# Catholic Record.

4. Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."—" Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1880.

NO. 105

## REMOVAL!

to our new store oppo- gentlemen, we have not the slightest objection to this pan admiration of site Market Lane, and Ireland's great apostle; but hands off, have the largest and please! Don't covet your neighbor's for all;" Calvinism is same boat.—Universe. most attractive stock of quite enough stolen from them with-Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in want saints, go rear them up for yourselves.—Buffalo Union. the City.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Sunday, 17—Twenty-second after Pentecost.
Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin.
Double Major.
Monday, 18—St. Luke, Evangelist. Double.
2 Cl.
Tuesday, 19—St. Peter of Alcantara. Confessor. Double.
Wednesday, 20—St. John Cant. Confessor.
Double.
Thursday, 21—St. Hillery, Add. Double.
Thursday, 21—St Hilary, Abbot. Double.
Friday, 22—St. Januarius and Companions,
Martyrs. Double (fuit 19 Sept.)
Saturday, 23—Feast of the Holy Redeemer.
Double Majer.

BY FATHER RYAN. Into a temple vast and dim,
Solemn and vast and dim,
Just when the last sweet Vesper Hymn
Was floating far away—
With eyes that tabernacled tears—
Her heart the home of tears—
And cheeks wan with the wees of years,
A woman went one day.

And, one by one, adown the aisles— Adown the long, long aisles— Their faces bright with holy smiles That follow after Prayer— The worshipers in silence passed— In silence slowly passed away; The woman knelt until the last Had left her lonely there.

A holy hush came o'er the place—
O'er the holy place—
The shadows kissed her woe-worn face,
Her forehead touched the floor:
The wreck that drifted thro' the years—
Sin-driven thro' the years—
Was foating o'er the tide of tears,
To mercy's golden shore.

Her lips were sealed, she could not pray—
They sigh, but could not pray—
All words of Prayer had died away
From them long years ago;
But an! from out her eyes there rose—
Sad from her eyes there rose—
The prayers of tears, which swiftest goes
To Heaven—winged with woe.

With weary tears, her weary eyes—
Her joyless, weary eyes—
Walled forth a Rosary—and her sighs
And her sobs strung all the Beads;
The while before her spirit's gaze—
Her contrite spirit's gaze—
Moved all the mysteries of her days
And histories of her deeds.

Still as a shadow, while she wept—
So desolately wept—
Up thro' the long, long aisle she crept
Unto in altar fair;
Mother!"—her pale lips said no more—
Could say no more—
The wreck, at last, reached Mercy's shore—
For Mary's shrine was there.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

days, on which her purity and maturity are commemorated, is now at hand. We are thus constantly reminded by the Church, during the year, of some devotion the Mother of God. The devout child of Mary will then endeavor during this time to honor her in her purity and maternity. In the former she is the model of Catholic maidenhood and in the latter, the examplar of motherho d .- Catholic Columbian.

THERE is no instance of a general council of any of the Protestant sects, in which the Catholic Church has not been maligned and misrepresented in every possible manner. No attempt at establishing doctrines of their own was ever made, but always resolutions of protest against those of the Catholic Church. The Church is essentially positive in all her teachings. Her children exclaim "Credo -I believe." Protestantism, as its very name implies, is essentially negative and its votaries cry out "Non Credo-I do not believe."-Catholic Columbian.

A FAITHFUL, practical Catholic was never known to be miserable and unhappy. Through the dark clouds that hung above him at times and tempt him to feelings of despondency, he sees the bright Star of Hope. His faith bears him up and with a heart burning with charity falls at the feet of his Lord for consolation. The Bread of Life nourishes his soul. Poverty, famine, troubles, trials and sufferings may harrass him, but in the midst of all, he feels that there is laid up for him a crown of incorruptible gold.—Catholic Columbian.

Was ever saint so popular as Ire land's blessed Patrick? Not only is his name held in perpetual benedichis name held in perpetual benediction wherever Irish hearts are beatbeings. To show what Protestantism ant sects are lately displaying a pious kleptomania in his regard. The Episcopalians tried to steal him a short while ago, and now we find him last Wednesday at the inauguration

adorning the hall of the Pan-Presbyterian assembly in Philadelphia. We suppose the Methodists will be the next to shout their claim. Well, gentlemen, we have not the slightest objection to this pan admiration of gentlemen, we have not the suppose the Methodists will be the next to shout their claim. Church-of-England ism objection to this pan admiration of the manufacture of the process of the manufacture of WE have removed the next to shout their claim. Well, out taking their saints too. If you

> THE politicians who, in Switzerland, tried to imitate the impiety of Bismarck have felt themselves met by a clergy just as brave as those who have defeated the evil genius of the Emperor William. Did the blockheads on either side imagine, because Hyacinthe Loyson was petted by Dean Stanley and the Bishop of Lincoln, and because Dollinger's conciliabulum was patronized by Cæsar at Munich, that therefore the Catholic Church was destroyed both in Switzerland and Germany. We fancy they did, for there is hardly a limit to the fatuity of men when they undertake to fight against God. They are always going to suc-

Education question has been made by the Catholic Bishops. At a meeting held in Maynooth towards the close of last week, at which eighteen prelates attended, and over which his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh presided, their lordships adopted an address to the Irish people, in which they reiterate in very clear terms their old views on the subject mentioned. Notwithstanding OCTOBER, the month of Mary's Sun- cational endowments." The pronouncement is a timely one. - Dublin

In his truculent article in the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Fro ide says: The Irish people are said to be unfit for freedom-of course they are, but it is we (English) who have unfitted them. It is our bitterest re-proach that we have made the name of Irishman a world's byword." The man's hatred of the Irish cannot help displaying itself even in this confession, but the confession itself is none the less notable on that account. In subsequent passages he goes on to state frankly enough the means by which the Irish were demoralized. A land system was forced on them which was unsuited to their country. Their industries were one after another deliberately destroyed. They were afflicted with "the supremacy of a privileged minority"-or, in other words, with Parliamentary Government in "its worst form." Their leading men were corrupted by systematic bribery. "Less than all this," as Mr. Froude observes, would have ruined a country already prosperous. It was not to be expected that Ireland would thrive

under it."-N. Y Catholic Herald. HOLLAND calls itself a Protestant country, and, what is more, a Christian country. Now in that same Holland there lived, two hundred years ago, a Jew of the name of Spinoza, who, not content with denying the divinity of Christ, like most of the surviving descendants of Jacob, would not believe in the existence of any Supreme Being. He held with what is called Pantheism, which means that every stick and every stone is possessed of the same divine virtue the ancient Greeks placed in the trees and mountains, which they supposed to be inhabited by Nymphs ing over the globe, but the Protest- is getting to on the continent, it is

called "Bishop" of Western New

York, has an "irrepressible" fondness for appearing in print. Along with some truth his utterances are characterized unfortunately by much that is silly and no little that is false. One of his latest efforts is a newspaper article on Ober-Ammergau. He dramatically commences as fol-lows: "Crucified afresh. Even so the patient and holy Saviour is hung up once more, to be despised and rejected of men. Is it worship, or is it blasphemy. Which? If worship, has the Lord or His Evangelists ever authorized such worship?" It is not blasphemy. That it is not, Dr. Coxe himself knows perfectly well. Under other circumstances; among livered from a fatal pestilence: that the entire performance, both in its preparation and its actual rendition by the performers, and in the manner in which the people, in whose midst it is enacted, assist at it, is charac-terized by a deeply devotional spirit. Consequently, what would be blas-phemy in others is not blasphemy in

them. - Philadelphia Standard.

fellow-countrymen of other religious denominations in the matter of edu Christ and His apostles, and a worship nearer to that of the primitive Church in Rome, than anything that is offered to them by the present Bishop of Rome and his attendant ministers." This is very rhotorical and highly flavored, but neither logical nor conclusive. The Churchman admits that Dr. Nevin's services are all in English, and the Churchman will also no doubt avow that they are free from that symbolism which its editor would class among "indescribable corruptions," but which to any soul reared in the Catholic Church is a visible prayer. It is difficult to understand that any Italian ignorant of the English language could receive much consolation from "the building which the Church(?) has been forced to set up in Rome." What good can the preaching of the well-meaning Dr. Nevin do for the Italian if he is deaf to every word the worthy Doctor utters? The Doctor's gestures may be very emphatic and expressive-indeed they are said to be-and perhaps the Romans who, if we may believe the travellers, are almost as adept in the language of gestures as the Neapolitans, imbibe Dr. Nevin's teaching from his gestures. It is a great gift, and the building in Rome is blessed in the possession of a phenomenon. If this hypothesis is incorrect, it is hard to account for Dr. Nevin's alleged success in spreading his teaching among the Italians. "A Roman," says the Churchman, with delightful treshness, whom he met casually in a shop, told him that he belonged to his church. "But," said Dr. Nevin, "how is that? I do not know you, and am sure that I never talked with you." "Ah," said the man, "that is true, but I always assist you on festa days at your church." "But how can you worship there when our services are in English?" "Signore," said the man, "I can say my prayers in Italian man, Tean say my prayers in Haudh while you are praying in English just as well as I could with the priest praying in Latin, and God will understand me." This was touching; but the Charchman ought to remember the country of the cou ber that sweet little story about the

is not the only ism that has "room for all;" Calvinism is in exactly the meaningless; and the pathetic Italian seventeen children had been thoroughly who met Dr. Nevin in a shop not worth trotting out as a happy ex ample. There is no visible prayer DR. A. CLEVELAND COXE, the so-alled "Bishop" of Western New York, has an "irrepressible" fondness expressionless. It can offer nothing that the Catholic Church has not. The pathetic Italian who, knowing his own language, could follow inafter the manner of a class of Italians often met in shops .- Brooklyn Re-

ceed, according to their account, but the Church always beats them. The story is as old as creation, and as true. Even though a miracle be required to do it, the chosen people escape and Pharaoh only gets drowned for his pains. And this, remember, not once, but always.—Courier of Geneva.

An important declaration on the Church always beats them. The story is as old as creation, and as true. Even though a miracle be required to do it, the chosen people escape and Pharaoh only gets drowned for his pains. And this, remember, not once, but always.—Courier of Geneva.

An important declaration on the Church always beats them. The type and representing, as at Ober-Ammergau, the scenes of his passion and death, would be blaspassage of Scripture authorizing the belief in the "Immaculate Conception," or in purgatory. This kind of talk was not relished by the stances, the motive, the people are all exceptional; that the preformance of the "Passion Play" is the fulfillment of an ancient vow through which a whole community was delivered from a total postillation.

An important declaration on the livered from a total postillation. Synod by inviting them to Rome, in an exceedingly hospitable manner which savored strongly of reckoning without the host. Prof. Arrighi, of Florence, who seemed to have all the fire that a Southern sun is said to kindle, was hopeful of the rapid spread of the Presbyterian Church in Italy, and he said that he firmly believed that the Council succeeding the one to be held in Belfast would THE Churchman, in reply to the be held in Rome. "We expect," subject mentioned. Notwithstanding recent legislation on the University question, they declare that the Royal University scheme "found Catholics na position of inequality, and leaves them so;" and they therefore deem it their duty, as heretofore, to warn their flocks "not to relax their efforts to obtain redress of our education grievances, and to assert our right to perfect equality with our right to perfect equality with our fellow-countrymen of other religious fellow-countrymen of other religious forced to set up in Rome a more follow-countrymen of other religious denominations in the matter of edu very natural question from The said he, "in eight years to have possession of St. Peter's, and we will was a cynical expression on the faces of the less ultra delegates which must have convinced the foreign evangelicals that the collections for missions abroad are becoming unfashionable, notwithstanding the boom of the sectarian press. It was disgusting to these righteous European delegates to find that Mr. McDonald's opinions on the subject of temperance occasioned more interest than all the denunciations of the "scarlet lady." regarded as rather tiresome and mal a propos of the beer question. The opinion of another delegate that the religious press was not up to the mark was assented to in a manner that gave the impression that the learned synod contained many au thors of rejected contributions. proceedings, so far, have been amusing, if not instructive.

> HAMMERSMITH and its neighbourhood are infested at present with a whole legion of those fanatics who in their antics, and especially in the style of their advertisements, remind one of the Fifth Monarchy Men and the Humgudgeons of the days of Cronwell. Last week the walls and boardings about Brook Green and North End offended the eyes of the passers-by with announcements such as the following:
> "The Hallelujah Pen-driver will preach

and sing for God next Sunday."
"Come and hear the Gospel according

to Lord Radstock."
We were aware of the imbecility of this fanatical lord, but we did not know until now that he aspired to the rank of evangelist. But do not these advertisements, as well as the frenzy of the "Salvation Army," serve to show that the English heresy is running back upon itself? We shall soon see another "Praise-God Barebones," or, perhaps, his brother madman who said it was sinful not to call oneself by a whell text of Sarinture, and therefore now that he aspired to the rank of evanby a whole text of Scripture, and therefore always signed his name thus: "Ebenezar ber that sweet little story about the guileless and converted Italian which nobles with links of iron." To such follies moves to tears the unsophisticated will man sink when unprotected by the Sabbath school child will not prove true faith!—Universe.

seventeen children had been thoroughly prepared by Rev. Father Lotz, and evidenced by their knowledge of the Christian Doctrine the painstaking care that had been bestowed upon their preparation.

His Lordship the Bishop, in his own clear that the land League agitation, but the Commander-in-Chief has notified the Government that no troops are available to service in Ireland on account of the control of the c and forcible manner, addressed the children, and we have no doubt that his words of paternal council sunk deeply into the hearts of the young candidates, to be treasured by them for years to come. telligently the words of the Mass, who knew the meaning of Pater Noster, but not that of Our Father, was doubtless imposing on Dr. Nevin were shown by them on this occasion. Their thoughtful mien and theirdevotional attenthoughtful mieh and therefore on markets tion to every part of the sacred ceremony, showed that they were thoroughly alive to the importance of the event which called them together. From Windsor His Lord-ship proceeded to Sandwich, where on Wednesday morning he again administered In an article referring to the Pres byterian Synod at Philadelphia, the Brooklyn Review says:—Mr. Rodgers protested also against a system adopted by some of the English Protestant missionaries, of placarding the walls of towns and villages in byterian Synod at Philadelphia, the

tlemen, were the guests of Very Rev. D. O'Connor, president of Assumption College, Sandwich. It was the occasion of the Very Rev. President's feast, and many of his friends assembled to congratulate him on the occasion. In the morning at an early mass His Lordship preached before the students in the college chapel. This establishment, which, without any doubt is one of the very best edchapel. This establishment, which, without any doubt, is one of the very best educational institutions in Canada, is under the management of Father O'Connor, winning golden opinions for itself. It has at present over one hundred boarders and is rendering efficient service in the cause of Catholic education. At Amherstburg on the ninth, one hundred and sixty-three transportations. At Amherstburg on the ninth, one hundred and sixty-three will afford further warrant for fresh legislation. in the sacrament of baptism. The Vicar General addressed them, depicting what the life of the Christian should be, the honor of being a follower of Christ, and the manner in which they should strive to carry their character of Christian untarnished through life. On Tuesday the large and through life. untarnished through life. On Tuesday the 12th, a large congregation assembled in St. Thomas to witness the conferring of confirmation. There were one hundred and fifteen candidates who had been previously prepared for the reception of the sacrament. His Lordship the Bishop, at tended by Rev. Father Brennan, pastor of St. Marv's and Father O'Mahuny of nunciations of the "scarlet lady."
He also thought that it was wise to distinguish good liquor from bad.
He certainly gave great comfort to one or two Scotch delegates who have had their glass a day of Scotch whiskey. He didn't object to the use of lager beer. The remarks of the Rev. Dr. Boggs on future punishment were evidently regarded as rather tiresome and mal regarded as rather tiresome and mal were the temples of the Holy Ghost and showing the necessity of earnestly endea-voring to guard those temples from the rofanation of sin. After the confirma-tion Father O'Mahony delivered an appropriate address, pointing out to the newly confirmed the means they should adopt to confirmed the means they should adopt to preserve the graces they had just received. It is highly gratifying to note the efficient state of Catholic education every-where throughout the diocese. The schools in the different missions are well attended in the different missions are well attended and are doing good work in training the children of the clurch. This state of things is no doubt due to the sterling piety of the people and the zeal and self-sacrific of the clergy, and so long as the good will and union between priest and people, which are union between priest and people, which are at present to be seen in every portion of the diocese, continues, we have no doubt that the work of the church will go on, bringing down on its members the blessings of heaven.

#### DULCIGNO SURRENDERED,

Paris, Oct. 11-A Constantinople des patch confirms the report that the Council of Ministers has decided upon the imme-diate and unconditional surrender of Dul-

London, Oct. 11.—News of the surrender of Duleigno was received here with great delight by the friends of the Administration, who regard it as a decided triumph of Gladstone's policy.

Ine sale of the Western Fair Grounds, which was to have taken place on Tuesday last, will have to be indefinitely postoponed, as the injunction to restrain the sale has been granted.

Last week P. O'Flaharta.

should it continue to increase in the same proportion as in the past its value in 1900 will reach the sum of \$3,000,000

for service in Ireland, on account of the demands of India.
Clonbur, Oct. 8.—Sweeny and Gannon, arrested in connection with the murder of

arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris, and who had been remanded for trial, have again been re-manded, in consequence of an affidavit made by the police that important evi-dence relative to the murder was obtained

this morning.

Bublin, Oct. 8.—The Gazette contains a proclamation, declaring Galway and Mayon a state of disturbance requiring addi-

in a state of disturbance roquiring additional police.

Dublin, Oct. 7.—The Lord Lieut. to-day received fifty members of the Landlords' Association, who impressed upon the Government the urgent necessity of immediate steps for the protection of life and property. The Lord Lieut. promised every attention to the subject.

Dublin, Oct. 8.—The proceedings at the reception of the landlords by the Lord-Lieutenant were strictly private, as the landlords present had statements to make which they would not venture to make in public. Some of them said they were themselves in danger of assassination in consequence of the Land League agitation, and others pointed out persons in the room whose live were in imminent peril, while others still told the Lord-Lieutenant that they might not get home alive.

that they might not get home alive.

A Dublin despatch says the Government has ordered the barracks at Athlone, Car-

has ordered the barracis at Athlone, Carlow, Sligo and other places in the west of Ireland, to be prepared for the full complement of troops they are capable of accommodating.

The antagonism between the landlords and the Irish Land League increases. A deputation of more than a hundred landlords that called on the Viceroy to urge coercive measures is deemed significant, and many believe that the Government regard it as a justification for imposing

London, Oct. 11.—The Irish priests throughout Ireland yesterday appealed to throughout Ireland yesterday appealed to their congregations, deploring the con-tinuation of the outrages and also the condition of the tenantry. Numerous titled londlords are fleeing from their estates in fear for their lives. The Govern-ment has resolved to arrest the first agitator violating the law.

#### THE DONNELLY MURDER CASE.

During the past two weeks considerable of the Assize Court, from the fact that the men charged with the murder of the Donnelly family, in the Township of Biddle Balletine Ball dulph, in February last, were on trial. James Carrol was tried first. Mainly the same evidence as that adduced at the same evidence as that adduced at the coroner's inquest was submitted to the jury. On Saturday the case was concluded, and after an absence of four or five house the five hours the jury announced that they could not agree. Seven were for acquittal of the prisoner, four for guilty, and one undecided. Mr. Macmahon made one undecided in the prisoners to bail, but the judge would not decide upon the matter before consulting his brother judges in Toronto.

OBITUARIES.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. John McNeil, which took place in the Township of Yarmouth, on Sunday, October 3rd, at the age of 71 years. Deceased was one of the oldest settlers in the Township, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends. She was sister of Mrs. James Briody, of the Township of London. We are also sorry to Township of London. We are also sorry to have to chronicle the demise of Mr. Patrick Dewan, which took place in this city on the 9th instant, aged 61 years. Mr. Dewan was also one of our old residents, and was always noted for his many sterling outlities. ing qualities.

sale of the Western Fair Grounds.

Dr. Lutterkorth, well known by his

writings for the young, has solemnly abjured the errors of Protestantism at

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CHAPTER V. If I could see him it were well with me. Coleridge's Wallenste

There came an eve of festal hours— Rich music filled that garden's bowers; Lamps that from flowering branches hung, On sparks of dew soft colour flung; And bright forms glanced—a fairy show Under the biossoms to and fro.

Under the blossoms to and 11.5.

But one, a lone one, 'midst the throng. Seemed reckless all of dance and song; He was a youth of dusky mien, Whereon the Indian sun had been, Of crested brow and long black hair, A stranger, like the paim-tree, there.

Mrs. Hemans.

But though this mayden tender were of age, Yet in the brest of her virginite There was enclosed rype and sad corrage. Chaucer.

