NO. 163

CLERICAL.

WE liave received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

The Voice of the Dead. Catholic Progress for November contains he following lines appropriate to the pres

Over our graves forsaken
The grass is green;
Near you the places are taken
Where we have been.

Other companions smiling Say what we said; Warm new loves are beguiling Your hearts from the dead.

Scarce would a welcome be ours Could we come back; In summer, the springtide flowers Men little lack.

Only when in November The cold winds moan. You will sometimes remember Those that are gone.

Husband, think of the bridal, The maiden true, The wife who made you her idol, And lived for you!

Children, recall your mother, Her fond employ To keep you from evil, and smother Your pains in joy!

Perhaps, in your dear love's winning, We God forgot; Perhaps 'twas for you in sinning "hat we did plot.

Oh! slowly our penance passes In far off lands. While ransoming beads and Masses Are in your hands!

Help us amidst our sorrow! Help us to-day! We on the glad to-morrow For you will pray!

And soon shall pitiful Jesu, For our relief, Pay your sweet blessings, and ease you In every grief.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Freeman's Journal. Two Bible societies are at loggerheads. The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Connecticut, who lately, in company with R. B. Hayes and another gentleman, sacrificed his principles in order to give a sick child a ride on the Sabbath, hints that the management of the American Bible Society needs revision. It is crooked -very crooked. To this the American Bible Society retorts that it costs and let the Impe. ial Parliament deal with the Connecticut Bible Society twenty all matters of Imperial interest only. Had dollars to give away one dollar's worth of Bibles! This is rather hard on the subscribers. At this rate, the National Debt would be as a drop in the ocean towards the "evangelization" of France, Spain, Portugal, and the other "Papistical" countries. The managers of the Bible societies pretend to believe that each man, woman and child must possess a Bible, in order to wrest the Word to their salvation. Now, multiplying the population of the countries to be converted by twenty, we have a total which may well dismay the

London Universe

THE representatives of England have lately displayed such undoubted courage in cringing before a few thousand armed Boers, and incarcerating unarmed Irishmen, that their reputed bravery savours strongly of meanness and cowardice. tremble so much at the very name of Boers that we should have thought they would treat even animals of the same sounding name with the greatest possible respect. Yet we find a low comic-Moonshine-forgetful of the history of the last few weeks, and of that respect due to men whom the of England's ministers has ennobled, representing Forster as guarding boars in Kilmainham Gaol. Whilst we allow the Chief Secretary all the fortitude which a man surrounded day and night by bayonets and buckshot must necessarily possess, still we cannot but think that the man who was on the same Cabinet with the fighting Quaker Bright and Coercion Bill Gladstone, when they were mauled by the Boers, would tremble like a child before a lion's cage in the Zoo were he placed as inconveniently near the bars of encaged boars as the comic Moonshine represents him in its suicidal caricature. The journalists of England, with a few honorable exceptions, have turned their staff into outrage manufacturers. The serio-comics, who have discov-

brave nation who, amid every excitement to open violence, are but endeavoring to defend their hearths and homes in a constitutional battle. the men who have stifled freedom in Ireland and imprisoned its chosen representatives, without allowing the privilege the law grants even to windlers and murderers-free intercourse with their solicitors-will be handed down to the contempt of pos-

"From a Catholic point of view we have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the election." This is the judgment passed by our Berlin contemporary the Germania, on the upshot of the elec-toral campaign of last week, and a very proper judgment too. In this country we have two political parties, or three, in placing the Home Rulers on a level with the two others, which they are not num-erically. In Germany, on the contrary there are as many as nine parties, as will appear from the following statistics of the elections of Oct. 27th. The members

Thirty-six Conservatives, 24 Free Conservatives, 89 members of the Centre party, 32 National Liberals, 30 Secession-

ists, 27 Progressists, 6 Democrats, 12 Poles, 21 Particularists. The largest of all these parties is that of the Centre—that is to say, the Catholics. Every seat they held in the last Parliament they have kept this time, and out of 90 elections that are not decided yet they are sure to gain at least 11, that will make the hundred full. The Poles and Particularists-which is the German name for Home Rulers-are sure to side with them, and so they will make up about 150 votes in a house of 450. In combination with one or two of the remaining six parties they will thus become simply

A Good argument for Home Rule. The statesmen of both political parties have in recent speeches evinced a remarkable agreement as to the point—that is, the vast mass of legislative arrears which has accumulated, and the absolute necessity of something being done to relieve the Houses of Parliament of some of the work now devolving upon them every session. The best remedy—and we believe it will turn out the only remedyis to grant what the Home Rulers have been agitating for. Let Ireland and Scotland have Parliaments of their own wherein to legislate upon all Irish and Scotch matters, and let the Imperial Parliament confine itself to all English and all Imperial matters. Or, if the English people wish it, let there be three Parliaments as there are three countries—one each for England, Ireland, and Scotland— Home Rule such as this been granted in Dan O'Connell's time—going on haif a century ago—Great Britian would never have been perplexed by Fenianism or Land Leaguism, and the United Kingdom would have been really united.

THAT unfortunate notorious mounte bank, Tresham Cregg, died on Friday week. He was a great gun for the Irish Protestants of Dublin, and wrote a number of pamphlets too filthy for Holywell Street itself. His intellectual condition him "perpetual life, without the transit of the grave;" the other entitled "The Ratcatchere's Ditty," a disgraceful attack upon Cardinal Newman. He and the party he served were worthy of each other, both being a disgrace to our common humanity. humanity.

No wonder that the British taxpayer should be heavily burthened. According to a return published the other day our colonies cost us twenty-six and a half millions of money for military services alone within the last ten years. Nearly three millions a year! During the official twelve months-1879.80-the net total for army purposes was six and a half millions. Yet our statesmen are continually doing their best to make us believe that our col onies are deeply attached to us and of immense importance to the United King-dom. It is evidently given only to states men to see through this; no ordinary comprehension can grasp it. The poorest in-tellect can however, easily realize the cost of this mysterious advantage. No won-der that there should be complaints as to an outlay, the resulting advantages of which nobody outside cabinet minister cir-cles can understand. Possibly our merchant princes experience an advantage from those costly colonies of our. But why tax the poor for the special benefit of

Baltimore Mirror. We saw a published letter a few days ago written by a German who had served under the United States flag in the Mexican war and in the late war between the The veteran's letter was not so remarkable for its literature as for its good sense. He was a workingman who had voluntarily shouldered the musket in the service of the country of his adoption in two wars. And the wars being over, he had returned to the ordinary paths of industry and peace. Meantime he paid a visit to Fatherland, which gave him but little satisfaction. Kings, nobles and sol-The serio-comics, who have discovered that money is "the soul of wit," are always ready, with a keen eye to business, to serve to their customers the best marketable commodity now in vogue—hatred and contempt for the Irish race. Both have united together in attacking, with "savage hatred" and "festive malice," a little satsfaction. Kings, nobles and soldiers, soldiers, nobles and kings consumed the correct the people—that is, of the working people. Our German friend saw the contrast between the country of his adoption and the country of his birth. In the former he saw the people working for themselves, and enjoying the fruits of their labors; whereas in Germany they were working for their masters, Kaisers,

nobles, chancellors, soldiers, and enjoying nothing, unless, mayhap, a hope of change. It is no wonder they become Socialists or Communists. Every burden falls upon their shoulders, while all the horor and glory and riches goes to the Kaiser and the privileged classes.

In this country, there are no privileged.

In this country there are no privileged classes, but everywhere and throughout privileged people, yea, privileged beyond all precedent. May they have virtue and wisdom enough to preserve forever their glorious privileges. They ought to note the contrast to know what they have to

JUDGE BLACK replies to Bob Ingersoll in a manly and dignified style, not neglecting to administer a just rebuke to the editor of the North American Review for double-dealing and misrepresentation, as he claims. It is easy to see who has the deeper mind in the controversy, but as the Judge has already proven himself a champion of Christianity, why not let the Luckel go his year.

Infidel go his way ? THE magnanimity of the English cable dispatcher is shown by his silence on the death and funeral of Archbishop McHale. The notorious bigotry crops out. Only the one line: "Archbishop McHale, of Tuam, is dead," is all we have learned of the sad occurrence that has struck a sympathetic chord in milions of Irish hearts through-out the world. Were it in an English Church dignitary, we would soon have the

Buffalo Union

The greater part of the current North American Review is taken up with an article entitled "The Christian Religion." The article is from the pen of a man who, without deserving it, has gained a bad eminence. Let us not be misunderstood. Robert Ingersoll has not talent enough (to say nothing of genius) to be a bugbear to Christianity. In comparison with the atheists, Voltaire, Mill, and Darwin, he is a mere shallow, blatant blasphemer. In his North American article he deprecates in whinning tone, the personal application of strong adjectives. Truth is often bitter. If the poor dupes who admire and follow this man would but look a little behind the scenes, what a revolution of inconsistency would they find! Inger-soll discovers that he makes good friends with the Mammon of unrighteousness by declaring against Christianity, and it is not philanthropy that urges him onward in his unboly warfare. When he gets into in his unholy warfare. When he gets into the ill fenced sheepfolds of our separated brethren, it must be confessed he makes sad havoc. With Mallock we cannot help. expressing our surprise that the modern agnostics and atheists seem determined to make the whole cause of Revealed Relig-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Irish magistrates have endorsed the land policy of the government. As they are one and all mere creatures of the government, it is surprising they have not met and resolved in this fashion long

An old lady has been found dead in her bed in Ireland. The taithful flunkey who runs the Irish end of the cable tells us it is probable she was murdered. Is the Irish element in America not strong enough to cause this fellow's dismissal. Would it not be well to Boycott this particular cable until some change is

SAID Horace Greeley: "There is nothing easier than to edit a blackguard paper, and nothing more difficult than to get up a newspaper free from foulness and blackguardism. Fish-women and bar-room loafers are skilled in the art of bandving epithets and bespattering each other with dirty words. It requires no brains for them to do this; but it does require both brains and heart to print a newspaper that a descent man or woman can read without a blush."

AN AWFUL VISITATION OF AL-MIGHTY GOD.

The Paris Univers quotes from La Colonne an awful instance of the sudden rindication of the outraged majesty of Almighty God upon ten unfortunate The journal in question states that on Good Friday thirteen Freethinkers of Boulogne assembled at a Masonic lodge for the atrocious purpose of enact-ing a parody of the Last Supper. Nine of these unfortunate men having, within a few days, been carried off by death, a tenth participator, who had enacted the part of our Divine Saviour, was, within a formight of the perpetration of the horrible sacrilege, seized with a frightful malady, and swept to his dark account in the course of twenty-four hours. The first victim was he who had enacted the part of Judas. On Holy Saturday (the following day) he was attacked a disease producing almost instantaneous decomposition, and on Easter Sunday he was a mass of dead putrefac-

in Rome is becoming more and more recognized. A pamphlet has been published upon the subject, which is attracting great attention in Italy. We propose to lay a translation of it before our readers in the course of the next three weeks. ers in the course of the next three weeks. We beg of them to circulate it as widely as they can, not only among their Catholic, but especially among their non-Catholic friends. More particularly they would render a service by calling the attention of public men and statemen to the arguments, historical and political, which are therein put forth.

ROME, THE HISTORICAL CAPITAL OF ITALY The supreme argument of the Liberals, by which they fancy they have given an unanswerable reason for their usurpation of Rome, is that Italy needs Rome for its capital. But before making this assertion, they should not say simply "Italy" but "United Italy." And this ought to be specially noted; because, if to some this "united arrangement appears to be the only possible one and the most opportune, to many others it is just the reverse; as they consider that the Peninsula, from its historical tradition and its geographical and ethnographical conditions, is anything but united." Nevertheless, setting aside for a moment this question, which would oon put an end to the pretended neces sity of keeping Rome as the capital of Italy, let us inquire if this necessity really exists, even supposing Italy united

really exists, even supposing Italy united in one kingdom.

To despoil the Pope of Rome, it was necessary to find a pretext: and so they invented this new theory, viz., the necessity of choosing Rome for the capital; and by involving its great name as the principal reason, to give a coloring to their usurpation, from the supposed necessity of selecting as the capital the spot most renowned throughout all ages of the world.

But the historical reason is far from gratifying this choice, which was suggested by very different motives than Italian by very different motives than Italian traditions, and, in reality, is in opposition to historical evidence. The Emperor Constantine had no sooner become a Christian than he recognised that his res dence in Rome in the immediate neigh-bourhood of the Pope would be inoppor-tune. The successor of St. Peter was tune. The successor of St. Feter was the Religious Sovereign of the City and of the world, which was then almost all Christian. The successor of Augustus felt himself compelled to bow before this Power: and he did so the more willingly as he felt that the Church should honou where the whole cause of Revealed Reng-ion stand or fall by the vagaries of the Protestant sects. Is it that they know too well the impregnable strength of that Rock against which all the billows of blespheny and heave heave all of in the control of the political one. Constantine understood that, notwithstanding his Rock against which all the billows of blasphemy and heresy have rolled in vain for eighteen hundred years?

tine understood that, notwinstanding in civil and military glories and the majesty of the Roma: Empire, there would be no room at Rome for an Emperor alongside of the Pope, and so removed the capital of the Empire elsewhere. Valentinian I. and Gratian preferred Treves, partly from the necessity of war, partly because from the necessity of war, partly because from thence they could better administer the affairs of the Empire. And when that Empire was reduced to Italy and a few other provinces, still Rome was not taken for the capital. Valentinian II. estab-lished the seat of his government at Milan until the end of 387. Driven from his throne, he took refuge with Theodosius; but Milan remained the capital even after Theodosius had restored the Empire to Valentinian after the defeat of Maxi mus in 388; and so it continued till 39 Even the usurper Eugenius, who had dreamt of the restoration of the Pagan Empire, did not choose Rome for his capital, but Milan, where he remained till the end of 391, when Theodosius defeated and killed him. Theodosius held to Milan a the seat of his government, and there he died. His son, Honorius, continued there for some time; but then feeling insecure from the incursions of the Barba-

rians under Alaric, he chose Rivenna as his capital and established the seat of gov-ernment there in 402. Attila, with his hordes, strove to reign in Rome for a few days only, and then disappeared, giving up the unhappy city as a prey to Alaric, who, after its plunder, again deserted it. Ravenna and not Rome continued the capital of the Empire even in the time of Valentinian III., until the Barbarians overran the whole country and founded a fresh of this kingdom Rome was not the cap-

rians under Alaric, he chose Ravenna as

Odoacer I., King of Italy, equally objected to choosing this city for the seat of his Government; nor, for as long as Italy was "united," that is, during the whole period of the barbaric invasion, was Rome ever the capital of Italy. Rome could only be capital of the whole world and ever of one kingdom.

Nor was the last breath of Imperial

power drawn in Rome, but in Pavia where, Odoacer in 476 took Orestes prisoner, that last representative of the Roman name. At Pavia Odoacer was proclaimed King, and fixed the seat of his Government, not in Rome, but in Ravenna, where the fate of the kingdom was decided by the descent of Theodoric and his Goths. neither did he fix his capital in Rome.
Although master of all Italy, Sicily, Dalmatia, and Pannonia, yet he affected to desire the restoration of all Roman traditions, and wished to appear a thorough Roman himself. Theodoric died in 526, always retaining Ravenna as his capital; and so it continued during the reign of the of this period of Italian history, which would have ended sooner had they attempted to make Rome their capital, which Belisarius in the interval had taken and retaken several times: With the Goths

ended the kingdom of Italy. Then came the Lombards, who made Pavia their capital. Astolphus and Desiderius attempted the conquest of Rome, but to make it the capitalof the kingdom was only a dream of poets and romance writers. Pavia and Ravenna were the chosen cities. Rome was raised to a moral capital, not by Italian kings, but by the Roman Pontiffs, who de-fended and saved her and became her Sovereigns, thus preserving this last portion of Italian territory to the Italians, who without the Popes would have met with the same fate as the Anglo-Saxons who were concerned by the Normans, the Russians by the Tartars, the Slavs by the Turks, and so many other nations who have fallen a prey to foreign barbarians. And this, without a doubt, would have been the fate of Italy after the Lombard conthe fate of Italy after the Lombard con-quest if the Popes had not saved her. The Rome of the Popes was the centre of Italian life, for nowhere else did this life dare show itself in the rest of Italy. Under Charlemagne and his suc-cessors the kingdom of Italy was reduced to narrow limits, and its capital was Milan. But Rome in the hands of the Popes was free to all the earth, like the rest of the States of the Church, where alone the States of the Church, where alone the ancient liberties of the Latin municipality could have free scope. Out of this municipal liberty arose the different Communes, which were the pride and greatness of Ita y, which showed the noble character of her people, and which, without the am-bition and usurpations of foreign potentates, made the peninsula happy and powerful, uniting her in the liberty of citizenship with the centre of unity, i. e., the Roman Pontiffs, who have ever led Italians in the paths of honour and glory as in Secretary glory, as in Segnano and Parma, and to whom Italy is indebted for the most splendid pages of her history. And these Communes were free, independent, and great, and never felt the need of Rome as a capital of all Italy united under a king. Nor was Italy ever more vigorous in her nationality than when her citizens at Pisa, Genoa, and Venice made her name feared and revered from the West to the extreme East, and not only were not called upon to bear insults and humiliations in Tunis, but conquered Constantinople, planted themselves firmly at Galata and Pisa, and subjugated Greece by force of arms; while private citizens even were enabled to raise forces and to hold States conquered from the enemy. Then she was mistress of the sea; often victorious over French and Ger-mans, purging the Mediterranean from the pirates who invested it, and repulsing the Turks, who at that time were a far more powerful people than the Mahom medans of Tunis in these days. Papal Rome struggled for whole centuries in on fence of the independence and liberty of Italy, and no one dreamt of the necessity of erecting Rome into a material capital or taking her from the Popes, who had saved Italy from the Imperial grasp of Barbarossa and the Bavarian, as also from Charles V., and from all those who wanted to "unite" her and to make her a province of the German Empire. "Rome the capital of Italy" has always been the watch word of foreign or hestile Powers, who pretend to need her to carry out great ideas, but whose only object in reality is

to stifle the liberty of the Church or to But history teaches us that Italy, whether united or disunited, does not need Rome for a capital. Even when Vapoleon I. had determined to remodel Italy according to his own fashion, he made Milan its capital, and for Rome he cared no more than if it were the chief own of a French department. The pretended historical necessity of making Rome the capital of the kingdom is thus clearly disproved by facts; and we have proved that it never was the capital of Italy. Until the late spoliation of the 'apacy, effected nominally by men calling themselves "united Italians," this "necessity" had never been thought of, and was only suggested by those who were determined to make war against the Catholic Church. Joseph Mazzini, the most ardent promoter of "Italian unity with Rome for its capital," openly confessed that "Rome was necessary to strangle the Panacy"

strangle the Papacy."
Such are the teachings of History. will quote in conclusion some words of the ultra-Liberal Brofferio:—"The history of the people cannot be cancelled by the stroke of a pen, and still less when it is written on all her palaces, on all her arches, on all her monuments, we may even say, that it is murmured in the flowing of her streams, that it is exhaled in the sweet perfume of her flowers, that it speaks in her ruins, in her stones, even in her dust." And this same Brofferio concludes by

exclaiming: "Ingrates that you are! It was the worth of your townships which raised your magnificent cities, and opened to you the path of the seas."

And Italy with Rome for its capital, what has she built? what paths has she opened?

TO BE CONTINUED. THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MCHALE.

Sir.-In the article which appeared in last week's issue a striking omission was made in enumerating the contemporaries n the Episcopate of the late Archbishop McHale, by leaving out the name in the first place, of his immediate successor, the saintly O'Finan, a native of the diocese, who, having spent a lifetime in his convent at Rome was appointed Bishop of Killala; he held the crozier only for a short time, when he resigned, owing to a series of difficulties which arose in the diocese. Dr. O'Finan was succeeded by the late Mr. Feeney, a native of the Arch-diocese, who died a few years age, and he was in turn succeeded by the present in-cumbent, Most Rev. Dr. ("Fahrer Hugh") BRANNAGH.

