# The Catholic Record,

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

VOL 4.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1881.

NO. 160

# CLERICAL.

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

of the trade.

The Miss-Nomers.

- (From the Dublin Penny Journal. (From the Dublin Penny Journal )
  Miss Brown is exceedingly fair,
  Miss White is as red as a terry,
  Miss Black has a grey head of hair,
  Miss Graves is a flirt ever merry,
  Miss Lightbody weighs sixteen stones,
  Miss Rich searce can master a guines
  Miss Hare wears a wig and has none,
  And Miss Solomon is a sad ninny.
- Hiss Mildmay's a terrible scold,
  Miss Dave's ever cross and contrary,
  Miss Young is now grown very old,
  And Miss Heaviside's light as a fairy!;
  Miss Short is at least five feet ten,
  Miss Noble's of humble extraction,
  Miss Love has a hatred towards men,
  While Miss Still is for ever in action.
- Miss Green is a regular blue, Miss Scarlet looks pale as a lily, Hiss Violet ne'er shrinks from our vi And Miss Wiseman thinks all the
- silly; Hiss Goodchild's a naughty young elf, Miss Lyon's from terror a fool. Miss Mee's not at all like myself. Miss Carpenter no one can rule!
- Miss Kilmore can't look on a corpse, And Miss Almwell ne'er levelled a gun; Miss Greathead has no brains at all, Miss Heartwell is ever complaining, Miss Bance ne'er has been at a ball, Over hearts Miss Fairweather likes reigning!
- Miss Wright she is constantly wrong,
  Miss Tickelt, alas ! Is not funny,
  Miss Singer ne'er warbled a song,
  And alas ! poor Miss Cash has no mone
  Miss Bateman would give all she's worl!
  To purchase a man to her liking,
  Miss Merry is shocked at all mirth,
  Miss Boxer the men don't find striking
- Miss Bliss does with sorrow o'erflow.
  Miss Hope in despair seeks the tomb.
  Miss Joy still anticipates woe.
  And Miss Charity's never "at home;"
  Hiss Hamlet resides in a city.
  The nerves of Miss Standfast are shaken
  Miss Pretiman's beau is not pretty.
  Miss Faithful her love has forsaken.
- Miss Porter dispises all froth, Miss Scales they'll make wait I am think-
- ing.

  hiss Meekly is apt to be wrath.

  Miss Lofty to meanness is sinking;

  Miss Seymore's as blind as a bat,

  Miss Last at a party is first.

  Siss Brinkle dislikes a striped eat.

  And Miss Waters has always a thirst.
- Miss Knight is now changed into Day Miss Day wants to marry a Knight,

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

"The arrest of Parnell is generally approved here."-Telegram from do: do all to the glory of God."

Moscow, Constantinople, and Dahomey are yet to be heard from. ANOTHER batch of Mormon agents.

Europe a few days ago, to gather up God, his supernatural intention gives converts." They are Scandinavians, Welsh, Scotch and English, and they are to "labor for the cause" in their respective countries. Forty more every turn. It is not necessary to are ready to tollow and take up the count every step of a journey and to same kind of work. There is also a batch of about forty preparing to operate in the South

Mass., has asked the Irish-Americans of his town to Boycott the Brockton Gazette for publishing an unjust and offensive article on Parnell and the Land League. The editor is also charged with having stolen the article from a Boston paper, probably If the Irish-Americans of Brockton and other places respect themselves they will try the efficacy of not buying the papers that dislike and in- Swing, of Chicago, says of him: "If

THE N. Y. Commercial Advertiser alls attention to the fact that English editors say "the arrest of Parnell is a sign that the patience of the style, and that peculiarity of speech British Government is exhausted;" words very like the ones used by the lation with the great person same class of men when it became the Bible that indicate the influence known in London that orders had of some seven or eight summers in been sent to the Royal Governor the world. Were it not for the pain-Gage in Boston to seize and send to England for trial Sam Adams and John Hancock, "those avowed ene- nephew of the Apostle John, or a mies to the Baitish Crown." the Irish," says the Advertiser, "take Seven Churches of Asia. In his comfort and courage out of the past | prattle last Sunday this dear little history of human liberty, and pati- fellow repeated some incidents of the ently wait for the freedom that is crucifixion in an infantile manner.

sure to come to them." with the New York Herald to admit mother a home until she dies.' Perthat England is in the wrong, but it has to do so. While still abusing Mr. Parnell, it is obliged to confess that England enters upon her new said, 'Behold thy mether from that date—

The wrong but it sons who were not 'boys' tell the get money enough to marry upon: that they had read about the James boys in the papers and books, and thought it was said, 'Behold thy mether from that date—

Paper. programme of persecution "without to be John's mother from that date-Parnell," the Herald says, "and of Thus all the facts so far as known

We give in our tailor- lordism, the canny tribe north of the ing department special Tweed were dozing beside their attention to this branch toddy. Now some of them are stir-N. WILSON & CO. and in favor of compensation for ten-

Catholic Church be accepted, life is of inestimable value; but that otherwise its curses outnumber its blessings. The life proposed as a model by the church is the life of Emmanual, who said of himself—"I seek not my own will, but the will of him that sent me." In that life God is the mainspring. As St. Paul taught the first Christians: "Whether you eat or drink or whatsoever else you intention is the main thing. If high itself, it ennobles commonplaces, elevates littleness, glorifies trivial things. So, when a man thinks to please God twenty-four in number, left for speaks to please God, acts to please a merit to his deeds that they otherwise would not possess. This intention need not be explicitly formed at say at every pace: Rome." But the intention to God's will during the day should be THE parish priest of Brockton, made every morning, and when it is made and kept, it makes any life worth hving, whether on the farm or in the forum

Why the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the one hundred dollars a week revivalist, is called the "Boy Preacher" we cannot imagine, unless it be because he is an immature, jejune, childish sort of a man, who is popularly supposed not yet to have arrived at the full use of his reason. Rev. David Mr. Harrison is not a Boy Preacher will some one please tell us why he short? He has that playfulness of and logic, and that free and easy reful anachronism, one might suspect Mr. Harrison of being the little "Let | ruddy son of the sexton of one of the Christ said, 'John, I want you to take It goes terribly against the grain care of my mother; John, give he sympathy of the civilized world." a fact overlooked by the dear little The extremity of arresting Mr. Mr. Harrison of eight summers. . . .

ones. That trick has recoiled with frightful force upon the trickster's head. Second, a confession—that the power of the landlords is gone, and that the Government has no moral force behind it. Thirdly, a threat—that if the people won't take his Act and worship himself, he will do something too dreadful to be work. do something too dreadful to be mentioned. Cunning, disappointment, rage-these things act like Kilkenny

cats and eat up each other. people who earned it. Does he believe that (if no other channel for investment existed) there would not be more of the resultant £680:000,000 £30,000,000? He must be a very poor financier if he does not acknowledge that in such a state of things Irish farmers would have a much bigger balance than this at their

WE deal with Mr. Gladstone's major propositions elsewhere. Let us here note a few minor ones, which are apt to escape notice:—A great point is made by Mr. Gladstone of the increase in forty years in the investments in Irish banks from five to thirty millions sterling. This he attributes, almost wholly, to the improvement in the farming classes; out the fact is that, assuming that £30,000,000 is a great balance for a nation like ours to have lying by. the sum represents not merely savings. of the farming interest, but those of every landlord, merchant, trader, keeper, manufacturer, and artisan as well. We should much like to ascertain what proportion of this sum is banked by our half-dozen great cities, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, woman. Waterford, and Limerick, with which the farmers can have little to do. We fear it would make a great hole in the splendid total.

"ONE of the three boys who recently robbed the railroad train in Arkansas says that they were all in love, and wanted to

violating the cardinal principles of justify the words 'Mr. Harrison, the philosophy of the literature devoured by that liberty which underlies the Brit-Boy Preacher;' and the same facts the rising generation teaches that "love"

Land League were dying out in the country districts—if, as some apparently well-informed Irishmen have assested, the farmers were willing to give England a trial, and the agitation had come to be BUT, since Mr. Gladstone is so fond of figures, we would like to set him a little sum to solve. The farmers of Ireland pay rent to the tune of £17,000,000, per annum. Supplied to the towns—this are confined to the towns—this name come to be confined to the towns—this name come to be confined to the confined to the towns—this name come to be confined to the towns—this name action for the confined to the confined of £17,000,000 per annum. Sup- by-words of shame. It is a confession of posing that, instead of going into the pockets of Absentees, this seventeen millions had for forty years been kept at home for the benefit of the will be the first that Mr. Farnell used intimidation is foolish and false. A reference to the most fervent and patrioric of his speeches will prove this. Mr. parell could have will prove this. Mr. Parnell could have done no more skilful act than to have forced the Government to arrest him. He needed only this to give him in Irish eyes the halo of a martyr, as well as the in bauk to-day than his beggarly crown of a hero. Mr. Parnell has not £30,000,000? He must be a very always been prudent or diplomatic; but of late he has earned the respect of veteran diplomatists. He has beaten with ease his English antagonist. He has forced him into a cul de sac. The Irish people are not to be coerced into a hopeless insurrection; experience has taught them too much, and the influence of the Church is too strong for that. But what will sweet William do? He has opened the flood gates. He will, if he be wise, leave the Irish people to themselves—or the Tories. Better open enemies than

treacherous friends.

als who now testify so great a regard for the mother of Garfield, amounting almost als who now testify so great a regard for the mother of Garlield, amounting almost to adulation. They revere her for her relationship to the great ruler, who met such a sorrowful and tragic end, but to raise their sympathetic feelings to the Mother of God, because of her relation to her Divine Son, would be wrong! They speak of the Blessed Virgin as the Virgin.

Priest and Victim."

Mr. Jermingham, who is now contesting Berwick-on-Tweed, is a Catholic Liberal and amender of Lord Stafford's family, who have been always liberal. If returned, he will be the only Roman Catholic Content of God, because of her relation to her Divine Son, would be wrong! They speak of the Blessed Virgin as the Virgin.

They while however expressed him stational forms of the Blessed Virgin as the Virgin.

They while her because of her relation to her Divine Son, would be wrong! They when he were required to the force of a steady-going, resolute, and united Nation, strong as steel and pittless as death. It was too strong for Mr. Glade stone and all his terrors, even as Michael Davit in his Portland dungeon is too strong for him. "The power of the land-libration of the price of Catholic Liberal Representation of the force of a steady-going, resolute, and united Nation, strong as steel and pittless as death. It was too strong for Mr. Glade stone and all his terrors, even as Michael Davit in his Portland dungeon is too strong for him. "The power of the land-libration of the force of a steady-going resolute, and united Nation, strong as steel and pittless as death. It was too strong for Mr. Glade stone and all his terrors, even as Michael Davit in his Portland dungeon is too strong for him. "The power of the land-libration of the force of a steady-going resolute, and united Nation, strong as steel and pittless as death. It was too strong for Mr. Glade stone and all his terrors, even as Michael Davit in his Portland united Nation, strong as steel and pittless as death. It was too strong for Mr. Glade stone and all his terrors, even as Michae her Divine Son, would be wrong! They speak of the Blessed Virgin as the Virgin, or Mary. They speak of Garfield's mother as Mother Garfield, not as Eliza or the woman. We, as Catholies do not favor woman. We, as Catholics do not favor such a comparison, for there can be none truly made, yet it serves in the natural order to show the inconsistencies of those who scoff our honoring the greatest of the friends of Cod. Our religion is not unnatural, but supernatural Christ declared this in word and a-t. He took upon Himself human nature and the bild no fall the control of the self human nature, and then bid us follow Him. He could not command us to do that which was unnatural, and if we follow our natural feelings in loving all that boys in good, we must love the Mother of God, above all creatures.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1881.

NO. 160

is he yestem, afterwares from the Grown that sympathy within well as the control of that sympathy within well as the sympathy within the sympathy will be sometiments. What is a sympathy within the sympathy will be sometiments of the sympathy will be sometiments of the sympathy will be sometiments. What drawing it is comparable to the sympathy will be sometiments. What drawing the sympathy will be sometiments of the sympathy will be sometiments. What drawing it is comparable to the sympathy will be sometiments. What drawing the sympa

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

Cardinal Caterni is dead.

000 persons professing no religion. Mr. John Breckenridge McKay was reternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the Cathedral, Louisville, Kentucky.

The daughter of the President on the French Republic was married last Satur-day. To celebrate the event M. Grevy followed a good old Catholic custom by giving 20,000 francs to the poor.

The great Dominican preacher, Father Burke, has so far recovered his health as to be able to return to the pulpit. He preached on Sunday, October 9th, in St. Dominic's, Dublin, on behalf of St. Saviour's Orphanage, and we need not say that a crowded congregation assembled hear the rev. gentleman.

In his excellent little work on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, Bishop Vaughan, speaking of modesty of dress, says: "It is very unbecoming in women and irre-verent to go to the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass expensively dressed in gay and attractive colors. We should go dressed to that all those who decry the honoring of the Mother of God are the very individuals who now testify a great property in the same Specific at the same Specific at the control of the Crucials who now testify a great property in the same Specific at the crucials who now testify a great property in the same Specific at the same Specific at the crucials who now testify a great property in the same Specific at fixion. It is the same Sacrifice, the same Priest and Victim."

stituency. Mr. Thornhill, M. P., the Tory whip, however, opposes him, stating that the only thing he knows against him is his being a Catholic, but he regards that as an insuperable objection to his return. This seems strange and impolitic, considering that the staunchest Tories in England glorious Victory.—United Ireland.

issued a pastoral letter to the faithful der their charge, in the course of which they say: "Marriage is, by Divine institution, indissoluble; the thought of its perpetual duration is a powerful motive to induce husband and wife to live in peacedove all creatures.

Is it possible that Baptists, stern un-Paper.

Can not these sentimental people who are always interesting themselves in the cause of "humanity" raise a subscription for these amiable young criminals? The philosophy of the literature devoured by the rising generation teaches that "love"

Is it possible that Baptists, stern unfinching haters of the "Scalet Woman," are leaning toward "the abomination of Popery"? The last number of the Baptist Weekly contains 2 plea for processions, banners, etc., which ought to make the "only original" Baptists turn in their graves or their pews. "A cross on a church-" the rising generation teaches that "love"

Is it possible that Baptists, stern unfinching haters of the "Scalet Woman," are leaning toward "the abomination of Popery"? The last number of the Baptist Weekly contains 2 plea for processions, banners, etc., which ought to make the "only original" Baptists turn in their graves or their pews. "A cross on a church-" their existence by love and due suborbination. But what agreement, what peace, where said by the Rev. Father Watters, and at 8.30 p. m. lectures were given by Father Schmidt, the first two evenings, and by Father Feehan, the succeeding ment they have it in their power to dissolve the bond of matrimony and to cling graves or their pews. "A cross on a church-" their existence by love and due suborbination. But what agreement, what peace, where were said by the Rev. Father Watters, and at 8.30 p. m. lectures were given by Father Schmidt, the first two evenings, and by Father Feehan, the succeeding ones. On Sunday, Oct. 23rd, the mission entered the cross of the "cross on a church-" their existence by love and due suborbination. But what agreement, what peace, where were said by the Rev. Father Watters, and at 8.30 p. m. lectures were given by Sather Popery." The last number of the Baptists who know that at the first disagree ment they have it in their power to dissolve the bond of matrimony and to cling the cross of the cros

hundred years back chained them like beasts to the triumphal car of Ennland, and that in payment for its service had a full charter to lash, hunt, and torture them as beasts—that power is by the confession of England's Premier, o Cardinal Caterni is dead.

Archbishop Alemany has determined to for teaching us that word!" Mr. Glad-Von Moltke was defeated in the late elections at Essen by a clerical.

Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, on Friday ordained four priests.

A recent religious census taken in Prussia shows that that country contains 17. sia shows that that country contains 17,645,462 Protestants, 9,205,136 Catholics,
363,790 Jews, 42,518 Dissenters, and 22,lords is gone:"

ansur may rule treamd with the bloody sabres of the Bashi-Bazauks—"The power of the landlords is gone:" lords is gone!" He may his Land Act, he may Mr. John Breckenridge McKay was received into the Catholic Church on Sunday, October the 9th, the Feast of the Matterily of the Plan Vision of the Matterily of the Plan Vision of the P And the power that has proved itself a match for Irish landlordism is not going to lay down its arms before the cur an angry old man. It was not Mr. Glad-stone that delivered us from the fiery dragon of landlordism. While it was raging and devouring, where were his windy plullipics! When the people were perishing, where were his burning reproaches? If his spells could revive it, the dragon would once more range over the laud, with clipped wings, indeed, but with as devouring an appetite and as deadly a breath as ever. In its dying days, he has lent out his armies in its service; even over its dead body he shricks out vengeance upon those who slew it. He is afraid that the dragon of English misrule is going to share the fate of the dragon of Irish landlordism. If it do not, eternal shame rest on our heads! The garrison is gone. The mere bullets and steel, indeed, hind them-aforce that no human tyranny, though it had millions of bayonets at command, has ever yet withstood for lo the force of a steady-going, resolute,

# GODERICH.

The-Mission at St. Peter's, Goderich, in connection with the Jubil ee, was opened on Sunday, 16th Oct., by Father Schmidt, one of the Carmelite missionaries from Jersey City, who gave most valuable ining after the masses at 5.30 and 8.30 a. m. A large congregation attended at 3 p. m.

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NDRY Churches, FULLY Free, ansti, O.

Written for the Rochester Evening Express by William Lyle. Oh, ves! you are stalwart, straight and tail, And lithe enough now to take the wall; Your step is sure and your arm is strong To drive its way through the surging throng, But note, young man, there's one by your side.

side,
Stemming the last waves of life's rough tide
The white frosts of age hang o'er his brow,
His eye, once bright, is dim enough now,
Walk slowly, young man, there's duty to Give the poor gray hairs the right of way.

Think of the fight the old man has fought. Think of the end his labor hath brought. See on his check, so pule and so thin. Furrows that tell how he strove to win. Look in his see, and read the sed tale, Of buried hepe, and its sore entail; Reading the sum of his sorrows there, Jostle him now if your heart can bear. Or lead him along—your arm his stay. And claim for the gray hairs right of way.

A few more years, and the scene will close, A few more tears, and a few more will close, A few more lears, and a few more woes, A few more tottering steps to take, A few more griefs, and the heart will break. But He who notts the sparrow's full Hath angels of love recording all; And hearts that warm to the wants of age Will not be forgotten on life's bright page— No cheek shall blush at the judging day For giving the gray hairs right of way.

### THE CATHOLIC RELIGION AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Catholics who are really penetrated with the spirit of their holy religion have no sympathy with the so-called women rights movement. They understand that the distinction of sex is the result of a real difference between man and womar, physi al, intellectual and moral, divinely stituted by the all wise Creater for high and beneficent ends, and that this difference forever influences and determines the functions, rights, and duties of individuals of the two sexes.
Yet, notwithstanding this, or rather be-

cause of it, it is only in the Catholic Church that woman is elevated to her true position and dignity, and to all which that position and dignity includes. It is only in the Catholic Church that the safe guards and defences are thrown around her which are necessary to the exercise of her real rights and the discharge of her real duties. She is never unsexed, nor encouraged to waste and misuse her proper sphere. That which constitutes the real strength and the most precious jewel in the crown of womanly grace and beau with which God has invested her, guarded with constant care so that noth ing may sully its purity or dim its brilli-

It is owing to this that strong, pure holy women in the Catholic Church have at-tained to a degree of eminence and of usefulness that none of the so-called strong-minded women outside the church have ever reached; and have exerted, too, an influence upon the world wider, deeper and far more lasting than that which the greatest women of the world have ever exerted. It is scarcely possible, indeed, to make a comparison between them, the greatest of saintly women in the Church so far exceeds that of the greatest in the world. The names of Catherine of Russia, Elizabeth of England, of Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, of Christiana of Sweden, and of others who ruled kingdoms and in virtue of their official positions and power for the time being, possessed immense opportunities for achieving great results, stand forth conspicuously in history. They possessed great ability and exceptional opportuni-ties for making that ability felt. Yet judged by the consequences of what they did, they stand far below Catholic women of inferior talents naturally, but who, elevated and strengthened by the influence of Catholic faith and devotion, have accomplished results of far vaster portance, in some instances to the des-tinies of nations, in still more instances to general good of mankind. Take the strong-minded unsexed women of the world who are noisily endeavoring to reform society, and ostentatiously engaged in various philanthropic movements, and how insignificant in importance and how f permanent results are not their efforts when contrasted with what humble, obscure, Catholic women are quietly accomplishing day by day. The work of the Little Sisters of the Poor, of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, of the Sisters of Charit. Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Mercy, the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and other charitable female Orders of the Church is carried forward without noise or parade, yet it accomplishes more for the rehef of suffering, more for the suppression of vice and the promotion of virtue, and incalculably more for the elevation of the habits and character of the lowlier classes of society, than all that the women who endeavor to thrust themselves into the occupations of men, dare even pretend to. A beneficial influence is exerted upon the higher classes of society by the Ladies of the Visitation, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, of Loretto, and of other kindre l Orders. It is felt even by non-Catholics that girls educated m Catholic Convents, under the instruction of Catholic Religious women, have an indefluable dignity and grace, which the pupils of no non-Catholic institutions possess; that there is a womanly diguity and modesty about them which at once repels undue familiarity yet irresistibly attracts admiration and esteem. Non-Catholics cannot or will not understand the reason of this. It has its source as Catholics know, in the influence of the Catholic rehigion, placing and keeping woman in her proper sphere, yet in that sphere elevating her to a position she can never attain out-side of it, and preparing her for the dis-

wise is impossible.