A few days after the occurrence related A rew days after the occurrence related in the last chapter, Madame d'Auban and her husband left l'aris for Brittany. Hopes had been held out to him of an appointment in the Isle de Courbon, but some weeks were to clapse before he could receive a decisive answer. In the mean-time he wished to sell a small property he had in Brittany, and proposed to employ the fund it would fetch in carrying out his wife's project of a journey to St. Petersburg. He knew it to be a wild, possibly a dangerous, scheme, and deemed it very improbable that the results would be satisfactory to her maternal feelings; but he had promised when he married her not to put any obstacles in the way of her what would, most likely, be a final departure from Europe, he felt it right to allow her the chance of looking once more on her boy's face, even though she might not gain admittance to the young sovereign's presence in any of the thousand ways she presence in any of the thousand ways she was always devising. Her meetings with the Comte de Saxe had proved that she was not so much "ltered in appearance as she fancied, but it would be easy in St. Petersburg to put on such a disguise as could effectually prevent any chance of recognition; and on some public occasion, at all events, she might feast her eyes on the features memory so faintly retraced at all events, she might teast he retraced the features memory so faintly retraced and imagination so often pictured.

It was on a beautiful morning in May,

that after leaving Mina, not without many anxious thoughts, at the Hotel d'Orgeville, anxious thoughts, at the diligence, they drove away from Paris in a diligence, along one of those old-fashioned chausees, bordered on both sides by elms, and fields by the state of the st intersected with rows of apple trees. White fleecy clouds were careering over the calm bright sky, and the conducteur whistled the tune of the "Bon roi Dago-bert," as, amidst clouds of dust, they rolled on towards the northern coast. On the evening of the third day they reached Colonel d'Auban's native place. Once again he looked on the well-known coast, its rocky islets and overhanging cliffs. He heard the osprey's cry, the sound of the waves receding on the stony beach of Keir Anna, and the bells of the little chapel Anna, and the bells of the little chapel built by the sailors in honour of Mary, Star of the Sea. The scent of the clover fields, mixed with the briny smell of the ocean, came floating on the breeze. It seemed to breathe new life into his frame; under the year of the little. under the roof of the little Breton inn for under the roof of the little Breton inn for the first time for nearly three years he slept without dreaming of Red Indians and murdered women. The few days they spent in this obscure village seemed to do him all and even more than the good which the doctor had anticipated from a change of scene and air. His wife set he his side on the same the set he sat by his side on the sea shore, or wan-dered with him through the fragrant lanes around the old manor house wrere he was born. Spring was in its full beauty, and as they inhaled the fresh sea breezes and trod on the soft herbage of the perfumed down, a repose stole over his mind and a strength returned to his limbs, such as he had never hoped again to feel. For both of them it was a blessed breathing time. They felt it to be so, and turned back with many a wistful look towards the little village on the shore, whilst they slowly ascended, in advance of the diligence, the first hill on the road to Havre, beyond which they were to lose sight of it.

Havre, with its crowded streets, its noisy quays, and the forest of masts in its busy port, formed a striking contrast to the peaceful spot they had just left. On their way to the hotel which they had on their way to the noted which they had written to for lodgings, they stopped at an office to inquire about the vessel in which they intended to sail for St. Petersburg. It was expected to heave anchor in two days; and d'Auban said he would return on the following morning to make final arrangements about their berths. At the hotel they hoped to find letters from Paris, and were not disappointed on the table of the little parlour they were shown into, two or three were lay

"Oh, there is one from our Mina," cried Madame d'Auban, her eyes spark-ling with delight. She sat down and opened it."

Read to me what that darling writes,' he said, with a bright smile; and seating himself opposite to her, he leant his head on his hands and listened.

This was Mina's letter:-"Dearest Mamma and dearest Papa,-I am so happy! When you went away, I thought I should not have a moment's happiness during your absence, but a great joy has come to me since, which has been like a burst of sunshine in a dark sky, for I was very lonely, and felt very serable in this great Paris without you. My heart is even now very sad at times, but I no longer feel lonely. My brother is come. My dear brother Ontara is in Paris. O mother, I could not close my eyes with joy. I could do nothing all the night after I heard it, but thank God, and long for the next day. I was to see him the next day. I have seen him, and he is as good and as handsome, and loves his sister Mina as much as ever. He wishes to be a Christian, and I am to go every day with Madame Maret to the Bishop's house to translate the instructions he will give him before he is baptized. Nobody out me could make him understand. speaks only a few words of French. M. Maret said he would write to you all about it. He has bought him from the government. What right has the govern-ment to sell men, and to make slaves of princes? But M. Maret will give him his liberty. He told me so last night. It is the old Sachem's crucifix which brought care for on earth.

it all about. Ontara's conversion I mean. We sat together looking at it, and I cried with a joy that was like pain, it went so deeply though my heart. Ontara did not shed tears, because Indians never weep, but he said words strong as the wind and hot as fire about the Christian prayer. And when I was told to ask him what he wished wast to see in Paris he arrayered. wished most to see in Paris, he answered: 'The house of God—the home of the Great Spirit.' I have not time to write much more. Madame Maret has sent her carmore. Madame Maret has sent her carriage to fetch me. Dearest mamma, at the Hotel de Senac, where I saw my brother Ontara, I met the gentleman who bent the silver plate. He was very kind, and ta ked to me a long time. Papa told me to write some news, but I don't think I know any. I have told you the good news which makes me so happy. Everything else seems stupid. I heard somebody say last night that the Princesse des Ursins is very ill, and that the young Czar Ursins is very ill, and that the young Czar of Russia"... the letter fell from the mother's hand—her husband seized it

the mother's hand—her husband seized it . . . "that the young Czar of Russia has just died of the small-pox. Give a hundred kisses to dearest papa. Oh that I could hold you both in my arms. Do come back soon to your own Mina. I am very happy with my dear brother, but can never be quite happy whilst you are both away from me.—Your loving and dutiful daughter, dutiful daughter, "WILHELMINA D'AUBAN."

This was a terrible letter for a mother o receive! The blow was a sudden one. and the manner of it horribly painful.

The affection her daughter expressed for
the stranger she called her brother, the
joyful tone in which she wrote, filled her joyful tone in which she wrote, filled her heart with a feeling which was almost like resentment. "O! that you had let me tell her," she cried. "It is too dreadful that his sister . . ." Then she hid her face in her hands, and said no more.

It was a bitter grief. "It may not be true, dearest," said her husband; and he went to enquire at the Russian consulate. She never doubted that it was true.

She never doubted that it was true. There had always been in her mind a misgiving that she should not see again the royal child whom she had left in its cradle Now the intervening years seemed as nothing. The young monarch dying in the flower of age, rose before her as the the hower of age, rose before her as the baby of those by-gone days. She scarcely noticed d'Auban's return, or the words of pity and sympathy which he addressed to her. For some hours she could not weep or speak, but went into a church and prayed that the hard dull feeling at her least wight welf. At her soften wentions heart might melt. At last softer emotions rose, and her tears flowed. It was a kind of sorrow which had its peculiar bitterness, and its peculiar consolations. Now she felt disengaged from the single tie which had bound her to the past. Her son seemed in some ways nearer to her in the invisible world, where her prayers might help him, than on the far-off throne she had not dared to approach. By degrees a peaceful sadness stole over her—a sense of rest. She could discern mercy in the blow which had removed him from a scene of so much strife and temptation.

When she had arrived at Havre her

feelings had been very much excited. Looking at the billowy sea, on which she was soon to embark, it seemed as if all its waves and storms had gone over her.

The fitful lights, the transient gleams reflected in its boson from a tempestuous sky and a clouded sunset, pictured the agitation in her breast. Now all was calm as a waveless sea. Destr's subduing power had hushed those billows to rest. Many a doubt was solved by its cold hand, and she who had so eagerly and yet so fearfully looked forward to that strange journey, now prepared to retrace her steps with a sadder but a more tranquil | brother Ontara!"

have been on my way to St. Petersburg!

How strange it seems! No outward shows be seed to be seed t to her husband, "to have yielded to my wild wish. Another day and I should

As she said this, her eye rested on Mina's letter, which had remained on the table,

and she exclaimed, "Take it away. I cannot bear the sight of it."

D'Auban was grieved about this letter.
Of course, their beloved child was not to blame in writing as she had done, and the outporing of her feelings of joy was as natural as the feeling itself. But her parents found it difficult to sympathize at that moment with the happiness she ex-pressed at Ontara's arrival in Paris. They It would have been easier for them to rejoice at the news, if it had been coupled with the actual announcement of her un-known brother's death. Both felt how immense was the debt of gratitude they owed to the Natches youth, and that they were on every account bound to welcome him as a son. They did not like to acknowledge, even to themselves, the involuntary feeling of regret that Mina should have met with him again, under circumstances likely to increase and excite to the stances likely to increase and exerte to the uttermost her interest and sympathy, They wanted her to be a little more like other girls, without losing any of her goodness or her charm. Perhaps they wanted what was not possible. At all events, the romance and tenderness of her nature, joined to a simplicity which baffled all attempts to make her see things in a conventional light, made it probable that ne would attach herself more than ever be her adopted brother; and would behave to him in Paris with the same innocent and affectionate familiarity which had existed between them in the days of her aptivity. The tie which had been formed etween them when his protection had been all important, and the faithful way in which he fulfilled the trust reposed in him, had made the strongest impression on her heart and her imagination. Madame d'Auban knew her daughter's dispo-Madsition, and the impassioned gratitude three times acted by her the part of a guardian angel. Not for the world would she have checked that feeling; or been untrue, herself, to those sentiments of gratitude; but she was, nevertheless, anxious. The position was a peculiar one, and Mina might surprise those about her b, the exhibition of feelings they would not understand. She lorged to reach Paris, and hastened their departure from

On the evening which Mina had alluded to in her letter to her parents, there had been, as was usual at the Hotel d'Orgeville, visitors in the evening. She was sitting, with the young ladies of the family and their governess, at a table in the room, at some distance of the room one part of the room, at some distance one part of the room, at some distance from the circle which surrounded the mis-tress of the house. There was one person who generally managed to seat himself by the side of the little Creole, and to engage her in conversation. This was M. Maret, the brother of Father Maret, whom she had so much loved, and about whom he had always something to ask, and she something to tell. Every detail of his apostolic life at the Illinois interested him; apostolic life at the Illmois interested him; and he never wearied of hearing her relate the story of the last journey he had made with her parents and herself, and of the way in which he had employed the hours which preceded his tragical death. She had often mentioned to him her visit the had a labeling analysis and how with to the old dying sachem; and how, with his last breath, he had recommended Ontara to her father. And this led them often to talk of Ontara. She told him how good and generous he was; how he had been a friend in the hour of need to her mother and herself; and that he preserved a touching reverence for the black robe who had been kind to his adopted ments as to the merits of the young Indian chief; and had begged M. Maret, if any intelligence as to his fate ever reached the intelligence as to his fate ever reached the Government, to use all his influence in obtaining for him the most favorable treatment. He had spoken to the same effect to the Minister of the Colonies, and never omitted an opportunity of discharging this debt of gratitude.

On the evening already referred to, M. Maret had just returned from a journey to the south of France. As he entered the salon of the Hotel d'Orgeville, there was a look of satisfaction in his countenance, mixed with a little self-complacency. After paying his compliments to Madame

After paying his compliments to Madame d'Orgeville and bowing to the rest of the company, he said, as he seated himself by that lady's side, "I hastened, madame, to pay my respects to you; but must I fear be a short one, for I have a quest at home to whose entertainment I must devote

myself.' "A personage of distinction, I doubt not?" said Madame d'Orgeville. "I think," answered M. Maret, glancing round the room and fixing his eyes on Mina, "that I may venture to reply in the

affirmative. My guest is of princely "A prince!" cried two or three ladies "A French or a foreign prince?" "A foreigner, mesdames."

"A foreigner, mesdames."

"The pretender, perhaps?" suggested one of the gentlemen.

"The King of England, you mean?" cried an elderly lady, who had been about

the Court of St. Germain.

"No; I had the honor of meeting that royal individual at the Duc de Lauzun's house some years ago, when he was at Passy. But he is not the person alluded

to."

"A foreigner!" ejaculated Madame d'Orgeville. "You must really give us a hint. Is he German or Italian? Catholic or Protestant?"

"Neither, Madame."

"Heavest Liber To be a limit of the control o

"Heavens! Is he a Turk?" cried Mdlle.
Bachelier, the governess.
"My young guest, Mesdames, is the

ion of a royal race; the last remaining

How glad you must now be," she said swered the Prince de Conde's secretary, men,

the destruction of the Natches and the slaughter of their royal family," M. Maret weary and destitute and sick unto death, went on to say, "he and another young man who had also escaped the vengeance of our troops, took refuge amidst a neighbouring tribe, and lived there in conceal-There was a Christian Mission in that neighborhood, and he used to visit the black robe." "Oh, I am so glad!" ejaculated Mina, whose head was bent forward and whose eyes seemed to dilate with the intentness of her interest. "Some fanatical Indians accused him of a were very glad of the young Indian chief's leaning towards the Frenchman's prayer, and thankful for his conversion. reward promised by the Government, benim to the French authorities. He and his companion were carried in chains to New Orleans. M. Perrier ordered them to be well treated and sent to France, where the Government would then ultimately decide their fate. They were to be sold as slaves on their arrival, unless any special orders to the contrary had been received. I happened to be at Marseilles when they landed, and offered to purchase Ontara in order to take him away with me at once. This was agreed to under reserve, and thus he became my

There was a general murmur of sympathy: and as to Mina, she could not any longer sit still. Darting across the room she seized his hand in both hers, and in

the fullness of her heart exclaimed:
"I love you dearly, M. Maret. May
the good God reward you." He made room for her on the couch, and she sat down by his side, hanging down her lovely head, for she felt as if she had been too bold, but not letting go his hand. "I was immensely struck," he went on to say, "with Ontara's appearance and

manners. He is singularly gentle and pleasing, and shows great intelligence, alough he knows as yet but a very few words of French. I contrived to make him understand that I was the brother of the black robe of the Illinois who was killed at the Natches. The Indian words have learnt from you Mademoiselle Mina, were of great use to me. His face lighted up immediately; and, half by words, half by signs, he expressed that he remembered that black robe, and would love me because I was his brother. I then mentioned your paper. Moderniselle mentioned your name, Mademoiselle

Mina, and I wish every lady here could have seen him at that moment. Mesdames, it would have made the fortune of one of our best actors to have caught that expression. It was emotion, but an emotion that rose from the soul into the eyes, if I may so speak, without stirring a if I may so speak, without stirring a life I may so speak. if I may so speak, without stirring a muscle of the calm immovable countenance. I felt as if I could hear his heart beat, but his features did not move. He drew a little crucifix from his breast, and

"We both kissed it in the forest where we parted," said the girl in a soft voice.
"I knew he would always keep it. What was the other Indian's name, M. Maret ?"

"Osseo."
"Oh! I knew him," Mina exclaimed, and shuddered. and shuddered.

"He has escaped," said M. Maret.

"The very night they disembarked he got
away from the lodging where they were;
and when they left Marseilles nothing had

been heard of him." "When shall I see Ontara, dear M. Maret ?"

"If Madame d'Orgeville will permit it, "If Madame d'Orgevine win perint.",
I will bring him here to-morrow."
"Permit it!" exclaimed that lady. "I shall be quite delighted to make acquaint-ance with the young Indian prince. My rooms will scarcely hold all the friends rooms will wish to be present on the occas-

society."
"How interesting it will be," said one lady to another, "to witness the meeting between the lovely Creole and her de-

liverer ?" Mina thought it very long to wait till the next evening, but did not venture to say so. As M. Maret was going away, she asked Madame d'Orgeville if she might take a sprig of jessamine out of a nosegay on the table, and giving it to him, she said:

"Will you tell Ontara that Mina sends him this flower. In the language we used to speak together, it means, 'I love you with all my heart.'" Mdlle. Bachelier lifted up her eyes, and

Mdlle. Bachelier lifted up her eyes, and shrugged her shoulders, as much as to say, "Thank Heaven that girl is no pupil of mine!" or, in familiar English, "Who ever witnessed such behaviour?" and it was probable nobody ever had, in the only world Mdlle Bachelier was acquainted with, seer anything at all like it. TO BE CONTINUED

ST. JOSEPH AND THE SAILOR.

A TRUE STORY.

All who have visited New York city, in years gone by, and its magnificent park, could not but have noticed in the vicinity of the latter, little rookeries or shanties perched here and there on the rocks, or percent here and there on the rocks, or partially concealed by ledge or hillock, the homes of the poor, who fled the crowded tenements of the city, to enjoy God's pure air and sweet sunshine. The rapid march of the great metropolis of the New World may have levelled these shanties for augh know, to make room for the palatial resi dences of her merchant princess, and rail-road kings and Wall street millionaries; but many now living can recall the bleak and desolate waste in the upper part of the city relieved only by the sight of miserable huts, where the poor found a temporary refuge from high rents, and the overcrowded and heated apartments of tenement houses.

About a quarter of a century ago, in one

Mina started up, much to the surprise of her companions, clasped her hands together, and, breathness with surprise and agitation, gasped out the words—"My sick and destitute, took refuge and there rother Ontara t" and himself down to die. It may have been that he had asked help of his fellowonly to hear the harsh refusal: for have been on my way to St. Tetersburg.

How strange it seems! No outward change in my life, and yet so great a care in my life, and yet so great a care in my lidden existence. Was there ever, I wonder, so extraordinary a fate as Mina, her eyes filling with tears. "After Mina, her eyes filling with tears. "After and trution of public charity, into which admission is far more difficult for the poor and friendless than into God's own beautiful to the poor and friendless than into God's own beautiful the second of the Natches and the second of the second of the way to get admission to an instruction of public charity, into which admission is far more difficult for the poor and friendless than into God's own beautiful the second of the Natches and the second of the s he enters the nude and abandoned hut, t find rest and repose, which for him proved

to be everlasting.

The poor sailor of whom I speak was a Catholic. There have been saints among sailors, as there have been in every lawful state of life. Yet he was probably like most of those who follow the sea, more or less negligent of his religious duties. But there was one little devotion he never neglected. Every day of his life, whether o the sea or on the land, whether tossed by the wild billows of the ocean, or calmly re posing in some sunny port, he never failed to say, reverently and devoutly, three Our Fathers and three Hail Marys, in honor of St. Joseph; to ask, through his intercession, the grace of a happy death.

Apparently his prayers have not been card. Here, in an old shanty, helpless friendless and abandoned by the world by lies on his death-bed. There is not a soul around him. No one seemed to be aware of his sad state or even of his existence He has, no doubt, in the extremity, com mended himself to the mercy of God, and breathed once more his three Paters and Aves in honer of his holy patron. Sudlave."

A shade, dark as a thunder-cloud, rose on Mina's face. "But I need hardly add only in name, and to enable me to receive the stranger enter. It is a priest, carrying with him the Precious Body and Blood of Jesus Christ and the Holy Oil of Extreme.

Jest thought was Jest thought was Jest on. He enters. He approaches the Unction. He enters. He approaches the corner where the old sailor lies waiting hi last summons. He salutes him with words of prayer and peace as priests are wont to accost those over whom the angel of death is hovering. He hears his confession. He administers to him the Body and Blood of His Saviour, the pledge of a glorious re surrection. He anoints him as prescribed by God's Holy Word, and bestows upon him the final and plenary absolution and indulgences.

After having finished the duties of his ministry towards the poor, dying sailor the priest examines more carefully his surroundings. Not only does he find the dying man entirely destitute, but he see not a soul near, or about to perform the offices which charity and humanity dictate in such circumstances. Turning to the old man he kindly asked him if there is no one to attend and help him.

illness, for an aged man came to

out, but I understand it now. Praise and glory to God, Father, it was St. Joseph that called you to give me the last sacrathat called you to give me the last sacraments. For many long years I have said every day three Our Fathers and three Hail Marys in honor of St. Joseph, to ask through his intercession, the grace of a good death, and, glory be to God, he has not failed m. And when there was no one else to call you, he went himself and brought your Reverence to me."

And the old sailar shouth after making

And the old sailor, shortly after making this revelation, full of heavenly peace, uttering sentiments of joy and gratitude and thanksgiving to God and St. Joseph, breathed his soul into the hands of his

breathed his soul into the hands of his Creator.

The priest was edified beyond expression at all that he had seen and heard in that poor, abandoned hut. Whilst he wended his way homewards, pondering these things in his head, admiring and praising the wonderful and singular ways of Divine Providence towards His elect, he distinctly called to mind that the messenger who had come for him, and informed him that the dying sailor was in immediate need of his services, was a venerable old man, full of grace and dignity, whom he had never seen before, but of whose identity he no longer had any of whose identity he no longer had any doubt. It was St. Joseph.

#### BETTER THOUGHTS.

"So act, that your fidelity may be your thank-offering, and your works the expression of your faith."

God is a sure paymaster. He may not pay at the end of the week, month or year; but remember he pays in the end.

