagara Falls; J. Doyle, St. Thomas, Ont.; and J. B. Larkins, Detroit. and J. B. Larkins, Detroit.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. C. J.

Drescher, William Franklin, and M. Shan-

non, Buffalo.

The most important amendment adop-

ted was a new graded scale of assessments which is as follows: Class 1, 21 to 25 years.

2, 25 to 30 years. 3, 30 to 25 years. 4, 35 to 40 years. 1.20 1.30 1.45 , 40 to 45 years. 6, 45 to 50 years . . . 1.65
Classification of present membership:
All members of the association on the first

day of May, 1881, and who at that date

hereby placed in class No. 6 of graded scale as amended. No person to be admitted less than 21 years of age.

The per capita tax was reduced from 75 to 50 cents, and the councils to meet biennially instead of annually.

A more strict medical blank was adverted.

Provisions were made for the compensation of deputies for organizing new branches, by requiring the said branches to pay the actual expenses of the deputy and \$2.50 per day for each day actually em-

ployed.
Branches shall forfeit their charter if
they allow habitual drunkards or any person who belongs to any secret society,
condemned by the Bishops of their respective dioceses, to remain members of the association.

Sociation,
The Supreme Recorder is required to keep a correct record of all the members in the association, and all members thereof in the association, and all members thereof are required to procure beneficiary certifi-cates from the said Recorder by applica-tion through their respective branches and Grand Councils; and they are also requir-ed to designate to whom, the beneficiary shall be paid, on said application. The salary of the Recorder was fixed at \$800 and his bonds at \$8,000. The Trea-surer's bond was fixed at \$10,000. The next meeting of the Supreme Coun-

The next meeting of the Supreme Council will be held at Detriot.

A special committee consisting of F. J. Reister, C. J. Hickey and J. A. Lambing, Reister, C. J. Hickey and J. A. Lambing, were appointed to prepare the manuscript in proper shape, so that the constitution could be printed as amended. The printing committee was authorized to have a sufficient number of their constitutions printed. The new amendments will go into effect the first of November. The Recorder was instructed to have 3000 copies of the minutes of the convention printed and distributed to the Grand Councils and branches. The officers were installed by Supreme Chancellor J. T.

installed by Supreme Chancellor J. 1.

Keena.

The following papers were designated as official organs: Catholic Union and Times; Volksfreund, Lake Shore Visitor, Catholic Visitor of Lockport, Catholic Chronicle of Bay City, Mich., and the London Record.

The recommendation for a sinking fund and also for a halfrate policy was referred back to grand councils and branches for them to report the best plan. to be adopted.

them to report the best plan, to be adopted at the next session of the Supreme Council.

Mr. Bulger, attorney, at the request of President Keena, stated all the facts in

President Keena to defend same.

The attention of Deputies is called to the provision for organizing new branches.

Branch Secretaries are requested to forward without delay the "Quarterly Report and accompany same with the pro-position fee, which is 50 cts. for each memter initiated during the past quarter; also the Supervising Medical Examiner's fees —50 cts. for each Medical Certificate. Several Branches are in arrears for Su-pervising Medical fees, and we trust they will remit amount due at once in order that our ex-supervising examiner may be paid up. Branches must pay for the examination by Supervisor whether cer-

tificate be approved or not.

SAMUEL R. BROWN,

Our North-West letter is again crowded out, as also a great variety of interesting articles, amongst others one on the "Holy Angels," to whom this month is dedica-

LOCAL NOTICES.

David Haragan, of Kinkora, county of Perth, Ont, hearing Prof. A. M. Shrieves, proprietor of Pride of the Valley medicine offer \$100 for any case of dispepsia that one dollar's worth would not help of entire offer worth would not help of the state of t David Haragan, of Kinkora, county of every evening from 8 to 10, an orchestral band of forty fine pieces

age once more resume their former color and the hair, become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to Fby 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

assortment in the city. Confiden's pictures a specialty.

Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

chines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers on Mothers! Mothers! Mothers on Your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health te thy child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the laste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacka" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Teacher, Male or Fe;nale, holding a 2nd class Certificate for the Separate School of Parkhill. Service to commence after the vacation. Apply to McNEIL, Secy., Parkhill P. O., Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Sept. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

furkeys, each

Chickens, pair

London Stock Market.

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, Sept. 29.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 30 to \$0 00. No. \$1 11 to \$1 12. No. 3, \$1 8 to \$1 9. Spring No. 1, \$1 20 to \$1 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) No. 2, \$1 18 to \$1 19.