The names of Elizabeth Fry, of Florence The names of Elizabeth Fry, of Florence Nightingale and of other non-Catholic ladies are justly held in high esteem for the good they accomplished in improving the condition of public prisons and other houses of detention of benefits and other them. For Sam, "Schism is as in in the eye of God." The whole Christian world, he would say, is divided in the condition of public prisons and other them. condition of public prisons and other houses of detention, of hospitals and of sanitary arrangements for the sick and wounded. Yet there are thousands of Catholic women whose names are never mentioned, some of them unknown except to those who come into immediate contact eggs is eggs, that ere family will grub out

her upon an elevation, and gives to her a strength and power, which nothing else can give her.—Phila. Standard.

### THE "NOTABLE APOSTASY" AT ROME.

The Catholics of Rome, and indeed of other countries also, have recently been startled by the apostacy of Monsignor Enrico Campello, one of the Canons of St. Enfice Campello, one of the Canons of St. Peter's. This gentleman gave up his office and joined the Episcopal Methodist Church in the Piazza Poli at Rome. On the even-ing appointed for his public abjuration, which was made to Professor Alberto Lanna, an ex-monk, the little Methodist church was filled by a curious crowd. The principal actor on the scene delivered a speech intended as an explanation of the reasons which induced him to take such a step, and he also wrote a letter to Cardinal Borromeo, Archbishop of the Vatican Ba-ilica, to the same effect. "Progress and liberty" were his special

pursuits, as he intimates, and these were barred against his approach by the Roman The ministry of that church was the condition of an Indian caste in society. These and others like to be worked, or a machine to be used for the plant of the pla placed in the condition of an Indian caste in modern society. These and others like evils caused all the veils of rejudice to fall from his eyes and forced him to sever all these ties. The learn it has a like the several through through the several through the sever

stall and his prebend. . . . it is at development, are we not bound to help it least seven years ago since he ceased to say in the largest and most liberal way? I do Mass and to wear the tonsure. He loved jewels and rings which he never laid aside, not even when vested as a canon; he practised "spiritualism" successfully, and enjoyed high repute as a man of culture and grace amongst the ladies, and he reached the height of happiness when he completed his travesty with a pair of false mustachies, which, in his delirium for "secularization," he caressed and fooled about with the affection and persistency which some people have for the natural which some people have for the natural and legitimate article. Events drove him on.

Afterwards Don Enrico gave himself up to the reading of the works of Strauss, of Renan, and of Dollinger, and Strauss, of Renan, and of Dollinger, and the character of her children, putting far from them the temptation of indolence

felt in his soul of a non-Catholic Christianity, of a religion, according to him, simpler and purer. He had doubts, torments, and, at least, a monomania for religious polemics. He proposed to condense in a volume what seemed to him it is new faith, the dearest characteristics of her sex; nor will her enlarged intelligence diqualify her will her enlarged intelligence for the wise and orderly government of a for the wise and orderly government of a and he wrote so much that his abjuration will soon be followed by a theological-polemical religious political volume which will relate the torments of a soul."

We might ask the Methodist, in the words

hours, lay aside his cassock and don the elegant dress of a stylish dandy. In this case likewise we must remember the famous "cherchez la femme"—seek the woman. Without entering into family marked the line between them, and it

Reformation, ending in a marriago: Luther and Catherine Bora, Henry VIII. and Anne Boreyn, and a host of others too and Anne Boieyn, and a host of others too numerous to mention, down to Father Hyacinthe, whose doctrine was illumined by the oright eyes of the Widow Merriman, and Mgr. Campello, who learned man, and Mgr. Campello, who learned the errors of his ways from the rosy lips of the young girl whom he madly loved,

# "AS SURE AS EGGS IS EGGS."

The following witty contrast between the Catholic Church and Protestant sects is an extract from the not-yet-forgotten book of Judge Halliburton, "The Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick, of Slickville." Judge Halliburton was an Episcopalian, but evidently had a pretty clear inkling of the inherent weakness of Protestantism and of its fundamental error. Those who have read his book will remember that his ro, "Sam Slick," ' was an eccentric, un educated fellow, of keen observation and an unusual amount of sound common

side of it, and preparing her for the dis-charge of her own proper duties in a way says:

"My poor father used to say, 'Sam, 'I'm your if a man don't proportion of development, which other-wise is impossible.

mind what I tell you; if a man don't agree in all partikilars with his Church, into two great families, the Catholic and

"Well, the Catholic is a united family,

when all lying loose as it always is, just look at it, and see what a sight it is, a blown about by every wind of doctrine, some away up een almost out of sight, others rollin' over and over in the dirt, some split to pieces, and others so warped by the weather, and cracked by the sun—no two of them will lie so as to make. no two of them will lie so as to make a close jint. They are all divided into sects, rallin, quarrellin, separatin, and agreein in nothin, but hatin each other. It is rallin

awful to think on.

"Now he who preaches schism, commits a grievous sin, and Sam, if you valy your own piece of mind, have nothin to do with such folk."

### LORD O'RAGAN ON WOMAN'S EDU-CATION.

placed in the condition of an Indian caste in modern society. These and others like evils caused all the veils of trejudice to fall from his eyes and forced him to sever all these ties. "I leave," he said, "the tranks of the Roman priesthood to fight as a pure eva gelist of Christ, remaining in so much faithful to my vocation and persuaded that I shall find in this pence for my soul; for, strong in the doctrines of the Divine Master (doctrines unadulterated and undisquised), I shall with bold front avow myself a Christian without hypocrisy and the Italian citizen without the mask of a traitor to my fatherland."

This is the Monsignor's explanation of his change of religion. He sought for pure doctrine and patriotism in the Methodist church. Each to his taste. But his friends, enemies of Pope and Church, explain his conduct differently. We quote the journals by name that speak of him. Caputan Fracassa (and all who know the spiriof this not) systemas belief in spirit his stall and his prebend.

It is at lion of a doll to be dandled, or a dradge to be worked, or a machine to be used for the pleasure of a master. We have been fashers or the reports from the presbyteries to the reports from the presbyteries to which have been placed in the hands of your committee present very little that is clear, and with ungracious caricatures of the reports from the presbyteries for which have been the pleasure of a master. We have been fashioned to please men, perhaps unwilling to be mached with their sisters or their wives that the profit of the profit of this one of the profit of the master of systematic benevoience. In it is at a pure and the presh tends of the profit of the master of the world of the master of the world of the master of systematic benevoience. In it is at the substitute of the presh tends of the profit of this one of the profit of this one) and the presh tends of the profit of the sould be presh tends of the profit

kind, and neither to rank in disparaging contrast to the other. She has to discharge the highest duties of humanity in her relations with her home, and will she discharge them less efficiently if a mind, well fu himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the reading of the works of himself up to the character of her children, putting far from them the temptation of indolence and vice, and equipping them with high principle, put make to the character of her children, putting far from them the temptation of indolence and vice, and equipping them with high principle, put make to the character of her children, putting far from them the temptation of indolence and vice, and equipping them with high principle, put morals and sound culture, the character of her children, putting far from them the temptation of indolence and vice, and equipping them with high principle, put morals and sound culture, the character of her children, putting far from them the character of her children, putting far from them the character of her children, putting far from them the character of her children, putting far from them the character of her children, putting far from them the character of her children, putting far from them the character of her children, putting far from them the character of her children and the character o family. Some of us have seen with delight and remember with endearing gratitude, we might ask the Methodist, in the words of Shakespeare. "Canist thou misister to a mind diseased?" For, if Capitan Fracassa is to be credited, Mgr. Campello's mind is off its balance. The Gazzetta d' Italia writes:

"In 1879 he began to visit frequently the combination of sense and intornation, of clear judgment and firm will, with perfect gentleness and loving care for all about them, in wives and mothers worthy to be ranked with the "valiant woman" of Holy Writ, the heart of whose husband mad; the Gospel into the destination of sense and intornation, of clear judgment and firm will, with perfect gentleness and loving care for all work can be pushed into the regions beyond our churches must be awakened.

"We have many appliances at our command; the combination of sense and intornation, of clear judgment and firm will, with perfect gentleness and loving care for all work can be pushed into the regions beyond our churches must be awakened.

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the Princess W———, an Austrain or German, if we mistake not, in whose house he held religious conference.

Henceforward Canon Di Campello because another man; both his life and his way of talking showed clearly hew this ideas were entirely charged. Many times have we seen him, in the evening hours, lay aside his cassock and don the elegant dress of a stylish dandy. In this woman. Without entering into family secrets, or very intimate matters, we limit ourselves to say that the ex-Canon was madly in love with a young girl, by whom this love was ardently returned, and perhaps in a very short time we will see him priced to her in matrimon. "I make the line between them, and it should never be overpassed, non omnia possumus omnes. There are avocations and the necessity of things assign to each respectively, and the woman's influence is him priced to her in matrimon." perhaps in a very short time we will see him united to her in matrimony."

It is the old, old story of Erasmus; the Reformation, ending in a marriage:
Luther and Catherine Bora, Henry VIII.

Luther and Catherine Bora, Henry VIII. mit her to pursue. Fulfilling those con-ditions and aiming at those ends, she may and who loved him foolishly in return.

Boston Pilot.

have full occupation for all her powers without impairing the high instinct, the delicate susceptibilities, and the sacred affections which make her cwn happiness and purify and bless her household. may realize in her daily life the picture of Wordsworth, with which you are familiar, and all the more the higher is her culture And all the more the ingues is will
The reason firm, the temperate will
Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill;
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and commanad,
And yet a spirit still, and bright
With something of an angel light,

# A TALK WITH A GIRL.

Come here, sis, and sit beside me, and let me give you a little talking to. I wish to speak to you of your mother. It may be you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I don't mean for you to run at it and shake your skirts and tell it to "shoo!" as you would a hen, nor do I expect you to get on the other side of the fence and throw old oyster cans and pieces of barrel-staves at it. But I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes down and begins to expre

make spit-curls, as she used to with yours, but give it a good brushing and wind it up gently and tenderly, as though you enjoyed doing it for her. The young man down in the parlor can wait until you have performed these duties. If he ex-mits presses any impatience you may explain to him that you feel under more obligations to your mother than you do to him.

# PRESBYTERIANISM DYING OUT.

The last session of the Presbyterian The last session of the Presbyterian Synod in Missouri was the most melancholy religious assembly that has been held during the "melancholy days" that bave come upon us. The members were course of a long and eloquent address, said:

At all times there have been many who have desired to keep woman in the position of a doll to be dandled, or a darder that Calvinism was slowly but surely then the position of a doll to be dandled, or a darder that the control of the past year showed that Calvinism was slowly but surely the control of the present is worth.

dying in this State. The report is worth reading. It is as follows:

"The reports from the presbytenes which have been placed in the hands of your committee present very little that is

tification of believers are exceedingly mea gre, the c ntributions of the churches to the various benevolent schemes are far below what is adequate to the demands which suit the sphere for its appointed ex-ercise, each excellent in its own degree and sure of our ability. Everywhere is lasure of our ability. Everywhere is lame ted the prevalence of gross immoralties, the relaxing of the moral bonds
of society, the abounding of intemperance, profanity, Sabbath-breaking and
sensuality. Professing Christians are
given to wordliness and the desceration of
God's boly day, and is some justice. God's holy day, and in some instances we hope rare, are found VISITING THE SALOONS.

"The heart sickens at the spectacle of a community perishing in its darkness and the light of the church growing dimmer and dimmer. It does not appear that as a church we are gaining ground in the bounds of the State either in adding to our number or in strengthening our influence upon the world; we are, on the contrary, losing ground. These are the facts with which we are profoundly impressed and

which we are protounary impressed and in view of them it becomes us to hum-ble ourselves before God. "There is an urgent call for men and money to send the Gospel into the desti-

mittee would hereby suggest to the synod the recommendation of a dayof fasting and prayer for the outpouring of the Divine Spirit. All of which is respectfully sub-mitted."

We do not hail with unmixed delight the failure of Protestantism at this time, as the Church is not ready to absorb the unchurched masses; but we would be glad to see Presbyterianism go down at any time, not only in this country, but everywhere. It is a weather beaten husk out of which the kernel has rotted. The Presbyterian church is a stack of rattling bones — an organization and nothing more. Its to see Presbyterianism go down at any preaching is ghastly grimace, its prayer a cross between a giggle and a groan. We know not how it has the impudence to live. - Western Watchman.

# SEND THE CHILDREN TO CONFES.

SION. Parents seem to think that it is not necessary to send lyoung children to confession, says the Lake Shore Visitor. They think so either because they are under the impression that their children are good and have no further progress to make, or because they are young and have plenty of time to practise their religion. From year to year the juvenile is allowed to escape. and when the time comes that he ought to be ready to make his first Holy Com-munion, he feels no direct inclination to prepare for that. In every well-regulated parish a priest generally pays attention to the children. He is careful to see that, at the children. He is careful to see that, at stated periods during the year, an opporstated periods during the year, an oppor-tunity is given to the little ones to go to confession, and he is sure to call the atten-tion of the parents to this fact. Now he does this unquestionably for a double pur-pose. First, because he is well aware that some children are old for their years, and are as likely to be criminals as persons who are older; secondly, he finds it necessary to train while young the children to a practise which in after life will be necessary, if they wish to save their souls. Un-less well trained and given to understand less well trained and given to understand the importance of living up to the practise

agreeable thing, and to be a good one is not so easy a matter when we take into consideration all that is required of us. Knowledge is necessary, and if the child be not taught in early years how to perform his religious obligations, it is very questionable if when old he will do his duty. iuty.

### SOCIETIES NOT AS GOOD AS THE CHURCH.

The following terse and true rebuke to a so-called Catholic who, like many others, unfortunrtely consider their particular society above the Church, we copy from the I. C. B. Union Journal, and is good reading for these times. reading for these times:
The Secretary of a society located in a

for a Catholic to use. Yet, how clearly it shows the needs of the Church's watchfulness and care and of her warnings. The sentiment this writer expresses is one that the Church has ever had to combat and to bers see the material good of these organizations. They get to love them too well and to regard these societies as of the first importance, and in this case, as in many others, above the Church.

The Church was established.

The Church was established on Christ— ounded by Him, sustained by Him. In it are our hopes of eternity through Christ's Sacraments, which she is the dis penser of.

Yet a society-lover declares his adhesion sinful men established for a selfish though a worthy purpose. It has "visited the sick and buried the dead" let us hope in the spirit of Christian love, rather than in obedience to a legal obligation. As its funds have decreased by its charities to its own members, our informant is incensed at a Bisho, who has prohibited such mutual have the society of the spirit at a Bisho, who has prohibited such mutual benefit societies from making public appeals for help for their exhausted reasury. He would cast off the Church for the society. Not that he and his felow-members may sustain the society in lispensing its charities, but that they may call in the general public and get them to society. Setting aside the lack of true Catholicity, where is the manliness even of the society living off the The "Journal" wants all professed Cath-

olic societies to be of true and practical Catholics. It has ever inspired them to be loving and obedient to the Church, and ever has, and ever will, rebuke such sentiments as tend to over-rating the usefulness of societies and carrying them beyond their

proper sphere.

By such sentiments, which are made known to us in our own day, we can clearly know why the Masonic and other

work, they even strove to gain the mastery over Her. The Church that has withstood the persecutions and assaults of centuries has, in fulfilment of her Divine Mission, cast these ungrateful and disobedient child. They cost but a trifle.—Christian he persecutions and assaults of centuries let alone her masters.

# Fall Planting.

The question is often asked whether spring or fall is the better time to plant fruit and other trees. No answer of iversal application can be given. It is iversal application can be given. It is undoubtedly an advantage to plant the smaller fruits in the fall. By these are meant raspberries, currants, and gose-berries. Being of low-growing habit, they are not affected by the strong winds, and are more easily sheltered from the cold of winter. They will make a more vigorous growth next season than if planted the fol-lowing spring. Taller growths that catch the wind, are swayed about more or less, and do not get firm hold of the ground. very desirable. It is better to get the young stock, and heel it in, as nurserymen call it, than delay until spring. Heeling in is temporarily planting a bundle of trees, aslant, that they may await a favourable time for spring planting. This has several advantages. Nurserymen are 'not so driven in the fall as in the spring; can make better selections of trees, in filling your order; pack them more earefully, and be more exact about names. With the trees on hand you can seize the most opportune time for setting them out. most opportune time for setting them out. You are not hurried, for the trees are in a good state of preservation, and can be planted with care and deliberation. By planted with care and deliberation. By all means order in the fall, whether you plant in fall or spring. Let evergreens be the exception to this rule. They should not be lifted until spring.—Rural Canadiau.

Apples Every Year. I do not know if keeping the orchard in better condition, manuring it liberally, picking off the fruit buds in the even year, keeping hogs in the orchard to eat the wormy fruit, etc., will have the desired effect, but I do know that keeping hogs in the orchard to eat all the early fallen fruit will certainly have a most beneficial effect in the destruction of myriads of nsects, causing the fruit to be much less knotty and imperfect. Many years ago a neighbor tried an experiment on his trees with complete success. His trees, as usual, bore more apples during the even year than he could make use of, and in the odd year not enough—so with a long pole he went to work and gave his trees a rough beating on the south side when the apples Catholic women whose names are never mentioned, some of them unknown except to those who come into immediate contact with their work, who have done and are doing incalculably more.

To the Catholic religion is due the election of women above the position to which she formerly was degraded in so-ciety. It secures her just and real rights, qualifies her to discharge her real duties, guards and defends her virginal and her guards and defends her virginal and her martronly chastity and purity. It places

the trees to produce fruit buds for the fol-lowing season-[J. B. Garber in Fruit Re-

# Sympathy with Children. A parent should try to sympathize with

the various irregular growths of a child's nature. Sensitiveness as to peculiarities of dress is a very strong element, and it cannot be laughed down. The late Lydia Maria Child said, that she believed her cannot be laughed down. The late Lydia Maria Child said that she believed her character had been permanently injured by the laughter of her schoolmates at a peculiar short-waisted gown which her mother made her wear toschool. And a very sensible mother who would not allow her little daughter to wear a hoop to dancing school when hoops were the fashion, said that she was certain that by the motification she had caused her and the undue. The Secretary of a society located in a diocese in which beneficial societies are not allowed to give picnies, etc., writes us: "There has been a heavy drain on our treasury for benefits, and we are not allowed, according to our Bishop's rules, to have any picnies. But I am afraid we shall have to break through some of the rules before long, as a good society is as good as the Church, and ours has been a beneficial one sure."