Speak kindly to all-to menials and dependants. Never slight or neglect the humblest individual. Remember he is of as much importance to himself as you are to yourself, or as is the greatest man in the world. You have no right to hurt the

feelings of any person. The love concentrated in a family may produce richer fruits than that which emproduce richer fruits than that which em-braces the world. Its action is more in-tense and invisible, but its results may go abroad and leaven the whole mass of a community. A man, who educates one child faithfully may effect a work of greater benevolence than one who has won the name of philanthropist. name of philanthropist.

Perfection easily endures the imperfection of others. God lets remain, in the most advanced souls, certain weaknesses isproportionate to their high estate; as leave mounds of earth which the they leave mounds of earth which they call landmarks (temoins) in a piece of ground which has been leveled, to show how deep the work of man's hands has gone. So God leaves, in great souls, landmarks or remnants of the wretchedness he

God has given us a great many blessings -more than we can count. Yet how nat-ural it is for us to think of those things we have not, rather than of those things we have. This is wrong. We wish we were rich; we wish we were even as well off as somebody else; we wish, and wish, and wish, if not in words at least in thought, unmindful that this is deep ingratitude to

"The Blessed Virgin always acted as a nother to me, and never refused me her assistance. I went to her in all my trouble and wants, and I went to her with such and wants, and I went to her with such terprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never and wants, and I went to her with such confidence that it seemed to me as though never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantages, never mistakes protection. I made a vow to her to fast personalties or sharp sayings for arguprotection. I made a vow to her to last protection. I made a vow to her to last every Saturday of my life, and to say seven Ave Marias, to honor her Seven Dolors, and I consecrated myself to be forever her slave, begging her not to refuse the observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should conduct ourselves tome this character. I spoke to her with simplicity, like a child, as to my good mother, for whom I felt penetrated with a truly tender love."—Blessed Margaret Mary.

#### HOW A LITTLE GIRL RESISTED A TEMPTATION.

(Boston Transcript.)

I will tell you a true story for the chillren to hear, and leave each one to en-force its own lesson in his or her own way. The bit of a girl of whom I told you in my last letter is not one of the "goody good" children, but a perfect bunch of chief, who needs constant watching. She had taken a fancy to play with the key of her father's desk, often taking it for the purpose. One day he told her yer to take it out again, fearing it might Some few days after he was lying half asleep on the sofa, the little daughter playing beside him; the sudden stillness of e room roused him to the fact that she the room roused him to the fact that she had disappeared, and seeing the door to the next room, where the desk was, open, he stole softly toward it to see what the child was doing. There she stood, just in front of the coveted key, both tiny hands clasped behind her back, and leaning ford on her tip-toes she kissed it g The father crept unseen to the sofa, and in moment she came and stood beside him. both hands still folded behind her, and both names still tolded benind ner, and said: "My did'nt touch the key, 'cause papa told her not to." Surely if a tiny creature like this could put temptation behind her, we grown-up folks ought to have strength enough, too.

#### RE YE LIKE FOOLISH.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small for-tune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Be ye likewise foolish."—H. W., Mich.

ARCHBISHOP DARBOY'S ASSASSIN.

The glorious death which the Archbishop of Paris met with is well known. Saddened beyond measure at the dreadful carnage which desolated his beloved city of Paris in which desolated his beloved city of Paris in the Revolution of June, 1848, he went in person, on the 25th of that month, to the suburbs of St. Anthony, where the conflict raged most fiercely, and there with mild and gentle words, and pastoral solicitude, endeavored to calm the minds of those men crazed by the scenes of bloodshed which surrounded them. Struck by his venerable appearance, the insurgents suspended action for a moment, and it was in that instant that a musket ball from some unknown quarter took away his life and cave stant that a musket ball from some un-known quarter took away his life and gave him a martyr's palm. His last words were those of the Gospel: "The good Pastor gives his life for his flock." For a long time the assasin remaind unknown, but it transpired at last that a Belgian named De Laforce had committed the crime. Like many others he shouldered a musket when the Revolution broke out, but nore when the Revolution broke out, but more when the Revolution broke out, but more cowardly than the rest he concealed himself in a garret, and from there fired his gun with the result above mentioned. His career after this sacreligious act was one of misery. He returned to his work of cab-inetmaking; but one day he incautiously boasted of his deed in the presence of his fellow-workmen, who were seized with such indignation that they drove him from the shop and would have no more com-munication with him. Not being able to obtain work elsewhere, he led a wretched obtain work elsewhere, he led a wretched life in the city of Paris, until the California gold fever broke out, when he embarked for Amarica, taking his son with him. Fortune favored him, and having amassed a considerable amount of money he was about to return to France when he fell into the hands of robbers, who not only deprived him of his wealth but also of his life, and left his dead body on the weeking. life, and left his dead body on the roadside a prey to wild beasts. He was more than half devoured when found by his son, who had gone in search of him; and so great was the horror which this frightful spectacle produced upon the young man that his hair turned white, and he was accustomed to say, with profound conviction, that God had punished his father and avenged the Archbishop. He afterwards returned to France, where he died a raving maniae in one of the asylums.—Are Maria.

#### WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

HOW CARDINAL NEWMAN ANSWERS THE QUESTION

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and accurate as far as it goes. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him; and he concurs with their movements rather than take the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered as parallel to what are called considered as parallel to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature; like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though Nature pro-vides means of rest and animal heat with-out them. The true gentleman, in like manner, carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of these cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion, or collision of all restraint or suspicion, or gloom or resentment-his great concern being to make everyone at If we forget our sins God does not forget them. The sins of childhood and youth and of long years past we may remember no more, but they are written in the book of God's remembrance. All our whole life, so tangled and confused, illegible and dark to our eyes, is all clear and the sum of the property of the sum of the whole life, so tangled and confused, megible and dark to our eyes, is all clear and distinct to His. It is a dangerous thing to forget our past. We cannot cast it off except by penance.—Cardinal Manning.

We except the penance of the compelled, never defends himself by a consecutive has been except by a consecutive has been exce mere retort; he has not ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and inwards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much sense to be affronted at insults, and too well employed to remember injuries. He is patient, forbearing, and resigned, on philosophical principles; he submits to pain, because it is his destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering discourtesy of better, perhaps, but less educated minds, who, like blund weapons, tear and hack instead of cutting clean, who mistakes the point in argu-ment, waste their strength on trifles, misconceives their adversary, and leave the question more involved than they find it. It may be right or wrong in his opinion, but he is too clear-headed to be unjust; he is as simple as he is forcible, and as brief as he is decisive. Nowhere shall we find greater candor, consideration, indulgence; he throws himself into the minds of his opponents, he accounts for their mistakes, he knows the weakness of human reason as well as its strength, its province and its limits. If he be an unbeliever he will be too profound and large-minded to ridicule religion or to act against it; he is too wise to be a dogmatist or fanatic in his infi-delity. He respects piety and devotion; he even supports institutions as venerable, beautiful, or useful, to which he does not assent; he honors the ministers of religion, and it contents him to decline its mysteries without assailing or denouncing them. He is a friend of religious toleration, and that, not only because his philosophy has taught him to look on all forms of faith with an imperial eye, but also from the gentleness of effeminacy of feeling, which is the attendant of civilization.'

> Ladies should know that Ayer's Vigor is a superior and economical dressing. It has become an indispensable article for the toilet.

The aim in the manufacture of Meses. Tucket & Billings" Myrtle Navy" tobacco is to develop and retain the natural aroma of the tobacco. This requires great skill and a knowledge of very interesting chemical laws, but the results attained are vastly superior to all forms of flavoring At eve, as the And its stre 'Tis sweet to That is broo To watch the And wrap t O golden hou Stay, linger Stay, linger a And paint That the past Like a day

FRIDAS

Written for the

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#### Written for the Record. Reverie.

At eve, as the sun sinks low in the west.
And its streamlets are kissing each hill,
'Tis sweet to recline 'neath a bright autum tree That is brooding in silence so still!

To watch the dark mantle of night fall down And wrap the cold shoulders of day! O golden hour in the autum of life Stay, linger with Hope's bright ray!

Stay, linger awhile in thy sapphire hues, And paint me a vision so bright, That the past and the future shall blend into

Like a day and a star-cheering night! O paint me those sweet lip'd hours long past When my heart puls'd free from all care! When the bright, bright flowers of a rosy

Where breathing the insense of prayer. Far back, far back, in the morning of life Glad memory beckons me on To a garden of hope bedash'd with dew, Where visions of infancy throng.

Ah, yes! I am treading once more the path, See, here are the lilacs in bloom, And the fancy I wove in a wreath one day To cover some nameless tomb.

O vision of Youth! O altar of Truth! O golden censer on high! I would that my soul might float like Thee In fragrant balm to the sky! T. O'HAGAN. Belleville, Ont.

#### THE MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE NUN OF KEN-

(To the Editor of the Universe.) SIR,-The second cure of which I pron ised to give your readers an account, and which can scarcely fail to be called miraculous, is that of a young girl living in the parish of Tuosist. This parish is the next parish to Kenmare. I have also personal knowledge of the facts of this case, and the account was first given to me by the parish priest, the Rev. P. Barrett.

hanna Shea is now about 26 years of Johanna Shea is now about 26 years of age; for the last ten years she has been unable to leave her bed, or even to move across the floor, without the help of two persons, as her legs and feet were quite powerless. She was given up by the doctors some years since, and had no medical attendance, but lay a helpless cripple in her bed and was lifted out for one hour by two persons and put sitting up.

two persons and put sitting up.
In the month of June Mr. Michael
wens, a member of the Irish constabulary, who has given me full permission to use his name, visited her father when doing the agricultural returns. He was moved with compassion for the poor sickly girl, and asked why they did not take her to Knock. They replied they could not do so, as it would require two persons to go with her, and they were too poor to go to the ex-pense. Mr. Owens then said he would get pense. Mr. Owens then said he would get them some of the cement, as his father lives at Knock. They accepted his offer most thankfully, and to his surprise when he went home he found letters with some cement, which had been sent to him quite

unexpectedly. In the meantime Johanna Shea's brother went to the priest to ask him to come and hear her confession, as she had been in the habit of receiving the Sacraments regularly and constantly in bed. Under the circumand constantly in bed. Under the cheanistances the priest refused to go. But it is not easy to quench Irish faith. Johanna made the best preparation she could, and began a novena. The second day she called out to her brother, who was in the cabin, to bring her clothes, that she was cured. The cure was as sudden as it was complete. She rose at once, clothed herself without help, and knelt down and said the rosary. While I live I shall never forget the

graphic description of the scene which her brother gave me. He is a noble specimen of an Irish peasant. Even as he spoke to me he threw himself on his knees and lift-ed his hands to Heaven to thank God again and again and the "Blessed, Blessed Mother of God," who had been so "thankful" (kind, good) to his poor sister, and told me how he fell on his hands and face in utter amazement of joy and thanksgiv-ing when he saw her walk alone.

My friend the policeman wrote to me that he saw her a few days ago walking about the fields, getting strong and cheer-

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I asked her brother how they had got through this terrible winter and spring, and he told me that they had been in great want, but he would not have cared only for this girl and their old, infirm for whom they sorely wanted the only luxury they ever had—a little drop of milk. I asked him why he did not come to us for help, when he must have known we had it to give; but he said: "Well, sister, and thank you all the same, but we have our bit of pride, and

we were not starving, and other poor crea-

The cures worked by a visit to Knock and elsewhere by the cement are so well known that even Protestants are not without availing themselves of the assistance of the ever Blessed Mother of God. And I cannot but remark that the whole tone of Irish Protestants on the subject of Knock has been most respectful—a most happy contrast to the way in which such manifestations of the power of God else-where have been received. As a proof of will add that a Protestant lady, the wife of a member of Parliament (not Irish), came here to see me lately, and told me she had known of so many cures that she was anxious to take one of her children

Another remarkable circumstance in connection with Knock is the movement of the eyes and hands of our Blessed Lady. I have the personal assurance of those whose word I cannot doubt on this point. I have a letter from the principal teacher of a school in Wales, in which she tells me that she remained for half an hour so close to the statue of our Lady at Knock that she could touch it, and that during all that

time the eyes continued to move.

Now, it so happened that on the very same day a respectable farmer's wife who went from Kenmare to Knock, saw our Lady's eyes move, and she told me so on She did not know the schoolmistress, nor had she ever heard of her existence. But here is a third witness, and it will be observed that none of them knew other. A priest who was at Knock told me that, though he did not see any-thing himself, he had met a brother priest there, and this priest told him he had seen the movement of our Lady's eyes for two

their own ends.

on to your faith and your old traditions.

true that the Most Blessed Mother of God has come to her faithful Irish people, how happy will it be for them that they have received her with all the love of their hearts, and have left questions of science and a desire to please and to stand well with Protestants to those who desire the world's approbation. If, indeed, such a supernatural grace has been granted to us, well is it for those who receive it in adoring love and faith, not because they are less learned or less wise than others, but rather because they are more learned and more wise in the true science of the saints.

don't compromise country and creed.
Turn a deaf ear to the false friend, who will tell you that by furling just a portion of your green flag, or hiding a little of the cross, you will obtain great advantages for the nation. Be determined. Furl not be they got a shilling, these men who hold restates by confiscation, it should be paid for the proposed the nation. Be determined. Furl not the states by confiscation, it should be paid for the proposed the pointentiary for ten years apiece." If ever they got a shilling, these men who hold restates by confiscation, it should be paid for the proposed and a desire to please and to stand well with Protestants to those who desire the nation. Be determined. Furl not they also right, but as you would give ransom money for a brother who had

FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF BANDITS.

Lords who bought land or whose ancestors bought land or whose ancestors bought land or whose ancestors bought land acre in all Ireland that he des not live on and till. (Cheers.) Land for the people is not encountered. more wise in the true science of the saints.

Let me add again, in case my former letter may not have been seen by some who will see this, that I have fulfilled my promise to all the subscribers to my fund, and that I have had Mass said for them at Knock, and a pilgrimage made there by a priest for them. I have also now begun to burn a lamp day and night for all their intentions, and

for all those who may yet join my efforts to help our faithful poor.—Yours, &c., SISTER M. FRANCES CLARE.

The Convent, Kenmare, co. Kerry, Feast of the Seven Dolours.

## WHAT THE IRISH IN ENGLAND CAN

LECTURE BY MR. O'DONNELL, M. P.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross (Corpus Christi branch) a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the schoolrooms, Macklin Street, Drury Lane, on Sunday evening, to hear a lecture on the above subject by Francis Hugh O'Donnell, Esq., M. P. for Dungarvan. The chair was taken by the Rev. Father A. Van Uytregt. After the opening remarks the lecturer said that there were more Catholic Irishmen in London than in the capital of Ireland. They numbered upwards of four hundred thousand, and what a powerful body they would be if well organized! The most necessary thing for this organization was unity—freedom from dissensions; and to produce this result sobriety was in indispensable. How often has it happened that a foolish word said when two Irishmen were taking a friendly glass together in a public house has led to a brawl, and that from a private quarrel a public dissension has ensued, and thus in a few minutes more mischief has been done than ten years of solid work would remedy. institution where we can have our books, our classes, and our lectures—lectures on the literature of our country, showing what great things have been done by our race, and also on the literature of other countries, so that Irishmen may learn what has been done by foreign races. If such a centre of cultivation were in existence, what a change there would be ten years hence! We are living in a democratic age. It is no longer the King, nor the House of Lords, nor even the House of Commons which can really be said to govern the people. The people govern themselves (loud cheers). Now, if you are not infloud cheers). Now, if you are not instructed, how can you direct your own course, far less direct and instruct others? You must be educated. Knowledge is daily becoming more and more a power, will not have the power. The more important knowledge becomes, the more necessary it is that Irishmen should be, each one of them, educated in the duty of doing all that is possible for their country.
If you have not a superior intelligence you cannot influence men. Now, we know that there is many a man who, compelled to live by hard manual labor, cannot spend his time in acquiring a knowledge of the sciences. But he must learn his duty as citizen both to himself and to his follow men. It is on the rank and file that the political progress of a nation depends, and have a sober and selfespecting community the nation will sink low. It is hopeless to talk of political progress without social and domestic progress. We must be disciplined, or we shall only suffer the fate of a wild mob attempting to do battle with an army trained warriors. In the beginning of this century the French armies overran the fields of Germany, gaining victory after victory over the troops of the fatherland. Half a century later the two armies met again; but in the meantime the French had been putting up emperors and putting them dewn again, making and unmaking Republics, expelling their Jesuits and re-calling them—in short, pursuing a shifting policy. But the Germans, what had they been doing? Solid and steady, they had been making for themselves a European fame, through their savants and philosophers and their comprehensive system of education. They had made themselves a disciplined community. The two nations stood again face to face. The French, with their natural valour and confidence, boasting of their intended promenade to Berlin, and proudly imagining that thay had but to beat their drums and make a triumphal entry into Prussia's capital. Not so Germans; gravely and thoughtfully, with-out fear but without over-confidence, they went into the battle-field one compact nation, fighting for their fatherland (loud applause). In our endeavours to arrive at industrial and social success we may take many a hint from John Bull; for, like the tortoise who raced with the hare, slow, plodding John often gets in front of us when we depend too much on natural quickness of intellect. That Ireland can and will succeed is proved by the fact that she has given great men to nearly every nation in the world—a MacMahon to France, an O'Donnell to Spain, a Taaffe to Austria, and other distinguished names beyord count. At the present moment the work of progress is going on in Ireland, and the old land system will be for ever cast off, or three times three hundred thousand Irishmen will know the reason why The old flag is bound to win, but social improvement must go hand in hand with political reform. There are many men whom you do not like, but who may do

of our native land?

#### JAMES REDPATH.

HOW HE DRESSES UP THE LANDLORDS.

A large meeting of the Claremorris branch of the Land League was held Sunday, September 13. The Rev. James Corbett, C.C., was called to the chair. Representatives from Barnacarrol, Kilmore, Crossboyne, Lagatample, Killeen, Boherduff, Kilcolman, Cloonconnor, Ballikay, Ballycowan, Augherylla, etc. were kav, Ballygowan, Aughervilla, etc., were

The Rev. Mr. Corbett said that at the last sessions over two hundred processes of ejectment had been issued, but the Land League fought them in court and defeated the landlords. The consequence was that not a single eviction had taken place in the district, and not only that, but not a single seizure of property for rent had been made. That glorious triumph was selely due to the Land League.

Mr. Redpath, on rising, was recieved with long and loud cheers, and cries of "A thou and welcomes, and long life to you!" and " Three cheers for the Stars and Stripes!" He began by saying that one of the sunnist memories of his life was a knowledge of the fact that his reports had been the means of sending money from America to the starving peasantry political action the West. He continued: A few Sundays since I made a wayside talk to the people of Leenane. I told them that after I went back to America, whenever I was asked whether it was the potato blight that had brought on the famine, I said, "No, it was the landlord blight"; and that I showed them how these landlords shouted out so fiercely against confiscation owed their property to titles founded on the foulest confiscation: and I told them that not in justice only, but in law, these titles were good only until the Irsh people could reassert their rights and take back nounced this argument in the House of Lords, and he ended his remarks by ad-

Now I don't like to be lectured by an inferior, and every king, queen, and lord in Europe is the inferior of every republi-can on this earth. (Cheers.) No man is entitled to any respect who lives on the toil of others and renders no service to society. But as a "cat may look at a king," so even a lower creature—an English lord
—may give good advice to an American
republic on (Laughter.) Now, my business Ireland is to explain to Americans why the Irish people are so poor, although they they are one of the most industrious and frugal and virtuous races on the face of the globe. I say that the chief reason is because under the English monarchy just as fast as the Irish toiler makes money he is robbed of it by a landlord, backed by British law. (Applause and cries of "That's ss is to expose the crimes of the Irish landlords, in order to vindicate the Irish people. So I came down here to Oranmore's estate to tell the people of America why they were called on to feed his tenants all last winter and spring, which they did—(cries of "Indeed they did "and "True for you")—and to show them how this man Oranmore and his class have maligned the people of Ireland. The speaker then proceeded at some length to give details of what he described as Lord Oranmore's confiscation and transplanta-tions; and he then described what he had seen in Mayo last winter, and went on Some of these scenes moved me so profoundly last winter that I could not see them or speak of them, or even think of them, in America—three thousand miles way-without tears rushing to my eyes have not done so much crying this time. I can't look on with a pulseless indifference when I see a race of noble women, the ence when I see a race of noble women, the wives of hard-working men, the mothers of splendid boys and of comely girls, trudging along without bonnets, without shoes, and thinly clad in all weathers, instead of being dressed as they ought to be dressed, warmly and in good attire, all the time, and in purple and fine linen on Sunday and holiday. It is not the will of God that such things should be God. of God that such things should be. God olerates such things as he tolerates others, but it is blasphemy to say that God decrees one class of his creatures, and the meanest class, to live in riotous luxury, while the true nobles, the class that works, go naked and live in foul cabins and sleep beneath dirty rags, and live on potatoes and Indian meal all the year round.