BARLEY-No. 1, 76. to \$0 77. No. 2, 0 \$0 00. No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c. No. 3, 00c 0 \$0.00. No. 3 extra, 35c to 36c. No. 3, 5 sec to 900. No. 2, 20c to 00c. PEAS.No. 1, 49c to 41. No. 2, 90c. PLOUR.—Superior, \$4 \$5 to \$4 90; extra. \$4 \$80 to \$9. BRAN.—\$13 00 \$13 00. BUTTER.-12; to 29c. GRASS SEED.—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25. BARLEY (street).—50c to 83c. WHEAT (street).—Fall, \$1 33 to \$1 37,

Montreal Market.

Montreal, Sept. 29.

FLOUR-Receipts, 2,400 bls; sales, 200; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, Superior, 5 50 to 5 60; extra, 5 30 to 5 40; spring extra, 5 25 to 5 30; superine, 4 70 to 4 80; strong bakers', 6 00 to 7 50; fine, 3 90 to 4 00, middlings, 3 75 to 3 85; pollards, 3 35 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 50 to 2 75; city bags, 3 40 to 3 50.

The Representative Piano Manufac

The Representative Piano Manufacturers.

[From New York Observer]

WM. KNABE & CO.—This arm is one of the oldest in the country. Their growth has been solid and steady, not an ephemeral upspringing, and their position, therefore, is unsurpassable and unassallable. They have relied upon the real merits of their Instruments, and avoided all clap-trap and trickery. The outcome is a business whose firm and steady prosperity is unequaled. The relative value of Pianos is pretty well-known, but a few brief words about the "KNABE" will be of interest. The Tone combines volume and richness, with sweetness and purity, and eveness through the entire scale. With so elastic a Touch that the player can bring out the subtlest expressions without the pedals. In another quality yet this Piano is especially supreme—tenacity of holding Tune. Evidence of this is found in their extensive use in conservatories, where the severest of all tests is applied.

The Change of the Season. The Change of the Season.

During their past summer weather-wise prophets have been disturbed by the fact that in the city of New Orleans the weather has been much cooler than in the Northern cities. Why this is it is hard to determine, but inquiries are daily made by the curiously disposed, who make inquiries of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., in regard to the next Monthly Grand (the 149th) Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery, which takes place on October 10th, under the sole management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., when \$75,000, \$25,-000, \$10,000, etc., will be given to some one purchasing a ticket for \$5, or a fractional portion at same rate.

PAY YOUR Water Rates

THE 15th INSTANT,

And save 20 per cent. discount.

I. DANKS, SECRETARY.

Extraordinary Offer. If any persen will get up

Extraordinary Offer. a Club of Ten at \$1.00 each

Waterbury Stem Winding Water

The New American Dictionary, is an Encylopedia of useful knowledge, worth its weight in gold to all classes. It is the most complete, the most useful and entertaining book ever issued. If we could induce every one of our readers to buy one we should feel that we had confered a benefit on them. When you order the Dictionary, kindly mention that you saw the advertisement in our paper.

Organs and Pianos

Organs and Pianos

The Mason & Hamilin Co. whose Cabinet
Organs have long been the most famous in
the world, have issued a new catalogue, adding a number of new styles to the more than
one hundred they have made before. They
now jurnish an organ with sufficient power
and compass for ordinary use, for \$22,00, from
which the prices horerase by small additions
to \$500,00 or more.

They received iast week an order for one
of their largest organs, for the personal use
of Dr. Firanz Liszr, of Pesth, Hangary; than
whom there is certainly no more eminent
musician living.

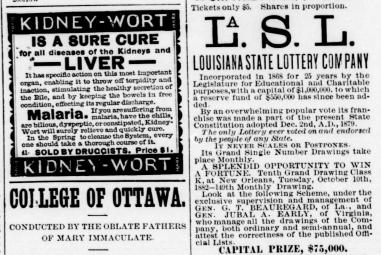
of DR. FRANZ LISZT. OF CREAT WHOM THERE IS CEPTAINLY NO MORE eminent musician living.

This Company have also commenced the manufacture of plano-fortes, embodying important improvements, which are said not excellence, but especially to add to its durability. Tests during the last two years are said to prove that they will not require tuning one-quarter as much as has been necessary in pianos without these improvements. The reputation of the Mason & Hamlin Co. is sufficient to insure that they will produce only the very best instruments.—Christian at work.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 205 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 208.4w MASON & HAMLIN

post quality, for popular, sacred and secula music in schools or families, at only \$22 ONE HUNDRED OTHER STYLES at \$30, \$57, \$6 \$72, \$78, \$80, \$108, \$110 \$500 and up. Tharger styles are wholly carriealled by an ather organ. A state of the manufacture of Upright portant improvements; adding to power and beauty of tone and durability. Wall not require tuning one-quarter a much as other Pianos. ILLUSTRATED and the manufacture of Upright and the power and the manufacture of the state of the manufacture of Upright portant improvements; adding to power and beauty of tone and durability. Wall not require tuning one-quarter a much as other Pianos. ILLUSTRATED and pright of the Mason & HAMIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St., New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



Course Opens 6th September.