Now this is a strange and sad language for a Catholic to use. Yet, how clearly it shows the needs of the Church's watchdo not move the youthful soul to ridicule It is a lovely trait in the character of boy hood that poverty is no disgrace. But a velvet jacket, a peculiar collar, hair cut in

Thousands of mothers slave, grow prematurely old, forget and neglect their own ac-complishments, and drag themselves about as mere appendages, something between a nurse and a housekeeper to a daughter too

There's often altogether too mush done for children, and the chief result is that of making them helpless, dependent creatures. Mothers to-day are saying: "I don't care for myself now, so that Ellie or Nettie get their full quota of accomplishments," when, if that mother went on building herself up on the basis of her own matured experience, and cereal to sink and above herself. and ceased to sink and absorb herself so com pletely in Effic and Nettie, those with which pletely in Effie and Nettic, those with which she came in contact might be profited. So-ciety needs matured women as live, potent factors, and the shining should not be let entirely to the fledglings. Were there time and space a word would be said here in this matter for the old man, too, though he is more apt to take care of himself.

Mrs. Partington had been reading the ealth officer's weekly report, and thinks "total" must be an awful malignant disease, since as many die of it as all the rest put together.

# Get:Out Doors.

Orders were condemned.

They were once grand and most useful Catholic organizations. They had among them those who thought their Orders "as good as the Church;" and not even satisfied with claiming an equality with Christian and medicine in the as the Church; and not even satisfied urinary troubles, and all the physicians claiming an equality with Christ's and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy.

as if they were in the vengeful fury, en-deavoring to sear the bright faces of the twinkling stars!" It was only a \$50 stable, containing \$25 worth of hay, but the reporter felt that way and really couldn't help it.

# Voice of the People.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:
I had a serious disease of the lungs, and
was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a phycician. criptions did not help me. I grew worse, coughing very severely. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," and it cured me. Your respectfully, JUDITH BURNETT, Hillsdale, Mich.

When a six-dollar-a-week clerk straddles when a six-donar-a-week cierk straddleshis nose with a pair of eyeglasses, spends a week's salary for a diamond pin and goes into the country to astonish the natives he is doubtless surprised that he is not so much of a curiosity as a hand-organ mon key in a calico overcoat.

In cases of Chronic disease which doctors have failed to cure, BURDOCK BLOOD BIT-TERS has achieved its greatest triumph.
All diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kid-All diseases of the Blood, Laver and Kidneys, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Files, Female Complaints and all forms of lost Vitality are promptly cured by this great renovating Tonic. Trial Bottles only cost 10 cents.

A young lady graduate read an essay entitled "Employment of Time." H composition was based on the text "Time wasted is existence; used, is life." The next day she purchased eight ounces of zephyr of different shades, and commenced working a sky-blue dog, with sea-green ears and a pink tail, on a piece of yellow canvas. She expects to have it done by

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM is composed of the most healing balsams and gums. The Balsams, which enter into its composition, were used by the natives when America was first discovered, and are combined with other vegetable tonics, so blended together, that it is a specific for all affections of the throat and lungs. Thousands of bottles are used annually, and it is considered one of the standard preparations of the day.

At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods the auctioneer put up a wolfskin dressing gown and invited bids. An old dressing gown and invited bids. An old man inspected it closely, seemed to think that there was a bargain in it, but yet he hesitated to bid. "Don't you want that?" asked the auctioneer. "Yes, kinder," was the reply. "Then why don't you bid and take it?" "Well, I've bought heaps of things in dry goods and so on," slowly rejoined the old man, "and I never yet took home anything that the old woman thought was worth the price. If I got that 'ere robe for a song she'd grab it up, pull

The night was still, the air was bain, Soft dews around were weeping; No whisper rose o're ocean's catim. Its waves in light were sleeping; With Mary on the beach I strayed. The stars beamed joys above me; I pressed her hand and said, "Sweet mo, tell me, do you love me?"

With modest air she dropped her head, Her cheeks of beauty veiling:
Her bosom heaved—no word she said:
I marked her strife of feeling.
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Speak my doom, dear maid," I cried.
By yon bright heaven above thee!"
To well yaised her eyes, and sighed.
Too well you know I love thee!"

The Night was Still.

BY J. J. CALLANAN.

### O'CONNOR IN NEW YORK.

A few days ago Mr. O'Connor, M. I was extended a most. Inusiastic welcon in New York. The following is a sun mary of his remarks on the occasion.

Ladies and gentlemen: When I let Ladies and gentlemen: When I le freland a few days ago Ireland was in state of peace and tranquillity. It was condition of tranquil suspense and active preparation. We had had arrived at a preparation. We had had arrived at a important stage of the land movemen when the agitation was to be remove from the homes of the tenants to the courts of justice, and people were quietle and anxiously awaiting the result. The work of preparation had been progressing in a most undemonstrative and busine manner. With that attent I on to minute manner. manner. With that attent I on to minut detail characteristic of the man, Mr. Par nell had been going through the books of the Land League with his own hands t select the cases of tenants which were coselect the cases of tenants which were enculated to bring out what was most evil o good in the Land Bill. My friend M Healy, had gone through the south of Irland talking personally with the peop and gleaning what information he coul of their circumstances, so that our cas might be presented with the same care an heavillable of the fact which head the same care and the whole has a fact that the same care and the whole has the fact which he had the same care and the same care a knowledge of the facts which has cha Land League. We were prepared to mak the contest within the lines of the law an the contest within the lines of the law an constitutionally—the lines which the themselves, not we, had laid down. No what a change? The prisons of Irelar are filled with the representatives of the people. There are flying columns of British soldiers on the land and men-of-we on the sea. The whole island has the a pearance of an armed camp. I ask whigh has any government to put into dungeon the leader of 20,000,000 of peple? By what right has any government to put into the pearance of the law of the l ple? By what right has any government put into prison a man like O'Kelly, one the ablest and most conservative of the lish representatives; or men like O'Brid and Quinu, who have never uttered word from my platform in the countr I have my own opinion of the motiv which led to these acts. I have my ow opinion of the honesty of Mr. Gladstor and Mr. Forster. I have my opinic about the personal and political hones of these men which I shall not expre here, but at the proper time and in the proper place, when I am face to face withem on the floor of the British Parlis GOVERNMENT AND TYRANNY. But I have a perfect right here to examine into their political actions and the

Mr. Parnell represents the tyranny. will give you the definition that my min has formed of what constitutes govern ment and what constitutes tyranny: Government has its basis in the affections of people and tyranny has its basis in buck shot and bayonets. The ministry hat filled every important point in the cour try with armed men. The Government cannot deny that force only is the foun-ation of their government of the Iri-people. The leaders upon the other sighave no men of war, no bullets, no flyin columns; but they have something bett -they have the affectious of the million of the Irish race. If you will accept n definitions of government and tyrann the tyranny in Ireland is represented to Gladstone and the ministry and the Goernment by the Land League and Panell. I was present a Sunday or two as at a demonstration in Cork-(cheers) well if there are any boys from Cork he I am quite willing they should cheer-and the Sunday before that I witnessed demonstration in Dublin, and I but ecl the reports of the time when I say th there never were before in the two citi demonstrations so remarkable for enthesiasm and numbers. Foreter has said the siasm and numbers. Foreter has said the dissatisfied people of freland we "village tyrants:" then we must call Con and Dublin villages and the 90,00 people who shared in these demonstrations must be designated as "villag tyrants." I pass on to the apolog of the English Premier for the in prisonment of Paunell, and I want to examine it in the calm light of reason. Meanine it in the calm light of reason. Meanine it in the calm light of reason is the intention of bringing certain lar cases to trial for the purpose of discreding the court. Now I am doubtless spealing in the presence of some members of the legal profession, and I want to as the legal profession. the legal profession, and I want to as them if this is not a novel and imbeci construction of law that a man can be pu into confinement for what they believe be his intentions? I have been work I have been working side by side with Mr. Parnell for a lor time past, and I thought I knew what! was doing, but I must confess that M Gladstone's information is a little mo detailed than mine. Mr. Cladston charges that Mr. Parnell preached plunde Well, the idea of an English statesman must employ an American expression are say that the English are the greatest plu derers on the face of the earth. I a going to tell you of an incident which has

pened a month or so ago in my own co-stituency. A friend of mine who he come from London to Galway was struc-

with amazement at the signs of pover which he saw. You never see Irelan

until you have left it. It is only by con parison with free lands that you can a

preciate the misery and poverty of our Well, this friend overheard a conversation

between a servant-girl and a boy aboreighteen years of age who wanted to se two score of eggs that he had in a baske. He wanted only twenty pence for ther and my friend, noticing his tired appearance.

ance, asked him how far he had con with his eggs. "Twenty miles since for o'clock," answered the boy. It was the nine o'clock in the morning. My frien asked how long since he had eaten any

reasons which they give for them. M Gladstone—(hisses)—don't mind hissin him; leave me to deal with him later of

Mr. Gladstone has fancied that he represents the Government of Ireland and the

### The Night was Still.

BY J. J. CALLANAN. The night was still, the air was ballo. Soft dews around were weeping:
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With modest air she dropped her head, Her cheek of beauty veiling: Her cheek of beauty veiling: Her bosom heaved—no word she said: I marked her strife of feeling. O, speak my doom, dear maid," I cried, "By yon bright heaven above thee!" She gently said her eyes, and sighed, "Too well you know I love thee!"

### O'CONNOR IN NEW YORK.

A few days ago Mr. O'Connor, M. P., was extended a most husiastic welcome in New York. The following is a summary of his remarks on the occasion.

Ladies and gentlemen: When I left iteland a few days ago. Ladies and gentlemen: When I left Ireland a few days ago Ireland was in a state of peace and tranquillity. It was a condition of tranquil suspense and active state of peace and tranquillity. It was a condition of tranquil suspense and active preparation. We had had arrived at an important stage of the land movement when the agitation was to be removed.

The manner of the audience, and said, "Put no man out. There's not the slightest the of wheat in the market of Liverpool the age.

The Illinois farmer can put down a quarter of wheat in the market of Liverpool to twenty shillings cheaper than the English farmer can do it; and that takes the rivet important stage of the land movement when the agitation was to be removed from the homes of the tenants to the courts of justice, and people were quietly and anxiously awaiting the result. The work of preparation had been progressing in a most undemonstrative and business manner. With that attent I on to minute detail characteristic of the man, sfr. Per and I had been going through the books of the Land League with his ewan hands to state the cases of tenants which were can be compared to the case of tenants wh

amine into their political actions and the reasons which they give for them. Mr. Gladstone—(hisses)—don't mind hissing him; leave me to deal with him later on. Mr. Gladstone has fancied that he represents the Government of Ireland and that Mr. Parnell represents the tyranny. I will give you the definition that my mind has formed of what constitutes governs. ernment has its basis in the affections of a people and tyranny has its basis in buck-shot and bayonets. The ministry have filled every important try with armed men. The Government cannot deny that force only is the found-ation of their government of the Irish people. The leaders upon the other side have no men of war, no bullets, no flying columns; but they have something better -they have the affectious of the millions of the Irish race. If you will accept my definitions of government and tyranny, the tyranny in Ireland is represented by Gladstone and the ministry and the Government by the Land League and Par-I was present a Sunday or two ago at a demonstration in Cork-(cheers)— well if there are any boys from Cork here I am quite willing they should cheer— and the Sunday before that I witnessed a demonstration in Dublin, and I but echo the reports of the time when I say that there never were before in the two cities demonstrations so remarkable for enthuthe dissatisfied people of Ireland were "village tyrants;" then we must call Cork and Dublin villages and the 90,000 ions must be designated as tyrants." I pass on to the apology of the English Premier for the imprisonment of Parnell, and I want to examine it in the calm light of reason. Mr. Gladstone first charges Mr. Parnell with the intention of bringing certain land cases to trial for the purpose of discrediting the court. Now I am doubtless speaking in the presence of some members of the legal profession, and I want to ask the legal profession, and I want to ask them if this is not a novel and imbecile construction of law that a man can be put into confinement for what they believe to be his intentions? I have been working side by side with Mr. be his intentions ! I have been working side by side-with Mr. Parnell for a long time past, and I thought I knew what he was doing, but I must confess that Mr. was doing, but I must confess that Mr. Gladstone's information is a little more detailed than mine. Mr. Gladstone charges that Mr. Parnell preached plunder. Well, the idea of an English statesman—1 must employ an American expression and say that the English are the greatest plun-

derers on the face of the earth. I am going to tell you of an incident which hap-

with amazement at the signs of poverty which he saw. You never see Ireland

until you have left it. It is only by com-

parison with free lands that you can ap-

preciate the misery and poverty of ours. Well, this friend overheard a conversation

between a servant-girl and a boy about

eighteen years of age who wanted to sell

two score of eggs that he had in a basket. He wanted only twenty pence for them, and my friend, noticing his tired appear-

and my friend, noticing

THE STRIKE FOR LIFE.

You remember very well when Monaghan was one of the most disturbed counties of Ireland. Now, what were the people playing for in that terrible game in which the gibbet was one of the prizes in which the gibbet was one of the prizes for this windy Tory in a weak skiff?

Mr. Gladstone sees daily, as our friend. and a hangman's death among the cards.

Mr. Gladstone sees daily, as our friend said, 5,00,000 or 6,000,000 of men and game was two meals a day of potatoes women, heart-broken and poverty-and salt. That's what a fair rent n.eans. stricken, on the soil of Ireland. He may Land League means.
At this moment there was a slight dis-

turbance in the gallery. One man arese as if to smite another, and several in the house shouted, "Put him out !" The member from Galway looked astonished

# THE O'CONNOR RECEPTION.

Fellow-Citizens: I remember a similar gathering under this roof, when we came together to welcome Dillon and Parnell to "Well, they cansend their labors on this side of the water. Mr. Parnell las an imperative engagement which keeps him from being with us, but we give the same welcome to these gentlemen, and we hope that as they go west they will find, as did he, that the wave and the heart of their welcome grow stronger and heartier every mile they travel towards the setting sun.

Our friend said that he was not sur-

prised at the recent action of the adminis-tration in England. Well, we at a distance are like the old listener to the col-lege debates in Latin; he was at a distance because he didn't understand the language, and we are three thousand miles off. When some one asked of him what use and Dublin villages and the 90,000 was his attendance, and how he judged people who shared in these demonstrawatch the two men keerly, and the man who gets mad first has no argument." We all remember that twenty years ago,

nell. He lifted him from being the head of the Land League to being the head of the great moral and humane movement of the age. But it was no surprise to me that Mr. Gladstone committed the final blunder of arresting his great antagonist. You have reminded us, sir, that in that great through when freedom hung in the critical expects when freedom hung in the critical expects. pened a month or so ago in my own constituency. A friend of mine who had come from London to Galway was struck struggle when freedom hung in the critical balance in the forty States the voice that came from the great leader of the Liberal there took all the anti-Irish feeling out of came from the great leader of the Liberal party was an amen to Jefferson Davis, who tried to turn this free Republic into a slave-holding despotism. What wonder that the same man to-day should do his utmost to perpetuate slavery among the peasants of Ireland? I don't believe there is a drop of liberal blood in all of Mr. Gladstone's body. From the crown of his head to the sole of his feet there isn't a day of blood that looks forward—not sixty-three days in the year they live on and my friend, noticing his tired appearance, asked him how far he had come with his eggs. "Twenty miles since four o'clock," answered the boy. It was ther nine o'clock in the morning. My friend asked how long since he had eaten any-

thing, and he said not since he had left home. Twenty miles to Galway and twenty miles back—forty miles to earn twenty pence! Gladstone accuses the Land League of driving hard bargains, but when I think of that story a voice within me says: "I will drive as hard a bargain for that boy as ever I can."

THE STRIKE FOR LIPE.

The Jews might quote Mr. Gladstone as sufficient proof of the truth for their acient proverb. He thinks he is going to subdue Ireland. Well, men, the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unlose, have tried that job 400 years and failed. Cicero said to a Roman bully: "I have large for yours?" So Isoland what do I aughed at Cataline's sword; what do I aughed at Cataline's sword; what do I are for yours?" So Isoland what do I are for yours?" So Isoland what do I are for yours?" So Isoland he said to a tenths of the immates were driven crazy by want and unrequited work."

"Are evictions still carried on?"

"Yes. I heard of one, a picture of which may write me, where three hundred police and soldiers were sent to turn out one old man, and that took place just below the cemetery of Skibbereen, where were holds together because it is not a single helds together because it is not a single holds together because it is not a single laughed at Cataline's sword; what do care for yours?" So Ireland may say to

But, my friends, that's not all what the hasn't reached Ireland as she lives in these patriotic breasts; he has not reached the 0,000,000 burning hearts who have never forgotten their native land. Besides, the

### JAMES REDPATH ON THE IRISH TROUBLES.

THE POWER OF THE LAND LEAGUE. At the great demonstration at Boston on last Monday night to T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Wendeil Phillips said:

Fellow I'm at Boston of the Land League.

Mr. Redpath, the eminent journalist recently on the troubles in Ireland by a reporter.

"So Mr. Dillon has been sent to said Mr. Redpath. "Well, they cansend all the few prominent Leaguers now at liberty to Kilmainham, and the only effect will be to make the people mad and more determined than

"No; the Irish people have undergone a complete change in three years. They are thoroughly organized, and that means that they will not attempt to fight the British Empire when they unassisted, have

not a ghost of a chance of succeeding "But may they not become demoralized, now that all the influential men are in prison, and act rashly ?"

The leaders are in prison, Lut their spirit remains among the people, and controlling them. Imprisonment, in this sense, is a badge of respectability in Ireland, and the greater is a man's influence if he has had to go to jail for the sake of

"Is there any sign of a diminution of the power of the League?

THE POWER OF THE LEAGUE INCREASING Rather is there a constant increase of it. Why, I never saw so magnificent a re Cork. There must have been 100,000 people present, and from beginning to end of the five-mile procession there was not such a physiognomy as Nast delights in fastening on the lish to be seen."

What about the Land Bill?" within four walls, every human eye, every lightened heart, every glorious aspiration, centres upon him, and he becomes the pivot of the distribution of the light THE AGE.

TRANK God that Gladstone arrested Parone day old at her breast, and I was in-

"Are evictions still carried on?"
"Yes. I heard of one, a picture of which
I have with me, where three hundred police and soldiers were sent to turn out one
old man, and that took place just below
the cemetery of Skibbereen, where were
buried three thousand persons who had
starved to death while ships laden with produce taken from the surrounding county rocked at anchor in the harbor. Oh it is frightful to think of it. At every step I took new horrors opened up before "Do you think the Government will succeed in suppressing the League?"

"They may. Then the executive office will be transferred to Holyhead or Liver-pool. But the Government allows noththe shape of correspondence to go the League or to suspected persons. break up the executive of the organization in Ireland, but they cannot crush it out. It has too great a hold on the people. Thoroughly democratic, it is also magnifi-cently disciplined. Within two years it has saved the people between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 in rent, and this fact fixes it firmly in their affections."
"Did the Government interfere with

They did not attempt to. If they had arrested me -and one of my objects in going over was to test their will in that direction-the next Englishman of note who y my Irish friends in the Far West and held as a hostage, just to attract Mr. Blaine's attention and make an issue of

If Mr. Gladstone wished to take a un iversal census of the Irish people he could not have abopted a better plan than by casting some hundreds of Irishmen into prison for indulging in the crime of free speech, and by proclaiming an organization to be criminal which he had repeatedly pronounced legal, and to which most of the clergy in Ireland belong. At once an angry cry went round the world wherever the English speech is spoken, and English speech is generally supposed to be coexistent with freedom and civil and was condemned by millions, who before it had wished him well, and who were very far from going all lengths with Mr. Parnell and who are not likely to go now. It became at once apparent that England has to count upon a larger, a more powerful, resolute and wealthier Ireland than she dreamed existed. In this than she dreamed existed. In this great Republic alone the citizens of Irish blood, as the daily press hastened to remind Mr. Gladstone, form a most important ment.

GOVERNMENT AND TYRANNY.

