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H. ENNIS, Secretary.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1883.

The Catholic Record.

#### NO. 262

# CLERICAL.

VOL. 6.

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

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136 DUNDAS STREET.

Autumn Leaves. DR. R. D. JOYCE.

Bit. R. D. JOYCE. With scarlet berries laughed the rowan tree, The nuts in clusters from the hazel hung. And high and wide the stately oak-tree flung Its fretted branches, rich with acorns brown, While from a leafess spray, a-nigh its crown. A brown thrush sang its song with dulcet throat. Betime, awakening the glad red-treast's note

Responsive from its thorny brake, whereon The blackberries, like living garnets, shone. By the borders of the widening stream. The bog-flax drooped its head of silvery

snow, And the last iris shone with golden g low, And yellow sunflowers closed their drowsy lids.

lids. Calm autumn died. The last flowers withered in the trancherous air, The little stream with mournful murmurs rolled. rolled, And the trees doffed their, robes of bronze and gold, And fading blue and green, and glowing red And all the outside lands lay damp and dead.

The thick rain would pour and swell the rill To rivers, and the rivers into seas, Till all at once would rise a southern breeze, Born mid the bowers of some more genial clime.

clime, And make a mimic summer for a time ! PASTORAL LETTERS

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA.

I.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL

By the Mercy of God and the favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa, Asssistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c. To the Clergy, Religious Communities and all the Faithful of this Diocese, Health and Benediction in our Lord.

OUR DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

OUR DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, The Church, One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman is, you are not un-aware, daily exposed to serious trials: christian piety, public morality, faith it-self, the supreme good and source of all other virtues, these each day, are threat-ened with the greatest dangers. It is a most painful and lamentable thing to see as many sould redeemed by

It is a most painful and lamentable It is a most painful and lamentable thing to see so many souls, redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ, grasped from salvation by the whirlwind of a de-luded world and precipitated into the abyss and into eternal death. Neverthe-less, the greater the calemities which afflict the Church, the more the Vicar of Jesus Christ feels the necessity of watch-ing over her safety and her integrity. The more souls are exposed to be lost, the more his zeal and charity are inflamed. Hence, does he make use of all possible made during the month of October next are promulgated.

ing of the difficulties that enslave modern

society, but with all possible diligence he

implores divine assistance by the aid of

The Catholic Church has always,

special manner, when the

tant Church

traordinary a power with her Divine Son.

This devotion was manifested, in a most

spreading error, or intolerable corruption of morals, or the attacks of formidable

adversaries, seemed to endanger the mili-

violence of

entirely consecrated to the Holy Queen of the Rosary. He therefore prescribes : 1. That throughout the catholic world during this year, the feast of the Holy Rosary be solemnly celebrated by special and splendid offices. 2. That from the first day of the month of October until the second of November, in all churches where the ministry of souls is exercised, and even in the other church es and chapels dedicated to the Blessed Vir-gin, five decades of the Rosary, that is the beads, be recited, adding thereto the litany of the Blessed Virgin. Catholics, themselves, do not unfre-quently lend their aid, without realizing it, to the satanical manœuvres inspired by the enemy of all good, and skilfully con-ducted by the occult chiefs of the army of aril

made. To induce the faithful to recite these prayers and assi-t at the offices, the Vicar of Jesus Christ vouchsafes to open the treasure of the church and grants the fol-

lowing indulgences : 1. To all those who from October 1st 1. To all those who from October 1st to November 2nd will have assisted at the exercise of the public recitation of the Rosary with the Litany, and will have prayed in his intention, an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines to be gained each time. The same indulgence is granted to those who being hindered by a lawful cause, from attending these public prayers, will have recited them privately in the same interior.

Milet the Church. We entertain the hope, dearly beloved brethren, that no one amongst you will refuse to pray, nor to receive the sacra-ments of penance and Holy Eucharist, in the intention of the Great Pope who has in several circumstances, not only mani-fested his particular benevolence towards the dincese of Ottawa in general but the the diocese of Ottawa in general, but also towards its religious Communities, its clergy, its college and its professors and even towards him, who notwithstanding his unworthiness, has the charge of your

Boston Republic. For unconquerable obstinacy, impene-For unconquerable obstinacy, impene-trable stupidity, a miraculous density of intellect that no experience can enlighten, and a cimmerian darkness of brain that no argument can illuminate, the modern specimen of the genus Orangemau can challenge with safety the lowest example of the African Hottentot or the most dis-heartening embodiment of the Kentucky

CATHOLIC PRESS.

of the African Hottentot or the most dis-beartening embodiment of the Kentucky mule. For over half a century every effort of conciliation that was possible to human nature has been exerted by the Catholics of Ireland to bridge the gulf that has separated these thick-headed fanatics from their countrymen in general. We have abstained from interference with their absurd processions and idiotic their absurd processions and idiotic their absurd processions and idiotic demonstrations, even when their evident object has been to hurt our most cherished religious feelings and trample on our dearest aspirations. We have blended the colors which they have flaunted, as badges of a cruel ascendancy, with the hues of our own unsullied nationality, and at a thousand mighty gatherings when they could not count units to the Catholic hundreds, the union of orange and green in standards and streamers and badges has in standards and streamers and badges has attested our desire to sink the memories of bygone feuds in oblivion, and extend the hand of brotherhood to all who own a common motherhood. The boons we the nand of brotherhood to all who own a common motherhood. The boons we have wrested from a landlord oligarchy we have shared with them. We bore the brunt of the battle alone, yet grudged them not their portion of the spoils of a victory achieved without their aid. If the Catholic farmer can lay down his head at night without the nightmare of evic-tion on the morrow disturbing his repose, his Protestant co-laborer can sleep in equal security. We have welcomed tardy recruits from their ranks to our banner thusiasm which has not often been the portion of the tried compatitos of our own religion. We treasure the memory of Emmet and John Mitchel as reverently as that of St. Laurence O'Toole or Daniel O'Connell. We treasure the memory of Emmet and John Mitchel as reverently as that of St. Laurence O'Toole or Daniel O'Connell. We treasure the memory of Econcili, How have our overtures for reconciliation been received ? Let the story of Orange rowdyism at Angh-naclox answer. A mob of howing face the story of Orange rowdyism at Angh-

witnessed in a western town a few weeks ago. An old man named Gorman died about a year ago, leaving a widow old and friendless. Those who knew her pitied her deeply, observing her silent sorrow. Her only consolation was in visiting her husband's grave. She was seventy-five years old, and could only walk the dis-tance every few days, and this she did. The cemetery keeper grew accustomed to her presence, as she sat alone by the grave. Two weeks ago, she went toward the cem-tery, telling her neighbors that she was going over the river, and would hardly be back before morning. On the way she met the cemetery keeper, and she said to met the cemetery keeper, and she said to him: "I am going to die, and I want you to bury me with my husband." He you to bury me with my husband." He thought it was only the raving of a childish old woman, but promised her he would, and passed on with a pleasant word. Then the faithful old heart went on her lonely way to the cemetery. It was growing toward night when she entered the gates, and the cemetery was deserted. She took her place by the grave of her herbed

noticing such a fellow's coarse insults. Mgr. Capel, of course, could not be ex-pected to know that any self-respecting congregation in a city as large as Brook-lyn would care to take its spiritual guid-ance from such a man, or that a large and powerful sect would choose to honor him with the title of D. D. We can hardly regret the circumstance, however, since it has drawn out such unanimous condemna-tion from the whole respectable press. The comments of the Springfield Repubfor reconciliation been received ? How have our sacrifices been rewarded ? Let the story of Orange rowdyism at Augh-nacloy answer. A mob of howling fiends, frenzied with whiskey and blinded with bigotry, silenced by brute force the voice of one of Ireland's most faithful and devoted representatives. A gang of drunken brawlers and unthinking fools made a pandemonium of the quiet Ulster village for a day, and placed in the hands of the common enemy, their oppressors as well as ours, an argument for stifling the only too readily utilized. In the face of such an incident as this the stern question arises, how much farther shall Irish Cathor to win the questionable adhesion of the small remnant of ignorant prejudice and blatant bigotry that descerates the soil of Ireland ? Have we not gone far enough to 'secure an alliance which has become unnecessary ? All that is noble, all that is patriotic, all that is mole, all that an true amongst the Protestant tenantry there in appear to enlighten and encour-age us by their examples. The Rosary is a flame that revives hearts, draws them closer to the hearts of jesus and Mary, both of which are burn-ing with love for God and for us; it unites question sustain him in saying that a Roman Catholic prelate was a thief, though he might be, and probably is, totally ignorant of the source of the rumors he adopts as the truth ; and Fulton has no principles that would hinder him from accepting the prejudiced narrative to make a point in his sensational discourse. Indeed, when he was asked, 'Did you not have any

Catholicism to a purer faith, but to infidelity. It was most unwise to misrepresent the Catholic religion, as many did, or to assail it with harsh and ignorant and vulgar criticism. It Protestantism would ever supersede it, and gain the place in the affections of mankind that Catholicism had held in the hearts of myriads for centuries, it would gain it only by the exercise of superior charity and self-denial to any that Catholicism had ever manifested." Perhaps never was there a more touching and beautiful illustration of widowed how and devotion and loneliness than that witnessed in a western town a few weeks ago. An old man mamed Gorman dig about a year ago, leaving a widow old and

North Western Chronicle

North Western Chronicle. A Protestant minister whose desire for notoriety was greater than his judgment or love of truth, recently attacked Mgr. Capel in a lecture in Brooklyn and made several utterly false accusations against his integrity. The religious editor of the New York Herald, himself a Protestant minister, thus discusses the subject: "The Rev. Dr. Fulton has a perfect genius for getting into hot water and getting badly scalded, and seems never to be happier than when he has managed to set people talking about him. His pet hatred is the Catholic church, which seems to be a red rag that makes him perfectly wild. Never very careful or accurate in his utterances, he becomes crazed with venomous spite whenever Catholicism is mentioned. His feeble intellect is at once thrown off its balance and he rages like a lunatic at the full of the moon. Mgr. Capel pays us a visit, and as a distinguished stranger and a fancied orator he is naturally received with due honors and asked to preach and lecture. The people have certainly been very polite to him and they have honored themselves by being so. But every house-hold has its cat or snarling dog, and Dr. Fulton fills the *role* admirably. He has very pointe to him and they have a house-themselves by being so. But every house-hold has its cat or snarling dog, and Dr. Fulton fills the role admirably. He has run down the front stoop and with a vicious growl snapped at the pantaloons of our guest. He is said to have made a charge of embezzlement against Mgr. Capel, and when faced in the matter he declared that rumor was his only author-Charge of embezziement against Mgr. Capel, and when faced in the matter he declared that rumor was his only author-ity. If he were a naughty child he would be spanked and sent to bed, and if he were only or merely an idiot he would be shut up in a dark closet and lose his supper, but being less and worse than either, or than both together, there is nothing for Mgr. Capel to do except to make him confess his spitefulness, and send him back to his kennel. The Ameri-can people have endured him as patiently as the circumstances would allow for many a year, and if Mgr. Capel just shakes his cane at him he will hasten round the corner with a regular and camincia howl of agonized fear. We have no patience whatever with a man who no patience whatever with a man who greedily calls attention to himself by mak-ing charges which he knows he cannot substantiate, and the only authority for which is wretched hearsay."

#### CATHOLIC NOTES.

Rev. P. P. Cooney, C. S. C., has been called to assist the Superior General, Father Sorin, of the University of Notre Dame, Ind.

The Vatican has authorized the Cath-

ducted by the occult chiefs of the army of evil. Leo XIII can seemingly no longer depend on a human succor, sufficiently powerful, to rescue him from the evils which oppress him. God, as he says, must rise and with his omnipotent arm disperse his enemies.

beads, be recited, adding thereto the many of the Blessed Virgin. 3. That while these prayers are being recited, the holy sacrifice of the mass be offered or the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament be given. The Pope then approves of solemn processions being made. (Catholic family to unite in his prayer, which he offers to God through the mediation of the most Blessed Virgin Mary.

Mary. We therefore confidently hope, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that no one amongst you will neglect to assist at the public prayers prescribed during this month by the order and in the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff, and that those who will be legitimately represented to the sover of the sover time to the sover of the sover o

be legitimately prevented from so doing, will recite in family or in private the Beads or the Rosary with the Litany of the Blassed Virgin Blessed Virgin.

Blessed Virgin. That you may be more eager in the performance of this exercise we, to-day, come to show you the efficacy and im-mense good derived from the recitation

a lawful cause, from attending these public prayers, will have recited them privately in the same intention.
2. To those who during the time determined whether publicly in the sacred edifice or in their homes (on account of law-ful reasons) will have performed the pious exercises, at least ten times, and who having confessed their sins will have approached the Holy Table.
3. To all those who on the feast of the Holy Rosary or on one of the following eight days, after having likewise purified their soils by a salutary confession, and received holy communion and offered prayers to God and His Holy Mother for the wants of the Church, according to his intention, a plenary indulgence.
That you might better understand the idea of the Sovereign Pontiff, we have spetember) to the Encyclical Letter which Leo XIII has just addressed (Ist September) to the Encyclical Letter which Leo XIII has just addressed (Ist Mary, for the cessation of the encyclical Letter which Leo XIII has just addressed (Ist Mary, for the cessation of the encyclical Letter which Leo XIII has just addressed (Ist Mary, for the cessation of the encyclical Letter which Leo XIII has just addressed (Ist Mary, for the cessation of the encyclical Letter which Leo XIII has name, to spend the month of October in praying Almighty God through the intercesion of Mary, for the cessation of the entression of Mary for the chary many the lease of the call charts as the fall dispel this darkness, a celestial fall thene and the least a prayer tha

The Holy Rosary will be a flow of light that shall dispel this darkness, a celestial flame that will enkindle hearts, a prayer that will recall Christians to the practice of humility and all the other virtues, the banner under which the soldiers of Christ will be strengthead and onabled to the will be strengthened and enabled to vin-dicate the cause of God and His Church.

dicate the cause of God and His Church. The Rosary is a light. The complete teachings of faith are reproduced in fif-teen representations. These representa-tions are the mysteries of religion: the Incarnation, the Redemption, the Resur-rection, the Glorification. The Rosary reminds us of the life of Jesus and Mary, of their sufferings, their deaths and their triumphs. The Saviour and his Mother therein annear to enlighten and encour-

them to these perfect hearts and excites them to a spirit of sacrifice and to the practice of those virtues of which Jesus and Mary are the most sublime models. The Rosary is a prayer. What then is a prayer? It is an act of faith, an act of hope, an act of love: the expression of our confidence in the Lord; the proof of humility, the recollection, the peace of soul and heart, the union of man with od. The Rosary comprises all that. Oh! how beautiful is the prayer of the God. Rosary ! fraught with the sweetest and tenderest sentiments of piety. The Credo with which it commences resumes the doctrines preached by the Apostles. Can darkness exist where shines the light of faith ? After the act of faith, the Pater taught us by Jesus Christ himself. Shall not the order willed by the Creator be restored if the Father in heaven be recognized by his Mr. children ? Then follows the Are Maria, sublime salutation, begun by the Archangel Gabriel, continued by Saint Elizabeth and Gabriei, c.ntinued by Saint Elizabeth and completed by the Church. Mary, who extirpated ancient heresies, will cause modern errors to be dispelled. Then lastly the *Gloria Patri*, short hymn of praise in honor of the adorable Trinity, to whom nothing can resist. Good eatho-lies who in no measure whatsoever desire to take part with the anomics of the as thus : to take part with the enemies of the Church, will during this month, range themselves in battle order under com-mandment of the Great Chief to mark the triumph of the Lord over satan; they will raise the standard of the Rosary, and the Rosary will be, in their hands, a most powerful weapon. This is the duty of all, Dearly Beloved Brethren; let us fulfil it with all the conditions necessary to touch the Sacred Heart of Jesus and to bring forth anew on earth, as in heaven, the reign of God. Let each one then faithfully recite every day, either in Church if possible, or at least pairetter the Bench end least privately, the Beads and the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. The present Pastoral Letter shall be read at the prone in all the churches and paro-chial chapels and at chapter in Religious Communities next Sunday, feast of the Holy Rosary. Given at Ottawa, under our hand, the Seal of the Diocese and the countersign of our Secretary, this first day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty three.

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

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BRADLEY. "}

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of Christ, to foresee and repel the dangers which threaten and assail her.

are promulgated. 2. From the first October till the second November in all the churches and chapels where the holy sacirfice of the Mass is cel-ebrated, the officiating priest, or any other appointed by him, shall recite in a loud and intelligible voice, each day, after mass, or in the evening at a convenient hour, at least five decades of the Rosary and the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. 3rd. The officiating priest shall recite these prayers in the morning or in the evening according as they may hope to have a more numerous attendance, after mass or in the latter part of the day. 4th. The Most Blessed Sacrament will November in all the churches and chapels But as all victories in the Church have been won by the help that God Himself sent forth in due season and by the power of His omnipotent arm; Our Beloved or his officient arm; Our beloven Pontiff not only calls upon all men of good will in the ranks of the army of God, who, on the throne, or at the head of governments or simple subjects, under-stand that the Church alone has the solv-

which his labors and care may produce a happy result. To this effect the Pope considers that no more efficacious means 4th. The Most Blessed Sacrament will be exposed before the recitation of these prayers, which will be followed by the Solemn Benediction with the Sacred Host exposed in the Ostensorium. could be successfully employed than to gain favor with the glorious mother of

God, the Blessed Virgin Mary. It has always been, does he remind us, the chief and solemn practice of catholics to take refnge under the shield of Mary in times 5th. Processions, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, will be made outside of the church, where it can be done without inconvenience. of trouble and in perilous circumstances

The Feast of the Holy Rosary 6th will be celebrated with the greatest pos justly so, placed her hope and confidence in the Mother of God who exercises so exsible pomp. The present Pastoral Letter shall be

read at the prone of parochial churches and chapels and at chapter in religious communities on next Sunday.

communities on next Sunday. Given at Ottawa, in our episcopal resi-dence, under our hand and the seal of the Diocese and Countersign of Our Sccre-tary, this twenty-fourth iday of Septem-ber, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three, being the feast of Our Lady of More

Hence at the approach of the solemn anniversaries that recall the innumerable of Mercy. +J. THOMAS, Bp. of Ottawa. and precious favors which the devotion to the Holy Rosary obtained for Christians, Leo XIII desires that this year, this devo-

By Command, J. SLOAN, Pt. Secretar

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN

tion be the object of a very special atten-tion in the Catholic World, in honor of the Sovereign Queen, that by her inter-cession, he may obtain from the Divlne Son of Mary a soothing relief and an end Our common Father is still a prisoner in the Vatican Palace. The Pope's cap-tivity continues to the grievous detriment of the Universal Church, and more than that to all scarely the still scale to all scarely the start Son of Mary a soothing relief and an end to his sufferings with the return of way-ward souls to truth and virtue. He states, that in our days, we stand as much in need of Divine help, as at the time when the great Dominic raised the standard of the Rosary of Mary for the purpose of remedy-ing the evils of his day. He recalls remark-able victories obtained by the recitation of the Holy Rosary. Whence he infers that if we employ the same means, we may see the calamities of our sad epoch that, to all people, to all nations and to all tribes on the earth; civil as well as religious society has all to loose, if this state of things be not mitigated or rather com-

of things be not mitigated or rather com-pletely changed. The powers of hell and the enemies of the Church unceasingly devise means to impede the liberation of the Vicar of may see the calamities of our sad epoch disappear. In view of this, the Sovereign Pontiff most eagerly encourages the faith-ful to recite the Rosary in public as well as in the family and not to discontinue Jesus Christ and they succeed in main-taining unfounded prejudices, false im-putations, and renewing the most auda-cious attacks on the Apostolic See. Secret

this holy exercise. He expresses the desire that particularly during this year the month of October be edifice.

+ J. THOMAS, BP. of Ottawa By Command. J. SLOAN, Pt., Secretary.

under the banner of the National League. Shall we humiliate a glorious cause or impede a triumphal progress by any fur-ther appeals to the deaf ears of a demoralized crew who are as wedded to the traditions of savagery as they are impervious to the promptings of reason ?