THE IRISH TENANTRY ACCEPTING

THE LAND ACT. Serious Mistake of Gladstone in Un-

necessary Imprisonments. From the Cork Examiner

The Irish tenants in all parts of the country are going in heartily for the benefits of the Land Act. At first the cases brought under the notice of the Commis-

brought under the notice of the Commission were exclusively from the North. Gradually, however, they have extended in all directions. From the most troubled part of the West they are coming. From our own country they appear in great batches. Yesterday we published an account, furnished by the former secretary of the Land League at Screen of an inof the Land League at Sneem, of an in-terview with Mr. Bland, of Derryquin Castle, which resulted in the immediate determination of all the tenantry on that property to seek recourse to the Land Court to fix a fair rent. We are heartily glad of all this. We believe it would be sheer folly for the people to deprive themselves of the immediate gain which there is every reason to hope they will make by the invention of the Land Court, and we shall be greatly disappointed, indeed, if it be not found to answer all reasonable expectations. But this, it may be supposed, involves approbation of the policy with which the Government have made way for the opening of the Land Court. It will be argued, no doubt, on their behalf that this great measure could not have been availed of by the people if the Government had not made such a sweep of the leaders of the Land League who had sought to intimidate the people from having recourse to it. There may be some truth in the suggestion that the appeals to the Court would not have been so rapid were the Land League now in full force.
We have no objection to let the advocates
of Government have the advantage of
such an admission if they choose. But to
believe that the farmers would in the long run be hindered from seeking its protection is greatly

TO UNDERRATE THE SHREWDNESS AND IN-TELLIGENCE OF THE IRISH PEASANT. The farmers obeyed the Land League because the Land League was on the whole obviously working in their interest; but when a man's plain advantage is set in one scale, and a not very clear or intelligible policy, without any definite end, is put in the other, the result may appear doubtful for a while but will not be long so. In the long run the Act, if it be what it appears likely to prove, would have been availed of, and we have no doubt the Land League would before long have seen the necessity of yielding to the natural instinct of the farming classes. But what has been the consequence of the haste in which the Government have cashed at cutting the knot of the diffi-culty? One of them has been the raising the cry of "no rent." On that, however, deplorable as it is, we do not lay much stress. In the natural course of things it

will subside.

EVERYTHING IS AGAINST IT. the moral feeling and the good sense of the people equally showing jectionable side to it. Bu other far more serious in filling the gaols with political prisoners. This terrorism may for a while have the designed effect. Already the Land League seems to have melted away. Men are careful to abstain from meetings and to warn others against being concerned in them. The organization is practically broken up to all appearance. But nothing is perfect, and its destruction outside is considerably compensated for by the existence of the men n prison. There is some simulacrum of the League in Lordon or Holyhead, under Mr. Healy and Mr. Arthur O'Connor. But that is comparatively of little influence. The real nucleus of the apparently moribund or corpid organism is the prison bars. Nothing so enables a man to find his way to the Irish heart as man to find his way to the Lish heart as to put him into prison. When the prisons are opened—they cannot we suppose be shut indefinitely—we shall see what the effect of this policy of vigor may be. By that time the Land League may in fact and truth have disappeared. The Land Act may be accepted by the country as a real solution of the land question. If matters commartively little. Whether matters comparatively little. Whether under the name and forms of the Land League or not the prisoners will reappear with power which their sufferings will have conferred upon them to awaken detestation of British rule. Some of the Conservative opponents of the Govern-ment assert that they have only scotched the snake, not killed it. Without look-ing at the matter from their point of view, we fear that in the idea they mean to express they have not been far astray. In attempting to drive out one evil the Government have assuredly created anther—possibly of as great a magnitude by the adoption of a policy which was as

A Protestant Missionary's Failure, as told by Himself.

The Rev. James Gilmour, of the London Missionary Society, in a report of his 10 year's of labor in the Mongolian Mission, China, states that, starting with Mongolian translations of the Bible and the cathechism, and a limited knowledge of the language, he has made successive journeys into Southern Mongolia, with the result of forming acquaintances and friendships with many securing professions or gratitude for medi cal help, and making known the Gospel in its general features through rersonal conversation and the distribution of books, but there have been no baptisms and no candidates for baptism. The hospital was well attended so long as the Lamas could ignore its evangelistic work or consider it harmless, but lately they have seemed more suspicious of it.—New York Times. A rider passed me, and his silver buttons Were in the sunset glowing sparks of fire, the spoke a greeting in soft Spanish ac-cents— Singling of angels to a golden lyre!

A troop of children from a low-roofed jacal Gave the same greeting through the high And o'er the ruins of the gray old Mission Subset and twilight sadly seemed to meet

Far, far from home at nightfall! No bright of hearthstone fire to hint of coming cheer, No face of friend or even half-known neigh-

Only these strangers and a heart-chill drear. Oh, for a voice, however rough and rugged, To break the softness of this Spanish To make sweet discord in this Southern

A word of English, whether said or sung-A frosty nip—a pelt of Northern rain-drops— A stream of smoke above a chimney-pot— An old rail-fence—a purkin in a corn field— Some homely thing from the dear, homely

hold accents
I craved, all heart-sick — I, unused to

A bell rang out our Mother's tripple Ave.— My heart was comforted: it spoke of H me.

MAURICE F. EGAN.

WARNING TO PARENTS.

THE PERILS OF THE STREET AS PLAYING GROUNDS FOR THEIR BOYS AND GIRLS -EVIL NEWSPAPERS-BAD COMPANIONS.

From a Secular Journal

The troupe of giddy beings on the streets are not to be found exclusively from the lower classes. The avenue as well as the alley furnish the members thereof. The sweet girlish bloom of youth is daily rubbed from their souls, and it is astonishing, as the lecturer remarked, that compassed as they are with danger, they do not fall victims to the cruel designs of those who watch with sinister eye

close approach.

To what must this evil be attributed? To too much liberty granted by the parents and to the reading of bad books, and weeklies and bad dailies The parading of crime, which to the aged may appear in the light of the castigat ridendo mores of the the ight of the castigat ridendo mores of the ancients, is enjoyable and delectable to the youths of both sexes. Let us speak plainly. An ordinary criminal offence which would pass unnoticed in our police court report, is made appetizing in a certain class of papers, by an illustration. The talent of the artists are mainly devoted to meretricious surroses; the voted to meretricious purposes; the papers are bought, read surreptiously in many cases, but the readers are surely and slowly inoculated with the poison, which it takes years to eradicate from their mental and moral tendencies. The danger is unknown to them till they are engulfed, and then it is too late.

OUT AT NIGHT From the News.

The dangers to which young women expose themselves, as Jennie Cramer did pose themselves, as Jennie Cramer did, says an exchange, are constantly emphasized by the experience of all who have had occasion for observing the evils that her fate has so startlingly brought to public notice. The chief of police of New London, Conn., very candidly, but none the less wisely, says that the force of that city could tell a great many examples. that city could tell a great many people in New London who pride themselves on their daughters, some stories that would not be believed, and they would only get

insulted for their pains.

"I have myself within the past two months," he says, "warned three young girls, the oldest of whom was hardly 15 years, that if I caught them walking the streets again at such an hour, and with such companions, I would take them to their fathers and mothers and tell the whole story.' The hour was nearly mid night, and the girls' companions were sailors from the Minnesota. These were the daughters of respectable people, who would, as the chief said, have insulted him for his pains had he told what he had seen. What is true of New London is of every large town and city, and calls for parental thought and interfer-

From the Chicago Interior.

A short time since, one of the merchant princes of Chicago, busy with his money making, which kept him at bis office until a late hour, was astounded to see his son, the pride of his palatial home, staggering from a saloon with a company of height programmers. company of boist erous companions. His mind had been so continuously occupied with business that this accident was a revelation which spoke volumes of his neglect of his family. He could only his hands and exclaim:

"O my boy, where have you been to-night?"

There are a multitude of parents who might well repeat that question. The dens of vice are very alluring, and unless you throw around the boys and girls your strong arm of love, before you are your strong arm of love, before you are aware they may pass beyond your reach and be overwhelmed in that vortex which snatches as eagerly, and often as successfully, the brightest and best from the most luxurious homes as from more humble abodes. Parents should know their children and gain their confidence. We should know where and how they

spend their evening and leisure hours. We should know the literature they peruse and the character of their associates; not spyingly but by the kind, considerate ans which parents should study who have the care and guidance of children and young people. Let us study the happiness of home and the wants of our children more and more and fashion less, and we shall have more real happiness better children, and make home what is is intended to be, a training school for the young and a solid comfort for both par-

Humbugged again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always octoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and has refor eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T. St. Paul.—Pioneer Press.

THE "REPTILE PRESS.

If we may judge by the telegrams from London, prominent Englishmen seem to have concluded that, as Lord Granville recently put it, "all naitve Americans and respectable Irishmen in America were on the side of the Government in the Irish the side of the Government in the Irish contest." This, Lord Granville said, he had "on excellent authority." On the same authority Englishmen in England are constantly making the wildest mistakes in regard to the attitude of Americans and Irish-Americans on the Irish question. It may seem like "excellent authority" to Lord Granville and the rest but to Americans. Lord Granville and the rest; but to Americans who know the drift of public opinion here, the "authority" seems anyth ng but

"excellent."

If Lord Granville, or any other Englishman of perception, had the opportunity and time to sift real American opinion, as expressed by the press, from manufactured pinion in America, he would not be long in discovering that, from the dy the British Government inaugurated the reign of Coercion in Ireland, American sym pathy-native American sympathy, if you will—however cold prejudice had kept it up to that time, was with the Irish people. As to "respectable" Irishmea, no Irishmen, "respectable" or not, except, per-haps, some rabid, bitter glorifier of the haps, some rabid, bitter glorifier of the Battle of the Boyne, refused to sympath-ize with Iteland when Gladstone's despotic sentence fell upon it. There are, in every large city, cliques of men who are intensel pro-British, and the voice of these men is always against Ireland. But the wellknown existence of a Secret Service Fund may account, in a measure, for the zeal of

may account, in a measure, for the zear of these worthies, who wear fittingly the mantles of the elder Tories.

Bismark's most important weapon was the "reptile press" of Germany. It was not a German "reptile press," but a Jewish "reptile press." Subsidized by this not a German "reptile press," but a Jewish "reptile press." Subsidized by this
unscrupulous despot, it corrupted its
readers and spread false impressions
abroad. The persistent lying of some
anti-Irish papers; the constant coloring
of the telegrams from London; the skilful changing of every evised in the ful changing of every episode into evidence of Irish worthlessness and England's good intentions, by papers like the Herald—can lead to only one supposition,—that these people are subsidized by a British "reptile fund."

Native Americans are not sufficiently interested in the Irish question to care much to read lies about it. It does not affect their pocket. An evidence in Mayo of a successful "boycotting" in Tipperary did not make Wall street tremble, or par ticularly affect the interests of this country. They would not refuse the Herald because the Herald favored the Irish, as they do not refuse the Herald because that they do not refuse the Herald because that treacherous sheet panders to England; consequently, the pro-English papers must have had another motive than that of pleasing their subscribers. They must have gained something by their course; and, if research could be made into the mysteries surrounding the handling of the British Secret Service Fund, just how much they gained might be appearent.

British Secret Service Fund, Just now much they gained might be apparent. American sympathy was strongly with the struggling Irish until the publication of the anti-rent manifesto. People on of the anti-rent manifesto. People on this side of the ocean had not yet learned to understand that the Irish were, heart and soul, with Parnell right, but that they were not with Parnell wrong; that the moment he listened to demagogues who, at a distance from their enemies, breathe blood and thunder, that moment they dis-regarded his orders. They ought to understand it now; even the hirelings of the "reptile fund" changed their tone when Mr. Gladstone—acting, perhap, on unform ation supplied through a liberal use of th Secret Service Fund, but certainly on no other warrant-threw Parnell and the other "suspects" into jail. Mr. Gladstone, other "suspects" into Jan. Mr. Gladstone, who seems to be sensitive to American opinion, and Lord Granville, who quotes it on "excellent authority"—had better refer to the columns of the dailies during the week that followed Parnell's arrest. They would find that the most reptilian of the "reptile press" had the fear of the sense of justice of Americans before their eyes, and that such an open and inexcussible execusive for the sense of descriptions. able act of despotism on the part of a "Liberal" Government met with the denunciation it deserved. It would indeed be inconsistent if Americans, celebrating at Yorktown their triumph in a struggle against British coercion, should hail with pleasure an outrage on the liberties of a people to whom the ties of blood and brotherhood have bound them, iu spite of prejudice. American indig-nation found voice in the dailies, which to-day do not dare to oppose a popular cry. Reptilian as some of them are, they

were compelled to follow the opinion of the country, which was unmistakeably against Mr. Gladstone's exercise of arbitrary power. Lord Granville's "ex-cellent authority" may have been care fully manipulated by the persons wh "arrange" the Irish cablegrams for the Herald, until it was sufficiently soothing to those statesmen who, with many pre-tences, undertake to govern a country in the spirit of a stubborn mule which will

neither hear nor see.

It must be admitted that the cause of Ireland has suffered as much in America from those who pretended to represent it, as from those who misrepresented it. It is the misfortune of all good causes that demagogues should be able to use them for their own ends. It is the misfortune of the Irish cause that its enemies should sily cover themselves with the disguis of its friends, and that violent and empty rhetoric from a demagogue should be pre ferred to calm and earnest reasoning from patriots who, rising above the passion of the moment, would lead the people afar from pitfalls and quicksands. The violent rhetoric has been abundant here; the calm and earnest reasoning not so abundant. The rhetoric has convinced no man, and the anti-rent cant—a reflex of the Socialistic teachings of the Irish World-has dis-

Wendell Phillips, Mr. Redpath and Pet-roleum V. Nasby have defended Ireland according to their lights, and with more or less success. But it is doubtful whether their methods have had much effect on

broken front," says Mr. Phillips, with something of his old, anti-slavery fervor, "let her assault despotism in its central point, rent. Honest rent is the surplus left after the tenant has lived in comfort -material, intellectual, personal and social Americans who believe that Catholic

Irishmen in Catholic Ireland hold this definition of "honest rent" have been deceived. It savors of the spirit which makes Irish landlords leave for their ten-ants the surplus after they have lived in what they regard as comfort—"material, intellectual, personal and social comfort." The trish people do not hold with Mr. Phillips and the demagogues. They want land reform and the disestablishment of the landlords, it is true; but, in the mean time, they are willing to pay a fair rent, founded on the value of their holdings, not on the caprice of their landlords or the Utopian theories of Socialists. American sympathy is with Ireland, in spite of the "reptile press," "friendly" demagogues and all misrepresentation; and the importance of this sympathy in the eyes of the "Liberal" Government is shown by the stress that English statesmen lay upon it.

THE POWER OF A WOMAN'S LOVE.

A lady connected with the Sanitary Commission during the war gives the fol-lowing incident:

lowing incident:
"On a bleak day in February" she "was
making preparations to visit the army at
Young's Point, and was to leave in the
night train for Cairo." A bright-looking
woman, leading two handsome little boys woman, leading two handsome little boys came in, saying, "I have brought a box for you to take to my husband, and my boys for you to see. When you get to Vicksburg, please find Peter R——. I want you to tell him his boys look well, and his wife, too. Tell him we are all getting along first rate; that I get plenty of work, and the boys are good and obedient, and not to fret about us." "I am glad to be the bearer of such good news." glad to be the bearer of such good news,' replied the lady, "and I will see your husband and give it to him." Then the woman drew her hands from her coarse mittens and held them up, cracked and bleeding. "Don't tell him, I beseech you," she said, "that I have worn the skin off my hands washing every day; and don't tell him that I have to put the little boys to bed when they come from school to keep them warm, as I have no wood nor lights; don't tell him that often when I come home after a hard day's scrub-bing my garments freeze stiff. It is all rue, but still we are well, and keep warm in bed, and not marching in mud or snow, or sick in hospital. Tell Peter all the good you can, and keep back all the bad."
This was the power of love. Miserably poor, she could still send her husband ably poor, she could still send her has a box, and she sent him all that she could a box, and she sent him all that she could that was good, but kept back all the bad. Salf was forgotten. The beloved objects that was good, one of the beloved objects self was forgotten. The beloved objects always worthy

"THEY WERE A GREAT PEOPLE SIR."

Such is the title of an article contribated by Lieutenant Colonel Butler to the Contemporary Review. The words were used by a loquacious car-driver.
"He informs us that the country through which we are passing, and the castle we

see rising up—gray ruined towers on the green slopes—all belonged to the Mc-Mahons once, that they held the land far and near, from six miles on this side of Ennis to the rock at Loop Head; that they were a great people, but that they are all gone from the land now."

Colonel Butler paints in his own vivid way both the landscape and his in

ormant, the friendly car driver : "The road now begins to ascend a long ncline; we alight, to walk the hill. Before we are half way to the top the driver as forgotten the MacMahons, and is enlightening us as to how it was he never got married, though there was a girl of the Maloneys, he says, 'About two miles off the road on the left, who was near breaking her heart for him.' At last we are on the top of the hill. Below—at the further side—the land spreads out in many a mile of shore, ridge, and valley, into the golden haze of sunset. The estuary of the Shannon opens westward into the Atlan-tic; from shore to shore many miles of water are gleaming in the evening light large green island lies in the estuary, and from its centre a lofty round tower rises above many ruins, dark in the sunlight, back from the shore rolling ridges spread westward, green, wild and treeless. These westward green, wind and treeless. These ridges, this long line of shore, far as the eye can reach in front, were all Mc-Mahon's territory; behind us, further than we can look back, was MacMahon's land too '

WHERE WERE THEY GONE ?" This is the question asked by Colonel Butler in reference to the MacMahons, who no longer own the land. The car driver cannot enlighten him. But others can, and with the help of members of the can, and with the help of memoers of the family he has traced the fortunes, or the race. We rather the misfortunes, of the race. We have not room here to follow him into the details of his inquiry—to tell where and when and how those MacMahons were half the States of Europe, and how they have fought and fallen in the service of every king and country save their own. One thing is certain, they are gone from their land, and their place is occupied by "men alien in nationality, hostile in faith, posite in sentiment to the people be-eath them; men who felt and lived as a

nel But er takes the case of the MacMahons as one of a multitude, and protests against the continuance of an alien plebian oligarchy in his native

A military officer being in a dreadful storm, his wife, who was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure, that she cried out: "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it pos-sible you can be so calm in such a storm?" He arose and drew his sword. Pointing it at his wife's breast, he said: "Are you not afraid of this sword?" She rapplied "No their methods have had much effect on minds not previously thoroughly convinced. Wendell Phillips's definition of rent, given in his latest letter to Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, used as a specimen of his argument, would have little weight in showing impartial Americans how just are Irish claims. "With under the storm." it at his wife's breast, he said: "Are you not afraid of this sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife, "I want the sword is in the hand of my have little weight in showing impartial Americans how just are Irish claims. "With under the sword of this sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife, "I want the sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife, "I want the sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife, "I want the sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife, "I want the sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife, "I want the sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" She replied, "No,—certainly not." "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" she want the sword?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I want the sword?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined his wife. "I

REWARE OF THEM.

False Irishmen and False Catholics Who Curse Good Causes by Maligning Bishops.

From the San Francisco Monitor If we are to believe the published proceedings of a Land League meeting in this city on Monday night last there is an ele-ment in that organization which if permitted to occupy any prominence-will kill the cause of the Land League in the estimation of every practical Catholic. We allude to that class of turbulent indi-

APPLY THE TERM "TRAITOR" TO IRISH

and who avow themselves ready to "cut the throat" of a venerable dignitary in Dublin. The freedom of Ireland can never be achieved by such foul denuncia-tions of the anointed of God; men whose holy office renders them sacred in the eyes of Catholics, and whose conscientious con-victions have led them to warn their flocks against the principles alike repug-nant to Christian teaching and the moral law. The Bishops of Ireland have a per-fect right to do what they have done, and we tell the turbulent element in the Land League organization that they can never achieve independence by hurling curses upon the consecrated heads of Irish Bishops. The Irish people have enemies Bishops. The Irish people have enemies enough in hostile camps who are willing to do that dirty work, and the man wh

does it in a Land League meeting hurts the cause he may seek to help. THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF IRISH CATHO-

and Catholics of every other nationality, who will withdraw from any organization who will withdraw in the public meetings of which the name of some eminent Bishop is made a football to be kicked about by every fiatulent fellow who wants to show his contempt for the sanctified ecclesiastics of the Church, and to parade his iniquitous infidelity before the admiring atheism of our day. The "no rent" doctrine of the Land League which the bishops denounced may have been a radical mistake on the part of men whose hasty action had no maturity of thought; it may even yet prove

THE DEATH-KNELL OF AN ORGANIZATION which has accomplished a great deal of good for Ireland, and which received the tacit endorsement of nearly every Bishop and Priest in Ireland, America, Australia, and even in Rome itself so long as its principles were founded upon the Christian ethics of doing unto others as we would be done by. But because the United Hierarchy of Ireland have opposed that 'no rent' innovation into the platform of the Land Lead to of the Land League then they are to be publicly cursed and their sacred office trailed in the dust of America!

SHAME UPON THE MEN
who would commit such a shameful sacrilege under the name of liberty! Ire-land's greatest glory is her fidelity to the Faith and her reverence for the anomted of God—the Bishops and Priests of the of God—the bisnops and Thesis of the Catholic Church—and we appeal to every Catholic member of the Land League, who cherishes a respect for the Christianity who cherishes a respect for the christianity of the Irish people, to permit no slander against the holy Hierarchy of Ireland to be belched forth at their meetings by frothy renegades to the religion of their tathers.

