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"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century. LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1882.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

VOL. 4.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock. ALSO-New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO. CATHOLIC PRESS. Boston Pilot. THE landlords have formally declared war to the killed, root and branch, is in effect the public utterance of their spokes-man, Cavanagh, when the cloak was-tom from their desperate scheme of werk-ing the farms with English laborers. The Irish people are face to face with the en-comy's reserves. This is the gambler's bat card. It is the hest proof to factor of the sufface and "Planfame" is Christ ! Boston Pilot. THE landlords have formally declared war to the knife on the Land League. It must be killed, root and branch, is in effect the public utterance of their spokes-man, Cavanagh, when the cloak was torn from their desperate scheme of work-ing the farms with English laborers. The Irish people are face to face with the en-emy's reserves. This is the gambler's last card. It is the best proof yet seen of the thoroughness of the Land League's work. Nothing less than despair would have driven these vampires to attempt a revival of Cromwell's scheme of transplan-tation. It was fortunate for Ireland that Christ ! Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian. We Catholics regard our Churches as sacred temples. Once dedicated to the service of God, they truly become by the august mysteries solemnized therein, the "house of God and the Gate of Heaven." They must be carefully protected from profane uses and their sanctity preserved at all times. They are not simply meet-ing-houses. They are tabernacles, too, in which dwell the infinite majesty and glory of God, concealed under the humble Sacramental veils. Everything appertain-ing to the Holy Sacrifice in our temples must be such as to do all possible honor to the august Victim immolated upon the Altar. Thus it was that in the early ages of the Church, the populace in general could not be present at the solemn por-tions of the Mass, and even to this day, the Church requires her priests to speak the awful works of Consecration with sup-pressed breath, that the solemn quiet of the Mass may inspire greater reverence and deener devolon. tation. It was fortunate for Ireland that the cover was taken off this dark scheme so soon. Had it succeeded in hiding it-self as an organization, its work would have been much more effective, and the life.

so soon. Had it succeeded in hiding it-self as an organization, its work would have been much more effective, and the diffi-culty of opposing it would have been in-creased. The Irish people are ready for the emergency. The call comes at a good time. I The union and determination of the people have been strengthened by recent danger. The landlords come to a grapple with the Irish race. In America the cause of Ireland will be faithfully upheld. It is for our own interest and credit to help our kindred till they have won their fight. The Land League of America ought to gird itself for the new contest. One year more of earnestness and unselfishness on the part of the Irish in America, and this latest and deadliest attack on Ireland will be irouted, and the country will see clearly before her the horizon of national in-dependence, pressed breath, that the solemn quiet of the Mass may inspire greater reverence and deeper devotion, as it commemorates the closing scenes in the Passion of our Lord. With that ardent faith of hers, is it any wonder that the Church guards her treasures to zealously? Is it any wonder that she holds the place of sacrifice as a holy spot? And for the better protec-tion of the Church's sacred character, she frames rules and regulations. All things incompatible with her discipline in this regard she excludes. Not being a Church that accommodates the whims or caprices of individuals, it must needs be dependence.

Baltimore Mirror, IT is a deplorable fact that the "One Cent Christians," are not all dead yet. The survivors of the breed continue to drop their coppers into the contribution boxes in the churches on Sundays and never accuse themselves at confession of failing to observationally the compared caprices of individuals, it must needs be that she be considered illiberal at times, by those who would want her to bend to their desires. How foolish and vain such failing to observe properly the command-ment which requires them to support their pastors. With these "One Cent Christians" the very poor are, of course, not to be classed; but they must be in-direct indeed mb are support. not to be classed; but they must be in-digent indeed who can spare only one cent every seven days. The true "One Cent Christians," however, are the people who spend for luxuries in one week more than they give to God in a whole year, who begrudge the beggarly sum they do hand over, and who are chronic growlers, marmuring that the clergy are always clamoring for more money. If their priest depended on them to pay for his school, and for the other wants of the parish, he would starve, and the effects in his charge would speedily be in the hands of the sheriff. It is proper that Catholics endeavors are nineteen centuries wi'l show.

parts of every population are religious. That is the reason why the priesthood musters so large a party—and so formid-able a social force—in France. Liberalism is here as elsewhere almost openly atheistic. That it has no faith in religion is on the surface and weekers it in every

 NDON, ONT, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1882
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It seems after a man makes a few good guesses on political economy, he gains the privilege of making any number of absurd assertions without being challenged or contradicted. Goldwin Smith is one of contracted. Goldwin Smith is one of those fortunate guessers, and he gives us his silly *ipse diget* about Ireland in the following: "Left to themselves, without what they call English misrule, they would most certainly be like the Neapolitans under the Bourbons, the will-ing slaves of some hereditary descet the Neapointans under the Bourbons, the will-ing slaves of some hereditary despot, the representative of their old coshering chiefs, with a priestbood as absolute and as abscurantist as the Druids. Nobody chiefs, with a priestbood as absolute and as abscurantist as the Druids. Nobody does or ever can propose the repeal of legislation union except with the covert intention of dissolving the union alto-gether. It would be far better to take the final step at once, without an inter-mediate process of quarreling which would only add to the hostility of the divorce." The friends of Ireland have broached a proposition that Scotland and Wales shall be severed from England, and that all three in conjunction with Ireland shall form the "Britanno Hibernian Con-federation." Such a federation, he says, "instead of being founded in good will or in any sense of mutual need, * * * would be founded in a divorce, the consequence of a bitter enmity which would from the outset give a fatal bias to the workings of the system." Now we have the best evidence in the world that Mr. Goldwin Smith does not know what he is talking about. The states recently in rebellion had a deep scated enmity towards the concerd experiment when they were rea-

whose very high and almost perpendicular banks on either side, covered with foliage, presents ene of the most picturesque scenes to be met with, and this I say as one well acquainted with the far-fained surroundings of our own old Stadacona. The streets are wide—the narrowest be-ing as wide as our St. John street without —but the houses, all built of wood, are rather straggling. It possesses a custom's office, two or three good hotels, an Episco-ally and the latter, a handsome building enough, is shortly to be replaced by an other of larger dimensions—75 feetJong by 56 feet wide and a sacristy of 25 feet. I had an opportunity of viewing the plans to-day, and the new temple promises to be both substantial and ornamental with has also been a very fine altar and super-structure, and a magnificent set of the many far effection for them are structure, and a magnificent set of the many far effection for the more tructure, and a magnificent set of the many far effection for the mark of the far for the more the new to both substantial and ornamental with has also been a very fine altar and super-structure, and a magnificent set of the many far effection for them are of the Reception Committee and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are structure, and a large quantity of stom for them are s Some 1200 lbs., has a very sweet tone, and has been procured only quite recently as has also been a very fine altar and super-structure, and a magnificent set of the "Way of the Cross." The foundations for the new building are already excavated and a large quantity of stone for them are on the spot. It is expected to be roofed in and ready for delivation of the delivat on the spot. It is expected to be roofed in and ready for dedication about this time next year, or perhaps something later. The "Falls" itself, as indeed does the whole river, presents a most beautiful and interesting appearance from whatever point you view them. The height of the former is about seventy-five feet or about half that of our own Montmorenei, but considerably wider, whilst the body of water is many times greater. It appears to me that there are few places more available-but so far there is not-strange available—but so far there is not—strange to say—a single one. The population, nevertheless, appears to be fairly prosper-ous, the chief means of support being ag-riculture, for the prosecution of which the very excellent land of the surrounding country affords ample scope; this is sup-plemented by the milling and lumbering operations on the St. John River. About three miles down the river is the St. Labo hree miles down the river is the St. John River Hatchery-"the foremost for its many conveniences and perfect adaptabil-ity for artificial fish-breeding purposes." Should circumstances permit, I shall gladly avail myself of the kind invitation of Hon. Mr. Costigan to visit it to-morrow —in which case I shall most probably send you a few notes concerning it. Au revoir. BRANNAGH.

Mr. Costgan, a function of the photosechal bases appropriate noise photosechal bases appr

College, some after many years' absence, and assuring them that all the professors, and he himself, were most pleased and conored at seeing that such a large number of the former pupils should have replied to the invitation extended to them. They also feit legitimate pride at seeing so many of the pupils of St. Mary's ecupying so important positions in life, and had thus reflected honor on the instiand had thus reneeted nonor on the insti-tution where they received their educa-tion. The Rev. gentleman read a letter from Rev. Father Martin, dated from Tom nev. Father Martin, dated from France, in which he expressed his regret it not being able to attend the gathering. through his old age, and wishing them all address by hoping that they would not their Alma Mater, which was always

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the FENE-N and BUR-to take place unavoidably Wednesday,

be ready for iously men-day of July

DLEY, Secretary.



his charge would speedily be in the hands of the sheriff. It is proper that Catholics should bear in mind that it is not optional with them to contribute or not to the funds of the church; they must give, and give according to their means. that when France shall have become "great, respected, free, united, peaceful, and just," he will be a Republican. He says, also: "It is the fashion to flatter un-iversal suffrage as a king. It is, in fact, our king at this moment. It is a king with millions of arms a belly, no head.

WHEN the Southern Churchman stated that confession was "destructive of the gospel of Christ," we requested it to furnish what it considered to be the proof of the statement, and at the same time we quoted against it this present. like M. Naquet appeals to a writer of scorfulous plays for help, he deserves to be snubbed. M. Dumas is wise. He does not care to trust himself to the boat of the tri scher in which di time we quoted against it this passage in the Bible: "He said therefore to them he block the sale that for the sale that again: "Peace be to you. As the Father hath sent me, I also send you." When He had said this, He breathed on them:" the tri-color, in which there is a widening rift.

HITHERTO there has been no distinctive Receive ye the Holy Ghost-whose sins ly Catholic party in Hungary. Liberal-ism has been having its own way and you shall forgive, they are forgiven them, and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." We then asked the Southern Churchman these questions: Did Christ give to the Apostle the power to Catholics have been apathetic. The Cath-Cathonics have been apathetic. The Cath-olic Hungarians, warned by the example of France, Italy, and Belgium, have awa-kened to the necessity of earnest protest and energetic action. A conference of give to the Apostles the power to forgive sins? If he did, did he intend that they should exercise it? If they were to exer-Hungarian priests recently unanimously adopted a religious-political programme cise that power, were they to forgive in-discriminately all the inhabitants of the towns through which they passed, whether or not these were contrite for their sins, or whether or not they were aware that the Apostles were pardoning them? If the Apostles were to forgive the size of adopted a religious political programme expressing certain rights which must be maintained. These are, principally, that funds for Catholic purposes shall not be diverted from their just and legal uses; that the Catholic character of the Unithe Apostles were pardoning them ? If the Apostles were to forgive the sins of those only who applied for forgiveness, how could they know whether or not there was anything to forgive or what they were forgiving, unless the applicants for pardon confessed to them what they had done or amplitud to do? We retreated that the Cathone character of the Uni-versity of Buda-Pesth shall be preserved; that religious teaching shall be given in the schools; that civil marriage must not be sanctioned; that the laws restrictng concubinage and illicit relations must be made more severe: they likewise claim the abrogation of the article of Law Fifty-three, by which the natural rights of par-ents over children are violated. The had done or omitted to do? We reiterate se questions, and respectfully urge our Richmond contemporary to answer them.

clergy and people are united and out-spoken in their demands. A reaction It is good for American Protestants to go abroad and study the religions and their demands. A reaction politics of European nations on the ground. Here, for instance, is the "Rev." against Liberalism has begun within its own camp. The banner of religion is upheld in Hungary by no trembling hands.