But I have a perfect right here to examine into their political actions and the give the Land Act a fair trial. Well, the same there are the same the same there are the same there are the same there are the same the same there are the same there are the same there are the same there are the same t

Farnell's or all. Gladstone's publication of the wholesale imprisonment that was Mr. Gladstone's final answer to criticisms of his measure. His friends fell from him, and he had a great many among the Irish abroad as well as at home. What is more distinctly known as American sentiment was also changed against him. The pub was also changed against him. Ine pub-lic press here, that as a whole had adver-sely criticised Mr. Parnell and his policy quite lost sight of Parnell in the outrage on liberty of speech and action. At once old memories were revived, and the Yorktown celebration came to emphasize them. This power is doing to-day in Ireland what it was doing here a century ago, and the Irish people are still fighting the battles of the forefathers of this Republic American sympathy can never gained for a tyranrous government, and greater tyranny than is now exercised in

Ireland exists nowhere on the globe.

In the Dominion of Canada, the same feeling is roused and Australia echoes the ery of anger. In all these great territories the Irish element is a powerful and determined one. They have abated none of their dislike for the English Govern-Contrast with their own more favorable condition under new circumstances only embitters the resentment they feel at the impossibility of succeed-ing in life and living in peace and comfort on their native soil. The English Govon their native soil. The English Gov-ernment has created that impossibility by undertaking to look after Irish affairs of which it knows nor cares to know nothing. It is always at war with Irish people for this very reason. The Irish "beyond the seas" have shown themselves a great and large hearted power when the ery of hunger or of famine went up from their native land. They are now prepared to assist in putting the one effectual stop to such recurrent cries by helping to change the system that creates them. It is not the land laws alone that are bad; it is the whole system of a foreign and hostile government ruling by sheer military force and dictating measures from a foreign centre. Ireland is drained of its money and produce to swell English capital. Its indus-tries were destroyed to favor English monopolists. It can initiate no national policy for itself. Its representatives are always in a minority in the English Parliament; and when they push opposition to an inconvenient length for the English government, they are either muzzled or clapped into jail. Ireland has become an eyesore in the eyes of all nations. It is a lasting disgrace to England, and the nucleus of all the disaffection against her

in the "kingdoms beyond the seas."

Ireland abroad must countenance no chemes of violence or of crime. But they can be united in active sympathy for their ountrymen at home. If there is to be nothing but bayonet law for Ireland, good-bye to the "resources of civilization." bye to the "resources of civilization."
The Irish bave waited long for even the measure of liberty they have obtained. They can afford to wait a little longer, continuing their patient struggle for human rights, and their countrymen will This bold speech

Nobody pretends that Mr. Parnell is a great tribune like O'Connell, but if he is deficient in oratory, he can beat the Lideficient in oratory, he can beat the Laberator at organization. The League holds together because it is not a single was great on "fits," was unequal to reversible to the anxious around the bed of To the anxious, all ready with advice and the man sick, all ready with advice and the man sick, all ready with advice and the man sick, all ready with advice and the man sick and the bly break up the executive by seizing Healy. Sexton, Dillon and other leaders, and impounding the books and papers and impounding the books and papers to efface the organization they must arrest all the local leaders and indict every man likely to take their pages. all the local leaders and indict every man likely to take their place. In the old days it was easy enough to break up Irish leagues. As a rule they consisted of but one central body, with a loose tollowing in the country which usually contained a large percentage of informers. But Mr. Parnell has created an institution so perfect in its way that it will live even if every man in authority is thrown into jail. Mr. Gladstone has now to show the English people that the policy of concession have people that the policy of concession having failed, he is able to govern Ireland with a mailed hand. The Premier's position is seriously weakened by his own course when he was in opposition. He was then in the habit of declaring that the agitators were justified in demanding sweeping reforms, that coercion was a weapont that onet, to be east just the permanent our of the disease. The old medical practitioner, who has proved to be only a quack, comes in again. He knows that his patient is a fever, but he has no skill in relieving fever, while he is infallible in dealing with the disease. The old medical practitioner, who has proved to be only a quack, comes in again. He knows that his patient in a fever, but he has no skill in relieving fever, while he is infallible in dealing with the disease. The old medical practitioner, who has proved to be only a quack, comes in again. He knows that his patient is in a fever, but he has no skill in relieving fever, while he is infallible in dealing with the disease. The old medical practitioner, who has proved to be only a quack, comes in again. He knows that his patient is in a fever, but he has no skill in relieving fever, while he is infallible in dealing with the disease. The old medical practitioner, who has proved to be only a quack, comes in again. He knows that his patient is in a fever, but he has no skill in relieving fever, while he is infallible in dealing with the disease. The old medical practitioner, who has proved to be only a quack, comes in again. He knows that his patient is in a fever, but he has no skill in relieving fever, while he is infallible in dealing with the disease. sweeping reforms, that coercion was a weapon that ought to be cast into the political lumber-room, and that the Irish should be governed by the "statesmanship of the nineteenth century." Well, he has tried that sort of statesmanship on a big scale. The Disestablishment Act was a very mild measure compared with the Land Act, which recognizes doctrines as "leveling" as any preached in the Socialist camp at Soho sonare, and which after. THE IRISH BEYOND THE SEAS." ist camp at Soho square, and which, after all resistance to her will. England has no remedy in her pharmacy for Ireland's cible feeble policy has falled, and what the outcome in Ireland will be is more than any body can tell.—N. Y. World.

# PECTS.

To the Revision Editor of Public Opinio Sir. In a speech at Southport, on the 7th inst., the Earl of Derby, who maintains that we re progressing favourably as a nation rather than the reverse, is reported to have said: "Notwithstanding this, there were people who believed that this, there were people who beneved that the country was livining upon its capital." Being one of these, I am induced to bring forward some proof in support of the conclusion. In 1878—not having access to to the Board of Trade Returns for other years-our debtor and creditor account with foreigners stood thus -Imports-Articles free of duty £334,585,300

subject to duty : 4,185,442

Total..... 368,770, 41 ......192,848,914 Exports...

Difference . . £175,921,828 If a nation, which is thus expending twice as much as it receives, is not living on its capital, then I know not when it can be said to do so. What the result on this will be, if the drain continues, time alone can tell. As we have grown rich wholly and solely by our exports, by a parity of reasoning we must grow poorer and pe in proportion as these decrease, and our sincrease. In 1870 the imports were £303,000,000; in 1880 they were 000,000 or £108,000,000 more. Having no gold mines or other sources of revenue, this continual outflow of gold, the result must be, tot ou tard, national bankruptcy.

Your obedient servant. Sept. 10, 1881. A LOOKER ON.

# ANECDOTE OF O'CONNELL.

At a great public meeting held in Limerick, to pronounce against giving the power of veto in the appointment of Bishops to the government, Woulfe at tempted to address the meeting; but a was known to differ in opinion from O'-Connell, he was unable to obtain a hearing. O'Connell came forward and asked, as a favor to himself, "that the learned gentleman might be allowed to speak."
This silenced the tumult, and Woulfe delivered a carefully prepared and most powerful speech on the subject in favor of yielding to the government. When he ceased O'Connell advanced, and was loudly cheered. "I am not going to make a speech to-day," he said, in his sweet but speech to-day, he said, in his sweet but impressive voice; "you have had a fine speech from the gentleman who has just sat down: but I will tell you a story. Once upon a time a flock of sheep were living peaceably together under the care of their watch-dogs, when an attempt was made to get rid of the dogs. And who made the attempt? It was the wolves. A meeting of the sheep took place. Then? A meeting of the sneep took place. Then the leading wolf came forward and tried to persuade the innocent sheep to give up their dogs. They followed the advice, and mark the consequence. They were quickly devoured, and so would be the Catholics of Ireland if they acted in the same manner as the sheep, and followed the advice of a Wolf."

The meeting at once saw the drift of e story, and cheered O'Connell to the echo. It is needless to say the opponents were thoroughly beaten; and Woulfe, turning to Dean Call, said, "How useless it is to be a compared it is to compete with O'Connell! Here have I been claborating a speech for a month, and O'Connell demolishes me by a flash of humor and a pun on my name!"

# IRISH HONOR.

In the beginning of the war in Germany, after the surrender of the King of Saxony's troops near Pirna, the then King of Prussia did everything that a King of Prussia did everything that a brave prince should not do to corrupt the troops of Saxony: he soothed, he flattered, he menaced, and his endeavors were very successful. He applied amidst a circle of officers, to one O'Cavannagh, an Irishman, who was colonel of the Kings guards. "Sire," replied the hero, "we life my fertile you may dispose of "my life, my fortune, you may dispose of, as they are in your power, but my honor, far beyond the reach of human greatness, you shall not, you cannot wound. I have given my faith to the King, and this faith I will carry unsullied to my grave." wait and work with them.—Catholic tioned in the continental papers of that Review. was honorably

# FITS.

Catholic Times

remedy in her pharmacy for Ireland's fever: but, all-powerful in curing "fits," she is preparing to force her maddened in-habitants into acts of desperation. Let the people of Ireland listen to coun-

LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S PROS- sellors of prudence and wisdom. The fever may last yet longer, but the constant irritation and restlessness resulting therefrom will end by throwing England into a fever out of which there will be scape but by copious draughts of sooth-ng remedies for herself and for Ireland. The poor people of England have cause of complaint, and the feverishness of Ireland helps to open their eyes to their own wrongs. The land of a country in the ession of a few individuals is a wrong; eavy taxation for unnecessary appendages power is a wrong; centralization of wer and administration is a wrong. will take some t me to bring these truths home to the people of England. Ireland's

# LRISH ABSENTEE LANDLORDS.

The following statement appears in Whelslaw and Walsh's History of Dublin:
"The absences have been from the earliest times a constant theme of comearliest times a constant theme of com-plaint, as the prime cause of the unpros-perous state of the country. So early as the year 1368, an ordinance of the 42d of Edward III states, Les ditz mals (the conduct of the absentees) avencez en perdition la dite terre. In 1601, a writer of remarks on the affairs of England and Ireland,' avers that the amount of drain age of wealth by absentees in various ways £136,018 per annum. In 1729, a work ascribed to Thomas Prior list of the then absentees, and the money they drew from the Kingdom in various ways amounted annually to £627,799. Arthur Young, in 1779, affirms it to have been £732.200: names and particulars published in 1782, makes and particulars published in 170x, makes it amount to the enormously increased sum of £2,223,212! To these non-residents from choice, are now to be added those who are necessarily (!) so, in attending parliamentary duties, and the whole sum now (1833) annually abstracted from Ireland and spent elsewhere, is fairly estimated at five million pounds

Dublin Penny Journal, 1833. If the figures given above as "abstracted"—that's just the word—in 1833 be correct, and if anything there is reason to believe they are the mininum, be multiplied by 48—the number of years that have have the enormous sum of two hundred and forty million pounds sterling, or twelve hundred million dollars, "abstracted" from the sweat of the people "abstracted" from the sweat of the poor of Ireland, to sustain the "Absentees" and their families—including the gambling "and if nossible, worse places of "hells" and, if possible, worse places of London, and the etties of the continent.— Editor Catholic Record.

# CROMWELL OUTWITTED.

Castlemagner, in the county of Cork, belonged to Richard Magner; he was agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and Kilmore. When Cromwell was at Clonmel he went to see him; but being represented as a troublesome person who had been active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to Colonel Phare, the Governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer. Magner, who suspected foul play, had scarcely left Clonnel when he opened the letter, read it, and rescaling it, instead of proceeding to Cork turned off to Mallow, and deto Cork turned out to Mallow, and de-livered it to the commander there, with directions as from Cromwell, for him to deliver it to Col. Phare. This officer had often preyed upon Magner's lands, for which he was resolved to be revenged. The officer, suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the governor who knew him; and immedi-ately sent to Cromwell for further instructions, who, being much chagrined at being so treated, sent orders to have the officer released and to apprehend Magner, but he had taken care to get out of his reach.—Dublin Penny Journal, 1833.

### . . . "Made new Again."

Mrs. Wm. D. Ryoman, St. Catherines, Ont., says: "R. V. Pierce Buffalo, N. Y. Ont., says: I have used your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' for the last three Purgative Pellets, for the last three months and find myself—(what shall I say)—'made new again' are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I now live (to the surprise of everybody) and am able to do my own work."

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All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday

oon of each week.
THOS, COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS, COFFEY,

Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Old as well as New Address and thus Insure the prompt delivery of the pupelpt of enquiries. We are libered to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.

When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscribtion, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the promietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper shepe. Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the amon no "their indebtednesswhen they make request."

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTLE FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duly 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 was 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 encourageand efficiency; and I therefore earnes mend it to the patronage and encours t of the clergy and laity of the diocese Paliage

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1881.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago, Ireland was struggling for a free Parliament. The genius of her two greatest sons-Grattan and Flood-had just then evoked an enthusiasm, unanimity and determination amongst Irishmen which nothing could withstand. Neither bribe nor threat could move the Irish leaders from their purpose to restore to their country the inde pendence of which she had been robbed in days of conquest and confiscation. They had the support of a brave, united, and armed people, and achieved a marked and glorious triumph. We are glad to know that efforts are being made to commemorate the approaching centennary of the great peaceful revolution of 1782. The Irish people do well to celebrate the crowning success of the struggle which then gave them poli tical emancipation. Their commemoration of that splendid achievement should be expressive of their present determination to let nothing stand in the way of the re-acquisition of that legislative autonomy of which they were after eighteen years' enjoyment robbed. If the unity of one hundred years ago to-day guided the counsels of leading Irishmen, the return of Irish legislative indepen dence were a work easy of accomplishment. But we trust that the day is not remote when Irishmen of all classes, sinking their feuds and prejudices, will unite to place their country in a position of security and prosperity. No better means could we advise them to take to bring about so much desired a result than earnest and honest reflection on the events of one hundred years ago.

# ITALIAN LIBERALISM.

Of all the forms of radicalism Italian liberalism is certainly the most contemptible. Elsewhere the ordinary radical strives for what he considers popular rights-in Italy he contents himself with insults on all things sacred in the eyes of a Chris tian people. The recent cowardly demonstrations of the radical element in Rome, prove that it is a more deadly foe to Christianity than to order. But we know not which really deserves the greater degree of contempt-the radical party, or the impotent monarchy which enjoys its dangerous support. The government of King Humbert has given direct encouragement to the license which has of late disgraced the Eternal City. It has taken no steps whatever to vindicate the majesty of the law and secure the lives of its orderly subjects. Yet this is the government whose friends and supporters

possible but practicable for the Holy See to fall under without prejudice to its rights or freedom of action. \$2 00 There are journalists in this country who mocked the Holy Father when he declared himself a prisoner per line for each subsequent properly type, 12 vertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 line to an lineh.

Contract advectisements for three six or contract advectisements should be handed in not later than ruesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must look with pleasure on scenes which look with pleasure on scenes which to their eyes may seem indicative of the downfall of the Papacy. But let them not be mistaken. It is not the Papacy, it is the present Italian monarchy that is really in danger. If the Holy Father were compelled to leave Rome, the Italian Kingdom were very soon a thing of the past, Then we should have republics in miniature all over the land-with anarchy and destruction as their handmaids. To the most thoughtless observer there is in store for Italy trials and disorders of no ordinary magnitude.

# THE FRENCH CHAMBERS. The French Chambers will shortly

reassemble presumably to attend to the business of the country. We greatly fear, however, that very little serious attention will be given to the real wants of France. The composition of the popular chamber is so very objectionable that we look forward to its meeting as an occasion for intrigue and factionist displays -with the usual amount of anti-Christian declarations. 'The monarchical party, with its three or four sections, will in the new chamber be so nearly powerless as to attact very little attention. But the various republican groups, though numerous and powerful if united, are far from agreeing on important matters of public policy. M. Ferry, who still holds the reins of power, is a mere creature of the dictator, Gambetta. We doubt very much if the advanced radical element, now more powerful than ever-led by Clemenceau-will extend his government anything like steady support. There are besides other sections of the republican element averse to a continuance of Gambetta's irresponsible rule, and may throw in their support to Clemenceau, who must then assume the Premiership-effectually blocking Gambetta from the Presi dency of the republic. The Session will, no doubt, interest all observers of French politics-but give little if

# ANOTHER OMEN. At the late elections to the Reich-

stag, the radical party succeeded in

carrying four out of six of the elec toral districts of Berlin. The capital of the German empire is a city of no less influence in things political in that country than is Paris in France. But it has now, we believe, manifested the same stron, radical tendencies as the French metropolis. When, therefore, we see this imperial city, the very centre of German thought and enlightenment, pronouncing itself so strongly in favor of radicalism, we are certainly very strongly inclined to think that the German monarchy is in as much real danger as any other in Europe. The German people are not as easily aroused as others. Nothing but the have made only a miserable progress existence of the very gravest abuses in their system of government could drive them into the errors of radicalism. Prince Bismarck is certainly not a friend even to legitimate reform. He has from the very beginning of his career manifested a decided determination to sup port the existing order of things, judging that one change might lead to others, and thus upturn the present system of administration and government prevailing in Germany. He must then take to heart the lesson of the election to which we refer. He must in its light clearly see that the age of autocracy is past, that a persistent denial of reform must lead, as it has elsewhere led, to revolutions in Germany. He may himself perchance live to see the work of his life undone. We could then sympathize with him if that work had not been one of fraud, treachery and violence.

The Bishop of Three Rivers, Que., is at one time declared it not only house in his diocese.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

Council of Instruction for the Provinces met in Quebec during last week. All the bishops were present.

Mr. J. G. Bosse, Q. C., of Quebec city, has been appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, in the place of the late Dr. Hubert La Rue.

THE Rochester Times has been merged into the Buffalo Union. It was a cleverly-conducted paper, and each week gave evidence of improvement in every department. Now that it has succumbed, we are heartily glad that it has been com-

THE recent Congress of "Free-Thinkers" in France is described as a sad and at the same time ludicrous spectacle, They acted like crazy men or possessed persons. Such meeting of fools has not taken place in many a day. It was unanimously voted, among other insane resolves, that the beautiful memorial church at Montmartre should be levelled to

THE Toronto Globe proposes sending a Special Commissioner to Ireland, in order to post its readers on the real state of affairs there. It is suggested that the gentleman should be furnished with "a coat of Mail; said outfit to be made up of copies of the Globe of the days when "dogan" and other choice epithets formed the staple of that paper's articles on the

The rev. gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec are, it is said, about to enter upon the cultivation of the vine on their farm at St. Joachim, on a large scale. Jacques Cartier found the vine growing wild in such quantities in that section of country, that he called the present Island of Orleans the Island of Bacchus.

AT a special meeting of the Quebec branch of the Land League, held on the 20th inst. resolutions were passed, condemning the action of the government in infamously attempting to suppress the body in Ireland, and in arresting Mr. Parnell; to convene a mass meeting of citizens during the present week; and to make arrangements to invite Mr. T. P. O'Connor M. P., to deliver an address about the 10th of November. He is to be in Montreal on the 8th.

La Verite, of Quebec, avs: "La Patrie and la Courrier de Montreal are engaged discussing the question of the commercial independence of any pleasure to the friends of sound lutely opposing it, finds that comindependence is not compatible with our position as an Eng lish colony, and appears to think that we are not ripe for political independence. We believe that, meantime, it would be well that we should hab ituate ourselves to the idea of independence, because events are following each ether so rapidly in Europe, that we may be one of these days forced to choose between independence and annexation."

ONE of our city papers finds fault with the people of Ireland for not being sufficiently thankful to Mr. Gladstone for his Land Bill. It further asserts that this measure is a step in the direction of giving the Irish people their rights. We might be pardoned for asking the question: Why should Irishmen be expected to show gratitude for steps when they are entitled to a whole jump?" For seven hundred years the atien governors of Ireland have been taking steps (and most unwilling steps they were, indeed) but they

How low the great sacrament of marriage has fallen among non-Catholic Americans, may be interred from the following paragraph in a New York paper: house in Floyd, Ind., is kept wholly for the accommodation of persons temporarily residing there for the purpose of obtaining divorces. now has twenty-nine inmates. several instances marriages have grown out of companionship in this house. A wedding was lately held an hour after the couple concerned had received the decrees legally separating them from their ormer marital partners.'