#### London Universe

Edward Stephens, of Liverpool, wants donations; in fact (as Mr. Micawber would donations; in fact (as Mr. alloawper would say), money. He wishes, he says, "to build a mission-room for the purpose of controversial classes and special evangeli-cal services." A lady will give £100, but Mr. Stephens wants £200. Of course he does. In the comedy, when Miss Sannysides gives her bank notes to the Count Strayowisky, the adventurer exclaims, "Ah! too good, too good !- have you any more of the same sort ?" The reason why Stephens requires £200 of other people's money does not seem to us a very powerful one. He asks out of "love for the Reformation and the Gospel in its simplicity." We fancy that we must have heard something like this before. But he increases our distrust as he gets warmer,

as thus : "In this way we shall be able to reclaim the benighted Romanist, Ritualist, and learn them the pure Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Jesus Christ." We are still like Mr. Briggs, "we can't see it." For we argue thus: If Liver-pool (after 300 years at it) has failed utterly, notwithstanding boundless re-sources and the efforts of a whole army of clever men\_it at this near here. of clever men-if at this very hour th people of Liverpool are nearer to the Church of God than they have ever been Church of God than they have ever been since the revolution under Henry—will Mr. Stephens pervert the "Romanist." change the Ritualist, or silence the in-fidel? To use his own elegant diction, will he "learnightem the pure Gospel?" If so, never have £200, united with bad English, been so miraculous before.

Boston Pilot.

The Rev. John Osborne, a Wesleyan minister in Sydney, Australia, is to be tried for heresy for delivering a sermon in praise of Catholicism. The following is an extract from his sermon : "It was

he was asked, Did you not nave any scruples about uttering from the pulpit such grave charges without being positive of their truth ? he answered without hesi-tation, 'No, I did not.' And this person assumes to be a teacher of the gospel of assumes to be a teacher of the gospel and Christ! For a little cheap notoriety, and only to advertise a new series of sermons on Romanism in his church, he has once more disgraced the pulpit and brought a scandal upon the sacred name of religion. Shame upon him !"

What should be done to the pitiful wretch who figures in this story ? John Pollett, of Frankford, Pa., had two daughters, good, industrious girls, who work in a mill. They had an ambition to own a house; and they saved \$800 from their own little earnings. When the precious hoard was complete, they sent their father to the bank to draw the money. Late

that night, the two poor girls found him in a bar-room, helplessly drunk, and the money gone, lost, or stolen, he could not tell. Think of it !

#### Ba'timore Mirror.

One of the growing misfortunes of Amereven from the ancient republics, heathen though they were, is the disposition of sons and daughters to throw off the links of the unselfishness of love for their parents. We do not sermonize on the subject. It is We do not sermonize on the subject. It is in our mind a grave social subject, although we leave its moral teaching to the pulpit, from whence the best lessons come always. The bond of the household is the obedience of the wife to the husband, the love of the husband for the wife, and these

qualities reflected in their children, obedince and love for father and for mother.

Monseigneur Capel's views of the condi-tion of Catholics in London leads us to understand the necessity of application for aid from this country, where the Church is much better situated. Out of a populaan extract from his sermon: "It was questionable, however, whether the people who had given up faith in Catholicity as a fact or in spiritual culture had improved the fact or in spiritual culture had improv a fact or in spiritual culture had improved their moral circumstances. France had practically renounced Catholicism, but to the present moment had got nothing bet-ter in its place. Italy was in a state of transition; but the transition was not from transition is but the transition was not from

olic bishops who were expelled from Prussia to open negotiations with the Prussian government for their return to their pastorates.

Rt. Rev. Coadjutor-Bishop Fleck con-firmed seven hundred soldiers in Metz, Germany, recently. The sponsors were two Generals, two Colonels and the Mayor.

The Catholic Bishops of Scotland have sent the following rames to the Holy See as candidates for the vacant Archbishop-ric of St. Andrews and Edinburgh: Archbishop Eyre, Monsignor Smith, Vicar-Gen-eral of the Eastern Archdiocese, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld,

Just as the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth is about to be celebrated, a German writer has produced a biography of the reformer which, according to Mr. Froude, must be considered the last word on the subject. They do not think so at Rome, for the Papal Recorder, M. Balan, announces that he is going to improve the occa-sion by printing two volumes of hitherto unpublished documents in the Vatican relative to "Brother Martin." M. Balan' contribution to the history of the Reformation will be looked for with some interest. -Globe.

In London and the suburbs Mass vestments are used in thirty-seven Protestant churches as against the same number last year ; incense in ten, as against the same number last year; lights on the commun-One of the growing misfortunes of Amer-ican social life, and that wherein it differs even from the ancient second as against 270 last year. The number of churches in which the two latter uses obtain is greater than it has ever been; the same number of churches as in 1876, but there has been a slight fluctuation in the interval. What changes in the doc-trine in various directions have occurred in the same time we do not know .- Ex

> There will be a grand excursion to Detroit from Loadon on next Monday, Oct. 22nd. This will be the best excursion of the season, and our readers should not lose the opportunity of seeing that beau-tiful city and also the magnificent art loan whiliting exhibition.

...

Messrs. Raymond and Thorn, Dunda street, have opened out a magnificent dis-play of fur goods for the winter trade. It

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Little Black Sheep. BY ONE OF 'EM.

2

We are a happy household flock, On the pleasant Pentland hills; And still when I think upon those days, My heart to the memory thrills. O for the trout in the mountain beck ! The bees in the heather bells ! And the cushe's call in the summer we And the silent lonely feils !

I was earliest up, and latest out, And always in some disgrace; 'Twas a jacket torn, and unlearnt task, Bare feet, or a dirty face. Off to the woods at dawn of day And lost on the hills at night, The little black sheep of the household And always in some sad plight.

I had stripes to take on every hand; I had lessons in every book, But nothing troubled me haif so much As my mother's sorrowful look. And oft when the house was dark and still, Angry and wakeful in bed. I have feit her kiss on my hot, dry lips, And her hand upon my head.

And I heard her say: "Is Jack awake!" Then what could I do but sigh, Filing little brown arms about her neck, And whisper: "I'll try I I'll try! I'll try to learn, I'll try to be good, Oh, mother, for your own dear sake." And when I feilled I was sure to been Oh, mother, for your own dear sa And when I failed I was sure to he In the night: "Is Jack awake?"

Honor and gold to-day are mine; Yet many my memory keep, And wonder and doubt how I have won, I, such a little black sheep. I could not stray from my mother's arms, Was true for her love's aweet sake, and if I faiter'd or failed I knew She would ask—"Is Jack awake ?"

Now I have boys of my own to guide, And one is the and wild, Do you think i forret the contained hills, The disk who I will the black sheep And when he strays in the solemn night I whisper: "Is Jack awake?" And yen he strays in the solemn night He soft yays." How the period of the solemn night He soft yays." He soft yays." He and the yays." He and the yays." He and the yays."

#### THE WIZARD OF SAINTE MARIE

Wm. Seton in The Catholic World.

Wm. Seton in The Catholic World. One mild, moonlight night in April, 1648, the Jesuit missionary Father Daniel reached the western shore of Lake Huron. His well-worn shoes and tat-tered cassock told that he had journeyed many a league, and, seeing near by a bed of moss, he was fain to lay down and pray himself to sleep, lulled by the voice of the whip-poor-wills. And while he slept the expression of weariness passed from his expression of weariness passed from his face ; he smiled; his lips murmured words to occupy. It was seventy feet long, com-posed of bark laid over an arched, arbor-like frame; in the walls were numerous crevices which served for ventilation, and through the roof was a hole for the smoke to serve be the numerical for the smoke face; he smiled, ins hys marinarea works of delight, for a golden vision had arisen before him. Again he was in his far-off ancestral home in Normandy; strains of sweet music fell on his ear; he beheld dear friends beckoning him to come to to escape. Father Daniel himself made : cross of two hickory boughs, which he placed as far as possible from the smoke-hole; and if he had no bell wherewith to summon his flock to prayers, he was fur-nished with a tin kettle which had found them; his father and mother, too, he beheld. In fact, all that might go to make life on earth a paradise came before him in this tempting, intoxicating dream. But by-and-by in the sky overhead appeared a great, flaming cross; onward through the air it slowly moved towards the west, then just ere it disappeared below the horizon Father Daniel awoke. He opened his eyes with a look of bewilderment, as if he could not realize where he was, and as he its way here from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, and which made a pretty loud noise when he struck it with gazed about him he heard the melancholy howl of a wolf. But presently the truth burst upon him; more than a thousand leagues he was from dear old France, alone in the wilderness of North America. your people, I hope that it will surpass the others in numbers and in zeal." " Then, making the sign of the cross, he said heard you say," pursued Weepanee, now lowering her voice to a whisper, "that you had met on your way hither a solitary "Ad majorem Dei gloriam. While he was wondering how long he had slept he heard, besides the howl of a wolf, sound of a human voice among the Iroquois brave; pray describe him to the sound of a human voice among the bushes, and in another moment an Indian stepped forth into the moonbeams. He was tricked out in his war-paint; in his right hand he carried a tomahawk, and a solitary scalp dangled from his waist. "You are doubtless one of the pale-face medicine-men from the mysterious land of the right sun" space the super-

me." "He was tall and fine-looking, and car-ried himself like a warrior," replied Father Daniel. "Yet he could boast of only one scalp." "Are you sure? Only one scalp?" said Weepanee, ill-concealing her emotion, which the wizard's keen eyes observed from a distance. Indeed, since morning Okitori had held aloof from the others and had watched with sullen visage the work of the rising sun," spoke the savage; "otherwise you would not be resting here so peacefully without any arms to protect "I carry this, and I have no fear," answered the priest, rising to his feet and holding up a little crucifix. Atsan-for

the previous summer, had brought back word that Father Daniel might shortly establish a mission among them, as Father de Brebeuf and Father Jogues had already done in other places along Lake Huron. His appearance, therefore, this April day was not altogether unexpected. Still, the excitement and curiosity was great when Father Daniel passed through the pali-sade which surrounded the town, and at the head of the multitude who advanced to meet him were the chief sachem, Onti-torho, his handsome daughter, Weepanee, and a noted medicine-man, or wizard, Okitori. The last had a vicious counten-ance and scowled when he saw the priest feet. "The Great Spirit guided me here exactly in time—he was about to spring," spoke a voice which she recognized at once, and out of a dense laural thickness spore a voice which she recognized at once, and out of a dense laural thickness her lover emerged with outstretched arms. For a moment neither of them breathed another word; their hearts were too full. Then looking up in Atsan's face while he caressed her, "Ay," said Weepanee, "as when a few years ago you generously saved my dear mother from the toma-hawk of one of your own tribe, so to-day you have saved me from death." Then, while he embraced her again and again, "Can you wonder," she added, "that I love you even if you are an Iroquois? Can you wonder?" "Well, am I quite safe here?" inquired Atsan when the first passionate caresses had ceased. "Safe?" said Weepanee, with a look of tender re-proach. "Oh ! how could you imagine that I would allow any evil to befall you? In the opening beyond these trees are ance and scowled when he saw the priest bow to the maiden, who wore about her bow to the maiden, who wore about her neck a string of party-colored shells, and whose loose, dark hair, which fell to her waist, was adorned with discs of shining copper. Almost the first question which Ontitarho put to Father Daniel was whether he had met any Iroquois on his way through the wilderness; and when the latter frankly owned that he had met one solitary individual of that tribe the In the opening beyond these trees are only some squaws at work with their hoes only some squaws at work with their hoes; a few men without weapons are on the edge of the lake mending their cances. But the greater part of the inhabitants of Ossossane will spend the day within the palisade listening to the preaching of a new medicine-man, a pale-face." "No doubt the one whom I fell in with the day before yesterday," said Atsan. "And I told him if they asked any questions, to frankly answer that he had met an Iro-quois brave not far away. You see that I am not afraid." "Father Daniel told me that he had met you," said Wee-pance. one solitary individual of that he had met previous night, the other Indians drew nearer to him and listened with eager ears. It was evident that the mis-sionary had imparted startling news, for where one of this ruthless tribe was found unking there must need he other and where one of this ruthless tribe was found lurking there must need be others; and immediately the trembling squaws de-clared that they were afraid to venture beyond the stockade to prepare the corn-land. For stretching along the lake for the distance of a mile was a strip of un-commonly fertile soil, and no better corn could be seen anywhere than the corn which was grown by these industrious Huron women. panee. "Indeed! Well, how knew you 'twas I and not some other Iroquois ?" asked her

Huron women. Weepanee alone appeared calm and un-Bid not some other iroquois r asket her lover, smiling. "Because I questioned him apart, and he said that the Iroquois whom he had met had captured only one scalp, and by this fact I recognized my beloved." "Well, it was for love of you that I made concerned, and expressed her willingness to sally forth and hoe her father's patch of ground. Whereupon the chief shook his head, and Okitori again frowned when he heard.

"Well, it was for love of you that I make the yow to kill no more Hurons during the space of twelve moons," said Atsan. "I know it, and am quite sure no other in roothers." he heard Father Daniel say : "Of such as you, Weepanee, I hope that my Christian flock may be composed ; you have a fearless heart." "To-morrow," spoke Ontitarho-"unless the enemy in the meantime shows him-Iroquois is like unto you in goodness.' Then shaking her head, "But, alas!" she added, "your nation is terrible indeed the enemy in the meantime shows him-self—to-morrow you may go forth and till my land. But to-day you must stay and help to build the Blackrobe a mis-sion-house." Accordingly with willing hands Weepanee assisted in this good work. Hundreds of men and women were thus busily employed, and by the time evening arrived there was a not un-seemly structure ready for Father Daniel to occupy. It was seventy feet long, comadded, "your nation is terrible indeed; your warriors are everywhere; at all seasons, in the most unlooked-for places, they appear—stealthy as?wildcats, blood-seeking as wolves. Alas! alas! you will end by exterminating us. There will be no Hurons left by and by." "None ex-cept Weepanee. But she shall live when the last fight comes; no arrow shall pierce her heart: no hand shall steal her scalp," answered Ataan, again clasping her in bis answered Atsan, again clasping her in his

"Well, tell me," pursued Weepanee, "how soon may danger threaten my native town ?" "There is nothing to fear at present," said her lover. "No war-party will march in this direction for sev-eral moons-methage not even then But eral moons—perhaps not even then. But when we do advance 'twill be with war-riors from each of the five tribes who compose our might league. Ay, Mohawks, Onondagas, Onedias, Cayugas, and Sane cas will take part in the final struggle with the Hurons." "I w "Alas ? you will sweep us away even as private

the stick of copper which Weepanee gave him. "I am glad that you are pleased grass disappears in a prairie fire when a whirlwind blows," moaned Weepanee. "O Atsan, Atsan ! what will become of with what we have done for you," said Weepanee just as the sun was setting. "Indeed I am," answered the priest, "And although this is not the first mission which the church has established among my father? I dearly love my father. Between him and you my poor heart is divided. Oh ! what will become of my father ?" "When the fatal hour arrives, if I can-

"When the fatal hour arrives, if I can-not save him he will know how to die like a brave," answered Atsan. "But hark ! Is it he calling you ?" Weepanee listened and presently heard her father shouting her name. "Flee!" she said, pushing Atsan away from her. "No fur-ther than one hollow tree," replied the Iroquois. And so saying he hid himself in an ancient oak a short distance off, while Weepanee advanced to meet the in an ancient oak a short distance off, while Weepanee advanced to meet the

We need not repeat all that he said to his attentive listeners; enough to know that when he got through many expressed a willingness to be baptised, and among these was Ontitarho, who, being head chief, had great influence over the others. chief, had great influence over the others. Weepanee, however, strange to say, re-fused to follow her father's example, which much grieved Father Daniel, who knew that she was a young woman of character and ability, and other maidens would probably hold aloof, too, from the sacrament when they saw her do so. He argued with her mildly but in vain. Weepanee kept inwardly repeating: "My Weepanee kept inwardly repeating : "My God shall be the same God as Atsan's ; "My God shall be the same God as Atsan's ; I wish to go to the same Happy Hunting-Ground that he goes to." But of course she durst not speak this aloud ; and great was the delight of the wizard, who was lying on the roof of the building, glaring down upon the priest with eyes like a wildcat. Okitori had done nothing thus far to interrupt Father Daniel. Angry words, indeed, he had muttered, but only to himself. When, however, the mission-ary. after baptising a score or so of to himself. When, however, the mission-ary, after baptising a score or so of Hurons, paused to say that he hoped they would change the name of the town from Ossossane to Ste. Marie, he could no longer curb his wicked tongue, and spring-ing to his feet, "Friends and brothers," he cried, "what has come over you ? Have you all become children again ? For the nappoose is ever crying after something you all become children again? For the pappose is ever crying after something new to play with. Has this strange Blackrobe, who appeared among us only yesterday, already turned your heads? He bids you lay aside your tomahawks and love your enemies. He bids you to think more of raising corn and tobacco than of sounding the war-whoop and adorning yourselves with glorious scalps. He even urges you to love the Iroquois, who have never spared the life of a Huron He even urges you to love the Iroquois, who have never spared the life of a Huron and who make bonfires even of our squaws and pappooses. O friends and brothers! heed the voice of Okitori. Keep the ancient name of your town. Ossossane was known as a happy spot, the happiest on all this broad and beautiful lake, long before the great grandsire of this false magician-doctor was born; and 'twill be known generations hence, unless you become children and do what he requests. But mark my words : if you forget to be become children and do what he requests. But mark my words : if you forget to be warriors, if you love your enemies, then the powerful Iroquois will one day come and jeer at your death-songs while the crackling flames consume you." When the wizard had concluded his appeal not a few heaves should their heads acreaight a few braves shook their heads, especially the young and fiery ones, and it needed all the influence of Ontitarho to make all the influence of Ontitatho to make them change the name of the place to Ste. Marie. But even he, renowned though he was for wisdom, was not able altogether to undo the baneful effect wrought by Okitori's artful speech, and the disconten-ted ones withdrew to the council-lodge muttering, "Okitori is right, Okitori is right"

"I will call my native place Ste. Marie If it pleases you," said Weepanee to Father Daniel after he had spoken to her privately a few minutes. "And when you ask us to love the Iroquois it proves that your heart is full of goodness; you would injure nobody; you would be as peaceful as a squaw. But—but I cannot love all as a squaw. But—but I cannot love all who belong to that bloodthirsty nation; no, not all.

"Can you love any ?" inquired the priest in an undertone, for he recalled her book of delight when he first spoke of the look of delight when he first spoke of the Iroquois whom he had met journeying hither, and now he suspected that he had discovered the reason why she refused to be baptized. "You may speak to me in perfect confidence," he added. "Your secret shall never pass my lips." But Weepanee hesitated. "Even in a whisper I might be overheard," she said to her-

"Well, well, never mind," continued

THE DEATH-BED SCENE OF HENRY VIII. DESCRIBED.