Buffalo Union

ground. Here, for instance, is the Lev. David H. Wheeler, D. D., editor of the New York Methodist, writing from Paris to his paper, saying: "The death of Gari-baldi has elicited a more general expres-SOMEHOW, since Arabi Pasha came to sion of admiration than could have been the front, we don't hear quite so much about "Irish crime." The manufacture of expected; but the Catholic press has not failed to expose one of the weak points in the Liberal demonstrations around the the article is dispensed with for the present.

the Liberal demonstrations around the corpse of the great hero—the irreligious-ness of most of the expressions and dis-plays. During this short journey, my impressions respecting the central weak-ness of European Liberalism have grown deeper. That weakness is Atheism and irreligion—it is not easy to distinguish be-tween them, for irreligion is practical Atheism. and usually has a species of WE find in the Independent of July 6, an interesting article on "Faith and Criti-cism," by Dr. Schaff. It might almost be supposed that it was written by a Catholic, were it not for a hit at the "infallible oradeeper. That weakness is Atheism and irreligion—it is not easy to distinguish be-tween them, for irreligion is practical Atheism, and usually has a species of Atheism at its root. It is useless to fight Romanism with Atheism; for the solid

had a deep seated enmity towards the had a deep seated enmity towards the general government when they were re-constructed; yet they pursued the even tenor of their way in peace. What do the individual states care for the federal government? They have their own domestic concerns that claim all their at-tention. What matters it to us who is president, or what matters it to us who is president, or what laws congress enacts ! A few office seekers and a few monopo-lists are affected; but the mass of the people are indifferent. It would be so under the proposed confederation, pro-vided the members, like our states, were suprem e over their domestic affairs.

From our own Correspondent. I wired you on Saturday night our safe arrival here on our melancholy mis-sion, at four o'clock Friday afternoon. After a delay of a couple of hours at Point Levi, on Thursday morning, waiting the arrival of the Montreal train and the Monarrival of the Montreal train and the Mon-treal boat with large numbers of seaside visitors, we finally got started. After breakfast at Chaudiere curve, we were orce more on the road for Riviere du Loup with a heavy train of some ten or Loup with a heavy train of some ten or twelve cars. Arrived at the latter place about 3.20, we found the necessary con-veyances waiting for us and the relatives who had come to meet us, and after a delay of about three-quarters of an hour, humicor which we net och of an availant during which we partook of an excellent dinner at Fontaine's we were off again in the midst of a drizzling rain, which for-tunately ceased about eight o'clock, on tunately ceased about eight o'clock, on our long and dreary waggon ride of some seventy-nine miles, over what is known as the portage of Riviere du Loup road, for Edmunston, or Little Falls, where we arrived next day just as the mid-day "Angelus" was ringing. Here we were met by a large concourse of relations and sympathising friends. At about five a.m., we had struck the head of Lake Tem-iscounta, a magnificent sheet of water iscouata, a magnificent sheet of water about 30 miles long and three miles wide,

about 30 miles long and three miles wide, surrounded by most picturesque scenery, which we kept in view nearly the whole time. It is a great resort for the disciples of the venerable Izaak and the sportsmen seldom fail to be rewarded. Thus the journey overland occupied exactly twenty hours, the only stoppages being the time necessary for change of horses, of which

Grand Falls, N. B., 9th July, 1882.

THE URSULINES .- Rev. Mother St. Cath-THE URSULINES.—Rev. Mother St. Cath-erine, Superioress of the Ursulines, and Rev. Mother St. Joseph, with three other nuns, left town Tucesday morning for their new mission at Lake St. John. After seeing the others properly eatablished the two former will return here.—Quebec Chronicle, 21st inst.

en to them. Addresses of welcome were also de-

Addresses of welcome were also de-Addresses of welcome were also de-ber and Prefontaine, and by Mr. Albert De Lorimier, in the name of class Mgr. Fabre followed in a brief address, in which he said he had had the pleasure of attending some seven or eight similar meetings, and he had always remarked that all the former pupils were glat to meet each other again, and visit the in which they had received their that all the former pupils were glad to meet each other again, and visit the College in which they had received their education. It had afforded him much pleasure to be present on the occasion and take part in the proceedings. He hoped they would not forget St. Mary's College and its laborious and devoted masters.

trol. He held strongly that the education of discovery."

Others again, succumbing in their bloom, Are mould ring tenants of the silent tomb, for these, the old time friends we held to dear. Prop we the silent tribute of a tear! The offring's small, but one, at least, will serve

The off ring's small, but one, at least, will sorve To mark the sympathy which they deserve ! But while we mourn the prematurely dead, Let not oblivion shade the lustre shed By the survivors on this day of bilss— This gala day—a lifetime's onsis ! As God's anointed, some have reaped re-nown—

nown-Some in the toga, others in the gown Their names on Fames' bright tablets have

Their names on rames bright tablets have engraved; As Papal Zouaves, some dauntlessly have braved in the battle's van, the vandal horde Who'd make the Cross pay homage to the sword!

Who'd make the Cross pay homage to the sword! But of them all who bore the battle's shock None braver fought than our own brave LA-BCCUTE! The Chevalier's reward none nobler won. Nor claimed the Papal Cause a worthler son And now, to you, whom we esteem so well-To you, Loyola's own! we'd say farewell! No more, perhaps, no more 'twill be our lot, To meet as now on this dear, hallow'd spot. We soon must part—the fate of some 'twill be,

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. The last bet Lot form you having have fasted in College and its laborious and devoted masters. Mgr. Lafleche came next, and said that France had made an error that she would not soon forget when she had allowed the Republicans to expel the Jesuits and close the schools which were under religious conthe world may benefit by its providential

Lyrics of the Past.

2

Lyrics of the Past. As a companion piece to the magnificent ished in our last, we now five another on the same subject—the London Times' threat of "stamping Out" our Irish disatfaction to the same subject—the London Times' threat of "stamping Out" our Irish disatfaction to the same subject—the London Times' threat of "stamping Out" our Irish disatfaction to the plume of "Finola." Her produc-tions over her proper signature has since the out of the trishing out readers. The the Irish-man flast of January 20, 18%, and may well american of January 20, 18%, and may well the taken now as an appeal against the re-new de light to that England is perpetrating upon the Irish people:-"STAMPING OUT." "FINOLA."

"FINOLA." Let "treason" hide its lurid front, "rebellion"

Let "treason" hide its hild model brig no more; tet foul "sedition's motley band" be hunded from the shore;-furl the green "Sunburst." test its folds our saplent jadge should flout; And fling our standard in the dust,-for tyranis to "standard in the dust,-for

'Tis well! We know the fate reserved for ut-terance bold and free;

terance bold and free; And we must learn to whine and cringe, and bend the supple knee;— To lie, and fawn, and play the knave:—My masters, 'iis invani'-Trust not the heart that feigneth love,—the hand, that wears the chain!

"Stamp out" the everlasting hills, the forest

and the stream,—
The mountain pass,—the glassy lake, bright, with the sunset's gleam;—
Each erag, and rock, and stern defile,—aye, sweep them from the land,
As pictured scenes dissolve and fade before the enchanter's wand.

"Stamp out" each consecrated pile, draped with the ivy's wreath;-Each ruined home,-it recks not now, the victims sleep in death:-fear down the mouldering wall, and leave not even one stone to tell The story of a race who loved their fallen land too well!

Blot out our quaint historic lore, and trample in the dust The records of the golden past, begrimed with Time's dull rust;— Let arch and cross and stately tower in one feil ruin blend; "Stamp out?" the grand old Irish race, and all its sufferings end!

The foot that tramples out the flame some latent spark may catch. Beware! The powder store can be ignited by a match;— The cruel hand that deals a blow may yet re-

The feathered arrow, aimed so well, my masters, may rebound!

We asked for bread,-for but a part of what was once our own! The pleading hands were stretched in vain, -you filled them with a stone! True love begetichh love: men cannot gather grapes of thorns. For every boon we render back our just and fair returns.

The apples on the Dead Sea's shore are tempting to the view,— Bright as the hollow promises, O England, given by you!— The fainting lips may parch with thirst; there's poison in the fruit That's, fostered 'neath the tyrant's care, with hatred at the root!

Then, listen,—for no traitor's tongue just measured would dictate: The "cleventh hour" has passed;—concede, before it is too late. Slight not the warning voice that tells of perils looming near;— The sailors heed the bonding bird that, 'mid the storm, they hear.

Oh! by the memory of our wrongs, 'stamp out'' the cruel past.
Seven hundred years have fied since first your links were round us cast.
With tears of blood we madly strove our free-born rights to gain: Think ye to bind us closer yet by tighten-ing of the rein?

"Stamp out" pale jealousy and hate; "stamp out" the bitter cause. We claim to be protected, not convicted, by your laws. "Stamp out" each ancient feud and strife; "stamp out" the upas tree, And plant the goodly olive shoot. We want no anarchy!

No! but to sit beneath our vines in the land that God has given,— So wildly worshipped, dearly loved,—the fairest under Heaven;— A home for peace, for gentle thoughts, and

A home for peace, for gentle thoughts, and charity and love; A home we would not seek to change ex-cept for one above!

From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXXI. LOVE AND DEATH. In logic certain premises being laid ried out, tearful and frightened "O Miss Nano! what is the matter? what has happened ?" down, their conclusion is inevitable. In the lives of individuals certain circum-"Matter! Happened !" said the mistress, stances being given and certain disposition or rather tried to say it, for the words mumbled in her mouth, and she had some of a man's character, results are looked for as confidently as a logical conclusion. difficulty in moving her lips at all. In an instant she was awake—oh ! so wide and painfully awake—and moan after moan Wonders are not uncommon in the nine teenth century, but miracles are-such a teenth century, out miracles are—such a a miracle, for instance, as the conversion of a dying brigand. It would be a miracle to upset the logical outcome of certain reasonings. We have laid down premises in the life of Miss McDonell which preburst from her as the awful truth was realised that on one side she was entirely paralyzed. Her fate had come to her at last. Death was standing at her door in the same hid-cous shape it had assumed for her father, and beckoned her into the dreaded rottendict and justify mournful conclusions. She was a woman of talent, beauty, and She was a woman of talent, beauty, and gentle manners, spiced with a certain amount of intellectual pride, and an inor-dinate amount of personal pride. Her education and training had been at the same time excellent and vicious—excellent in its method. but vicious from the same ness and oblivion of the grave. People wondered at the fear and agony which the impressive woman showed at the supreme moment. Her life had been so gentle and kind, even though so brief, she had been same time excellent and victous—excellent in its methods, but vicious from the want of a proper selection of studies. These had no real worth. They were all show. The soul received no athletic training. Its so positive as to her own convictions, that they who would gladly have accepted oblivion in fear of the wrath to come temptations were all unstudied, unknown, and unprovided for ; and we have seen how easily this proud, irreproachable wocould not understand the fear she had of death. The doctors came and kindly told death. The doctors came and kindly told her the worst. There was no hope for her. A second shock would come to de-prive her of the use of her uninjured limbs, and then speedy death. The worst being known, she became tranquil and re-signed herself to the inevitable in mute desnair. It was your tarrible ! Alone and man fell in spite of the pretty, artificial bulwarks which her education had taught her to look upon as impregnable. By her dalliance with sin she had lost many important things: the friend she prized most in the world, and who was deserving despair. It was very terrible ! Alone and helpless, and how changed from the bright, indeed of a higher and better love than nuclear of a maner and oetter to be than she could give; the affection of a man too noble in body and soul to take to wife a woman so stained as she; the wealth which was not hers, but might have been; henorable, powerful lady of a few months past ! Wrecked in mid-ocean, seeing barks less fair, less fortunate, and more careless go on in homely serenity to the haven, while she, so full of promise and so beau-tiful, foundered by the way! Her thoughts and the respectable sum remaining to her in her own right. She had lost yet more important things. were mournful enough and bitter as death ould make them, and the more painful Her experience with temptation had taught her the true character of her religbecause she knew that, according to her own belief, they would soon meet with an taugh ion of humanity, the value of the prin ion of humanity, the value of the prin-ciples of beauty as a test of good and evil in the world, and the precise amount of good to be realized from the propagation of the doctrines of culture when unsup-ported by the sterner and more general principles of reliation. She there has dis eternal ending. It had pleased the divine wisdom to leave many fervent and loving prayers unanswered in her regard. We cannot search into the workings of the infinite mind of God. We can only accept the principles of religion. She threw her dis-ciples, her heroes, and her books over-board along with her faith, and became the facts. She was dying as she had lived, a sceptic, and, as she said to a friend, the nearer she came to the goal the more imboard along with her rath, and became the most dangerous and cynical of its enemies. Her situation was not bettered. Catho-licity had been her bugbear always, and now that the principles which had once given it a beauty in her eyes, and the one possible and ridiculous seemed the Chris Her situation was not bettered. Catho-licity had been her bugbear always, and now that the principles which had once given it a beauty in her eyes, and the one man and one woman who had made its beauty something more than pure specu-lation were gone, she never gave it a binness shet out from the darkness of her piness shot out from the darkness of her cloud. Dr. Hamilton, hearing she was at lation, were gone, she never gave it a moment's thought. Her mother's faith she despised for its hollowness and its dipiness she despised for its hollowness and its di-visions. There was nothing left to her but to sail on without any divine belief save a