THE bazaar in aid of the St Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, which commenced on the 26th ulto., w: 8 brought to a close on the 15th inst., and on Thursday, the 20th. On the invitation of the Rev. Father Lowekamp, the ladies who had charge of the tables met at the asylum and handed in their returns, which amounted to the handsome sum of \$4,774.78 uet. The children of

their generous efforts on their be-THE Catholic committee of the half and that of the old women. This great success has placed at the disposal of the trustees the funds

> Christian Guardian, is sorely troubled because the religious exercises at Yorktown were placed in the hands of Catholic priests, and that "mass" was said on such a national occasion. Now, friend, who has a better right than the Catholics to have charge of this particular celebration? Would you have Moody & Sankey, with their melodeon and hymns, conducting the services in commemoration of a victory gained by soldiers the vast majority of whom were Catho lics? Or would you have Talmage and his originalities, or the Boy Preacher Harrison with his calisthenic exercises? We would fondly wish to see our friend take all these little matters good-naturedly, because we believe that even he will live to see Catholic ceremonies performed on all State occasions in the

THE last number of United Ireland contains a picture of Mr. Gladstone in the character of "The Two Obediahs. The two faces are very characteristic. In the one he is all smiles and promises, while in the other he assumes a savage disposition, and is striking right and left at the Irish. The following expressions of the Premier appear under the engraving:

"Only trust me for all that your heart desires! Irish Ideas—Ireland for the Irish—O'Donnell Aboo—Erin go-bragh—God Save Ireland—anything—If you'll only give me the chance of devoting myself to your service."

"You won't take my Land Act, won't you? You won't fall down and worship me, won't you? Then take this and be d-to you for lazy Irish hounds, that don't know what's good for you!"

An accomplished French gentleman of New York, well known in its best Catholic circles for the extent of his reading and the accuracy of his information, sends us the following little note:-"C. Bianconi, an enterprising Italian, who established in Ireland about fifty or more years ago, a line of public open conveyances, which became very popular, and were spread throughout the Island, stated before the British Association in Cork in 1843, in regard to the Irish people, 'that he never yet attempted to do an act of generosity or common justice, publicly or privately, that he was not met by manifold reciprocity, also that dur-the long period of years during which his enterprise had been in operation 'not the slightest injury has ever been done by the people to has ever been done by the people to the water do, may very larry claim my property, or that entrusted to a right to have their counsels that a max who commits a certain crime belongs to such and such a religion, yet Bianconi's experience of the Irish, which our correspondent so approvingly quotes, is that of every honest observer who has found them with their national and natural, which in their case are Catholic, virtue uncorrupted. Was it not a: English chief ustice who declared that for love of equal and exact justice there was no people compared to the Irish?

FROM a letter published in L'Uni-

vers, we translate the following interesting account of a miraculous onversion lately effected at the Holy House of Loreto: "Sigismund Kuttner o' Pesth, educated in heresy s a painter of some celebrity. He came to Italy to study the masterpieces of art, an | after spending ome time in Venice, Florence, Naples and Rome, he passed through Loreto on his way home. After having acimired the magnificence of the Basilica, he wish d to enter into the Holy House, but at the threshold he was held back by an invisible power; he struggled, he got angry, he cursed the enchantments practised by the Papists, and swore to leave the town at once. And he did set out at once for the railroad station. The train was just gone. He walked to Ancona, "A boarding hausted. There his passion grew in Saints was an allowable time for reckless intensity, and amounted even to fury. An invisible power once more exerted itself, and impelled him to House. He is no longer held back, and feels an unknown peace in his soul. On one of the confessionals he had read the inscription : Pro Lingua Germanica. He went straight to the Rev. Penitentiary, Father Cerebotani, and revealed to him the state of his conscience. The rest may be easily guessed. He made his abjuration in the hands of the Vicar-

The Irish landlords are generally absentees. They have agents who collect their rents and forward them to Englad, or to the asylum presented an address happen to reside. The agent manages some foreign country where they may

to the ladies, thanking them for for his principal, and he often seeks to obtain the good will of his landlord by collecting for him as much as he can sucobtain the good and collecting for him as much as he can succeed in wringing from the tenants.

Nothing is given to schools, to churches or to hospitals. The landlord knows or to hospitals. The landlord knows or to hospitals and the complete dismissal is too heavy a punishment for a venial fault continued to a good continued necessary to permit the entry into little of the neighborhood in which his the institution of the old infirm men. attach the people to him. He takes no part in the administration of justice, and Our cotemporary of Toronto, the the magistrates are often the agents of the landlords, and use their public posi inquiry into police matters. The Spec tion with very little regard either to honesty or justice. The tenant is liable at any moment to be expelled from the estate. If he makes any improvement it has hitherto become the property of the landlord, and his rates were at once in-

> the Irish case we take from the Ad. against Catholicism, and especially against Irish Catholicism. An itinerant preache vertiser. We think it will be generally admitted that this extract is true in every particular. Why, then, we would ask, is there such surrrise expressed at the prevailing agitation? Why are Parnell and his followers denounced as demagogues and professional agitators? here abundant cause for vigorous agitation to remove the outrageous wrongs suffered by the people of Ireland? Is there any one silly enough to think the governing class would ever trouble themselves about Irish grievances, were not such men as Parnell and his associates to organize a crusade against the wrong-doers? Were it not for the Land League Gladstone's Land Bill would never have been thought of.

THE opinion of A. M. Sullivan on the Irish arrests and proclamation is worth taking. He says: "There is little question that the work of the organization will, despite what any man may wish or say, be carried on very largely throughout Ireland by secret organization. The feeling of the country in too intense, too much aroused, the question at issue too terrible, to think that the land movement can subside in a night because a printed paper with the lion and the unicorn at its head and Mr. Forster's name at its foot, declares the League to be proclaimed. The thing is preposterous. The movement will go on, but, unfortunately. it.stead of going on henceforth on an open, public platform, where every ne can see the measure of good and ill, the wisdom or mischief of what is said or done, the people will now be driven into secret conclaves, the nature of which it is hard to foresee.'

"Correspondent-Do you think that the American branches have hampered the action of the home

"Mr. Sullivan-I have always con sidered it a serious embarrassment and danger to Mr. Parnell and his Executive in Dablin that a section of the American branches were always trying to force his hand in a particular direction. The men who supplied the funds in so large a degree, as our enthusiastic countrymen over What I objected to always was that in some of their telegrams to the convertion they insisted on forcing the convention in a particular line, even intimating that they would cease subscribing unless their views dominated the resolutions of that

# HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical-The Jubilee-All Hallows-Police Affairs-A compliment not meant-Star Chamber-Attitude or the Press-Night School-Unfair Discrimination.

THE JUBILER.

Public services in connection with the Jubilee were commenced in St. Patrick's on Sunday last. The Jesuit Fathers Jones and Plante, who conducted the exercises in St. Mary's last week, also offici-ated here. Very much the same order with regard to time, number and nature of the exercises was observed in both places. The attendance at St. Patrick' was rather better than at St. Mary's. Jubilee devotions have also been comnenced in Dunnville under the direction of the Rev. P. Lennon.

"ALL HALLOAS."

Outside of the church few persons have correct idea of the reason for observing All Saints Day and its vigil popularly called "Hallow Eve." The notion once rollicking pleasure and indulgence in superstitious practices. This of course is far from being agreeable to the Catholic spirit. On the first of November the return to Loreto. Fasting, almost Church makes commemoration of all God's saints at once. She indulges in sentiments of religious exultation at he enters, prostrates himself, prays, poistion of her members in heaven; she glorifies God on their virtues and rewards, she invokes the assistance of their prayers on behalf of the militant Church on earth and the suffering Church in Purgatory, and she exhorts us to emulate their piety and goodness and thereby obtain after death the rewards they now enjoy. It is evident that a n ght of carousal o amusement would be a bad preparation for such a great festival of the next day Capitular, Don Antonio Pellegrini, received Baptism, and afterwards was absurity is losing ground. When confined Capitular, Don Antonio Penegrini, received Baptism, and afterwards was admitted to the Sacrament of Divine Love.

absurity is losing ground. When commed to the children's amusements of nut-cracking, apple diving, and moral tale-telling the celebration of Hallow Eve is an occasion for that usefulness which a molerate sion for that usefulness which a molerate share of innocent recreation is at proper

POLICE MATTERS.

contest between the Chief of Police and Detective Rousseaux has resulted adversely for the detective, but the popular opinion appears to be very strong in his favor, and there are a great many who carrer of duty has proved himself a good and faithful servent. In consequence of inquiry into police matters. The Spectator lends a helping hand to the movement, and demands that the Board of Commissioners be so constituted that they will be either wholly or partly respon sible to the citizens for their

AN UN-MEANT COMPLIMENT. reased in consequence.

Among the branches of business that
The above very plain statement of pay well now-a-days is that of preaching having a significant eye to large money collections, and an utter carelessness with regard to expressions, stopped in this city a few days ago, and among a lot of stuff and nons use delivered one sentence of which Irishmen might feel proud, although the gentleman did not mean it. He said, that of all the Catholic countries in the world Ire-land was the most difficult for Protestant missionaries on which to make an impres missionaries on which to make an impression, and that after an immense expenditure of time, labor and money the results were most unsatisfactory. The preacher referred to might have gone further and said that such has been the case during the other accordance and that Irish. more than three centuries, and that Irishmen firmly intend that failure will be the fruit gathered in their country by evangelizing soupers for all time to come.

STAR CHAMBER.

A recent investigation into the conduct of a Collegiate teacher to one of his pupils was carried on with closed doors. The Times strongly objects to this mode of procedure, and says that every good inter-est would be better served by a public investigation. The Star Chamber system is certainly not the most agreeable to free-dom, but it sometimes happens that matters occur which are of far greater consequence than the gratification of mere pub lic curiosity. Whether or not it is so in this case remains to be seen.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS Whatever sneers or insults the other great organs of the country may have flung at the Irish question, no one can reasonably accuse the Hamilton dailies of a want of fairness in dealing with the same subject. Casting aside the wild rum ors and random statements which are the texts of many journals, the Times and Spectator show where the grievances exist and point out the remedy. They acknow-ledge that Home Rule is not at all unreasonable but they argue on the contrary that a local parliament is as neccessary to Ireland as it is to Ontario, and that the general interests of the empire would suffer nothing by its existence. The Times fairly shows how Ireland has been ill-treated in the past and indicates the resources she possesses for being prosperous, but which were hindered from development by a bigotted and jealous legislation. When influen-tial bodies with very little personal interest treat the subject from such a liberal standpoint there is reason to hope that the good spirit will spread and that at no distant day the powers that be will recognize the fact in a practical manner that Irishmen as well as Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders should be the best managers of their own business.

DISCRIMINATION.

It is to be hoped that the recent re buff administered by the papers to those who in certain cases discriminate against a man's nationality or religion will have a general some people think it gives spice to the statement. Catholics have come in for a good share of this discrimination in times past and we expect that as the press of the past and weexpect that the principle in one city has frowned on the principle in one particular case, not Catholic, they will make it universal for the future.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The night school carried on during the past winter by Miss Cole and Mr. Harte, has been reopened for the coming season.
As both have had considerable experience in teaching and have already given satisfaction, they will no doubt be successful They are affording a splendid opportunity o young people (whose time is occupied luring the day) for adding to their present store of knowledge.

CLANCAHILL,

# FESTIVALS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday, Nov. 1st, the feast of All On Tuesday, Nov. 1st, the feast of Au Saints, was clebrated in the Cathedral and Saints, was clebrated in the Cathedral was sung by High Mass in the Cathedral was sung by Rev. James Walsh, and a practical sermon delivered by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere. On Wednesday, the 2nd, which the church devotes entirely to prayers for the dead, Masses were sung in both Churches, large ongregations attending.

# JUBILEE IN STRATFORD.

On Monday, Oct. 17th, Rev. Father O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, opened an eight day's mission in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford. Though the evening of the opening was very unfavorable, on account of the rain, a large congregation assembled for the opening exercises. The early masses, at which a short instruction was given, were remarkably well attended. was given, were remarkably wen attended, large numbers being there as early as six o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Kilroy announced at the end of the mission that over one thousand persons had approached the thousand persons had approached the still-and the stillsacraments, independently of the children, who numbered in the neighborhood of three hundred. At the Masses on the closing Sunday the collection for the new cathedral was taken up, which amounted to over five hundred dollars. Everything connected with the mission was most satisfactory, and its fruits might be seen in the crowds that attended the different exercises, and still more in the large numbers cises, and still more in the large numbers that approached the sacraments. The Rev. Fathers O'Neil, of Kincora; Connilly, of Biddulph; Brennan, of St. Mar.'s; Dillon, of La Sallette; together with Rev. J. Ronan and P. J. Colovin, assisted in the confessionals.

Ten new churches have been com-Every newspaper reader has heard of the little police war in Hamilton. The since last Spring.

### CHURCH DEDICATION.

The New R. C. Church in Madoe ! dicated to the Service of God by Bishop Cleary.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AND ELOQUENT DRESS BY THE BISHOP.

Belleville Intelligencer The new Roman Catholic Church Madoc which has been in course of co

struction since April last and was o finished last week, was solemnly dedica yesterday by His Lordship Bishop Clea assisted by Mor. Formula yesterday by His Lordship Bishop Clear assisted by Mgr. Farrelly and a number of the clergymen of the Diocese. To church will stand as a monument of the energy and devotion of the pastor, Refather Davis. He came to Madoc or two years ago, and found the parish it most deplorable condition, both spiritally and temporally. The church which he had to officiate was a miseral wooden structure (it was afterwards so wooden structure (it was afterwards so for \$60). He at once set to work to cure the erection of an edifice worthy be called a temple of God, and after or a year of unremitting lab r he had of tained sufficient funds to warrant him beginning the work. As we have sa the building was begun seven months a and is now completed. To say that it is beautiful structure and is a credit to I ther Davis and his parishioners wou convey but a faint idea of what the chur really is. In exterior it is neat and sy metrical, but unpretending; but the terior must astonish every visitor. Su an interior is very rarely seen in the lar cities of this Province, and that it can seen in a village the size of Madoc somewhat remarkable. It would be from exaggeration to say that the chur is more beautiful than any church Belleville, and we would not hesitate affirm that the decorations are more art tie, tasteful, and effective than any chur of its size in the Province. It is worth visit to Madoc to see the interior of the church of Father Davis'. Before descring the internal decorations we will six ing the internal decorations we will gi the dimensions of the edifice. It is 105 in length, 40 feet in width; the ceiling 23 ft. in height, and the cross which si mounts the steeple is 150 feet from the ground. The value of the building about \$10,000, and the value of the chur property in Madoc—so energetic and al has been the management of Father Day —is \$14,000. The building occupies fine prominent site on the east side nne prominent site on the east side Durham St., the principal street in t vil'age. The effect on first entering t church is very striking. The walls at ceiling are covered with frescoing at ornamental painting, in light cheer colors, the predominant color appearit to be mauve. The ceiling is divided in The ceiling is divided in ten panels, five on each side, and in ea ten panels, are on each side, and in each panel is a fresco painting representing scene from Scripture. The paintings of the left side represent scenes and characters from the New Testament, and a as follows: Our Saviour and John to the Market of the Vice. Baptist; the Holy Family, i.e. the Virg and Child, Elizabeth, and John the Ba tist; the raising of Jairus' daughter: t release of Peter from the prison by t angel; and Jesus and the woman Samaria. On the right side the facin represent views from the Old Test ment. They are: Jacob receiving the news of the death of Joseph; Elijah the desert, succored by the angel; Hag and Ishmael in the wilderness; Rebec at the well; and Daniel in the den at the well; and Daniel in the denotions. There are two beautiful frescoron the side walls of the altar. One r presents the worship of the Magi, and to other Christ's ascension. Over the alt of the blessed Virgin, on the left of t grand altar, is a statue in freeso of t Virgin and Child; and ever the altar St. Joseph, on the right of the gran altar, is a similar statue of St. Joseph A beautiful and highly ornamental rered occupies the back of the altar. T whole of the decorations were design by Mr. Fred'k Richardson, of this cit and the entire fre-coing was the work his hand. It is but bare justice to a that the work is highly creditable Mr. Richardson. It is truly beautiful Mr. Richardson. It is truly obtained and proves him a real artist rather than paintstaking copyist. The frescoes a taken from paintings by the old master but the altar-piece representing the Ascension is an original painting, and v

with wood-farnaces of peculiar constru tion, which has already been tested wi the utmost satisfaction.

The ceremony of dedication took pla about 2 o'clock. A procession was form and proceeded from the house of Re Father Davis to the church. His Lor ship walked, carrying his crozier in I hand, robed in full pontificule, and crown with his mitre; he was proceeded by alts boys bearing the cross, and was accompa ied by Mgr. Farrelly and Rev. Fathe Davis and Comelly, of Madoc, Denoght of Erinsville, Brophy, of Tyeadinaga, a Kelly, his Lordship's secretary. Arrived at the church, approbriate pra

Ascension is an experience of the confess we rather prefer its design, as we as its execution, to that of most of the other pictures. The building is heat

ers were offered up, after which the precession passed slowly round the builder the Bishop sprinkling the walls with howater, while the whole party of ecclesic structured the water. tics chanted the miserere. The church w then entered, and the ceremony of sprin ling was repeated, the procession proceeding slowly round the interior of the co ing slowly bound the interior of the confice, while the party chanted the 1191 120th, and 121st Psalms. The Litany Saints was then chanted at the altar, aft which appropriate prayers were offere The church, in the meantime, had be gradually filling, and by this time a ve respectable congregation had gather The service being concluded, His Lordsl took his seat before the High Altar, and deputation of gentlemen representing t congregation approached him, and M Dennis Fox read and presented the follo ing address:—
To the Right Reverend James Vince

Cleary, Bishop of Kingston:
My Lorn,—On this, your first visit
this part of your extensive Diocese, we the Catholics of Madoc, beg leave to a proach your Lordship to express to y our felicitations at your appointment the Holy See to succeed our late lament Bishop O'Brien. My Lord, we, the Car olics of this part of the Mission, number only some twenty-five families; but can assure your Lordship that, althou we are few in number yet we trust th the poor Christians whose faith is great but whose means are small! If this trifl-ing boon is not overlooked by the Al-

mighty Father, what will your reward be for creeting to God's glory this house,

where you can come to visit and worship him—a temple for God to dwell in! The

vidow's mite was more acceptable to God

than the rich gifts of the wealthy and the

great because it was given with a willing, humble and faithful spirit. This is a com-

fort to the poor for all ages. It shows that it is the spirit in which the gift is

offered, not the gift itself, which God regards. Therefore be glad, for the spirit

and motive which impelled you to erect this temple to God could not have been other than pure and lofty and such as would be acceptable to God." His lord-ship related the history of Elijah and the

widow of Sarepta as a proof that God never allows any one who makes sacrifices for his sake to go in want on account of

that sacrifice. As the widow's pot of meal and cruse of oil were not allowed to

diminish, so God would not allow the temporal welfare of those who had erected

the church to suffer from the sacrifice they had made to erect it. They would

surely obtain their reward, either a tem-

poral or, what was better, a spiritual one. The reward of a good act was always re-

ceived in the next world, but it was

one ever regretted doing a good act. Un-

der the old dispensation a certain man, Obedadom, was blessed of God because he

gave shelter in his house to the Ark of

God, in which the glory of his presence

was at certain times manifested in a cloud. How much more would those be blessed who built a house for himself to

dweil in, in the reality of his divine and

human life. On one occasion Jesus saved the servant of a Roman Centurion, at the

request of the Jews, merely because he had contributed fur ds to build them a syna-

iracle at the request of men who did

not believe in him or his mission, for the

benefit of a pagan, and because that pagan had contributed funds to help to prepetuate that religion which he had come on earth to abolish, how much more would the blessed Redeemer lend an

ear to the prayers of his priests and peo-

ple, and accept their sacrifices for his

onor, when they had erected a house in

ship concluded by again thanking the con-gregation for their personal expression of

by once more congratulating them on

the beauty, convenience, and spaciousness of the church which he had just dedicated.

His Lordship then gave the people his enediction, and took his departure.

is evening, at which the ladies and gen

tlemen already named will take the prin

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

sented with an address from the John Dillon branch of the Land League, Dub-

Archbishop Croke was on Sunday pre-

In reply his Grace said when Dublin of

ection and reverence for himse f. and

gogue. If our Saviour would perfor

usually rewarded in this world also.