WELLAND CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, for forming, at the water line, a stone facing or protection to the banks of the canal on the summit level between Thoroid and Humberstone.

Specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the offices of the Resident Engineers at Thoroid and Welland, where forms of Tender, and general information on subject, can be obtained on and after MONDAY, the 25th Instant.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms.

This Department does not, however, bind

made strictly in account forms.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary. Department of Railways & Cana's, Ottawa, Sept. 20th, 1882.

LONDON

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND

TELEGRAPHIC & PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

RE-OPENS ON MONDAY Sept. 4th.

Our Course of Instruction is Comprehensive, thorough and practical, and preeminently adapted to the requirements of the young man, who proposes to engage in either, Mercantile, Mechanical, or Agricul-Each Professor is a specialist in his Department. Young ladies are in regular attendance, in all Departments.

For Circulars containing full particulars, Address, WM. N. YEREX, Principal,

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

to CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Th

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each, Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE. do do 2 PRIZES OF \$6000. do do

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.
N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans
will receive prompt attention.
205-4w

VALUABLE FURNITURE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE BAWDEN.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th day of October next, o'clock, p.m., for the purchase of the CK - IN - TRADE and business lately ed and carried on at London by George owned and carried on at London by George Bawden.

The business is one of the best of its kind in London, having a large connection, and is worthy the attention of persons desirous of engaging in manufacturing.

For particulars apply personally or by letter to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES A. MAHON.

JAMES A. MAHON, London, 25th Sept., 1882

VOL. 5.

NICHOLAS WILSON & FASHIONABLE TAILOR

TWEEDS now in stock. New Ties, Silk Handkerel Underclothing, Etc.

A nice assortment of Impe

N. WILSON &

When I Was Little. FROM THE DANISH OF JENS BAGE There was a time when I was very t My dwarfish form had scarce an ell' oft when I think thereon, fall tea And yet I think full many a time the Then I upon my mother's bosom toy Or rode delighted on my father's kn And sorrow, tear, and gloom no n noyed me Than ancient Greek or modern mins If smaller, then, the world to me w

ing,
Alas! much better was it in my eyes;
For I beheld the stars like sparklet And wished for wings to make then When I behind the hill the moon s

Oft thought I (earth had then no my That I could learn, and bring my tiding, How large, how round, and what th might be! Wond'ring I traced God's flaming su ing,
Toward the west, unto the ocean bed
And yet again at morn in east apper
And dyeing the whole orient scarle And then I thought on Him, the

gracious.
Who me created, and that beacon by
And those pearl-rows which all
arches spacious,
From pole to pole, illuminate at nig My youthful lip would pray in deep The prayer my blessed mother taug Thy wisdom, God! thy mercy, shall

Then prayed I for my father, for my My sister too, and all the family;
For unknown things, and for our brother. The cripple who went sighing, stag Then slid away-my childhood's da

Away with them my joy and quiet Remembrance but remains, and of That I should be bereaved, O God!

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffaio Union. "Archbishop Foulkes, a lishman, 'takes the cake.' S at some missionary meet other day, this luminary of glican church attributed the fact of American independ the neglect of the English ment to send a due supply of to the colonies. The separa occurred was a divine judgm

the English nation for their -Rochester Democrat. This divine judgment on lish nation proved a divine on the American colon should be truly thankful English government negl send to the colonies a due s the anti-republican articl spoken of. If the Englis should send a due supply sandy plains of Egypt woul case of "hail fellah, well me

This is how the "Ma Town" in the New York S pictures the sleek little tra Ingersoll: "Ingersoll is a clever m

stale and pointless infidelit because in this land of reli erty there are no fleshly for him to fear; impudent nature in a stepmotheri denied him veneration, and knew good breeding; so f conceit that there is no re heart for other adoration; as to think there is no bott universe because his tow-s none; no roof because he is count the rafters, and no G He hasn't invited Bob mistaking bravado for cour tion for proof, and cheel science; whose wit is like Rabelais, diluted with dirt blatant defamer of the wo ent worthies and defen medern thieves; the dough errant of Republican rase nickel-plated apostle of which appears to teach the robbery, and rioting are r business while alive, as it is his fate to rot; as com upon as a polished brass noisy and sensible as a l drum.

Milwaukee Citize A CORRESPONDENT of York World gives the fo count of scenes during earthquake in the city "People rushed out of and kneeling down in th the streets raised the Heaven and prayed ale

sang litanies and other their sins for the benefit who could hear them.