her sin was none the less heinous. She would have endured anything rather than have injured him or Olivia, for she had loved him. He had loved her, she knew, and he had thrown her aside justly for her crimes. No word or look of love had ever passed between them, but in this solemn hour there was no masking of hearts. She could make no expression, and he belief of negations, carping as she went at every one who held an opinion as to the eternal destiny of man, and sneering at those who, like herself, had no opinions or had done with them. One thing she had retained from the ruins of her intellec-ued like her workid form of death. She tual life—her morbid fear of death. She was sincerely in earnest when she told the priest that she did not wish to be ill. Yet hour there was no masking of nearls. She could make no expression, and he was apparently cold. He had a letter from Olivia unopened for her, and asked if he should read it. By a mean she sig-nified that he should not; but when he she feared illness daily, trembled at the slightest scratch or ache, and read everything of a mortuary character that came in her way. She knew death in all its aspects, and sighed to think she could not would have put it away she moaned again, and then, after much doubt and effort to understand, he put it on her breast and she aspects, and sighed to think she could not meet it with the resignation of a Christian, or the stoicism of a pagan philosopher, or the utter indifference of ignorance. Death was the only thought which could throw deep and settled gloom over her ordinary cheerfulness. When she went to New York she sewas content. He was anxious, as others had been, that

when she went to kew 10th she set cured a pretty five roomed cottage on Long Island with a garden and a fine water view. She was determined not to be ill, never to think of or regret the past but to live in the living present, to have cheerful friends and cheerful work, and to case for that precious life which the simpl-est accident might take from her. It was easy for her to do all this. Her beauty, her talent, and her kind nature soon made her popular and dear to many. The cottage on Long Island was never without its tage on Long Island was never without its visitor, her coming was always welcomed in literary and fashionable circles, and she reigned there a truer queen than she had reigned at home. Outdoor exercise was everything with her. Her walking, riding, rowing, gardening was constant. Her editorial work, though delicate, was light. Her thoughts though tended with a some Her thoughts, though tinged with a som-bre hue, were cheerful enough. The greater sufferings absorbed the lesser. So long as

illness and death remained away from her

illness and death remained away from her door she would be happy. Still, she was not in good health, as anxious friends whispered among them-selves. No exercise could bring back the old glow to her cheeks. Her face was marble still, and if her appetite was good her sleep was capricious and troubled. Her disordered fancy made matters worse, perhaps. When the cloudy fall weather began to appear she was showing evident signs of breaking down. In truth her ex-cessive palor indicated clearly enough to the practised eye the presence of organic disease. Miss McDonell's will had been much too strong for her more delicate disease. Miss McDoneir's will had been much too strong for her more delicate body, and the forced eqnanimity which the will had compelled the body to maintain had been carried too far for safety. Vio-lent emotion would have been a relief. She suffered it often, but would never give it expression, and the pent volcano cracked the sides of its crater. She dreaded to consult a doctor, so fearful was she of an

of the duty in the hope of ultimate re-covery, until the disease which had first wounded and finally destroyed her father had come upon her like a lightningstroke.

stroke. She retired one night, wretched, de-spondent, and ill. At midnight she awoke with sharp, needle-like pains extending down one side from her head to her foot. They were not troublesome, and she would not disturb the servant, hoping to see the attack shortly pass away. Her sleep was attack shortly pass away. Her sleep was uneasy for a long time, but towards morn-ing she fell into a heavy, lethargic slum-ber, so heavy and painful that she felt as if she could never wish to be stirred from her bed. As in a dream she saw the sun steal in across the floor, and heard the servant making preparations for the break-fast; heard the little bell that announced its readiness, and smiled to think of the servant's astonishment when the punctual mistress did not make her appearance. Then came the footstep on the stair, the knock at the loor, which she was too indifferent to answer, the gentle inquiry as to her delay, and then the opening of the door. She smiled again at thought of the

That the majority of men are in fact but children of a larger growth, is suffi-ciently proved—all the many other de-monstrations put to one side—by the pop-ularity of the books which constitute the bulk of the world's reading. The trivial and the foolish practically monopolize the field and the average immaturity of

field, and the average immaturity of mankind, r.gardless of length of years, stands confessed. On what other theory are we to allow the favor in which Mark Twain is held? Another of this writer's books has been put forth ("The Stolen White Elephant," etc. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston), and a greater mass of vulgarity and stupid inanity has rarely been put between honest muslin covers. We believe Mr. Twain has an idea that his inbelieve Mr. Twain has an idea that his in-anity is exquisite fooling, and he may think that choice of word a compliment; but there are a few readers here and there who know the difference between the humorous vacuity of "Dundreary" and the "Happy Thoughts" man, and the pestiferous affectations of Mark Twain. There is scarcely a genuinely humorous idea in this hock: to be evact, there are door. She smiled again at thought of the surprised look on the girl's face, but her dreamy delight was broken in upon rudely by ascream of terror, as the servant rushed to the bed, and falling on her knees there, to the bed, and falling on her knees there,

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIR-GIN.

He Who is Particularly Devoted to the Blessed Mother, is Particularly Loved, Favored and Governed by Her Divine Son.

San Francisco Monitor.

It is certain that all devotions approved of by God's Church are good and efficaof by God's Church are good and emca-cious, and that we can become, in a special manner, the children of the Blessed Mother, by practising piously and faith-fully any one of the numerous devotions under her name. Our noble Mother does not expect too much of us ; that is, she He was anxious, as others had been, that she should not die utterly without hope, and he spoke to her with that thrill in his voice which only the lover possesses. For he was her lover still, loving her all the more that her sins were so soon to be hid-den in death; and he ventured to tell her then of his unchanged affection, and how once he had hoped to make her his own, and to have taught her the sublime truths of the great faith, and at least to have led her into the belief which all man-kind, from the savare to the save. had in not expect too much of us, that is she does not require that we would recite long prayers, but she does absolutely demand that we give her our hearts and that we remain everattached to her. I cannot but intensely admire the remarkable docu-ment which the Blessed John Berchmans, ment which the Blessed John Berchmans, S. J., left to his companions. When he was about to take his departure from this land of exile, they asked him to leave them, in writing, what was the most pleas-ing devotion which they could make to our Lady, in order to obtain her protec-tion and he replied: "Any small thing, but let it be constant." What an exalted honor is it not to be a child of Mary, and how secure is not he who has that happi-ness ? All who are devoted to the Blessed Mother should do their utmost, prudently, have led her into the belief which all man-kind, from the savage to the sage, had in all ages shared—belief in God. He asked her at the last if she would not accept that primitive article of faith, and pray in her heart for mercy and safety in whatever should happen to her after death. To his great joy she answered in the affirmative. He remained with her to the end, for she could not endure to have him away from her side; and just before the sleep of death rested on her tired eyelids he knelt down and in a touching prayer recom-mended her to God whom at the eleventh shour she so imperfectly recognized. In her ness i All who are devoted to the Blessed Mother should do their utmost, prudently, to lead those who practise no special de-vction to her, to some one, at least, of her many sacred Confraternities. Every per-son readily understands, even the unfor-tunate creature himself who'does not prac-tice some devotion to the Immaculate Mother, that he is, by his neglect, de-priving himself of many choice graces. Let us see what we can legitimately say of the Holy Mother : lst. It is a recognized principle with us all that he who is partic-ularly devoted to the Sacred Mother is especially loved and favored by God. 2dly. It is admitted by Doctors of the Church that Mary is all-powerful by prayer in procuring favors from her Son for man-kind; that she never can be refused by Him anything she petitions for, and hence, that she, by herself, can do more for us with God than all the angels and saints together, for these latter are only the ser-Mother should do their utmost, prudently, to lead those who practise no special dehour she so imperfectly recognized. In her way she signified amen, and one last flash

together, for these latter are only the ser-vants, or, at most, the children of the Most High, and stand in the relation to us of Vanits, or, at most, the thick into the origonal stand in the relation to us of brothers and stand in the relation to us of brothers and sisters—whereas Mary is the Mother of the living God, and she is, at the same time, our Mother. As Mother of God she is all-powerful, and, as our Mother, she loves us with a love inferior only to that of God for us. 3dly. It is conceded by all Catholics that when we go to Mary for favors, we go to God Himself: her Son is never separated, and can never be separated from her; the prayer "Hail Mary," etc., says as much: "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee;" hence, the shortest and "the most direct road to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is through the Immaculate Heart of Mary." through the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Never will we be more graciously received by our Lord that when we are represented to Him by His august Mother. 4 thly. We can safely hold that no grace comes from heaven to earth except through Mary, for she is the Queen of Heaven, the Mother of divine grace, and the Mistress of God's treasury. 5 thly. We can hold, and we do joyfully, that God loves her in-comparably more than He does all the angels and saints, and more than He loves the whole Catholic Church—His bride. 6 thly. We can hold, and we do most will-Never will we be more graciously received 6thly. We can hold, and we do most will-ingly, that she, as the Mother of God, and as our Mother, has more love for each one of us, in an instant, than all the mothers that ever existed, ever had, or ever can have, even throughout eternity, for their children, in a word, that her love for us is next to that which God has for us. 7thly. We can hold, and we do most cheerfully, that devotion to the Blessed Mother is one of the surest signs of predestination, and a mark of God's special love for us.