### CHURCH DEDICATION.

The New R. C. Church in Madoc Dedicated to the Service of God by Bishop Cleary.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AND ELOQUENT AD-DRESS BY THE BISHOP.

Belleville Intelligencer The new Roman Catholic Church at Madoc which has been in course of construction since April last and was only finished last week, was solemnly dedicated yesterday by His Lordship Bishop Cleary, assisted by Mgr. Farrelly and a number of the clergymen of the Diocese. This church will stand as a monument of the energy and devotion of the pastor, Rev. Father Davis. He came to Madoc only two years ago, and found the parish in a most deplorable condition, both spiritu-ally and temporally. The church in which he had to officiate was a miserable wooden structure (it was afterwards sold for \$60). He at once set to work to secure the erection of an edifice worthy to be called a temple of God, and after over a year of unremitting lab r he had ob tained sufficient funds to warrant him in beginning the work. As we have said, the building was begun seven months ago, and is now completed. To say that it is a beautiful structure and is a credit to Fa ther Davis and his parishioners would convey but a faint idea of what the church really is. In exterior it is neat and symmetrical, but unpretending; but the interior must astonish every visitor. Such an interior is very rarely seen in the large cities of this Province, and that it can be seen in a village the size of Madoc is somewhat remarkable. It would be far from exaggeration to say that the church is more beautiful than any church in Belleville, and we would not besitate to affirm that the decorations are more artistic, tasteful, and effective than any church of its size in the Province. It is worth a visit to Madoc to see the interior of this church of Father Davis'. Before describing the internal decorations we will give the dimensions of the edifice. It is 105 ft. in length, 40 feet in width; the ceiling is 23 ft. in height, and the cross which sur-mounts the steeple is 150 feet from the The value of the building is about \$10,000, and the value of the church property in Madoc—so energetic and able has been the management of Father Davis —is \$14,000. The building occupies a fine prominent site on the east side of Durham St., the principal street in the burnam see, the property of the vallage. The effect on first entering the church is very striking. The walls and ceiling are covered with frescoing and ornamental painting, in light cheerful colors, the predominant color appearing to the predominant color appearing the colors. The ceiling is divided into ten panels, five on each side, and in each panel is a fresco painting representing a scene from Scripture. The paintings on the left side represent scenes and characters from the New Testament, and are as follows: Our Saviour and John the Baptist; the Holy Family, i.e. the Virgin and Child, Elizabeth, and John the Baptist; the raising of Jairus' daughter: the release of Peter from the prison by the angel; and Jesus and the woman of Samaria. On the right side the facings represent views from the Old Testa-They are: Jacob receiving the f the death of Joseph; Elijah in the desert, succored by the angel; Hagar and Ishmael in the wilderness; Rebecca at the well; and Daniel in the den of presents the worship of the Magi, and the loss. Another thing which pleased him other Christ's accusion. Over the altar was the thought that Catholics of Madoc of the blessed Virgin, on the left of the grand altar, is a statue in freeso of the Virgin and Child; and over the altar of St. Joseph, on the right of the grand altar, is a similar statue of St. Joseph. A beautiful and highly ornamental reredos A beautiful and highly ornamental reredos occupies the back of the altar. The whole of the decorations were designed by Mr. Fred'k Richardson, of this city, and the entire fre-coing was the work of his hand. It is but bare justice to say that the work is highly creditable to Mr. Richardson. It is the back of the same than the work is highly creditable to Mr. Richardson. It is truly beautiful, and proves him a real artist rather than a paintstaking copyist. The frescoes are taken from paintings by the old masters, but the altar-piece representing the Ascension is an original painting, and we confess we rather prefer its design, as well as its execution, to that of most of the other pictures. The building is heated

tion, which has already been tested with the utmost satisfaction.

The ceremony of dedication took place about 2 o'clock. A procession was formed and proceeded from the house of Rev. Father Davis to the church. His Lordship walked, carrying his crozier in his hand, robed in full pontificals, and crowned with his mitre; he was proceeded by altar boys bearing the cross, and was accompanied by Mgr. Farrelly and Rev. Fathers Davis and Connelly, of Madoc, Donoghue, of Erinsville, Brophy, of Tyendinaga, and Kelly, his Lordship's secretary. Arrived at the church, approbriate pray-

ers were offered up, after which the pro-cession passed slowly round the building, the Bishop sprinkling the walls with holy water, while the whole party of ecclesiastics chanted the miserere. The church was then entered, and the ceremony of sprink ling was repeated, the procession proceed ing slowly round the interior of the edi ing slowly to the party chanted the 119th, 120th, and 121st Psalms. The Litany of Saints was then chanted at the altar, after which appropriate prayers were offered. meantime, had been The church, in the gradually filling, and by this time a very respectable congregation had gathered. The service being concluded, His Lordship took his seat before the High Altar, and a deputation of gentlemen representing the congregation approached him, and Mr. Dennis Fox read and presented the follow

ing address:To the Right Reverend James Vincent

Cleary, Bishop of Kingston:
My Lord,—On this, your first visit to
this part of your extensive Diocese, we,
the Catholics of Madoc, beg leave to approach your Lordship to express to y our felicitations at your appointment by the Holy See to succeed our late lamented Bishop O'Brien. My Lord, we, the Catholics of this part of the Mission, number only some twenty-five families; but we can assure your Lordship that, although take it home to their children. we are few in number yet we trust that

our welcome to you is as heartfelt and enthusiastic as any more populous part of the Diocese; and we are happy to tell that fervent faith, that docility of spirit, the Diocese; and we are happy to tell that fervent faith, that docility of spirit, hear), wearing garments scarcely consist. He made her, that she may show to the most of hear that for the first pure faith, that docility of spirit, hear), wearing garments scarcely consist.

fortunes in a foreign land; and also we are proud that your first visit to us is to open our new church, which, for size and eauty, my Lord, we think will give your ordship to understand that the faith of our forefathers is still fresh and green in our hearts—and that we here in Canada love the beauty of the house of the Lord. We know that your Lordship has made many and great sacrifices in taking upon you the office of our Bishop, and we trust that, knowing this, we shall ever do all in our power to lighten the burden in every way we possibly can. Thanking you, my Lord, for your kindness in coming to open our church, and once more expressing to you our loyalty as Catholics, we beg most respectfully for our small congregation your Lordship's blessing.

(Signed on behalf of the congregation,) Dennis Fox Francis Marin, Daniel O'Donell, Lawrence Doyle. Thomas Neville, James Thompson, Michael O'Connell, R O. Piordan,

John Gillen, A. Harvey, John St. Charles. His Lordship then addressed the congre gation. He said he felt happy in coming here to dedicate the building to God's ser-vice. For the kind words of welcome contained in the address he returned warm thanks from the bottom of his heart. Bethanks from the bottom of his heart. Be-fore he came to Madoc he had heard of the sincere faith and truly Catholic spirit of the Madoc people. This church was a proof of that faith and spirit. He expressed his hearty admiration of the edi-fice, and his wonder at seeing such a beau-tiful church in a district so remote. He had not seen any church of the same size in so small a place as Madoc which was equal to it in beauty, and no church pleased him more. It was delightful to qual to it in beauty, was delightful to ook upon it. "This church," said he, "is look upon it. "This church," said he, "is a monument to future years of the generation have creeted it. ous spirit of those who have erected it, and it confirms the words which were just addressed to me and which so gladdened my heart." He was gratifled at the expression of confidence in himself, which was contained in the address, and to learn that the people welcomed him so warmly as their Bishop and were willing to submit to his authority received at the chair of St. Peter from His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. He was also exceedingly gratified by the expressions of confidence in, and affection for, the pastor of the church. Nothing pleased him, nothing pleased God more than to see people and pastor living and working in harmony with each other. It created harmony not only in the church, but in society, and resulted in the gene al welfare of the community. His authority and their submission, his instruction and willingness to receive it, his administration well; and Daniel in the den of
There are two beautiful frescoes
side walls of the altar. One reand their Protestant friends lived together in harmony. It was very important that this should be the case—hardly less im-portant than that Catholics should live in harmony with one another. God, who created society, bade men to live together in peace, to bear one another's burdens, and not to offend by word or deed. "Love your neighbor," was the direct command of our Saviour. "But who," said His Lordship, "is your neighbor? Everyone is your neighbor upon whom the image of God is stamped. Everyone for whom Jesus Christ shed his blood is bound to you in Jesus Christ, and you bound to you in Jesus Christ, and you are bound to love him as your neighbor. Ha e respect, my dear friends, for the opinions of all Protestants, and never wilfully hurt their feelings. This law of charity is one of the most important laws with wood-furnaces of peculiar construc-tion, which has already been tested with chism you will find that your neighbor i described as mankind of every description, even those who injure you or differ from you in religion: God's law is to love all nen, without distinction of race, color or creed. I am glad to hear this charms which you have expressed. It is a sign of goodness both in you and in your Protesthe Diocese I have found the same kind recling prevailing almost everywhere in a greater or less degree, and have been cheered and gratified to find it so. Char-

these aspirations? They aimed at the securing of comfortable homes for the Irish cople upon Irish soil (cheers); and they aspired to that measure of NATIONAL LIBERTY which ev ry free-born citizen ought to possess in the land in which he was born enewed cheers). There were some who clieved that the Land Act was sure to give them all the advantages he had thus sum arily adverted to (hear, hear). There were those amongst them also who thought that they owed a debt of everlast ing gratitude to the English and to the British Parliament because they gave them this Act (laughter) SMILING VIEWS. There were those amonyst them who thought that every grateful Irishman, in theered and grathed to find it so. Char-ity and kindness never fail to produce good fruits where they are exercised. May this spirit abde with you! Never offend your Protestant neighbors, and show by your word and deed that you consequence of this ought at the mention of his (dalstene's) name to lift his hat reverently off his head, and pour out prayers upon him and his associates with out stint or measure; and that the Irish people ought to rush in a body at once appreciate their kindness towards you.'
His Lordship then explained the ceremony of consecration. The sprinkling of the water was an emblem of the dew of order to secure all the great fruits and varied fruits that the lawyers of Great Britain had so benevolently placed with-

Heavenly grace which wa invoked on the

sacred edifice, to purify and consecrate it for the work of God. It was accom-

panied by prayers that whoever approached the church with an humble, devout spirit, pure in motive and with a desire

ing in his heart -that evil spirit be driven far away from the sacred structure, so that their manign influence may not be

but that good angels might infuse holy

thoughts into their minds and kindle their hearts with heavenly desires and aspira-tions. He hoped that in future no one

would enter this church without receiving

spiritual benefit and leaving it better men

and women than when they entered it— that those who came weary in spirit would

g) away refreshed and invigorated; that

those who came weak would go away strong; that those who came suffering the

pangs of a guilty conscience would go away healed; that those who came in faith

that all who received grace

felt by those who came there to

in their reach (laughter, and cries of "no, no"). Unfortunately he could not take this sunny and smiling view of the situation (hear, near). As regards THE ACT, he did not hesitate to say that it far surpassed, in breadth and variety as well as in the value of its provisions, any Act relating to the tenure of land in Ireland that had ever been passed previously by the British Parliament. What was the use of having fixity of tenure if they were bound to pay an exorbitant rent (hear, hear)? What was the use of being owner of even improvements if they can be conficated to pay a rack-renting land-lord (cheers)? The owner of the im-

who effected them. REAL VALUE of the Act would be the reduction in the rents of Ireland. Some reduction mut her s would have their faith strengthened; and Our people had been hitherto there would when you bring your children with you,

they ought to give the landlords.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY.

No great battle was ever yet fought and victory achieved without the loss of some valuable lives. The French say that omelets can't be made without treaking eggs (laughter), and they could not ever emancipate millions without sacrificing, per-baps, the few (hear, hear). The men who composed the Commission, with a few well-known exceptions, are men who

NOTORIOUSLY FOR SALE. They were men who went literally upon their two knees to the Government asking for the positions they now occupy, who hawked around the country petitions for signature, stating their claims and capa-city for Government office.

TREAT THE BILL AS YOU FIND IT. He had little confidence in the Court, but they might try it under the auspices of the Land League (cheers), and they ought to reject or accept the Bill, either wholly or in part, after it had been fully and fairly tested; they ought to accept it. pot of just as it would be found to be beneficial or otherwise (cheers). If the Government had intended to settle this question, they would have accepted the moderate amendments proposed by the bishops.
Instead of that, they had put upon the
Commission men in favor of the landlord,
and crammed the jails with some of the best and truest Irish patriots, headed by that sagest, that truest, that best, that most patriotic of men, Michael Davitt, whom he had the pleasure and honor of visiting in his rock bound prison in Portland

(loud cheering). (loud cheering).

Subsequently the members of the John
Dillon Branch of the Land League, accompanied by the band of St. Nicholas of
Myra's Catholic Total Abstinence League, Dublin, and a large concourse of people, proceeded to the "Land League houses," built in one day by the people of the neighborhood under the direction of the ery Rev. Father Cantwell, Administraor, Thurles. A hurridly constructed platform was erected against the gable of the house, on which a tablet bearing the following inscription has been placed— "Built by the people, for two evicted ten-ants, October 5th, 1881, in the name of the Irish National Land League. God save Ireland." Mr. Terence J. Cullen delivered a stirring address. Alluding to Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances, he said

"No better could be expected from the man who stigmatised as murderers the noble heroes, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien (loud cheers), whose memories he would not desecrate by comparing in point of honor with Gladstone, Harcourt past the houses heretofore occupied by the two evicted families which are now inhabited by police and Emergency men, benediction, and took his departure.

This morning High Mass was celebrated in the church by the Bishop. The music for the service was furnished by Misses O'Carroll and Lynch, and Messrs. Costello, Baoeur and Denyes, of Belleville. Grand Vesuers are also to be held in the church

# EBRATION.

The following is the concluding portion of the beautiful discourse of the Right Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., Bishop of Richmond, Va., at the Mass of Thanksgiving at Yorktown, Sunday, October 16th,

WHAT WE HAVE TO FEAR.

and selfish interests may lead our people astray from the great principles alike both of Christianity and our country. We can the Pale came to shake hands with Cashel of the Kings, it was a proof that the union of the hitherto divergent elements of Irish not forget Washington's solemn words not forget Washington's solemn words that we "can never | e in danger of degenerating into any despotic or oppressive form so long as there shall remain any virtue in the body of the people;" nor the oft-repeated warning that there can be no true liberty without morality, and no mortility without religion. Now can we close national aims and aspirations, was at ength, thank God, consolidated (loud cheers). And what were these aims—what ality without religion Nor can we close our eyes to the evil influences that are at work, and to the dangers which threaten both eligion and liberty. We know but too well the tendency to substitute expe-diency for principle, selfishness for patriot-ism, and darkness for fight. But our faith in God and in our country's providence, and we would rather seem to err by being soo sanguine than sin against Him by want of trust. Only we would implore our people to remember that now, as in the lays of o'd, "perpetual vigilence is the ice of freedom;" we would beg of them appreciate the pricelessness of our country's liberties and to recognize that Christianity is their only safeguard. AS AN AMERICAN, A CHRISTIAN, A ROMAN

Perhaps some one may be tempted to wonder that I have thus far said nothing listinctively as a minister of the Catholic hurch, Not so, friends and brethren; every sentiment that I have uttered I make uttered not only as an American citizen and as a (hristian, in the vague sense sometimes given to the name, but in my character as a Roman Catholic. Here, before God and my profess my soul's innermost conviction that every word that I have said is in harmony with God's truth, with the principles which Jesus Christ gave the world, with the spirit and teaching of th Catholic Church, with all that is symbolzed by the vestments just now worn at this altar, and with the robes in which I am clad as a Roman Bishop. As such clad as a Roman Bishop. As such we have offered up the sacrifice of the Eucharist—the highest Thanksgiving, as the name signifies—to thank the Almighty not only for the victory of Yorktown, but also for all the moulding of our country's provements in land should be the man form and all the shaping of her life which have followed as the consequences of that victory. And we have offered i

in suppliction, too, that He would render her social principles everlasting; that He would guard and shield them against any paying in the shape of rent every penny paying in the shape of rent every penny paying in the shape of rent every penny they could scrape together out of the for any motive soever, might seek to day, has misunderstood the teaching of the Church.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

our welcome to you is as heartfelt and enthusiastic as any more populous part of the Diocese; and we are happy to tell your Lordship that peace and concord reign in our midst, and that no such thing as religious bigotry shows itself amongst us. Our Protestant fellow-citizens are liberal and tolerant, and we fondly trust that partity of heart, that fine moral sense, which are so necessary in order to present happy relations between them and the best the paths of youth at every stept." His Lordship then invoked God's blessing on the congregation for the faith they had shown in creating the your beloved pastor, who gives his whole thoughts to the welfare of his flow express in high enough terms for all the good he has accomplished. We are proud, my Lord, on this day, both on account of having for our Bishop one from the dear little isle beyond the sea, from which we or our forefathers were reluctantly obliged to be exiled to better our and take away with them, and cherish, that decility of spirit, that partity of heart, that fine moral sense, which are so necessary in order to present beautiful that purity of heart, that fine moral sense, which are so necessary in order to present beautiful that purity of heart, that fine moral sense, which are so necessary in order to present the paths of liberal and tolerant, and we fondly trust that purity of heart, that fine moral sense, which are so necessary in order to present beautiful that purity of heart, that fine moral sense, which are so necessary in order to present which Christian decency, and dwelling houses very far inferior in some respects, as he could testify, to the plainest habitation of savage men.

If MUST IE CHANGED.

(Hear, hear.) The tiller of the soil, be he labourer, or farmer, that man was bound to have the first claim upon the first fluits of the very flow, was a present hall ght to have the first claim upon the first fluits of the children of God, and beauty and beauty and beauty and beauty and beauty and beauty and observe the word was an every flo

true welfare.

O friends and brethren! let us on this day, and on this field sacred to liberty, rally more lovingly than ever around the "landmarks of our fathers," and yow that we will ever make them the standard of our judgments, the guide of our deliber-ations, the measure of our social acts, the light of our onward pathway: for they are the work and the gift not of men, but of

may she hold a large share in our thoughts to-day, since one of the chief objects of this centennial celebration is to commemorate our alliance with her and the in-valuable aid received at her hands. Bless-ings on that noble land which, alone of all the nations of the world, stood by our country in her hour of direst need and became the champion of her struggling liber-ties! Blessings on her for the cheering sympathy poured into our country's rooping heart! Blessings on her for the generosity which spared nothing and counted no cost of men or money! Bless-ngs on her for the chivalrous leaders who ivalled Washington himself in their devotedness to the cause, and for the thousands of brave men who bore unmurmur-ingly the untold hardships of a dreary campaign in a strange land; who panted for the fray as eagerly as our own patriotsoldiers; who, on this battle-field, out-numbered the colonial forces, and laid lown their lives more numerously to secure the glorious result! Never can our country forget Washington's declaration that, were it not for the aid given on this oot by France, not only would be victory of Yorktown never have been gained, but the disheartened colonial forces would probably have disbanded and given up altogether the struggle for has assured to us, and then think whether there ought to be, or ever can be, end or limits to our gratitude. May all that is honorable and noble die out of the heart of men ere the remembrance of this die out of our country's heart! May this soil, sacred to our country's libertiesore sacred than even old Independence Hall, because while there she made the grand but almost desperate venture, here the wreath of victory was twined around her brow-may it be ever doubly sacred because of the mingled blood that has hallowed it; and may that mingled blood

the monumental shaft which here is to tell all future generations of the alliance between France and America! thanksgiving and supplication be one in which all can join; and let every heart and voice give praise to God in the strains of the Te Deum.

be the covenant of a friendship that can

never die-a friendship more lasting than

# AN AMERICAN VIEW.

their Act they have administered its coup de grace, so far as any but the Protestant tenants in Ulster are concerned. Whether there is to be a general strike against rent, as some branches of the Land League hav voted, it is more than probable that the tenants will not accept the readjustment of their relations to the landlords, which the Act offers them. They will accept othing from statesmen who have j locked up in Kilmainham jail men who are at this moment nearly as dear to Ire land as the memory of Mr. Garfield is to America. But the English premier and the Irish secretary are doing great things for the country. The are effecting a com-plet reductionad absurdum of the Whigh theory as to how Ireland must be treated policy to the utmost verge to which any English parliament would go They passed an Act which they proclaimed as the final panacea for Irish evils, and as certain to put an end to any leader-ship in Ireland besides their own. And then within eight weeks they have to fill the streets of the weeks they have to in the streets of the Irish cities with their armed soldiery, and to fill the jails with men, whose power over the people is ten fold greater than their own. The Tory plan of managing pirit of the British Constitution. But to Tory plan they are having recourse without any reserves. They are finding to be true just what the Tories told the that between Irish independence and Pro testant Ascendency there is no middle ground. But a Liberal leader connot adopt Tory methols with impunity. It weakens his hold on the great Democratic constituencies in England. The Coercion Laws, as some of Mr. G adstone's friends admit, "took the heart out of English Liberals." They said: "If such things must be done, it is the Tories who should have the doing of them. We did not elect Liberals for such work." The at-tempt to suppress free speech and the right of meeting, which is going on in Irea still more demoralizing d, must have effect on Mr. Gladstone's English suppor ters. There may be acquiescence, and even applause, from the thoughtless at the first : but sober second thought will ead them to very different conclusions. And it is to be remembered that this is the first violent suppression of public feeling in Ireland which has been attempted the English artisan became a voter. The American.