TELL THESE BLATANT BLACKGUARDS who fling their blasphemous billingsgate at Irish Bishops that the Land League was not established to denounce the sacred character of the successors of a St. Patrick or a St. Lawrence O'Toole. Tell them that their curses, like chickens, may come home to roost, and do not permit any man, no matter how much he may prate about his patriotism, to disgrace the name of Ireland before the world by dragging the Ireland before the world by dragging the demagoguism of demons into the meetings of a Christian and a civilized people. No cause can be victorious in Ireland that AVOWS ITS ENMITY TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL

of the Church of God; and as Catholics we should remember that the curtailment of our civil liberty is only temporary, while the dangers to faith through such scaudalous scenes as that reported on Monday night, entails eternal disgrace Monday night, entails eternal disgrace upon all who degrade their souls by such diabolical denunciation. If these firebrands desire to denounce the truest friends of the Irish people let them organize under another name, but do not permit them to prostitute the cause advocated by Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Croke, Bishop Nulty, Bishop Fitzgerald, and other nucleus has the the fit and other prelates, by the foulest uses to which the tongue of traduction can be turned.

BISMARK'S RETREAT.

The Philadelphia American thus alludes to the manner in which the Catholic party in Germany has defeated the cruel

and willy Bismark :—
In Germany, the central party is that
of the Roman Catholics. It is strongest
in Bavaria and parts of Rhenish Prussia.
The Catholics of Germany have not organized themselves into a party of their own motion. They have been forced to this step by the unfriendly policy of the Government. The war upon the Catholic Church of Germany began in 1837, with the arrest of the Archbishop of Koln It culminated in the Falk Laws, after the establishment of German unity. Those laws were the work of the Liberal party, which then had almost the majority. It is inexplicable now Prince Bismark and the Emperor, two men of religious to give their sanction to the wretch system of persecution which those laws began. Under their action there are a score of German bishoprics vacant, and thousands of parishes have had no priests and no religious offices for years past. It was the enthusiasm for the Old Catholic revolt which began this anti-Catholic "war of culture." It was the discovery of the dangers to order from the Socialists which caused the Emperor and the Chancellor to retrace their steps. With the re-establishment of toleration, the Centre party will melt away, most of its members joining the Conservatives.

"Beauty Unadorned (with pimples) is Adorned the Most,"

If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

JOSEPH II.

Hardly had Joseph II. ascended the imperial throne of Austria than he began to meddle in matters of faith and to give directions about Cattolic worship. By his express command the solemn celebration of the Divine Mysteries, which inspires the faithful with so much awe, was to be abolished in the churches. The reason assigned for this was that the Church should return to the simplicity of early Christianity. He moreover descended to such little details that he even prescribed the number of candles that were to be used at high and low Masses. He forbade all controversial sermons and panegyrics of the saints in the pulpit. Pastors in their instructions were required to limit themselves to teaching the virtues. His pretended spirit of reformation did not rest until he had uprooted the foundations of all ecclesiasti-cal orders in his state, and destroyed the most important foundations, whose goods he sold. He established a so-called church fund, over which he exercised an arbitrary

directly in opposition to those of the

Pius VI. in vain made paternal re-presentations to him in regard to his doings; the Emperor heeded him not. deepest respect, rode out four miles to nificent doctrines are consonant with fir meet him, and showed him all honor; but ness and courtesy. Among the learn deprive my land and my capital of the happiness of seeing the Vicar of Christ; but I am immoveable in my determination: I take nothing back; what I have done, I considered that I had the right and the might to do. All attempts to bring me to another way of thinking would be useless; I will make no retraction. I earnestly entreat your Holiness not to bring those subjects up be fore me. However, during your stay with me and in my states, I will give my

people the example of the veneration due to the visible head of the Church."

The Pope head of the Emperor in silence, without once interrupting him. Tranquilly, and as became the dignity with which he was invested, he answered firmly: "I will therefore not knock at your heart, for it is of brass; I will not throw the torch of faith on your eyes, since your blindness is wilful; I will not use against you the spiritual sword which pierces the soul, for your soul is immovable. But I tell you with a sigh, I LEAVE IT TO GOD To JUDGE, whose counsels you despise. But if you go on in the path in which you have entered, opposing the laws of the Church, the hand of the Lord will be stretched out against you, will arrest you in the midst of your career, will open the pit before you, into which you will fell in the flower of your age; and your rule, which might have been so glorious, will come to an end. But my hands shall be unceasingly raised to heaven for your conversion, and when the hand of the Lord is upon you my only prayer will be that your eyes may be opened and you may be converted."

Joseph heard the Pope with an indifference the most remote from any signs of renouncing his errors. Pius returned to Rome with his heart torn by sorrow, and he breathed out the bitterness of his grief at the tomb of the holy Apostles. He it be asked why the primative church wai ed till the fourth century to begin the Rome with his heart torn by sorrow, and taken place, and what had been said; he wished that what he had done, as well as its results, should be remembered in the annals of the Papacy.

annals of the Papacy.

History shows how the prophecy of the Pope was fulfilled against the Emperor.

After a reign of hardly eleven years, the latter declared that all the laws and regulations made by him since the beginning of his reign ways abscarted they easily of his reign were abrogated, then sank into his grave in indescribable sufferings, not having reached the fiftieth year of his age.

WEAK-KNEED CATHOLICS.

There is a woeful want of manliness, says the "Catholic Advocate," prevalent among some Catholics. The statement has such general application to the "some" that it will be that it will be sure to raise a swarm of criticism around us if we draw a faithful portrait of the character that represents portrait of the character that represents the weak-kneed tribe. But the type is so prominent that it may be an honor to us to face the criticism. The unmanly Catholic is the one who thinks that it is necessary to apologize for being a Catholic, and who regards it as a signal favor to be inti-ate and familiar with Protestant and Infidel acquaintages. He admires Infidel acquaintances. He admires free discussion of theological tenets of which he knows nothing, and moral convention. alities, as he calls them, and he is inclined to take a mild Protestant line in regard them. He does not cave in altogether to them. He does not cave in anogenier at any time in the religious view from a Catholic stand-point, but his language and manner have the air of being Catholic regretfully—a kind of "he would if he gretfully—a kind of "he would if he gretfully—a kind of "he would if he could" but the faith by which he was reared stops him. The most advanced type of this man is to be found in the mpanionship of German freethinkers or Universalist Protestants. He prefers such society. It is more intellectually "tony," he considers, than his own. But then, any kind of Protestant society is courted by him, and one of the principal features of his enjoyment is when introduced to new Protestant acquaintances he learns afterward that "they never suspected him of being a Catholic." This is a tribute to the surpassing merits of his character to this cwn judgment, and he thrives on it to his heart's content. He deprecates a bitter Protestant attack on the Church, but Universalist Protestants. He prefers such his cwn judgment, and he thrives on it to his heart's content. He deprecates a bitter Protestant attack on the Church, but he will admit that there is a good deal needed to bring its practices up to the standard of modern progress. He will tell you confidentially that some of the views of his Protestant or freethinking finals are correct enough, and that he is the same can be said of us."

The Bishop then proceeded to echo the sentiments of Dr. Humphrey about the charitable institutions of the Catholic Church, and said it was something of which they were and well might be proud.

POPE PIUS VI. AND THE EMPEROR

objects to that narrowness and despotism, which on the part of the Church prevents the soaring genius of young men or middle-aged men like himself. He will add to this, that he feels always in the company of those "separated brethren" as if he ought to show his intelligence by holding no such "narrow views" as those which would favor fasting or abstinence or hearing Mass on holidays when business days when a man can have a pleasure day out. The final touch to his character is a doubtful credence in miracles, and to sustain his point he will cite some in which he cannot believe at all. In fact, after listening to him awhile he makes you perceive that it is a wonderful humility in such an enlightened soul to profess Catholicity at all.

The character has a sister type. She is generally gay and festive, like the bear celebrated by Artemus Ward. She likes

round dances and admires the fascination of the society which is not Catholic. is always smart and flippant, and is but fund, over which he exercised an aroutary authority, forbade the bishops to apply to Rome for instructions in regard to Church discipline and matters of fath, and on the discipline and matters of fath, and on the heels, or thereabouts. She, however, takes a disclaimer, of being a Protestant takes a disclaimer, of being a Protestant here familiars know "she is a by letting her familiars know "she bit ashamed of being a Catholic." can see no harm in mixed marriages, but rather favors them, or if she does, it is for doings; the Emperor heeded him not. The Holy Father at once perceived that against such a prince he could not employ the authority of his high office without running the risk of a schism in the Church. But consulting only his zeal and the pain caused him by those proceedings, he went in person to Vienna, against the advice of the Cardinals. He hoped that his presence would make an impression on a noble soul which was only misled by evil maxims. The Emperor on his part remaining the risk of a schism in the Church. But consulting only his zeal and the pain caused him by those proceedings, he went in person to Vienna, against the advice of the Cardinals. He hoped that his presence would make an impression on a noble soul which was only misled by evil maxims. The Emperor on his part remaining the risk of the cardinals. He advice of the Catholics. Catholicity, in whatever type of mind it has firmly fixed itself, is continuous place beyond the ballroom or the piano, and although she may smatter of reading, has a low type of thought carding, has a low type of the plano, and although she may smatter of reading, has a low type of thought carding, has a low type of thought carding, has a low type of the plano, and although she may smatter of reading, has a low type of thought carding, has a low type of thought carding, has a low type of thought carding, has a low type of the plano, and although she may smatter of reading, has a low type maxims. The Emperor on his part received him with all outward marks of the trary to this. Among the unread its magness and courtesy. Among the learned, the eloquent and the heroic, they are cormeet him, and showed him all honor: but at the first private interview Joseph said to him: "I know the cause that brings your Holiness here. I did not object to your journey, because I did not want to enlightened soul, as they are the sustaining power of the unenlightened. In an educated Catholic one finds a philosopher; a brilliant Catholic, the most brilliant of men or women. The namby-pamby Catholic never could glory in the Cross of Cathone never could glory in the Cross of Christ like the eloquent and powerful Saint Paul. No! He lives in our midst without a noble act in his life. He is a kind of poor vegetation on the walls of the church of St. Augustine, of Ignatius of Loyola and of St. Vincent de Paul. He is a nobody during his moral existence, and lives so far from heaven that we trust he may be able to find his way into Purga

PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO CATH. OLIC CHARITY.

On Tuesday last, All Saints' Day, the Episcopalians laid the foundation stone of a new hospital. We copy from the Courier-Journal part of the address of Dr. Humphreys, a life-long friend of the founder of the hospital:

"Now for a word in regard to the rela-tion of these works of compassion to the Gospel of the Son of God. In all the world before the Christian era there was no hospital for the sick or the deaf or the blind or the insane. There is not history of any old Pagan empire, or in its ruins or monuments or traditions, the such an institution—not one. The most copious language of antiquity had no equivalent in its vocabulary for the same hospital. In the Fourth century, in Bethnem of Judea unde of Jerome, a noble lady of the Fatrian family instituted a home for the sick, and Jerome coined a Greek word to describe the place. The grouping here is sugges-tive; the place, Bethlehem of Judea; the founder, a believing woman; thepatron, the translator of the Bible into Latin. If work, the first answer is that the church had as much as it could do to hold its own had as much as it could do to held through the centuries of relentless persethrough the blood cution. It was busy sowing in the blood of the martyrs the seed of the future church, planting the germs of all the char-ities in the soil enriched by the blood of ities in the soil enriched by the blood of its children. Undoubtedly these are gospel institutions. Christ healed all that were sick of divers diseases. More, He healed the sick on the Sabbath day. More than that even, after He had discussed the trouble, vindicating the sacredness of the place, "immediately the blind and the lame came into the temple, and He healed them." Here, in the example of Christ, let the church find one of its highest duties.

The lesson is enforced by the abounding

The lesson is enforced by the abounding charities of the Roman Catholic Church. Nobody doubts that one of the of its power all over the world is deposited in its hospitals and asylums and nurs ing fathers and sisters of charity. And let that church teach us to make our inlet that church teach us to make our infirmaries and asyiums places of religious worship. One of the largest hospitals in Europe is in the city of Milan. The wards radiate from a common center like the spokes of a wheel. In the center you see an altar, with its furniture and priest.

an attar, with its furniture and priest.

Standing then, as the service goes on, you shall see the sick in all directions lifting up their heads wearily from their pillows to gaze upon the lips of the priest, and the convalescents drawing near as best they can to kneel and workin. I doubt they can, to kneel and worship. I doubt not that in this infirmary the offices of religion will be blended with the ministries the sick. You have done well to this corner stone in the name of the Hol Trinity.

The last address delivered was a very short one by Bishop Dudley, who spoke in substance, as follows:

St. Nicholas and the Doves. BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY. 'Tis a legend of the past,
(In old books and paintings seen),
Of the Augustinian hermit
Richolas of Tolentine;
How within his cell he lay
Once upon his pailet bare,
With a mortal sickness on him
And the sunshine, like a flame,
Thro' the western window came How it lit his wasted cheek, With the glory of the skies! Touched his pale, etherial temple And illumed his lifted eyes; And a haio seemed to shed Round the tonsure on his head!

Till he cried; "O brothers! see, What a glorious light it is! Jacob's ladder, thronged with angel Must have been, indeed, like this! For the blessed spirits go Upand down, with constant wing, With their tender voices calling And their white hands beckoning! Ah! if God should deem it best, I would fain go up and rest!"

But the Prior said: "Nay, nay," (Hending over his sain!) yon, "Thou must not depart, Nicolo, "Thou must not depart, Nicolo, Till thy ministry is done.

And it is the Master's will (Now thou art so faint and ill), Thou shouldst for a time relax Those austerities of thine, Which have worn thy feeble body, To a shadow,—son of mine! Therefore, thro' obedience,
Thou must break thine abstinence

At a sight a monk appeared, At a sight a monk appeared, Bearing on a wooden dish Two small doves (a feast prepared Solely at the Prior's wish); And the good Superior Turning to the saint once more, Said? "O true and faithful son! Make thy victory complete; Scorning ev'ry foolish scruble,— Take, and through obedience, eat!

Nicholas looked up and smiled, Tranquil as a little child: Took, with outstretch'd hand, doves (Roasted at the Prior's wish). And serenely made the symbol And serenely made the Of the cross above the disn Lo! a miracle of faith!

Ere the monks a word could utter They beheld the little creatures On the dish begin to flutter,— Ope their eyes and str. tch their w Happy, shining, living things!

Happy, shining, twing things!

Thro' the sunny window fell
Ivy shadows on the floor:
And a fragrance from the garden
Floated thro' the open door.
It was spring-time in the land,
(Tender grass and goiden mist),
As the little doves exulting
Settled on Nicolo's wrist;
Then up-soaring thro' the air,
Whilst the hermit smiling lay,
Round his bed went sailing, sailing,
In a graceful grateful way,
"ill, at last. (the window neared),
Thro' the vines, they disappeared!

"THE LION OF THE FOLD."

PATHER TOM BURKE'S PANEGYRIC OF ILLUSTRIOUS ARCHBISHOP OF TU HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE KNIGHTS O PATRICK, ST. LOUIS, MO.—A VOICE I THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE SHANNON. We reprint from The Catholic Re

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and one of the friars vows is obedi (laughter and applause). Acting

that yow a great big six-foot four friar in Ireland was once known t the whole of a roast-goose because he "It can't be done, ma'am," said he t farmer's wife. "You will have to your reverence, says she. says he, "I was brought up to obedi and I will try." The voice of eccles cal authority calls upon me to speak I thought I might resist because the not exactly an ecclesiastical me (laughter), but when the mailed ha the leader of the Knights is lifter (great laughter), and from out that of a good-humored face, the voice of telling me I am in order, I said to self, in the language of the old no self, in the language of the old no self, in the Lord Abbot may be wrong, surely when the Baron comes in with he must be right." (laughter). gentlemen, you have received with clamations of honor and joy the meable pages, and I wish in return for able name, and I wish, in return for manner in which you have receive name of the great Irishman, the be ward that I could wish you—that he here himself to charm you with his quence in responding; but the old m far away in the midst of his people it is indeed a pleasure and a joy to it is indeed a pleasure and a joy to a speak in response to that dear and vable name. Dear to every Irish wherever that heart throbs, vene shall it be, when the future histori Ireland shall come to chronicle that character of a life over which sev three, aye, eighty, winters have p and have found a man always faith his country in the exigencies of the a heart that never grew old in its love Ireland; a mind that never lost its ac in the pursuit of all that was tru the interest of his country, and a who to day, blanched with the wint

tions for dear old Ireland (great appl What does the name John Me Archbishop of Tuam, bring before It brings before you the image of a crowned with glorious and beautifu of Irish genius and Irish intelli Gifted with a hereditary faith whi man of his race or of his name ev resigned or gave up; standing upo stage of our national history as prie as Bishop, whilst the nation was yet bleeding and fainting, after the last d ate struggle of 1798 (great apple John McHale as a priest, comforte poor, failing, impulsive, generous men who were brought to the so under a mockery of justice, because dared to hope in the last final eff their country (great applause). that date up to the present year of 1872, that man has stood before us his life belonged to Ireland and he ple. His was a private life, the jo sorrows of which were screened fro public eye. His was a heart conse unto the altar which he served and the country from which he drew hi age. The people of his faith and

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"Thou must not depart, Nicolo,
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Thous causterities of thine,
Which have worn thy feeble body,
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PATHER TOM BURKE'S PANEGYRIC OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM-HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK, ST. LOUIS, MO .- A VOICE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE SHANNON.

We reprint from The Catholic Review of 1872, the following beautiful and elo-quent tribute, in the great Dominican's best style, to the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, by Father Tom Burke, O. P.

Now that the great prelate is dead, these thrilling words will have a fresh interest for all interested in the name and fame of the illustrious "patriarch of the

The oration was delivered in the presence of Bishop Ryan, the Mayor of St. Louis, the Governor of Missouri and a great gathering of the chief men of the West:

Knights of St. Patrick,—I am a friar, and one of the friars vows is obedience, (laughter and applause). Acting upon that vow a great big six-foot four of a ine of '46. (Prolonged applause). He is an friar in Ireland was once known to eat aged man to-day with the instincts of Irish the whole of a roast-goose because he was told to do it, (laughter and applause). "It can't be done, ma'am," said he to the farmer's wife. "You will have to do it, "Well ma'am, your reverence, says she. "Well ma'am," says he. "I was brought up to obedience, and I will try." The voice of ecclesiastical authority calls upon me to speak, and I thought I might resist because this is not exactly an ecclesiastical meeting (laughter), but when the mailed hand of the leader of the Knights is lifted up (great laughter), and from out that visor but when the mailed hand of a good-humored face, the voice comes telling me I am in order, I said to my self, in the language of the old monk, "The Lord Abbot may be wrong, but surely when the Baron comes in with him, he must be right." (laughter). Well, gentlemen, you have received with acclamations of honor and joy the memorable name, and I wish, in return for the manner in which you have received the of the great Irishman, the best reward that I could wish you-that he were here himself to charm you with his clo-quence in responding; but the old man is far away in the midst of his people, and it is indeed a pleasure and a joy to me to speak in response to that dear and venerable name. Dear to every Irish heart wherever that heart throbs, venerable shall it be, when the future historian of Ireland shall come to chronicle that grand character of a life over which seventythree, aye, eighty, winters have passed, and have found a man always faithful to his country in the exigencies of the hour, a heart that never grew old in its love for Ireland; a mind that never lost its acumen the pursuit of all that was truly for in the pursuit of all that was truly for the interest of his country, and a man who to day, blanched with the winters of nearly a century, is still as fervent as a youth of twenty in his love and aspira-tions for dear old Ireland (great applause) century, is still as fervent as a

What does the name John McHale Archbishop of Tuam, bring before you before you the image of a man crowned with glorious and beautiful gifts of Irish genius and Irish intelligence. Gifted with a hereditary faith which no man of his race or of his name ever yet resigned or gave up; standing upon the stage of our national history as priest and Bishop, whilst the nation was yet lying, as Bishop, whilst the hatter the last desper-bleeding and fainting, after the last desperate struggle of 1798 (great applause). John McHale as a priest, comforted the poor, failing, impulsive, generous Irishmen who were brought to the scaffold under a mockery of justice, because they dared to hope in the last final effort of their country (great applause). From that date up to the present year of grace 1872, that man has stood before us, and his life belonged to Ireland and her people. His was a private life, the joys and sorrows of which were screened from the public eye. His was a heart consecrated unto the altar which he served and unto the country from which he drew his lineage. The people of his faith and of his

blood have been witnesses of his life, and is it not a grand and proud thing to say that neither the friend who fought with h m, nor the foe who assailed him, can n w touch the honor and the unblemished reputation of the old man bending under the weight of his years (great applause). He stood and heard the last echoes of the voice of Henry Grattan, and John Philpot Curran, as they thundered in the cause of Ireland in the defence of the last vestige of their and of her freedom. He saw the giant arise then, as another Samson to his people. His episcopal hand was laid upon the head of the youth who grew into the the head of the youth who grew into the mighty man whose claim and demand for justice thundered with the voice of eight millions of Irishmen at the gates of the English and interest of the English and in the gates of the English parliament, as the prayer of a saint storms at the gates of heaven—Daniel O'Connell (great applause).