From all this we can easily understand now much the devil hates to see Christians practicing special devotions to their loving Queen. No matter how many sins loving Queen. No matter how many sins he may make sinners commit, he never feels satisfied that he owns them completebagatelle ly until he has succeeded in making them renounce altogether devotion to Mary, renounce altogether devotion to Mary, who has so gloriously crushed, and who still continues to crush him. The infer-nal spirit had been forced to courses to St. Dominic, in the presence of the Blessed Virgin, and many other witnesses, that no child of hers who continued faith-fully his devotions to her was ever lost, fully his devotions to her was ever lost, and also that he (the devil) dreads most of all the power and influence of the Queen of Heaven. He furthermore de-clared that the love of Mary for mankind was the very terror of hell (Joan. Mart. Vallecem). Here let me say Heaven for-bid that any Catholic should ever become a mether a dargand as to give up devo bid that any Catholic should ever become so weak or depraved as to give up devo-tion to God's Mother at the bidding of the spirit of iniquity, or at that of any of his many emissaries! Our good Mother never forgets a "Hail Mary" said to her, and some Doctors go so far as to teach that if she once loves us, or once prays for us, she will never let us perish. "Hap-ny indeed are those who are loved by py, indeed,'are those who are loved her," exclaims St. Bonaventure. "T "Th blessed in heaven even now consider them as their companions" (SI Abbot Guerrie says that "He who (Specule) serves Mary, and for whom she intercedes, is as sure of heaven as if he was there already sure of heaven as if he was there already." The mercy, the tenderness of the Bles-sed Mother is like that of her divine Son, from whom it comes, and is beyond all calculation! Hear how our Lord describes the mercy of His noble Mother: "You contained within you noble Mother: "You contained within you the source of mercy, from whose abund-ance you would actually grant mercy to thy arch enemy, the devil himself, if he would only ask for it in an humble manner." (Prolog, Revel, S. Birgittae, cap. 50.) God revealed to St. Catherine of Sienna that He had chosen and prepared His Mother as an instrument to lead men, but particularly sinners to Himself, and that no sinner who invokes her with pious devotion can be seduced any longer by the evotion can be seduced any longer by the infernal spirit. The Holy Virgin herself said to St. Bridget: "No one, no matter how great an enemy he is of God, unless

Immaculate Mother: "Ask of Me, My Mother, what you wish;" and she replied: "I ask mercy for the unfortunate." (Revel. lib. 1. cap. 47.) The Blessed Amadea says that "Mary, all-powerful by her prayers, stands before the face of God continually interceding for us." Our Glorious Mother, so far from disdaining to assist sinners, prides herself upon the function of advocate of sinners, so that it is related that she said to the venerable Sister Mary Villian: "Next to my dignity of Mother of God, there is nothing that I so much value as my office of advocate of sinners." No matter, then, what men Immaculate Mother: "Ask of Me, My

Mother of God, there is nothing that I so much value as my office of advocate of sinners." No matter, then, what men may have done, or how depraved or abom-inable may have been their lives, let them go, in all humility, and with detestation for their sins, to the Mother of God, the Refuge of sinners, and she will, undoubt-edly, procure from her son the pardon they solicit from her. Hear how the Holy Mother herself expresses to St. Bridget her mercy: "I am always ready to receive the sinner no matter how culpable he may be, provided he comes to me with his whole heart, and that he is determined to correct his life. I do not stop to consi-der how much he has sinned but with what intention and spirit he presents himself to me." (Revel lib. 2, cap. 23.) During their lives the Blessed Virgin watches over, and remains close to her children, even as the faitfind mother does in regard to her sick child (we are all sick children, for human nature is always weak), and in the hour of death he has special children, for human nature is always weak), and in the hour of death she has special favors in store for those who have faith-fully served her. Our loving Mother has revealed to St. Mechtilda that she will come herself to all her servants in their agony, and will protect them—"Ego om-nibus qui mihi sancteque deserviunt volo in morte tranguan matea piisima adesse, eos que consalage ac printeger." (Apud Blosium in Mon. Spir. cap. xii.) St. Jerome says that the Hely Mother has abundant succors in reserve for her servants in the hour of children, for human nature is always weak) in reserve for her servants in the hour of their death.—": Morientibus Beata Virgo Maria non tantum succurrit, sed etiam occurit.

Maria non tantum succurru, sed etuhn octard. (Epist. ad Eust.) Well, then, if we are true children of the Blessed Mother, and persevere in any devotion to her, we are as sure of heaven as we can be in this world, outside of a special revelation. But, of course, some devotions are more efficacious than others. No devotion to the Blessed Mother is more powerful than that of the Dolors, to make us bear with holy resignation our make us bear with holy resignation our crosses, to make us hate sin, both mortal and venial, and to make us love God and His Holy Mother. Furthermore, no de-votion is more efficacious to make us do votion is more efficacious to make us do two things that are most dear to God and His Immaculate Mother, viz., to pray fer-vently for the conversion of sinners that are wallowing in the mire of their abomi-nations, and for the liberation of the poor souls that are detained in the frightful prison of Purgatory. We most earnestly, therefore, urge upon all Christians devotion to the Dolors of Mary. It is really strange that so few, comparatively speaking, attend to this de-votion. The divine Mother herself has complained to St. Bridget that very few compassionate her in her sufferings, whilst

complained to St. Bridget that very lew compassionate her in her sufferings, whilst the greater number of men live forgetful of them; whence she said to the saint: "If others forget me, you, at least, my daughter, must not forget me." Surely this devotion has strong claims upon us; in addition to all that has been said, it con-tinually kears before our even that it was In addition to an that has been sub, it was in the Dolors that our Divine Lord for-mally gave us His own Immaculate Mother as our Mother. And, after all, no matter now sublime, grand, noble and powerful a being we may conceive the Mother of God to be (she certainly is far beyond the comprehension of men and angels,) if she were not our Mother, there would be a vast, impassible distance be-tween her and us; but the devotion of the Dolors above all others shortens that distance and presents her to us under the tance and presents her to us under the most endearing of all titles—our Mother. Immense are the special advantages that may be gained by those who are attached to this devotion. Pelliarto (Stellar. 3. part 3. art. 3) relates that it was revealed

JULY 28, 1882.

THE MARCH OF ATHEISM IN FRANCE.

NTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR PARIS COR-RESPONDENT "TEMOIN"-LEGISLATIVE OBSTRUCTIONS TO MARRIAGE-VARIOUS SOCIAL TROUBLES- A GENTLEMAN GROOM.

Catholic Review. VEULES, Seine Inferieure, June 28.— The march of atheism is going on so rap-idly in France, that if it continues at its present pace we may expect to see M. Sar-dou's skit in "Rabagas" become law, and every man fined fifty centimes who inadvertently pronounces the word "God" in conversation or otherwise. THE RADICAL LEGISLATURE.

At a moment when so many vital ques-tions are agitating the country, the Re-publican Chamber wastes its time split-ing hairs. After throwing a bombshell in-to the magistracy, and knocking to pieces the respectable if somewhat sleepy bench life-judges, and placing the entire judica-ture at the mercy of the existing govern-ment, it proceeded to legalize divorce. The consequences of this last measure are so obvious that it is needless to enlarge upon them. Time will soon proclaim to the At a moment when so many vital questhem. Time will soon proclaim to the Republic the service its liberal morality has rendered to the country. The results of the divorce bill will be especially mani-fest in the upper and middle classes, where marriage as an institution is accepted and respected, whereas amongst the working class it is, as a rule, dispensed with as a troublesome and costly formality. The class it is, as a rule, dispensed with as a troublesome and costly formality. The law has, indeed, done its utmost to drive the poor to this neglect; the amount of documents that must be forthcoming, signed, registered, etc., by two individuals about to enter the holy bonds is enough to prevent any but the most patient and con-cientious from persevering in the suit. prevent any but the most patient and con-scientious from persevering in the suit. Both parties must produce the certificate of the marriage (and death if they be de-ceased) of their parents, and their written consent to the intended marriage, the bap-tismal certificate of the contracting parties tismal certificate of the contracting parties themselves, and endless papers besides, varying according to circumstances. The expense and delay attending these formal-ities, and the annoyances to which persons are subjected in procuring them, owing to the frequent ill-will and dilatoriness of the numerous officials through whose hands numerous omciais through whose hands they must pass, too frequently exasperate the aspirants into cutting short the process, and dispensing with the blessing of Monsi-eur le Maire and the Church alike. To meet this difficulty, some charitable per-sons founded the Society of St Francois Regis, which takes the whole trouble and expense of the circumlocution office busi-ness off the hands of the two parties, and ness off the hands of the two parties, and marries them civilly and religiously gratis. It is, however, but the small number who are disposed to accept the humilation of being thus married by charity; they prefer dispensing with the blessing, divine and legal, altogether. The number of French workmon actions ato who are bonestly workmen, artisans, etc., who are honestly married, especially in Paris, is growing daily less and less, and this divorce bill will tend of course to diminish it still more.

MGR. FREPPEL.

MGR. FREPPEL. The debates in the Chamber on the bill have been lively, and, when Mgr. Freppel spoke, able and impassioned. The vali-ant Bishop stood to his guns to the last, and fought nobly for the sacredness of the marriage hond amidst the variforations marriage bond amidst the vociferations and jeers and blasphemous retorts of the

and geers and basphenous refuses of that majority; but he knew from the first that he was defending a lost cause. Henceforth, every facility is offered to Frenchmen to change their wives as often as they do their governments and considering the characteristic fickleness of the nation, we may expect to see them avail themselves of the opportunity pretty

freely. The oath was the next thing to be done away with. Here the law-makers have away with. Here the law-makers have struck a compromise. They have abol-ished Almighty God, but they allow con-science and honor to stand. It is very much like pulling down the tree and tellon grow upwa The experiment has, however, the advantage of gaining time, and enabling the people to prepare gradually for the withering away of the stately parasites, which must soon fall when left to stand with no better support than legislation and free-thought. It is expected, moreover, that one of these days a conscien-tious witness will refuse to pledge himself on his honor and conscience, on the grounds that he believes no more in them than in God. CORPUS CHRISTI.

was dead

have been visible in her heart which fcund her favor with him, unseen as they were by those who stood about her dying bed. She was beautiful and unfortunate, and our pity and charity will forget everything else in her life. She suffered much, and that may have been great atonement coupled with her dying act of faith. We know that the mercy of God reaches far out towards the suffering. THE END. THE END.

MARK TWAIN'S "STOLEN WHITE ELEPHANT."

way she signified amen, and one iast fash of the light and glory of the mind within lit up her beautiful eyes as the lover pressed his kiss of love, pity, and forgive-ness on her face—his first and last. He had scarcely taken away his lips when she He was dead. Poor Nano! What a life and what a death! We can at least say, "Have mercy on her, God," as Dr. Hamilton did, and hope that to the eye of God things may have been visible in her heart which



acation." who spoils the minister's and old sea captain's stories with his inconse-quential rejoinders, is a felicitous inven-But that is all, and, compared with the body of the book, it is a here is absolutely nothing else to claim there is absolutely nothing else to claim the attention of men of sense and lovers of hearty fun. There is an insineerity in the way the book is gotten up and an-nounced, but we are naturally used by this time to such dodges by our funny

men. There is nothing new in the vol-ume,—by which we do not mean that it is a bound-up collection of magazine articles merely, but that most of its contents have appeared in other books put out under Mark Twain's name. Book buyers have a right to protest against that kind of joking. This volume would make a sorry show in bulk without the "Idle Excursion," "Punch Brothers" and "Idle Excursion," "Punch Brothers" and other articles which have figured in at least two other collections of Mr. Twain's pieces. The "Excursion" is the best pieces. The "Excursion" is the best thing here, and it is in the main pleasant reading enough. The "Stolen White Elephant" is a trille of some twenty pages, as silly as it is slight; and the same pages, as siny as it is sufficient of same characterization will fairly apply to "Crime in Connecticut," "A Curious Ex-perience," Mr. Twain's after-dinner speeches, etc., which go towards making up the rest of the volume. Mark Twain has got off an occasional good thing, but his reputation is inexplicable, or only ex-plicable on the ground taken at the outset of these remarks. His coarseness is ingrained and ineradicable, and that of itmight be thought to deter self-re-ting readers. This is a sample of the pecting readers. pecting readers. This is a sample states: urn that his "humor" constantly takes: 'He was a man with a hare lip and a pure event and everybody said he was as true steel. Such men are all too few." Whoever can laugh at things like that, with the implication of indifference to human sensitiveness and suffering, is quite welcome to do so.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no

Among the most prevalent fatal and among the most prevalent latal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those inci-dent to the Summer and Fall, such as cholera morbus, bilious colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency.

o St Elizabeth, a Benedictine Virgin, that after the Assumption of the Blessed Vir-gin into Heaven, St. John, the Evangelist, gin into Heaven, St. John, the Lyangelist, desired to see her again: The favor was granted him. Mary appeared to him with Jesus; the Saint then heard Mary ask her Son to grant some special graces to all those who should be devout to her Dolors. Jesus promised her four principal ones; lst, that those who before death invoke the divine Mother in the name of her sorrows should obtain true repentance of all their sins; 2nd, that He would protect all who have this devotion, in their tribu

all who have this devotion, in their triou-lations and especially at the hour of death; 3rd, that He would impress upon their minds the remembrance of His pas-sion, and that they should have their re-ward for it in Heaven; 4th, that he would exemptic such devout effects into the ward for it in Heaven; 4th, that he would commit such devout clients into the hands of Mary, with the power to dispose of them in whatever manuer she pleased, and to obtain for them all the graces she desired." (See St. Ligouri in his sermon on the Dolors; also a prayer-book called called the "Hidden Treasure," approved of by the Bishop of Southwark, the Vicar Apostle of the Eastern district, Scotland, published with the approbation of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Arch-diocese of New York, 2nd part, 144). Let parents, guardians, teachers, and all who have charge of the young, or who can reach their minds in any way, take care to impress upon them unbounded love for the Blessed Mother, and it will be well for the instructors and the instructed, for the Church of God has put these words of the Holy Ghost on the lips of His Spouse the Immaculate Virgin: "He that hearkeneth to me shall not be confounded, and they that work by me shall not sin. They that explain me, shall have life everlasting." Ecclesiasticus, Chap. XXIV. verses 30 and