DOWN WITH THE RLASPHEMERS WHO SAY SO ! Well, but I have been asked: What is the remedy? I say that Ireland never will be as prosperous as the character and industry of her people entitles her to be until the land is owned by the tillers of the land —(cheers)—until there is not a man in all Ireland has the right to levy a tax unless he is a member of Parliament. (Cheers.) Rent in the West of Ireland is a system of taxation by the hereditary and irresponsible task-masters. Fent in England and elsewhere for the most part is simply an interest on honest investments. If a landlord in England has a farm to let he improves it, he fences it, he drains it, he builds houses and offices on it at his own expense. The tenant only furnishes the stock in trade to work it. Here the gets a bog that would not raise enough to feed a snipe, and he improves it himself at his own expense, and just as fast as he improves it up goes his rent. One day Michael Davitt was listenyou a good turn, even if it is to help on Accept their aid, but hold ing in America to some talk about com-pensation to landlords. He asked me my the movement of our Lady's eyes for two hours.

I see with great pain that an effort to discredit the miraculous occurrences at Knock is being made by a certain class, not the movement of our latin and your out raditions.

In manerica to some talk about compensation to landlords. He asked me my pensation to landlords ought to be made to pay back every shilling that they ever took for rent for landlords ought to be made to pay back every shilling that they ever took for rent for landlords ought to be made to pay back every shilling that they ever took for rent for landlords ought to be made to pay back every shilling that they ever took for rent for landlords ought to be made to pay back every shilling that they ever took for rent for landlords ought to be made to pay back every shilling that they ever took for rent for landlords ought to be made to pay back every shilling that they ever took for rent for landlords.

by Protestants, but, unhappily, by English Catholics. It is amazing what prejudice will do, even where there is the clearest evidence.

But the work of God will go on none the less for opposition. If it is, indeed, true that the Most Blessed Mother of God has come to her faithful Irish people, how hence will tell you that by further will respect to whom the very name of religion is a by-word and a mockery, and whose social creed is infamy. Have nothing to say to but as a compromise measure I suggested, don't compromise country and creed.

Turn a deaf ear to the false fireind, who

FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF BANDITS.

Lords who bought land or whose ancestors
bought land should be paid for it by the
state, but no man should be allowed to
hold an acre in all Ireland that he d es not live on and till. (Cheers.) Land for the people is not enough—you ought never to cease to insist that Ireland must be ruled by the Irish. After you have got the land and an Irish Parliament, then, if the people of Ireland demand nationality, a separate nationality, they have the right and it is their duty to work for it. (Cheers.) But this last right should be discussed apart from the other right of Home Rule and of the land for the people. I cannot understand how any Irishman would be satisfied even with the land for the people and Home Rule. If I were an Irishman I should never cease to work for the independence of Ireland. But it ever seems to me that you will never achieve independence except by the sword, and if vou believe that I am a friend of Ireland I shall tell you why. You should never allow any one but a friend even to discuss this question with you; for it is an insult to every Irishmen to assume, as all arguments against nationality assume, that Ireland has not the right of self-govern-ment, in the sense of independence, and that she could not govern herself as well as Switzerland, or France, or Belgium, or other nations. (Cheers.) As for England, she never has governed herself—a small class has ruled her people always. But first let me say there is a power before which all nations and legislatures bow—a power that as Irishmen you ought espe-

#### THE SANGUINARY CLERGYMAN.

REV. MR. KANE HAS GOT HIMSELF INTO

The Protestant rector of Tullylist, Rev. Richard Rutledge Kane, who made the murderous speech lately, has been called on by his Bishop to retract, but has failed on by his bisnop to retract, but has failed to do so in a satisfactory way. He said:— "I say nothing at all upon the question at issue between landlord and tenant. If the latter has his land on bad terms, I sincerely hope he may be able to get good terms, so as to be able to live happily and prosper-ously in the land of his birth and of his love. My speech was not for the landlord and against the tenant. It was not to incite to the murder of clergymen or layman -God forbid. However men differ from me in religion or in politics, I can feel kindly towards them all, as I am sure my own neighbors, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, can testify. The speech was that has been called to my remarks. For one thing indeed, I wish to express my

RICHARD RUTLEDGE KANE." The London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, writing, says: The Government have decided to take action in reference to the speech of the Rev. Mr. Kane, Mr. A. M. Sullivan having placed in the hands of the Chief Secretary documents relating to his outrageous address.

The Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. Knox, in his letter to Mr. Kane, has spoken emphatically. He has told Mr. Kane that he "incited to murder"

innocent persons, called on the people to form themselves into a society to be armed and drilled for this purpose, and offered a prize of 10L for the best use of a gun, so that the innocent victims might with greater accuracy be shot in cold blood."

The bidshep programs to My Kandar The bishop, referring to Mr. Kane's explanation that he has been misreported, oins in the public remark that the particular in which he has been misreported has not been stated, and goes on to intimate that he does not believe that he has been misreported. "Your speech," he wrote, "is too dreadful to be a fabrication." He advises him to explain it or to withdraw it; "otherwise, steps will most likely, and most deservedly, be taken by the government to punish the author of such inflammatory language, exciting the lowest passions." The bishop, in conclusion, reminds Mr. Kane that withdrawal is due to his character as a Christian minister who ought to remember the text: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." Mr. Kane has, of is mine; I will repay." Mr. Kane has, course, replied, but his reply is not sati stantially that he spoke, or pretended to speak, of a possible state of things which had not yet arrived. This explanation is simply that of a coward. The statement is manifestly untrue. It remains to be seen what the government will do in this seen what the government will do in this seen what the government will do in this matter, and its decision is of some consequence. There is not the slightest exaggeration in saying that, if Rev. Mr. Kane is not prosecuted, no member of the Land League is liable to that fate. During the whole course of the land agitation no tenant advocate has counselled or suggested, directly or indirectly the number of land directly or indirectly, the murder of land-lords or of any other persons; nor is any member of the Land League likely to give such counsel or suggestion in the future. The truth is that it is always the failing party which resort to immoral means for attaining its ends, and the failing party in this battle against Irish landlordism is undoubtedly that of the landlords.

DANGER! BEWARE! As you value your life, beware of opiates in diarrhea mixtures. They quell pain, checking too tures. They quell pain, checking too suddenly, the result is inflammation. Dr.

#### MIRACLES.

The Rev. Thomas Davis, preaching in SS. Anselm and Cecilia's, Luncoln's Inn Fields at High Mass, on Sunday, took occasion to refer to the recently-reported apparitions at Llanthony Abbey, the residence of the so-called "Father" Ignatius. The rev. preacher took his text from the Gospel of the day—

But that you may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins (then said He to the man sick of the palsy) Arise, take up thy bed and go into thy

Miracles, said the rev. preacher, were the certificates of Christianity, bearing testimony to the truth of the Christian religion as distinguished from all others. No false creed had ever yet really laid claim to mir-aculous powers. Luther, with clumsy knavery, assured his dupes that he had asked God not to grant him any miracles; and on this point, certainly, the apostate's prayer was heard, for Erasmus said the Reformers had not miraculous power enough to heal a lame donkey. One starts, therefore, to find a so-called Protestant monk publishing to the world the account of a miraculous apparition, supposed to have taken place at what he calls his monastery. The poor man has to learn that it is one thing to put on the habit of a Ca-tholic monk and another thing to obtain heaven's approval of the masquerade. Miracles are only found in the Church of God, because she is the true Church, and in ness to a lie. However, at the present time, the public may be said to give a large share of attention to miracles and apparitions. It is not unnatural that, in e existing state of religion, with absurd the existing state of rengion, with absurd doctrines on one side and horrible atheism on the other, the children of the faith should turn gladly to any spot which, really or seemingly, has been made the scene of miraculous apparitions. Such we regard as so many testimonies to the truth of our holy religion. If we would know how far we are to look for miracles we power that as Irishmen you ought especially to respect, for it was first called into political action by an Irishman and the greatest of all Irish leaders—Daniel Colombial Colombial Trish leaders—Daniel Colombial Trish leaders—Daniel Colombial Trish grant and to convince the Jews not only that He was from God, but that He was God Him—This could only be done by a display self. This could only be done by a display of supernatural power. This was done when they brought Him the man sick of the palsy. Our Lord's first solicitude was for the soul, not the body, of the man, and He said to him, "Thy sins are forgiven thee," whereat the scribes cried out, "He blas-phemeth." That Christ knew their

new and vigorous life into the withered limbs of this man, in proof of His power to restore life to the soul dead in sin. was necessary to prove His power to for-give sin that He might prove His Divinity. Appeals to the reason or morality of tho men would not persuade them, therefore our Lord had to go to the supernatural to work miracles to convince them. If they would not believe His words they must, at least, believe the things which He did. We find still further reasons for these miracles. We are born Christians, we breather delivered as a possible preventive of mur-der, and I feel thankful for the attention in Christianity from our infancy, all around us in society inspires a belief in Christianity; but when our Lord came it was otherprofound regret—namely, for the annoyance and anxiety which the necessarily
bald report of my speech and the blatant
comments upon that report have caused
the Lord Bishop of the diocese. His Lordship has an undoubted right to the affectionate abeliance of aroung alaxyman in tionate obedience of every clergyman in his diocese, and not one of them is, I believe, more willing to render such obedience than yours faithfully,

RICHARD BUTLENGY KANE? thought only of the restoration of the kingdom of Israel in its temporal glory.

They looked for a conqueror, and they only saw Him they called the Son of the Car-penter. They looked for a king, and one comes to them in the garb of humble comes to them in the garb of humble poverty. This disappointment, to their worldly ...inds, caused a repugnance and a prejudice against the Messiah which could not be overcome except by an appeal to the higher could again their could be a factor of the country higher order of things. So we are pre-pared to find miracles at the hands of those whom Christ sent to continue His work. He had promised that in His name they should work wonders. Consequently, we read without astonishment, of the miracles of St. Francis Xavier in the Indies or of St. Patrick among the Irish. But, the farther we travel from the time of Christ and the more Christianity is spread, the less reason do we find for miracles, though they still take place. Of course, such a stupendous work as the raising the dead to life or such a sweet consolation as the apparition of the Virgin Mother of God is additional proof of the truth of our religion; but the establishment of Christianity on; but the establishment of Christianity and the conversion of an idolatrous world to the Cross of Christ—does not this wondrous fact remove all doubt? The world has become Christian, and should so remain. In conclusion, Father Davis said: For ourin concusion, Pather Dayls state, For Outselves let us remember that though we give thanks and glory to God for every special revelation of His power; though, when the Church speaks, we readly acknowledge the hand of God in things that pass our understanding; though we know that miracles will continue to throw a lustre on the Church of God on earth, as long as earth exists, still let us remem-ber that a humble faith in God's word alone is the highest virtu . "Blessed are they who have not seen and yet have be lieved." The vast majority of us must be content to see God with the eyes of faith; to see Him in a dark manner now, that hereafter we may gaze for ever on His unveiled glory.—London Universe.

#### YOU CAN BE HAPPY

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ail ments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it: See "Proverbs" in another column. . 400 .

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all forms of bowel complaints in infants or adults. The most safe, pleasant, perfect remedy known. Purely yege-table and free from opiates or poisonous drugs.

#### THE LORD'S DAY.

The most Rev. F. N. Blanchet has pub-

lished the f-llowing circular to his flock.
The publication on Sunday last of announcement in the Standard that "tl Irish citizens of Portland proprose hold-ing a picnic at Williamette Grove on Sunday next the proceeds to a sist Father Macken, the newly appointed pastor of Oregon City," compels me to warn all the faithful—and especially the faithful sons of St Patrick- regarding this contemplated desecration of the Lord's Day.

Whoever originated this proposed pro-fanation of the Sunday must either not be a Catholic or else entirely ignorant of the duties of Catholics in the religious observance of the day sanctified to the service

What is the holding of a picnic on Sunday but a gross violation of the Com-mandment of God and of the precepts of mandment of God and of the precepts of the Church—in order to serve the devil? And then, to insult the religious convic-tions of Catholics by inviting them to participate in this scandal and sin—given under the auspices of the Apostolic Sons of St. Patrick; shame upon the men who could be guilty of this willful insult offered to Catholics in general and the religion of the Irish people, and which would degrade the children of the Apostle of Irenal in the attingue. land in the estimation of every citizen. Moreover, it is an additional insult to offer to assist a priest by profaning the Lord's Day. The wages of sin is death, and the sins committed at Sunday picnics bring death to many souls. The offer of any assistance, by such immoral means, is one of the greatest insults that can be offered to a minister of the Most High; therefore the priest of Oregon city refuses with horror and indignation the unclean offer-ing aforesaid, and the congregation at Oregon city is well able to support its priests without resorting to any un-hallowed and immoral means in order to assist him.

For these reasons, dearly beloved For these reasons, dearly beloved brethren of the laity, and dearly beloved children of God, of the Church, and of St. Patrick, there will be no picnic Sunday night. We forbid it on that Sunday and on every other Sunday and holy day of obligation during the year, because such picnics are occasions of sin, which bring curse upon their promoters and all who

participate therein.

Almighty God is a jealous God, and so jealous is He of the observance of His day that, in the old law, he caused to be stoned thoughts would not have convinced them of his Divinity. Their prophets had done great things. Therefore, appealing to their senses, our Lord made one miracle bear witness to the truth of the other. He infused that, in the old law, he caused to be stoned to death a man who had been discovered desecrating the day by gathering sticks on the Sabbath. (Numbers xv., 34–36.)

Hoping that this admonition, instruction and mandate of your old and beloved First Pastor will be carefully treas-ured, followed and obeyed by all the faithful, we impart to all, from the bottom of our heart, our archiepiscopal blessing. + F. N. Blanchet,

Archbishop of Oregon & Adm. of Idaho. Given at Portland, Oregon, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord

#### LEO XIII. AND THE LITTLE GIRL.

Some time ago a wealthy Irishman from San Francisco was passing a few weeks at Rome. Every morning, accompanied by his wife and children, he went to hear Mass at St. Charles al Corso. His generosity to-wards the Holy Father was such as million-aires alone can show. Before the family left Rome, his Holiness was pleased to grant them a private audience which lasted a whole hour. The Vicar of Him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me," paid particular attention to the youngest child, who was three years old. He called her to him and said: "Now, little one, what would you like to receive from the Pope?"
"I would like ever so much to have your

"But if I give it to you, I won't have any myself." This objection had been foreseen, and the child replied: "Oh, yes, Holy Father, I will give you another," at the same time presenting a beautiful one. The Pope acknowledged himselfconquered, and yielded with good grace.
"Well, now," he added, since you have

made me a present, I must make you nave made me a present, I must make you one: come with me." And taking her by the hand, he led her into an adjoining apart-ment and placed in her hand a document, saying: Give this for me to your good

It was a Brief of a Chevalier of St. Sylvester.—Ave Maria.

#### LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

ST. PAUL AND THE IRISH QUESTION. The following appeared in the Telegraph

of Tuesday. Sir,—In yesterday's issue of your paper you refer to me and say that I was "ready to put forth a mischievous letter, giving the sanction of Scripture to the theory that

a landlord is only entitled to what a ten-Am I, then, to understand it to be the teaching of the Daily Telegraph that, when a tenant has handed over to his landlord all that he can possible spare, after his rea-sonable support, he is still to be held in-debted to him for something more?

There is not here question, let it be observed, as to what a tenant may think he can spare; for, as we all know, a tenant may easily persuade himself that he could spare little or nothing; but the question has reference to a tenant who honestly delivers up to the landlord all that he afford to give him, and I desire to know whether the Daily Telegraph really believes it to be a mischievous "theory" that such a one has, in so far thoroughly done his

duty?
Again, does the Daily Telegraph dissent from St. Paul, who, in his Epistle (2nd) to Timothy, clearly lays it down that the man who labors on the soil has a first claim to the fruits? And if St. Paul's teaching be correct, how can a "theory" founded on it to be mischievous?—I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

The Palace, Thurles, Sep. 19.

One act of charity is worth a century

FRIDAY

#### The Catholic Mccord Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich-mond Street.

Annual subscription..... ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch.

Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and nust reach the office not later than Tuesday THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEV,—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 one and principles; that it will remain, what it has 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 clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe me. Von were streemed.

e me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1880.

(OFFICIAL.) DIOCESE OF LONDON-CONFIRMA.

TION. His Lordship the Bishop will administer confirmation during the month of Oc-

tober, as follows: .. Ingersoll. Oct. 14.....

#### 21 ...... Parkhill.

#### THE DULCIGNO AFFAIR. The Dulcigno demonstration bids

fair to terminate, in a manner to all the allied powers, truly disgraceful. The French Government has now discovered its incompetency to declare war during the recess of the Chambers, and has, therefore, instructed its representative amongst allied commanders to abstain from ho-tile interference. The Turks are thus masters of the situation. The powers seemingly interested in the execu tion of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty have no confidence in each other. Britain, Russia and Austria have each certain ambitious project formed with regard to the Ottoman Empire, and their projects, especially those of Britain and Russia, clash fit of both Austria and Russia. But Britain has always favored the maintinople. Russian aggression in that direction will always meet from the sistance. The advisers of the Sultan fully comprehend the situation. They see the utter impossibility of an alliance between the powers re presented in the Dulcigno demonstration, and therefore turn a deaf ear as well to advice as to menace They have evidently made up their minds that when Turkey is forced to make any further concession of territory it must be at the point of the bayonet. The Turkish people are with the ministers in the position they have assumed. A warlike spirit has been evoked by the decisive stand taken by the Sultan. The religious enthusiasm of the people is now fairly aroused. Turkey has long been considered "sick," but the Mahometan masses have some life yet, as any invader of Turkish territory would now find to his cost. Misgovernment, anarchy and pecuthe Ottoman dominions. But the however inadequate, of the feeling not be surprised at the present crisis. show it by their course in the present

defence of their European dominions. But their departure from Europe cannot be long delayed. A few years of such misgovernment as Turkey has of late experienced were itself sufficient to undermine their power and make them an easy prey to any foe, foreign or domestic. And Turkey has both. She has foes within and without. If hostilities be now forced on her, we may expect a terrible conflict-a conflict not less momentous than that which first gave Constantinople to the Turks. A combination of European powers, assisted by the friendly exertions of the Christian tribes of the Ottoman Empire, could alone achieve success in such a struggle. Every inch of ground will be disputed, and it will only be when the last follower of Islam is driven across the Bosphorous that Turkish power will cease to exist on the European continent. Any failure on the part of the Dulcigno demonstration-and everything now points to its complete failure-can only have the effect of giving additional strength and a longer lease of life to Turkish sway at Stambool. The course the European Cabinet may, under the circumstances, see fit to adopt will be viewed with great interest throughout the world. Nothing can in any case prevent the early outbreak of a general war in Europe. All the powers, with the exception of France, are more or less interested. The attitude of non-intervention of which French statesmen are so justly, in this crisis, in favor, is, in our estimation, wise and politic. France has nothing to gain, if it have not indeed a great deal to lose, by unwise interference in the quarrels of other powers. Every day brings us, at all vents, nearer the settlement of the long pending Eastern question. We expect that the next settlement made will be final, and trust it will prove satisfactory.

#### FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

What is French Republicanism? An empty boast and hollow mockery. The so-called Republic of France is to-day the most despotic of European countries. There is within its bounds less freedom than in Russia or Tur-British Government the sternest re- ceptance of the people have been at people. If they do not easily forget tended with the most unheard of cruelty, its policy, however, unchristian and inhuman, has been always avowed and never insisted upon through the same fraud and hypocrisy as the French Republic now employs. In Turkey the Christian populations enjoy liberty unknown in many so-called Christian States of Europe. In Turkey the Jesuits find an asylum, and with it security. But in France, Catholic in religion and Republican in government, the Catholic religion is persecuted with a greater hatred than ever shown in Russia. Republican nations boast of the freedom of the French people, but when religion is shackled what is there of freedom? citizens are banished because of their very virtues, because of their fidellation have worked much evil in people and of their usefulness in their civic and religious capacities; what Prophet, each one of whom, under of religion is propagated by infidel

pared to sell their lives dearly in Their discipline and thoroughly effective organization enable the Masonic bodies to control the election of Deputies and Senators, and thus secure the furtherance of their objects and the promotion of their cherished principles. Their hostility to Catholicism is too well known to be speci ally mentioned here. To the restriction of Catholic influence they devote their whole power and energy. They are, in fact, bent on the destruction of the Church. In this they must egregiously fail. But Catholics, while trusting in God, should not fail to employ all the means God has placed at their disposal to combat and overcome the wicked purposes of the adherents of the secret societies so intent in the destruction of the saving work whose founder is Jesus Christ Himself. We have frequently declared in these columns, and we repeat that, until the Catholics of France organize themselves effectively to meet their opponents at the polls, the government of France will be hostile to religion. Effective organization and good management are powerful factor npolitical contests. The infidel party, or group of parties, fully understand this truth. The Catholic electorate of France is a numerous and intelligent body. But it has no system to shape its course and control its energies. The wonder is that it has, in the utter absence of anything like organization, achieved so much. There are already signs of discord in the camp of the enemy. Could a better time be chosen for action? We think not. French Catholics must themselves feel the want of some system of political organization to cope successfully with their audacious foes. With thorough organization the Catholic body will, in a very few years, arrive at the full control of the administration. It will be only when the government of France is Catholic that the continuance of French greatness will be assured. We began by saying that French Republicanism is an empty boast and hollow mockery. We repeat this allegation and defy contra-

IRISH LANDLORDISM. Irish landlordism is evidently determined to make itself more and more hideous to the people. Not key. Russia, autocratic as it is, does content with displaying a heartless not banish any loval citizens. It cruelty towards the suffering tenwith each other. The latter power banishes conspirators who seek to antry-not content with, in many many thousands more, and Father also looks with dread on Austrian overthrow its government by the instances, inflicting injustice unheard Nugent purposes keeping on in the fine Catholic churches and a Catholic of them, we know, cannot read a aggrandizement in the East. A dis- most diabolical means. But tyran- of in criminality everywhere but in good work as long as God gives him population of 8000 souls, possessed sentence of French even)-why do ever, were British influence removed, does not boast of an attachment to people to desparation, send a deputemigrants were settled in Graceville, be, without much difficulty, arranged freedom, and cannot, therefore, be tation to the Lord-Lieutenant lookto the mutual satisfaction and bene- placed under the imputation of ing for the protection of the Governhypocrisy. The Russian Govern- ment against the people they have proceeded to make improvements, ment has always opposed the princi- wronged and outraged. Let them terance of Ottoman rule at Constan- ple of religious toleration, and do justice to the people and there though its efforts to enforce the will be no need for Protection. The tenets of the State church on the ac- Irish are a grateful and generous a wrong, they never forget a favor. Those who succor them in time of need may ever rely on their gratitude. The landlords know this well. But the Government has hitherto supported them in enforcing their forty years, and it is still, as of old, tyrannous exactions from the tenantry. The landlord class contains some very respectable persons who, by means of justice and generosity, enjoy security on their estates, and by a judicious encouragement of the industry of the tenants see their domains increase yearly in value. These men need no protection. But the rack-renting landlord does certainly now require protection from the anger of a people whose miseries he has derided and intensified. When loyal, peaceable and useful We do not now seek to palliate the extreme language used by certain of the agitators. We are no believers ity to the best interests of the French in assassination or communism. But we believe in government doing its whole duty by the people, and we fanaticism of the followers of the is there of equality? When hatred hesitate not to declare that if the government adopt, at the suggestion the influence of religious excitement, literature and communistic teaching, of the landlords, measures of coerbecomes a brave, ardent and devoted when its ministers are scoffed at and cion towards the tenantry, it will combatant, makes up for the losses rudely assailed in public places; what forfeit much of its claim to the entailed and the dangers incurred is there of fraternity? Catholics all respect, not to say loyalty, of the by abuses in the administration, the world over are, no doubt, aston- Irish people. The people are in The subjugation of Turkey is a ished that a people claiming to be urgent need of protection from landtask which no one power in Europe | Catholic should persecute the Church | lord rapacity. English statesmen could now, we believe, successfully that has made France great and saved themselves declare in the face of accomplish. When the Sultan has it from so many perils, but when we Parliament and the people that the seen fit to issue decrees unheard of reflect that within its borders the present system of land tenure in since the days of Mahomet the Masonic association counts on sixteen Ireland cannot last. If they are "Terrible," we can form some idea, hundred thousand members, we can sincere in their declamation let them

which provoked on the part of the people he had wronged a crime that we cannot, even in our indignation at his baseness, attempt to condone. Let there be an investigation as searching and as rigid as can be instituted into the circumstances attending his unbappy death, and we feel certain that such an investigation will firmly establish the utter needlessness of coercive measures in regard of the general body of the people. Let his murderers be punished, but let not a whole people be subjected to tyrranny because of the death of one man.

The present course of the Irish landlords is not such as to secure their public favor. It is an evident proof of their hostility to the best interests of the country they have so long injured and oppressed. They have once more raised their hands against the people, and cannot expect from the people that loyal support and respect without which no class or body of men can retain the privileges that are theirs of right. The time is coming, it is approaching with every day that dawns in the eastern sky, when the long standing wrongs and grievances of the Irish tenantry must be removed. All friends of Ireland and of humanity will join in the hope that that day may not go down on bloody battlefields, and on the smouldering ruins of pillaged mansions.

#### FATHER NUGENT.

That is a fine work, indeed, in which this holy priest is engaged. Benefitting the condition of his fellow-creatures who are in humble circumstances, seems to be the delight of his existence. We had the pleasure of hearing, from his own lips, a short time since, in Buffalo-the talented and genial Father Cronin. editor of the Union, being also pre sent on the occasion-an account of the great work he has in hand. Hundreds of poor people whom he was instrumental in bringing to this country a few years ago have now abundant reason to bless the good man who thus saved them from poverty and wretchedness by giving them homes in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of their toil, free men in a free country. far removed from the landlord blight which hovers over Ireland like a gloomy pall. There is room for Minnesota. The people seem to be imbued with new life, and at once rapidly advancing in prosperity. Many of them have now comfortable homes and valuable improved farms, free from incumbrance

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a recent speech, declared that he had "been fighting the Democratic party for poisoned with the virus of slavery, and is trying to get back into power by being borne on the back of fourteen vagabond States." Mr. Beecher professes to be a Christian minister, and one would naturally think he could find plenty of work fighting "the world, the flesh and the devil. Entering into the political arena in such a pugilistic fashion is scarcely becoming a man of such pretensions in other directions.

ONE of our Canadian Protestant cotemporaries has found out that it costs \$1,400,000 a year to "keep the Pope." "What an amount of good work could be done," it says, "if this money were put into home and foreign missionary work." This statement is very misleading, to say the least. No doubt many will believe that this sum of money is expended in Rome. It will relieve the mind of our friend if he searches a little further to find out that most of this sum is actually spent in the work referred to. The Pope's personal expenses do not amount to as much as those of many Protestant Bishops.

A Boy recently applied for a situation in Fitchburg, Mass., in a commission house. He had received a diploma from the High School of that place. The proprietor of the house examined him in book-keeping, reading, writing an I spelling, and found pervading the government and peo- A society so numerous and so wealthy crisis. Lord Mountmorris lost his life him so deficient that he was forced

they did not teach these branches in the high school, and that it was such a long time since he had been to the grammar school he had forgotten nearly all he had acquired there. The bey was simply useless. He had a smattering of French. chemistry, natural history, algebra, English literature, physiology ancient history, natural philosophy English astronomy, geometry, trigonometry, moral philosophy, civil government, rhetoric. In some of our Canadian schools these matters occupy altogether too much of the attention of our children. They should be set aside until more useful branches are acquired, and the sooner our educaof the Presbyterian College, Montreal, tionists are made to understand this the better for all parties concerned. and Professor of Bigotry in that In-

REV. MR. KANE, of the North of Ireland, was formerly a Methodist minister. He is now an Episcopal clergyman. One of our Methodist papers, in referring to this person's re ent war-whoop, classes Mr. K. among those "whom it is more blessed to give than to receive," re ferring to his exit from the Methodist persuasion. He is certainly not much credit to any denomination. When we saw his speech, as at first reported, we thought there must either be some mistake or otherwise the man was insane. assertions of the reverend gentleman prove that no error was made in the report of his utterances. He meant all be said, and what he said was correctly taken down. He wants to He wishes to kill all the priests and the land leaguers and the Catholics. It is customary to say "Ireland for the Irish." but this reverend Cromwellian wants it changed to Ireland for Orangemen and the Rev. Mr. Kane." If he continues much longer in the course he has mapped out for himself, we hope the government of Mr. Gladstone wil invite him over to London and entertain him hospitably in one of the public institutions.

OUR old friend, Mr. H. A. Wilkins, writes us a letter from New York, in which occurs the following gloomy picture of affairs in the German Empire at the present time: When I left Canada, on the 23rd July this year, it was my intention to supply the CATHOLIC RECORD with a regular weekly correspondence from Ger-many; but my first impressions and observations on my arrival in Cologne were such that I hesitated to write the truth concerning politics and religion in Germany, and it stands ten to one that if I intrusted a MS. to the Prussian post, addressed to a Catholic paper, it would have been destroyed before leaving the Prussian boundary by the police. When I left my native country, thirty the same city now, with a Catholic population of from 11,000 to 12,000, ing the holy sacrament or a blessing, all praying to the Almighty for the return of better times and the speedy recovery of their beloved pastor, the Rev. Father Lenz. Creuznach belongs to the Diocese of Treve. This ishes, has 200 vacancies. Munster, in Westphalen, with 547 parishes, German Empire is treated by the originators of the Falk Law. And what will eventually become of a provinces. country with no guiding or blessing hand is easy to imagine.

when making reference to the affairs of Ireland, are in the habit of putting on a pair of English spectacles. They know little or nothing about Ireland or its history with the exception of what may be learned from the or America. Your obedient servant, anti-Irish press of England, and they view Irish matters just in the same light as these papers. A notable exception is the Advertiser of this city. In a late issue, it says: "It might be good for Ireland to have English rulers, or it might not; but there was no question that conferring the lands and estates of the Irish upon English settlers was not at all bad for the latter. From Henry to William, English Governments always tried to settle the Irish question by con-most useful in defending their faith from English settlers was not at all bad for fiscating the Irish lands for the benefit of English settlers. That might be good for Ireland; but then it was scarcely natural to expect the Irish to see it. And there is no doubt that an unending cause of discontent, underlying the ills of poverty and famine, has been the sense of injustice felt by Irishmen at the alienation of the property, the persecution of their religion, and the destruction of their trade, for the benefit of England. . . . . The settlement of the vexed Price, 50cts. Just published by o. r aner ple. The Tarks are evidently pre- must be powerful with the people, through his own criminal conduct, to refuse to hire him. The boy said question will call for all the states & Bro., 226 E. 4th St., New Young

Some few of our cotemporaries,

manship of England; but Mr. Froude's contribution will not be of much service. To redress Irish grievences as far as can possibly be done at this stage of her history, to provide just legislation which shall be fair to the landlord and fair to the tenant; fair to the Catholic and fair to the Protestant; to lead the Irish people in the direction of self-government, and to allow them as full a measure of self-government as the English people enjoy, by these channels alone does it appear possible for peace and prosperity to bless the Emerald Isle."

THE Rev. Mr. MacVicar, President

stitution, is now receiving not very

complimentary notices from the lead-

ing papers of the Dominion, in regard of his assertions concerning Catholic communities at the Ontario Teachers' Convention. The Montreal Gazette. the leading paper of Lower Canada, whose editor no one will suspect of a leaning towards the Catholic Church, in a late number thus refers to the matter: "In the meantime, without concerning ourselves with the conroversy as between these two gentlemen, both highly respected by circles, we must say that we think it exceedingly unwise to introduce the question of religion, in this invidious manner, into discussions on education at all. Surely it is unnecessary, and more surely, if possible, it tends to do harm more than good." same journal also treats the now celebrated Joseph Cook to a severe castigation, the sum and substance of which is that Joseph did not know what he was talking about. It goes on to say: "When Mr. Joseph Cook speaks of the intellectual stagnation of centuries in connection with this our Province, on what information does he base his charge? Has he ever made any enquir es as to the literary or scientific development of French Lower Canada? Has he made a thorough inspection of the French colleges and schools, and tested the ability of teachers and the proficiency of the pupils? He is a man who has the reputation of knowing something about everything under the sun, and he must have an amazing knack of skimming which many slow coaches would envy, no doubt. But we fear that his study of this subject-the educational and intellectual status of Lower Canada-has had even less than the attention which a person of such encyclopædic comprehensiveness must ordinarily give to a single branch of knowledge. It is not Mr. Cook, however, though we are not among his admirers, that we blame so much as those from whom he gains his second-hand information. Why do not these latter, who are so fond of crying out against Frenchyears ago, Creuznach, with its two Canadian backwardness (and some one Dean and four priests to officiate: I they not go openly and honestly to some of the institutions which they profess to deride and test their has only one priest, who, through overwork, is most of his time sick in would be the result, but we respect-The Sunday I spent in that fully offer the suggestion. city two large congregations were after such a personal examination by kneeling silently in their respective a qualified visitor is any testimony churches without priest or dean offer- for and more especially against the working of any system worth listening to."

#### QUEBEC VS. ONTARIO.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. longs to the Diocese of Treve. This diocese, with 450 parishes, shows 175 vacancies. Cologne, with 800 parwere admitted to the study of medicine. At Laval, thirty-seven presented themhas 147 vacancies, and in the same proportion every Province of the province o aspirants at Toronto should have stood at forty. This is a speaking fact as to the state of superior education in the two

> I do not know anything about the Toronto University; but as to Laval, I have it on the authority of one of the leading medical practitioners of this city who is not in any way connected with the institution, but whose sympathies would, on the contrary, be rather the other way, that the examinations at Laval are par that the examinations at Lavai are par-ticularly severe and that, in fact, a young man who follows its curriculum suc-cessfully need not be afraid to present himself before any University in Europe

Quebec, October 5th, 1880.

"THE TRUE FAITH OF OUR FOREFAnseful volume issued by the American News Company, New York, written by a professor of theology in Woodstock College, Maryland, It is a refutation of Dr. Stearn's "Faith of our Forefathers," and a vindication of Archbishop Gibbons the attacks of Protestants.

"ECCE SACERDOS," for four voices and organ, by Rev. H. Tappert.—In this anthem we are presented with a very meritorious composition. It is intended to be sung at the reception of a bishop, sion of the parts is in most respects ad able, being eminently suited to the characteristics of the voices. The particularly the case with the bass, which has a pleasant flow of melody of a hout.

The principal opening of the LAV and the spirite Michael E. Me made on the U has given univ I need not entellars of the mat attending the nounced to be

took place on large number of hall of the Par somely decorat Britain and Fra the following r Messrs. Beaude Ouimet, Drs. 1 Lachapelle and a few brief rer sent, and at on the evening, M was received w over an hour no came to an Bishop O'Reill Fabre made a THE The number

eological ser year, is forty-n dioceses in Car is four hundre lows:-Physics 65, fifth 62, siz 38. The four each divided in The Revd. I recently been Instruction" b The diploma a

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pital: Bonne Audet, of J late P. P. of ier. O. M. I. tuary were l only by a la the lighted t the bier on visible, which and black v the white su of the clergy and impressi around the chapels and hue. The b and the Sem relatives of in the imn Amongst ot Hon. Mr. ex

ior of Levis (

Chaplain of

#### QUEBEC LETTER.

The principal event of the week is the opening of the Academical Year at

LAVAL UNIVERSITY,
and the spirited address of the Rector, Rev.

and the spirited address of the Rector, Rev.
Michael E. Methot, ament the bold attack
made on the University by the School of
Medicine and Surgery of Montreal. This
address has been much commented on and
has given universal satisfaction in the city. I need not enter further into the particu-lars of the matter here as I have sent you a report of the ceremonies and address in another form. The number of students attending the University this year is announced to be larger than in any previous

The opening of the session of 1880 and took place on Tuesday evening. A very large number of friends of the University were present at the opening in the large hall of the Parochial lecture room, Notre Dame street. The platform was hand-somely decorated with the flags of Great Britain and France, and seated round were the following members of the Faculty:— Messrs. Beaudet, Chauveau, Lacoste, Jette, Ouimet, Drs. Rottot, Brousseau, Larimie, Lachapelle and others. The chairman, in a few brief remarks, welcomed those pre-sent, and at once introduced the orator of the evening, Mr. Lacoste. This gentleman was received with warm plaudits, and for over an hour entertained the audience with a most instructive discourse. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meet-ing came to an end. His Lordship Bishop Fabre was also present, accompanied by Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass. At the conclusion of the proceedings Mgr. Fabre made a happy address.

The quebec seminary.

The number of students in the grand, or theological seminary, during the present year, is forty-nine; the majority belong to the architecture. the archdiocese, but many are from other dioceses in Canada and the United States. The number attending the minor seminary is four hundred and seventy-six, as follows:—Physics 20, mathematics 35, rhetoric 38, second class 59, third 44, fourth 65, fifth 62, sixth 45, seventh 78 and eighth The fourth, fifth and seventh are each divided into two classes.
 The Revd. Louis H. Paquet, D. D., has

recently been created an "Officer of Public Instruction" by the French Government. The diploma and insignia of his new dig-nity have been transmitted to the reverend gentleman by M. Lefaivre, Consul-General

gentleman by M. Lefaivre, Consul-General for France in this city.

Revd. Mr. Page, of the Seminary, has gone to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., for the purpose of following a course of studies in analytical and general chemistry. He will probably return at the commencement of next summer.

DEATH IN THE SANCTUARY. The Seminary of Quebec has again been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its devoted members. The grave had scarcely closed over the comparatively youthful Revd. M. Papineau, when inexorable death laid his icy hand on the venerable fithe Society and in the venerable death laid his comparatively able dozen of the Seminary, and indeed, of the Archdiocese, if not of the Province, the Revd. Jean F. X. Baillairge, who died in the Seminary at three o'clock on Tues-day. Deceased was born in Quebec on the 11th of March, 179, and was ordained priest on the 9th November, 1823, having thus passed nigh fifty-seven years in the ministry; and was the senior priest of the Archdiocese. He was first appointed vicaire of St. Eustache and subsequently of Lorette, Chambly and Chateau Richer; in 1827, he was appointed Professor in the Seminary and for years filled the impor-Semmary and for years fined the impor-tant office of econome or manager. He was the elder brother of L. G. Ballairge, Esq., in the Quebec cabinet. As one rumor City Engineer, and was widely known, and respected for his learning and benevo-lence. The remains of this much regretted and respected elergyman, which had lain in the private chapel of the Seminary, were removed thence to the public chapel on Wednesday afternoon and placed in the sanctuary, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. Mr. LeMoine, Chaplain of the Ursuline monastery, in presence of the relatives and friends of the deceased and of a number of clergymen, the head being placed towards the altar. After the re-moval had been effected the matins and moval had been effected the matins and lauds of the dead were solemnly recited, His Grace the Archbishop presiding. On Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, Solemn Mass was sung in the chapel by His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Rev. Mr. Drolet, P. P. of St. Columba, and Rev. Mr. Oliva, D. D. of St. Experience descendent which deads. P. P. of St. Francis, as deacon and sub-dea-con, respectively. The Rev. Mr. Trudel, Superior of St. Anne's College, officiated as arch-priest and Rev. Mr. Grant, of the as arch-priest and Rev. Mr. Grant, of the diocese of Charlottetown, P. E. I., as mas-ter of ceremonies. There were in the neighborhood of eighty clergymen present, including those of the Seminary, and from parts of the archdiocese. Amongst others were Right Reverend Mgrs. Cazeau, Paquet and Deziel; Very Reverend Messrs. Hamel, V. G. of the archdiocese, Poire, V. G., of the diocese of St. Boniface, and Canon Bilodeau, Rimouski; Revd. Messrs. Canon Bhodeau, Kimouski; Revu. Messis. Levesqve, S. J., of Montreal; Auclair, of the Basilica; Plimondon, of St. John's Church; Gosselin, of St. Roch's; Walsh, C. SS. R., of St. Patrick's; Savageau, Superior of Levis College; Rouleau, Vice-Princi-pal of Laval Normal School; LeMoine, Chaplain of Ursulines; Beaulieu, of the Hotel Dieu; Hamelin, of the General Hospital; Bonneau, of the Sisters of Charity; Audet, of Jesus Mary Convent; Proulx, late P. P. of St. Valier; Sache, S. J.; Grenier, O. M. I. The high altar and the sanctuary were heavily hung in black, relieved only by a large white cross over the altar the lighted tapers on the altar and around bier only serving to make darkness visible, which in contrast with the white and black vestments of the officiants and the white surplices of the numerous body of the elergy present, had a very solemn and impressive effort. The paintings hung around the church, the pulpit, the lateral chapels and the front of the organ loft were also heavily draped in the same sable The body of the chapel was densely crowded with the friends of the deceased and the Seminary scholars, as also the boys of the Sisters of Charity's Asylum; the of the Sisters of Charity's Asynthic the relatives of the deceased, occupying seats in the immediate vicinity of the coffin. Amongst others present in the chapel were Hon. Mr. ex-Justice Tachereau, His Wordstein and the state of the characteristic forms of the characteristic forms.