Two men in Ireland prepared the way for that glorious uprising of our nation that ended in the emancipation of the Catholics, and prepared the way for that great act of justice which Gladstone has done in our day, the disestablishment of the church (great applause). These two men were Theobald Mathew, the apostle of temperance, who taught Trishmen sober, and, in their sobriety they found an omni paterbe, and an invincible strength (great applause); and John McHale, who, standing at the head of the episcopate, of the priesthood, of the genius of Ireland—first by the authority of his position, first by the power of his intellect, first by the greatness of his heart, upheld with a mighty hand every man that ever yet put up his voice from a true heart in favor of old Ireland (great applance). Well and old Ireland (great applause). Well did the Liberator call him "the Lion of the fold," for like an aged lion—aged yet strong in the energy of his years-aged yet terrible in the voice that he sent far through the forest glade—so for fifty years has the Archbishop of Tuam lain right athwart the designs of every enemy of Ireland, and at the sight of his eagle eye, and at the sound of his terrible lion-like voice, and at the shaking of his aged mane, every man that ever lifted his hand against Ireland recoiled in terror, for there was a lion in the path (prolonged applause).

The days of victory passed away, and in the day when O'Connell gained the triumph of Ireland by peaceful, intellectual, and, as my friend Governor Reynolds has said, powerful agitation, founded upon eternal right, justice and reason, and not in the mere brute force of arms, but in the polished arms that come from the armory of God—the sword of the word (great applause)—in that day Ireland set wreath upon the brows of her great Tribune, and then turned with eyes glistening with tears of love, and placed her second crown upon the hoary brow of the great Archbishop of Tuam (great

applause).

The angel of famine came upon the land, and stalked from end to end of Ireland. The heart of Ireland's great Tri-bune could not bear it, it turned away and he laid his weary head at the foot of the Alps, and there, his heart broken, he yielded his spirit to God, but the lion re mained. The man who loved his people as no man ever yet loved the Irish race remained: and what bore him through day in which I first had honor of loving and knowing him, what upheld the old lion's heart, when the peo-ple he loved were dying around him? The love that upheld Mary at the foot of the cross when her natural grief and sorrow would have killed her. The love

ingenuity, Irish brain and Irish faith; he can look back to-day upon an Episcopate of fifty years. For fifty years he has worn the mitre and wielded the crozier in Ireland, and there is not a man in Ireland who can point to a religious or politica mistake in that life! (Applause). He never made a mistake in the great caus of education: he never made a n istake in the great cause of permitting the Govern-ment of England to have hand, act or part, or little finger on anything connected with the Irish Church, (great laughter). He always said, "We are here and able t do our own business." Never has he made a mistake in his patronage of a public character; he has never taken the wrong man by the hand. Grown old to-day the Celtic blood that has flown in those veins for eighty years, flows as fresh and as vig-orous and as free as ever. At this very time twelve months, just one week befor I started for America, I spent eight days in the company of that venerable man, and every morning at six o'clock, rain or shine, there was the aged Archbishop, hi white hair falling like the untrodden snow over his shoulders, observed in prayer at the foot of the cross before the altar of the Cathedral of Tuam. (applause). Well do I remember having preached one day in his presence, not without fear and trembling, and returned with him clad in my Dominican habit into his house, and the old man, sitting there in the corner of his room, pulled out his old Irish harp, and flinging open his purple soutan, and shaking his old head, he drew his trembling aged fingers over those strings, and with his grey eye uplifted in inspiration and mild with tears, he applied his whole heart to the accompaniment of that harp and it seemed to me as if I had beheld

and invoked the God of battles by the sound of his Irish harp (applause).

We are on the banks of the Mississippi to-night, but we live in a day when space no longer exists, and the words that resound to-night within this hall will be read by some affectionate heart and lips aged man as he sits at home in his Cathedral house in Tuam (applause), and when he hears that the children of his race and of his nation, for whom he has battled and tought for so many years, received that dear and venerable name with loud shouts of joy, it will be a balm to his aged heart, and perhaps he will say in his highly imaginative soul, they died under mine eyes, and my breaking heart could not relieve them; but le! they have sprung up again, in a foreign land far beyond th Atlantic wave, just as the seedling that escapes from the mother petal in the

Brian the brave and immortal, as he sat

in his tent on the morning of Clontarf,

have given forth fruits unto grace and unto a divine order of faith, and there as the bay tree or the cypress tree upon Lebanon, by the running waters, they have sprouted in a foreign soil, they have put forth all the old love and all the old faith, and the old name falls upon the ears of their afflicted fathers at home." This will be a consolation to the aged man, and many a sad thought will it soften; and as he goes back and roams in spirit through the halls of that memory, fruitful with so many spectral reveries, reminiscences, and s and grievances of Ireland—the from America will come like wrongs the fluttering of angels' wings to him who tosses in an uneasy dream, and it will truly bring calm to his spirit, and sooth the pillow of his old age." (Tremendous

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

A Syrian Protestant Becomes a Catholic in Scotland.

The Protestant Society for the Propag The Protestant Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will perhaps not be gratified to hear, says the London Tablet, that their friend and leading missionary, Mr. Amine Nassif, who came to England on the 25th of June, partly for the sake of on the 25th of June, partly for the sake of a little relaxation and partly for the pur-pose of collecting funds for the extension of the English missions in Egypt, was re-ceived into the Church by Prior Vaughan at St. Benedict's College and Monastery, Fort Augustus, on the Feast of the Exalt-ation of the Holy Cross. Mr. Amine Nassif is a Syrian by birth,

a native of Lebanon, and, when a child, was baptised a Catholic, but losing his mother when quite young, was brought up as a Protestant. Polished in manner, agreeable in conversation, intelligent and observant, a finishe! Arabic scholar and an eloquent and fluent speaker, he was sethe English missions in Cairc, and in cases where he found it impossible to make proselytes to bis own Church was active in decrying the Catholic Church and in dissuading persons from entering its fold. On visiting Fgypt in 1878 the Marquis of Bute made the acquaintance of Mr. Nassif, and the zealous missionary resolved to turn his friendship to good account and endeavor to persuade him to return to the Church he had abandoned. Finding, however, that Lord Bute's faith was firm and immovable, Mr. Nassif now began to feel somewhat uneasy about his own position, and turned his mind to the study of polemics.

On arriving in London last June, he

devoted his time to questions of religion, attended "divine worship" in more than a score of churches belonging to various sects and denominations, and in many cases at the conclusion of the service boldly called upon the minister and probed the reasons as may be imagined, was highly unsatis-factory, and at the end of two or three months, Mr. Nassif found himself more anxious and perplexed than ever. It was evident that he had not yet discovered the one and only true faith of Jesus Christ, and turning away from the Church of En he next had recourse to the Scottish Kirk. he next had recourse to the Scottish Kirk. He found here confusion still more confounded, and after visiting Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness, he at length arrived at the door of the Monastery of Fort Augustus, where he fortunately fell in with the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Mgr. Talbot, Sir Charles Wolsely, Mr. Manley, of Spofforth, and Mr. Middleton, of Leanington, who happened to be one of Learnington, who happened to be on a visit to the College at the time, and were soon interested in his conversion Mr. Nassif, who had intended to have left next morning, was induced to prolong his visit, and at the end of a fortnight, touched by the grace of God, had the happiness of being reconciled to the Church. teresting ceremony took place in the Col-legiate Chapel before the conventual Mass, and in the presence of the whole establishment. As soon as the fervent neophyte had made his profession of faith in a loud clear voice, the monks and choris-ters sang forth the *Te Deum*, the strains of the organ were sounded during the Mass, and immediately after the Do and immediately after the Domine non sum dignus, when the new convert had received the Blessed Sacrament as a loving child of the Church, the choir again rose and sang out the psalm Laudate Pueri Dominun o'clock Mr. Nassif, accompanied by the Prior and Prefect of Studies, entered the study hall and delivered a touching address to the students—now nearly sixty in number. He spoke on store they should set on the gift of the faith, the courage with which they should ever be ready to defend it, and eloquently commended himself to their prayers. In conclusion he announced that the Prior wished the whole house to share in the joy of this day—the greatest and happiest of his life—and had accordingly given them a holiday. Next morning Mr. Nassif left for the western coast on a visit to Lord Howard, accompanied with the best wishes and fervent prayers of the Com-munity of St. Benedict's.

Saints who could Detect Sinners against

Holy Purity. God has at times allowed some of His saints to experience something of the foulness which the sin of impurity inflicts on the soul of the one who commits it was with St. Enthimius and St Catherine Senensis, who discovered impure persons by the stench which emanated from their presence. It were well, perhaps, if all innocent persons possessed this rare gift of some of God's saints, for they might then easily avoid contracting from others the foul leprosy of impurity. No one, 'tis true, can look for a grace so extraordinary, but every one who has charge of others, especially of the young, should take every means suggested by wisdom and experience to preserve them from contact with persons already infected with this vile pestilence. A brief conver-sation with one badly tainted with the leprosy of impurity is oftentimes enough to implant its seeds in young and innocent nearts, and once the seeds are planted, they are hardly, if ever, entirely uprooted.

A Popular Remedy. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is one of the most deservedly popular remedies for the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, ooping cough, croup, bronchitis, and

all pulmonary complaints. For sale by

THE CALM. CONCLUSIVE LOGIC OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MCHALE. ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

It is curious to mark the effect of the calm, majestic reasoning of the Angelic Doctor, with his feet firmly planted on the foundations of eternal truth, upon the vague, restless mind of an inquiring Protestant, to whom nothing is certain, but all is in a mist of emotional yearnings mingled with critical scepticism. In the last number of the London Quarterly Review is an article on "Thomas Aquinas and the Vatican," from the pen of a Protestant writer, and in it occurs this pass-

age:
"Speaking from our own experience, speaking from the mind by these closely argued, interminable discussions is not a little curious. The whole process is not a little curious. The whole process may be likened to the action of a machine, pounding away at its work with measured beat and play; never hastening and never resting; absolutely passionless and indif-ferent, whatever the materials it is fed with, or the products that issue from it in a manufactured state. Logic, logic, with. everywhere, but not a morsel of nourishment for the famished soul; not a drop of refreshment for the thirsting heart. Truth and error, right and wrong, move across the page in abstract impersonal forms, a procession of flashless skeletons, an army of spectral propositions, which the dialec-tic faculty marshals in battle array, and manoeuvres to and fro as on some phantasmai field of warfare. Not an emotion breaks the imperturbable calm; not a breath of a living soul passes over the dry bones of the desert; not a word carries with it a hint of a spiritual struggle with the victory doubt, or of joy in the victory of faith. Were there between the weak, trembling soul of sinful man and the solemn myster ies of the eternal world, no deeper puzzle than those of the logical understanding no worse difficulties than those which dilectics can solve, then indeed we might sit contentedly at the feet of St. Thomas believing that all we had to do was listen and be at peace, so clear is his arrangement, so subtle his analysis, so triumphant his reasoning. . . . But alas, for all the mighty conclusions of Scholasticism! when the shadows of real doubt close in on the soul, and the founda-tions seem to be sinking beneath us, when before the eye of the spirit the heavens are shrouded in impenetable darkness, and God and immortal ty be come as illusive phantoms, flitting with out substance and accident, matter and form, quiddity and essence! The abysse yawn beneath, and no metaphysical as umption can bridge them over, no subtle ogomachy dissipate their terrors. Truth, not logic, is the soul's need; but when it

its agony for bread, scholasticism offers it a stone. Protestants will not commit themselve either to faith or reason. They reason when they ought to be believing, and interrupt their processes of thought by indulging in emotions and sentiment; and so they are "ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." They find fault with St. Thomas's logic, because it pushes premises to their conclusions without regard to the emotions of fear and hope; and they scoff at the direct revelations of heavenly things to a saintly soul, because they overpass the bounds of the inferences of reason. It is thus the self-sufficiency of private judgement erects for itself an observatory from which it c n look down with critical contempt on both the spiritual and intellectual attainments

f St. Thomas Aquicas.
In the beginning, God, the great Schoolof St master, wrote upon the white leaves of our souls the text of life in H s own autograph

NEW GLORIES OF THE CHURCH IN AFRICA.

Monseignor Lavigerie, the Archbishop of Algiers, has addressed a long pastoral letter to his clergy, giving them some par ticulars of his appointment by the Hol See to the apostolic administration of the Regency of Tunis. Nothing can b more touching than the mingled patriotism and episcopal zeal of the Archbishop The reasons set forth by the Holy Sec for the nomination are exactly those given by the "Catholic Times" some weeks ago when rumors were afloat that Monseignor Lavigerie was about to act in a high-handed way towards the Italian Capuchins; to whom the spiritual care of Tunis had been long handed over. The Archbishor explains that the political side of the question in no way affects his sacred mission When the French protectorate was created the French Government resolved to petition the Holy See for the appointme tion the Holy See for the appointment of a bishop of that nationality. In this re-quest they were singularly aided by the course of events. Monseignor Suter, the venerable bishop of Rosilia, in partibus in-fidelium, had already sent a supplica to the Holy See, praying that at the advanced age of eighty-six, and after more than forty years of episcopal labor, he might be allowed to end his days in retirement and well-earned repose. This request was granted: and on the eve of the feast of SS. Peter and Paul Cardinal Mertel sent the pontifical brief to the Ministry of Public Worship nominating the Bishop of Algiers to the vacant See. The new administrator is thoroughly conversant with the language and dialects of the regency and he himself joyfully anticipates a great increase of faith. Once more human events have uncon ciously worked for God's glory and the African Church will rise with new life in Carthage. The humble church of the Capuchins, in which the Catholics of Tunis have so long worshipped will now see raised by its side a cathedral new churches will be erected, and school will be established. The preparatory sem inary will be upon the very hill of Hip pone, where St. Augustine lived and died Liverpool Times.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bit-ters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashione oone set tea that has done a world of good If you don't feel just right try Hop ters.-Nunda Mews.

To join your hands is good, but to open them is better.—Louis Ratisbonne.

Archbishop McHale—the Lion of the Fold of Judah, as he was styled by O'Connell—was born at Tober-na-vin, in the parish of Adragoole, at the foot of the lege, he was appointed professor of dogmatic theology in that institution. Dur-ing his professorship he published in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, under the nom de plume "Hieropholis," a series of thirty-two letters on Irish affairs which attracted world-wide attention. In 1825 he was appointed Bishop of Maronia, in partibus, and coadjutor to the then Bishop of his native diocese—Killale,—with right of succession. On the death of Dr. Waldron in 1834, he succeeded to the government of the diocese. In the same year, how-ever, the archieptscopal see of Tuam be-came vacant and Dr. McHale was transla'ed thereto. This appointment, how-ever, was not pleasing to the British government of the day, and "any one but MeHale" was the mot d'ordre sent by the Prime Minister to his agent at Rome. The Prime Minister to his agent at Rome. The latter's efforts were unavailing; Gregory XVI. would appoint no other than the Bishop of Killala. Doctor McHale, as may be inferred from the foregoing, was "Irish of the Irish," and during the struggle for Catholic Emancipation and the abolition of the tithes—a system under which Catholics were obliged to establish to the appoint of the Es ontribute to the support of the Estab ished Church—and later, during the "Repeal" agitation, and the establishment of a system of education—he was always a foremost figure. His letters to different British statesmen during a long course of years are in themselves a compendium of the history of his country, and are re-markable as well for their classical purity of diction as for their uncompromising advocacy of the cause of his nationality and his religion. During the terrible famine of 1847, and subsequent years he was indefatigable both by voice and pen in his efforts to relieve the distress of his people. He also translated several works; amongst others Moore's Melodies and Homer's Iliad, into the Irish lan-guage. His love of his mother tongue was remarkable. He exacted a thorough was remarkable. The exacted a thorough knowledge of it from all candidates for ordination at his hands. He was a deathly opponent of the Queen's "Godless" College and of State education. Although of late years the venerable deceased did not take quite such an active part in public from his lips or his pen was anxiously lis tened to by his fellow-countrymen all the world over. At the time of his death, and for some years back, Doctor McHale was the oldest bishop in Christendom. Indeed, we have read that the only instance on record of the wearing of the mitre for such a long period is that of his protonom, St. John the Evangelist. Conecrated when Pius XIII. occupied thecha of St. Peter, the deceased has subsequently served as a bishop under Gregory XVI. Pius IX. and Leo XIII. In 1875, he cele oratedhis Golden Jubilee inthe Episcopate t is not to every great man that it is to see a statue erected to him while he yet lives, but Doctor MacHale was on this occasion an exception. The number of churches, convents and schools erected the great Archbishop of the West, are almost past counting—the cathedral church of Killala, in the town of Ballina, an immense gothic structure, is a lasting memorial of his zeal. It was also through his exertions that the cathedral of Tuam, mmenced by Kelly, was completed. The appointment of a coadjutor against his desire was a of a coadjutor against his desire was a cause of deep annoyance to him a few years ago. With his usual straightforyears ago. With his usual straightfor wardness he made the fact to be fully un derstood; nor did the selection made appear to tlease him, his reasons for which he also gave. Nor was the annoyance confined to himself, as the writer knows

that, at least one member of the Hierarchy expressed his disapproval of the ourse of conduct pursued on that occa Of course, as of all men of note, many anecdotes are related of the deceased One which the present writer remembers having heard when he was a boy in the "old land" will bear repetition. On one ccasion there had been a gathering in Dublin; it was the arrival of a new Lieutenant, possibly. Sometime after-wards the "gentry" from the writer's barony were comparing notes as to wha had seen in the Capital when Colonel (afterwards Sir F. A.) Knox-Gore broke in (he was a very loud-spoken person) saying: "Pil tell you something that saw; it was my tenant old Pat. McHale' son, from the foot of Nephin yonder, in close company with the Lord-Lieuten-ant of Ireland, when many of you, the gentry of Tyrawly, could not get within speaking distance of him." And withal

Doctor McHale was no courtier. It is said that when the Lord John Russell's "Ecclesiastical Titles Act" became "Law," the only effect it had upon the distinguished deceased, was to cause him to withdraw from the bank a certain trust-moneys deposited to the credit of the "Archbishop of Tuam" only to rede posit them to the credit of "John Mc Hale." He never for a moment dis continued his ecclesiastical style signature, but as "fine or imprisonment" was the penalty, he was willing to accept the letter in his own person but would not allow the government informer to rob the widow, the orphan or the charitable in-

Although without any particulars on the point, we infer from the fact of no previous mention having been made of his llness, his demise must have been somewhat sudden. Latest advices which came under the writer's notice as late as his last birthday represented him as in the full enjoyment of both mental and bodily health. On last Christmas day he, as usual, celebrated the prescribed three masses of the festival in his cathedral church, and also, if we remember right, preached to his people. Hundreds of thousands, aye millions of Irish Catholic lips in Ireland, in America, in Canada, far away Australia, and indeed all the world over will have breathed a prayer, and millions of eyes will have shed a tear when the sad news reached them that "John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, is dead." Requiescat in Pace. Amen!

ROME AS THE CAPITAL OF ITALY.

It may seem strange to non-Catholics. but it is not at all strange to Catholics who know and believe in the unchangeable determinations of Divine Providence, that just when the world had comfort-ably settled into the belief that the city of that just when the world had comfort-bettersque mountain of Nephin, in the County of Mayo, Ireland, on the 6th March, 1788, and was the fifth child of Patrick McHale and May Mulhern. Having completed his studies in Maynooth Colfully to resist, had been made permanently and irrevocably the secular capital of Italy, reasons for the Italian Government abandoning Rome and selecting some other city should be urged by the up-helders of that Government and the oppoments of the rights of the Sovereign Pon-tiff. Yet so it is. The very men who tiff. Yet so it is. rejoice at the spoliation of and the humiliation of its Visible Head are discovering that any other city in Italy would be preferable to Rome as a

capital.

Quite recently the London Times quoted with approval the following declarations by a writer whom it styles "an eminent Italian patriot," and who, it says, "has rendered United Italy immense service:"

"Rome is a burden, an impediment, a political absurdity. . . . When we have recovered a m re natural, more central, more approrchable, a less sombre, and a less unhealthy capital, all that now impedes and threatens us will disappear at once, in spite of the interested clamor that will be raised by the cosmopolitan Revolutionists who are now laying siege to our royalty and our unity."