The Sisters of Mercy at Paderborn have with the express permission of the Minis-ter of Worship, given the religious habit to no fewer than fifty young aspirants to their Order, and the same functionary has authorized the Gray Sisters of St. Elizabeth to open a magnificent new convent at Grunberg. Almost daily, letters and official intelligence speak of similar conhe is altogether cursed, will invoke me, and not obtain mercy and become recon-ciled to God." Revel. lib. 6. cap. 10. cessions to the hitherto persecuted Catho-lics, so that in a short time the regular "As the magnet attracts iron, so do I at tract the hardened hearts of sinners to administration will be everywhere re-stored, and the Church in Germany, after myself and to my Son," says the divine Mother;--(Revel. lib. 3. cap. 32.) One day St. Bridget heard Jesus saying to His

As a contrast amidst these pitiable and impious rebellions, the feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated throughout the country generally with a devotion and courage that makes the cowardice and apathy of the people on other occasions the more incomprehensible. In a great number of Communes the entire population turned out, sometimes in defiance of the mayor, sometimes accompanied by him, and with banners flying, following the Blessed Sacrament through the village with such simple honors as they could pay to it. In some larger places, the officers of the garrison walked through the cortege in full uniform, and the regimental band gave its services; but those who performed this act of faith may be regarded as confessors, for they will certainly be called upon to pay for it before long. As a rule, the smaller communes are let alone by the government, and unless they happen to have a hostile, free-thinking mayor, they run the risk of being molested.

The expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from their schools in Paris was carried on from their schools in Paris was carried on slowly, owing to the difficulty of finding lay sisters to take their places. The suc-cess of these latter, when installed, is gen-erally at a minimum. Two months ago, the last of the religious schools left undis-turbed, one of the principal in the Fau-bourg St. Honore quarter, was "purged" of the Sisters and placed in the hands of four bichty, efficient teachers at from four highly efficient teachers at from eighteen hundred to three thousand francs respectively. The Sisters installed them-selves hurriedly in a most inconvenient house near by, and when they re-opened the classes, three hundred of their old pupils were in attendance, while the lay teachers next door had only two. They have since, I heard, recruited two more from a distant parish, so that the teachers now have at least a pupil a piece.

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

EISM IN

PARIS COR-

EGISLATIVE E-VARIOUS MAN GROOM.

June 28.on so rap-inues at its o see M. Sar-me law, and s who inad-d "God" in

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ing to pieces leepy bench ntire judicating governdivorce. The easure are so enlarge upon oclaim to the eral morality The result ecially maniclasses, where accepted and the working sed with as a mality. The mality. The most to drive he amount of forthcoming vo individuals is is enough to tient and cong in the suit. the certificate if they be de-l their written

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EL. nber on the bill en Mgr. Freppel ned. The valined. The vali-ans to the last, sacredness of the he vociferations as retorts of the om the first that

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thing to be done law-makers have They have abol-they allow con-and. It is very the tree and tellrowing upward. vever, the advanand enabling the adually for the stately parasites, hen left to stand than legislation expected, moredays a conscien-to pledge himself nscience, on the no more in them

JULY 28, 1882.

Butterfly Days.

White is the road with the heat of the mid-summer sunshine, Soft sound our footsteps and muffled in deep-lying dus; On one side is sounding a murmur of slow-flowing water Beneath its cool banks and the shade of its low-drooping alders; On the other, there rises the slope of the thick-daisied hillside, Beyond the grey fence and the tall weeds that cluster about it And make with the bushes a tangle of thick-growing herbage; growing herbage; Far up the road is the shade of the brown silent forest,

Ar shift forest, Arching of er rocks that are covered with em-oral mosses. But here float the butterflies; Colias, social, slow Hying. Lighting to sip from the edges of pools by the roadsded: The blacewingreley: The Cynthia rosy, that sips from the sweets of the thistle.

Over the crest of the hill lies the old ruined

Over the crest of the hill lies the old ruined garden Where intricate paths wind among the tall clusters of phick bloom Here Humming-bird Moths hang suspended in rainbows of motion And drink deep of perfame and honey that lirk in the flowers; The Mourning-cloak Butterfly rests on the gnarted and grey willow; The Comma Vanessa glows red in a bright flock of sunshine; It pauses a moment, and straightway the net of the hunter Swoops downward, and vanily it struggles against the soft meshes. That close in around it and soon the white pine box is laden With spolis, and the hunters lie resting, couched deep in cool grasses.

O, still Happy Hunting Grounds, haunted by ghosts of dead summers. Your sunshine and beauty shall dwell with the hunters forever!

KATHERINE PYLE, Wilmington, Delaware.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS IN EUROPE.

CERTAIN SYMPTOMS OF DRY ROT NOTICED BY AN AMERICAN PRIEST-THE UNI-VERSAL EVIL, THE BAD PRESS-"ONE CENT ITALIAN CATHOLICS"-EXPECT-ING A MIRACLE, WHEN THEY OUGHT TO FOLLOW POPE LEO'S ADVICE.

Catholic Review.

Catholic Review. Rome, June 15.—Since my leaving home in February in search of health, which I found in the lovely climes of France and Spain and Italy, I have seen many new scenes and changes. The condition of the Church in these countries is, indeed, very deplorable. The whole power of the press is in the hands of a few daring men who are wielding it for the very destrucwho are wielding it for the very destruc-tion of the Church. And what is stranger still, the Catholics, who form the immense majorities in these countries, seem, as a body, to be perfectly indifferent to They are perfectly their own fate. nerveless, and seem to think that religion requires them to lie down and to permit their enemies to tie their hands and feet and to insult them in a manner that would not be tolerated by the lowest cornfield of things in France and Spain, and most of all in Italy. SHOCKING SUPINENESS OF CATHOLICS.

Before coming to Europe I had read a great deal about the efforts of the secret societies against the Church; but I had nosocieties against the Church; but I had no-where seen it even hinted at that the Catholics themselves did comparatively nothing, I might say absolutely nothing, to defend themselves against their enemies. I say absolutely speaking, for the number of Catholic papers as com-pared with those of their enemies is very small; and the few that are published are so feeble in their defence of the Church that their influence is hardly felt. Here in Rome, the very heart of the Church, pared with those of their enemies is very small; and the few that are published are so feeble in their defence of the Church, that their influence is hardly felt. Here in Rome, the very heart of the Church, are numberless papers sold at one cent a piece that are continually vilifying the Church; while, on the other hand, you find two or three weak-voiced sheets that are the only weapons of truth, and all these but one are sold at two cents. This difference of a cent in price goes very far

no antidote against this deadly poison. And this, too, in countries where there are thousands of holy and learned men. what pain it gives a priest to witness such a condition of things; and what contempt a contribution of things; and what contempt he must entertain for those who can so easily defend themselves, but who have not moral courage to do it. Up to the present the revolutionists in Italy do not represent more than the one-fourth of the population, and hardly as much, but there is literally encoding no one to

there is, literally speaking, no one to oppose them, and they are gaining ground every day. The overthrow of King every day. The overthrow of King Humbert's Government is only a matter of time. In fact the present government is almost as much afraid of the handful of revolutionists as are the friends of the Pope, or the Clericals, as they are called

If the Clericals had only a little courage or what we call backbone, they could have things their own way. But this is most lamentably wanting; and they crouch like the veriest slaves before the followers of the Groupment and the Scipilitz. the Government and the Socialists. It actually makes one ashamed to find his faith professed by such a nation of cow-

ards. THE GARIBALDIANS' COURAGE. I saw on last Sunday, on the occasion of a funeral procession to honor Garibaldi, a circumstance which brought out this

cowardice in the most striking manner. A day or two before the demonstration

the good people of Rome gave them-selves up to the most alarming fears. They were sure the Garibaldians were going to take possession of Rome and to destroy the friends of the Pope. The Garibaldians, on the other hand, had given out that the Clericals had made

given out that the Oreck up their processions. Either side was in perfect terror of the other. Not a priest dared to walk the streets of Rome on this occasion. I saw but one old priest, and he was behind a great column hidden away from the view of the men who formed the procession. of the men who formed the procession. There was but a few thousand men in the procession, while tens of thousands flocked to see it from mere curiosity. As the line of march was being formed, a sudden terror seized the brave Garibaldians and they fled in all directions, filling the spec-tators with horror, who imagined the new revolution had broken out and that the Garibaldians were commencing an indiscriminate slaughter of the citizens. A scene of the wildest terror ensued. The narrow streets were blocked by a terrified mass of men, women and children who yelled and cursed and prayed. Men abandoned their wives and daughters, and ran as if the dagger of the assas-sin was at their throat. As the churches and stores had been closed in anticipation negro in the worst days of slavery. I am not calling on my imagination when I write this; it is the painful truth. The Catholics of the United States have no true idea of this most unaccountable state open their doors, the frightened people continued to run from street to street, uttering the most fearful cries for help. Myself and a priest from New York dio

> After some time order was restored, and no one could tell what occasioned the and no one could ten what obtained into panic. Twenty-five persons, some say more than a hundred, were carried to the hospitals. Another scene almost as bad as this occurred before the procession had advanced more than a quarter of a mile. Two more panics took place be-fore the more reached the end of the route.

ics, but they failed to do so. The real

admit Father Corrigan's wide ge

Ego dixi in excessu meo, omnis ho

says, the lesson is for others as well as for the Italians. The dry rot of Catholic zeal comes from the patronage of the vile press The most effective weapon of defence, The most effective weapon of defence, the press, is left entirely in the hands of conceive the apathy of the Italians in this respect. They allow the revolutionists to say and to do what they like in the vain hope that some miracle or other may set all things right. I cannot describe to you what pain it gives a priest to witness such a condition of things, and what contents the faith, or to "lick a fellow" for die for the faith, or to "lick a fellow" for the faith, and at the same time to read the Herald and send our children to public schools. The men who theoretically are "devoted to the Church," and yet at the same time are cowardly and stingy and wordly in the last degree, are of no special are or country.

Then as to the spirit of martyrdom. We disagree with Father Corrigan, and pre-dict that when the occasion comes, if ever it does come, it will be found that the nen and women who now only pray, will then not have lost the traditions of the martyrs. The Church has never courted martyrdom or persecution, but it has al-ways been ready to "give witness" with ways been ready to "give witness" with its blood when that testimony was de-manded, and the disciples who timorously seek shelter of their own accord, go forth to the scaffold at the bidding of authority. In Italy, as elsewhere, that will be done when it is needed, by many, and by great numbers, if, in time of peace, they listen to the words of Leo and fly the corruption of evil papers. If they do not listen to them, they will not deserve such a grace and glory. But we wholly agree with him in his hint that they ought ad something to

But we wholly agree with him in his hint that they ought adl something to prayer. It was the practice of St. Ignatius "to pray if he had no faith in work, and to work if he had no faith in prayer." Then, God doubly blesses and helps those who help themselves. This is what Pope Leo urges the Italians to do, and this is what Catholic Americans ought also to do, if they want to preserve their children Catholics.

justice, for when ms face is nt up by con-versation, it is really a most interesting face. It is very difficult to get an audi-ence from him, as he spends much time in study. Persons may have to wait for weeks: and then it is only a select few weeks: and then it is only a select few that are admitted. Some thirty-eight persons ware admitted a few days ago. I may thank the President of the American College, Monsignor Hostlot, for the honor of being presented to His Holiness. The Americans have reason to congratulate themselves on having such a gentleman at the head of their college, for he is one of the most obliging gentlemen I have ever met.