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service was rendered by the Seminarians under the direction of Rev. Mr. Frazer. The piece Jesus Salvator Mundi, sung by the younger scholars of the institution in whom the deceased always felt a more particular interest, was exceedingly effective and soul-stirring. Mass being concluded, His Grace, who was visibly affected, advanced to the sanctuary railing and said that before consigning the body of their deceased brother to the tomb, he desired to say a brother to the tomb, he desired to say a few words, and spoke to the following effect—"God is charity," said he, "and the deceased was the personification of charity and a good priest; not brilliant, mayhap, and a good priest; not brilliant, mayhap, nor ostentatious, but one who always observed and practiced charity, as those who have been educated in the institution for the last fifty or sixty years can bear ample testimony. His charity, especially towards poor scholars and towards the sick, was proverbial. Who that has been in the burse of learning, each be here to be the proverbial. house of learning, said he, has not been a witness of his charity and tenderness— almost the charity and tenderness of a Sister of Charity—in giving consolation to the afflicted and in soothing their sorrows. "God is charity," and, as St. Paul says—

"without it we are nothing." He then said that although there would be little doubt of the eternal happiness of their departed friend, yet as we cannot scrutinize God's ways, it was the duty of all to join in imploring mercy on his soul. The Libera was then solemnly chanted, His Grace again presiding, after which the body was lowered into the crown screen of the crown of the control of the contro was lowered into the grave prepared for it, immediately at the feet of the remains of his intimate friend in life, Rev. Mr. Maingui and between those of Rev. Messrs. Louis Gingras and Holmes.

The Archdiocese has also to regret the demise of the Rev. Louis Onezime Gautier,

cure of St. Lazare, which took place in that parish on Sunday last. Deceased was born at Bay St. Paul, Chicoutimi, on the 17th of May, 1840, ordained Priest in this city on 6th of June. 1868. He was for some years a professor in the Quebec Seminary. He was noted for his antiquarian and historical research and is said to have possessed a large and varied amount of data on the history of Canada. His loss is deadly ed a large and varied amount of data on the history of Canada. His loss is deeply deplored by those of his reverend confreres with whom I have happened to come in contact. His funeral and interment also took place on Thursday, at Lazare.

The death is also announced of Revd. Amable Thibault, cure of Chambly, in the diocese of Montreal. He was born at St. Theresa on the 8th of June, 1830, and was ordained Priest at Montreal, on 2nd of September, 1852.

The movement for the erection of a statue of

OUR LADY IMMACULATE

on Cape Trinity, River Saguenay, is progressing. The contract for the statue to be placed in the niche and for the Cross on the summit of the Cape, has been given out. Subscriptions are coming in, amongst others from His Grace the Archbishop, their Lordships of Sherbrooke and Chicoutimi, Seminary of Quebec and other eading personages and institutions.

POLITICAL. The Nouvelliste of this city created quite a sensation in the early part of the week in regard of several important political changes which it said were imminent. According to it, Lieutenant Governor a sensation in the calculation in regard of several important in regard of several important changes which it said were imminent. According to it, Lieutenant Governor Robitaille is to replace the present Collector of Customs at this Port, Mr. Dunscomb. Hon. H. L. Langevin to be appointed by Mr. and Madame Prune. Joseph Vezina has been appointed to act as organist of St. Patrick's during the absence of Mr. Lavallee.

A poor Indian woman of Betsiamis be claime studently demented a few days ago, and was brought up to this city with the Council, is to become Premier of Quebec, and was brought up to this city with the Council, is to become Premier of Quebec, and was brought up to this city with the council is also said that M. Mathieu is to be some Premier of Quebec, and was brought up to this city with the the object of being placed in Beauport It is also said that M. Mathieu is to be some Premier of Quebec, and was sent by Rev. Father Arnaud, O. M. I., but in accordance with the provisions of the new law on the subject, of the feast, and recounted instances of an exhing could be done until the had been consulted, since the had no means had no means.

South A...

South A...

Fortender, Premier, as Minister of Public Works in the Council, is to become Premier of Quebec. A poor Indian woman of Betsiamis be that which is approaching.

Rosary sunday the feast of the Holy Rosary was observed. At the masses the Rev. Father Bardou explained the origin of the feast, and recounted instances of an exhing of the feast, and recounted instances of an exhiption of the Rosary was recited in the church, at which time a large congregation was present.

Peartne.

South A...

South A...

South A...

Father Bardou explained the origin of the feast, and recounted instances of an exhiption of the Rosary was recited in the church, at which time a large congregation was present.

Peartne.

South A...

South A...

South A...

South A...

Fortender, Patrick known, benevo-benevo-to fill Mr. Dunscomb's shoes, in the event likely, yet a while, at all events, to down to the inactive, hum-drum life of a Lieutenant Governor.

There is every probability of Mr. Canon M. P., being called to the Privy Council M. F., being carted to the I'my Council very shortly. The "St. Columba boy," as he is iamiliarly known, has always been a great favorite with the Irish Catholics of the Quebec County, and his appointment would be well received by them. The "St. Columba boy," as

Well, surely at last the doom of HIS HOLINESS, LEO XIII.

has been pronounced, and nothing remains for him but to cry peccavi, and to plead for mercy and pardon, for don't we read that "the 'Independent Catholics' celebrated their third anniversary in New York on Monday evening last, and at that meeting a document was read by 'Father' O'Connor a document was read by 'Father' O'Connor EXCOMMUNICATING THE POPE! 'Father' Chiniquy very strongly approved of the excommunication." If further evidence were wanting that the "race of fools and knaves" is not yet extinct, the following sketch of the recent action of a

"WEAK VESSEL OF ELECTION" would supply the "missing link." At Materville, Maine, lately, an apostate named Leger who had been holding forth on the doctrines of his newly found "religion" invited a public discussion with any one who might think proper to meet him.

The challenge was promptly accepted by a
Mr. Jean Fortin, a student of medicine, also a French Canadian, and a large assemblage of people met to witness the encounter. The evening arrived and so did the two disputants; but no sooner had the unfornate backslider seen the immense crowd than he took a "strong weakness," acknowledged himself defeated before his dversary had even opened his mouth, and took to his heels," leaving Mr. Fortin in triumphant possession of the field, much to e disgust and dismay of Monsieur Leger's

Saturday morning's paper contained an advertisement stating that "a Rev. R. C. Priest" would preach on the Sunday eveing in the "French Protestant church, the concern could, if well packed. 150 people—in this city. Whether he did or not is a question that no body seems Whether he did to be able to answer. I think the day when such characters would "draw" in the "Ancient Capital" are happily gone by.

In the Marine Hospital in this city, on Saturday last, a tumor weighing three pounds was successfully cut from the neck

University. The musical portion of the Gate, are rapidly approaching completion. tunity of examining it.

The Queen's Printer's Staff moved in May and the other departments are now prepar

ing to make a move.

His Grace the Archbishop visited St.

Anne's college last week. He tonsured six and conferred minor orders on three of the students and promoted one to the order of sub-deacon. He then proceeded to be sub-deacon. to Riviere-du-Loup, where he administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 181 per-

The Bishop of Sherbrook recently held ordinations, when he tonsured three aspirants, promoted three to minor orders, one deaconship, and ordained one Priest.

Sunday was the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Monseigneur Signay, during whose episcopate the see of Quebec was raised to the dignity of an archdiocese. It was also the twenty-ninth anniversary of the death of the lamented Father McMahon, founder of St. Patrick's in this city.

Some time ago a boy engaged at the cattle quarantine grounds at Pointe Levis, was badly gored by "Judge," an imported bull of over 3,000 lbs. weight. The boy was taken home and after some time wa well enough to resume his position at the grounds. No sooner, however, had master well enough to resume its position at the grounds. No sooner, however, had master "Judge" perceived him than he again essayed to attack him, but the boy happily escaped this time. Evidently the "Judge" bears no good will towards the boy—possibly not without reason.

The tobacco manufacturing interest in The tobacco manufacturing interest in this city complain of the preference shown their competitors in Montreal, inasmuch as the stamped wrappers are furnished to Quebec only after Montreal is supplied. It is said the latter have actually been selling here whilst our own people could not do anything in the absence of wrap-

pers.
The venerable cure of Quebec, Rev Jos-

eph Auclair, has returned to town after a month's holiday in and around Chicontinii. He looks well and hearty.

Meetings are being held throughout this district with a view to the encouragement of the growth of the beetroot. Quite a paper war is being carried on as

same spot, told William the Third's "liag of truce" that his master was an "usurper," an unnatural son-in-law and other unpalatable truths, and that the only answer he would give to the demand for a surrender of Quebec, would be "at the cannon's and it was very evident that everyone would be that the cannon's and it was very evident that everyone

mouth."

Recently, the Bishop of St. Hyacinth consecrated St. Bridget's Church at Iberville. On the following day he blessed the work rooms of the Sisters of Charity, at St. Genevieve, and also the chapel of the same institution.

and it was very evident that everyone regretted his departure. He left on Saturday morning to enter upon his new duties, and he carried with him the warmest wishes of the Catholics of Brantford.

A MISSION.

On the 24th of the present month as the same institution.

The talented organist of St. Patrick's

McKay, of Ottawa-a former Quebecerin this city, deeply sympathize with him in his renewed affliction in the demise of another member of his family, a promising young man of twenty-three.

Twenty three Scotch farmers have arrived and proceeded to Lake Megantic, in the Eastern townships, to settle there.

A bazaar in aid of the Hospital of the Sacred Heart, at St. Sauveur, opened in Jacques Cartier Hall on Monday.

The proposed dinners to M. Frechette fills the columns of the press, more particularly the French portion of it, through-out the Province. One of the five members of the Quebec committee of organization has "seen the errors of his ways" and has announced his withdrawal through the papers. M. Frechette's gratuitous eu-logy of Gambetta is having its effect on

the Catholic mind of the people. Mr. Toussaint Verzina, formerly of this city, celebrated his "golden wedding" at the church of St. Foy, this week. Mass was celebrated by Revd. Cure Sasseville, Right Revd. Mgr. Cazeau presiding, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Plamondon, Chaplain of St. John Baptist Church.

Church.

The particulars are published of a murder which was committed at South Quebec—opposite this c ty—on Wednesday night or early on Thursday morning. It appears that a portion of the crew of the ship Bosphorus went ashore on Wednesday evening and having included more contact. day evening, and having imbibed more or less of the fluid which "steals men's brains away," an altercation took place between two of them. They all finally returned on board when the quarrel was renewed, and the first thing known was the decease exclaiming "I am stabbed." He expire He expired on afterwards. On the arrival of the blice the accused man was found in his berth in the forecastle, in a stupid, semi-comatose state. An inquest is being comatose state. An inquest is being held, the presumptive criminal being de-tained in custody. All of the crew will be also detained as witnesses at the Queen's Bench, which opens here on the Queen's Benen, which opens here on the 2 th instant. At the inquest to-day the prisoner was still in a stupid, stolid state, and had not vet seemed to realize his dreadful position.

Quebec, October 7th, 1880.

FIRST PRIZE.-We are glad to notice that Miss Cunningham, of this city, carried off the first prize at Toronto, Hamilton and London, for real old Point de Anicon ship, Mayor Brousseau, A. P. Caron, M. P., A. G. Tourangeau and many other old pupils and friends of the lamented departed, including many of the Professors of Laval including many of the Professors

#### BRANTFORD LETTER

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. FATHER BREN-

A fortnight ago, word went around to the effect that Rev. Father Brennan was about to be removed from Brantford; but for several days it was thought to be nothing more than an unfounded rumor and the wish was certainly father to the thought. However, a few days later the news was confirmed. Father Brennan had been appointed to fill a mission in Cayuga, and the first Sunday in October was the day on which he was to enter into his new field of labor. For about two years he had been curate of St. Basil's, and in that time he had made himself ap parently indispensible to the people here, to nearly all of whom he was personally known. He seemed to understand what everyone was most interested in, and his advice and assistance were at the service of all. Soon after coming here he took the superintendance of the schools, in which, by his energetic oversight and thoroughness of system, he caused a marked improvement to be apparent. In this respect he had intended to go much further than he had been enabled in the short time he had charge over them, and expected soon to see them far in advance of what they are at present. While here he has established a musical society, the existence of which has strengthened and increased the taste of our young people very much in this direction. This society has taken upon itself the furnishing of sacred music for the church services, and it is generally conceded that the choir was never as efficient as at the present time. Besides the vocalists, there is an orchestra in the society which, on particular festivals, take part in the services with the finest effect. It is to be hoped that this society is so firmly established that it will continue to improve now that its guiding spirit is no longer present. There seems to be few in the congregation who will not miss him Quite a paper war is being carried on as to the name which our splendid promenade—possibly the finest in the world—should be known by. The Chronicle and DEvenement stick out for that of the late popular Governor-General, "Dufferin," owing to whose influence the extension of the "terrace" to its present immense proportions as well as the re-construction of St. Lewis and Kent gates and other ameliorations have been carried out, whilst nearly all the other French papers are unanimous in favor of the stout old "Frontenac" who, in 1690, and on the personally, and everyone regrets his de-parture. When definite word of his remearly all the other French papers are unanimous in favor of the stout old "Frontenac" who, in 1690, and on the same spot, told William the Third's "flag that if he had known that there were so of trues" that his moster was an "usurner."

mission is to be begun in our Church here, by two of the Redemptorist Fathers

On the 20th of September, Patrick Golden died after a lingering illness, aged 46 years. He was buried on the 22nd. On October 2nd, Mr. Allen McLeod died at his residence in Brantford Township. He had long been a resident of this vicinity, and leaves a widow and grown up tamily. He was buried on the morn-

ITEMS. The Bishop is expected to visit Brant-ford in the course of a few weeks. A new fence is being built in front of

ur cemetery.

Van Meter, the gentleman who is collecting money through the country for the purpose of evangelizing Rome, did a good business here, so it is said.

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

C. M. B. A. Branches are hereby notified to forward as soon as possible the quarterly report for the quarter ending 30th September, and to remit at same me the "proposition tax."
Grand President T. A. Bourke,

Windsor, succeeded in organizing a C. M. B. A. Brauch at Chatham, Ont., on the 4th their sincere thanks for the great interest he has taken in the Association, and the assistance given by him to Mr. Bourke in instituting Chatham branch. The following is the list of officers :

President, James H. Reilly; 1st Vice-President, William Dumas; 2nd Vice-President, William H. Deavy; Recording Secretary, Joseph W. Thibadeau; Assistant Secretary, John Callaghan; Financial Secretary, Micheal Reardon; Treasurer, Daniel Shea; Marshal, Hubert Gondreau; Guard, Francis Jacques. Trustees for 1 year, Theodore Wildgen, E. Beardon, George F. Kuhn. 2 years, William A. Dumas, Michael Reardon. Spiritual Di-

Dumas, Michael Reardon. Spiritual Di-rector, Rev. Father Williams. Greenville, Pa., October 2nd, 1880. Received of P. M. Ryan, Recording Sec-retary, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Greenville, Pa., two thousand dollars (2,000) being full amount due by said Association on the death of John Dambacher, of Branch No. 7, Greenville. Andrew Dambacher, E. P. Gillespil, Ad ministrators of the estate of John Dam-

vention or proposed by it, and referred to the several Branches and Grand Councils be acted upon according to instructions to be designated by each branch, and by which their representatives to the Grand and Supreme Councils are to be guided in finally adopting or rejecting such amendments, another might have been proposed which would have tended to proposed which would have tended to render those annual gatherings much more agreeable to the delegates. At present the Grand and Supreme Council Conventions are held during the months of February and March, during the penitential season of the year; when pleasure and enjoyment are not consonant with the bouyant feelings of gladness that should naturally pervade these meetings, also the weather at this season is usually of such a kind as to be very unpleasant and disag eeable, the temperature either very cold, or damp, raw, unhealthy, and extremely unpleasant. Unquestion-ably the summer months offer advantages quite the reverse. The excursion season ould be frequently made use of to pro cure cheap rates to or from the places of meeting. The fine weather, the long days; a general desire to take recreation, or a trip at this season could be made available for the occasion with much pleasure as well as profit. The assembling of these conventions should be occasions of rejoicing and pleasure, little episodes in the lifetimes of their members which each one could look back to with pleasant emotion. Certainly the dull, monotonous season of lent is little calculated to foster with facilities and force. such feelings, unless one throws off the natural restraint which that penitential season throws around the pious Catholic season throws around the pious Catholic. The weather too, thee, helps to dull one's sensibilities, while the fine days, the beauties of our expanded and varigated nature, together with the renewed vigor of manhood experienced after the spring-time has passed away, would tend to make these conventions, meetings of unalloyed these conventions meetings of unalloyed pleasure so far as man is dependant on nature for enjoyment. Let the subject be agitated, and let us have the conventions in the summer months, when all nature is gay, and mankind can afford to be gay too. Fraternally, H. W. Deare.

#### LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

OPENING OF THE COURSES.

For some time back it has been under good in well informed circles that consider able amount of feeling existed on the par of certain institutions in Montreal anen the establishment of a branch of the Lava University in that city, on the ground that the University was going beyond the powers given by its charter. This feeling has taken shape within the last few weeks and culminated on Monday in the serving of a formal protest on the University authorities here on the part of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, thdrawal of the Montreal Branch of the University within thirty days." It has been commented upon as a rather singular coincidence that this step should be taken just at the moment when students would have to decide instanter on which of the establishments they would enter. It is rumored in Quebec that, in the event of the Montreal people pushing matters to extremes, they nay find the tables turned on them and may find the tables turned on them and that the legality of the School of Medicine itself may be brought in question. How-ever this may be, it will be seen from the utterances of the reverend Rector at the formal opening session of the University here, as given below, that the authorities have not the remotest idea of accommodat-

ing their Montreal friends—at all events not without knowing the reason why. At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the Professors and students of the University, wearing their robes, and also those of the Seminary, headed by the mace-bearer and the janitors of the various Faculties, went processionally to the chapel of the Seminary, where mass de Spiritu Sancto was said by Revd. Mr. Moisan; the Seminarians during the service singing the Veni Creator and a number of other hymns and canticles. At the conclusion of the mass, all went in the same order as before to Promotion Hall, in the University building; on their entry the band of the Seminary stationed in the gallery played a march. Several diplomas and degrees B. A. Brauch at Chatham, Ont., on the 4th inst. This will be known as Branch No. 8. It starts with 26 members, all first class men. The members of our Grand Council extend to Rev. Father Williams their signers thank for the great integral and students a successful issue to their and students a successful issue to their labors, during the year just commenced. So far, he said, the University could count the years of its existence by the number of dilliculties it had to encounter and overcome. Placed as it was under the ægis of a Royal Charter and a Pontifical Bull, under the control and direction of the Bishops of the Province, at the head of fourteen affiliated Colleges, the University had every reason to believe that it was, as it were, at length entering a haven, and had no longer any storms or tempests to enno longer any storms or tempests to en-counter. It would appear that such was not the case at the present moment. To-day might be applied to the University the words which Horace addressed to the Roman republic under the veil of an allegory: "Te novi Fluctis!"

O navis, referent in mare te novi Fluctis!.....

Another storm seems to be gathering over its head; this time it is not the University itself which is directly attacked, but a work of its creation, which is but an extension of itself. The succursal of Laval bacher, deceased. Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., October 2nd, 1880.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

I hereby acknowledge that I was present and witnessed P. M. Ryan pay two length of the hierarchy of the Province.

I hereby acknowledge that I was present and witnessed P. M. Ryan pay two length is sent and witnessed P. M. Ryan pay two length is sent and witnessed P. M. Ryan pay two length is sent and witnessed P. M. Ryan pay two length is succursal of Laval Rome, Oct. 11.—The Jesuits who took their abode with the students of the hierarchy of the Interval of the length is succursal of Laval Rome, Oct. 11.—The Jesuits who took their abode with the students of the hierarchy of the Province.

thousand dollars to Andrew Dumbacher | He said it was not his intention to dwell thousand dollars to Andrew Dumbacher and E. P. Gillespil, administrators of the estate of my husband, being full amount due me on the death of my husband from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. I thank P. M. Ryan, the Recording Secretary, and all the officers and members, one and all, for the kindness they have shown payed and helders family in the control of the single properties. The same them that the University would withstand courageously and firmly this last attack. No, gentlemen, said he, Secretary, and all the officers and members, one and all, for the kindness they have shown payed and distribution of the single properties. bers, one and all, for the kindness they have shown myself and helpless family in time of need; the benefit was timely and will do a worthy good.

MRS, J. DUMBACHER.

TIMES OF HOLDING SUPERME AND GRAND COUNCIL CONVENTIONS. SHALL

THEY BE CHANGED?