There is more in this than appears on There is more in this than ppears on the surface. The real meaning of the declaration of this "eminent Italian pa-triot" is that no secular rulers can feel comfortable under the mysterious, over-whelming power of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Church, to whom Rome has been of the Church, to whom Rome has been given by Divine Providence to be his city and the place where his Chair has been lo-cated by divine determination. Rome became an "unhealthy" city to pagan Roman

Emperors as soon as Peter entered it.
They tried to destroy him and his successors and did put them to death, but they survived in those who continued to succeed them, while the Emperors of pagan Rome ceased to rule and even to ex-ist. Constantine and the Greek emperors found Rome so "unhealthy" that they were fain to abandon it to the Sovereign Pontiffs and to rule their Empire from Constantine. Theodoric, the Goth, found Milan a more "healthy" place than Rome, for the same reason—the presence there of the Sovereign Pontiff. Other ambitious kings and emperors of mediæval times avoided and kept out of Reme for the same reason; and now it is impressing itself at last on the minds of those who chose Rome for the seat of the secular Government of Italy, because of its being the city of the Visible Head of the Church, whom they bated and determined to despoil and humiliate, but who now are seekng a decent pretense to get out of Rome is quickly as possible, without condemnthemselves in doing it.-Philadelphia Standard.

THE FIRST PUBLIC PROCESSION AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

For a long time the impressive sight of suppliant multitude proceeding from the churches, singing in alternative choirs, had not been seen; only some aged religious could recollect those cherished; festivals whereon the Lord vouchsafed to walk amongst those that called upon him. Behold the glory of the

ing of a sudden upon France! saw the people leaping with an inebrating joy: the cries of blasphemy were at last nt down. And the rich city brought forth for the occasion its carpets, its dra-peries, and erected thrones and triumphal arches to the Omnipotent who had come back to the earth. The crowd shouted for joy when they listened to the sweet tales of the ancients. They cried out "We will be the soldiers of God!" They awaited with eager impatience the holy spectacle. The roar of the cannon is heard is the signal; silence follows. At this moment the procession comes forth from the church. Oh, what mingled sentiments of joy, respect, holy awe, appear to sway that crowd! At the cross-ings of the streets—those streets which surround the habitations of poor mortals

—how many heads are bent to watch the coming of the King of the universe!
The excitement of the people is gradually on the increase, when, at the head of the street, the first cross is seen glittering in the sun: it is followed by a troop of pious singers; silence pervades the multitude. To this first cross and to the crowd that followed it succeed other crosses and other crowds, with floating banners. was a pious multitude. The corps of the different civil and religious orders were distinguished. All were moved by the ineffable and mystic harmony of whatever meets the sight, whilst all lips and all hearts joined in the chant of sacred hynns, and thousands of flaming torches symbo-

lized the resurrection of holy love.

It was touching to see the tears of joy coursing down aged cheeks, to see them oathing the countenances of sweet young maidens and their mothers-the souls of all being stirred to their depths by pious burning with heavenly You beheld the young mother holding her child alott, that he too might witness the majesty of this august pomp; she taught him to raise his little hand to his forehead, his breast and his shoulders, whilst he stammered the great words, the glory and salvation of the Christian. This immense crowd who heralded the

Most High having passed, sweet-scented clouds of incense were perceived; in the milst of these clouds a troop of angelic children offered up incense and cast flowers upon the perfumed air. Then, O love! O respect! then came He who created the earth, who created the heavens, who created man, who unites Himself to our humanity, who shares in the miseries of mankind, who came to save man and

console lam!

At this spectacle the adoring crowd fell prostrate; I heard the sobs of many who said: "O Lord, have mercy on us who have so much offended Thee!

I love you, O processions! I love you, O public prayers of the Church, which rise to Heaven to fortify us in our dangerous combats!—Silvio Pellico.

A man is made rich by what he loses, just as a tree is fertilized by its own dead leaves and broken branches.

Cat Catholic Mecorb mond Street.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

ve me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. Thomas Coffey Office of the "Catholic Record."

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881 St. Mary's, Hailfax, Nov. 1, 1681.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the subsection of this discount. ight Rev.

I beg to recommen.

Aithful of this diocese.

Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1881.

CONDITIONS OF THE JUBILEE.

As the exercises of the Jubilee

have been announced for Advent, we again publish the conditions as laid down in His Lord ship's Pastoral announcing the Jubilee. 1st. Confession.

Communion.

3rd. One day's strict fast to be observed on some day when otherwise a strict fast is not of obligation. A strict fast excludes not only the use of meat, but also of eggs, butter, cheese, or any milk-food.

4th. Alms given for some pious par-ose. These alms will be collected during the different exercises of the jubilee.
5th. Visits to be made to Churches. In
this city the faithful will visit three times the Cathedral, and three times also St. Mary's Church. Members of religious communities and their pupils who are boarders

shall visit six times the convent chapel.

6th. Prayers to be said during these visits according to the intentions of His Holiness for the following objects:— (a) For the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and for the Holy

(b) For the extirpation of heresies and the conversion of all who are in error.
(c) For concord amongst Christian prin ces, and for peace and union amongst all the faithful. At each visit the beads or the Litany of Loretto may be recited, or the way of the cross performed for the The indulgence may be applied by way of suffrage to the souls in purgatory.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION.

We know of no work more useful or praiseworthy than that in which certain leading members of the clergy and laity of the United States are engaged, namely, the establishment of Catholic Colonies in various portions of the union, particularly in the west. The distinguished gentlemen who have placed themselves at the head of this thoroughly Catholic movement recognize the necessity of earnest action on the part of Catholics, if Catholic influence is to be preserved and maintained in America. They could take no more adequate means to keep that influence alive than the formation of Catholic colonies in the sparsely settled states and territories of the west. The advantages of such colonies to Catholics are quite apparent. The great evils from which Catholicity suffers in America may be reduced to three, irreligious education, mixed marriages, and secret societies. In Catholic settlements, the Catholic people have naturally full control of the education of their children, and can provide them with that religious ment and prosperity. training without which education is a misnomer and a delusion. Of mixed marriagos, every Catholic deserving the name knows enough without our here pointing it out as mighty shoulders to the wheel and belpy you along, caring little whether your destination be heaven or hell.

understood that between them and the government which proscribed their religion, there was little friendship. The rigor of governmental

one of the most fruitful sources of apostacy which afflict the church of God. Any measure taken to prevent or render difficult the contracting of such marriages is a truly noble work. A distinguished Protestant gentleman lately avowed to the writer that in his estimation, based on a lengthy experience, mixed marriages were highly productive of domestic heart-burnings and rancor, injurious from a civil as well as religious point of view. His avowal corresponds with the opinion of all who have given this subject consideration. The formation of Catholic settlements renders mixed marriages so very difficult-or at all events places Catholic youth in such a position as to be free from temptation in this regard, thus making it a most noble and praiseworthy work. Then, as to secret societies, there is certainly among Catholics, thrown exclusively, or almost so, into Protestant association, a great temptation to join such bodies. This danger Catholic colonization would effectually remove.

We, therefore, feel that those who have interested themselves in this noble work deserve the support and gratitude of all Catholics. Take the State of Minnesota as an instance of the good thus effected. This great state cannot be mentioned in connection with Catholic colonization. without recalling the name of Bishop Ireland, a name that will remain imperishably connected with the marvellous progress of Catholicism in the west. If certain portions of Minnesota be to-day almost entirely Catholic-it is due to the far-seeing devotedness of this estimable prelate. If Catholics to-day hold in that state a position of respectability and influence-if the soil of large sections of that-one of the most fertile and favored regions in the globe-be in their possession, Bishop Ireland is entitled to all praise and undying gratitude. He has already won the benefits attending the success of his great scheme of colonization-and the next generation will bear attestation to his self-sacrificing zeal and devotion. There has been, we are glad to learn, a Catholic settlement recently formed in Arkansas. This is one of the States of the union most admirably adapted to colonization. Other States, such as Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and Oregon, offer splendid advantages to colonists, and of the Catholic colonization move ment. In some of these, Catholic colonies have in fact been already successfully established. If Catholic colonization be attended with such good results as we well know it is, in the United States-it should be likewise in Canada. Upon, at least, one occasion, we suggested the advisibility of having a convention of representative Canadian Catholics summoned to discuss and adopt some plan for the settlement by Catholies of a portion of our great western Territories, At the grand re-union ot French Canadians held some time ago in Quebec, the subject of colonization was very ably discussed, but no definite action, as far as we know, regard of the leading French Canadian publicists. What is wanting on the part of Catholics in this country, is the establishment of representative organizations to promote the formation of Catholic settlements as well in the older Provinces as in the many rich and highly favored sections of country, awaiting colonization and development. The Catholies of Canada could not devote themselves to a better purpose than the reclaiming for the thousands of dependent on a precarious mode of livelihood, the advantages of happy, peaceful, Catholic homes. We again press this subject on the attention of our readers, and earnestly trust that some decisive action may be of Catholic colonies, and thus secure

Just let the world see which way you

IRISH DISCONTENT.

It is customary with certain politicians, in sympathy with the British Whig party, to point out with boastful pride all that Parliament has within a generation or two accomplished for Ireland, and thereupon express surprise, not entirely free from anger and disappointment, that theIrish people should still be discontented. Irish discontent is, indeed, one of the problems of the day, and the contention of those who consider it ill-founded and unreasonable invites consideration. To come to a just understanding of the nature and extent of the dissatisfaction felt by Ireland at its connection with Great Britain, we must, at least, briefly examine the causes which lead to that connection. The motive which prompted the English King Henry II. to invade Ireland was one of conquest. He well knew that the Irish nation had never fully recovered from the effects, deleterious in the last degree, of the Danish invasion. The long sojourn in Ireland of the Danish warriors had divided the Irish into various hostile sections, and broken that broad spirit of national patriotism which in former days had given their country as well peace at home, as honor and renown abroad. Religion had also very severely suffered from the Danish incursions-and the lessening of religious influence amongst a people of so generous, sanguine and enthusiastic a temperament never fails to lead to consequences of a truly deplorable character. From the very days of the Norman conquest of Britain till the landing of Strongbow, the English Kings aspired to the possession of Ireland. Henry II., a most astute, cruel and unscrupulous monarch, saw an opportunity to accomplish that which his predecessors had not dared attempt. Every one knows that through the dissensions of the Irish chieftains he succeeded in acquiring a certain ill-defined dominion in Ireland. His success led to the introduction into that country of a race hostile to the indigenous population, and thus paved the way for that marked division of the Irish nation into two classes, which has continued to subsist through various mutations till the very present time. There have been in Ireland from the first English invasion two antagonistic classes of population, the one favorwill, no doubt, receive their due ing, the other opposing British share of attention from the managers dominion and supremacy. True, in- Irish municipalities passed only after deed, the great majority of the Irish people have, at all times, been enthusiastically in favor of national autonomy-but the minority has been sufficiently powerful, through the influence and support of Britain, to thwart the efforts of the great bulk of their countrymen. The favor and encouragement ever extended by government to the pro-British minority, has always exasperated the majority-for the minority, considering itself safe under governmental protection, has frequently adopted towards the rest of the nation a policy of exclusiveness and rancor without a vestige of palliation or excuse. This we consider one of the fundamental causes of taken to carry out the views in this Irish discontent. More especially, coming the representative bodies of attention and succeeded in deluding people of Ireland suffered from the effects of internal strife. When King Henry VIII. placed himself at the head of the anti-papal movement in England, he determined to enforce his views as well in Ireland as in North West. We have in Canada England. He found in the former but little support, except from that class of adventurers to be found in every country at all times, but more especially in days of civil strife and commotion. His policy of unyielding hostility to the papacy was their faith, here as well as elsewhere, closely followed by his daughter Elizabeth and her immediate successors. Upon those of their Irish subjects who gave their energy to the furtherance of the reformation these and must remain so, till a radical sovereigns all conferred place and pre change be inaugurated in British ferment-for those whose conscience taken to further the establishment forbade communion with heresy policy towards that much abused portion of the empire. there was nothing but exclusion and premanency in this Dominion for persecution. As the great majority that religious influence that has al- of the Irish people, at all times, reready done so much for its advance- fused to abandon even when subjected

to the most cruelpersecution, the faith

of their fathers-it can be readily

understood that between them and

subalterns in endeavoring by force to propagate the tenets of the new religious system, led in fact to frequent outbreaks on the part of the Irish people, eager to secure for themselves and their fellow-Catholics of Great Britain full liberty of conscience. Upon three different occasions the efforts of the Irish, on behalf of religious liberty, partook of a national character-and on each of these three occasions they had triumphed but for the treachery of O'Neil had secured liberty for the Catholics of Ireland? Who can deny that, but for the faithlessness of the Stuart King Charles I., the "Catholic army" had achieved the religious independence of Ireland? calls in question the fact that the remnant of the army which supported King James II. in Ireland, forced the Prince of Orange to grant freedom of worship to his Irish Catholic subjects-a concession afterwards shamefully set at naught? History teaches that every time Ireland took the field for religious liberty, she forced the monarchs of promises of these monarchs were practically worthless. Ireland's to be traced not to defeat on the -for the Irish are a keenly sensitive people-is due in a very great measure the depth and intensity of Irish discontent. Another cause of that discontent is to be found in the unwhich all remedial measures intended Parliament. We may reduce these measures to a few of a leading character-Catholic Emancipation, municipal reform, the church disestablishment, and the land bill. The bill for the removal of the disabilities of Catholics, though promised previous to the legislative union in and was then wrung from a reluctrevolution. It was besides accompanied by an ungracious withdrawal of the franchise from the forty shilling freeholders, and still prohibited Catholics from holding certain important offices under the Crown. The measure for the abolition of oligarchical influence in need special mention here. Every that its assent to it was secured only only be said that it has fallen very far short of the just expectations of a grateful people. They never forget a favor-and would, if the remea great nation, fail not to remember these measures passed into law served rather to aggravate than diminish the discontent. The whole course of Britain in regard of Ireland, conciliatory, seems so very selfish and disingenuous, as well as devoid of humaneness and generosity, that any one, however carelessly observant of Irish history, must perceive look upon its connection with England in any other light than the source of all its unhappiness. Ireland is yet, indeed, discontented,

WHAT has become of the anti-Irish contributor to our respected contemporary the Free Press? nope his other duties will make it impossible to still further place that paper in a false position before its readers. His contributions have always betrayed the spleen of a superannuated Irish bailiff, and it is a relief to the readers of the Free ship. The rigor of governmental Press that he has exhausted himself.

A BOYAL MEETING.

The recent warm reception tendered in Vienna, by the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, to King Humbert, of Italy, brings into public notice the relations to each other of the States which these sovereigns nominally govern. The houses of Hapsburg and Savoy have never been, especially of late years, on very friendly terms. The former has been, within the memory of this gentheir foes. Who does not know that eration, frequently victimized to but for subterfuge and fraud Hugh gratify the inordinate ambition of the latter. The House of Savoy, of its own strength, could have effected little against Austria, but by the skilful use of French and Prussian strength, succeeded in wresting all Northern Italy from the dominion of that empire. The Italian dominions of Austria were amongst the most highly prized of the possessions of the House of Hapsburg, and were abandoned only in obedience to due necessity; but Austria, it must be understood, has not entirely lost her influence in Italy. At the time of the Sardinian invasions of her possessions in that country, there was England to promise it-but that the indeed a strong feeling against foreign rule in Italy. But the socalled domestic rule of the House of humiliations are for the greater part | Savoy has not given the satisfaction that was expected. Taxation is now field of battle, but to broken faith higher than it ever was under Ausand violated treaties. To this fact trian rule. Security for person and property is not provided for under the home, as it was under the foreign regime, and the people who were duped by demagogues into revolution now see that in grasping gracious and ungenerous manner in at the shadow they lost the substance of good government. We do not to remove Irish grievances have pretend to ignore the excesses of been carried through the British many Austrian representatives in Italy, but we hold that under their administration taken as a whole, the country was blessed with more do mestic security than it has been at any time since.

The recent meeting of the sovereigns of Austria and Italy possesses no political significance whatever, 1801, did not become law till 1829, It is regretable in this sense that the Catholic sovereign of Austria ant ministry only under the fear of should thus publicly recognize a king who reigns by usurpation and governs a kingdom acquired by spoliation and robbery.

TAX EXEMPTION

We have unfortunately in our midst a class of politicians bent on earning cheap popularity by the advocacy of any proposal, however a very severe struggle, though a pernicious the consequences it might measure similar in character had lead to, provided it be invested with previously passed both houses for a certain amount of speciousness. England. The history of the church This class of men cannot be relied disestablishment agitation is too on to support either of the regular fresh in the minds of our readers to political parties. Their only object is to gratify their own petty, sordid one remembers the hostility of the and selfish motives. You may know Upper Chamber to the bill-and them by their loudness and vulgarity, by their offensiveness and cowunder the strong pressure of public ardice, by their mendacity and holopinion. As to the land act, it need lowness, their truckling and venality. Of this race are the anti-tax exemptionists of the Province of the Irish people. Now the Irish are Ontario. There is not one man amongst them of genuine good standing in Canadian politics-and the dial measures just mentioned had reason is quite obvious. They have, many people into the belief that by their concession with undying grati- abolishing exemptions, the rate of tude. But the manner in which municipal taxation would be materially reduced. On this latter account we propose to discuss once more the exemption question. It is held by those advocating the taxing whether that course be repressive or of exempted property, that the socalled exemption, as at present tolerated, means the taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. This we positively deny. We go further. We assert and defy conthat the Irish race has no cause to tradiction to our argument, that there is in Ontario nothing but a nominal exemption. The property paying no direct taxes in this Province is either governmental, municipal or ecclesiastical. There is in several of our cities, especially deserving the most serious considin Toronto and Ottawa, a very large portion of real estate in the hands Governments. The buildings in both cities belonging to government are bers of our cities serves to attach a amongst the finest, and constitute smirch to the name of alderman, and their principal embellishment. In is a disgrace to the municipalities other cities and towns the custom whom they were elected to reprehouses and post office buildings also sent. contribute largely to their adorn-

out the Province are a standing source of wealth to the places in which they are located. The same may be said of our municipal and ecclesiastical edifices. Our schools, colleges, town halls and churches, all add not only to the beauty, but to the richness of the municipalities in which they are situate. Is it not true that our colleges and high schools bring to the towns in which they are placed very many students from a distance who annually expend large sums of money, most of which goes to the traders, merchants and laborers of the localities wherein they reside during their school term? Instead, therefore, of these institutions being a source of loss, as certain wiseacres in our ward politics endeavor to persuale us, they are one of the steadiest and most unfailing sources of revenue to many of our municipalities. Why is it that our towns and cities are ever so eager to secure the erection of government edifices in their midst. Is it not a well-known fact that our civic municipalities strive with each other to induce government to construct certain particular buildings within their limits? These municipalities know full well the value of these buildings to their inhabitants. and are therefore anxious to have them. On the very same principle that exemption from taxes is granted to manufacturing establishments because they add to the wealth and population of the places wherein they are situate, no taxation should be directly imposed upon the property of public institutions, be they governmental, religious or municipal, because they produce the same and more beneficent re-

It is not our purpose to enter into the discussion from the Christian standpoint, of the evil and injustice of taxing church property. Such taxation were a tribute to the wickedness of the few amongst us who call themselves infidels. Churches, apart from their religious value, are not only one of the chief ornaments of our towns and cities, but enhance the value of secular property therein. To tax them were to prohibit the construction of new and the embellishment of old ecclesiastical edifices. None but the narrowest mind could advocate a step so retrogressive. We hope to see good men of all classes of our population unite to stamp out this pernicious agitaproof of the existence in our midst of that modern vandalism which in other countries has spent its strength upon the levelling and destruction of the noblest monuments of religion and education.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Legislature will soon be called upon to deal with this matter. In the various cities of Ontario, we have Boards of Aldermen whose duty is supposed to be to attend to the affairs of the municipalities and to perform this duty in a manner becoming gentlemen entrusted with such honorable and responsible positions. In theory the present condition of things may be very good, but in practice aldermanic business has of late years been performed in a most reckless and shameful manner. The present condition of affairs is simply this:-Election time comes-a number of persons are chosen to transact the business of the city, the majority of whom would not be given a position in any of the houses of our merchants. We have often pitied the few good men elected to the position of aldermen. They are compelled to waste valuable time listening to the squabbles and scolding matches of ill-bred and ill-educated individuals, who would not be permitted to act in like-manner in any bar-room of the city. What is to be done in the premises is a question eration of our legislators. We hope they will be enabled to strike upon of either the Provincial or Dominion some plan that will rid us of men whose presence in the Council Cham-

ment. Who can deny that the various government buildings through-

"Until the Day Breek."