"The last day of Henry Tudor had now passed, and the night of the dying agony commenced. It was a condition of fearful bodily suffering to the King, broken by intervals of remorse and prayer. Had human pride vanished ? Had mercy re-turned to the royal breast ? Was the King at peace with the world ? No ! an-other act of vengeance was to be consum-mated. For a year or so before the King's death the warrants for execution were death the warrants for execution were signed by commission in consequence of the monarch's state of health. But in this special case the royal tyrant expressed his determination and pleasure to sign the Duke of Norfolk's death-warrant with

Duke of Nortok's deala-warrant with his own hand." Dean Hook justly remarks that noth-ing more terrible than this scene can be imagined: "At ten of the clock, when the cold sweat of death covered his face, when in dreadful agony from head to foot, the awfully prostrated monarch was making a faint effort to sign the fatal document." The action manifested the foot, the awfully prostrated monarch was making a faint effort to sign the fatal document." The action manifested the mastery of a ruthless spirit and evinced the domination of a final impenitence. In the very arms of death he would destroy the living; on the threshold of the graves he would turn from the presence of his God to make one more sacrifice to the enemy of mankind. Yet even that thirst for the blood of an illustrious subject, whose age he had left nearly childless, might not have been the last of the crimen of this unforgiving prince. A for hours more elapsed (two o'clock in the morning), and the shadow of death was casting chamber. The end now came. The final contest was brief; and, in a pulse's throh the spirit of the long dreaded King Henry was waited to the presence of that Omni-iquitous judgment deserved to be reversed A death-bed has been described a the altar of forgiveness, where charity and tras commingle as the spirit of prayer to commens. These a attributes were absent from the dying couch of Henry Tudor, whose last, despairing words, chronicled by Anthony Browne, "All is lost !" expressed an awful consciousness of the retribution due to a merciless, sel-conform the dying couch of Henry Tudor, whose last, despairing words, chronicled by Anthony Browne, "All is lost !" expressed an awful consciousness of the retribution due to a merciless, sel-sof the retribution due to fish and remorseless career. Some forty minutes after the King's

death, before the domestics could even partially recover from the dreadful scene they had just witnessed, Lord Hertford and Sir William Paget had a conversation outside the apartment where the body of outside the apartment where the body of the dead monarch lay, still warm and hor-ribly convulsed in feature, the very sight of which made Sir Anthony Browne fall to the ground in a swoon. Yet Hertford and his friend Paget were made of sterner stuff. The subdued parley between the whisperers was the first access to a delib-crate next year of the state of the late Kingdo

erate perjury in relation to the late King's "last testament." Paget hesitated, and glancing at the door, half open, for a few moments looked thoughtfully at all that remained of his royal master, and told Hertford that his "observations were ill-timed." The sudden appearance of Archtimed." The sudden appearance of Arch-bishop Cranmer upon the scene gave more bishop Cranmer upon the scene gave more confidence to Paget. A terrible storm raged at the moment (three o'clock in the morning). A look from one to the other was understood. Still they feared one another; nevertheless the first step had been taken. They had resolved to violate Henry's "most Catholic will," and to keep his death a secret for three days, till the conspirators had arranged their plans. Mr. Froude remarks that Lord Hertford "did not dare to make public the last con-

"did not dare to make public the last con-versation he had with the King the day before his death." This sentence contains a withering verdict, and is an exposition of the author's sentiments as to Hertford's which the wizard's keen eyes observed from a distance. Indeed, since morning Okitori had held aloof from the others and had watched with sullen visage the work going on. He had already heard of the Jesut missionaries. "And if this pale-net confusion. "The sachem's daughter nobody will put faith in me; Okitori's power will be gone." when he reached the banks of the river, father's last "will and testament?" Or what explanation did they give him as to the special command to have him educated In a few moments the soldier opened In a few moments the soldier opened his eyes, and, recognizing the priest of Fegreac, he gasped in faint accent, "What is it you who have saved me-you, whom I was pursuing, and whose life I had sworn to take?" "It is so," said the priest calmly; "and now I am your prisoner; I have now no power to escape. Do you still wish to kill me?" the special command to have him educated in the ancieut Catholic church of Eng-land ? Did they impart to the yourg King his father's injunctions for Masses for his (the father's) soul's health, and the due maintenance of the olden religion ? Do the Protestant eulogists of Archbishop Cranmer approve of the unparalleled de-ception in this regard of himself and his confrers in the Council ? Do they approve the worst kind of perjury—the vio-lation of solemn oaths sworn at the bed-side of a dying man ? It is worthy of remark that during his life-time King Henry had drawn up no less than eighty-sit "dast testamen." "The King had," writes his devoted courtier, Sir Anthony Brown, "a great horror of death, and when some gloomy feeling visited his Highness he generally began to think of altering his will and bequeathing more money for Masses for his soul after death." And now, in memoriam, here is a strikin the ancieut Catholic church of Engthey thirsted for blood, and breathed nothing but revenge."
"My good man," said the priest, "you now see whether we only thirst for revenge. Every priest, nay every Christian, is bound to forgive his enemies, and to requite evil with good. In being able to save your life, I have been more than usually fortunate, that is all; and I thank God for it. Thank Him also, and cease to persecute those who believe in God and serve Him." And now, in memoriam, here is a strik-ing incident, new, perhaps, to many of your readers: The royal remains being carried to Windsor to be buried, stood all night among the dilapidated walls of the Con-"Go, go quick !" said the soldier ; "here "Go, go quick !" said the soldier; "here come my companions: we soldiers can only obey. Fly while you can. I will go and meet them, and tell them you have escaped. They might not share my feel-ings. Adieu ! I shall never forget you. Here they come : save yourself !" They separated never to meet again.— Youth's Companion. among the dilapidated walls of the Con-vent of Sion, and there the leaden coffin being cleft by the shaking of the carriage along a bad road in heavy weather, it was placed upon a stand, and after a while the attendants discovered that the pavethe attendants discovered that the pave-ment of the chapel was quite wet from a stream of blood proceeding from the coffin. In the morning came plumbers to solder the coffin, which had burst, when suddenly the men discovered two dogs licking up the King's blood. The narra-tor—one of the royal household—says: "If you ask me how I know this, I answer, William Greville, who could scarcely drive away the dogs, was my informant." The plumbers, who were greatly afrighted, corroborated the above statement.

writers question the above relation. Be whiters question the above relation. Be it, however, coincidence or the verification of prophecy, the fact stands, and needs no further reference from me. The Rev. Mr. Dixon, whom I have just

OCT. 19, 1883.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon, whom I have just quoted, describes Somerset's government as that of a usurper, and the period one of the most disastrous in English history. "The doings of unbridled fanatics and unscrupulous self-seekers made the late tyranny seem in comparison a time of law and order; and men who groaned beneath the Seymours and the Dudleys were presently crying out for the Church and the laws of Henry VIII. The magnificent architectural decorations were destroyed, and frescoes white-washed, and in the rood loft the royal arms took the place of the crucifix."—S. Hubert Burke, in Cath-olic World.

THE PRIEST'S REVENCE-AN EPI-SODE OF THE FRENCH REVOL-UTION.

One day, in the year 1793, the inhabit-ants of Fegreac and the surrounding ham-lets were assembled together to celebrate one of the solemn feasts of the Church.

yard he met two other soldiers, who at-tempted to seize him; but he dexterously eluded their grasp, and scaling the low wall of the cemetery, reached the open country. The soldiers followed. As he was strong and active, he leapt over fences and enclosures of the fields. His pursuers and enclosures of the helds. His pursuers followed and were rapidly gaining upon him, when he found himself on the pre-cipitous banks of a river. Without paus-ing to consider, he plunged into the water and swam across. When he reached the opposite bank, he looked back, and saw one of the two soldiers rushing into the water after him

water after him. Continuing his flight, the priest ascended the hill that rose before him ; he increased his speed, and never paused until he had reached the summit. He is now out of the sight and reach of those who sought his life; he is saved. But scarcely had he reflected with deep thankfulness on his escape from his pursuers, when a cry of distress struck his ear. He paused and listened, and again he heard the same piercing cry. Hastily retracing his steps to the brow of the hill, he descried one of to the brow of the hill, he descried one of the soldiers struggling in the water, and on the point of sinking to rise no more. The priest, who had ever inculcated lessons of charity and preached forgiveness, who had taught men to return good for evil, was not deaf to the voice of an enemy in distress. With the same speed with which he had field from his pursuer did he now hasten to his resue.

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such was the other's namesmiled, then

"To Ossossane," replied Father Daniel. "There I hope to found a mission of the noly church and to teach the red men to love one another."

"Well, I hope that the Hurons of Ossos sane will listen to you," said Atsan, "for then they will forget how to be warriors; they will become squaws, and my tribe will easily vanquish them." "Pray, to what tribe do you belong?" inquired the missionary missionary.

missionary. "I am an Iroquois," said Atsan proudly. "An Iroquois ?" echoed Father Daniel, who felt a cold stream through his veins at this much-dreaded name. "Well, is this the first year that you are brave ? For I perceive that you have taken only one scalp. Or are you weary of shedding blood ?"

"I might have girdled my loins with scalps," said the Iroquois: "but for a secret reason I have vowed during twelve moons to kill no more Hurons." "You interest present. me; there is some romance in you," con-tinued Father Daniel, taking him by the hand. "And while I am going to preach the faith among those whom you call your enemies, yet I trust to meet you

again." "It is possible we may meet again," said Atsan. "And when that day arrives I shall perhaps tell you why my toma-hawk refuses now to strike any Hurons." "Well, is it far to Ossossane ?" inquire the priest. "It is half a day's march." the priest. "It is half a day's march." "Oh! that seems a very short distance to one who has trudged all the way from Quebec," said Father Daniel, smiling. "I have taken two whole moons to get where Iam

I am." "If you like I shall keep you company part of the way to Ossossane," pursued the Iroquis; "for there are more wolves than one roaming through the forest, and you are too brave a pale-faced man to be devoured by the wolves." Accordingly, as day was beginning to break, the mis-ionar resumed his iourney to the chief as day was beginning to break, the his-sionary resumed his journey to the chief town of the Huron nation, and as he spoke the Iroquois tongue pretty well, he en-deavored to give some instruction in the faith to his swarthy companion. He spoke in simple, winning language, and when at length they separated within a couple of miles of the journey's end they had be-come quite good friends. "The Iroquois medicine-men are wise," were Atsan's parting words, "but they are not like you; they teach us not to love our enemies." Some Hurons of Ossossane, who had been on a trading expedition to Quebec

nobody will put faith in me; Okitori's power will be gone." "What I have told you about this Iro-

quois seems to cause you joy," continued Father Daniel presently. "May it be that you know him?" "Know him?" ejaculated you know him?" "Know him?" ejaculated Weepance, with an air of alarm, and glancing nervously round. But her father was not within earshot, nor was Okitori, although she perceived him watching her. "Know him, did you say? Oh! no, indeed. I would shun an Iroquois as I would a rattleanake. "I bathe all who

would a rattlesnake. "I loathe all who belong to that cruel, bloodthirsty nation, and the one whom you met must be a faint-hearted fellow, since he has taken only one scalp." Yet Weepanee's expres-sion belied her words, and while her lips were uttering an untruth he heat the is

sion belied her words, and while her lips were uttering an untruth her heart was in a flutter of joyous expectation. Father Daniel, however, deemed it best not to speak anything more on the subject at

On the morrow Weepanee set an ex-ample of boldness, and, at the head of

Nor was there a single twig broken off the laurel-bushes which surrounded the bed of moss. "I do not thick here is a single twig broken off the laurel-bushes which surrounded the bed of moss. "I do not thick here is a single twig broken off the surrounded the bed is a single twig broken of the surrounded the Yet what a pleasant couch this would of moss. "I do not think he has been here," she said. "Where can he be?"

Presently, while she was listening to catch the faintest sound, a loud, fearful cry rent the air above her head, and a moment afterward down through the branches of a whitewood-tree tumbled a branches of a whitewood-tree tumbled a huge panther with an arrow driven through and through his quivering body. "Oh! what a narrow escape I have had," exclaimed Weepanee, shuddering and jumping back from the dead brute at her

admire her pretty face in its limpid water." "I go there when I am thirsty," answerel Weepanee. "Always?" said Okitori, with a cunning

"Always?" said Okitori, with a cunning grin. Then, pointing to one of her moc-casins, "but whence that blood ?" "Why, sure enough! Can I have hurt my foot?" exclaimed Weepanee in faltering accents. "Well, tarry here a moment while I go for a drink; I, too, love Wolf Spring," said the wizard. At these words Weepanee's heart throbbed violently, and when in a few minutes he came back and questioned her about the dead panther she could her about the dead panther she could hardly speak. "What has happened, my child ?" said Ontitarho, who now joined them. "You are trembling as if you had seen a demon in the forest."

"A dead panther has scared her," put in Okitori. "The animal has barely done done breathing, and its blood has spurted on hole TO BE CONTINUED.

"Why, sure enough," exclaimed the chief. "I wonder who killed it." "I saw not whence the fortunate arrow came; of the morrow weepanee set an ex-ample of boldness, and, at the head of many other young women, led the way to the corn-land. A flock of wild turkeys had got there before her, who slowly with-drew to the edge of the woods as she ap-proached, and a couple of foxes, too, slunk away. For a time she labored industriously with her primitive hoe made of a forked root. But sooner than her companions she seemed to fag, and then went off to slake her thirst, not at the lake, which was close by, but at Wolf Spring, a fountain hidden in the gloom of the primeval forest, and whose water, even in midsummer was icy cool. When weamined the fresh green moss which grow about the rock out of whose cleft of human hand or foot did she discover. "Yet what a pleasant couch this would have made for my Atan!" she murmured to the grime wate for the she abored of human hand or foot did she discover.

joy, for she took it as a happy omen that no ill would betide Atsan. On the morrow Weepanee was impatient to go again to Wolf Spring, but her father bade her stay and hear the new medicine-man discourse on the God of the pale-faces. Full of high hope was the heart of Father Daniel when he saw the crowd second bars of the mission-bans assembling in front of the mission-hous

good," answered Weepanee, with moist-ened eyes; "and although I do not wish to become Christian, I will call Ossossane Ste. Marie to please you." Three days elapsed before Weepanee v

ured anew to meet her lover at Wolf Spring; for when ever she went Okitori fol-lowed with his restless, wolfish eyes, and whenever she passed near him he would ask, "Who killed the big panther ? Who killed the big panther ?" But on the third day towards sunset, while Father Daniel was eiving an instruction in Christian de third towards sunset, while reather batter batter giving an instruction in Christian doctrine to a number of converts, among whom the most devout was her father, Weepanee the most devout was her father, Weepanee eluded the vigilance of the wizard, who was amusing himself by interrupting the priest with foolish questions, and stole away unobserved to the forest. She tapped on the hollow tree to call Atsn's atten-tion, then began to bark like a puppy; and presently out he came from the dark hole.

New BLOOMFIELD, MISS., Jan. 2, 1880. I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medi-cines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KNOCHE.

For sufferers of Chronic diseases, 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, elps, advise. Send stamp-DR. WHITTER, 290 Bace St., incinnati, O., (old office). State case. IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for in-ternal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, statement. neuralization in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

#### Caution.

We advise all who are afflicted with a cough or cold to beware of opiates and all medicines that smother and check a cough suddenly, as serious results surely follow. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens and breaks up coughs and colds in a safe and effectual manner. effectual manner.

If you would have appetite, flesh, color, strength, and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsapar-illa, which will confer them upon you in rapid succession

FIRST RELIEF ULTIMATELY A CURE. These are the successive effects of one of

These are the successive effects of one of the most deservedly popular remedies in the Dominion, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irregular condition of the bowels and liver, invigorates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a sluggish and turbid into a pure, rapid, and fertiliz-ing stream. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st. A Common Annocence. The dismantled convent alluded to had Howard), whose execution took place (Howard), whose execution took place five years before the corpse of her ruth-less husband reached his temporary rest-ing-place. The reader will remember the

Ing-place. The reader will remember the denunciation of Father Peto at Greenwich Royal Chapel (1533), in the presence of the haughty monarch and his then idolized Anne Boleyn, when the fearless friar com-pared the King to Achab, and told him to his face that "the dogs would in like man-ner lick his blood," Some Protestant

#### A REBUKE. An Irish Protestant Bishop's Poem.

The Dublin Nation prints the following poem by Dr. Plunket, the Protestant Bishop of Meath. The design of the poem, says the Nation, is to rebuke the misserable flunkeys, who, though born and bred in Ireland, affect to despise everything Irish, and strive to pass themselves off as English in all but the accident of birth, which they desire should be regarded as their misfortune and not their fault. We have, unhapplity, far too many of such mean-souled creatures amongst us; they are not all of one religious areed; Protestants no doubt form the nu-merical majority, but the Catholic slaves are the most oduous of the lot. Upon all of them Lord Plunket's particulto "Rebuke" should fail with great forcej.=

Ye sons of Erin ! who despise The motheriand that bore you, Who nothing Irish love or prize, Give ear, I will not spare you ! The stranger's jeer I do not fear, But can I pardon ever Those who revile their native Isle, Ob Inever, never, never. Those who revie then have Oh! never, never, never!

That persons so refined and grand As you are, should belong to This very low and vulgar land Is sad, and very wrong too! But 'tis too late to mend your fate, Irish you are forever-You'll wipe that shame from off your nam. Oh ! never, never, never!

Well then. what do you hope to win In spite of all your labors. By meanly cutting kith and kin And courting prouder neighbors? Ah, no 'dear sirs, he sadly errs? Who tries to be too clever. Mark what I say, it will not pay-Oh! never, never, never !

From Irish soil you love to roam, But let me just remind you, You'll nowhere find a happier home Than what you leave behind you ! The world explore from shore to shore, "Twill be a vain endeavor. On scenes so bright you'il never light, Oh ! never, never, never!

Go point me out on any map A match for green Killarney, Or Kevin's bed, or Dunlo's gap, Or mystic shades of Blarney, Or Antin's caves, or Shannon's waves, Ah, me ! I doubt if ever An Isle so fair was seen elsewhere— Oh, never, never, never !

Where will you meet with lads more true And where with truer lasses? Those genial hearts, those eyes of blue, Pray tell me what surpasses? You may not grieve such joys to leave Or care such ties to sever. But friends more kind you'll never find, Ob never never never! h, never, never, never

And now my friends go if you will And visit other nations. But leave your hearts in Erin still Among your poor relations; The spot of earth that gave you birth Resolve to love forever, And you'll repent that good intent Oh, never, never !

#### FATHER THOMAS BURKE. From The Month.

From The Month. We are not going to attempt either a biographical sketch or a panegyric of the great Dominican who has lately passed away to his reward. His biography we leave to his religious brethren, who will perform the task with the loving zeal of familiar affection. A panegyric is not needed for one so widely known and uni-versally loved as Father Tom Burke. No one who has listened to his voice but still has ringing in his ears at least the echo of his powerful, graceful, winning oratory. his powerful, graceful, winning oratory. No one who has sought his spiritual guidance but reverences him as a man of singular holiness and insight into the things of Gcd. No one who has known him in the near relations of private or monastic life but has a grateful recollection of his thoughtful kindness, the gentleness of his heart, his universal sympathy. No one who has encountered him in one who has encountered mow and his playful moments but has now and

his playful moments but has now and again been compelled to cast aside dull care and distracting anxiety under the irresistible spell of his innocent, merry wit and playful, guileless humor. Yet we cannot pass him by unnoticed. The greatest master of sacred oratory among English-speaking nations within the present century has a claim merely on this ground to a few words in mem-ory of his eloquence. A Catholic priest who has by his genius earned for himself a world-wide fame has a right to some slight tribute to his memory in the pages slight tribute to his memory in the pages of a Catholic magazine. A Friar Preach-

troduces into the orations of Demosthenes and Cicero the unexpected *jeux de mots*, or playful vein of wit, running athwart their magnificent appeals to the patriotism or justice of their listeners. But when we say he was never a staid or serious monk we must guard our words against being i misunderstood. Among the brightest sallies of fun, in the midst of laughter in-extinguishable, he was serious in an inextinguishable, he was serious in an in-stant if he were consulted by those who needed his advice in matters spiritual or temporal. Every trace of the boisterous

merriment was gone, and the quiet, ear-nest tone of heartfelt sympathy was al-ways ready to bind up the broken heart and pour balm into the wounded soul. Those who saw him in his lighter moods Those who saw him in his lighter moods could scarcely believe how grave and wise was his spiritual counsel, how he spoke as one whom God had commissioned to con-vey His divine message to the troubled soul. As in the pulpit, so in the confes-sional, his exuberant power of fun was of great advantage to him. He was at once *en rapport* with his penitents. He buoyed them up with his own wondrous buoyancy of heart; he turned their thoughts away from themselves by his dashes

of heart; he turned their thoughts away from themselves by his dashes of well-timed humor; he filled the most diffident with confidence; he introduced thoughts of heaven and aspirations after God in such a genial and natural way that virtue became attrac-tive to those who had before shrunk from it, and religion could not fail to seem full of cheerfulness and joy when spoken of by one who was himself so cheery and joyous. The words which Cardinal New-man has written of St. Paul have already been spplied most aptly to Father Burke, and we cannot do better than quote them

again : "His mind was like some instrument of "His mind was like some instrument of music, harp or viol, the strings of which vibrate, though untouched, by the notes which other instruments give forth; and he was ever according to his own precept, 'rejoicing with them that rejoice, and weeping with them that weep'; and thus he was the least magisterial of all teachers, and the gentlest and most amiable of all rulers." rulers."