I am wandering away from my subject but as I have already perhaps said too much, it may be as well not to return to it again

It is true we ourselves have not much to boast of, for we have not one daily Catholic paper in the great Catholic city of New York. I trust this argumentum ad hominem may not exist long. We have ad hominem may not exist long. We have the example of these countries to put us on our guard for the same power that is working against religion there may soon visit our shores. The Catholic who sees the true state of these countries must have

The Catholics of Ireland have just now before them a task of considerable diffi-culty and complexity, in which the honour and well-being of their country is involved, and by which the best interests of religion may be benefited or injured. This task is to secure for their children such a complete and thoroughly organized system of university education as will en-able the Irish Catholic youth in every de partment of intellectual life, literary and scientific, to stand on a footing of perfect scientific, to stand on a footing of perfect equality with their Protestant fellowcountrymen wherever educated, whether in the Queen's Colleges or at Trinity College. The difficulty and complexity of this task are not lessened by being in of this task are not lessened by being in many respects masked, and even partially concealed from view; nor, again, because the work to be done belongs to the class of undertakings which are the common of undertakings when are the control of and duty of many men of various conditions and different kinds of responsibility. Nothing is more usual in such cases than for one set of persons to stand by inert, leaving to others to bear if they can a double or even a triple share of the com-mon burden. Nay, those persons who leave their own duty utterly unfulfilled are generally keen critics of any short-comings on the part of others, and are especially unsparing of censure of any failure which may have been mainly acused by their own criminal madiumna caused by their own criminal negligence. We on this side of the Channel have a deep sympathy for our Irish brethren in this matter. We shall watch their course this matter. We shall watch their course of proceeding with a lively interest, not only because of the many ties of religion, and relationship, and affection, which unite us most closely to them, but also because what they do may be a lesson to ourselves, and a very present help in our own difficulties as to higher education; and with all our heart we wish them the fullest success.

fullest success. The Catholics of Ireland have accepted the Royal University, but only for the present, and as far as it goes. It would be an error and a delusion to assume from if they want to preserve that a GLORIOUS POPE. The Holy Father himself seems to be the one really brave man in Rome. I saw him a few days ago when I obtained his blessing and power to impart the same on my return to the good people of Hoboken. His health is remarkably good. He talked in the most cheerful manner for more than half an hour and said a few words to give one. His pictures do not do him justice, for when his face is lit up by con-the yersation, it is really a most interesting face. It is very difficult to get an anditheir own free contributions a Catholic University in Dublin. They did not, it might almost be said, so much oppose the Queen's Colleges as ignore them, or rather declare them to be impossible institutions, which utterly failed to satisfy the wants or legitimate demands of the Catholic people, and the existence of which became an acute grievance, inasmuch as it created a fresh disadvantage and crea-equality for Catholics. The situation is in no way improved or altered by the crea-tion of the Royal University, and its ac-ceptance by the Irish Catholics. On the contrary, it has become more marked and accentuated. The claim for an inde-pendent, legally recognized and estab-lished, Catholic university has been with-drawn, for a time at least, and it has been agreed that Catholic students are to present themselves in the halls of the Royal University and submit in order to all its examinations, literary and professional. But how much is implied by this agree-ment? In those halls, at those examina-

tions, the Catholic students will find themselves face to face with students from the true state of these countries must have a great love, and almost a reverence, for the brave editors who do a service to the Church which even the priests themselves seem incapable of rendering. P. CORRIGAN. INSULT TO LEO XIII. AND VIOLA-TION OF THE GUARANTEES. The Rome correspondent of the London Tablet writes: "The notorious Leo Taxil, the scurilous defamer of Pius IX. last week gave a lecture in the Hall of the Proaltered. Whereas formerly catholics stood aloof, and demanded an indepen-dent arrangement for themselves, which should proceed on the basis of their own religious principles and educational system, now they have consented to abstain from pressing this demand for the present, and have declared their willingness to send their youth into the intellectual arena, and to measure them against the trained bands to be sent up from the Queen's Colleges. But they are neither ignorant of nor dissemble that the conditions of this educational contest are most uneven. They are not so conceited nor so ill-informed as to imagine that they can overlook or despise the splendid equipment of the colleges, or to close their eyes to the tremendous advantages secured to their students. How can Irish Catholics, therefore, be satisfied with the Cationics, therefore, be satisfied with the public educational arrangements which surround them, which fetter the limbs of their youth at every stage of the race? They are bound to do all in their power to reverse them, both because of the dis-advantage they impose on themselves, and even more so because of the unividence and even more so because of the privileges and advantages they secure for their anta-gonists. We may be quite sure that the Irish Catholics will not long submit to be the victims of such glaring inequality, however difficult it may be to remove it, or to secure for themselves corresponding advantages.

CLAP.TRAP REVIVALISM.

Not long since many sober men and Not long since many sober men and women in this community found ample reason to object to the crazy methods of the so-called "boy preacher," but reports of the doings of the Salvation Army in London eclipse any idiocy of a similar kind ever seen in this country. This organiza-tion, if such it may be called, has an organ known as "The War Cry" which contains a great deal of curious informa-tion about the Army. The General is Mr. Booth, and among the other prom-inent officials is his wife, three sons and a Mr. Booth, and among the other pro-inent officials is his wife, three sons and a daughter, who, speaking after a worldly fashion, seem to have a very soft thing. In addition to these there are Colonels, Mairos Contains and various other In addition to these there are Colonels, Majors, Captains, and various other officials, for whose benefit subscriptions are urgently demanded. These demands are evidently complied with, as the Salvaare urgently demanded. These demands a are evidently complied with, as the Salva-tion Army is apparently in funds, with which it is enabled to erect barracks, purchase halls and pay large numbers of hangers-on. "Truth" does not wonder, and neither do we, that this army finds recruits, and that its officers bear as large a proportion to the men as they do in the Mexican forces, since it is far more pleasant and less wearisome to march, shout and pray than to work. In addition to the army rank and title appropriated by the leaders in this movement, many of the converts star under any title they may choose. Thus, we are told of the "Converted Drunkard," the "Hallelujah" Fishmonger," the "Converted Clown," the "Hlod-Washed Miner," the "Happy Baker," the "Converted Welshman," the "Hallelujah Parson," the "Devil Dodger," and the "Devil Wallopper," titles which indicate, in a general way, the lack of in-telligence and good sense on the part of s telligence and good sense on the part of those who engage in this burlesquing of a serious matter. In regard to the practices of the salvation army it is stated that "brass instruments, drums, triangles and tam-bourines sound the praises of God in the

bournes sound the prates of cool in the open air," while in Carringtown "Private Wright blew such a shrill blast from his horn that thoroughly aroused the natives; then he soloed them with banjo accom-paniment." The experiences of the con-verted as stated in the columns of Truth

white ones by the aid of whitewash." At Blackburn "one who used tobacco for twenty-one years, and could not pray without a chew, has, after a hard fight, made a surrender." At Halifax a brother said that when he told his wife that he had, joined the Salvation Army she called him names and threw his shield through the window. He and his son got on their knees, and prayed that God would have merey on her. Whilst doing so, old boots were flying about, but they prayed on, and the next night she came and got herand the next night she came and got her-self saved." In Chester-le-Street "there was a man so bad that he went by the name of Charlie Peace, he would come home sometimes so drunk that his wife had to hide his razors, but now **a** wonder-ful change has been wrought in him." In ful change has been wrought in him." In Winsford, a brother says, "I used to go to public houses, and stand on my head on the table, and play my concertina, and dance with my feet against the ceiling,

but I am saved now." It appears from further testimony that General Booth is exceedingly jealous of King Esus' army, a competing force given to imitating the practices of his own army. He even goes so far as to warm the public against his competitors, although it is not even to understand why see force to the but I am saved now." easy to understand why one force is not inst as good as the other. To the intellieasy to understand why one force is not just as good as the other. To the intelli-gent and reverent Christian man, or woman, clap-trap revivalism of this kind must be exceedingly distasteful. The woman, clap-trap revivalism of this kind must be exceedingly distasteful. The brazen clamor and parade of a minister sim and Swedenborgianism and Universal-ism and swedenborgianism and Universal-ism, we presume we may venture to say that they will concede that Judaism is not Christianity. It is true that Chris-ians of the Boston kind are of late "let-ting up" on what New Englanders used to call "Orthodox" religion. They are growing more Emmersonian, or tran-scendentalist, in their Christianity, (this, we presume, explains the appointment of the Swedenborgian member of the comkind, has "got religion," as they does not necessarily inspire him of any call it, does not necessarily inspire him with so much knowledge that he may safely undertake to become a public teacher. It would scarcely be considered the thing to commission a man who had just learned the alphabet to teach in a high school or college, and it is even more absurd to assume that a man of no intelli-gence, and of formerly immoral life, can, by that indefinite process known as "get-ting religion," become a safe and reliable religious teacher. With possibly two or three exceptions, the so-called evangelists and lay-preachers have done more harm than good. They cater to a sensational-loving public, but leave behind no influence that survives them. If the various churches cannot adequately subserve the interests of Christianity there must be a screw loose somewhere, a screw that exprize-fighters and salvation armies can never tighten .-- Chicago New

A JUMBLE.

3

Bay City Chronicle. Bay City Chronicle. A paragraph is going the rounds of the press to the effect that "the Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston having decided that scholars in public schools should be educated in morals, have appoin-ted a committee to wrodnes a text-book. ted a committee to produce a text-book. The committee includes, besides the Evan-gelicals, a universalist, a Swedenborgian, a Roman Catholic, and a Hebrew." We have a great curiosity to know who

We have a great curiosity to know who the fool is—or the impostor—called "a Roman Catholic," who has been nomi-nated for this "committee" by the Evan-gelical Ministers' Association of Boston. We can scarcely believe that any one pre-suming to call himself a Roman Catholic has accurated a place on such a committee has accepted a place on such a committee and consented to receive appointment from an association of Evangelical minis-

iters. If there be in Boston such a man, we can only say, we pity Boston. A Universalist, a Swedenborgian, a Roman Catholic, and a Jew are to get together and make a text-book on morals! The Universalist and the Swedenborgian and the Hebrew must be idiots, sure; but the "Roman Catholic" must be an impostor. But we will, with much curi-osity, await their report, and the book which shall follow it. It will be a curious thing in morals, and will, we have no doubt, find a ready sale. We will ex-amine it with care, to see how a Jew, and a Catholic, and a Swedenbergian and a Universalist have agreed on the great questions to which St. Ligouri gave his life. Theft, and the necessity of restitu-tion; marriage, and the freedom of divorce; sin, and the necessity of confes-sion and repentance; all these, and a thou-sand other subjects must come under the consideration of the committee, and must postor. But we will, with much curiconsideration of the committee, and must be agreed on, or put aside as stumbling blocks. What a monstrosity of a work the result of their deliberations will be ! But these reflections are provoked by gazing at the comical side of the matter. There is also a serious side of it. It is a serious matter-a very serious matter-to know that men who call themselves Evanhow that men who call themselves Evan-paniment." The experiences of the con-verted as stated in the columns of Truth are exceedingly curious: At Middlesbrough a recruit explained how he "used to turn black houses into white ones by the aid of whitewash." At Blackburn "one who used tobacco for

morality is morality, and religion is relig-ion; each being distinct from, and having no connection with the other. If they no connection with the other. If they say this, they become like Inger-soll and the rest of the infidels of this country and Europe, and hold that we can be good and moral with-out religion;—ergo, religion is not neces-sary for mankind, and society can get on without it

without it. But if the "Evangelical Ministers' As sociation of Boston" linger around the belief that religion is necessary for mankind, and that society cannot get on with-out it, then they must make up their minds as to what religion is best for mankind. They have in their committee Judaism, Swedenborgianism, Universal-ism, and Roman Catholicism. These are pect for religion, and permanently disgust many who, under other conditions, might lead religious lives. The fact that an ig-norant prize-fighter, or an ignorant men mittee) and therefore less definite—that is to say, more clouded—in their concep-tion of religion; but we have not been in-formed that they had recognized Judaism as a part of or equal to Christianity. But they place a Hebrew, who believes not in Christ; who asserts that Christians, in believing in Christ and following his teaching are fools—they place a Hebrew teaching are fools,--they place a Hebrew on the committee to make a book of morals for Christian children. No, not for Christian children, answer the "Evan-gelical" musters of Boston. For whom then ? For all children who may come to our schools, Christian or Hebrew, Budhist or Mohammedan. Ah! this is it! Here you have it at last !