I.

Woman, say, is our beloved sleeping
Where the day darkness and the light grow pale?
Throughout the land there is a sound of weeping
Behold, the hands of the sad watchers fail
woman, answer, is our mother dying?
The lips we loved so, are they closed and
white? Must we behold our hearts' desirelying Fast bound in shadows of eternal night?

11 O children, her best sons from her are taken. Her hands with many chains are vilely bound, In the long night of death she lies forsaken, Denied, disowned, dishonored, and discrowned.

O children, let her slumber if you love her—
Her hands are wounded, and her veil is torn; Can tears efface her sbame, or kisses cover The brand of bondage her pale brows have borne?

Her fate lies written low in dust and ashes
Of fitful fires that rose and sank and died—
Would ye rewrite it where the cold steel
flashes,
In bloodstained letters on the bare hillside?
O children, see her feet are bruised and bleed-The road was all too stony, and she fell; She cannot hear the passion of your plead Behold she sleepeth. Surely she doth well!

IV.

Nay, ye sad watchers round our mother wak-| Draw back the covering from her still white face;
Lo! the rose light of the far dawn is making
A pallid twilight round her resting place.
Nay, she shall wake, though fron links may
fetter
And deepen the dark scars with sharper
pain; Through doubt and anguish, we, her sons, shall set her Enthroued and crowned in our fair land again.

Yet, O our mother, when in far off ages, Thy younger children stand disburthened, Thy younger children stand disburthened, free, Remember then who toiled for bitter wages. Remember the worn hands that wrought for thee.

Tell them, O mother, how thy dead sons sought thee.

In the long bondage of the bygone years;

Tell them, O mother, how thy dead sons brought thee.

The only offering that was left them—tears. October, 1881.

LONDON POST OFFICE. Complaints have frequently been

made that the affairs of the London Post Office were not in a satisfactory condition. We are personally acquainted with all the gentlemen employed in this department of the civil service, in this city, and we hesitate not to say that a more respectable and reliable class of men are not to be found in London. The Postmaster, Mr. Dawson, and his deputy, Mr. Sharman, are gentlemen in whom the public have implicit confidence. They perform their duties in the most satisfactory manner, and are at all times gentlemanly and obliging. The difficulty lies in the fact that there is not sufficient men to perform the work of the office. About five months ago an old and very efficient member of the staff, Mr. John McLaughlin, registered letter clerk, died. At the same time a number of the old hands were superanguated, and little or no provision made to fill the vacancies The staff, one after the other, became incapacitated, from over work, and hence the unsatisfactory condition of the office. Efforts have been made both in London and in Ottawa to have the office placed in good working order, but it seems very much like as though some subordinate between the two cities was continually throwing obstructions in the way for purposes of his own. The simple fact of the case is this there is not enough hands, and more must be appointed. The statement made by a cotemporary that intemperance was one cause of the trouble, is entirely uncalled for. The man who penned the statement cannot be personally acquainted with the staff. Some of the men who are on the sick list have not tasted drink for years, and none have absented themselves from duty through intemper-

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

Contrary to the expectations of many, Gambetta has assumed the responsibilities of office. The names of his ministers have been announced only to be received with very emphatic disapproval in France, and open contempt everywhere. The new administration contains no man of prominence, if we except Gambetta himself and Mr. Paul Bert, who, by the way, holds the post of Minister of Public Instruction and Worship! Their prominence has been acquired and retained by means too well-known to our readers to need rehearsal. Of the other ministers, we feel assured that their selection was made, if not solely, at all events, principally, on account of their subserviency to Gambetta. They are, as their course in the direction of public affairs will no doubt prove, mere creatures of the dictator. We can well understand the hesitancy of Gambetta in assuming office. He aimed at the Presidency of the re-

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public, but by tergiversation made so many enemies in the ranks of the republican party itself, that he could not control sufficient support to procure his elevation to that post. The late elections taught him a lesson he has evidently taken to heart. His virtual defeat in the socialistic suburb of Belleville made it plain even to himself that he was not omnipotent in the republic. Republican as he professes himself to be, Gambetta never lost an opportunity to embarrass the republican administration of the day. Unwilling to take office-he would permit none of his own party who assumed its responsibilities to hold it in peace. After the late elections he shirked as long as he possibly could the course which honesty and candor pointed out-the formation of a ministry of his own. He has been, however, at length forced to this action and formed an administration which will certainly bring him to grief, if not political ruin. We do not yet know what policy the new government purposes to follow. If it take up the question of the scrutin de liste, and that of separation of church and state, its hands will be well filled. In a few weeks, at the farthest, the public will be in a better position to judge of the Gambetta Ministry. We look for no brilliant success or statesman-like achievement from an administration so devoid of every quality of executive prestige and ability.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

We direct earnest attention to an article on our fifth page, bearing the title of "Rome as the capital of Italy." In this number we publish the first, and in our next issue we will give the second part of this able paper taken from the Tablet. are not to be found in London. The Catholics cannot too well understand the irrefragable grounds upon which the Papal claims for temporal independence rest. At no time since the spoliation of September, 1870, has the subject attracted more deep or serious attention. Our readers who give study to the article in question, will be amply repaid by a thorough, honest and Catholic view of a topic than which there is none now more

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Rev. Father Patrick, a Capuhis convent in Paris, has asked and obtained permission to serve as chaplain to the French armed expedition to Tunis. The Rev. Father Honore, also a Capuchin, who was expelled from his convent at Angers, obtained a like permission.

This is the Monks Revenge!

SAYS La Verite, of Quebec-When shall we have a Canadian Governor-General? We protect our manufactures; why do we not also protect our Statesmen? Why should we go to England for our Governors when we can produce as good material in Canada?" Certainly it is not the material that is wanting.

Says Le Journal de Quebec,-the organ of a particular minister in the Quebec Government: "The Dominion Government have now an opportunity of rendering justice to our element in the Division of Alma, and we should regret to see them lose it. The population of that division is two-thirds French Canadians. It seems to us that this numerical superiority should remove all rivalry, and prevent any protest inspired by an unreasonable jeal ousy." Good and well-but let an Irish Catholic use such an argument and the whole vocabulary of both French and English press can scarce supply words strong enough to point out his unreasonableness.

JOHN WALTER, M. P., and proprietor of the London Times, has made a tour of the States. Canada was too unimportant a place to be taken notice of by this great man. He advises Englishmen wishing to emigrate to settle in the American nion. We are sorry for this. We would like to see as many Englishmen as possible come to Canada, if for no other purpose than just to show them what a beautiful and happy country we have, and all its affairs managed, too, by ourselves, without the slightest inspiration from Downing street. But, on second thought, we trust Englishmen of the stamp of John can well understand the hesitancy Walter, M. P., will, if they purpose

ber of English titles be distributed this city. among Canadians, a suggestion which serves to prove that this gentleman is but very slightly acquainted with the people whom he desires to be thus honored. Royal taffy has no value in Canada. The climate or something else serves to throw cold water on every attempt made to introduce it. The feather-heads who worship royalty and hunger for royal distinctions are

THE Toronto Mail says: "It is no part of the business of Great Britain to look specially after the affairs of Ashantee, but if the king of that country has actually had two hundred young girls killed for the sake of obtaining a supply of human blood to increase the efficacy of the mortar used in building up the State house, he needs a few lessons in practical housebuilding that would end the practice of sacrificing human life very speedily. The dark places of the earth are full of cruelty." So tar so good. But did it not strike the writer in the Mail that there were other "dark places full of cruelty" than Ashantee, and much nearer home? How about the-not hundreds nor thousands, but-hundreds of thousands of lives which have been sacrificed in the "building of that system of "landlordism" in Ireland, which the Mail, day after day, and week after week, praises and defends? But the end is, thank Heaven, close at hand.

HAMILTON LETTER.

What to Read and Where to get it-Boys' Sodalities - Night Schools Why they should be attend d-Useful Invention-Union is Strength-The City Sewers-"Wait for the Wagon" Dear Fuel and Cheap Ice—Mechan-

ics' Institute-Miscellaneous. GOOD READING.

In this lukewarm age, and in a hetero-geneous country like ours, one reason why so many young persons grow up without sufficient interest in their social and religious condition is their indifference to good reading. Many never read at all, others read matter which would be better left unread. To both classes the remedy is sound, healthy literature. In our Catholic library there are books suited to every proper taste and capacity. Persons unaccustomed to reading will find subjects that require but a slight effort for their perusal, and a taste once acquired will gather strength by regular exercise. The same may be said for those who have become habituated to sensational litera-ture. By sacrificing a little of their morfor excitement they will find in a short time that a good moral tale will afford sufficient interest, and at the same time leave a better impression on the mind. Thence they may proceed by suc-cessive stages that lead to more valuable works. Regularity and steadiness in such chin monk, who was expelled from a course will make reading a pleasure will develop the understanding, exercise the memory, enable the person to speak intelligently on a variety of subjects, and strengthen his faith and morals against numerous dangers with which the world surrounds him.

BOYS' SODALITIES. The sodalities for boys have been re-ularly organized. Meetings are now gularly organized. Meetings are now held on Sunday afternoons, and are so far well attended. The benefits to be derived from these societies are of the highest order, and will operate largely on the future welfare of these young people it they attend to the duties required of them during their present membership. The clergymen having the sodalities in charge are doing all they can to make them successful, and parents and guardians will no doubt fully second their effort. The work in connection with the sodalities is not only morally beneficial but also attractive and interesting.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society, of this city, have re-opened their night schools for the coming season—one at St. Patrick's school, Hunter street, and the other at St. Mary's, Park street. men and boys are earnestly advised to profit by the opportunity thus afforded. Experience in the workshop has no doubt shown the value of learning. Perhaps they have found the want of it a hindrance to their advancement in position, or to the improvement of their knowledge of the business in which they are employed. If so, it should take but little to persuade them into application to study under the guidence of the able teachers whom the society has engaged. They would derive a benefit in more than one way from such a use of the winter even-It would help towards freeing them from the dangers of idleness, and be a means of acquiring a store of learning that will enable them to obtain good situations and good wages.

NOVEL INVENTION. A most useful and altogether wonderful invention has recently been introduced into one department of the rolling mill in this city. It is called the "Hydro-Carbon Burner" and is used in connection with a blast furnace; and for that purpose possesses a power many times greater and more effective than any means hitherto in practice. Its simplicity makes it astonishing. A stream of oil from a common ing. A stream of our from a common tank unites with steam from an engine boiler, in a small chest curiously contrived, and regulated by a tap. The union produces a powerful carbonic gas, which is injected into one end of the furnace with great force, and igniting at the very en-trance, throws a tremendous blast of heat to all parts of the cavity. The metal within can be heated to any degree desired not only at the extremities but equally throughout its whole contents while a barrowful of coal will supply the purposes of ignition for a whole day. Mr. famous in this art as the Convent of the Record. It will appear next week.

THE English correspondent of the H. A. Bradley, of New York, is the in-Toronto Mail suggests that a num-THE CITY SEWERS.

Complaints are loud and numerous tardy way in which the work on the sew ers is being prosecuted. They are all in the hands of a contractor who has not been limited to time, and so the work of construction drags its slow length along. As it happens, they are along some of the principal thoroughfares and these being in consequence rendered impassable, great hindrance to the free transaction of business is thereby caused. Another cause of aggravation is a difficulty raised by the so few and so insignificant that they contractor, who says he has met with ob-structions which he did not foresee when are not worthy even a passing notice. the contract was made. He has struck upon a rock which he estimates to be two thousand feet long and from three to eight thick. This he says will entail on him a great additional expense, wnich he thinks the city ought to stand, otherwise

> OTHER CITY MATTERS. The County Council proposes that the city shall join them in buying up the county roads, 65 miles in length, and worth

The pumping power at the Beach is said to be tending towards insufficiency, and people are anxiously asking if anything people are anxiously asking ... will be done soon to put the machinery in

proper condition. Wood is scree and prices are rising. Bad roads and heavy freight business done by the railways prevent a large supply from being conveyed into town. With coal \$6.50 a ton and wood \$6.00 a cord, many persons are already hoping for y days of spring.

Hamilton druggists deny that

there is any collusion between them and physicians in the matter of making up prescriptions. So says a Spectator re-porter, who held an "interview" with

The time for holding the municipal elections is fast approaching, and there is the usual speculation as to "fit and proper" candidates. There will certainly be a contest for the mayoralty, but it is ex-pected that in some of the wards aldernanic candidates will be elected by accia-Nomination day falls this year on the 26th of December. Saturday last was another business killer. This makes seven successive Saturdays on which the nature of the weather left retail. ers with long faces and slim purses.

Ice ought to be cheap next Summer. It is said that some dealers have large quantities of last season's ice still on hand, and if the coming winter be only aver-agely favorable for the business the market will be full in the spring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The charges against the chief of police have been declared insufficent, and that officer has been duly acquitted.

The cold snap that set in on Saturday night hardened the roads somewhat, and temporarily turned public attention from muddy streets to coal bins, wood boxes

and stoves.

A by-law will be submitted to the citizens at the coming municipal elections to grant a sum of money to help the Mechanics institute library over its present financial

The Times slightly hints to young people against flocking into the teaching pro-fession. The supply is greater than the demand, and wages suffer in consequence demand, and wages suffer in consequence.

The same paper, alluding to the location
of the Land Court in Merrion Square,
Dublin, says it was the presumed birthplace of Wellington. It might be men-

tioned that Daniel O'Connell once resided in the same locality. ECCLÉSIASTICAL A Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, for the repose of the soul of the late Most

Reverent John McHale, Archbishop of The net proceeds of the recent Bazaar amount in all to the handsome sum of \$6,000. The earnings of the St. Patrick's tables being \$2,700 and of the St. Mary'

OTTAWA LETTER.

The appointment of the Rev. M. J Whelan as Parish Priest of St. Patrick's Church in this city has been followed by that of the Rev. Thomas Cole as assistant pastor. Father Whelan, as Administrator, conducted the affairs of the parish for some months before his formal appoint ment as pastor as His great z al and success during that period led all those over whom he is now placed to earnestly desire his permanent appointment and to feel the utmost satisfaction over it.

the utmost satisfaction over it.

The bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum was brought to a close on last Thursday, having been open for over two weeks. The display of fancy and other articles on the tables was, perhaps, even superior to that of many former years, and although the proceeds will not reach the figures of some past occasions, a handsome sum will be realized—about sixteen bundred dollars.

The antious charitable societies whose

ministrations in behalf of the poor and needy will be felt during the winter have fully entered on their work for the season. The different conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the several societies, will have many calls

the several societies, will have many calls upon them, but, as in the past, they will be found equal to the task.

Among the latter societies, that of the Children of Mary in connection with the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester St., occupies a prominent place, as it draws its members from all the families of the city, so the poor in all sections are reached by its beneficence. It is wonderful the amount of clothing distributed during a winter by this society, nearly one thousand different articles. The society has the special favor of his Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, who, on yesterday gave, in its behalf, a solemn Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament in the Chapel of the Convent, and afterwards an interesting address in the Recep tion Hall, to the ladies composing the society, complimenting them on the work they accomplish, and assuring them of his

deep interest in the society and its labors.

The music at the Benediction was what

Congregation, Ottawa. The following were the pieces sung; Ave Verum(Millard), by Miss Ledue; Salve Regina (Mercadante), by Miss Aumond; Tantum Ergo (Berge), solo by Madame Christin, with chorus. The organ solos and accompaniments were played by Miss Feron, with that touch and finish, that true sympathy with and living appreciation of all that is beautiful and glorious in the harmony of sweet sounds, for which Miss Feron is so well known in Ottawa. She is soon to take up her residence in Strathroy, and

will be an acquisition to musical circles in that thriving town. The convent and separate schools of the city are working with very large attendances, and with daily increasing efficiency.
Ottawa, 14 Nov., 1881. St.Clair.

THE JUBILEE IN WINGHAM.

The devotions of the Jubilee took place here on Sunday and Monday. Father O'Connor, our worthy pastor, was ably assisted by Father Lamont, of Irishtown. On Sunday there were two masses said; at last mass Father Lamont delivered a most eloquent sermon on confession. During the morning and afternoon, confession On Monday there were two were heard. masses, with a sermon on the Jubilee de-livered in the Gaelic language by Father Lamont. The rev.gentleman is evidently at home in this ancient and beautiful language, and it was a great treat to those who understood it. A large number availed themselves of this opportunity to approach the sacraments, and it must be ource of much pleasure and satisfaction to Father O'Connor, to notice that al-though the people of Wingham parish do not receive the ministrations of the church very often, their piety and love for the faith of their fathers is as firm as ever, and they look anxiously forward to the time when they will be blessed by a priest residing in their midst, or at least when it will be more convenient to have mass somewhat oftener than at present.

LE Roy.

Wingham, Nov. 15th, 1881.

TRIDUUM AT NORWICH.

On Sunday, the 13th instant, the jubilee mission of Norwich in the County of Ox-ford was begun and closed on the following Wednesday morning. Rev. John Carlin, the pastor, was assisted by Rev. Fathers Flannery and McKeon. Father Flannery preached on Monday evening and Tues-day morning, and Father McKeon preached on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning Father Carlin delivered the closing sermon, which was on perseverance.

Many of the parishioners had to travel s many as eight miles in order to attend the mission; yet they were at the Church long before seven o'clock in the mornings. Over 200 persons received Holy Communion on Wednesday and about 100 were enrolled in the scapular of Mount Carmel.

The church of this mission is about six miles from the town of Norwich. As there is quite a respectable number of Catholics in this town, which is improving rapidly, s to be hoped that the time is not far distant when our beloved Bishop consecrate a neat brick Church there

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MCHALE.

Resolutions of Condolence

At a special meeting of the St. Patrick's terary Institute of evening, and at which there was an unusually large attendance, it was,—after a few sympathetic remarks in which he confe-sed his utter incapability to do justice

to the motion— Moved by Mr. Mathew F. Walsh, seconded by Mr. John Lane, and resolved unanimously,—That we, the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute of Quebec, avail ourselves of this our first meeting since the sorrowful day on which ed Almighty God to crown of the good and faithful servant. the Most 'llustrious and Most Reverent, the Most 'llustrious and Most Reverend John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, to join our voices with those of the millions of Irish people all over the world in la-menting the great loss which has befallen the Irish Nation, on the death of "The Lion of the Fold of Judah."

Moved by Hon. John Hearn, M. L. C., seconded by Mr. John Giblin, J. P., and resolved unanimously,—That during an eminently distinguished public career of nearly three score years and ten, as Priested and as Prelate, the Great Archibites. Prelate, the Great Archbishop of the West, as well during the expiring days of penal disabilities as during the comparatively freer times of a later date, ever proved himself the staunch defender of Religion and Nationality in his own dear land and the uncompromising enemy of

tyranny and oppression everywhere.

Hon. Mr. Hearn in proposing the motion said that his first idea was to follow the example of the mover of the first resolution and let his motion speak for it self. I:eland boasted of many men, the peers in every respect of the men of other nations, which cut a larger figure on the map of the world and which stood more prominently forward among the nations but seldom did she possess and seldom did she deplore the equal of "the great Arch-bishop of the West," whose less they, in common with millions of their race all over the world, were called upon to lament at the present moment. This feeling of regret would, he felt assured, find a response in not alone the hearts of those present, but in the heart of every man of

right feeling.

Moved by T. J. Walsh, seconded by John Kiley, that the present resolutions be published in the city papers and that a certified copy of the same, under the seal of the Institute, be transmitted to the family of the illustrious deceased.

The reading and passing of the resolu tions, as well as the remarks of the speakers, were characterized by a subdued enthusiasm which plainly showed that they but gave voice to the feeling of sadness which filled the hearts of all.—Quebec Chronicle, 15th inst.

Father Stafford.

The second part of Father Stafford's interesting account of his European trip reached us too late for this week's week's

OUR DEAD.

The Deliverance of A Soul.

Make a composition of place-flam sobbing on the shore of purgatory, like chafing of the tide upon the rockawful dreary light of the far stretchi land of fire—angels white as falling some when the sun shines on it, winging th way about—in all that land no sin, noting but heroic virtues and beautiful tra

I. Of the souls who are in that land t night, some have been long there; make forgotten them though ingratitud or worldiness, or faise thoughts of the goodness, or low views of the exceeding holiness of God. Some are just arrive there, with all yet to go through. Some

are just ready to come out.

All know that they are saved all know when their punishment will end but oh! wearying, lagging lapse of time

which seems so long.

II. But we will take one soul: he was p had difficulties in keeping the faith, fought for fifty years with this hard hearted city, alas! not without sin-but had faith, sacraments, perhaps attendance at church, great devotion to mass; any how he is gone purgatory-his hour is at hand : it is depending on prayers, on the prayers of some of us, on the ending of this octave, on the procession of this night. Oh, how he yearns to see God!