As one might have safely conjectured without being informed of the fact, Father Burke was a lover of little chil-Father Burke was a lover of little chil-dren. His own innocent soul reflected their innocence, revelled in their childish fun. "I am always happy," he once said, "when I am with a little child." He him-self had something childlike about him. He had that childlike faculty of being easily amused, that God often gives to the pure of heart, and that makes them full of simple meriment over the more tride. pure of heart, and that makes them full of simple merriment over the merest trifle, lighting it up with the joy of their own happy hearts. In the same way Father Burke was always light-hearted, always happy, always ready to throw him-self into the occupation of the hour, what-ever it might be, serious or playful, grave or gay. Nothing came amiss to him if it promoted the work to which his life was devoted. As regards his own personal predilections, he always rejoiced when he could retire into the peaceful quiet of his convent, and there be alone with God. If Father Burke imitated his Divine Master in His love for children, none the less did he share His love for the poor. When he sailed for America, it is recorded of him that he purposely sought out a

When he sailed for America, it is recorded of him that he purposely sought out a ship where there were many steerage pas-sengers, and spent the greater part of the voyage among them, cheering them, com-forting them, encouraging them to be faithful to their holy religion in their new home across the Atlantic. Needless to say that he won the hearts of all, and many an ere was dim with tears when many an eye was dim with tears when they bid Father Tom adieu. As he loved

the poor during his life, so he showed his love for them in his death. His last effort, only a few days before his death, when he could scarcely drag himself from off his bed into the church, and with diffi-culty ascended the pulpit stairs, was in behalf of the poor.... It was in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dublin, slight tribute to his memory in the pages of a Catholic magazine. A Friar Preach-er who has attained to such eminent success in that which is the special aim and object, the distinguishing mark and characteria in that which is the special aim and object, the distinguishing mark and characteris-tic, of his great Order, deserves to have his success commemorated by those which have love, as all good Catholics must love, the sons of the great St. Dominic. We can-not forget him. Father Thomas Burke did not receive the name of Thomas at his baptism. His ing those poor children from starvation. It was a scene which summed up all his life, a scene of sacrifice for Jesus Christ. It was to his good mother's training that, under God, he chiefly owed his holy life and happy death. Her own piety had insured graces without number for her son. In the famine times she took a whole family of starving children into the house and fed them, with her own children, making them all kneel down children, making them all kneel down and say the Rosary before each meal. In after-life, when her "Nic" had become famous, his poor old mother was dread-fully afraid that he might be injured by his success, and that vanity might lead him to dwell with satisfaction on his own gifts. She used to say her Beads con-tantle for him that her heads and the satisfaction of the satisfaction stantly for him, that he might not become stantly for him, that he might not become vain and so fall away from God. Once when he was in Galway, and the papers were loud in his praise, some one read out a laudatory passage in her hearing. Instead of being pleased at the notice of him, she looked displeased, and said: "Never mind them, Nic, my son: they would say the same of any blackguard that came round." came round." But his remarkable humility made him But his remarkable humility made him proof against any such assaults of the evil one. His humility showed itself in various ways. He had a most pro-found sense of the vanity and emptiness of all worldly esteem and honor. God and the Church were his one thought. He had praise and adulation enough to ruin here man but it nears sense to make the desire of bis heart, to serve God under the cowl of the Black Friars. Those who Knew him but externally would not be-lieve that such a merry, mischievous, realizes youngster, who had ever a wicked twinkle in his eye and could not resist the attraction of a genuine bit of fun, could the whore a staid and serious monk. attraction of a genuine bit of fun, could ever become a staid and serious monk. Perhaps they were right: staid and seri-life where self-consciousness, or rather a consciousness of self, disappears altogether. It was only when some attempt more ob-vis a Very Reverend Prior; and the love of innocent mischief and boyish fun and helped him not a little in the great work he did for God. Somehow in his most noble flights of eloguence there was to such things. Once, in a large com-pany, a man of high position, of the same name as himself, introduced Father Tom as a distant member of his family. "Not most noble flights of eloquence there was as a distant member of his family. "Not is a characteristic of great orators, and in-is a characteristic of great orators, and in-

sin't I the son of Tom Burke the baker !" Father Burke had learned humility in that best of schools, the school of suffering. Few men who continue in active work, as he did, have such intense bodily suffer-ing to an almost excruciating agony. A few weeks before his death, one of the Dominican Fathers who was taking him round the church at Haverstock Hill was Dominican Fathers who was taking him round the church at Haverstock Hill was telling him the extraordinary number of panes of glass of the stained-glass windows, when he remarked, with a look of mingled humor and distress, "I tell you there are not nearly as many panes in that window as in my poor body." For years his suffering had been almost continuous, owing to internal ulceration, But so far from beating him down, it seemed to rouse him to greater activity, and to evoke fresh bursts of drollery. While undergoing a most agonizing operation, undergoing a most agonizing operation, he was more brisk and full of fun than ever. When he was about to be literally cut open, with a view to discover the character of the ulceration, he told the doctors a most absurd story during the preparations. He absolutely refused to preparations. He absolutely refused to take chloroform, prefering to endure the agony for the sake of that Master who had endured the agony on the Cross for him. While the operation was being per-formed, Father Burke, under stress of the pain, uttered a groan. "Poor fellow !" said a Protestant doctor who was holding his head, in kindly pity. "Don't pity me," replied Father Burke, quickly: "it is the best thing that could happen to me. If your friend Martin Luther had had a touch of this when he first began his tan-trums,he might have been in heaven now!" When the operators reached the seat of the ulceration, some one asked him When the operators reached the seat of the ulceration, some one asked him whether he would like one of the Fa-thers who was his confessor to be sent for. "No," was the answer: "it is not neces-sary; he has known my interior for years. Besides there is an axiom in theology: Ecclesia non judicat de internis." Father Burke's love of innocent mischief accompanied him to the last Only a chert

accompanied him to the last. Only a short time before his death he was coming over to England, and at Holyhead happened to to England, and at Holyhead happened to be alone in a second class carriage with a small dark man, who somewhat resembled the portrait of Marwood. Presently, to the disgust of his fellow-traveller, a num-ber of laboring men came up to the carri-age, deposited their bundles, and ran off for a drink before the train started. "What a nuisance!" said Father Burke's fellow-traveller; "I thought we should have the carriage to ourselves. You are a priest: cannot you make your fellowa priest : cannot you make your fellow-countrymen go elsewhere ?" "Certainly," said Father Burke, "if you will leave me free to use what means I

like.

The man consented, and when the Irish-men returned and greeted him respect-fully, Father Burke made a significant grimace, and pointing over his shoulder into the carriage, whispered to them, "Marwood." Then, turning to his fellow-traveller, he said, aloud, "Well, sir, did it all go off well at Kilmainham !" The man looked astonished, and answered doubt-fully, "Yes, very well." This was quite enough. The Irishmen seized their bun-dles and left the carriage with hot haste, as if the very devil were there. When the man heard of the trick that was played on him he was not a little wrath with Father Tom, who had the malicious satisfaction, The man consented, and when the Irish-Tom, who had the malicious satisfaction, after he had left the carriage at Chester, of seeing a crowd of curious and inquisitive faces gather round it in order to catch a glimpse of the supposed hangman. To say that Father Burke was an intens

To say that Father burke was an intense lover of Ireland is unnecessary. His visit to America, and the lectures he delivered there on Irish subjects did much to coun-teract the mischief wrought by Mr. J. H. Froude, who had come to the States with the express object of prejudicing the Amer-ican mind against poor Erin. Father Burke, on the contrary, had come across the Atlantic as visitor of the Dominican the Atlantic as visitor of the Dominican Order. When urged to reply to Froude's calumnies, he objected that he had no books and no means of mastering the sub-ject. But a friend gave him the run of a well-stocked library, and the result was the magnificent series of lectures which are still sold in a nonular edition in Eng.

tellectual dangers rife in the present day. It has been remarked of him that his eloquence was always devoid of exaggera-tion, and his every statement would have stood the most critical test. At the same time there was an *elan* about it, a vigor-ous enthusiasm, a loving fervor which carried his audience with him irresistibly. His language was never turgid or bom-bastic, but simple and unstudied: it derived its force chiefly from the intense earnestness of the speaker. One of the most touching and perhaps one of the grandest sermons he ever preached was preached in London shortly before his death. It was on the Gospel, "This Man receiveth sinners, and esteth with them." The way in which he painted the mercy of God and the sinner's return to Him was masterly, and strong men around the pulpit were moved to tears. A good judge of oratory, and dis-tinguished lawyer, who had often histened to him, pronounced this the best sermon he hal ever heard him preach. If we were to point out what we believe to be the leading traits of Father Burke's character, we should sum them all up in his exceeding simulicity.

character, we should sum them all up in his exceeding simplicity. True simplicity in its highest form includes all the other in its highest form includes all the other virtues. It is the reflex of the perfect simplicity of God, which includes and is all His other perfections. Simplicity in man, singleness of aim, abolishes self to put God and God's work in its place. Trans it includes humility, charity, zeal, prudence, obedience, fortitude. It was Father Burke's simplicity which made him the good, holy, humble religious that he was, and his simplicity perfected the won-derful natural gifts God had given him. In his oratory he was always simple : in his dealing with souls he was always sim-ple : in suffering and in joy he was always his dealing with souls he was always sim-ple : in suffering and in joy he was always simple. Even in his rollicking and almost reckless mirth he was always simple, and his raciest stories always tended, however latent the tendency, somehow or other to promote the glory of God, to point some useful moral. The inimitable song on the celebrated Mrs. Smiley poured well-merit-ed obloquy on the shameless proselytism of Protestant bird's nests. The equally irresistible story of Father Johnny Roach irresistible story of Father Johnny Roach and his sermon was, under the surface, eminently instructive. Father Burke, in his drollest moods, had always in view the service of his Master. In that Mas-ter's cause he battled on bravely till the last, and the words of the wise man res-pecting Israel's sweet singer may be ap-plied, with but a slight change of meaning, o Father Burke. "With his whole heart he praised the

Lord, and loved God that made him : and He gave him power over his enemies. In all his works he gave thanks to the Holy One, and to the Most High, with glorious words. And to the festivals h added beauty, that they should praise the holy name of the Lord, and magnify the holipess of God."

#### A JESUIT'S VIEW.

A Distinguished English Priest on Ireland and Irish-Americans.

HIS OPINION OF PARNELL AS AN IRISH LEADER.

The Rev. R. F. Clarke, editor of the London Month, the leading Catholic msgazine of England, who is now on a visit to America, has published in the Month a series of calm and able articles on the condition and prospects of Ireland. He has visited Ireland and examined for himself. His views descrve the attention of Euglishmen, Irishmen and Americans. In his last article (the Month for Septemher is ast article (the Month for Septem-ber) he gives pitiful details of the chronic poverty of Ireland, and showing the differ-ence between this and the accidental and temporary suffering in English districts, he

ning to awake to a consciousness of power. They are looking out for signs of weakness in their foes. They are burnishing their armor and preparing for the fray, and en-gaging in preliminary skirmishes. Of Mr. Parnell, Father Clarke says:— He represents as no other living men do, the prevailing temper of Ireland. He is the spokesman of young Ireland, quick

the spoking temper of ireland. He is the spoking temper of ireland, quick, with growing hope and I fear I must add growing defance. He alone, since the days of O'Connell, has ventured to come forward and boldly throw down the gaunt-let in the face of English dominion. He alone has dared to browheat the English let in the face of English dominion. He alone has dared to browbeat the English Ministry in the great English Parliament. He alone has gathered his party around him and simply bid defiance to the files of English statesmen who glare hatred at him across the floors of the House of Commons. Educated in England and in-timately accounted with English Caling timately acquainted with English feeling, an English gentleman in that which gives weight and influence in an English assemweight and influence in an English assem-bly, always cool, always calm, always cour-teous, he fights Englishmen with their own weapons and hidesta fiery temper and an indomitable will under an imperturba-ble exterior. I am not in this estimate of the cause of Mr. Parnell's wonderful success expressing merely my opinion. I am but repeating what I have gathered from Irishmen who have watched events

from a position of vantage. Add to this that he has a claim, passing Add to this that he has a claim, passing in Irish eyes the claims of justice. He has been kind to Ireland! He has identified himself with her wrongs! He has made her sorrows his own ! He has bid defiance her sorrows his own ! He has bid definance to the opposing ranks at Westminster, and battled night and day, and all for Erin's sake ! The one idea of his life for the last half dozen years has been Justice to Ireland ! And what is more, for Erin he has suffered. The iron-bound doors of Kilmschem iail bars doard on him for to increase at the country of the increase at the country of t furnish so generous an acknowledgment of all that he has done for her, they for-get how the warm Celtic heart goes forth get now the warm centre near goes often with enthusiastic gratitude to all who show kindness to their country. I have wandered a little from the ques-

tion which I proposed to myself in the early part of this article-Whether there is a proximate hope of peace and prosper-ity for Ireland? I return to it with some reluctance, because I fear I must answer in the negative. Ultimately I am con-vinced that Ireland will enjoy the reward of her long sufferings and of her unbroken loyalty to truth. God rewards nations as such in this world and it seems to be almost a certainty that the time will come when Erin will wear the crown to which she is entitled by her heroic devotion to the cause of God. Nor does it need any dragging in of the supernatural to foresee this. Apart from any but purely natural causes, she must in the end prevail. The celtic vices cannot full the nature of the causes, she must in the end prevail. The Celtic race cannot fail to outrun the Anglo-Saxon ere many centuries have run their course. They will do so by the very force of numbers. The average of grown children in an Irish family is five, that in an English about three. Allowing thirty years for a generation, it follows that in a hundred years the descendants of an Irish family will be three times more numerous than those who spring from English parentage. I am not concerned with the causes of this difference : chiefly, I imagine, it is owing to race, food, and

I imagine, it is owing to race, food, and climate. But one difference there is which tends more and more to tell in favor of

ings physical effect, but it would be physi-cal if the people of Ireland could carry out the war (Irish cheers). If not, then, why keep thousands of armed soldiers and police garrisoning the country? (hear hear). He merely stated the state of feeling in Ireland was such the state of feel-would break out in open insurrection if they had power, and why was it surprising that the representatives which these people sent there, in so far as language was con-cerned, should break out in insurrection when they find the manner in which the wrongs and grievances of their country were being dealt with ? (Irish cheers). But if we would know the true charac-ter of Irish feeling towards England, we must look across the Atlantic and listen to the words of Irishmen when free to speak of England as they please. English read-ers would stand aghast if they were to peruse the columns of some of the most ing in Ireland was such that the people

pernse the columns of some of the most widely-spread papers of the States. It is not the wild declamation of a few revolutionaries or demagogues, it is the expres-sion of the calm, deliberate opinion of the great mass of Irish and Irish-born citizens great mass of Irish and Irish-born citizens of America. It is not to be found only in godless newspapers, but in many of those which are distinctly religious. Side by side we find a sermon by Cardinal Man-ning or Father Burke, and tirades of abuse against England, breathing a bitterness of hate which I could not have believed had I not read them with my own eyes. I need not tell my readers that I read them with the util product the aburger of the cord the fact of their utter alienation from England and all things English.

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Eogland and all things English. When the Irish Bishops protest against emigration as the chief means to be relied upon for the relief of Irish destitution, they are pleading a cause, to which, if no other reason, England should listen from mere motives of self-interest. What other reason, England should listen from mere motives of self-interest. What policy more fatal to the Empire as an Empire than to foster with the money of the Empire a hot-bed of fierce hostility to England's dominion and England's sway, some other circumstance strengthening their own hands or weakening those of their own hands or weakening those of their foe gives them a chance of success in their long-nursed projects of ven-

In spite of the greatest good will, it is quite impossible for any one connected with the English Government to win over with the English Government to win over or satisfy, under present circumstances, the Irish people. We cannot expect if for years to come, even if it comes at all. Engla.d has a long roll of misdeeds in the past to undo, perhaps to explate. It is only little by little that the change can be wrought. She must continue for long years a generous policy of prudent conces-sions. She must, at whatever sacrifice to herself, vive to the neonle of Jeeland the some, She must, at whatever sacrince to herself, give to the people of Ireland the possession of their own land, so that it may be to the great interest of the great mass of the nation that peace and tran-quility should prevail. She must as far as is possible without injustice to the owners of the soil, provide at her own expense and by a wise outlay of Imperial funds, a home for Irishmen in their own land and not beyond the Atlantic. In Ireland itself there is good land enough and to spare to furnish a sufficient inheritance for more than double the present population.

tion. It is no sudden change, no violent measure that I advocate, it is the quiet, peaceful development and extension of what has already been inaugurated by the English Government during the pres-ent Session. The liberation of Ireland from her present miscrice are in the and tends more and more to tell in favor of the Irish, and that is their superior moral-ity. The vice so common, so almost uni-versal in England and in Protestant Amer-ica, not only tends to degenerate the Anglo-Saxon race, but actually to reduce its members. The disluke to large families which is prevalent at present in the upper class in England necessarily diminishes the population. Add to this that in point of quick intelligence the Celt is decidedly the intelligence has been long kept in check by the restrictions on education in Ireland, and especially by the curse of Protestant to ver to strangers, the religion that was over to strangers, the religion that was persecuted to death for centuries, the biberty which has been stamped under foot by those who took possession of her soil. Not only for Ireland's sake, but for the sake of England, too, I heartily pray that the desire to do justice to Ireland, which I am sure is daily growing stronger among intelligent and educated Englishmen, may, before it is too late, become the sentiment of the whole nation

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Father Thomas Burke did not receive the name of Thomas at his baptism. His baptismal name was Nicholas, and he took the name of Thomas when he entered the Dominican Order, in honor of his patron in religion, the Angelic Doctor, who cast over him the shadow not of his name show. It is predices to say that he was a alone. It is needless to say that he was a sprightly, merry, mischievous child, always up to some trick or other, and often incurring well-deserved chastisement from his good, pious mother, who was not un-mindful of the wise man's advice respecting education of children. On one memor-able occasion, which in after life he loved to talk of, a Franciscan friar came to his methacic house to complete of one of the mother's house to complain of one of the boy's tricks. The misdoing was regarded as so serious (especially as it had excited the good friar's wrath) that poor Master Nic had to take off his shirt, and the whip was applied with such vigor that he was soon "clothed in rags of his own skin." But first of all (and it was the same on similar occasions) his good mother knelt down, and made her little boy do the same, and then made him repeat slowly same, and then made nim repeat slowny after her the collect, "Prevent, we beseech Thee, O Lord, all onr actions," etc. "I used to join with all my heart," Father Burke used afterwards to say, "but the Lord never did prevent it; down the whip

always came !' It was in 1847, when he was scarce seventeen years old, that he went to Rome with the intention of carrying into effect the desire of his heart, to serve God under are still sold in a popular edition in Eng-land and Ireland, as well as in the States. The work he did in America was enough to break down any man of ordinary vigor and energy. He lectured and preached incessantly, sometimes three times on the same Sunday. In Bostor on one occasion he addressed forty thousand people, and special trains were run from neighboring cities for the benefit of those who desired to listen to his eloquence.

The chief sources of his power as an orator were his splendid action, magnificent force, richness and rapidity of thought, and marvellous dramatic power. He rarely wrote his sermons out and when he did he scarcely ever kept to what he had written. His eloquence was of that spontaneous character that will not brook the trammels of memory. He mapped out carefully the main divisions of what he was going to say, and prepared the sub-stance of it, but for the form he was almost compelled to trust to his unpremeditated eloquence and to his inimitable readiness of wit. His thorough acquaintance with St. Thomas, his immense theological knowledge, and his wide information on general subjects, stood him in good stead when long preparation was impossible, and his wonderful flow of language never concealed any scantiness of the ideas it expressed. On the contrary, if his lan-guage held his audience entranced, the s of thought underlying his gave to his sermons a solid and lasting influence over the minds of those who listened to him. In this respect he was perhaps without a rival. Most great preachers have weeks or months set apart for the preparation of their discourses. Massillon, Bourdalone, and Segneri preached (as was pointed out in the meeting held to inaugurate some memorial ommemorative of his genius) only on certain extraordinary occasions, and at long intervals of time. But Father Burke was intervals of time. But Father Burke was always ready at the beck of any strugglstock Hill, though he was wretchedly ill their numerical strength, and every year at the time, and it was not considered as they are a more important element in the

gloom and sullen discontent now prevail breaking out here and there in crimes o violence and the curse of secret societies What are we to look for in the future? Will there ever be harmony or love between Celt and Saxon? I must not bring these articles to a close without some attempt to solve the perplexing problem. Professor Baldwin in his evidence before

the Richmond Commission, says unhesi-tatingly, that never was the ill-feeling towards England stronger in Ireland than at present. In America it is far stronger still among the Irish and their descend ants. It has entered on a new phase of late. It is no longer the hopeless feeling of a slave who perforce submits. It is no longer the reluctant dependence on one whom we respect for his omnipotence over us. There is a great alteration in the tone in which Irish newspapers and Irish patriots write of England. Education as done much to bring about this change. The very concessions made to Ireland done still more. But the enormous growth of the Celtic race in America and other countries is perhaps the largest con-tributing element. A new Ireland has sprung up beyond the Atlantic. The little isle which lies in ominous proximity to England's shores in ominous proximity to England's shores is no longer the chief dwelling place of the Irish race. Their hearts ever remain there, it is true, but they themselves carry their country and their faith with them into other lands, and Erin breathes freely among the free institutions of the New World. Each emigrant ship which carries away the peasants, swept from the estates, where they had lived for centuries, to make room for cattle or more remunerative grazing lands, adds to the strength of new Ireland. Every act of oppression or cruelty at home has not only strengthened her hands but has added to her everincreasing and ever multiplying army of recruits. While the whole population of the United States has increased 190 per

and especially by the curse of Protestant ascendancy, yet it is now under recent measures rapidly developing itself. In other moral qualities he is at least fairly his match. Ireland has therefore this se-

curity for her success in the not very dis-tant future, that the Irish rase throughout the world are rapidly gaining on the Eng-

Agitation in Ireland has probably only just begun. The words of the Irish mem-bers do but faintly echo the feelings of the nation when, emboldened by success, they only declare that "the sooner it is recog nized the better that a state of war exist between England and Ireland," and that "the people would break out into open insurrection if they had the pow Take, for instance, Mr. Healy's speech in the House of Commons on the famous "Sunday sitting" of the 18th of August. Ie is a fair representative of Young Ireland and as such necessarily carries weight. Englishmen would do well to remember that his words were no mere vaporing of angry declamation when he spoke as fol-

This was a quarrel for life or death. This was a quarter for fife or death. This was the struggle of the Irish people fought out in the House as their fathers fought it out under different circum-stances; and it was supposed that they could impart into the proceedings of the House all the refinements and mildness of language which might be expected in a discussion on the details of the London Water Bill. They were fighting for men's lives, for their liberties, their homes and lives, for their liberties, their homes and their families, and were they to be shaken by no emotions? The English did not understand the position in Ireland. It was as much war between the two countries as ever (Irish cheers). They were the exponents of the state of feelings which exist in Ireland. You could not expect from them in this House to do any-thing but give expression to the feelings which inspire hatred and contempt for the Government of the great mass of the people in Ireland.