THE CATHOLIG RECORD. **IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION**

ISTI. these pitiable and feast of Corpus throughout a devotion and ne cowardice and n other occasions sible. In a great he entire popula mes in defiance of accompanied by flying, following hrough the village as they could pay places, the officers places, the officers hrough the cortege e regimental band ose who performed e regarded as conertainly be called re long. As a rule are let alone by th As a rule. s they happen to king mayor, they

nolested. Sisters of Charity aris was carried of lifficulty of finding r places. The suc-en installed, is gen-Two months ago, schools left undisincipal in the Faurter, was "purged' eed in the hands o teachers at from ree thousand francs ters installed them most inconvenient hen they re-opened ndred of their ance, while the lay d only two. They recruited two more so that the teachers pil a piece.

ts, bed-bugs, rats, iks, cleared out by 5c.

difference of a cent in price goes very far with an Italian; and hence you will see men who call themselves great defenders of the Pope buying the bad paper be-cause the one that is the friend of reli-cion costs too much gion costs too much.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF DEMORALIZATION. The men who manufacture public for pictor of that day of the hing of the few pictor shots. Even the police could not be found, for they, too, were hiding around the corners afraid of the proces-sionists. There is none of the old Roman blood in the Italian soldier of to-day opinion in these countries represent but a very small minority of the people; but they are very daring men, and they are well organized. They have their leading journals in the large cities; and these

guanto mutatus ab illo. The cowardice of the Italians will give serve as so many feeders for the small country papers that re-produce the worst venom of their masyou the real secret of why the Pope can-not trust himself in the streets of Rome. From what I have seen of the Romans, I ters. These small papers, sometimes only the size of a page of foolscap, are scattered believe that the Pope could not only be insulted, but that he could be even mur-dered in the streets of Rome without his in the towns and villages among the good simple people unaccustomed to papers, and who believe whatever they see in print; and they are literally devoured by those people. Add to this the daily own children having the courage to defend hum. This may seem incredible, but it is true; no one could have made me believe pictorial papers that are filled with the grossest insults to the Church. it, had not a two months' stay in Italy convinced me of it. As to the restoration

Not to mention France, I saw in Madrid, the very capital of most Catholic Spain, papers that appeared every day with the most shocking caricatures of even the Pope himself. And strange to say, the demand for such papers could hardly be supplied. There was no voice raised against it.

"THE DEVIL WORKING THROUGH THE FRENCH."

While I could not but be most edified at the immense numbers of men and women that filled the churches during Lent, I could not but feel that those pious Lent, I could not but feel that those pious and simple Spaniards were in danger of following ere long in the wake of their neighbors, the French. No people may read such papers for a long time without imminent danger to their faith. The men who are doing this deadly work in Spain are a mere handful. They have dong their work well in France. In their work well in France. In olden times it was said, with a great deal of truth, gesta Dei per Francos, but now-a-days we find another name substituted for that of God.

Ego dixi in excessu meo, omnis homo mendar. It must be remembered that the Catholic Italians have not yet received "the word to begin," and to begin, without that, any spasmodic resistance, world be merely to precipitate what would degenerate into a riot instead of being a revolution. The hour to begin has not yet come, and pati-ance in writing for it is merhans, as great ASTOUNDING APATHY EVEN OF CLERGYMEN. The Catholic laity of these countries, and even the priests as a body, seem to be entirely unaware of the tremendous hour to begin has not yet come, and part-ence in waiting for it is, perhaps, as great a degree of heroism as a resistance to a Garibaldian procession would require. But the hour to begin will have to be inpower of the press for good as well as for evil. They are even scandalized when remonstrated with for their want of know-ledge in this record. ledge in this regard. A man who advo-cates the newspapers is looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion. Thus the definitely delayed if the advice of Leo XIII. is not taken, and if the Catholic working classes, who are in most cases in-press and Catholic societies are not organ-capable of judging for themselves, have ized. Moreover, as Father Corrigan truly

week gave a lecture in the Hall of the Pro cause was, that both sides were terrified by their own imaginations. I have never gressists, in the Via delle Muratte, to the students of the Roman University. The subject was Garibaldi, whom the lecturer witnessed such a disgraceful scene in all my witnessed such a disgraceful scele in an iny life as this. And those great heroes were the brave Garibaldians! I believe this hundred men could have taken possession of Rome on that day by the firing of t subject was Garibaldi, whom the recturer declared superior to Gracchus, Brutus, Scipio, Cæsar, and Alexander the Great. He then said that he himself did not be-lieve in God, but if the did, he would be in clined to believe in Garibaldi as a messenger from heaven invested with all divine ger from heaven invested with an divine grandeur. He compared Pius IX to Alex-ander VI (Borgia,) and asserted that these two Popes rivalled each other in wicked-ness. Garibaldi was a hero who excelled daribaldi was over, should destroy the Vatican, and vomit forth the Pope and his black satellites. The fugitives should find no refuge anywhere. He would answer for France, a country which never would receive those whom Italy vomited forth. In thus acting, Young Italy would only fulfill asscred duty, that of executing the last will and testament of Garibaldi. These sentiments of Leo Taxil were re-reined arms the Garctin Within with ceived, says the Gazetta d'Italia, with bursts of applause from the students. The of the temporal power, it seems, humanly speaking, an absolute impossibility if it is to depend on the Italians themselves. Italian Government, which lately prose-cuted Professor Sbarbaro for spitting at the Minister of Public Instruction, allows The Italians are very learned and very pious, and to hear them talk, they are ready to do what lies in their power to dethe Pope to be insulted with impunity. The Lega della Democrazia writes: If the Vatican has not heard and understood that fend the Holy Father, but they are beyond all doubt very great cowards. The spirit of martyrdom does not seem to be courted by the Italians of the ninein the Garibaldian processions must be seen the funeral of the Papacy, it will see and understand it in a short time.' While the Questura takes no notice of the violation teenth century, nor do they seem to think that the Church militant should employ of the Law of Guarantees, and the pres any other arms than those of prayer. [EDITOR'S NOTE — While there is no denying that numberless Itahans are delaws by the republicans and Socialists, it is most careful to watch the clerical press. A few days ago was printed an Avviso Sacro, in which it was stated that certain generate sons of the mighty men of old, and ungrateful to the Popes and Papacy,

indulgences would be granted by the Sove-Catholic Review is not prepared to reign Pontiff Leo XIII, telicemente regnante. The Questura threatened the printer with a fine of 100 lire and suspension, if he did not at once remove the obnoxious phrase, eraliza tion, which we suppose is somewhat hasty, as that of a hurried traveller must be 'happily reigning,' from the notice.

A Fatal Mistake

would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs). Sold by all druggists.

If mothers and nurses would cease giving opiates in the guise of Paregoric, and Cordials, and for children teething and Cordials, and for emilarent eterning and subject to bowel complaints, give instead Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the lives of many infants might be saved that are sacrificed to deadly drugs.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, ver-min, chipmunks. 15c.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to, cure Cholera Morbus, Dyentery, Canker of the Stomach and owels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." \$1 per bottle.

Is rather an indefinite term, as com-monly understood it consists of a torpid sluggish state of the liver, a deficiency or a superabundance of bile, or an alterati from its proper character. All disturbed action of the liver and biliary organs giv-ing rise to pain in the side, or under the shoulder blade, headache, weariness, dizzi-ness, sick stomach, loss of appetite, bad bowels, &c., are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

The Good Work Continues.

The Good Work Continues. At the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of in Louisiana State Loitery at New Orleans on Tuesday, June 13, 1852, the following Cap-ital Prizes were drawn by the holders of tickets as stated. The desire of the winners not to have their names published is more general than before. Ticket No. 44,671 drew \$20,000-sold in tenths, two of which were held by Mrs. J. Frouty, 392 Bourbon st., New Orleans; one by H. D. Rayne, Baronne and Canal sts., N. O.; one by Mrs. L. Horn, No. 187 St. Ann st. N. O.; two by Joe C. Chambo-dut, of Galveston, Texas. No. 76,817 drew \$00 000-sold in tenths-Juo. O'Meara, No. 258 Poydras st., N. O.; held one-tenth; B. L. Wyman of Montgomery, Ala., held another; P. A. Peterson of No. 292 N. Union st., Chi-cago, III., another; Mrs. E. T. Haitt, corner Ninth and Fuiton sts., Keokuk, Iowa, held another, etc. The next drawing takes place August 8th at New Orleans, under the sole management and care of Garlys G. T. Beau-regard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., when the new scheme will again be adopted, where a man canget \$75,000 for \$5, etc., the ruli particulars of which will be sent on ap-plication to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary or-gans, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

boy" With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

. Captain De Long.

Vicar-General Quinn, of New York, recently mentioned Gaptain De Long, of the Jeannette Expedition, as one of his proteges at the Sunday-school of St. Peter's Church in Barclay street, as long ago as 1856. "He and his mother who was a charming Irish lady," said the Vicar-General, "lived in Beekman Street, I think, and he came to the Sunday-school quite regularly. He showed signs of great brilliancy, so I took an exceptional interest in him. He passed many hours with me, and I used to take many hours with me, and I used to take great pleasure in answering the questions of the bright, dear boy. Ben Wood, who was than our representative in Congress for the district, told me that he had an appointment for the Naval Academy, and asked me if I did not know some capable has when he cauld justic recomposed. I boy whom he could justly recommend. I recommended DeLong, giving him a letter to Mr. Wood, who appointed him, after a very satisfactory examination. While he was at the Naval Academy he would always write to me, and visit me in vaca-tion, and seemed to bear me in kindly remembrance. From one of his travels in the Holy Land he brought me the top of a little round table as a pleasant souvenir, and indeed always showed me a great affection. I am grieved at his sad end."-R.

DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y .:--have worn one several weeks, and it has given me great relief.

Western College, Lynn Co., Iowa Sold by druggists, or mailed, post-paid \$2. Children's Pad (cures "bed-wetting") \$1.50.

The Catholic Mecord Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-

reet. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Annual subscription... Six months

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP EISHOP WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY, -AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIG RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and partons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in lis meand principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + John WALSH, Bishop of London.

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

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

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Waish, the Bishop of that See, I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this discesse. Rev. 55. g to recommend. ul of this diocese. MICHAEL HANSAN, Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.

The following letter was given to ou gent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, adminis rator of the Archdiocese of Halifax. trator of the Archdlocese of Hallfax. St. Mary's, Hallfax, N. S. June 30, 1882. DEAR MR. WALSH, -It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Cathol'te paper, deserving of every encouragement and support. From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence. Hoping you may obtain a long list of sub-seribers, end wishing a blessing on your good work.

I am, sincerely yours, PATRICK MGR. POWER, Administrator

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1882.

PERSONAL.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Wagner. of Windsor, and Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, left for Europe on Monday last.

THE POSITION INTOLERABLE.