III. A growing light—a sweetness one comes whom all see, beautiful exceingly, more radiant than a thousand suns—loveliness gleaming from him like a divine vision—his presence seems to shed light and fragrance on every soul—he descends to the level outside of the fire, embraces—he the beautiful one-that pining soul, lifts it out of bed of suffering—it grows beautiful in less embrace—he leaves purgatory: we see nothing, but through the still and gloom of night, St. Michael and the soul rise and rise with exceeding swiftness—com-within sound of the harps of Heaven—anenter there. St. Peter welcomes his chil--St. Michael takes him through astonical ing ranks of saints and angels to Lady's throne and leaves him therehas done her bidding-she is the queer that dear soul - she rises from her thronpresents the soul to Jesus-and He to th Eternal Father. O happy soul-it woulbe bewildered were it not immortal— it music of Heaven sounds louder, and the choirs of the angels wax stronger, while th new saint is set upon his throne, and crowned by God with the crown which he won in the dark streets and dull traffic of the city, but which his Heavenly Father had prepared for him before the world began. O happy, happy soul, happy bevond all words, happy now for evermore. Thou wilt think of us to-night, and thy thoughts of us will be blessings and graces in the morning. We too love Jesus, we too prize our faith, we too will fight our fight—and then our turn will come at last, our entry into Heaven, our marvel-ious coronation, our sight of our Ever-blessed God, the beginning, oh! who can think of it without trembling with ner-vous delight? the beginning of our beautiful eternity.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A STRANGE TRADITION.

The Semnole Indians have a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say when the Great Spirit made the earth he also created plexioned. He then led them to a small lake and bade them jump in. One mediately obeyed the command, came out purer and fairer than before time the water became muddled, and when he came up he was copper colored; the black with mud, and he came out with color. After this the Great laid before them three sealed packages and gave the black man the first choice so that he might have a chance to amend his former misfortune. He closely amined each package, and, having felt the weight, chose the heaviest in preference to the rest, believing it to be the best and most valuable. The copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the whit man the lightest. opened, the first contained spades, how and other implements of labor; and the second unfolded fishing tackle, and hunt ing and warlike weapons; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper—the means of mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of th white man's superiority.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. H. Tambling slipped from the roof of a building in rear of Hawthorn's hotel on Friday last, and sustained injur ies of a very serious nature.

On and after first December next, the Mail train on the London, Huron morning and Wingham in the afternoon

Enquiries have been made of the Chic of Police here for Mary Gauld, from Ea It appears her son John Gau Saginaw. It appears her son John Gauld was killed recently in Detroit, and the his insurance policy was made in favor of his mother Mary, who is supposed to live in this city or vicinity.

Mr. Daniel Collin's ice house at S Thomas was blown down during a recen

An eight-year-old son of Mr. Wm. F Graham, residing on Colborne street, wa going to school on Wednesday last and while crossing the G. W. R. th Atlantic express came along and he steppe back, not noticing the shunting engine approaching from the opposite direction. The unfortunate lad was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

Rev. C. Barker, Baptist minister of London East, died suddenly of heart disease on Monday morning.

Owing to slight indisposition the Rev. Father McGrath, of Bothwell, has been granted a few months leave of absence. He goes to Montreal.

Mould things aright while the day lasts, for when night cometh on they will har-den into permament form; and how can one sleep peacefully if that form be ugly ? soft breasted bit in the sea il in love with a lighthouse fla it wheeled round the tower or

wing.
floated and cried like a lovelorn thing
rooded all day and it fluttered all night
could win no look from the steadfas

For the flame had its heart afar,— Afar with the ships at sea; was thinking of children and waitin

wives, f darkness and danger to sailors' lives; at the bird had its tender bosom presses a the glass, where at last it dashed its brea The light only flickered, the brighter

But the bird lay dead on the rocks below.

—JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, in Boston Pilot

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wife's Lecture.

Said she: "I want the chance to supply you with your drink. I want to sell to you and save the profit. I am compelled to go in rags and have the poorest to eat, while the saloon-keeper's wife has the grandest shawls and bonnets and silk dresses, with fine furniture and the best for the table. Let me sell to you, and I will get a keg of beer or a cask of whiskey, whitever you may prefer, and sell to you at so much a drink—the same price you pay the saloon-keeper." The experiment was tried for a while, when the husband himself saw how much money he had been throwing away, and concluded not to make any further purchase of any one. But his wife had already gained a nice bonnet and dress and other comforts of life.

A Real Necessity.

No house should be without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. here is no preparation offered to suffer humanity that has made so many per manent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy.

Prof. in Psychology—"Can we conceive of anything as being out of time and still occupying space?" Musical student, occupying space?" Musical student, thoughtfully—"Yes sir, a poor singing in

When Doctors Disagree, who shall Decide?

Nothing is more variable than the different opinions of medical men; but when fail to agree, or to perform a cure in a chronic disease, the patients often decide for themselves, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, and speedily recover. It is the grand key to health that uulocks all the secretions, and liberates the slave from the captivity of disease.

A young gentleman, being pressed very hard in company to sing, even after he had solemnly assured them he could not, observed testily, they intended to make a butt of him. "No, my good sir," said Coleman, "we only want to get a stave out of you."

"Friendship," Cicero says, "is the only thing in the world concerning the use of which all mankind are agreed," but all writers agree that a good pen is a desideratum, and Esterbrook's will be found to

Weak Lungs and how to make them Strong.

Breathe with the mouth closed, have Breathe with the mouth closed, nave access at all times to pure air, exercise moderately, eat nourishing but simple food and take that best of all cough remedies, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, it speedily cures all throat and lung troubles of adults or children. Price 25 cents per hattle.

"Don't you love her still?" asked the Judge to a man who wanted a divorce, Certainly I do," said he: "I love her betthan any other way: but th

The Horse-noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discresore, derives as much benefit as his

seat at the dinner table, but as no one appeared to wait on him, he remarked, "Have they any waiters in this hotel?" "Yes," responded a wag on the opposite side of the table, "the boarders are the

"What overy one says must be true." And every one who has tested its merits speaks warmly in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a positive cure for all throat and lung complaints, coughs and colds, sore throats, bronchitis, and incipate account of the same property of the pient consumption.

Two Turks were at a French banquet. Towards the conclusion of the feast one said: Frenchman selected a toothpick from a of us

At a Loss for Words.

The pleasure which I hereby attempt to express cannot be half conveyed by words. Physicians of very high character and toriety have heretofore declared my theumatism to be incurable. Specifics, almost numberless, have failed to cure or ven alleviate the intensity of the pain, which has frequently confined me to my toom for three months at a time. One week ago I was seized with an attack of acute rheumatism of the knee. In a few lower the confined me to the ours the entire knee-joint became swollen to enormous proportions, and walking rendered impossible. Nothing remained for me, and I intended to resign myself as best I might to another month's confinement to my room and bed, whilst suffering untold agonies. By chance I learned of the wonderful curative properties of St. Jacob's Oil. I clutched it as a straw, and in a few hours was entirely free from pain in knee, arm and shoulder.

As before stated L cannot find words to free from pain in knee, arm and shoulder.
As before stated, I cannot find words to
convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this king of rheumatism.
Chas. S. Strickland, Boston,
9 Boylston Place and 156 Harrison,

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a

A happy Compound.

Being composed of best French Brandy,
Smart-weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica
Ginger, and soothing and healing gums,
Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a superior remedy for colic, diarrhea, dysentery, (bloody-flux), and kindred affections. By druggist.

A Good Joke.

"Pardon me for troubling you, sir, but did you ever drop a twenty dollar gold piece!" asked a man with an earnest look on his face and a memorandum book in his hand, of a well-dressed individual on

The man thus addressed ran his hand The man thus addressed ran his hand nervously into his various pockets, and replied:

Well, now, I declare! Can it be possible that I was so careless as to drop that coin? Yes, it's gone. I must have lost it right here, near where we stand."

The man opened his memorandum book, took from his yest reaches the stub of

took from his vest pocket the stub of a lead pencil and said:
"Will you favor me with your name

and address? They were given, and the questioner

started on, when the well-dressed man cried:
'Hi, there! Where's the money? Give me my gold piece."
"Oh, I didn't find any money. I took

on, I didn't find any money. I took a notion this morning that in a city like this, where thousands of dollars are handled every hour, there must be great losses, and started out to investigate the matter. and started out to investigate the matter. Between here and the river I found seven men that lost twenty dollar gold pieces and I expect to run the list up to two hundred before I reach the City Hall. Good day, sir."

General Debility.

This convenient term includes numerous ill defined and supposed incurable forms of disease, accompanied by general lassitude and exhaustion, without any ascertainable external or internal cause. The PERUVIAN SYRUP sends its renovating influence to the inmost recesses of the system, and has relieved in our community many cases of supposed incurable diseas Sold by dealers generally.

Joaquin Miller was stopping at a hotel and a wag said to the boy who was black-ing Joaquin's boots: "I hat is Miller, the boet. Now you want to get in with him? You learn a verse of his poetry, and with-out letting him know that you tumble to who he is, quote it to him and say you think it's fine. And then the wag gave the boy a verse of the "Sweet Singer of Michigan" to learn. The boy learned it and quoted it to Miller, and said how much he admired the poem, and would like to see the author. And Joaq. asked him who wrote it, and the boy said Joaquin Miller did, and he hasn't yet found out why he was suddenly called an infernal little liar, and got his ears boxed, and was dumined into a corner. But he'll and was dumped into a corner. But he'll lay for his friend the wag.—Boston Post.

is a certain cure for kidney and bladder affections. By druggists. Pamplet, one stamp. Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The Day Kidney Pad

A professional beggar boy some ten years of age, ignorant of the art of reading, bought a card to put on his breast, and appeared in the streets as a "poor widow with eight small children."

Yellow as a Guinea. The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, culminating in jaundice, is literally "as yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance because the bile, which enables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this symptom there is nausea, coating of trouble is she will never be still." The Judge, who is a married man himself, takes the case under advisement.

the tongue, sick neadache, impurity of the breath, pains through the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and constipation. These and other concomitants of liver company to the use. plaints are completely removed by the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Disor sore, derives as much benefit as his master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' sale rheum, ulcers, cancers, humors, Ecletric Oil. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

A guest at a fashionable hotel took his seat at the dinner table, but as no one appeared to write relieving them, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High professional sanction has been accorded to it and its claims to public search to see the store of the search of the and its claims to public confidence are justified by ample evidence. Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Nor-THROF & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-simile of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers. medicine dealers.

The politest man in Boston has been dis covered. He was hurrying along the street the other night when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of an alleyway and the two collided with great force. The second man looked mad, while the polite man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know which renchman selected a toothpick from a ray of these useful implements lying near him, and politely passed the receptacle on to his neighbor, who, however, peremptorily declined his offer, exclaiming: "No, hank you! I have already eaten two of the horrid things, and I want no more."

At a Loss for Words.

said: "My dear sir, I don't know which of us is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am in too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into you, I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't mention it," and he tore away at redoubled speed.

Dyspepsia.

that all prevalent disease of civilized life is always attended with a disordered sym-pathetic system and bad secretions, and no remedy is better adapted to its cure than Burdock Blood Bitters taken according to special directions found on every bottle. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR

RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of

the world. For sale by all dealers.

as soon as the tendency of the decisions in this lavored land prote is of there's sense of the north

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was comthe skill of three physicians, I was com-pletely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" and using the local treatment recombegan taking your Tavorite Frescription and using the local treatment recom-mended in your "Common Sense Medical Adviser." In three months I was per-fectly cured. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to "do likewise." From a great many I have received second letters of thanks stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already." and were much better already.

MRS. E. F. MORGAN, New Castle, Me. A cute Yankee has inveited a nest, in the bottom of which there is a kind of trip-door, through which the egg, when laid, immediately drops; and the hen, looking round and perceiving none soon lays another!

Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—do not, so far as known exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken intervalle. taken internally.

Three gentlemen, during a conversation agreed to pay £1 each to the one who should tell the tallest and most ridiculous story. The first commenced his story "There was once a wealthy editor "Stop," cried one of the party, "here's your money."

Warned Against Moody and Sankey.

The English Medical Press gives the fol-The English Medical Press gives the following warning: "We are concerned, in the interests of impressionable females and weak-minded young men, to notice the arrival in England of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, of explosive revival fame. Former experience of the pernicious influences of the hystero-religious mania with which those clever men were indeputified leads up. those clever men were indemnified leads us to hope that most people will guard against an undue preponderance of the emotional



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

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

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

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

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

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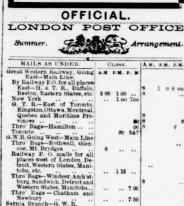
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For Great Britain.—The latest hours for dispatching ledcrost for Great Britain, are—Mondays at 1 too p.m. per Couline of Great Britain, are—Mondays at 1 too p.m. per CouMille Star Line, via New York. Pt 3 to am. per Inman
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GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS, SMALL WARES. FANCY GOODS. STATIONERY, & NOVELTIES.

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> When to Buy and A LIVE ACRICULTURA

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LUTHER TUCKER & SON.

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LOCAL NOTICES

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS .- The grey hairs of age being brought with sor-ow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever ; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden

by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to FDY Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call in and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

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

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

DOT IT DOWN 4 ----

SHOULD OLD ACQUAINY-ANCE BE FOR-GOT?

CHAS. F. COLWELL, "THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER," RI

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Goods, Etc., Etc.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich
Blood, and will completely change the blood in
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W. D. McLAREN,
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Tenders for Work in British Columbia.

Tenders for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moray and the Westend of Contract 69, near Emery's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles. Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Rathy of Office, in New Westminster, and at the Chier Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st Junuary next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the finseason and before the winter sets in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractors all the information in his power.

No tender will be entertained unless on

prover.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F-Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tenders for C. P. R."

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Secretary.

Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises, 214 lundas street, where we are now fitting up a Photograph Emporium and Art Studio, the finest and most complete in this country. With greatly increased facilities in every departm nt, we will be enabled to serve our patrons with thorough efficiency.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &c.,
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale.

City Property of every description for sale and North West Territory.

Parties wanting to self or purchase should cannot be a fixed on us. W.M. MOORE & Co., Federal and Building, London.

Ireland.

London, Nov. 14 .- O'Leary, a member London, Nov. 14.—O'Leary, a member of the Fenian Triumvirate, writes from Paris declaring that while he maintainhis principles and is resolved to combat fingland, he deprecates the maligning of the glishmen. Gladstone, he says, has even Ireland a Land Act such as nobody, a tew years ago could have hoped for, and Forster is very much better than most Irish Secretaries.

In h Secretaries.

London, November 14. — General Meares, Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Westmeath, has been fired at by two men behind a hedge in broad daylight, but was not injured. No arrests.

Four arrests have been made in connection with the shooting of farmer Gavin on Castle Island.

Limerick, Nov. 16.—The sub-commis-

Limerick, Nov. 16.—The sub-commis

ion Land Court here made the following eluctions in rent:—£62 reduced to £42, £40 to £25, £49 to £28 10s.

Dublin, Nov. 14.—A great deal of mis-prehension seems to have been caused of false reports of affairs here. Among the mendacious statements telegraphed to America were such as that the non-pay-ment of rent was universal, and that the ment of rent was universal, and that the services where Archbishop McCabe offici-ated were boycotted. Regarding the ated were boycotted. Regarding the before-hand where the Archbishop will officiate, in order to prevent a crowd. There has been no diminution in the atendance at the divine service where he i at present. The report to the contrary is malicious and absurd. An ample refuation of the first statement is found in he marvellous increasing business in the hand Court. One of the most remarkble scenes ever witnessed in connection ith the administration of the law in this country was presented at the offices of the Land Commission on Saturday, which was the last day for receiving applications for reductions of rent for November. After this the next rent day is March or

May. Over twelve thousand applications are made during the day and night. The court sat until midnight, and applications came from all parts. One lawyer resented 1,300 from Ulster, another 1,000 from Galway, Tipperary, and Cork. About one thousand came from Kerry, and 200 from Doneyal. In tact there About one thousand came from Kerry, and 200 from Donegal. In fact, there was not a county in Ireland but sent apwo legal sub-Commissioners also sat, making in all five courts sitting and re cases came by almost every tain. Curi-cusly enough, among the latest ar-rivals about eleven o'clock was a pile from Mr. Parnell's own

to consider this rush of cases as a or eakdown of the influence of the League. Thousands are not paying; all that the majority of the latter class ask is a liberal n. It can only be a question of time when they come into court after they find the court giving reductions on demand. Meanwhile there may be much trouble with the most contumacious tenants. An agreement has been made by tenants on an estate in the Province of Leinster to the effect that they will not sign until their country is freed from coercion. The great question now is how are the sub-commissions to do the work required. It is understood that the new

commissions cannot sit for a fortnight and meanwhile the work goes on slowly. don, Nov. 15.—A correspondent at Middleboro' says the documents seized in connection with the arrest of Tobin, Fenian, relate to the establishment by force of arms of the Irish Republic. They reveal n extensive organization known as the Republic Society, with numerous members. The books, rules and a list of the members of the Society are ikely to throw light on the existence of

milar organizations elsewhere.

Dublin, Nov. 15.—Archbishop Croke repudiates the statement that he sent a dispatch to a New York paper admitting that he had given advice in 1880 to hold he harvest Dublin, Nov. 17 .- A mob stoned the

harriers of a party of hussars hunting at Arbunan. The police dispersed the Arbunan. The police dispersed the crowd, but the hunting was stopped.

At Ballina, County Mayo, the sub-commission of the Land Court yesterday made

sweeping reductions in rents, averaging 50 London, Nov. 17.—The tails have been at off from over 100 cattle belonging to

farmer named Flanigan, near Roscommon, cause of the outrage unknown.
Dublin, Nov. 18.—McManus, a farmer ear Mullingar, was shot and severely younded by an armed party who visited

him to prevent him paying rent.

Luke Dillon, a bailiff near Ballyhannis, was shot dead while proceeding to the house of a friend last evening. It is

believed to be an agrarian murder.
London, Nov. 18.—The report of the London, Nov. 18.—The report of the arrest of McPhilpin, the Catholic curate of Athewry, as a suspect, is untrue.

Italy.

Rome, Nov. 17 .- The Depretis Cabinet will be reinforced against strong coalition of the Opposition by the support of the Opposition by the support of the Treasury distinct from that of Finder. The Crispi group strengthens the France.

Paris, Nov. 18 .- In the Chamber of Deputies Roche, of the Extreme Left, introduced a bill proposing the secularizaof the property of religious orders edifices, seminaries and consistories, the complete separation of Church State.

l'ar s, Nov. 18 .- A very strange imresion was caused by the passage in the terman Emperor's sneech referring to the foreign policy of the empire.

Marselles, Nov. 18.—Gambetta's accession to the Premiership has irritated the

Socialists here. Numerous placards in red, with the heading "Death to specul s," have been posted on the city walls.
y are signed "Executive Revolution-

Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The new Reichstag pened to-day. The Emperor's speech suphatically points out that social evils ne not to be remedied by repression alone, but rather by concurrent promotion of the welfare of the working classes. The Emperor says he will look back on all his successes with greater satisfaction if he can bequeath to the fatherland a new lasting

guarantee for continuous peace at home guarantee for continuous peace at nome, and to the necessity of a more secure and generous measure of that assistance to which they have a claim. Referring to foreign affairs, the Emperor says: Tre meetings at Gastein and Dantzic were expressions of the close personal and political terms of the close personal and political terms. cal relations between the sovereigns and their empires. The confidence thus exist-ing between the three imperial courts is a

ing between the three imperial courts is a trustworthy guarantee of peace, which is the identical aim of their policy.

London, Nov. 17.—Ber'in specials say the Emperor's speech was received by the members with icy coldness. The people are astounded that the Government has taken the media of declaring which is a special say. taken this mode of declaring what is considered war to the knife.

sidered war to the knife.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The excitment caused by the speech from the Throne yesterday was great. All kinds of sensational rumors are afloat, including a report that the Emperor has abdicated.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Dr. Schlater has been arrested at Vierzen station for uttering menaces against the life of the Emperor. A revolver, with six barrels loaded, was found on him. It is not known whether he is insane or not. he is insane or not. Great Britain

Great Britain

Mr. Gladstone is considered by the entire English press to have said absolutely nothing of interest at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Only on one point was he clear, that the muzzle must be clapped on the minority of the House of Commons. The Ministerial Radicals are almost to a man in favor of the cloture simply by a barearonity but the weakability appears to be a man in favor of the cloture simply by a barearonity but the weakability appears to be a man in favor of the cloture simply by a barearonity but the weakability appears to be a man in favor of the cloture simply by a barearonity but the weakability appears to be a man in favor of the cloture simply by a barearonic simply appears to the cloture of the cloture simply by a barearonic simply appears to the cloture of the cloture simply by a barearon of the cloture simply and the cloture simply and the cloture simply majority, but the probability appears to be that power will be given to the Speaker and the chairman of the committees to and the charman of the committees to name a number for anything like wilful obstruction, such naming, if backed by the result of a division without debate, to exclude the offender for a month, while a second conviction should exclude for th whole session.