A wife who would rather let her husband go to work without his breakfast than be late herself for Mass on a weekday, has misunderstood the teaching of

all the scenes we shall pass through at the end of the world; yet not so wonderful as to think that at this very moment the great God loves us, that we have actually each of us a distinct place in the Heart of Jesus. This also is one of the wonders of purestory.

of purgatory.

1. The wonder of the love of Jesus for the Holy Souls. 1. The ammense sea of pains and torments in which they live. 2. Him Who alone gives light and peace and pains and torments in which they live, 2. Their utter inability to merit anything.

3. The fact that they are there simply for lack of generosity to Him. 4. That in life they had graces far more than sufficient to avoid all purgatory. 5. Yet Jesus looks upon them with a most special and peculiar love. 1. Because they are actually sayed, and can never heles to Him. saved, and can never belong to His enemy, or fall from Him. 2. Because they are in such intolerable sufferings. 3. Because of the beautiful holiness

Let our final word be of France. Well II. Description of the love of Jesus for the Holy Souls. 1. He looks at their long lives of virtue, grace, conversion, perseverence. 2. He thinks of those mysteries of His own to which they had, or spread a special devotion. 3. He looks at His Mother and thinks how they loved her; how she loves them, and how He loves her. 4. He loves them, out of the amazing generosity of His Sacred Heart, just because they are drawing so largely on the treasures of His Precious blood, and the alms of the Communion of Saints. 5. He measures all His great passion, and how it was all for them. 6. He measures all their pains, so beautiful, so holy, so fall of sweet desire for Himelf—and only for Himself. 7. He looks at their vacant place in heaven, and longs see it filled. 8. He looks at us whom He has made so powerful to help these suffering ouls, looks with an affectionate reproachfulness, as if we might console His reproachfulness, as if we might console His S cred Heart more plentifully by doing more for those, His spouses, in the flames. 9. He looks at the Eternal Father, and kindles with love of His glory, and sees how the souls will increase it, and rises from His Throne, I think I see Him now from His Inrone, I tillia I see thin how—and, like thick silent fells of dew, sheds His Precious Blood over those vast fields of fire. Requiem atternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis.

# THE HARP.

We cordially welcome to the ranks of nagazine literature our friend C. Donovan, B. A., of Hamilton. In assuming the proprietorship and editorship of the Harp, hitherto published in Montreal, Mr. Donovon assures its patrons that he will endeavor to make it worthy of their support, and we know no one more capable of fulfilling this promise than Mr. Donovan. Under his management, and supported by his able pen and clear head, we are sure that the Harp will prove itself to be what every link Canadan Cathalia. to be what every Irish Canadian Catholic would wish to see it, a firm supporter of Faith and an ornament to Canadian current literature

# THE ECCLESIASTICAL RETREAT.

On Monday, the 24th ult., the annual esiastic I retreat for the clergy of the ese of London was begun under the direction of Rev. Father Ryan, S. J., of Montreal. Those of our readers who had the happiness of hearing the neev. Father in the cathedral on Sunday Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster are do ing Ireland a greater service than any they could render her by a Land Act. To evening list can easily understand how successful were the exercises of the retreat. The clergy expressed their sat-isfaction in the highest terms, and we have no doubt the retreat of 1881 was one of the most successful ever given in the diocese.

# LOCAL NEWS.

The abutments of the Oxford street bridge have been completed, and it is ex-pected the ironwork will be finished in a

Mr. Thos. O'Connor and wife were injured by being thrown from their buggy while on their way to Glanworth on the 23rd ult. The injuries sustained, we are glad to know, are not serious. An old man named James Murphy died

n jail on Tucsday last, aged eighty-seven years. He said he had no relatives living, and asked to be sent to the place where ne died. The other evening Miss Kate Marshall, of the Second Division of the London West Schools, was presented with a hand-

some set of glassware and an address by her senior pupils. Miss Marshall seems a popular teacher. There is now to be seen at John Connor's, No. 9 Masonic Temple, an old Bible printed in the year 1612, in a good state

of preservation, with maps and plates. It has been in one family for five generations and may be considered one of the curiosities of London, so far as old books are concerned. It shows the great improvement of the present age in the art of printing, and plates.

On Friday evening two of the patients at the A-your for the Insane, named Neil Carroll and John McKenzie, got quarrelling, when the former struck the latter a blow on the h ad which felled the old man, and in falling he struck his head against the end of a bedstead. He never recovered consciousness, and died on Monday night. He had only lately been removed here from Kingston. No blame can be attached to the officials, as it was done so suddenly they had not time to interfere.

"Individuals may wear for a time the glory of our institutions, but they carry it not to the grave with them. Like raindrops from heaven, they may pass through the circle of the shining bow and add to its lustre; Lut when they have sunk in the earth again, the proud arch still spans the sky and shines gloriously on."—James the earth again, the proud arch still A. Garfield

t Bishop Wiley tells the Methodist clergy of cinemati that they must not kiss women promiscuously, "for it is a dangerous business."—New York Sun.

### The Rock of Cushel.

(A. de V., in Dublin Penny Journal.)

Royal and Saintly Cashel? I would gaze
Upon the wreck of thy departed powers,
Not in the dewy light of matin hours,
Nor the meridian pomp of summer's blaze,
But at the close of dim autumnal days
When the sun's parting glance through
slanting showers,
Shed o'er thy rock-thorned pediments and
towers,

lowers,
Such twell gleams as brighten on decay's
Prophetic eneck.—At such a time, methinks.
Therefore the preathes from thy lone court and
A melantholy moral; such as sinks
On the worn traveller's heart, amid the Of vast Persepolis on her mountain stand Or Thebes half burned in the desert's sand.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"Mr. Boatman," said a timid woman to the ferryman who was rowing her across a river, "are people ever lost in this river?" "Oh, no, ma'am," he replied, "we always find 'em again within a day or so."

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pedets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By

A Rochester photographer has got mat-ters down fine. For a point for the sub-ject to look at while the picture is being taken, instead of the usual faded envelope or old photograph on the wall, he has the ominous words. "Terms Cash.

DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. V. Sirs-Your Pad is truly wonderful. It has entirely relieved me of great pains against which all other medicines failed. against which all other medicines funct.

My kidneys and bladder do not trouble
me in the least at present. I inclose \$2
for a Pad for one of my neighbors. Yours,
etc., Leuis Le Duc, Chenon, Ill.

A young lady became so dissatisfied with a gentleman to whom she was engaged to be married that she dismissed him. In revenge he threatened to publish her letters to him, "Very well," replied the lady. "I have no reason to be a shamed of any part of my letters except the ad-

# Almost young Again.

mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; beadache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, al-though over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the A lady in Providence, R. I .-"Grandpas," says Josh Billings, "are

poor help at bringing up children, but they hav got precept and katekism enuff, but the young ones all seem to under-stand that grandpa minds them a heap more than they mind grandpa. Headache.

Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS the Nervous System, and distressing head-ache will be unknown? Sample Bottles 10 cents, Large Bottles \$1.00.

A farm is a nice place to spend a vacation, only just as soon as you get used to getting up at three o'clock in the mornium the mornium at the control of th ing it is time to come hom-

# Bronchitis.

From Jxo. Flage, Esq., Bennington N. H.
"Three years since I was very much reduced with a dreadful cough, which resulted in Bronchitls, affecting me so severely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice. To this was added severe night sweats, and I was fearful of going into a decline. After recourse to various remedies, to no purpose, I made various remedies, to no purpose, I made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Willo Cherry, a few bottles of which fully restored me to health. Since that time I have had several severe attacks of cough, WILD but the Balsam has always removed them. I always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without it." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all

Manœuvring mosquitoes multiply mar-vellously, meditating mischief: malicious mosquitoes maul multitudes, munching masters and misses.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; a few doses relieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness and Soreness of th Chest. It is the grand specific for all throat and lung complaints leading to Consumption.

A Baltimore editor died of heart disease the other day. People who imagine that editors have no hearts will see how badly

they were deceived.

"Hail beauteous, bounteous, gladsome Spring"—this was Mark Twain's prize poem—but the dire diseases incident to Spring, spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood Purfying Tonic and System Regulator In the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common pimple. Sample Bottles 10 cents, for sale by all dealers in medicine.

It Saved My Life.

Fleurange, by the Cross and other stories.
Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel.
Flaminia and other stories.
Perico, the Sad, and other stories.
The Blakes and Flanagans.
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. Stewart.
Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pleage.
A history of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by

The value of human life is so supremely important that anything which tends to its prolongation is entitled to the highest consideration. Speaking to us recently on this subject, Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson Honse, Port Huron, observed: I suffered se with rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try St.

A instory of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett.

Fabiola, or the church of the Catacombs.

Sessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of Queen Elizabeth.

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

Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times. when some one advised me to try St. Jacob's Oil. I did so, and as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and as if by magic, timed use of the Oil entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for it saved my life. It has also cured my wife.—Port Huron (Mich.) Commercial.

Father de Lisle.

Father de Lisle.

A magistrate asked a prisoner if he were married. "No," replied the man. "Then, rejoined his worship, amid peals of laughter, "it is a good thing for your wife."

wife."

The public should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating elass of so-called medicinal oils, it is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the

joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, be-sides being an excellent specific for rheu-matism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

A New York wife skirmished in her A New 1 ork whe salimised in her husband's pockets for letters the day after he had been fishing, and then she waved her hand wildly in the air and screamed loudly for ten minutes before he could de-cide which of the five fish-hooks she would

extract from her hand first.

MESSRS. NORTHROP & LYMAN are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is

Wholesale by Brown Bros., Toronto.
Said a citizen to a lawyer the other day:
"Plaintiff will swear that I hit him. I will guinea a piece," was the prompt reply, as he extended his hand.

he extended his hand.

That marvelous purifyer, Burdock Blood Bittes, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness, health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nerrous or General Debility. Ask your Druggist for a tria bottle, the cost is only 10 cents. Large bettles \$1.00. 10 cents. Large bottles \$1.00.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grevious ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescene and strength, by the influence which Quinir exerts on Nature's own restoratives. relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despond ency and lack of interest in life is a dis

ease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves disposes to sound and refreshing sleep-imparts vigor to the action of the blood Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when Burdock Blood Bitters will surely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the System, regulate Secretions, relieve Constipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood, renovate the Liver and tone up the Nervous System, and distressing headpetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, goged

# By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

For sale by all druggists.

# CHEAP BOOKS.

We keep the following popular books in stock. They will be sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price :
Alba's Dream and other stories... :
Crucifix of Baden and other stories... :
Fleurange, by Madam Craven... :
The Trowel or the Cross and other

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of Queen Elizabeth. Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert. Nelly Netterville, a tale by the au-thor of Wild Times. Fate of Father Sheeby, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier.

London, Ont.

# MURDER OF FIVE MONKS.

A shocking murder, says the St. James's A shocking murder, says the St. James's Gazette, was committed a fortnight ago at a monastery near the forest of Vranyo-Selo, in Hungary. This monastery, which was inhabited by eight monks who were believed to be very wealthy, was attacked by a band of brigands, but an alarm having been given, a body of soldiers came to the rescue. The brigands endeavored to barricade themselves in the monastery and exchanged several shots with the soldiers, who were more than an hour before they who were more than an hour before they could force an entrance. When they did welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost "every ill that flesh is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. Its cheapness, 25 cents per bottle, places it within the reach of all. To the farmer it is indispensable, and it should be in everyhouse.

Ten to one the girl who comes into the room with the sweet remark, "I do so room with the sweet remark, "I do so room with the sweet remark, "I do so room with emotions of delight, because it they found the monks lying gagged on the floor, but could find no trace of the brigands. After the monks had been set at liberty they informed their deliverers that the brigands had escaped by an underground passage leading from the cellar ground passage, while the monks went off to the chapel to give thanks for their delivery. The soldiers, having explored the cellar and having failed to find the door of the passage, came back to ask Ten to one the girl who comes into the room with the sweet remark, "I do so love babies," has been out in the backyark spanking her little brother blue with the fire-shovel because he was sailwith the fireing her false curls in the wash-tub.

Gray soent seven years in perfecting his "Elegy," but the time required to get a box of Esterbrook's Steel Pens is just long enough to send to the nearest stationer. om, having first stripped them of their clothes and put them on themselves They then gagged one another to deceive the soldiers, and while the latter were searchswear that I did not. Now, what can you soldiers, and while the latter were search-lawyers make of that if got to trial?" "A



Neuralgia, Scietica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Fest and Ears, and all other

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

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

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AT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Bracebridge, Ont., March 24th, 1881. mas Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir,—The en-amount is my subscription to your interesting and 'atholic paper. Wish-in every prosperity. Yours sheerely, \*\*John Francis Jamor, Bishop of Sarepta.

Bishop of Sarepta.

Offey, Esq., London.

Sir.—I beg to enclose two dollars, thanks, for your charming as well as getire paper. Respectfully yours, ore. April, 1881.

N. E. McEners and You will find \$4, my gription to your paper. Am well pleased its contents as a Chitolle paper, and it sked upon as a welcome visitor to my written and the content of the content of

Amberstburg, July 9th, 1881.

M. Thos. Coffey -Sir. - Enclosed you will ind my subscription of \$2 for your valuable paper, the Carnonic Record, for the year. You will please continue to send it for the rensuling year.

James Cannipp.

Hartibogue, N.S., June 23, 1881.
Thob. Coffey Eso., London, Ont.
Denr Sir, Herein enclosed you will find
four (i) dollarse n ecount of my subscription
to the CATHOLIE RECORD. Wishing your
paper the success it so well deserves.
I remain, yours sincerely,
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MR. Coppey. Dear Sir. Enclosed find \$2, the an pant of subscription for the CATHOLIA RECORD. I wish it was in every Catholic family in the country, as it would be very instructive to their families. Wishing you success in your business. W. F. Scott.

amily to their families. W. F. Scott. instructive to their families. W. F. Scott. Culloden, April 15, 1881.

Thos. Coffer, Eso. Sir,—I have had the pleasure of your paper since last December, and am pleased with the manner in which it is conducted. The interest of our Catholic religion is subserved, while we have sufficient Irish news to make it interesting to those who love that faithful and unfortunate country.

April 25, 1881.

JAMES TRAINGE.

Strathroy, April 4th, 1881.

MR. COFFEY. Dear Sir - Enclosed you will please find \$1 to pay for Robt. Featherstone and the writer. Success to your paper. It's the best we get. Yours truly,

P. O'DWYEK.

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The Gas Engine requiring no boiler, avoids all the expensive attendance or loss of time which the watening of water-level feed pumps and steam pressure gauge demand in a Steam Engine. The gas flow is in freely, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and no ashes, thereby, hardly any item of cost for attendance is to be considered—almost the total expense for running is for the gas alone. The quantity required in the "Otto" Engine, averages for the different sizes of engines, twenty-one and one-half-cubic feet of gas eventy-one in the constance operation, the "Gas consumption is imited in proportion to the load on engine," thereby, in practice, in man engine, thereby, in practice, in man engine of consumption is reached. Engine costs of the transfer of the sand time. The Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters having decided not to charge any additional insurance where these engines may be used, on account of their insroduction, the saving decided in this item alone is not an unimportant one.

One of these Engines is now in the Catholie

Rock Forest, April 25, 1881.

Benmiller, March 29th, 1881.

To Thomas Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir, You will find enclosed in this note my subscription for REGORD. I am much pleased with your valuable paper.

Talbotville, Ap ii 4th, 1881. 

ARTHUR MUNASHAS

Hamilton, March 1lth, 1881.

SIR,—Enclosed you will find subscription for last year for the CATHOLIC RECORD. I am well pleased with your paper and I wish you every success.

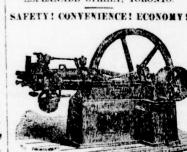
Yours truly,

JAMES TRAINOR.

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### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland. London, Oct. 24 .- A. M. Sullivan, M. Lordon, Oct. 24.—A. M. Sullivan, M. P., is reported as saying:—There will probably come a period of dreadful conflict between the Irish people and the Government. I apprehend that the coming winter will be a very desperate one, and we have a year or two of very serious times ahead, but when this storm shall have blown over the struggle will not only have convinced the English people that a radical change must be made in the mode of governing the Irish, but will bring them to concede some sort but will bring them to concede some sort of home rule for Ireland. While I deplore the near future, I maintain that after the storm there will come not only a calm, but prosperity and security for both com but prosperity and security for soft soun-tries without total separation. Mr. Sul-livan thought that a large majority of the Irish favored some sort of Home Rule arrangement rather than separation, but if the Irish were driven at all they would strike for total separation, a contingency which those who joined the Home Rule Covernment ten years have ever loyally and faithfully done their best to avert. Mr. Sullivan said, "while I always seriously differed with Parnell regarding the latter's policy, yet such difference never shook my belief that the Irish people never had at their head a man of more thorough devotion, and although it may be that he would be driven to despair of extricating himself of the movement from extricating himself of the movement flow some possible complication, yet I am as sure as I am of my life that he would never think of retreating from fear or with a view to his safety. I have always league meeting in the chapel. considered it a serious embarrass nent and danger to Parnell and his Executive in Dublin that a section of the American their rooms on Sackville street, Dublin. Dublin that a section of the American branches were always trying to force his

hand in a particular direction."

London, Oct. 24.—Dr. Kenney, member of the Executive of the Land League, vell known as the medical attenda t of several imprisoned suspects, was arrested to-day and conveyed to Kilmainham. The feeling against Mr. Gladstone growl stronger. If the League is now an illega

organization, it was an illegal organiza-tion a year ago, when "boycotting" be-gan, and the Premier ought to have sup-pressed it then, before it had brought anarchy upon the country, and ruin upon many helpless landlords. If Mr. Parnell now deserves imprisonment he deserved it two years ago when Mr. Gladstone was inciting him on in order to embarrass Lord Beaconsfield. The excuses put forward for the Government by the Ministerial press are of the gauziest kind, and if the Tories were well led in the House the Ministry, big as its nominal majority is, would undoubtedly be beaten next session. The extreme Radicals, who are seldom at a loss for an excuse for Mr. Glad-stone, are ashamed of the Bastile policy, and Mr. Joseph Cowen is using the Pre-mier's old speeches on King Bomba's treatment of political prisoners with great effect. The Premier is a master of casuistry, but he cannot reconcile his approval of the League programme with the impris onment of Parnell, or show cause for having allowed the reign of terror to exist so long. The passage in Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Guildhall, in which he said he should like to see minor Irish business transacted at Dublin instead of London, if that could be done without endanger-

strous, absurd and wicked. Not his fiercest enemy would believe that any Irishman would stoop to the crime of assinating Gladstone or Forster.