The sooner the fact was recognized the better (Irish cheers). The sooner it was recognized the better that a state of war hey are a more important element in the bolitical world. Encouraged by this consciousness of a cause the people could not give their feel. I take and contain their own cathartic.

ANSWER THIS.---Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver, or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure ?

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do noth-He had ing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

Why go about with that aching head ? Try Ayer's Pills. They will relieve the stomach, restore the digestive organs to healthy action, remove the obstructions that depress nerves and brain, and thus cure your headache permanently.

#### A Remarkable Result.

W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of. He was cured by four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

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

#### A Great Source of Evil.

Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that of worms or parasites that prey upon vegetable life; other species of worms in-fest the human system and are productive of much suffering and ill health. Free-

#### THE CATHOLIC RECC THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### The Catholic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 486 Rich

JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. Coffey, Publisher & Proprietor. months 100

st be paid before the paper can LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALM. Date M. Date M. Covery, -As you have become profictor and publisher of the CATHOLIC for the Covery, -As you have become is underliver and patrons that the change of profictorship will work no change in lis may be and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-tively devoted to the cause of the Church and bound and that the state will improve in useful memory of the patronage and encourage one of the elergy and laty of the discus-ment it is the patronage and encourage one of the clears want set the discus-tion of the clears of the church and bound on the discus your capacity in the differency in difference in any memory and laty of the discus-ment is a ware successful.

e me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

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Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:--I am happy to be asked for a yord of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of he CarHoLife BECORD, published in London the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicions selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings. and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for literature. Taball be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will contenance your mission for the diffusion of the Bases one mission for the diffusion

countenance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. Yours faithfully. †JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO JO RECORD



CONFIRMATION IN WOODSTOCK.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., His Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, arrived in Woodstock and on the following morning administered the sacrament of confirmation to about 54 children, who had been prepared very carefully by Rev. Father Brady. After high mass His Lordship preached on the effects of confirmation to a very large congregation. There were present Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; Fathers Lamonte, Irishtown; McKeon, Bothwell; and Hodgkinson, St. Thomas. The people of Woodstock were delighted to see their pastor, Rev. Father Carlin , home again in their midst. In consequence of ill health the rev. gentleman was advised a short time ago to rest from his missionary labors and in consequence he has been in Montreal for the last few weeks. Our readers will be glad to learn that his improvement up to the present justifies the hope that he may very soon be able to resume the labors he loves so well.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

A few months ago when the anti-Irish and anti-Catholic press of the thusiastic and most representative world sought to place the ever faith. gathering for years held in Ireland. ful Irish people in antagonism The activity of the Irish leaders and towards the Vatican, we took a very the unanimity of the people have clear and pronounced stand on the subject of the relations between Ire-British Tory leader, into the arena of land and the Supreme Pontiff. We were then told that the Holy Father Irish politics. Sir Stafford has en- the French ministry, which certainly had condemned the Irish in their struggle for national autonomy and he would fain hope to see crowned sovereign from outrage. The incilegislative independence. We de. with the same happy results for his dent is regretable in every regard, nied, even before we had seen the party which a few years ago at- but especially as creating ill-feeling text of the circular upon which this tended Mr. Gladstone's Scottish camview was said to be based, that the paign on behalf of the Liberals. His nations. France has enemies enough Holy Father would or could condemn published utterances on the Irish without making any more. But, his faithful Irish children in their question thus far reported are charbattle against the most perfidious of acterized by an intemperance and governments and his own deadliest narrowness unworthy, if not the man, for the insult offered to King Alfonso, foe. Cardinal Simeoni's circular was at least the position he holds. The intended for the clergy alone, but its effect of his appeals to bigotry and text being given to the public by a ignorance has been manifested in deeds of the most deplorable violence political reprobate, without soul or honor or conscience, a charlatan and rabble of Belfast. conspirator worthy to rank side by side with the Keoghs and Sadleirs for themselves: of a past generation, it was of course Belfast, October 6.-After the torch distorted to suit the purposes of Irelight procession last night in honor of Sir Stafford Northcote, the Orangemen smashed the windows of a convent and land's foes. That the Cardinal had a perfect right to issue such a circutwo newspaper offices. Belfast, October 7.—A lady in the con-vent, the windows of which were smashed lar to the clergy or that the Holy See had an absolute and unassailable by the Orangemen on Friday, has since died from the shock. She was ill at the right to condemn any political agitation striving after an unlawful pur- | time. pose, or seeking a lawful one by the A campaign opening with untruthfulness, violence and murder use of unjust means, no man, especially no Catholic, will deny. Against does not assuredly commend itself the savage misdeeds of a few wicked to favor. In fact, the whole civiland designing 'men amongst the ized world has been seized with hor-Irish, some of them in the pay of the ror at the savagery of the Orangegovernment, the Holy Father did men whose aid Sir Stafford Northindeed raise his voice, and his Irish cote has invoked in his war on Irish children gladly and readily gave ear independence. From Rome we are happy to see come words of good to bis every order and every counsel. cheer to Ireland in this her hour of We have, from, the beginning maintained, and do now maintain, bitterest struggle. Despatches from the Eternal City inform us that the that the Irish agitation for national Osservatore Romano, the Pope's offiautonomy, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, has been always and is cial organ, editorially deprecates the now conducted within legal and aggressive conduct of the Orangemen in Ireland, and arraigns the constitutional methods. A great movement cannot be judged by the British Government for permitting acts or opinions of a few claiming to the outrages they have committed. form part thereof. It must be judged The Monitcur de Rome, which, it is of the Parisian mob, nor excuse the retained for ransom. It is not now by the professions of its leaders and understood, reflects the Pope's views, it own public declarations of policy. also, we are informed, deprecates ment. There remains, however, the every province in this wretched

present Irish agitation, controlled by League. Mr. Parnell, is, to say the very least, We do not by any means indeed take the editorial utterances of these as justifiable, and as much deserving of outside sympathy and support, as Roman journals as official declaraany movement ever inaugurated for tions of the opinions of the Holy

the regeneration of a long outraged Father on Irish politics, but we do and oppressed people. hold them as setting forth the exist-Since the prorogation of Parliaence in the Eternal city and at the Vatican itself of a deep feeling of ment the various political parties have been busy formulating their resympathy for the Irish race in its spective policies, the Tories and legitimate struggle for freedom and Home Rulers being the most active autonomy. Some few of our counand earnest. In fact, if it were not trymen were, we are sorry to have for its radical wing the Whig party to admit it, last Spring led away by had lost every sign of life. We take the misrepresentations of common our statement of Mr. Parnell's policy foes of Ireland and the Papacy into trom an independent American jour-

sorry and short-sighted denunciations of the Holy See. These de-"In British politics, Mr. Parnell's party nunciations pleased the enemy and injured the cause of Ireland. The National League has entered on a far from being revolutionary or violent, being summed up in three demands. The first contemplates the amendment of the Land Act (1) to secure the tenant the benefits intended by the Healy clause, which was meant to forbid the commis-sioners to take into consideration the improvements he had effected when they it binds itself to achieve by means not only legitimate but commendable. Whether the League fail or succeed in its efforts, Ireland's surest are ascertaining what is a fair rent; and (2) to secure more favorable terms to tenants guide as well as most faithful friend will be the sainted, far-seeing, and who wish to purchase lands. The second is a demand that the clauses in the Land ever to be honored Pontiff, Leo XIII. friendliness abroad.

IMPOSITION.

Act for the purpose of securing an allot-ment of lands to agricultural laborers be made imperative and not optional, as at present. These clauses were thought a fine stroke of policy at the expense of the Land League. It was supposed that they would enlist the half a million of day-We take occasion to warn our readers against imposters of clerical laborers on the side of the Government and against the less than half a million appearance, engaged in certain parts of the country in embezzling tenants who compose the League. But Mr. Parnell heartily adopted them, knowpublic money by declaring theming that the day-laborers are found mainly in Ulster or in the employment of large selves collectors for churches and ing that the day-laborers are found mainly in Ulster or in the employment of large farmers in the South, and that the League would be strengthened rather than weak-ened by taking up their case. As the clauses have failed entirely of their pur-pose, the League shows its sincerity by demanding for them the efficacy of the large other good works across the water. The people of this country have quite enough to do here without contributing to the assistance of people who require it not, but they have especi-

The third demand is that the members of the British Parliament shall receive ally every reason to refuse patronage to the arrant humbugs who, compensation for their services. This is a League question, as a very large number from time to time, inflict themselves on us. If all the money that has been of its representatives are unable to attend Parliament because of their poverty. A collected by imposters from confidsalary for members would greatly strengthen the thirty members who attend regularly to support Mr. Parnell. But the Whigs and Tories of the House of ing people in this country, for church purposes, were really applied to church building; there the Whigs and Tories of the House of Commons will resist the innovation, many as are the precedents for it. Were the members paid for their services, several British constituencies would elect workwould be no need of now calling for further assistance towards any work, however genuine. We have in ingmen to Parliament, and would do something to change the complexion of this new and struggling country churches to pay for, others to build, the House. Nothing but the disuse of payment of members keeps the representa-tion of the people in the hands of the wealthier classes, and gives an aristocratic schools and colleges to maintain and charities to support. When we have wealthier classes, and gives an aristocratic tinge to British legislation." done our duty in this regard, we

This is a just and fair estimate of may with some reason be called on Mr. Parnell's programme, a pro- | for assistance, and then only in a gramme that has been ratified by legitimate manner, towards our the people in the largest, most en- brethren elsewhere.

FRANCE AND SPAIN

The insult offered to King Alfonso drawn Sir Stafford Northcote, the by the Parisian mob affords undisputable evidence of the weakness of tered on an Irish campaign which should have protected a friendly

light in which it can be viewed, the men in Ireland towards the National the friendship of Germany and has thereby forfeited the esteem and regard of the French. The loss will, however, be, not for the present at all the Eastern question. But jealousy of Catholic literature to make furevents, so much that of Spain as of long entertained must eventually ther endeavors to render this jour-France. France is now practically come to a head. Turkey's falling to nal a truly worthy exponent of Cathwithout an ally or friend among pieces of its own sheer weakness olic teachings and a more unflinchthe nations of Europe, thanks to the will certainly excite the cupidity of ing defender of Catholic rights. some of its powerful neighbors and suicidal policy of the radical politic-

ians who for some few years have bring them into collision. From that controlled its affairs. collision will likely come something The first effort of a true French in the shape of a definite settlement statesman were to secure the friend- of the Eastern problem.

ship of neighboring states and sympathetic peoples. The radical leaders VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF PONhave made no such effort. They TIAC.

have, on the contrary, by a destruc-His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, tive domestic and a shuffling Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, returned foreign policy, offended every state to Pembroke on Monday, the 1st whose friendship might be of any inst., after visiting the parishes of value. The Spanish government Brudenell, Hagarty, Doyles' Corners and people have deeply taken to political struggle with purposes that heart the offence offered King and Mount St. Patrick. His Lordship everywhere met with a very hearty reception, and generous contributions were in all these parishes made to the fund already inaugurated for the building of an episcopal residence at Pembroke.

We are pleased to learn that the Convent of Mary Immaculate in that town has entered on what promises to be an unusually prosperous year. There are, indeed, but few institutions in the country as well adapted to the higher education of young ladies. Well trained preceptresses, a spacious edifice, and a salubrious site, are advantages of which the Pembroke Convent can justly boast. These, in addition to the accessibility with non-Catholics, secularists and of Pembroke to all points in the infidels.

Dominion, constitute claims to public support that will not, we may justly hope, be overlooked.

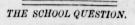
The Vicariate has just lost, in the person of the Rev. Father Sheehy, for many years pastor of Osceola. a most excellent priest. Father Sheehy retires to enter a religious community. He is replaced by the Rev. Father Devine, late secretary of His Lordship Bishop Lorrain. Father Devine will be greatly missed from Pembroke, but goes to a sphere of be appreciated.

We are exceedingly happy to state Onslow building fund recently held at Quio village was the most successful affair of the kind ever held in the Ottawa country. The amount realized will, we are informed, when full returns have been received, reach the large sum of \$3,000. Father Cadigan's earnest labors to make the bazaar a success have met with deserved support from the public. The proceeds of the Portage du Fort picnic reached the sum of nearly \$900, instead of \$700, as stated in Ottawa letter last week.

OCT. 19, 1 813

REAT 19. 7868.

It is the jealousy of the powers of larging the circulation of the each other's designs on Turkey that RECORD. We feel inspirited by the prevents an immediate settlement of zeal of these good priests on behalf



We are still engaged in elaborating our argument on the position of Catholics in Ontario, in the all-important matter of education, as compared with the lot in the same regard of minorities in Quebec, Manitoba and the North-West Ferritories. We feel

rejoiced to know that our readers have thus far followed our statements with the closest and most earnest attention. These statements. as may be seen by our copious citations from official documents in support of every position we have assumed, are beyond contradiction. In fact, we defy contradiction, and invite discussion as well, on the various points we have already raised as on those we intend to raise, feeling confident that our argument in favor of equal rights to the Catholics of Ontario is wholly unassailable. We ask our readers of every shade of politics to sustain us in the position we have taken, and can promise in return that instead of being educationally ostracized the Catholics of Ontario will soon be placed on a footing of equality, in that respect.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary left his episcopal city on the 9th inst. for Rome, bearing with him a munificent contribution from his faithful clergy and people to Peter's Pence. Every portion of the diocese seems to vie with the other in its efforts to swell the contribution to the highest possible figure. The result is that Dr. Cleary will be enabled to offer the labor where his zeal and merits will Holy Father one of the largest contributions ever sent from America for Peter's Pence. The total, eight hat the bazaar in aid of the North thousand dollars, is made up from the following donations :

We extend our heartfelt congratu-

lations to the clergy and laity of Kingston on this magnificent demonstration of loyalty and devotedness to the Holy See.

OCT. 19, 1883

supply a remedy for ment or abatement, warning that the Hou good deal of unanin We hope indeed

will at its next sessi cisive action in ro Luard. It is but of Canada that the his immediate re men and others wil ily welcomed her but no stranger wi here who looks on any respect inferior

THE SITUATIO

Things are far tr dition in China and in that empire m prove too strong for The present very in China is, we clai British jealousy of of rights. Chinaany class of fore other feeling but therefore, foreign t each others' interes China, they but st hostility towards t ively and individu readers an idea of in China towards f place before them the N. Y. Herald

Hong Kong. The corresponde "I have just retu

Affairs there are in dition. The popula over the result of the munication between and the city is entire ary placards are pos the viceroy's palace down by the police. should the French tack, the mob first eigners and destroy mob is ripe for reb the highest rank are while going through lrawn from being guard the palace of reign quarter is sa cover of six gun United States steam ata was expected in Saturday. The called on me at t Charles Seymour, th Canton, bringing an ence at the palace or was subsequently re the viceroy could n in the journey this uneasiness is felt b Even in Hong Ke

been deposited in patrols have been If there had b with France the while asserting Annam and elsev held the interes states in the Chi But Britain, it s any state, especi sert its just rig

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PROTESTAN

Protestantism

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Through a non-

learned that

The city of Ottawa is in every egard the best adapted of any Canathe country, that a strangers' gallery is essentially required to enable the legislature to discharge its duty properly. The city of Ottawa may not indeed be in a position to supply a

ford professor. Had it been other wise the perambulating system might, for the sake of the "gallery," have been maintained. We may, however, be permitted to doubt that

Alfonso-but we do hope that some change may soon take place in

OTTAWA AS CAPITAL. Goldwin Smith says : "The choice of Ottawa as the capital

"The choice of Ottawa as the capital embodied in the constitution, is now by almost every one, except the Ottawa hotel-keepers, admitted to have been a blunder. All the three reasons for it blunder. All the three reasons for it— military security, fear of jealousies be-tween the great cities, and dread of a mob ascendancy—were alike futile. Every political assembly requires to keep it in tone the tempering influences of general society, a critical strangers' gallery, and daily intercourse with representatives of various interests and callings."

The learned professor is assuredly

very ignorant of Canadian history or he had never penned any such absurd statement. lian town to the exigencies of the seat of government. We fail to see, nowadays especially, when the press conveys the substance of all Parliamentary discussions to all parts of

gallery as æsthetic as there could be found in other cities, but we do venture to claim that more intelligent audiences than those which assemble to listen to the discussions in the Canadian Commons at Ottawa cannot be found in Canada. At the time

Ottawa was made choice of for the seat of Government Canada was not affiicted with the presence of the Ox

French politics that will drive the radicals from office, and that there may thus be inaugurated an era of true progress at home and of real

between the French and Spanish have led to such a result.

however blamable the Parisian populace and the French government there is little doubt that the young king, by very marked indiscretion, exposed himself to the ill will of the

French nation. Alfonso gave deep on the part of the savage Orange offence to France by his fraternization with her deadly enemy. In a The following despatches speak | late letter to the Montreal Gazette, Mr. John Lesperance very tersely sums up the French hostility to the

Spanish prince : 1. Alfoneo is a Bourbon and has French

2. France was the refuge of his grandmother (Christine) and of his mother (Isa-bella) when they were driven into exile. The former has her grave in French soil and the latter resides in Paris. 3. Alfonso himself was brought up in

France. 4. It was at Paris that the Spanish Crown was offered him, while from Paris to Marseilles, and from Marseilles to Barcelona, he was acclaimed King by the

French people. 5. He went to Germany at an "awk-ward" time, and against the will of his

Ministers, and against the Monorary Colonelcy 6. He accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the 12th Thlans—the German regiment, of all others, the most obnoxious to for all others, the most obnoxious to Frenchmen-on account of its war re

cord. 7. That regiment is stationed at Stras-bourg, in the heart of the loved and the lost territory. 8. And—the worst aggravation of all— Alfonso was actually on his way from Brussels, through Paris to Strasbourg, to review that reai

None of these causes, as explained by Mr. Lesperance, nor all of them together would justify the insolence culpable weakness of the govern- Armenia that is badly governed, but Viewed in this light, the only just the aggressive attitude of Orange- fact that Alfonso has been seeking empire, from Arabia to Albania.

even the Professor's influence could

THE STATE OF TURKEY.

Ever since the treaty of Berlin, Turkey has sunk deeper and deeper into the slough of anarchy. Weak enough before that time, the Ottoman empire has since rapidly lost what feeble strength it then possessed, and is to-day in such a state of deplorable impotency that none could regret its removal from existence but for the complications such an eventuality should occasion. But, hesitate in presence of the difficulty as they may, the time is fast approaching when the great

term to Turkish anarchy. A contemporary very justly remarks that the Sultan's government has been completely discredited by the results of the late war with Russia and that with Oriental governments discredit is ruin. These governments have, ndeed, no claims on the affection of their people, whom they oppress beyond endurance. Their administrative arrangements become quite ineffective when not supported by the strength of an active despotism. For Turkey, it is rightly said, that the

powers of Europe must step in to put

time has come again when every man there does that which is right in the sight of his own eyes. Brigandage is, of course, rampant, and in one town the whole body of civic officials were, some weeks ago, car-

ried off into the mountains and tions of our paper; to the priests of

THE CTTAWA MAYORALTY.

there is likely no opposition to be offered to Dr. St. Jean for the Mayoralty of Ottawa for 1884. Dr. St. Jean makes an excellent civic officer, and as a representative French Canadian Catholic is fairly entitled to a renewal of confidence. We trast that his election will be unanimous. We may in this connection remind our Irish Catholic friends of the capital that it will be their turn to select a Mayor for 1885. It is indeed an early warning, but an early and opportunity for a good selection.