It is stated that the Princess Louise

will accompany the Marquis of Lorne on his return to Canada five weeks hence. The Marquis will resign the Governor-Generalship early in 1882. London, Nov. 16.—John Walter, of the

London Times, speaking at Abingdon on the result of his tour to America, said it was desirable that there should be in all English countries a body of men able to advise their neighbors who are about to go to Amer ca. Any Englishman going to America who is a good judge of land, and is steady and industrious, might be certain of becoming wealthy and prosperous be-fore he was fifty years old. Before the close of the next century the United States would have a population of two hundred millions. He wished more Englishmen would go there. They would be an additional element of stability in the country, and be as likely to succeed there as any other nationality.

London, Nov. 16.—John Bright, in

replying to an address at Rochdale on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, dwelt upon the benefits of Free Trade. Speaking on the land question, he said that unless means were taken to stimulate production by putting increased capital and skill into the soil, there was no remedy whatever for agricultural distress but a great and permanent reduction of rent.

Canadian.

A young man named Thos. Alexander, lately out from Ireland, employed as brakeman on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, fell between the cars on Wednsday night and was killed.

Montreal, Nov. 18.—The celebrated Orange case of Grant against Mayor Beaudry, for \$10,000 damages for false arrest was dismissed to-day in the Court of Appeal, the judge deciding that under a the Orange body is an illegal Society in this Profince.

A private despatch says Mr. Dewdney has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west, vice Mr. L ird.

Cookstown, Ont. Nov. 18.—An old man named Richard Slighe was found dead on the third concession of Innisfil this morning, and not far from his son-inlaw's residence. Deceased had gone to the day before to get a cheque cashed, taking with him a load of stuff which he disposed of. From two severe cuts on the back of his head and his cash being gone, foul play is suspected. The horses had turned around and eaten part of his cheek.

Henry Carpenter, of Hamilton, was killed by the C. V. R. express, yesterday morning, near Morrison, Ont. He was returning from Crieff by the railroad track, but, being totally deaf, did not hear the repeated warning of the engineer. Both his legs were broken, and he died a few minutes after the accident. deceased was a brother of Mrs. Alex. Mc-Innes, of Hamilton.

A man named Pendergast, a commercial traveller from Seaforth, fell off the G. W. R. bridge at Wingham, Thursday night, a distance of sixty teet. His injuries are John Feeley, employed in Wm. Buck's

foundry, Brantford, while sawing a piece of wood with a circular saw, had hi broken by a piece of the wood flying from the saw and hitting his arm. Pickering, Ont., Nov. 16.—A sad accident occurred at the residence of Mr. James

Palmer, on lot No. 20, in the second concession of this township, by which a niece of Mr. Palmer's got strangled with a roller-towel. She had been in the habit of getting behind the towel and throwing it over her head. It is supposed she slip-ped and fell. She was found dead by her uncle when he went into dinner. Deceased was a young women 20 years of

Guelph, Ont., November 15 .- Captain Prince, Registrar of South Wellington, died about 5 o'clock this morning of apoplexy, with which he was seized yes-

ion has received a petition on behalf of Mr. Frank Meeker, sentenced in 1878 to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Pro-Jourteen years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for participating in the shooting of Joseph Dain in Yorkville four years previous. He was convicted on the evidence of one Charles Leavitt, who has since his release made a deposition that Mecker is innocent, the real culprit being one Luke Egan. The deposition accompanies a patient for Mechesian accompanies a petition for Meeker's re

A slave has but one master: the ambitious man has many masters, as they are persons whose aid may contribute to the advancement of his future.—La Bruyere.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Courrier du Canada of the 14th inst., says: Yesterday at the Basilica was recommended to the prayers of the faithful, the soul of His Grace Monseigneur John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, deceased on the 7th inst., in his diocese, in the 93rd year of his age and the 57th of his episcopate.

On the evening of October 2, immediations

On the evening of October 2, immedion the evening of occober 2, immediately after the usual service in St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, of Sydney, N. S. W., a meeting was held in aid of the cathedral building fund. Archbishop Vaughan and the Bishop of Armidale were present, and before the meeting terminated over £100 was sub-cribed. The Archbishop said he looked forward with very great pleasure to the annual meeting which is to be held in the new building on the 17th instant. When he first decided upon putting the temporary roof on the cathedral, and announced his intention of opening the new building at the beginning of 1882, many thought him unwise and extravagant and it was frequently stated that he would never be able to raise the enormous sum necessary for carrying out his proposed scheme. The movement for the finishing of the cathedral was commenced in August, 1880, and since that time over £15,000 has been collected, exclusive of £1000 for the high altar, £500 for the lady altar, £300 for one of the chapels, £220 for the archiepiscopal throne, and other donations for windows, fonts, and

RAID ON A LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

THE LADIES AND THE POLICE-AMUSING SCENE.

A meeting of the Ladies' League was held on Wednesday week at their rooms, Mitchelstown. Eighteen members attended. An amusing scene occurred before the members had mustered to the full number above state !. A heavy sten was heard on the stairs and immediately Head-constable Coyle entered the room, and with the greatest imaginable sang froid took the chair. This action of the headconstable gave rise to considerable merriment, which did not by any means abate when he rose from the chair and said: Ladies, I suppose you are surprised to see me here, but it is my duty to tell you that you are committing an illegal act and you had better disperse out of here before

use force.
One of the Secretaries: We belong to a society which has been formed to aid evicted families. Show us your authority for entering here, and point out to us what proclamation issued by Cowper con-demns a relief committee and brands it illegal. If you can do so we sha'll withdraw (hear, hear).

Head-constable: All I can say to you is that you are doing an illegal act. Here the head-constable produced a note book and took the names of the ladies which he knew, and requested of the others their names, but received no

A member here proposed: "That we A member here proposed: "That we protest against the presence of Mr. Policeman, and we call on him to withdraw." The resolution was put to the meeting, not from the chair, which was still occupied by the head-constable, who, in response to the resolution, refused to leave, but the resolution was carried unanimously. The to the resolution, refused to leave, but the resolution was carried unanimously. The ladies then used all their persuasive eloquence to induce the "head" to comply with the resolution, but to no purpose. The head-constable then stood up and began to examine attentively an oil painties.

ing of Mr. Parnell which hangs from the

his foe in the face (roars of laughter), and, though the "head" thinks he is presiding, John Dillon (another) is "overhead." A member then commenced to write, and the head-constable demanded to see what she had written, but the lady declined to produce the paper, but said if the ladies present wished, she would read it, perhaps to the great benefit of the chair-

The meeting requested the member to read it for them. It was a resolution, which ran as follows:

That we beg to tender our sympathy to poor Mr. Gladstone, champion of Neapo-litans, universal lover of liberty, enemy to coercion (out of office), author of two land bills, friend of the Vatican, in his present unhappy state of mind, at the un-gratefil conduct of certain irrepressible individuals, known as Land Leaguers, who obstinately refuse to swallow his 'gilded pill,' and we sincerely trust he will accept our sympathy in the spirit in which it is offered."

The chairman was requested to put it to the meeting, but he decinled to have anything to say to it, and the members cautioned him they would report him for

This caused great merriment

After several ineffectual attempts to compel the members to leave, the headonstable, smarting under the sarcasm of "woman's tongue," got rusty, and, jump-ing up, shouted at the members, threat-ening them with the consequences of their would not stir.

the Freeman ander the heading of "A Head-constable Gone Astray," an account of how one of the R. I. C. holding that rank, whilst going to a Land League meeting, left his men in a "third" class compartment, and, to do the aristocrat, enered a second-class, but forgot to change at the Junction. A member: The chairman is now in the

wrong carriage (laughter).
The reports of recent ladies' meetings, the resolutions there passed, &c., were

read and approved of. As a variation "Fontoney" and other poems were read. The chairman inquired, "Have you any other resolution to propose?"

the evening ne breathed his last. Never did the death of a distinguished Englishman awaken more aguitation or regret among his compatitots than that of the fourth duke of Richmond in 1819.

A member: Yes; the dynamite one, but that will be private.

Head constable (to one of the secretaries): Have you the key of these rooms, or who has the keys? Secretary: I decline to answer.

After sundry other matters had been lisposed of, and as it was now quite dark, the meeting adjourned after three hours' continual sitting, with an invitation to the head-constable to attend the next

A TRAGEDY OF 1816.

A good deal is being said in the London papers just now on the subject of hydrophobia. Dealing with the question, the drophobia. Dealing with the question, the Daily Telegraph recalls mournfully in the history of Canada the death by hydrophobia of the Duke of Richmond soon after his Lordship had commenced what promised to be a successful term of official life. The Telegraph adduces, as an evidence that the bite of other animals is sometimes as dangerous as that of a dog, the well-known case of the grandfather of the present Duke of Richmond, who was Governor General of Canada in 1818, and died there in the August of 1819 from the ernor General of Canada in 1818, and the there in the August of 1819 from the effects of a fox's bite. The story was ela-borately told by the late Lord William Lennox in his "Fifty Years of Biographi-cal Reminiscences," and is well calculated to warn careless readers of a not uninter-ceting representations of pure bec in a Government steamer, whose head was pointed up the St. Lawrence river. Lord William accompanied his father, on whose staff he was serving as military aide-de-camp, as far as Montreal, whence aide-de-camp, as far as Montreal, whence
the Governor General made his way to
Fort William Henry, lying on the south
bank of the great 'anadian stream. 'Here,'
says Lord William, 'occured an incident
of a most frightful nature, which totally
changed the aspect of our hitherto happy
residence in this distant colony." It
appears that one of the English soldiers at
Fort William Henry had

A PET FOX.

and that an officer there, named Captain FitzRoy, owned a bull terrier, between which and the fox there had been several fights. The fox was in a highly excited condition on the day when the duke happened to take notice of him, and just be-fore mounting his horse to inspect the garrison he rashly stooped down to pat the fox on the head. The animal in-stantly snapped at the duke's hand, biting him slightly, upon which he took hold of the fox's ear, exclaiming, "You'll bite, will you, you rascal?" The brute at will you, you rascal?" The brute at once seized him near the lower joint of the right thumb, making his teeth meet in the flesh. Little was thought of the incident, and when the Duke arrived at Kingston a fortnight later the wound had completely healed. He proceeded from Kingston to York—now called Toronto and thence went to Niagara and on to Drummond's Island, upon Lake Huron, then the most distant of our military outposts in Canada. On his return he stayed some days at Kingston, and had himself entirely forgotten that he was ever bitten by the fox. The 70th Regiment was quartered at Kingston, and the Duke took part with the officers in all their amus ents, playing at cricket and rackets, and riding out with them frequently. It had been arranged that on his way back to Montreal a new settlement or

township named should be visited and the land marked out under the Duke's supervision. For this purpose, as there was no carriage road, and only a small portion of the distance—thirty miles—could be accomplished on horseback, it became necessary that the Viceregal party should proceed on foot. During the last two and a half months the present Governor General of Canada, Lord Lorne, has travelled westwards, with present Governor General of Canada,
Lord Lorne, has travelled westwards, with
greater ease and far less discomfort than
his prede. essor endured when called upon
siaty years ago to journey from Quebec to
to Lake Huron. On the occasion to which
we are referring a large and merry party
set out from Kingston, and among them
none was gayer or seemingly in better
health than the Governor General hims.!f.
He walked nearly the whole way to Rich
mondville without fatigue; but one night,
just as dinner had ended, he turned
suddenly to Colonel Cockburn, who was
seated by his side, and remarked, "I don't
a dog I should be shot for a mad one."
The words were little regarded, but upon
the following morning the Duke's symptoms became aggravated. He could not
drink, and shrauk from the sight of water.
He was prevailed on to walk to the river
side, in order to get into a canoe, and
exclaiming, "Charles Lennor was never
afraid of anything," he stepped, not with
out a considerable effort, into the boat.
The sound of the splashing oars and sight
of the running stream, however, soon
brought on an acute fit of
PRONOUNCED RABIES,
and seizing one of the rowers frantically
by the throat, he demanded to be put on

PRONOUNCED RABIES,
and seizing one of the rowers frantically
by the throat, he demanded to be put on A member: See how Mr. Parnell looks is foe in the face (roars of laughter), and, nough the "head" thinks he is presiding, we are referring a large and merry party

and seizing one of the rowers frantically by the throat, he demanded to be put on shore. No sooner had the boat touched the land than the Duke sprang out and ran at the top of his speed into the woods. Colonel Cockburn, who was on horseback, rode after him, and, assisted by one of the boatmen, managed to carry the sufferer to an adjoining farm, where he was laid on a sofa. Here the ripple of the water was distinctly audible, and he begged to be but all to no avail, as the members | moved farther away from the river. He was taken to a barn a hundred yards dis-A lady here commenced to read from tant where he was placed on a bed of straw. He now grew more calm, called for writing materials, and wrote a letter to one of his daughters. He seemed perfectly resigned to the fate he knew was approaching, and recognized the faces of the friends who stood anxiously by his couch. Towards the close of the day he was seized with shivering fits, and his extremities became icy cold. He remained perfectly conscious, awaiting the end with tranquility, although suffering unimagin-able tortures, and about eight o'clock in the evening he breathed his last. Never

In connection with the foregoing tragic event the following letter appears in the Quebec Mercury of the 11th inst.:

SIR,—Your interesting account of the death of the Duke of Richmond reminds me of a curious incident connected with the same.

A lady well connected, residing in Quebec, came down to breakfast one morning after the Duke had left for Upper Canada, and before the news of his having been bitten had reached Quebec,

and announced that the Duke of Richand announced that the Duke of Mich-mond was dead; that he had been bitten by a mad dog: that he had been brought to Quebec; that the hearse had broken down on the I ower Town Hill, opposite Nelson's Corner; that she had seen him lying in state at the Chateau St. Louis; that she (who would rather walk a mile that she, (who would rather walk a mile than meet a funeral) had attended his ob-sequies in the Cathedral and that she had been surprised that the services had been interrupted by many guns fired in the neighborhood of the sacred edifice. All this occurred to the lady in a dream, and every particular came true excepting that the Duke was bitten by a mad fox instead of a mad dog. The late Col. Green, coming in just after she had related her dream, and she having repeated it to him, he and the lady's husband committed it to paper verbatim; she dictated it. The writer of this notice can vouch for its entile truth, being nearly related to the lady, and who was at the time residing in the warn careless readers of a not unintersessing volume against the danger of putting their hands within reach of a so-called tame, but really wild and chained-up fox. We are informed by Lord William Lennox that his father had determined on a tour of inspection to the Upper Provinces of Canada, and, after a farewell banquet to his civil and military subordinates, the Duke set off in midsummer of 1819 from Quebe, in a Government steamer, whose head

DEATH OF A QUEBECER IN LONDON .- A cablegram received here on Thursday night brought the melancholy intelligence

of the death in London that day of a Quebec gentleman who had already attained a high position in the netropolis — Doctor Michael Coote, at the comparatively young age of forty years, which he would have reached had he lived till Monday next. The deceased gentleman on leaving school entered the establishon leaving school entered the establish-ment of Mr. J. E. Burke of this city, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the profession of druggist and apothe-cary. At the same time he followed the courses of the Medical Faculty of Laval courses of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, and having graduated at that institution, in 1871, he proceeded to Lon-don, England. There he obtained admis-sion as a student in the celebrated Guy's Hospital, where he received the degree of M. D., and at the same time became assis-

tant to a well-known London Practitioner
-Doctor Edmonds. On the death of this
gentleman, Dr. Coote succeeded to his large and remunerative practice, and he was on the high road to fame and fortune when consumption cut the thread of life Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. John Coote of this city, and nephew of the late brilliant young Irish priest, Rev. P. J. Doherty, and of Rev. Mother St. Christine, of the Ursuline Convent. Of a mild and gentle disposition, Micheal Coote was a great favorite with all who were acnainted with him, and they will, we have no doubt, join us in our expression of heartfelt sympathy with his sorrowing re-latives. His last moments were consoled by the presence of a younger brother, Mr Patrick Coote, medical student, who has-tened to his bedside about a month since on the dangerous state of his case becoming known.—Quebec Chronicle, 19th inst.

A meeting of the Catholic clergy was an address was presented to the Bishop of Bathurst, condoling with the death of his brother and expressing the bope that Queensland would be created an archieiscopate and he be chosen successor to the late bishop.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

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VOL. 4.

CLERICAL.

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N. WILSON & CO. Who Remember the Past ?

BY MERVA.

Who remember the past—the day gone by, Long wept in song and story; When the hunted priest to a cave should fly, Or some mountain hollow heary— When your sires' blood was the gibbet's dye— And their shame their tyrants' glory?

Who remember the past—the fearful past— Its deeds of blood and slaughter; When the rush of the midnight's moaning blast, And sob of the surging water. But they echoed the dirge of your land down-

'Neath the wrongs the alien wrought her?

Who remember the past—the foeman's hate— And the bigot lordling's scorn,
The withering sneers of the proud magnate—
And taunts of the "highly born"—
The offeast scum of a foreign State,
Of nature's best instincts sborn.

Who remember the past? Not the cringing The helot paltry faction—
The recreant, servile, dastard few,
Who stoop to a mean transaction,
Who promise so well and then swift pursue
Their course of base retraction.

But severed from those who will bravely The stern resolve they've taken,
Til the city built 'n foundations deep
Of "chartered wrong" be shaken
Never to rest—who have sworn from sleep,
The long drugged serfs to waken.

Who remember the past? Not the learned scribes
Scribes
Scribes
Scribes
Scribes
Scribes
To cover the scars of the trooper tribes,
The crimes of the "tyrant masters"—
Rather honour him who with truth describe
How they compassed our disasters.

But the coward minions will bend the knee— With meanness pause and palter— Make footstools of necks for such as he— Whose sires gave their's the halter, And levelled the home, and it the roof-tree, And razed the shrine and altar.

The minions! The sleuth hounds lick the In hand upraised to smite them;
In hand upraised to smite them;
The minions! Each lord can still abash—Each puny youth affright them!
Like beaten hounds they shiver and gnash
While brave men work to right them!

Let them go with their 'blazoned scroll in hand.

A record bill as lying,)
To each worthless scion who fled the land When a people brave were dying;
Let them go, and before the magnates—stand!
Nor heed the voices crying, From the past, with its night of wrongs and

To the present's dawning morn'— From the awe of the rich that the dread past shows
To the boundless, fearless scorn,
The poorest serf of the present knows
For the so-called nobby born.

From the mournful past—from the hero-dead By the lovely hill-sides sleeping. When the sentinel stars keep watch o'erhead, And the midnight dews are weeping heir fate, who so nobly, so bravely bled For a Cause, true hearts were keeping.

In honored trust, 'till the clarion voice
Of the chosen chief resounding
Bade the heart of a suffering land rejoice
And the coward's blood go bounding;
'Till the millions went forth and made their Whilst its thunder tones were sounding.

Who remember the past—Dread 'Forty-eight,
When helpless men were lying

When helpless men were lying, t the roadside ditch or the rich man's gate Unpited, starving, dying, nheard and unbeeded *their* dismal fate?— On whom were *these* relying? Who allowed thee die? Who arose in face Of famine spectress staring— Drew the whole world's eye on our suffering

race
Through force of fearless daring;
And stayed the fell flend's ravaging trace,
And kindled hopes despairing? Now from many a wound doth our country bleed!

bleed!
Crush systems that inflict them—
Shape your present acts from the past, nor heed heed Who'd needlessly restrict them— Who are quick to *prevch*, and slower to *feed* Events can contradict them.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review

WE have been informed that the Bishop and clergy of a western diocese have subscribed some \$20, 000 to promote the cause of Catholic literature in that region. We hope most sincerely that it is true. Better would it be, were the sum \$50,000 and it will come to that, some day or other. With fifty thousand dollar the Catholic press and the Catholic book, could become an enormou power for good in any diocese, bu more particularly in America. Still with \$20,000 a great deal can be done, if journalistic training, business skill, unremitting toil and pati ence are added to it and to Catholic zeal, knowledge and generosity. I will be very easy indeed to squande that sum, and as much again, recklessly and uselessly, without accomplishing very much, but in the righ hands and with the right spirit, i can be made an Archimedean lever to shake up and shape the Western World. . . . We do not know what are the plans of the wester priests, for this project. We hav heard but the single fact of its exis tence. We are sure however that i will be prudently thought out, wit a view to produce the best result for the honor of the Catholic name