The Irish Times considers the revelational of the court poet of th

poned Guiteau's trial from Accelinated that that the United Ireland, the Land League or gan, has no leading articles, but in a prominent place is left a blank column surrounded by mourning lines, containing the words, "Freedom of the press in Ireland 1381". In a calculation of the press in Ireland 1381. The addition of the press is the Ireland 1381. The addition of the press in Ireland 1381. The addition of the Ireland 1381 is addition of the Ireland 1381. The addition of the Ireland 1381 is a nent place is left a blank column surrounded by mourning lines, containing the words, "Freedom of the press in Ireland, 1881." In an adjoining column is printed addresses, saying that it is now plain that freedom of opinion is for the plain that freedom of opinion is for the plain that freedom is recept for the plain that freedom is recept for the course of the co plain that freedom of opinion is for the moment at an end in Ireland, except for the enemies of the people. Whoever speaks a word that is burning in a million Irish hearts, is struck dumb by a mailed hand. Whoever openly or covertly bids the people desert the cause to which they have alleded that it was and hance before have pledged their fives and honor before the world are petted for their treason and glorified for their cowardice. Our gaze turns from ferocious England to the glorous west. In the hands of the Irish in America lies our fame. Upon the amount of assistance at hand for those who have to endure eviction, depends disaster or being the triumph. Now, as never before, apathy mortality. among our transatlantic brethren means death. Now or never one glorious effort on their part means victory.

E. Dwyer Gray has retired from the months of the company of th

London, Oct. 29.—A crowd of 700 per-

f whom were wounded. Dublin, Oct. 29.—The Freeman's Jour-Dublin, Oct. 29.—The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter from Parnell, dated Kilmainham Jail, deprecating the plan of evading the recent proclamation of the gevernment by the formation of tenants' defence associations to replace the Land League organizations. Parnell says such associations would be tolerated by Gladstone only so long as they appeared to carry out his views, and would be mongrel on at Paris. Saussier's column successions with solumn succession at Paris. Saussier's column successions with solumn succession at Paris. Saussier's column successions was such as the same of the graph o associations would be tolerated by Giad-stone only so long as they appeared to carry out his views, and would be mongrel reactionary associations, such as were for-merly condemned by Davitt. Every man in Kilmainham is willing to average the second considered a critical point, in the advance in Kilmainham is any number of months or years that may

A telegram from Armagh says cells have been prepared in the jail there for Parnell safety of the railways.

and forty others.

an Englishman, Capt. Dugmore, late of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, a former Home Rule candidate for Port Arlington. Paris, Oct. 29.—The Land Leaguers are still hesitating whether or not to transfer the headquarters to Paris. Virtually they are here already, for the only influential are here already, for the only influential leaders not in jail, with the exception of Arthur O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, and Justin McCarthy, are now at the Hotel Normandy. Arthur O'Connor was here a couple of days ago, but returned yesterday. The Leaguers have a shrewd suspicion that the French Government would not tolerate

THE ARREST OF PARNELL.

It was a-quarter past eight o'clock on Thursday morning when the warrant for Mr. Parnell's arrest was signed. Mr. Mallon, Chief Superintendent of the Detective Police, was then intrusted with its considered as improper. It requires neither the first heads and winked at each other.—Calveston News.

A great deal can be said about dancing: There was a pause, and the old man with a frost-bitten nose drawled out: "Yer never tried them same editors with a cash advertisement, did yer?" The 'poet answered in the negative, whereat the audience significantly nodded their heads and winked at each other.—Calveston News.

any regular organization hostile to Eng-land on French territory. It is probable, however, that the center of the movement will for some time be here. But the opening of offices appears to be impossible.

Egan being asked the ultimate object of the Land League movement and to explain the exact meaning of "no rent" and "no landlords," replied that, speaking on be-half of himself and the majority of his friends, it was intended to make all letting of land even by farmers illegal, and no man in Ireland should be allowed to hold more land than he could cultivate, and whenever farmers found they had too much they should be compelled to seli Dublin, Oct. 30. -Farmers are flocking

Dublin, Oct. 30.—Farmers are flocking into the Land Court in increasing numbers every day. Sixteen hundred applied on Friday and thirty-six hundred on Saturday. The staff of clerks are working night and day, yet all are completely swamped. It is in contemplation to appoint more sub-commissioners, as the four new about to six are inadequate to the lanow about to sit are inadequate to the labor. It would take two years for the present staff to do the work of the masses which will probably apply during the com-

There are now 400 land leaguers in prison. It is probable that Parnell will be sentenced to fourteen days privation of visits for having written the letter published in the Freeman's Journal. Officers of the prison are in a state of

Great Britain.

Eight fishing boats belonging to Yar mouth have been lost, with all hands also several smacks, with six hands each. All hands belonging to the five lost Dundee ishing boats were drowned. A schooner

London, Oct. 24th.—Only between 20 London, Oct. 24th.—Only between 20 and 30 persons were drowned by the foundering of the steamship Clan Macduff, some persons belonging to a theatrical company having been rescued. The disaster was caused by a leak, the water extinguishing the fire in the furnace.

London Oct. 24th.—The Opanterly Re-

London, Oct. 24th.—The Quarterly Review crushingly criticizes the next ver-sion of the New Testament, charging that it is full of gross errors. The article is evidently written by an eminent scholar, whose verdict is that the old version is the ost accurate. A Durban despatch says:—Great prep-

arations are proceeding for the immediate advance of the British. It is evident that it is intended to make a series of demonstrations in order to compel the signature of the convention, or that more lighting is expected. The Boers are reported to be massing near the frontier.

Liverpool, Oct. 26th.—A number of

cartridges were found in bales of cotton here to-day as the cotton was about to be put into the beating machinery.

# United States.

Dayton, Ohio, October 25 .- A boiler at Pinneo & Daniels' spoke factory exploded this afternoon, tearing down a wing of the building and burying a number of ing the union, has revived the discussion on the break-down of the machinery of Parliament.

Dublin, Oct. 25.—The Freeman's Journal in connection with the late Fenian rumors, says the statements are monstrous, absurd and wicked. Not his firecest enemy would believe that any Irishman world.

ons insane.

Dublin, Oct. 27.—This week's issue of poned Guiteau's trial from November 7.

will take exception, and the case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the latter decides that the Lower Course assin goes free. Lower Court had no jurisdiction the ass

Paris, Oct. 24.—Statistics say that since commencement of the Tunisian expedition the French troops, varying in number from 25,000 to 30,000 had from 12,000 to 15,000 on the sick list. The death list from disease has been 900, typhoid fever being the cause of 85 per cent, of the

turn to Tunis. The uneasiness here about the situation of the French troops in sons attacked the police while serving a Africa increases, and a growing feeling summons at Belmullet, County Mayo.

The police fired upon the people, several African policy.

African policy.

Tunis, Oct. 25.—Thirty thousand troop willing to remain there on Kairwan. The insurgents under Ben and Kairwan in consequence of their defeats, retreated to the southward. Hostages

d forty others.

Among the few arrests to-day is that of Englishman, Capt. Dugmore, late of e Sixty-fourth Regiment, a former ome Rule candidate for Port Arlington.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Land Lagranger.

execution. He, in company with officers in plain clothes, proceeded to Morrisson's Hotel, and, on inquiring for Mr. Parnell, he was informed that that gentleman was in bed. Mr. Mallon, having intimated the purpose of his mission, Mr. Parnell m bed. Mr. Mallon, having intimated the purpose of his mission, Mr. Parnell dressed and presented himself to the offi-cer of the law, and a car was called. While these preliminaries were taking place there was great excitement amongst the employees of the Hotel, each of whom is devotedly attached to the Irish tribune. Their emotion was affecting, but Mr. Parnell's self-controlling powers were never more remarkably exhibited. He quietly requested that there should be no demonstration of feeling on his account, and his word was obeyed. It was about nine o'clock when the police and Mr. Parnell got on the car, and started for Kilmain-ham Jail. The warrant upon which Mr. Parnell was accested charges him with intimidating persons against paying rent, and against using the Land Act, 1881.— United Ireland.

# Impressive Marriage Ceremony at

Maidstone. Father Molphy performed the ceremony of uniting in holy bonds Mr. Daniel Brazill, and Miss Theresa Halford. The bride was handsomly dressed in a walking suit of camel's hair cloth, of old gold trimmed with a darker shade of watered plush with lace collar and cuffs and corsage with lace collar and cuffs and corsage boquet of orange blossoms, a grey beaver hat, with old gold plumes, completing the toilette. She was attended as bridesmaid by her sister, Miss Annie Harlford, who wore a peacock blue suit, with hat and gloves similiar to the brides. Mr. Ed. Brazill acted as best man. After high Mass, the bridal party and a limited number of relatives repaired to the residence of Mr. John Halford, father of the bride, where a sumptuous repast was served, followed by music and singing. The wedding presents were handsome, and useful. In the evening about one hundred and fifty friends of the newly wedded pair attended the reception, which was followed by dancing until the "wee sma' hours anent the dawn," when the young hours anent the dawn," when the young had been so that had so closely woven them selves around our hearts; to give the tender little form that was so fair and beautiful to the Reaper for ever; to look upon its sweet face, soft cheeks and hands, and closed eyes lying so still, cold, and marble-like in its coffin. A sorrow like this cannot be quenched, but will creep into the heart and melt us into tears like weeping children, and sispel the sterner feelings from our breast. The image of the little dead child lives always before us in unchanging beauty. In memory we ever see it walking as before, and again hear the gladsome laughter, and long to follow after, that we may enjoy its place the sterner feelings from our breast. The image of the little dead child lives always before us in unchanging beauty. In memory we ever see it walking as before, and again hear the gladsome laughter, and long to follow after, that we may enjoy its place the sterner feelings from our breast. The image of the little form that was so fair and beautiful to the leader and bands, and closed eyes around our hearts was fair and beautiful to the leader and bands, and closed eyes around our hearts was fair and beautiful to the leader and bands, and closed eyes lying so still, cold, and marble-like in its co ful. In the evening about one hundred and fifty friends of the newly wedded pair attended the reception, which was followed by dancing until the "wee sma" hours anent the dawn," when the young couple started for their future home, amidst a shower of rice and old slippers, accompanied by hearty well wishes, and that fervent prayers for a long and happy life

# WHAT WILL BE THE GAIN!

Almost the entire English press joins in a chorus of approval of the course taken by Gladstone and Forster. But even while the storm of passion is sweeping over the country, there are indications that at least a few minds perceive certain consequences of the issue that has been raised.

The Pall Mall Gazette, which is supposed to speak for the "Liberals," says that if the storm of passion is sweeping over the country, there are indications that at least they can give to others. No advantance they can give to others. No advantances of the people of the storm of the people of the people of the storm of the people of the people of the storm of the people of th Almost the entire English press joins in

not have been dragged out two years

As a measure of peace, the Land Act is now worthless. Gladstone himself has made it so. Any power of good that it might have possessed has been destroyed. When her present outburst of brutality is over, England will find herself face to face with a more disagraphic Lich was the more disagraphic lich was the face with a more disagraphic lich was the more disagraphic lich was the face with a more disagraphi face with a more disagreeable Irish prob-lem than she has yet attempted to solve. She must make up her mind to let Ireland

manage her own affairs.

Had the Land Bill been offered two vears ago, Ireland might be satisfied with it as an instalment for a few years to come. It is nothing to her now. She must have more. Gladstone has hastened, by historical transfer of the state of the by his attempt to crush the national movement, the very result that the leaders of the movement had in view.

mainham is stronger to-day than Dublin Castle. The imprisoned leader has won the battle, and it was because Classes. the battle, and it was because Gladstone and Forster knew they were beaten that they wreaked a vindicative spite by throwing him into jail.

# THE CHURCH AND RELICS.

The Church has been ever faithful in the selection of the relics exposed to the ven-eration of her children. A Sacred Con-gregation is especially commissioned at gregation is especially commissioned at Rome to take charge of such relies are as required by Bishops in this and other countries for the consecration of new altars and churches. Every relie is accompanied and churches. Every relic is accompanied by an "authentic," a parchment testifying to the authenticity of the relic, which is generally taken from the Roman catacombs. This solicitous care has been exercised from the earliest ages. We do not know of any relic, publicly exposed to the veneration of the Faithful, for whose authenticity there does not seen to be a companied. thenticity there does not exist, at least, a strong antecedent probability. Catholics have as much evidence for their relies as Protestants have for their boasted rule of faith. "The Bible and the Bible only is the religion of Protestants," said Chilling-worth, and his abject followers have echoed his cry ever since. Yet where is the evidence, unless Catholic, for the inspiration, the authenticity, or the fidelity of the copies, of the Sacred Scriptures? Protestants have accepted their Bible from the men whose relics they spurn, and deelare spurious .- Catholic Telegraph.

brains nor good morals to be a good dancer. As the love of the one increases the love of the best men and women are skilful dancers? In ancient times the sexes danced separately. Alcohol is the spirit of beverages. So sex is the spirit of the dance; take it away and let the sexes dance separately and dancing would go out of fashion very soon. Parlor dancing is dangerous. Tippling leads to drunkenness and parlor dancing leads to ungodly balls. Tippling and parlor dancing sow the wind, and both reap the whirlwind. Put dancing in the crucible, apply the acids, weigh it, and and parior both reap the whirlwind. Put dancing in the crucible, apply the acids, weigh it, and the verdict of reason, morality and religion is, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."—New York Journal of Education.

# A Little Child's Death.

No parents ever think they can spare a child, no matter how many there may be child, no matter how many there may be in the family, nor what the age of the dead one may have been, for the reason that each child has established its own claim to their affections through some personal trait either in its appearance or character. It is a lovely trait in human nature that parents appreciate the child which death has taken away from them above all others that may be left to them. The knowledge that all their fond hopes concerning the loss. On Tuesday, the 25th inst., one of the most brilliant weddings that has ever occurred in Maidstone took place. The neat little church was well filled with an admiring crowd, who eagerly waited to witness the ceremony. At ten o'clock the wedding party arrived, and took their places at the altar, where after a brief address on the cignity of the Sacrament of Matrimony, Father Moloby performed the ceremony. our innocent death. The scriving chlored are connected with every-day life and its anxieties, but the silken haired one has passed away in its dawn, and lives on in blessed innocence and everlasting youthfulness. Ah! the deep grief and anguish of parting with these. Cheese e lb... the deep grief and anguish of parting with that fair little face that was our own; to break off all the delightful ties of prattling tenderness that had so closely woven them-selves around our hearts; to give the tender little form that was so fair and beautiful to

> lips that are fading, carries the soul of the dead one back to its Giver. At such a loss it is well to crystallize hope into the faith 'Twas an angel that visited the green earth And took the flowers away."

# The Secret of Good Manners.

The secret of good manners is to forget

The Pall Mall Gazette, which is supposed to speak for the "Liberals," says that if the Land Act fail to bring peace, then nothing remains "less than to frame a wholly new system of government for Ireland is it tolerable, even "tolerable, even " remains "less than to frame a wholly new system of government for Ireland; it is tolerable, even impossible, that we can continue to govern by a series of spasmodic coup d'ctat."

Gladstone himself, in his speech of exultation over the arrest of Mr. Parnell, which was really his confession of defeat, admitted that he was in favor of some system of local self-government in Ireland. Even so small an admission could not have been dragged out two years their projects. She was sweet, simply and

ordering of the admiration she may win, but everything of the happiness she can confer. It matters little whether her face is beautiful or her toilette costly. Before the end of three months she will be a happy girl herself, for the world likes sunshine and sympathy, and turns to them as the flower basks in the sun of June.—Anon.

# TWO AFFECTIONATE RIVALS.

There were several men clustered around saloon, and somehow or other the subject Bludgeon (and bayonet dominate for the moment,) ut the men against whom they are used are the real victors. Kil-

A long-haired youth, with a solemn look, spoke up and, heaving a sigh, said he had some experience with editors, and he found them the reverse of jealous of each other: that a Texas editor was always willing to deny himself comforts for the benefit of a

"Where did that happen?"

"It happened in a western Texas town where I lived," sighed the young man.
"I had dashed off a little poem of ten or fifteen stanzas about Beautiful Spring. There were two rival papers in the place—the Bugle and the Trombone. I had heard that the editors were deadly enemies and sighed to shed each other's gore, and I was afraid that if I let the Trombone publish my poem first there would be

I finally resolved to have it appear imultaneous in both papers. When alled on the editor of the Trombone said the editor of the Bugle had a large family, and that he, would prefer it would appear in the Bugle, as personally he loved the editor of the Bugle. I then went to the Buyle man, and he said the editor o the Trombone was his warmest personal friend, and that he would be glad if I would let kim have the poem, as it would be putting bread in his mouth and clothes

"So, owing to the love those two editors had for each other, I couldn't get may poem into either of their papers, and it hasn't been published yet. I never saw men so anxious to help each other out of distress," and once more the long-haired poet sighed like a bellows.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the Westlance of about 85 miles. Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application of the conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application in the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westlminster, and at the Clief Engineer's office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

will be open for target with a view to office.

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

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

Dept of Railways and Canals.) Secretary.
Ottawa, Oct. 28th, 1881

169-12w

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TEACHERS wanted for the Roman Catholle Separate School, Lindsay. Two
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CATHOLIC PRESS.

Liverpool Times. OLD Catholicism, which sputtered a good deal some years ago, i quietly dying out, as every such transparent absurdity is certain to do sooner or later. But it is rathe hard that the sect should have op portunities of adjourning its extinction at the expense of Catholics Some time ago a French lady domiciled at Berne bequeathed £400 to the Catholic parish church, and a the Herzos party had seized the tem poralities, the windfall dropped int their clutches. Subsequently one M Leithaud, Secretary to the French Embassy, left £60 to the same church, but, having fortunately ap pointed a sensible man as executor the money was not handed over Madame de Bonarewski, widow of former attache of the Russian Em bassy, and a Frenchwoman by origin wishing to devote a sum for Catholi uses in the same parish, was careful

to use the description "Roman Ca tholic and Apostolic." Thus the Old Catholic missed two gifts the would have absorbed with great

guesto, and it is to be hoped that

other pious legators will put the ex

perience to profit.

Freeman's Journal. THE Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Connecticut, is an earnest "Sabbata His views on the subject of recreation on Sundays were suppose to be rigid, and it was confidentl asserted that he would prefer ma tyrdom rather than partake of a he dinner on the "Sabbath." It was known that he had been instru mental in putting a stop to the steam boat trip which some unregenerate fold had arranged for the "Sabbath It made no d fference to the Re-Mr. Bacon whether these persons ha attended church or not. He consi ered such trips ungodly, and he i voked some obsolete Connectic laws to back him. The propose trip was stopped, and the "Sabbatan aus" rendered thanks that another step toward making the "Sabbatl the dreariest day of the week ha been taken. But, not long ago, D Bacon fell from grace. He took a ric on Sunday in company with a Ohioan, Mr. R. B. Hayes, sometim called ex-President, Mrs. R. B. Haye and Congressman Wait. Some treac erous and scoffing man, always of the lookout to discover the little fa ings of the truly good, applied th obsolete and rigid Connecticut la to Dr. Bacon. Little did this villa imagine that, instead of holding t the pious Dr. Bacon to scorn, l would show how truly noble th Doctor really was. He has sacr ficed his principle of never taking recreation on the "Sabbath" in ord to give a sick child an airing. It a well-known fact in the history those shows which owe so much the immortal Barnum, that who the child of rigidly Presbyterian Baptist parents is permitted to a

countenancing "Sabbath" steambor trips and approving of carriag driving, was not more inconsiste than his brother Protestants.

Catholic Columbian

tend a circus, it is considered necesary that he should be guarded by

several elder Presbyterians or Ba

tists, who would rather die than a

proach a circus tent, if it were n for the child's sake. Similarly I

Bacon, Messrs. Wait and R. B. Haye

who lately occupied the White Hous gave up their belief in strict "Sa

batarianism" all on account of the

child; and hence Dr. Bacon, in d

THE last genuine Ecumenic Council was held during the pont ficate of Pius IX. of holy memor "Thirty nations," said Cardinal Ma ning, "were represented at the Va can Council; it was the most augu assemblage upon earth." What piteous, spurious, paltry imitation that majestic event, were the Pa Anglican Synods of 1867 and 18 and the Methodist "Ecumenica council of 1881.

Catholic Review. THE modes in which the Chur worships her Founder are manifo

All things, animate and inanima