We feel under a deep debt of grattude to the bishops and clergy of Eastern Ontario for their kind encouragement and support of the RECORD. It is indeed pleasing to us to have won the approval of these learned and devoted prelates and priests. We are under special ob- luding to this latest escapade of imligations to His Lordship the Bishop of Peterboro, an earnest and con-

Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, for kind and repeated commenda-

MUST BE GOT RID OF.

We are quite happy to learn that The militia force in its present form has never counted us amongst its admirers. We have never, however, denied or ignored the fact that it includes in its ranks some of the best and most patriotic of our fellowcitizeus of all origins and creeds. If it has not achieved success it is not through any fault, we believe, of the militia taken as a whole, but through a defective system of organization, a still more defective system of training, and a most defective system of warning is salutary in giving time government. The commander-inchief of the force is, for instance, an Englishman, a very embodiment of

insolent savagery and ungovernable tyranny. Since his arrival in this country a few years ago, he has acted as might some Turkish Pascha with the fellaheen of Egypt. His latest is a quarrel with Col. Williams, M. P. for East Durham, whom he is said to have grossly offended at a late militia banquet. The Mail, alported boorishness, says:

of Peterboro, an earnest and con-stant friend of this journal; to the learned Bishop of Kingston, who has so kindly given us the benefit of his great influence; to His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, for kind and most acceptable encouragement and ap-proval extended both in private and in public; to His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, together it is for the sake of their officers. If the Government are considering the case of General Luard, we hope they will give it very serious consideration. He tions of our paper; to the priests of Kingston, Peterboro, Ottawa and the Vicariate of Pontiac for their gener-ous and efficacious assistance in enwhich have recerning Protes Italy, it appear Church has no ovangelists, clergy, sixty-n eight are ord Italy, exercisi their office in fe thirty-six unde or chapels. T amounted to theological scl attended by se The Walden membered, a do not indeed opportunities advance. A ever, claims th show that in e 1881 there w progress, the tricts of the e ing been qui Protestant co far the most is the Walde ecclesiastical estness, and i fession of the before all o work of evan If the Wal the most p communions that country OCT. 19. 1883

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supply a remedy for him, by improvement or abatement, we give them fair warning that the House will act with a good deal of unanimous decision next

We hope indeed that the House will at its next session take very decisive action in reference to Gen. Luard. It is but due to the people of Canada that the House demand his immediate removal. Englishmen and others will always be readily welcomed here by Canadians, but no stranger will be comfortable here who looks on Canadians as in any respect inferior to other people.



Things are far from a settled condition in China and popular feeling in that empire may at any time prove too strong for the government. The present very strained situation in China is, we claim, largely due to British jealousy of French assertion of rights. China never looks upon any class of foreigners with any other feeling but jealousy. When, therefore, foreign nations act against each others' interests in relation with China, they but strengthen Chinese hostility towards themselves collectively and individually. To give our readers an idea of the state of feeling in China towards foreigners, we now place before them a late despatch of the N. Y. Herald correspondent at Hong Kong.

down and cast into the fire.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

IV.

tem introduced by Dr. Ryerson:

a circumstance which

vince.

The correspondent says:

"I have just returned from Canton. Affairs there are in a very critical condition. The populace is greatly excited over the result of the Logan trial. Com-munication between the English quarter over the test of the hogh and the city is entirely cut off. Incendi-ary placards are posted on the walls of the viceroy's palace daily, and are torn down by the police. They proclaim that should the French fleet threaten an at-tack, the mob first of all will kill all for-eigners and destroy their property. The mob is ripe for rebellion. Mandarins of the highest rank are irsulted and spat upon while going through the city. Troops are being drawn from the outlying forts to guard the palace of the viceroy. The foreign quarter is safe, being under the cover of six gun boats, including the United States steamer Palos. The Juni-ata was expected in a few days from last ata was expected in a few days from last Saturday. The viceroy's interpreter called on me at the residence of Mr. dulged himself in loud and unnecessary Charles Seymour, the American consul at Charles Seymour, the American consul at ence at the palace on Tuesday afternoon. I retaining, as long as it could be retained, retaining, as long as it could be retained, was subsequently requested not to come as the viceroy could not guarantee my safety the viceroy could not guarantee my safety in the journey through the city. Much uneasiness is felt by foreigners elsewhere. Even in Hong Kong precautions have been adopted. Arms for volunteers have posited in two banks. The night patrols have been increased.

If there had been no interference with France the latter nation would, while asserting its own rights in Annam and elsewhere, have also upheld the interests of all European states in the Chinese empire proper. But Britain, it seems, cannot permit any state, especially France, to assert its just rights abroad without intervening in a manner to bring discredit on itself and to inflict injury on the interests of civilization.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

portions the protection, privileges, and fear. We cannot, we must con'ess, financial aid of the legislature. The harses much in the Waldensian ecclesimony which then prevailed, was the astical constitution conducive to natural result of spontaneous agencies order or moral earne-tue-s. As to adapted to the wants, necessities and its adherence to the confession of desires of a mixed population. This was the Reformation, we must confers the old Canadian system ; there was nothtotal ignorance in regard thereof, ing puritanical in its aims or character. for in our limited reading of history General in its purposes, it aimed at the universal education of the children of the we have never met with any such Province. In the ordinary and natural confession. Confessions we have course of events it would have all the indeed heard of, but never of one development it required. "But," says generally accepted by reformers. Mr. Dallas, "the year 1850 witnessed the The Waldensian here-y in any case introduction of the New England non-religions element, the non-political office of tion; and why also, the schools are de-ominational, and to the clergy of each dates from a period long anterior to the reformation. Its adherents from the beginning protessed povof School Trustees, elected by household erty in the very same sense as com-(male and female) suffrage, and compulsory local taxation on property for the munity of goods is to-day advocated support of free schools ; accompanied by by socialists and others. They also polemical essays, setting forth the moral denied the authority of the Pope, and scholastic virtues and achievements the doctrine of purgatory, that of the of the New Englanders, as surpassing anyinvocation of the saints and claimed thing recorded in the annals of either for all members of the Church the ancient or modern times. Then comright to preach. They have now menced those feuds and heart. burnings by been in existence for nearly seven which the last seven years have been signalized, and thence the defects, the inconhundred years, and do not as yet number quite sixteen thousand. sistencies, the perversion of facts and concealment of results. Of the Massachusetts Their's is indeed a withered and lifesystem, Mr. Dallas says : less religion, a system sure to be cut

In 1837 the Massachusetts Board of Education was formed. Following the example of France, an agent was dispatched to Germany to get the information re-quired for the organization of a system of Common Schools for the State. Unlike the observant Cousin or the State. Unlike philosophical Guizor, Horace Mann could not not here the state of t Having dwelt at such length on the not perceive that the opposite and antag-onistic elements of society are of diving laws on education in Quebec and in the ordination, and intended for a specific and North-West, let us now proceed to an investigation of the school law of Ontario good purpose. It did not appear to him requisite that legislation should conform as it at present stands. The present to the warts and necessities of a people professing different religious creeds. And to this is to be imputed the wrong shape school system of this Province had for founder the late Dr. Ryerson, who, with which the Common School system of clergy in the work of education; the de-nominational character of the Common from the Prussian Law, was the universal-and Normal Schools; the exceptional proindisputable talent, combined an arrogant, autocratic and unbending spirit deeply imbued with hostility to Catholicism. ity of education ; government aid ; local How this man was ever permitted to assume or exercise the despotic sway he so long enjoyed in educational matters in Ontario, were at the present time incom-prehensible did we not bear in mind that Dr. Byerson how well how to maniform teacher; claimed for the State the right to assume that character; and, as a necessary consequence, the teacher became, there by, a secular and mechanical State machine; religious instruction was discarded; the and opposition was created on the part of all who were compelled to pay for the support of schools to which, for conscien-tious reasons, they could not consent to send their children. Mr. Mann either mis-understood, or assumed to misunderstand, the cardinal wrights and in 1833, and er to be support of schools to which for conscien-tious reasons, they could not consent to send their children. Mr. Mann either mis-understood, or assumed to misunderstand, the cardinal wrights are the Pestalographic and in 1833. Dr. Ryerson knew well how to manipulate the elements of bigotry always at command, especially in his day, in Ontario. Constituting himself a sort of no-Popery athlete, he kept the air filled with rumors of war on the public schools. He could understood, or assumed to misunderstand, that cardinal principle of the Pestalozzian and Prusian system, that united religious teaching is the rule, and separate religious teaching the exception; for he represented in his reports and writings that the Prus-sian Common Schools were non-sectarian; sian Common Schools were non-sectarian; taking the exception for the rule, and misleading those who relied on him as an authority; as well as causing fatal mistakes to copyists who were not sufficiently con-versant with the subject. The Massachu-setts Normal Schools being only Day Schools, as the students do not board in them there is an absence of anything complete ascendancy over the school system of Ontario. Some idea of the intolerant spirit of the Ryersonian system, as devised and controlled by the late Chief Superintendant himself, may be formed from the words of an able writer in a them, there is an absence of anything approaching to a training discipline. There are no State inspectors. The result pamphlet on the school law published in 1858 and addressed to the governor-general himself. Mr. Dallas, the author, thus Increase are no state inspectors. The testities is that, between the incompetency, jeal-ousies and personal objects of the local authorities, and the wagrant character of the teachers, the complaints of school sec-tions are endless and incapable of redress. expresses himself in relation to the sys-Such is the nature and character of the

tem introduced by DF. Ryerson: Seven years' experience of the working of the Common School Act of 1850, and its Amendments, exhibits a continuous series of protestations and remonstrances, re-peated year after year, by religious bodies and by individuals, without having re-ceived any other notice than contempt, nor any other reply than insolence from the officer who presides over the school department in this section of the Pro-vince, a circumstance which is ascribsystem which, begotten of narrowness and and hatred, was three and thirty years reason, without which universal order is in danger; and to sow in the hearts of the hearts of the people, than in the vain attempt to realize this Utopia. This system presupposes the effacement of parental rights in the trainprejudice, nurtured in puritanical bigotry 1s ascrib vince, a circumstance which is ascho-able to the fact that he is, by law, respon-sible neither to Parliament nor to public opinion. My own case furnishes an ex-ample of the manner in which objectors and their objections have been treated. ing of children, and therefore materially, nay, essentially, differs from the systems prevalent in Europe at the time of its nauguration. This point is very clearly elucidated by Mr. Dallas. His statements concerning education in Europe are not now, unfortunately, so applicable as at the time he wrote. He nevertheless so clearly sets forth the difference between the Christian and unchristian systems, that we give his words: "In order to be able to appreciate pro-perly the distinction between what is termed training by European educators, and what it is supposed to mean by Amer-ican School authorities, it is necessary to tean School authorities, it is necessary to observe that the distinction itself consists in the admission, on the one hand, and denial, on the other, of the parental char-acter of the teacher. It will be observed, in the evidence here appended, that wherever the teacher is invested with the attributes and functions of the parent, and is assumed as a parental substitute, the precautions and vigilance exercised in the precations and viginance excitosed in selecting suitable persons, and preparing them for that important office is a neces-sary consequence in all cases: and for this also, it follows, that wherever this idea of a parental substitute exists, there we find the obligation on the part of the teacher to impart to children the religious faith, creeds and doctrines of their parents; and, noreover, another collateral consequence moreover, another collateral consequence is the co-operation of the pastor, as the religious superior of both the parent and teacher. I wish it to be specially noted, in perusing the extracts which follow, that the prominence given to the religious element in the elementary schools of Europe is an inseparable feature of the each nowledgement that the teacher is a acknowledgment that the teacher is a substitute for the parent. In contrast with this I am desirous that it should be as carefully noticed that on this side of the Atlantic only, whether in the United States or in Canada West, where the State has assumed the educational duties of the 850, Catholic and Protestant schools in Upper Canada were on a perfectly equal parent, the teacher is a functionary of the State; a secular agent only, in the work of education, for the rea-on, as it is assumed, that the State itself is a secular Mr. Dallas, then speaking of Common footing-they were supported by rate bill. aided by an annual grant from the provin cial revenue, on condition that each county should raise by local taxation an amount power. And, as a necessary consequence, it follows that creeds and catechisms are proscribed, religious instruction is declared to belong to the parent at home, and with

which the teacher has nothing to do in the school. And correspondingly, the natural relation between the teacher and the pastor is violated, by a legal proscription; the latter is not recognized in the school room, and would dare to interfere thereroom, and would dare to interfere there-with at his peril; because all clergymen are said to be sectarians, in consequence of all forms of religion b iog sectarian, neither of which are recognized by the

with at like work of the former work of the second in the remarker of the schools is no valid objection to the school state the cannot be associated that the schools are the cannot be associated the schools are the cannot be associated and the school the school are cannot be associated and the school the schools are the cannot be associated and the school the schools are the cannot be associated that the schools are the tandency of free schools are the cannot be associated that the schools are the cannot be associated and the schools are the cannot be associated the schools are the tandency of free schools are the cannot be associated the schools are the schools are the cannot be associated the schools are the cannot be associated the schools are the cannot b subject. He did so, and on his return submitted an honest' statement of his observations, which resulted in the passage of the education law of 1833. M. Dallas exposes this fact in telling language:

same year he presented an elaborate report, explanatory of the parental character of the German teachers; the system of training pursued for the purpose of forming that character; the participation of the clergy in the work of education; the devision for separate religious instruction in localities where the population was not sufficient to support more than one school; the rules for the granting of government

after having had all its details minutely discussed, it received the legislative sanc-tion. In the words of M. Gauzat: "The teacher is summoned up on by the parent to share his authority; this authority he must exercise with the same vigil ance and almost with the same affection. Not only is the health of the children committed to him, but the cultivation of their affections and intelligence depends almost entirely on him. \* \* \* You must be aware, that in confiding a child to your care, every family expects that you will end him back an hones man; the country that he will be made a good citizen. know that virtue does not always follow in the train of knowledge, and that the lessons received by collier might be-come dangerous to them were they ad-dressed exclusively to the understanding. Let the teacher, therefore, bestow his first care on the cultivation of the moral quali-ties of his pupils. He must unceasingly endeavor to propagate and establish those imperishable principles of morality and reason, without which universal order is

crease of juvenile criminals. He says, in reply to the first, that the disinclination of parents to send their children to these chools is no valid objection to the system. And in reply to the second, that

gained, in the long run, by evasion a Nothing. The accusation still comes up, that the present school system does not prevent juvenile depravity and vagrancy. This was the purport of Judge Hagarty's charge to the Grand Jury on the 8th March of last year. The learned Judge In 1831 says he, M. Victor Courin was deputed by the French Government to examine the system of education existing in the several German States, and in the a most disingenuous proceeding for the Chief Superintendent to try and pervert Judge Hagarty's perspicuous and un-equivocal words. He dares not in the face of facts to the contrary, assert now what he propounded, as above, in 1845 6, and 1852, and on many occasions since. The fruits of the system are the reverse of what were predicted. Juvenile crime keeps pace with the progress and duration of the secular school system, and the Chief Superintendent dreads to look at the fruits of his own handiwork; and, to avoid the disagreeable ordeal, he affects to mistake the nature of the charge against it.

The Ryersonian system has now been n operation for more than thirty years. What has it done, may we ask, towards the diminution of crime ? Has crime diminished in proportion as the system extended its ramifications? Is there not ample evidence at hand that crime of the darkest and deadliest character has obtained a real foothold in this Province ! Not indeed directly, by means of the public school system, but because of the absence of sound religious systems of education. Dealing with this very same point, the

late Archbishop of Cincinnati, more than twenty years ago wrote : "The cause of education must ever enlist the sympathies and excite the lively solicitude of every order of the clergy as well as of the parents and friends of youth.

ents and friends of youth. "It was the proud boast of the citizens of this State, who labored more than any other to obtain legislation to establish and endow the common schools, that when they were once in successful operation, the criminal statutes would be a dead letter ! There would be no more offences against morality, law, or order. Never was any man more implicitly believed. Never were heavier pecuniary sacrifices imposed of a century, in this, and in other States of the Union. But what is the result ? Are crimes diminished ? Are they committed, especially in their most aggravated form, only, or mainly, by the uneducated The answer to this question is returned to us from the Senate Chamber, the hotel dining-room the streets of Washington, the offices of state and county treasuries the offices of state and county treasuries, the counters and desks of banks, the jail and the jury room of Hawesville, Ky. Education without religion is not at all or only a questionable boon. The hand and heart must be educated, as well as the mind. Domestic education and the good example of parents must be added to the mind. Domestic extension and so get example of parents must be added to the instruction of the school-room. The in-justice of taxing Catholics to support schools from which they derive no benefit, must cease, and the use of their own noney be allowed them to educate their own children. Or, if this cannot be, the Common Schools should be placed on such a basis as that Catholics may profit by them without the scarifice of faith. Their religion, the work of God, the religion that conquered Paganism, and Islam, and barbárism, must not be reviled as an apos-tacy, while sects that sanction divorce, and deny the future punishment of the wicked and lessen Gospel truths the most essen-ital, and books that teach open and shame-less immorality, receive the suffrages of less immorality, receive the suffrages of the majority, and are commended to the confidence and admiration of the pupils." Can we Canadians learn nothing from our neighbors. Do we not see that they are suffering from moral and social evils which the public schools, instead of arresting, merely aggravate? There is not in Canada a more earnest admirer of republican institutions than the writer, nor one, we would fain believe, who more sincerely wishes well to the American people and government. But no man gifted with any observation can deny that with the steady growth of the evils that now afflict American society, the nation must perish. Save the children and you will save the nation, is the sentiment we can commend to our neighbors, and which, if we desire to save ourselves, we must likewise put to practice. Judge Tenney, the husband of the daugh-er of Orestes A. Brownson, died recently, n Newark, N. J. He was a convert.

#### DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

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The Bishop's Departure for Rome-Farewell Address-Large Purse To Carry With Him.

#### From The Whig, Oct. 8.

#### THE QUYON BAZAAR.

The Bazaar held in the Quyon village on behalf of the R. C. Church there was quite a success. We have been informed that about \$3000 was realized. The voting on the cane amounted to \$1122.35 the figures for the three candidates standing thus: McAdam \$807.95; Davis \$172.55; O'Don-nell \$141.85. At the drawing on Thursday night the 27th. inst. the organ fell to the lot of a young man numed Armstrong living in the township of Aldfield, who for about two hours that evening withstood the in the township of Aldfield, who for about two hours that evening withstood the blandishments of two fascinating young ladies to buy a 50 cent ticket. At last he was persuaded to buy and behold the organ fell to his lot. Of the three cows, one fell to the lot of Bay EatherMcGasts of Plantan the

Rev. Father McCarty of Plantagent, the other two to residents of the Quyon village-Mrs. Wm. McLean, and Michael Gavan. The cooking stove was drawn by a young woman from Renfrew, and the eutter by a boy in Renfrew. The rifle fell to the lot of Michael Smith

of Fitzroy. A. M. Macfarlane of Bucking-ham won the gold watch; Mr. John Bohen ham won the gold watch, ar. John Bohen of Oaslow got a nice set of parlor furniture; Mr. McAdam got the meerschaum pipe. Kirwan's hall where the drawing took place was crowded the whole evening, intense interest being manifested in the proceedings.—Pontiac Advance.

#### CONFIRMATION.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa adrits Lordsnip the Disnop of Ottawa ad-ministered confirmation on Sunday last to twenty-five young lady pupils of the Convert of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, Rideau St., Ottawa. The ceremony was more than usually impressive. His Lord-ship addressed the children in terms of hanny nersunaireness

happy persuasiveness. We are indeed happy to learn that the attendance at this institution is greater this year than ever before. The number of boarders is one hundred, while the total number of young ladies following the various courses is about two hundred and fifty. This is indeed ample evidence of the esteem in which this splendid Catho-lis educational establishment is held be lic educational establishment is held by the public at large.

#### ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

Now that our grand cathedral is approaching completion an effort is being made to purchase a new organ which will be in keeping with the magnificence of the structure. The Children of Mary attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this to the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city have taken upon themselves the task of specially aiding to raise the necessary funds for this purpose. On the evening of Monday next they have made arrangements to give a grand concert in Victoria Hall. This will be no ordinary entertainment, some of the best talent of Toronto, Hamilton, and London having promised assistance. We earnestly hope our people will attend in large numbers and thus show their appreciation of the labors of those good ladies who are sacrificing so much of their time and attention for the purpose of adorning a sacred edifice of which in a short space of time the people of London will feel justly proud.