S. R. BROWN, Esq.,—Dear Sir and Brother,—Among the many judicious amendments to constitutions made and adopted at the last Supreme Council Convention or proposed by it, and referred to result as did all those which preceded it, vention or proposed by it, and referred to result as did all those which preceded it, he advised all—whether directors, professors or students, to each do their duty; that being the right way of manifesting their love and devotedness towards their Alma Mater, and of assuring to her a long and prosperous career. The session was then declared closed.

The branch of the University in Montreal was opened last night with great solations.

treal was opened last night with great celat. An eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Alexandre Lacoste, Professor of Law.

#### ON THE SEA.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF LONDON GIVES HER EXPERIENCE.

The following interesting letter has reached us, written by a young lady who has lived some time in London:

At last I have summoned up strength enough to write a letter. I thought I should never be able to hold a pencil again, so complete was my surrender to the demon of the deep. On Saturday morning I was awakened by the rolling and pitching of the ship, and hastily dressing, mounted as best I could to the deek, only to see wide dreary wastes of water only to see wide dreary wastes of water ahead, and the receding shores of the "grand republic" behind us. At the sound of the breakfast bell I descended to the saloon and took my place at table, but had hardly been seated five mirutes, when, oh! such a dreadful sensation swept over me! I immediately sought my stateroom, threw myself on the sofa, and there remained all day, unmistakably and unutterably sea-sick. The stewardess was wonderfully kind, and made my life was wonderfully kind, and made my life as livable as under the circumstances was possible; for besides being sea-sick, I was desperately—awfully—home-sick. I felt as though I should die, but to tell the as though I should die, but to tell the truth, I did not much care whether the boat went down or not; in fact I would have been better pleased if it had. I ate nothing but crushed ice all day. In the evening the vessel began to rock dreadfully, so that I did not close my eyes once during the long awful night. Instead of being rocked to sleep I was rocked into the most pronounced and wakeful type of sea-sickness. Of course, next morning I was fit for nothing. About eleven o'clock the stewardess came in, and you can form some conception of in, and you can form some conception of my utter and deplorable helplessness when I tell you that this kind lady found it necessary not only to help me on deck, but to wash my face and dress me, and I may almost add, to say my prayers for me. I remained on deet in the spot where she placed me all day, seeing no-thing but sky and water and sea-sick peo-ple—a not very inspiriting spectacle. My only source of comtort was to follow the efforts of a poor overworked gentleman to nurse and tend five very sea-sick ladies. This afforded me a grim and sad consolation. This same gentleman was afterwards exceedingly kind to me, and so were the five ladies whom he had nursed

into health again.

For several days I did not venture down to meals, but re:nained on deck living on salt air and hope. About five o'clock on Friday evening a sailing vessel passed us and you can't imagine what a relief it was to see something that was not water. We went to bed quite early that night, but I don't believe three persons on board slept, it was so excessively hot. I rose frequently during the night to bathe my face and hands, hoping by this means to get some relief. I was burning up.

On Tuesday, our second Tuesday out,

on Tuesday, our second Tuesday out, it was very cold, and I began to grow stronger and feel much better. It was so foggy that we could not see the length of the ship, and my fingers became so cold I could hardly hold my pencil. One evening when my returning strength inspired ing when my returning strength inspired me with a desire to explore, I strolled up towards the bow and enjoyed a very pleasing vocal concert by the assembled sailors. I found it avery interesting occupation to watch these men going about their different duties—climbing the ropes, furling sail, heaving the log, etc., and I spent much time in that way. I am writing the about ten click in the marring ing this about ten o'clock in the morning with us, and six o'clock with you. We finished our breakfast an hour ago; you were all sleeping soundly. We are now n sight of land again—the Emerald Isle! and oh! the bliss thereof; but how I wish it was New York we were nearing instead of this little Green Isle of the sea. My rea-sickness has passed away, but not my home-sickness, that increases as the square of the distance from home. When I first came on deck Ireland looked like a cloud. but now we can see it quite plainly—all hills and enormous rocks. We can see ships near its coasts and birds flying over it—a beautiful sight! As we draw nearer its many beauties grow more and more distinct. Its cultivated acres are laid out distinct. in patches like the squares on a checker-board, and are very lovely with their variegated hues and graceful undulations. We can see old and sombre castles along the shores, half hidden by the rocks and

trees, and now men and animals may be seen moving about on the island.

I have just been to see the Fastnet lighthouse. It is just lovely. Built on an immense rock, it looks more like a grand casele than a lighthouse. But we are signalling to the shore, and the mail are signalling to the shore, and the mail bag will be taken away without my letter unless I close immediately.

B.

#### EXPELLING JESTITS.

Rome, Oct. 11.—The Jesuits who took

#### DUBLIN.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, in a letter to the Times on the land agitation in Ireland, urges that as sedition is the outcome of the condition of Ireland, the relation of landlord and tenant there becomes emphatically an Imperial question, and until the Irish tenant is secured by law against the chance of capricious eviction, or the alternative of paying an unfair rent, no permanent settlement of that question is practicable: On Sept. 11th, a shocking accident oc-curred on the Great Southern and West-

curred on the Great Southern and Western Railway between the Northwall and Kingsbridge terminus, Dublin, by which two laborers in the employment of the company, named Patrick Clarke, aged 50, residing at 10 Kennedy's Cottages, Jame's street, and Anthony Hogan, aged 35, residing at the same place, lost their lives. They, it appears, were returning from their dinner through the tunnel which passes under the Phænix Park, and were proceeding to their work at Blackhorse lane, where they had been employed, when a goods train coming from the Northwall in the direction of Kingsbridge suddenly overtook them. suddenly overtook them.

An inquest was held by the Dublin city

An inquest was field by the Dubin city coroner, on September 15th, at 96 Upper Dorset street on the body of Mrs. Anna Maria Graham. The evidence showed that the deceased accidentally set fire to her bed, and was found dead in her bed, evidently from suffocation.

#### WEXFORD.

A cruel outrage took place at Old Ross, on September 13th, upon the farm of a man named Poole. A horse was found nearly dead which had been terribly cut and houghed. The cause is alleged to be Poole's refusal to sign a petition to Lord Carew for a reduction of rent.

#### KILDARE.

On Sept. 15th, a farmer named Edward Cholmney was accidentally killed on the railway crossing near his residence at Derryoughta, midway between Athy and Kildare. MEATH.

On Sept. 10th, two evictions took place on the townland of Cloughrea, the pro-perty of Lord Gormanstown. His agent, perty of Lord Gormanstown. His agent, Mr. Dougell, was present on the occasion, as were also the Sub-Sheriff, the rent-warner, and a number of bailiffs. One of the farmers evicted, named McInteggart, held about 59 acres of land which had been in the family generation after genera-tion for the last 120 years. In or about the year 1760, the foundation-stone was laid of the house from which he was evicted. His rent raised in 1874 from £60 12s. to £81 10s., the valuation being He offered Lord Gormanstown hi old rent, which was refused.

#### CORK.

The sheriff's officer, accompanied by a posse of police from the Kanturk constabulary station, proceeded to the lands of Banmore, near Freemount, on Sept. 10th, for the purpose of evicting from his holding a man named Daniel Cussen, on the property of Captain Leonard Leader, Ashgrove. The house occupied by Cussen was thrown down by the bailiffs, and he and his family put on the roadside. The and his family put on the roadside. The liveliest sympathy was evinced by a large crowd that assembled on the scene. On the night of September 12th, several winds of hay, the property of the man Hayes, living near Lismore, who, it is alleged, immediately went into the possession of the farm of Cussen, were thrown, scattered, and entirely destroyed. The occurrence has created quite a sensation in this district. The scene of the wreck was visited by Sub-Inspector Kerrin directly been obtained as to who the perpetrators

On Sept. 15th, some Cork bailiffs, accompanied by bailiffs from Fermony, called at the police barrack at the latter place, and claimed a constabulary escort to protect them in distraining for rent on the farm of Jeremiah Maye, of Garryrose, Britway. Maye is in arrears for four years' amounting to £418 18s. 6d. The ord, Mr. Callaghan, resides in Eng-The bailiffs succeeded in bringing three horses off the lands.

A numerously attended land meeting

was held at Ballydehob, a small tow about ten miles west of Skibbereen. The about ten miles west of Skibbereen. The meeting, which was largely attended by tenant farmers, took place in the chapel yard, the use of which was given by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, P. P., who wrote in approving terms of the meeting. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hodnett, P.L. G. chair was occupied by Mr. Hodnett, P.L. G. A deputation from the Cork Land League, consisting of Mr. Farrell, chairman, and Mr. Heffernan, attended. The Government short-hand writer, J. Stringer, was in attendance, but was not accommodated on the platform. A resolution was passed deprecating the condition of agricultural laborers, and affirming the necessity of legislation for their amelioration. A reolution was also adopted establishing a branch of the Land League.

Notices have been posted on the property of Mr. Wilson, J. P., Rattoo, Tralee, threatening to any of his tenants who pay rent. Several farmers in the neighborhood have also been threatened with death if they continue to lend their horses and carts, for hire, to convey the constabulary to evictions.

#### KERRY.

On Sept. 11th, near Causeway, about twelve miles from Tralee, Mr. C. W. Stoughton, a landlord who owns some property in that neighborhood, was sitting in his parlor at his residence, Ballynoe, about half-past nie o'clock, with a young girl, his danghter, when a shot was fired through the window. Fortunately no one

learn from the Cork Herald that Mr. Patrick Griffin, of Dublin, who holds a property near Ballybunnion, has not alone granted an abatement in the rents of his tenants, but has permanently reduced them about 50 per cent.; and in several places where the tenants were poor widows or had large families, he forgave every penny of the rent due and gave them money to help them along.

#### LIMERICK.

The Committee of the Rathkeal races have fixed the 11th of October for holding their races, and have secured the Old Commons course, through the influence of Mr. William Power, Clonshire.

Lord Ashtowa died on September 12th,

at his residence, Clonodfoy, near Kilfinane, county Limerick, in the 76th year

Mr. Clery, proprietor of the Clare Inde-pendent, who advocates the principles of the Land League, recently received a letter threatening his life if he should at-tend a certain land meeting, of which, of course, he took no notice.

course, he took no notice.

On Sunday, September 12th, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Ennis to a resolution adopted by the Ennis branch of the Clare Land League, a special meeting was held at Kilkishen, for the purpose of denouncing the action of a man in taking, contrary to the rule of the association, a farm which had been surrendered on the ground of excessive rent. There was a large attendance of farmers and laborers from all the surround-ing districts the notices issued teacesting farmers and laborers from all the surrounding districts, the notices issued requesting the people to assemble in thousands. The president of the Kilkishen branch, Mr. George Binghim, president; the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Shendan, a deputation from the Dublin Council, the president, the vice-president, and the secretary of the Ennis branch with continents from Ennis branch, with contingents from Fround, Castleconnell, Newmarket, Quin, Six-mile-Bridge, &c., carrying flags bearing national mottoes, were present. Several bands also put in an appearance. About forty constables were on duty in the vicinity. Speeches were delivered, and a resolution passed condemnatory of any person taking a farm surrendered through excessive rack rents. The party in question was censured in strong terms as an enemy of his country, and deserving of the stern condemnation of all who had the welfare of the tenant-farmers at heart.

#### TIPPERARY.

On Sept. 13th, an inquest was held in Cahir, on the body of a young gentleman named Edmond Sheehy, who had been accidentally killed. The Jury found a

accidentally killed. The Jury found a verdict of accidental death.

On September 13th a branch of the National Land League was formally inaugurated at Templemore, at a very representative meeting of the farmers of the locality.

#### WATERFORD.

The increasing departure of natives of North Munster for several weeks past for the United States has diminished, but on September 10th the exodus turned in favor of Australia. Over 150 emigrants on the latter day left for the "Fifth Con-tinent," via Waterford. All of them seemed in comfortable circumstances, judging from their dress, and the immense store of luggage they took with GALWAY.

On Sept. 13th, some shopkeepers of the twn of Clifden visited the district of Errismore, for the purpose of serving legal notices on some persons who owed them money. The matter had no reference to land or rent, but related merely to shop goods. A large party, however, were assembled to meet them at Errismore. They made a most violent and savage attack upon a process-server named Dominick McArcy, who accompanied the party. The man sustained panied the party. The man sustained three severe fractures of the skull by blows inflicted from large stones, besides having been knocked down repeatedly, kicked and beaten. He was brought home covered with wounds, and lies in a

disabled and precarious condition.

An iron hut has been erected at Carra, near Clare-Galway. It is occupied by a constable and four sub-constables from the constabulary Depot, Dublin. Another is in course of erection at Cloughanowner. two miles from Headford. Five men from the extra force of the latter place are under orders to occupy it.
On Sept. 12th, while the police of Castle.

grove Station were on patrol, they came upon a party of men—about fifty or sixty
—who were drilling on the road. When they saw the police they dispersed, and the police giving chase, caught one of them, a young man from near Headford. A short time before this occurrence a party of men entered the house of a farmer living very near the place where the police came upon the drilling party, and made him swear he would have noth ing more to do with some hay he bought a few days before. On Sept. 27th, a sheriff's bailiff, named

Rodgers, accompanied by a shopkeeper of Claremorris, proceeded to the village of Lagatample, and seized a quantity of oats, the property of a man named Cullinane, against whom the shopkeeper had a decree since the June sessions for goods. As soon as the seizure became known a large crowd of women from the surveyables. rowd of women from the surrounding villages came running towards where the hay lay, shouting "We'll hold the harvillages came running towards where the hay lay, shouting "We'll hold the harvest." The bailiff and creditor immediately took to flight. Four of the women followed in pursuit. They soon came up with the shopkeeper, and, after giving him a sound thrashing, made him pledge himself never again to seize any harvest. A large number of men witnessed the proceedings.

#### MAYO.

On the morning of September 11th, the inhabitants of the lower part of the town Belmullet, were started by the noise of fallen mortar, the creaking of timbers and a trembling of the earth, which violently shook the houses, and put every article of furniture in motion. every article of furniture in motion. This was followed by several heavy upheavings of the earth, and it seemed, when the earth lifted itself up and settled down again, as if the walls of the houses would crumble to pieces. Suddenly everything declined notably from its perpendicular, and occupants of beds felt as if they would be thrown on the floors. as if they would be thrown on the floors. One shock more and all was over.

#### ROSCOMMON.

On Sept. 12th there was a largely attended meeting of the Boyle and Kilnamanagh branch of the Land League. held at Breedoyne, the chair being taken by Mr. John Mulrooney, P. L. G. It was resolved to hold a monster meeting in Boyle on 10th October, at which the county members would attend, and that the secretary be directed to invite Mr. C. S. Parnell. Two tenants who were lately evicted were voted relief from the grants which the Irish National Land League had forwarded. It was decided to refrain from submitting evidence to the Land Commission, though the meeting was in possession of numerious instances of hard-

ship.
The Roscommon Post-Office, rendered of fluxes.

vacant by the death of the late post-master, Mr. James Sheil, has been given to Mrs. Sheil, his widow.

#### BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRANDSON.

HE ARRIVES FROM EUROPE WITH A PARTY OF IMMIGRATION PROSELYTES.

The Guion steamship Nevada landed 321 Mormon immigrates at Castle Garden yesterday, of whom 147 are Scandinavians, yesterday, of whom 147 are Scandinavians, 40 Swiss or Germans, and 134 English. They were accompanied by 17 elders, who are American. Among the elders was B. I. Young, a grandson of Brigham Young.

While the Mormons were in the Garden one of the missionavios the representation

one of the missionaries, the representative of the Protestant Aid Society, entered in to conversation with a group of English speaking immigrants, and began to discuss the subject of polygamy. He questioned them as to who was the authority for polygamous marriage. A stalwart English man replied:
"Almighty God."

"You are wrong, my friend," said the

"Yho, then?" asked the Englishman.
"Cain, after he had killed his brother,"
the missionary answered.
By this time one of the Mormon elders. By this time one of the Mormon elders discovered what was going on, and rushing into the group he seized the missionary by the arm and shoved him aside. He forbade the missionary to talk to the people. This action attracted a crowd, and the officers of the Garden told the elder that the missionary was catified to talk to the impropresses and entitled to talk to the immigrants, and informed the missionary that he could not talk to the immigrants if he attracted a crowd or they objected to listen to him. The missionary quitted the Garden.

The Mormons are to start for Salt Lake City at 2 o'clock this afternoon.—N.

## Y. Sun. In this case the Irish don't "apply."— ED. CATH. TELEGRAPH. THE CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

Cardinal Manning is not usually supposed to be out of harmony with Rome, yet Cardinal Manning has edited, and earned the gratitude of his flock by editing, a pocket edition of the Gospels and Epistles of Saint John, "with the hope," as he says in his preface, "that the book may become our familiar commanders and the same of the become our familiar companion and our daily teacher," and his Eminence quotes Saint Augustine's saying that "a man speaks more or less wisely in the meas-ure which he has grown more or less in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures."

Scriptures."

Those who are familiar with the writings of Cardinal Newman will be able to recall a passage in which he also tenderly urges a passage in which he also tenderly urges the necessity of an acquisition of the spirit of the Gospel by a daily study of the Gospel. Yet our Protestant friends can hardly be unaware that Cardinal Newman also is in high favor at Rome-"My Cardinal" being the endearing phrase which Leo XIII. employs when mentioning his

If you have any real greatness you wont. go far before the world will find it out, Small men insist that they are great, while great men can afford to keep still. The Talmud says that "all kinds of wood burn silently except thorns, which crackle and call out 'We too are wood.'

A great many people will say, "I would like to be a good Catholic;"—but that means they would practice their religion if it was not so hard for human nature. If they could go to Heaven in the latest improved manner, their happiness would be complete. -Catholic Colum

A Positive Fact.—It is now established beyond controversy that Dr. Fowler's Ex-tract of Wild Strawberry is the most per-fect cure for forms of bowel complaints, including cholera morbus, dysentery, colic, cholera infantum, nausea, canker of the stomach and bowels, piles, etc. Beware of opiates and poisonous drugs, that only check for a time and produce inflammation. Wild Strawberry is safe and certain in its contraction. in its effects.

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#### . Meetings.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday evening, Oct. 15, at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:39. All members are requested to be present. D. REGAN. President.

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

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—REFERENCES.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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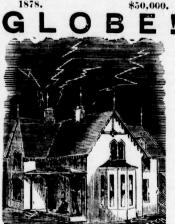
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REMI T. BEAT' GREA

FRIDAY, OCT

SUMMI CLEA

BEST GOODS

DUNDA HUI A young man going to attempt days without wo employers do not can accomplish th

A Galveston sc

r. BEAT

deal of trouble m his lesson. Finall and drawing a lo it wasn't for me y donkey on Galve News. A doctor being took an errand b Entering a field of and the boy, ove his master's such master, there's a

"Why, kili 'em lad.—Boston Tran A negro in ( been to a camp-troubled about one day with a casked him the such a great sin are foolish to ta You never see n "I know the res out duck-shooti and kill the oth the master wor next. "Well, i you and me ; d

chile all de time

AN ELEC Candidate for "Will you be go Mr. McPawky, Mr. McPawky, your vote on the "Weel, seer, ta will say to me" lent cask o' whi and I wont like sent it to you to right. He was ask any otherch you Mr. McPaw pendent man as you seem to k spirits, I shall drink success to I will send you tobacco as well. seer-no offenc

A W Conductor F boys on the F Council Bluffs sharpest. It is ahead of him a found out. H lays since on railway compar was cross-examining if he wou favor of the rai "No," replie "You woul

was a strainch

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you?"
"No," said "You'd like you ?"
"No." afraid the Lo guardian ang lawyer from stand that." interested Pov Why He W

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An importa-riminal Cour bia. An old c bia. An old consess stand. Trogated the w
"What is y
"John Will
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more Penitent Tired of a the District A Have you tiary?"
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" In Baltime "How long time. "About two "How long Attorney, rath wash a cell for

The attorne of the spectate

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#### HUMOROUS.

A young man on Main street says he is going to attempt the feat of going forty days without working. He says if his employers do not watch him, he thinks he can accomplish the task.—Rockland Courier.

A Galveston school teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and drawing a long breath remarked: 'If it wasn't for me you would be the biggest donkey on Galveston Island."—Galveston

News.

A doctor being out for a day's shooting took an errand boy to carry the game bag. Entering a field of turnips the dog pointed, and the boy, overjoyed at the prospect of his master's success, exclaimed: "Lor, master, there's a covy; if you get near 'em won't you physic 'em?" "Physic them, you young rascal, what do you mean?" "Why, kili 'em to be sure," replied the lad.—Boston Transcript.

A negro in Chester, S. C., who had

A negro in Chester, S. C., who had been to a camp-meeting returned greatly troubled about his sins. Preceiving him one day with a downcast look, his master asked him the cause. "O massa! I'm such a great sinner." "But, Pete, you are foolish to take it so much to heart. You never see me trouble about my sins." "I know the reason, massa, when you go out duck-shooting and wound one duck and kill the other, don't you run after the wounded duck?" "Yes, Pete." And the master wondered what was coming next. "Well, massa, dat is de way with you and me; de debbil has got you sure, but, as he's not sure of me, he chases dis chile all de time."