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unteach unteach-aper and dered him. orce. And verities of proportion inve made discipline below on ridiculous in cof the hey hold ir officers. lering the they will they will tion. He the force, press. He ous by his nment can

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PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

Protestantism seems after all to At one time, when I drew attention to the inconsistency of clergymen officiating in a take no hold on the Italian people. inconsistency of clergymen officiating in a purely secular system from which relig-ious instruction is discarded, I was said to be "a protege of the Bishop," and that I "evidently intended to secure the monopoly of this year's electioneering business to the clerical editor of the Church, and his coadjutors." At another --for questioning the justice of a com-Through a non-Catholic source it is learned that from some statistics which have recently appeared concerning Protestant communions in Italy, it appears that the Waldensian Church has now 15,537 members; -for questioning the justice of a com-pulsory school assessment, such as that in Toronto, without its necessary counter-part, compulsory attendance, I was accused of being actuated by mercenary motives in order to save my property from taxation. For pointing out the irreligious tendency of primary schools on an exclusively secular besis, I was called a "sceptic writer," and said "to be sceptical as to the Christian religion itself." And when I showed, from an exposition of the principle, operation and practical evangelists, eighteen; ordained clergy, sixty-nine, of whom thirtyeight are ordained preachers for Italy, exercising the functions of their office in forty-one churches and thirty-six under-parochial churches or chapels. The year's expenditures amounted to 117,041 francs. The theological school at Florence was attended by seven students.

And when I showed, from an exposition of the principle, operation and practical results of the school system, that it was imported from Massachusetts and was designed for a Republican and Unitarian community, and proved from official statistics that it had failed there and was fullow also here the only reply was. The Waldenses are, it must be remembered, a very old sect. They do not indeed seem for their age and statistics that it had failed there and was a failure also here, the only reply was, that "the professed facts of this pamphlet are fictions, so far as they apply to our schools, and so far as they relate to my-self personally and to the Normal School." I have cited my own case here, not as ex-ceptional, but as a specimen of the uni-form treatment which others have re-ceived who like myself, have not felt disopportunities to make any decided advance. A Protestant writer, however, claims that the figures for 1883 show that in every respect as against 1881 there was a very encouraging progress, the work in all the five disform treatment which others have re-ceived who, like myself, have not felt dis-posed to submit to a species of school despotism, which begins by violating the sacred right of conscience, and ends in the lucrative emoluments enjoyed by the chief functionary whom the law has in-vested with arbitrary and absolute power. tricts of the evangelization field having been quite successful. Of the Protestant communions in Italy, by far the most promising, he declares, is the Waldensian Church; its firm Prior to the introduction of the law of ecclesiastical order, its moral earn-

estness, and its adherence to the confession of the Reformation, qualify it before all others for the difficult work of evangelization in Italy. If the Waldensian soct be indeed

equal to its share of the grant. These the most promising of Protestant communions in Italy, Catholicity in schools, whether Protestant, or Catholic, bethat country has evidently little to ing on equal footing, enjoyed in just profail of being frequent. Over this kind-ness must preside; were a teacher not to possess the respect and sympathy of the parents, his authority over their children parents, its authority over their children would be compromised, and the fruit of his lessons lost; he cannot, therefore, be too careful and prudent in regard to these connections. \* \* \* Nothing, besides, is more desirable than a perfect understand. ing between the minister of religion and the teacher; both are in possession of moral authority; both require the confidence of families; both can agree in exercising over the children committed to their care, in several ways, a common influence."

We have heard it stated that it was the purpose of the late Hon. George Brown, had he remained in office in 1858, to have de-patched the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee to Europe to study the various systems of the continent and report on the adaptability of the best amongst them to Canada. Had Mr. McGee been so sent, we should not to-day be suffering from the present one-sided and ineffective system, against which the best men of all classes are now protesting. The truth is that this system was first devised to maim and finally kill Catholicism in Upper Canada. And it must be admitted that with a people less devoted to religion than ours it must have worked the results intended by its authors.

Dr. Ryerson, at the time of and immediately after the introduction of the new system, promised great things from the moral standpoint to the people of Upper Canada from the new system. He predicted a diminution of crime and a rapid and steady growth of good citizenship. In fact, with the state substituted for divine and parental authority, vice was to be swept from the land. But as early as 1858, the writer already cited was able

Schools and juvenile criminals, said:

"At page 31 of the last Annual Report, is an amusing example of the way in which the Chief Superintendent tries to

#### Uptergrove.

F. J. Gillespie, Esq., is agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD in Uptergrove. Our subscribers in this section may pay their accounts to that gentleman.

"The Spiritual Betrothal of St. Cather-ine with the Infant Jesus," is the name of 910 of the Detroit Art Loan, and is the gift of Pope Leo XIII. This rare old picture is accompanied by the following words, "The Holy Father sends, with his blessing, a beautiful painting for your Exhibition."

The Catholic Examiner of Brooklyn appears in eight-page form and is now issued weekly. It is one of our most welcome exchanges, and we hope a good measure of prosperity will attend the new renture.

L. S .- The birthplace of St. Patrick L. S.—Ine birthplace of St. Autors has been the subject of dispute amongst the most learned men, and has not yet been settled. Bishop Moran, one of the reatest living Irish antiquarians, thinks St. Patrick was an Irishman, not only by adoption, but by birth.

adoption, but by bird. S. NEW ROPHES. — THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang; 12 mo., 112 pp. Price, free mail. 20 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS to ald pious scolar the recitation of the HoLy ROSARY, 24 mo., the **FR. PUNTET** & **CO.**, **Publishers**, 52 Bar-clay SL, New York. St., New York. A \$115.00 Organ for \$49.75.

XXX

A \$115.00 Organ for \$49.75. This was the unparalleled offer made by Hon. Danlel F. Beaty, the great Organ Manufacturer, in our paper a short time since. He has instructed us for e-insert it and thus give those who failed to accept former offers another opportunity. We think this Organ needs no further recommendation. See advertisement in this issue.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### Is it Worth While !

Is it worth while to jostie a brother, Bearing his load on the rough road of life ? In it worth while that we jeer at each other, In blackness of heart, that we war to the knife ? God pity us all in our pitiful plight.

6

God pity us all as we jostle each other; God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather. Pierced to the heart, words are keener than steal the heather. Pierced to the heart, words are keene steel, And mightler far for woe than weal.

Were it not well in this brief life's journey, On over the isthmus. down into the tide, We give him a fish instead of a serpent, "Ere folding the hands to be and abide Forever, and aye, in dust at his side ?

Look at the roses saluting each other; Look at the herds all in peace on the plain, Man, and man only, makes war on his

brother, I laughs in his heart at his peril and pain, amed by the beasts that go down on the

eternity

s it worth while that we battle to humble some poor follow down in the dust? fod pity us all: Time too soon will tumble All of us together, like leaves in a gust. Humbled, indeed, down into the dust. -JOAQUIN MILLER.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Zita.

eight o'clock, we had another long meet-ing; after I went away the weeping and the singing recommenced in right earnest, and never ceased till midnight. The next morning I paid a visit to the house. I sang a little, and made them recite six times the Pater, and the Gioria Patri, then I left my flock to go and celebrate Mass at a league's distance, at the village of Androhibe. On my return to Ambohit-sos, I found a greater crowd than the evening before; besides nine Fathers, a Brother of the Christian Schools and two Sisters of St. Joseph had arrived. It was THE GREATNESS OF HUMILITY.-St. Zita, placed by reason of her lowly birth in a position obscure, or vile even, accord-ing to the views of the world, knew how to lift herself by faith to the sublime heights of sanctity. She passed her life in domestic work, the object of hatred and calumny : her humility was too great, it was said, to be real ; it was sheer hypocrisy. ission was too prompt and per-Her submission was too prompt and per-fect to be exempt from pride; and if the poor servant were any better than people of her condition, it was merely because she wished to appear so. Zita, however, accomplished all her duties with that per-fection which those who wish to please of duties who the service of the servi Sisters of St. Joseph had arrived. It was Wednesday, the day of the funeral cere-mony. Father Abinal gave the absolu-tion and preached. tion and preached. "Razakamady was not interred till Fri-day evening; he had died the previous Sunday morning. They had enveloped him in twelve pieces of cloth; they had placed a cap of red silk on his head, adorned with a Maltese cross in imitation gems, and they laid him in the tomb which had been prepared..." We shall complete this review of the Malgasian Missions by some extracts taken from the letters of different Missioners. The Rev. Father Limozin writes on the fection which those who wish to please God are wont to employ. She hore re-proofs, injuries, bodily and moral suffer-ings, with that patience and submission which the love of God alone knows how to inspire. She was pious, cherished the poor, and forgave injuries. At last the general voice ended by rendering her full justice, which she by no means looked for. The world was struck with wonderment, and the Church has placed her on her altars. St. Zita died at Lucca in 1272, and was beatified in 1696. The Rev. Father Limozin writes on the

28th December, 1869: beatified in 1696. "There is not a man even of the Betsil-eos, nor of the Sakalaves, who has come to perform the labor prescribed by law, who does not express a desire to have Catholic churches. It is truly astonishing ; but I believe that the church of St. Joseph (newly erected) has its share in contributing to this result. It would be hard to tell you of the good impressions which I heard were made on those who had visited it. One of the strongest is the MORAL REFLECTION .- All acts in them

selves good become acts of holiness when accomplished with reference to God. "All things are turned into good in the hands of those that love God," saith the Apostle. -(Rom. viii. 28.)

#### SS. Theodora X. Didymus.

THE POWER OF PRAYER. - Theodora had dedicated by yow to God her life and her yirginity ; she was denounced as a Christvirginity; she was denounced as a Christ-ian to the proconsul Proculus, who had been charged by Dioclesian to persecute the Christians in order to make them renounce their faith. This occurred in 223. The proconsul not being able to induce her to apostatize, ordered her to be consigned to a place of debauch. Theodora, on enter-ing there full worn her here ensure

ing there, fell upon her knees, saying, "Lord Jesus Christ, safeguard that which "Lord Jesus Christ, safeguard that which pertains to Thee; as for myself, I fear sin more than death: if Thou wouldst have me pure, shield my innocence." A soldier, named Didymus, entered soon after, and said to her, after she had recovered from her fear: "Let us change garments, after which depart and leave the rest to me." The innocence of Theodora was thus pre-served, but Didymus remained exposed to all the fury of the judge, and was senten-ced to death. Theodora reappeared in order to deliver him; a holy emulation arose between them as to who should die in order to save the other. They were anguom, I went to Ambonidatrimo. It is a very considerable place, the true capi-tal of the west, as Ambohimanga is of the north. Three envoys sent by a popula-tion tired of having to pay money every Sunday for a large meeting-house, nearly finished, had come to invite us. About a dozen men came to meet me two miles in order to save the other. They were condemned to die together, that is, to receive at the same time the immortal crown of the blessed.

MORAL REFLECTION.—It is written: "The holy He will join to Himself, and whom He shall choose they shall approach to Him,"—(Numbers xvi, 5.)

Saint Hugh. GREATNESS AND SANCTITY.—St. Hugh, abbot of Cluny, was descended from the sovereign house of the Dukes of Burgundy, but contemned the advantages of such an illustrious birth to give himself to God in the monastery of Cluny, or rather God led him to this humble retreat in order to make him the instrument of His high pur-poses. Having been made prior, and subsequently abbot, by reason of his mer-its and not on account of his birth, be its and not on account of his birth, he appeared once again in that sphere to which his birth gave him access. The emperor Henry the Dark held him in great esteem, and charged him with the conduct-ing of delicate negotiations. The popes Leo IX., Nicholas II., Gregory VII., Stephen IX., Urban II., and Paschal II., loaded him with proofs of their confidence. He conducted the negotiations for peace between temporal princes and the Church between temporal princes and the Church and likewise between the princes them-selves; the greatest political events of his century were made over to his discretion and solicitude. The abbot of Cluny was as holy according to religion as he was great and able according to the views of the world. Holiness is not that which the world imagines, it renders great and per-fects that whereunto it is allied. St. Hugh died on the 29th April, 1109, aged 35 MORAL REFLECTION.-Glory, even of a worldly nature, is not excluded by holi-ness; "it is the vesture thereof," accordness; "it is the vesture thereof," accord-ing to the expression of the Wise Man.-(Eccles, 1, 12.)

# "Christmas night was celebrated beauti-fully in all our churches. At Andohela there were near 500 Communions at midnight. Here, Brother Espagne counted 140, and in the morning I had 60 first Communions. At the Festival of St. Aloysius, Father Ailloud had more than 0 At the Second Heart's than had 24 " THE PRENCH IN ANNAM.

CONTINUED. "Before concluding, I took the crucifix, which I had laid on the bier, and display-ing it to the crowd, Behold, waid I to them. "Him who one day will judge you all. Ah Aloysius, Father Ailloud had more than 40. At the Sacred Heart's they had 24." Reverend Father Callet, on the 8th of January, 1870, writes: "I have been sent by Father Jouen to take charge of two future parishes in the west; one of them five hours distant from the capital, the other ten. After having preached, taught catechism and the singing of the hymns in the nearest parish, I got into a filanjana (a sort of palanquin), to go to the more distant one, where I was expected by an assembled crowd. At two o'clock P. M., I arrived at the food of the hill on which the village is situated, the principal centre of the meeting, and found two things: "ist. A river swollen by the tropical rains fallen in the night; no pirogue in which to pass over it; no means of cross-He knows well amongst us those whose intentions are sincere and pure ; He knows the men of good will. He will not ask if we have followed the form of prayer adopted by the greater number, and the religion most in fashion, but whether we religion most in fashion, but whether we have embraced that which our conscience showed us to be the best and the true one. Razakamady had the courage which God requires, and in spite of the favours show-ered on the partizans of the religion opposed to that of God, he asked for bap-tism, and he was faithful to his engage-ments. It is that which made him res-nected amongst you and it is that which pected amongst you, and it is that which will give him glory and happiness for all

eternity." "There was profound silence at this moment. I profited by it to begin the Rosary ; all replied to the Malgasian Ave Maria ; and after every decade, we sang a verse of some canticle, accompanied by the harmonium. In the evening, about eight o'clock, we had another long meetwhich to pass over it; no means of cross-ing it on the shoulders of my bearers, who would be compelled to swim, the waters being above their heads. "2d. The chief men of the village re-solved that I should pass over, no mat-ter what it cost

ter what it cost. "I saw four of them who held between

them the deor of a Malgasian hut, made of reeds. They swam, and wished to take me on top of it, and to bring me across the water safely, according to them. At a glance I saw that it was a bad way, and certainly I could not get over dryshod. To give me confidence, a young man places himself on the side door, which gives way, sinks, and turns. He goes to the bottom, takes a draught, and escapes by swimming, amidst a burst of laughter. Then looking at one another they say: 'The Vazaha cannot cross over on this, and yet there is no other way.' They seem disconsolate, expecting me to turn back. 'Are the people assembled,' I ask them, 'and do they expect me?'—'Yes,' they answer, 'they are there since morning and have not yet eaten anything.'—'Then I will cross.' "I called a man from amongst my at-

"I called a man from amongst my at-tendants; I went two gun-shots off, gave him all my clothes except my pantaloons, and threw myself in to swim. He had to return to the place I had quitted, to get my clothes carried, in place of myself, on the reed door, to the other side of the river; this he did very well. On my part, I got on pretty well, in spite of the current which brought me down lower than would have happened to a good swimmer. I begged brought me down lower than would have happened to a good swimmer. I begged the man to lay my clothes in the brush-wood on the edge of the stream, and to rejoin his companions, and I got out of the water to dress myself. He only went a short distance, being tempted to look at and admire the fairness of the skin of the white man, as he told me afterwards. I dried my nantaloons and I went up to the asmy pantaloons, and I went up to the as-sembly, which I found to be a numerous and kindly one. "This simple deed, of crossing the river by swiming to come to them I works

much expense within the walls of the palace, and the beauty of the church, which has cost them neither labor nor by swimming to come to them, I made "On Saint Andrew's day, after having use of as an insinuating exordium. I spoke, I sang, I made them speak, I made them sing for two hours, and as they were fasting, I sent them away to eat. They returned soon, and begged of me to teach them some songs, which I did till night-fall. I heard the more fervent repeating the songs they had learned; then they came again for me after my supper; I thought I ought to join them for a moment. The chief of the village made me a present of a fowl, of a quarter of mutton. and of six use of as an insinuating exordium. I recommended the intention, at Mass, to the holy Apostle, with a promise, so far as it depended upon me, to create a parish of Saint Andrew in the thirl city of the kingdom, I went to Ambohidatrimo. It

FORTY BILLION GERMS. Wonderful Theory that Concerns the

Welfare, Happiness and Life of Everyone.

In his quiet and cosy library at the close of a busy day sat a gentleman and his wife, he absorbed in a new book and she in the newspaper. Quickly glancing toward her husband, she asked, at a certain

point in the article, "John, what is the germ theory ?"

"The germ theory-well-yes; just look in the encyclopedia under 'Germ,' that will explain it so much better than 1

can." Accordingly his wife opened the book at the word named and read : Germ

at the word named and read: Germ Theory of Disease—A theory advanced by the ablest and best investigators and scientists of the times. It supposes the surface of the earth, the air and water to be inhelited to the surface of the second

surface of the earth, the air and water to be inhabited to a greater or less extent with a peculiar growth of the lowest form of fungi—commonly termed bacteria, whose power of reproduction, under favor-able conditions, is so great that a single germ will increase to fifteen millions in twenty-four hours' time, and unchecked in its increase would grow to a mass of eight hundred tons, in three days' time, if space and food be furnished. There is no condition under which it can be said to be absent, unless it be from fire or air filtered condition under which it can be said to be absent, unless it be from fire or air filtered through cotton-batting in numerous layers. A single drop of water containing a germ, put into water boiled, filtered and thus freed from bacteria, will grow murky in a day or two from the development of new germs. When it is considered that it requires about forty billion to weigh one grain, some remote idea can be had of the capacity of germ reproduction. Pro-fessor John Tyndall, in a late work, elab-orately treats of the influence of germs in

ressor John Tyndall, in a late work, elab-orately treats of the influence of germs in the propagation of disease and charges upon this cause, the inception and devel-opment of very many of the ailments most injurious to man. Professor Pasteur, an eminent French savant, has carried his original and beautiful experiments so far, and from them deduced such practical re-sults as very greatly to diminish the number of cases of anthrax among sheep and chicken cholera among fowls - prov. number of cases of anthrax among sheep and chicken cholera among fowls,— prov-ing his theory that these are essentially and actually germ diseases. Those germs are carried into the system through the lungs, the stomach and possibly the skin, but through the lungs chiefly. Once in the system, they begin to develop, poisoa-ing the blood, invading the nerve centers, disturbing the functional activity of the great organs of the body and inducing a general impairment of the vital processes. general impairment of the vide and inducing a general impairment of the vital processes. They are the cause of fevers, rheumatism, Bright's disease of the kidneys, pneumonia, blood poisoning, liver disease, diphtheria and many other ailments. Lately Professor Koch, a famous German physician, has proved that consumption of the lungs is due to this cause—the presence of a

peculiar germ. When the circulation is bounding, the nerves elastic and the system all aglow with life and energy, the germs seem to develop poorly, if at all. But with weakened nerves, poor digestion or malassimi-lation of food or a lowering vitality from any cause, a change ensues, and in this impoverished and weakened fluid the germ finds a genial home and develops until symptoms of disease are distinctly manifested. This is seen in the everyday experience of all. The healthy man re-sists the influence around him and develops al of the summary in the standard for the summary initiation is the summary is the summary initiation is the summary is the summar

# pers. "Now," said she, rising indignantly, "I am assured by those who know, that you do all those things, and it is rather absurd for you to expect all the virtues in me, while you do not possess any of them yourself. I can never be your wife;" and she bowed him out and left him on the cold doorstep, a madder if not wiser man.

Go Often to Holy Communion.

Whoever you may be, young man, still pure or already fallen, go often to commun-ion, which alone is able to sustain you in virtue or to re-establish you in it. Nothing is so easy, believe me, as to be chaste by the power of the Eucharist; what you cannot be without Jesus, you can easily be with him. Think of your future; to be one nim. Innk or your future; to be one day a good man, you must spend worthily the years of your youth, and in order to keep honor safe and stainless, there is no other means than to have recourse to the Euclorith Eucharist.

How to Grow Rich.

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is to trust nobody, to befriend none, to get everything and save all you can get, to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us, to be the friend of no man and to have no man for our friend, to heap interhave no man for our friend, to heap inter-est upon interest, to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as surely as disease and disappointment. And when pretty near enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment, save that of indulging in miserable meanness death comes to finish miserable meanness, death comes to finish the work, and the body is buried in a hole the heirs rejoice over it, and the spirit goes--whither ?