#### AN ELECTION PETITION.

AN ELECTION PETITION.

Candidate for Parliamentary honors:

"Will you be good enough to support me,
Mr. McPawky, and give me the benefit of
your vote on the polling-day? McPawky:

"Weel, seer, ta last Parliament member
will say to me "McPawky, I hev an excellent cask o' whusky up at ta pig hoose,
and I woot like you to try it, ant I will
sent it to you to trink success to my election;' and he tid sent it, and he kot in al
right. He was too much a chentlaman to right. He was too much a chentlaman to ask any other chentlaman to vote for him." ask any other chentlaman to vote for him."
Candidate: "I trust I have not offended
you Mr. McPawky, by asking such an independent man as youself your vote; since
you seem to know how to uppreciate
spirits, I shall be glad if you will
drink success to me in a little cask that
I will send you down, and some capital
tobacco as well." McPawky: "No offence,
seer—no offence! But Pli thocht as you
was a strainchar that you't pe glad to
know how ta last member pehaved to know how ta last member pehaved to chentlaman voters."

#### A Western Witness.

Conductor Heaton is one of the best boys on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road, and is also one of the sharpest. It is not very often a man gets ahead of him as Pat Powers, of Holt Co., found out. Heaton was at Oregon a few days since on a trial connected with the railway company. Powers is an attorney, was cross-examining Heaton and asked him if he would not naturally testify in favor of the railway company.
"No," replied Heaton.
"You would testify for the railroad

rather than lose your position, wouldn't

"No," said Heaton.

"You'd like to be an angel, wouldn't

"Why not?"

"Because." was the ready answer, "I'm afraid the Lord would set me up as a guardian angel over some red-headed lawyer from Holt County and I couldn't stand that." The subsequent proceeding interested Powers no more.

"Because." was the ready answer, "I'm afraid the Lord would set me up as a guardian angel over some red-headed lawyer from Holt County and I couldn't stand that." L. LAWLESS Postmaster.

London Post Office, 15th Sept., 1880.

#### Why He Was in the Penitentiary.

An important case was tried before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. An old colored man was on the witness stand. The District Attorney interrogated the wituess:

What is your name?"

"Usha is your name."
"John Williams, sah."
"Are you the John Williams who was "Are you the John Williams who was DANDUFF, HAIR-FALLING. sent to the Albany State Penitentiary for larceny l"
"No, sah—not this John."

"Are you the John Williams who was convicted of arson, and sent to the Baltimore Penitentiary?"

"No, sah."

Tired of asking fruitless questions, the District Attorney suddenly put a leading one. "Have you ever been in the peniten-

tiary?"
"Yes, sah." Ali eyes were now turned upon the witness. The District Attorney smiled complacently and resumed:

"How many times have you been in provided in the complex of the complex

penitentiary?

"Twice, sah."
"Where ?"

"In Baltimore, sah."

"How long were you there the first

"About two hours, sah." "How long the second time?" asked the Attorney, rather crestfallen.
"An hour, sah. I went there to whitewash a cell for a lawyer who had robbed

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Retailed everywhere. The attorney sat down amid the laughter

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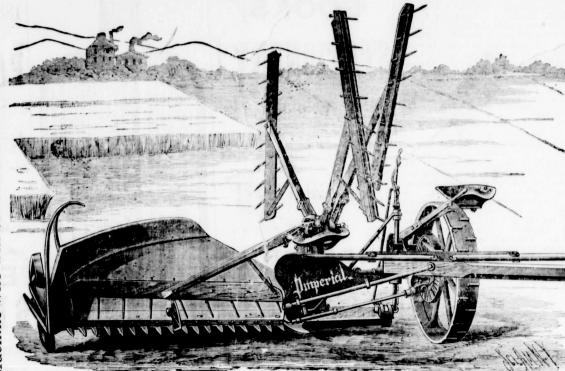
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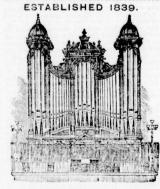
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"ONE NIGHT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES."

For the Catholic Record. Feeling that the history of the pioneers, the founders of the religious institutionseducational and charitable-with which a merciful Providence has so abundantly blessed the "ancient capital," and of which she is so justly proud, their trials and their success over all difficulties, cannot be too well known, the present writer has been prompted to submit to the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD the following chapters from the history of the oldest educational institution in North America. The selections are made from an abridged translation of "l'Histoire du Monastere des Ursulines de Quebec," by a venerable mem-ber of the institution, published under the pleasing title of "Glimpses of the Monastery," and originally compiled by the gifted reverend mother who at present so worthily occupies the position of Mistress of Novices, "for our pupils who remember the cloister as a little world where all was calm and pure, where piety mingled so naturally with science, where no employment excluded the thought and the name of God."

This interesting work has reached its third volume, and it is to be hoped that a fourth will, ere long, be added to the pleasing series.

Again quoting from the first volume, which bears the date 1872, "We shall only add the wish that" (the selections from) "these faint and transient views caught at intervals through the receding vista of more than two hundred years, may serve to enlighten a vacant hour, while they edify by presenting pictures of unreserved fidelity in the service of God, and unlimited confidence in the paternal care of

It is the intention, circumstances permitting, to follow up these sketches with similar ones of the "Hotel Dieu," the "General Hospital," and other institu-

"The year 1650, so fertile in trials and disasters, was drawing to a close. A clear, cold December evening was brooding over the glistening landscape. The great constellations which light the wintry firmament with splendor, were there, marking the progress of the night. The dark form of the monastery looked not gloomy, for the ruddy glow of the casement told of cheerful fires and cheerful faces within. One who had gained admittance on that evening would have found the cloistered inmates unbent from labor, enjoying in general intercourse the social hour. Ad-joining the Chapel and Choir was the Community Hall—not very spacious— which the nuns had just entered, leaving the small refectory with the usual ejaculation: Deus det nobis suam pacem.—"God give us His peace." That peace was there in the depth of their souls. We saw it in their countenances, as with words of gen-tle greeting they unfold already their parcels-knitting, sewing, mending-and tak-ing their seats around a plain centre-table, where burn two candles. We have seen them all before. It is Reverend Mother St. Athanasius, Superioress, who has labored on the mission ten years; it is the pale and worn, yet gay and energetic Mother St. Joseph, assistant; here is also Mother Mary of the Incarnation (declared Venerable since these lines were penned), the tutelary genius of them all; Mothers St. Croix; Anne de St. Cecil; Anne de Notre Dame; and Mother St. Ignatius, Notre Dame; and Mother St. Ignatius, have come in. The three lay sisters, St. Lawrence, St. Ursula and St. Michael, with the poor Indian widow, Cecilia Arenhatsi, have still the company of the late 'lady of the Castle,' Miss de Boulogne, now called Mother St. Dominick, in the kitchen below, where the work is to be done. In the hall adjoining the Community, the largest in the house, the Indian girls are in frolicsom; glee. Mother Anne of the Seraphim is in their midst; Anne of the Seraphim is in their midst; when Madame de la Peltrie enters, and there is a general rush to be near the Ningay (dear mother), who never comes to them without giving and receiving pleasure. 'New year is coming,' they remind her, and she with pretended grav-ity does not understand the allusion, yet we know she has counted well her little seminarists, that no one may be forgotten seminarists, that ne one may be forgotten in her loving distribution of presents on New Year's morning. But the hour is waning; let us look into the French classroom, where Nother St. Clare presides at the evening recreation. It is above stairs. We have not complete lists, but we can name the Misses de Repentigny, Elizabeth and Mary Couillard, Jucoerean de More, La Taylif, Marsolut de la Paterie Rour. Le Tardif, Marsolete de la Paterie, Bour-dor, Hayat, Hertel, Godefray, Madeleine, don, Hayat, Hertel, Godefray, Madeleine, Genevieve, Chavigny, Porchet and Nicolet, as being probably of the number. Gay and happy as young girlse n be, let them, with thoughts of piety, sink to rest. Has not the Mother just told them of the fervor of their little rivals in the hall below? They will not believe that because they are more privileged than these little forest girls, who have but lately known the good God who made them, they should be less grateful or less pious. The hour of silence is proclaimed by the bell at seven; then for half an hour are are heard the grave and solemn tones of are heard the grave and solemn tones of the recitation of the Divine office. It is the rectation of the Divine office. It is the evening tribute of the Spouse of Christ, as the deputed organ of the Church, offering to Heaven for all crea-tures a few notes of that perpetual hymn which circulates around the terrestrial orb; a hymn of adoration, praise and love.\*

'When all had sunk to rest within that peaceful mansion, there was something that did not sleep. It was a pan of coals which a Sister, charged with the baking, had placed beneath her bread-trough, well closed round with the napkin that covered the dough. It was not her habit to take this precaution to hasten the action take this precaution to hasten the action of the yeast; but this was bread for New Year's; she would have it light. The coals thus set on duty were unperceived, and, alas! forgotten."

• For all that follows see Lettres de la Mene Marie de l'Incarnation; the scene that pre-cedes is, of course, supposed--Glimpses of the Monasteru.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### BUSINESS ITEMS

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit

Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark ness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets.

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior

FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's selebrated machines on sele-

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Focok Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

#### COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Oct. 11, 1880. Ondon, One.,

GRAIN

# 100 lbs ... \$1 \$0 to 1 63

" ... 1 50 to 1 11

... 0 80 to 0 90 Wheat, Winter 

 Buckwheat
 150 to 2 00

 Beans
 FLOUR AND FEED.

 Fall Wheat Flour
 \$\psi\$ Cwt. 3 00 to 3 25

 Mixed Flour
 3 06 to 3 25

 Spring Flour
 2 75 to 3 00

 Buckwheat Flour
 2 25 to 2 50

 Graham Flour
 2 75 to 3 00

 Cracked Wheat
 2 25 to 2 50

 Cornmeal
 1 50 to 2 00

 Cornmeal Bran, per ton Shorts, & Coatmeal, & cwt... Lard, & b

Eggs, Store Lots, & doz

Farmers'
utter, Crock

Rolls

Cheese, Dairy, & b

MISCELLANEOUS.

| Turnips v bush | 0 20 to 0 25 Carrots | 0 15 to 0 30 Apples, v bag | 25 to 30 Potatoes bag | 0 40 to 0 50 Coal, all stove kinds | 6 40 to 6 60 Cordwood, No. 1 dry, v cord | 3 50 to 4 60 Tallow, rendered | 0 55 to 0 06 Wool. | 0 25 to 0 27 

London Stock Market. Buyers. Sellers.

144 146
129 131
120 121
1113 113
115 117
107 108
101 103
60 65 Canadian
London Loan
English Loan Co..... 

Superior P bbl.

Bakers'
Granulated wheat flour.
Cornmeal, P 100 ib.
Oatmeal
Bran
Shorts, fine
", coarse.

Scotch Tweed Suits, \$14, worth \$17. Scotch Tweed Suits, \$16, worth \$20. English Cloth Suits, \$20, worth \$25.

An inspection of these goods will convince anyone that they are great bargains.

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET A choice selection of Bacon, Hams, and Lard always on hand.

New Abbertisements.

# BOOKS,

FANCY GOODS!!

AND ALL THE LATEST

NOVELTIES!

# ANDERSON'S

175 Dundas Street,

OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL.

#### PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, an Hop Bitters keep them so." "The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick out of health, where Hop Bitters a used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" Because they give good digestion, rich slood, and healthy action of all the grans." "No matter what your feelings or ai nent is, Hop Bitters will do you good." "Remember. Hop Bitters never do arm, but good, always and continually

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Ho "No health with inactive liver an urinary organs without Ho Bitters." Hop Bitters Mont Co., Rochester, New York, and Toro to Ontario.

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomac nd sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters.

#### A FRESH ARRIVAL OF SWEET POTATOES, GRAPES, LEMONS,

AND DATES. A consignment of Cross & Blackwell's

Pickles, Malt, Taragon and Chili Vinegars, Sauces, Currie Powder, &c., &c.

Gibbert's Buffalo Starch.
Buffalo Baking Powder.
Cook's Own Baking Powder. JOHN MOULE.

Grocer,
DUNDAS STREET.

STOVES! STOVES!

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened out in that store lately occupied by L. C. Leonard, two doors north of the Advertiser Office, with a fine assortment of STOVE PIPING, ETC.

THE WESTMINSTER. LOW OVEN,

is a perfect beauty. Everyone ought to have one. The latest improvement. Call and see it. GEORGE A. MATHEWSON

BATHS.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS

English Loan Co. 101 103
London Life 60 65
Boyai sianuard 100 106
Hamilton Produce Market.

White wheat, # bushel \$0 90 to \$1 00
Red " # " 0.99 to 1 00
Oatis # " 0.99 to 1 00
Oatis # " 0.05 to 0 00
Red # " 0.05 to 0 00
Rarley # " 0.05 to 0 00
Red # " 0.05 to 0 00
Oatis # " 0.05 to 0 00
Red # " 0.05 to

RE-OPENED!

THE LONDON TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS nave opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St. for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Buth, \$1 Molliere Bath, 50c; Hot and Cold Baths, 25c. 70-1y DRS. STREET & McLAREN

O'MARA BROS. PORK PACKERS

PROVISION DEALERS. DUNDAS ST., WEST. OFFICE-Market Lane, opposite new Bank.



DENTON

JOHN M. DENTON.

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS for 25c. each, sent free to any address on remittance of the above. Winner's popular duets for the Violin and Piano; Kennedy's Greek and Latin verse; Chamber's Plain Geometry; Chase's recipes; Pott's Euclid; Bethoven's collection of Sacred Music; annon's Cessar; Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Fith Reader; Cutter's first book on Anatomy; the old English Baron; Collier's Outlines of General History; Hannah Moris's Uncommercial Traveller, by Dickers, the Campaign in Gexico; book on the Collier's Company of the Collier's Company of the Collier's Company of the Collier's Company of Euclid; Edward's figures of Euclid; Swinton's School Composition: Knowle's Elocutionist; Cuttler's Physiology; Life Doubled by the Economy of Time; Work's Of Lord Byron; Parker's Juvenile Philosophy; Mitchell's Primary Geography; Pinnock's Goldswith's Greece; Scholar's reference book; Pronouncing Dictionary; DeFiva's Guide to French Conversation; Crutchley's Modern Geography; Catechism Perseverance; Blair's Rhetoric; French Master for beginners; Edward's Greek Grammar; DeFiva's Introduction to the French Language; German and French Kindergarten Method; the Life, Voyages and Discoveries of Christopher Columbus; Parks German Reader; Lectures on Rhetoric; Elements of Greek Language; Walkingham's Arithmetic; Latin Delectus; Rudiments of English Composition, by Alex. Reed; a Compendium of Modern Geography; First French Reading Book; First Lessons in Latin; Mathea's Greek Grammar; Butler's Geography of the Globe; the Miscellaneous Works of Henry McKenzie; the Principles of Latin Grammar. Apply to John Connor, 34 Market Square, London.

# SALE OF EXH1BIT1ON **GROUNDS**

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE GROUNDS,

On Tuesday, 12th October Next,

mmeneing at the hour of 10 o'clock, that portion of the Exhibition Grounds in the city of London, as sub-divided into

BUILDING LOTS

Lying east of Richmond street, west of We lington street, and north of Central

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth cash on day of sale; balance in four annual instalments, bearing seven per cent interest. (Signed,) W. Y. BRUNTON, Auctioneer.

THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED FOR ONE WEEK.

PAY YOUR

WATER RATES

Before Friday, 15th inst.,

Save 20 Per Cent.

DRY GOODS.

1880 NEW

Opening out Daily

New Dress Materials, New Cloakings,

Flannels, Cottons,

**GIBBONS** 

Blankets, Quilts. All Goods Sold at the Lowest Cash

Prices. A CALL SOLICITED.

# EAT ON'S

LOOK AT THE BARGAINS!

A SPLENDID BLACK CASHMERE for A SPLENDID BLACK CASHMERE for 25c, a fine lot of colored Lustre in all shades for 12;c. worth 20c.; Lace Curtains for 75c. a sett, worth \$1.3; ladies Hose 5c.; Frilling 2c.; Ties 5c. A big lot of Cretons in all shades, worth 16c., selling at 12;c.; Dundas Shirting 13c.; Boys' Suits for \$2.00; Men's Pants, worth \$3.00, selling at \$25.50.

A finalot of Tweeds and Gents Furnishings which we will run off during the B I G S A L E Factory Cotton by the yard at mill price. Eatta Buys Cheap! Eaton Sells Cheap! Call and see Eaton's 7jc. Dress Goods. Eaton sells cheap all the time.

JAMES EATON & CO..

W.GREEN'S New Brocaded Velvets.

New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES ---IN--

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

ATON, of the Palace House, offers Winceys this season cheap!—5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, and loc; beautiful soft finish 12jc.

EATON, of the Palace House, offers a stock of Millinery and Mantles, Dolmans and Ulsters away down below ordinary prices. A very handsome line of Jackets for \$2.50 up to \$38.00. Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, all the newest shade, and as we sell for cash we sell cheap. Millinery and Mantle Rooms, the largest in the city.

EATON, of the Palace House, offers Carpets very cheap. Brussels, Tapestry—all wool, Unions and Hemps. See these carpets.

EATON, of the Palace House, offers clothing for Boys, clothing for Men. Pants, \$7.50, \$9.00 and up. Suits for Boys, \$5.00 \$7.00, \$8.00. EATON, of the Palace House, offers a tre-

EATON, of the Palace House, notifies the public that his prices are always light on Silks, Velvets and Plaids. We offer "79" different shades. See these goods.

-STILL MORE-EXTRAORDINARY

THAN WHAT HAS BEEN! GLOVE HOUSE

will offer for sale the contents of FIVE DIFFERENT CASES

BEING Ladies' Corsets—wholesale price ranging from \$7 to \$10 per dozen. The lot will be cleared out at the extraordinary price of

40C. PER PAIR The Great CASHMERE Sale will be continued ALL NEXT WEEK.

The 20—Cent Briliant Black Lustre will be sold from 10 to 12 o'clock each day, until further notice, for TEN CENTS per yd. N. B.—The hours of the Great Print Sale will be from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further potice. notice.
So REMEMBER-We will sell you "The Best American Prints" at FOUR CENTS PER YARD during the above hours.

A. B. POWELL & CO.

HOPE FOR DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums BESTORE THE HEARING and per work of the Natural Drum. Remain it without aid, and are not observable. Versation and even whispers beard delicated B. W. Corner oth & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

GEO. BAWDEN & CO. 171 & 173 King Street.

AMERICAN FURNITURE HOUSE.

Come and see the "Hanlan" Bedroom Settin Walnut, for \$35. Our Furniture is cheaper than any other \*\* N. B.—New Furniture exchanged for old. Repairing and carving done. EDUCATIONAL.

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

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurprissed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent leature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, selvating taste, testing improvement and is paid as self-possession. Strict attended to the self-possession of the companient of the common spaid levelop rent, habits of neatness and economy, with efficient of manner.

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

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

ACADEMY

OF THE

SACRED HEART. Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal.

THIS Institution is situated on a tributary of the Ottawa, about six miles from Montreal It has in addition to beautiful scenery extensive play-grounds and river-bathing, large and well-ventilated apartments, fitted up with steam, gas and everything conducive to The plan of studies affords unrivalled facilities for proficiency in French and English. Pupils may graduate in either or both these

anguages. Board and Tuition, per annum, \$150. For further particulars apply to the Lady Superior, Sault-au-Recollet, or 1166 St. Cath-arine street, Montreal.

## COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

(CHARTERED.) Under the Direction of the Rev. Fathers O. M. I.

CLASSES WILL BE RESUMED ON 1st SEPTEMBER.

FEES: Board and Tuition, washing and mending, tc., per term of five months, payable in ad-

Classical..... For full particulars send for the Pros-VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, D.D., O.M.I.

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

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and usefal information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chentille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and Tuttion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For turand Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR. 41-1y

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

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

Gothic Hall. MITCHELL & PLATT, B. A. Mitchell & Son. BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

A new and safe remedy for Diar-rhœa, Summer Complaint, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and generally for relaxed conditions of the Bowels, Passive Hemorrhages, &c. MITCHELL & PLATT, 114 Dundas St., London, Ont. june18.z

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Which are sold at prices to meet the pre-vailing competition and stringency of the times. Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. june19.z W. H. ROBINSON. J. W. ASHBURY,

CHEMIST DRUGGIST,

All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

TEN A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Large bottles, Socents. Sold by all druggists. HARKNESS & CO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, corner of Dun-das and Wellington streets, Lendon, Ont.

12 PRINCESS LOUISE turned down corner gilt beveled edge Cards, and name 25 cts. Elegant Mixed 10 cts. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont. 102.26m