The Bad and Worthless

The Bad and Worthless are never IMITATED or COUNTERFEITED. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy IMITATED is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and mest valuable family medi-cine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to be-lieve they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way con-mected with them or their name, are imita-tions or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing bat gen-uine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the which label. Trust uine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing el-e. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or



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Head Office, 428 Richmond Street. D. C. MCDONALD, MANAGER.



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Persons wishing to borrow money will com-sult their own interests by applying person-ally or by letter to F. B. LEYS, OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London Ont.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

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WM. CAREY CRANE."

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modious building has the modern improven system of heating has success. The ground cluding groves, grades branch of polite and cluding the French lai fancy work, embroide war-flowers, etc., are Board and fuition p annually in advance, and Painting, form et ther particulars addre

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Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since and have gained fifteen pounds in weight." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st.

Do Not be Duped. A recently advertised and highly puffed remedy for deafness has lately been ex-posed as an unmitigated fraud. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil ; none name it but to praise. John Clark, of Millbridge, testifies that it cured him of deafness.

"There is not a man even of the Betsil-

had visited it. One of the strongest is the contrast between the little meeting-house, which they were compelled to build at so

Some days later the same Father wrote: "I am happy to be able to confirm the in-telligence I gave you in my last letter, of the dispositions manifested by the people. The agitation continues. Every day there are new deputations from the large towns. Thanks be to God, there are means, for the present, to half satisfy them, and we all work as hard as we can. "We have, up to this, the greatest rea-son to thank our Lord and the good St. Joseph. The numbers do not diminish,

Joseph. The numbers do not diminish, and, what is very consoling, we have as many baptisms as usual, above all, amongst the school children; that is the

Innished, the Sisters will have three times as many pupils, and what makes me think so, is the now larger number of children in our classes. We have found, in a pupil of the Brothers, an admirable sub-stitute for Father Nasses, and in place of the class diminishing on that account, it has increased to fifty pupils at least. "It is evident that this reaction in our favor brings on a reaviral is the Mathier and the sub-stitute for farmer table account, it has increased to fifty pupils at least. "Alexis Cur, of Grant Life, Aroostock

favor brings on a revival in the Methodist party. Lately they have taken the little prince Rasalita from us: he is the nenhew prince Rasalita from us; he is the nephew of the queen. The pietext was, that he did not learn French, and (a very logical conclusion) they put him to learn Eng-lish; in the end they made him a Protest-ant; that was their whole object. The poor child shed abundance of tears. They said it was because he was afraid to be brought back to us

brought back to us. "They tried to frighten the princess Ramangamaso to make her assist at their Ramangamaso to make her assist at their feast of Christmas. But they said in vain : Do come here, every one of you,' she replied; 'I will not go with you there;' and she went, as she was accustomed, to the Immaculate Conception.' Tried in Toronto. Mrs. Mary Thomson, of Toronto, re-ports the removal of eight feet of tape-tow's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This med-icine is reliable for all kinds of worms that afflict children or adults.

"Modern thought, 'the heir of all the ages,' is scarcely sufficiently mindful of all t owes to the trustees of that inheritan uring its own long minority; and prefers to forget that the faith it has cast off was the nurse of the infant civilization of Europe. For the sole surviving memory of society, after its long lapse of civil consciousness, was the Church which had baptized Constantine and anointed Charagne; and which, enthroning itself on the majestic ruins of paganism, made Rome still the centre of the civilized Rome still the centre world, and the Latin language and literature the common inheritance of Christen. dom. It linked ancient and modern culture, for there was no gulf of time beamongst the school children; that is the most secure foundations of our hope. Unfortunately, the number of Sisters is insufficient, and the interruption of the works of the new building causes a delay which is very much to be regretted. I feel convinced that, once the house is finished, the Sisters will have three times as many punils, and what makes me think

> Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostock Co., Maine, writes: "Having used North-rop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and derived great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made known.

#### Tried in Toronto.

ent that has ever been discovered for this purpose, and— "John, say, John! does the encyclopedia advertise Warner's Safe Cure ?" "I should not wonder, dear, it's a grand remedy, and that pamphlet we received the other day stated that Dr. Gunn, of the United States Medical College, en-dorsed it. At all events the wonderful cures it is accomplishing entitle it to be honorably noted among the creat discover honorably noted among the great discov eries of the present century." However the facts above stated may be

the truth remains, that the germ theory of disease is the correct one and that the great remedy mentioned is the only one which has ever been found that can put the system in a condition to kill these germs before they obtain a hold upon the body, and undermine the life.

What She Said.

A rather fast young man, becoming en-amored of a pretty girl, finally decided to make her a formal offer of his hand and heart-all he was worth-and then he hoped to be indulged in some lover-like demonstrations, the young lady being so far coolly indifferent in her manner toward him. He attributed this to maid-enly reserve, for it never occurred to him that she was not in low with him II. enly reserve, for it never occurred to him that she was not in love with him. He cautiously prefaced his declaration with a few questions, for he had no intention of "throwing himself away." Did she love him well enough to live in a cottage with him? Was she a good cook and bottle washer? Did she think it a wife's duty to make home happy? Would she consult his tastes and wishes concerning her asso-ciates and pursuits in life? Was she econ-omical? Could she make her own clothes, etc.? The young lady said that before she answered his questions she would assure him of some negative virtues she possessed. She never drank, smoked or chewed; never owed a bill to her laundry or tailor; never stayed out all night play-ing billiards; never lounged on the street corners and ogled giddy girls; never stood in with the boys for cigars and wine sup-

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before 3 on purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON.



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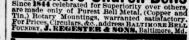
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# EYS, MANAGER , Richmond St.,

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#### OCT. 19, 1888.

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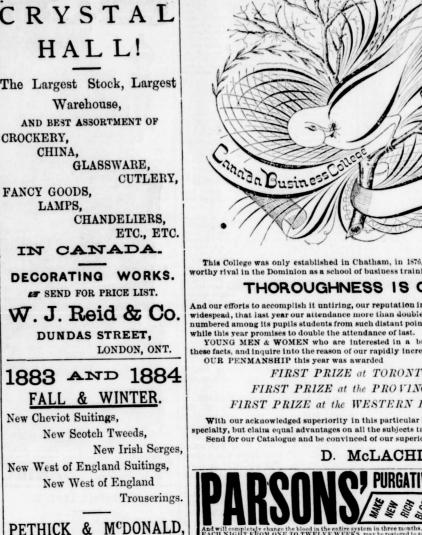
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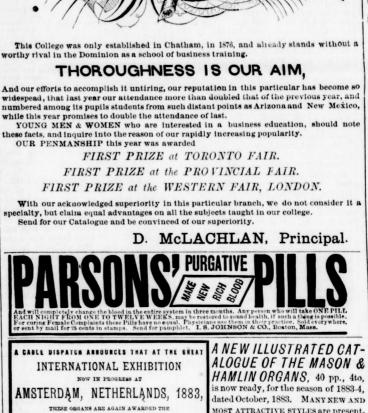
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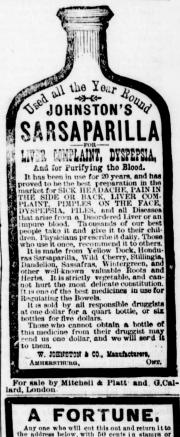
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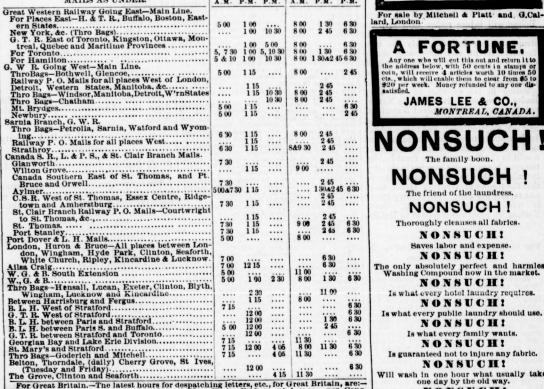
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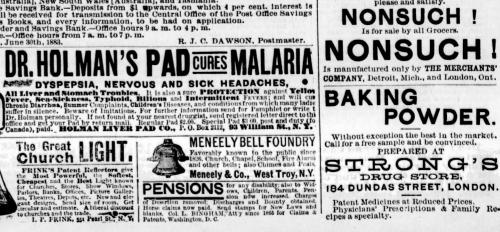
"Huto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. WICEROUS "At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted SORES my children was terribly afflicted the second second second second second SORE EVES erful alterative medicine musich stars arakita. A few doese provide the second second STARS ARSAFARTIALA. A few doese provide the second "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

proaches him for stirring up religious hat-red and civil strife. The organization of the National League

is progressing steadily, and the people are earnestly seconding the efforts of their leaders to prepare for the general elections.

Dungannon's dead walls, at the time of the Nationalist invasion, a few weeks ago, were posted with the following notices: "Belfast to the Front !" "One thousand

about the ears of an unfortunate tenant. and indeed carry his threat into execu-tion, but that is not intimidation accordng to law, whereas if the tenant should make the slightest of jection to being ex-terminated—away with him! At Clones, county Monaghan, Petty Sessions, recently John Conmee, a tenant, who had been a short time ago evicted from his farm on the Clones estate of Sir Thos. B. Lennard, was charged under the Crimes Act with intimidating emergency men who were employed by the agent, Mr. Wrench, cutting and saving has on the farm. The estate bailiff and seven others proved to defendant having said that they would "some day meet with what they deserved for assisting the agent in robbing him." Connee, who conducted his own defence,

on his own account, and for several years enjoyed a fair share of the trade; but on the death of his brother who assisted him, businese matters pressed so heavily on his weak constitution that he decided to have a change, and about a year ago accepted the position of chief clerk in the post office here. Mr. Costello was a good citizen, an active business man and was held in esteem by all who knew him. He

Dungannon's dead walls, at the time of the Nationalist invasion, a few weeks nogo, were posted with the following notices: "Belfast to the Front !" "One thousand Ship Carpenters are coming from Belfast to defend the Constitution against Parnell and his Crew !" "Remember pat Days!" "Death or glory !" "God save the queen !" "Death or glory !" "God save the queen !" "Beath or glory !" "God save the queen !" "board room of the workhonse. Waterford, into the death of Michael Power, who died in that institution at four o'clock the previous evening. Several witnesses hav-ing been examined, the jary found that the deceased died from frog ish choice accelerated by exposure and want of food, and they expressed their regret that the relieving officer had not acted more promply in the matter. Intimidation is a very clasice word, which late in the addition is a very clasice word. Intimidation is a very clasice word, which late in the intered to a very clasice word. Intimidation is a very clasice word, which late is a very clasice word, into the due is a very clasice word, intom indice in the regent word of the separate School Board and for two years Alderman for Ketcheson Ward. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock this morning and was attended by a very

Intimidation is a very clastic word, which lends itself readily to any extension, contraction or variation the administra-tion of the law may choose to give it. A landlord may threaten to pull the house beaut the area of an unfortunete threaten to Farrelly. At the corner of House and Proceeded and Farrelly. At the corner of the law requiem mass was conducted by Monsig-nor Farrelly. At the corner of Hotel and Church streets the children of the two R. C. schools joined in and headed the R. C. schools joined in and headed the procession to the church. The music which the choir furnished was of a high order, Prof. Oldham presiding at the organ and Messrs. Spangenburg and Wens-ley assisted in the chorus. After the solemn ceremony had been concluded the some of the decased waves taken to the remains of the deceased were taken to the R. C. Cemetery.

PORT ARTHUR.

#### Grand Bazaar in Connection with the St. Andrews Church and Schools.

From the Sentinel, Sept 29.

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Sovey. OFFICIAL. Titusville, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1883. To the Supreme President C. M. B. A., Officers and Members: The undersigned Committee on Finance Supreme Treasurer and Supreme Recorder and find them correct.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.
Index of the second partially reopening the old religious feud between the Protestants and Catholics in Belfast; but his incitements have fallen flat on the farming classes.
The efforts of the Tories are calculated to strengthen the Nationalists at the next elections, because if has been made classes the party have no solution of the land question which would secure justice to the Protestant farme.
The Liberal press of Ecgland condemns Sir Stafford Northcote's raid, and reprosches him for stirring up religious hat, red and civil strife.
The organization of the National League is prosches him for stirring and religious failed and civil strife.
The organization of the National League is prosches him for stirring up religious hat. declared the result,

Plummer...... The prize drawing which took place dur-ing an interval in the election was as fol-lows:

ing an interval in the cleection was as toi-lows: THE PRIZE DRAWING Bracket Work Bag.... Mrs. J. Dwyer Cigar Case. A. McDermott Pair Elegant Boots. Jno. Haverty Embroidered sofa cushion... Louis Belanger Brown & Purple Scarf. T. Whitehouse Fmbroid-cred Stippers. Sarah Walsh Sofa Cushion. Mrs. Conmee Prie due Chair. J. Frezer Stiver Watch. A. L. Crosse The Bride. Mrs. Hayes Bannarett. Mts. Grant Sofa Cushion. Miss Deland Tidy. M. Redden Get leman's Scarf. Attila Boidue Gettleman's Scarf 1 Pair Footstools ... Silver Ice Pitcher... Attila Boldu Mrs. J. Redde Jas. Girlin

#### C. M. B. A NOTES.

At the last meeting of Branch No. 15 of Toronto the following resolution was passed:

TO MR. AND MRS. THOMAS DELANEY. Resolved,-That the members of this branch express to you our heartfelt sympathy in the sad affliction it has pleased Almighty God to visit you with in the loss of a beloved, kind and affec-tionate son. His early death was a great shock to us all. But whilst it is hard, after the slender thread that all human after the scenaer thread that all human affairs hang upon has been severed, to bow in submission to the divine will, still it is our earnest prayer that the gentle and loving hand of the Great Condoler apply the balm to the wounded heart of a stricken parent.

May you be granted strength from above to sustain you in the saddest of all earthy trials. And we pray that those who are left to you will always be a com-fort and help through life.

Signed on behalf of Branch 15. JOHN KELZ, President.

JOHN S. KELZ, HESLER, HESLER, After the foregoing resolution was read, it was resolved that the Charter of this Branch be draped in mourning for the space of one month, and that the meeting now adjourn out of respect to nour late brother, John. C. Delaney. JOHN S. KELZ.

Solik S. KELZ, Rec. Secretary, Supreme Recorder Hickey says-"At no time in the history of the Association were claims paid so promptly as during the past three months, sixty days being the maximum." It must certainly be grati-fying to our members to see the business of the association conducted so satisfactorily.

Cayuga, Oct. 9th, 1883. S. R. BROWN,—Dear Sir and Brother,— Assisted by Mr. J. C. Sullivan, president of Brantford Branch, I organized Branch No. 25, Cayuga, last evening. The Branch starts with a good membership and under the guidance of our esteemed friend and tried member of the Association, its success is certain. The following is the list

of officers : President-Rev. P. Bardou 1st Vice-President-William Sennet asistant Sec.-John Walen Asistant Sec.-John Murphy Financial Sec.-John Murphy Treasurer-John Wadell Marshall\_-William Murray Guard-Joseph Murray Trustees-John Farrell. John Walsh,

OFFICIAL.



WOODSTOCK LETTER.

Last Wednesday will ever be remem bered as a red letter day in the ecclesias tical annals of Woodstock. A few weeks ago, owing to sickness, our esteemed pas-tor, Rev. Father Carlin, was advised to go to Montreal for the purpose of undergo-ing a course of medical treatment at the Hotel Dieu; he is now at home again much improved in health. During Father Coaline Loans of a bonne Bon Father Carlin's leave of absence Rev. Father Carlin's leave of absence Rev. Father Brady, late of Stratford, was appointed by His Lordship Bishop Walsh to take charge of the Woodstock mission. This talented young priest spent several weeks preparing candidates living in the vicinity of Woodstock for the sacraments of First Communion and Confirmation which were administered here has Wed. which were administered here last Wed-

nesday morning. At 8 a. m. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V At Sa. m. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Druyere, v. G., attended by Father Brady and Father McKeon, celebrated the mass at which the children received their first com-munion. The boys were all neatly attired in black and the girls were dressed

in white and were crowned with floral wreaths. Before saying the Miscreatur the venerable celebrant addressed the children present on the importance of making a good first communion. His pious and good first communion. His pious and feeling exhortation, left a lasting impression on the minds of all his youth-ful hearers, who listened with awe-inspired attention, and looked like innocence in an untried world. At 10.30 Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, accom-

ratie by Mgr. Bruyere, Dr. Kilroy and Fathers Carlin, Lamonte and Brady, entered the Sanctuary and began the solemn service. Father Brady said Mass and Father McKeon acted as master of LIONESS ceremonies. After the last Gospel the candidates for confirmation passed a strict examination in presence of all the clergy





OCT. 19, 1883.

uced, without denty, and price for housands at the regular price for HRISTMAS PRESENTS, and CATHOLIC RECORD. er with only \$45.7507 \$49.75 CASI

The instrument speaks of the source and the source of the Old and young should use "TEABERRY



SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE. Elegantly Sugar-Coated. These Pills are a complete substitute for mon to this class of preparations. They are prepared with the most rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most select and highly concentrated extracts, so compounded as to reach the endless disesses which origi-nate in derangements of the digestive organs, the bowels, liver and stomach. Being com-posed of entirely refined vegetable extracts, they can be taken at al: seasons without re-striction as to diet or clothing. They are the result of many years of practical experience. and operate effectively, cleansing out the disordered humors, and thoroughly purify-ing and enriching the blood. Single Box 25 cents, or 5 Boxes for \$1.00 Methods the series of the taken to other that may be represented to be "just as good." "Dre JEN NER'S PILL'S, and take no other that may be are presented to be "just as good." "Dre Jen Ner View Line at it is they are fully war-ranted. Prepared only at the Chemical Laborator-

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ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. Notice to Contractors.

EALED TENDERS, addressed to the un-Sealed to the understand of the characteristic and and sendorsed "Funder for St. Lawrence Canats," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on UESDAY, the 13th day of November next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the cornwall Canal. Also for the construction of a lock, together with the culargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Kapide Plat Canal, or medie division of the Williamsburg Canals. Tenders will also be received until TUES-DY, the 57th day of November next, for the extension of the pierwork and deepening, dc., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

BY THE GRACH APOSTOLIC TO THE RE DEAR REV. ] Addressing ject of Chri the monarch dium be the iel : "Blessed b eternity and and fortitud times and a and establish the wise and understandi fathers, I gi (Dan. 2. cha Such was prophet's so to God for respecting t Church, the dom, in the him to see the four me quity, sym silver, brass ating in bl devoted to mental by o ing mankin of all kingd ceed, becau The Chald doomed to of Cyrus, 1 dom of the tined in tu Alexander, kingdom o flourish an principaliti jection by lican Rom kingdom," iron. As subdueth a and destro came to p formed its ed the zer unconscio

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NICK a 17h Here. UNION, N. Y., DEC. 12, 1881. ZOPESA CHEMICAL GO.: YOUT ZOPESA is selling beyond my expecta-tions. A fiter a trial bottle is sold they always get a large size, and not one of them but says it helps them more than any medicine they ever took. Some who have had Dyspepsia. for years are almost cured already. The doctors are beginning to prescribe it. H. L. WHITNEY, Druggist.

WANTED.

agrant Breath shall pass your lips, ad your Teeth shall pass your lips,

A female teacher holding a first or second class certificate to take charge of Separate School and Organ in church. Salary liberal, For further particulars apply to Trustees R. C. School, Offa. THE -

Don't forget the grand Con-cert in Victoria Hall, next Monday evening. Proceeds in aid of the Organ Fund of the New Cathedral. Admission 25cts. Reserved seats 50cts. were most energetic in bringing in votes fo their respective candidates, and soon the votes for both went up into hundreds. About half an hour before the polls were announced

spectfully call your attention to the fact, that we were highly pleased with the manner in which the financial affairs of the C. M. B. A. have been attended to by the Supreme Treasurer and Supreme Recorder, and wish that our finances may never fall into worse hands than those of Supreme Treasurer Jas. M. Welsh and Supreme Recorder C. J. Hickey. With

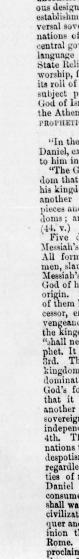
managed of all such lusurance organiza-tions in the country. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

C. B. FRIEDMAN, P. O'DONNELL, Committee.

BUY YOUR TICKETS to and from the Old Country at F. S. CLARKE'S shipping office, 416 Richmond St., next door to Advertiser Office. Cheapest rates and best Lines represented Structure Structure Structures and best Lines represented. Superior accomodations and fastest time on record. Steamers every Tuesday, Saturday. Wednesday, Thursday and



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