The Roman question, or, in other words, the temporal independence of the Pope, continues to attract very general attention. The recent pamphlet of M. Emile Ollivier on this important subject, wherein he proves the present position of the Holy Father Of no state governed even according to be intolerable, is one of the evidences of the awakening of Europe to a true perception of the disgraceful breach of right, individual and international, perpetrated on the Roman Pontiff on the 20th of September, 1870. M. Ollivier's testimony is all the more valuable on account of his well-known regard for Italy, and his earnest desire to see its independence secured and its greatness promoted. He is, besides, ardently devoted to the principles of '89, as he sought to destroy its effect by studied himself affirms. "For my part," he silence and contempt. Catholic says, in one portion of his pamphlet, journalists, on the other hand, have "for my part, raised in the worship of the ideas of '89, I will not disvow my first love. On the contrary, the more I observe the current of events from a disinterested standpoint, the more clearly I understand the bencfits of the French revolution; the more I admire it, the more I attach myself to its cause. Say what men may, do as they may, this will ever remain one of the happiest dates of human history, the precursor of one of its brightest ages, and the counterrevolution shall never prevail against it." This very ardent and decided declaration of devotion to the principles of the great revolution shows the writer to be completely free from the so-called clerical tendencies which, in the eyes of some, might weaken the strength of his arguments. With many of them we cannot agree, for they are, unfortunately, tinged with the liberalism in which it was M. Ollivier's misfortune to be educated. But, notwithstanding the shortcomings of his training, intellectual and political, the ex-minister of the Second Empire has not been vainly endowed with keen perception ; he has not purposelessly held the highest place a Frenchman could in his day hold; last was the burial of the Papacy ityears of his retirement from politics inculcate. The sovereign under

dear, would fain contribute all his duty of the government at once to eignty, if he remains he simply power to preserve intact a structure owing existence to a sovereign from whom he had received the highest honor. To this desire, and not to a fixed purpose to serve the Papacy at the expense of Italy, must be attributed the appearance of the exminister's pamphlet on the Roman question. From a Catholic standpoint, the pamphlet is far, indeed, from faultless, the writer declaring in his ninth chapter that the restoration of the temporal power, after the ancient form, would prove incompatible with the well-being of the Roman people. This very assumption he himself demolishes by his admission of the good effects of papal administrations under the ancient form, and his declaration that there remain very few, even ecclesiastics, who conceive a restoration of the

temporal power, whether extended or restricted, possible without a new organization adapted to the neces-

sities of the times. This is a very just view, and had M. Ollivier devoted himself to its elaboration instead of to useless strictures upon the former administration of affairs under the Papal government, he would have greatly strengthened his argument. Every one knows that when the temporal power is restored it will be under circnmstances and conditions of society, as well as polit-

ical organizations and affiliations, vastly different from those subsisting even as late as 1870. And as the papacy during its former temporal regime fully met all the wants of

society and of political organizations, so it will in the future and more brilliant temporal regime to come. M Ollivier himself confesses that the pontifical government was always worthy of admiration for the solicitude with which it guarded its subjects against sufferings, and further on declares that the personal initiative of the Pope always supplied whatever was wanting in their administrative institutions themselves. Of no other sovereigns in Europe, however illustrious, by talent, learning and virtue, can the same be said.

to the cherished ideas of '89 could M. Ollivier make the same declaration. On the whole, the ex-minister's production is conceived and written n a candid and broad-minded spirit, its imperfections being due to defects of his "liberal" education. His demonstration of the present intolerable position of the Papacy has aroused a deep feeling of indignation amongst infidel journalists, who have

intervene to punish such inflammatory speech. But under the Savoyard the radicals. regime in Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff has not the rights of even the humblest citizen. He is placed entirely beyond the pale of legal protection. The government of the Quirinal seems to ignore the very existence of the Pope in Rome. And this is the government that pledged itself to treat the Pope as a sovereign! The Catholic world now sees the full value of such a pledge from such a government. It now clearly understands that the Holy Father is not free in Rome, that his position there is truly intolerable. Insulted, menaced, and outraged, his lot in the Eternal City itself is worse than that of the lowest follower of the radical Garibaldian cortege. This is a state of things which surely cannot be maintained.

to whom Napoleonic ideas are yet the humblest citizen, it would be the lics enlisted to maintain his sover

Commenting upon the encyclical addressed some months ago by the Holy Father to the bishops of Italy, the Dublin Review, in a remarkable article, discusses the Roman question at length. In his encyclical the Holy Father, as our readers remember, urged on the bishops the necessity of bringing about a solution of the existing difficulty, by the establishment of Catholic societies, the encouragement of the Catholic press and the proper training of the clergy. The Holy Father also then affirmed the necessity of the temporal power for the Church, the Pope being, as things now stand, under the domina. tion of enemies: that right and justice demand the restoration of his temporal sovereignty; and that all Catholics are bound to make common cause for the increase of faith and the promotion of Christian morality. The Review mentions three possible solutions of the Roman problem, 1st, the temporary abandonment of Rome by the Pope, 2ndly, the intervention of European statesmen and diplomatists to bring about a restoration of the temporal power, 3rdly, the restitution of the temporal sovereignty to the Pope by the Italian nation itself. As to the first of these proposed solutions, the Review considers it improbable that the Pope will leave Rome. In fact, in our estimation, nothing but sheer force will drive him from the Eternal

City. But force may at any time be employed to compass this avowed purpose of his enemies. The Review gives many pertinent reasons why a removal from Rome would operate injuriously to the Church. there is constant intrigue amongst However miserable the present state of things, Rome is, as the writer states, always Rome. The Pope in Rome is Pope in his own city. He , for the present, a prisoner, the influence of his presence is felt. His leaving Rome would be a source of genuine and universal regret amongst Catholics. As to the second of the solutions mentioned by the Review, it is hardly probable from the present outlook that any conjoint diplomatic intervention will be made by the European powers. Besides, any such intervention would only serve to further irritate the Italian people and render the position of the Sovereign Pontiff, even with the temporal power, painful and difficult. The third solution it feasible, were in all respects the most satisfactory. The Italian Catholics have thus far taken no part in Parliamentary elections, but it is believed that the time is at hand when the ecclesiastical authorities will urge them to such united political action as will make their power felt. We doubt not that if the masses of the Italian people were properly disciplined and organized under Catholic anspices and influence, the radical minority that now rules the nation would be speedily driven from power. In any such eventuality an arrangement could be effected to secure the temporal independence of the Supreme Pontiff by the consent of the Italian people themselves. By the adoption of the three means pointed out by the Holy Father in his encyclical this desirable result must, after a time, be attained. The Review sums up the whole situation very

awaits destruction at the hands of THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA. From the time the Nihilists, by their activity and audacity first began to disturb the internal peace of Russia, the political condition of that coun-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

try has attracted wide-spread attention abroad. The system of government there being autocratic in one of its very worst forms, a great deal depends as to the policy of the government upon the personel of the administration. Herein consists one of the great weaknesses of the Russian government, for frequently there may be at one time in the service of the sovereign several powerful ministers with views quite diverse, if not antagonistic, both on domestic and foreign policy. To the English speaking world, accustomed to the constitutional system, wherein one powerful minister guides the course and frames the policy of an administration, his colleagues giving him ready support and assistance, this would, at first sight, certainly appear anomalous. But under the system of absolute personal government, such as the Russian, unless one minister be powerful enough to procure from the sovereign the appointment of creatures of his own, as heads of state depart. ments, this to us strange state of affairs must frequently arise. At this very moment, when the policy of almost every other European government is fixed, determined and identified with some powerful and popular ministerial chief, it is impossible to know what views possess controlling influence in Rdssia. The modern constitutionalist, the old Russian, the pan-slavist, the absolutist, and federal parties have all representatives in the Russian Cabinet. Its domestic policy is consequently shifting and uncertain, while its foreign policy exhibits a lack of purpose and steadiness that must, in a few years, deprive Russia of influence abroad. At one time we hear of seemingly earnest professions of friendship for Germany coming from governmental circles at St. Petersburg, at another it is announced that ministers view with approval the declarations of pan-slayism and the spreading of that movement with positive pleasure. Thus, there is no fixedness of design in the attitude of the Russian government, all on account of the cause we have just assigned. Then

ministers themselves, resulting in sudden changes that tend only to weaken the efficiency of the administration. One day a minister may be the erection of the new Court House few years ago Ireland

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The crop reports from Ireland are most deplorable. In the North-West hay is lying cut in the fields and the potatoes are blighted. Reports from other portions of the country are almost equally discouraging. Ireland is, therefore, again threatened by her old foe, famine. In any such emergency a paternal government would at the earliest moment take steps to save the people from death by starvation. All, however, that the British government can give Ireland is a repression act, cruel, tyrannical, nay criminal. Is it surprising then that there is discontent and confusion in that unhappy country? America upon a former occasion had to re-

lieve the Irish from starvation, and it now looks as if a like work would again fall to her lot. The landlords advocated emigration as the panacea for Ireland's troubles. The cure is now apparently to be administered by the ghastly hand of famine.

The growth of W innipeg is one of the wonders of the age. Twelve years ago a mere hamlet, it is now an imposing city of more than 30,-000 inhabitants, with prospects of doubling or perhaps trebling that number within the next ten years. It is evidently destined to become the greatest of Canadian cities. The completion of the Canadian Pacific R. R. to Prince Arthur's Landingbrings it into communication through the great lakes of old Canada with the commercial centres of Ontario and Quebec. The rapid construction of the same road over the western prairie country, which will forever depend on Winnipeg as its great trading mart, will every day, as it progresses, add to the importance and growth of the new city. Some idea may be formed of the rapidity of Winnipeg's advancement when we mention that the municipal authorities purpose expending on local improvements this year about \$900,000, and much more may be required. We are glad that

the real estate craze of last fall and winter has died away. Real estate business has taken more healthful features, much to the benefit of the city and to the moral tone of its people. The sanitary condition of but will, no doubt, be improved at may be safely taken as an index of the future in store for the great Canadian North-West.

Two leading Quebec journals, Le

Victoria, B. C., came the other day a despatch that a Chinese company was preparing to erect workshops there to manufacture clothing, boots and shoes, tinware, cigars, etc., and enter into competition with the white firms. As no white firm can procure labor at the figure the Chinese companies can procure it, any such competition, if carried out, will drive all white laborers from Victoria and ultimately from Vancouver. But before any such event takes place, we may expect trouble of a very serious character. Decisive action just now might prevent out-breaks of a grave nature on the Canadian Pacific coast.

JULY 28, 1882.

The Conservative peers have, it would seem, decided to allow the Arrears Bill to pass the Lords. The reason given by the Conservative leader, the Marquis of Salisbury, for advising his titled supporters not to reject the bill is one that clearly shows the utter disregard of the average English statesman for Irish interests. It is well known that the Arrears bill is a measure of absolute necessity for Ireland. Without its passage, the land difficulty were as far from settlement as eyer. No administration advancing the slightest claim to honesty could refuse to deal in some such manner as this bill proposes to deal with the enormous arrears of rent for which the Irish tenantry is legally responsible, but absolutely unable to pay. So long as these arrears remain unsettled the tenant is subject at any moment to eviction with its attendant evils. The Arrears bill, relieving the tenants of the burden of debt and the danger of eviction, will work very great benefit to the Irish people. The Marquis of Salisbury does not, however, take the Irish into consideration at all. He recommends the passage of the bill on account of the gravity of the Egyptian crisis. To Arabi Bey, therefore, and not to Salisbury or the English peers, will the Irish be indebted for the passage of the Arrears Bill.

The official figures of the births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland for the year 1881 give very positive indications of the unhappy state of that country. The number of births the city is not quite satisfactory, for the year was much less than for any of the ten preceding years. In once. The growth of Winnipeg 1871 the registered births amounted to 51,900, in 1881 the figures show a diminution of 15,000. In the first named year the ratio of marriages was 5.7, in 1881 it had fallen to 4 in each thousand of the population. Canadien and Le Courrier du Canada, Besides, emigration has of late years have very justly protested against assumed gigantic proportions. A



given the production of M. Ollivier the benefit of the fullest notice and criticism. Le Monde says of it : "The principal tact brought into the light by M. Ollivier is the threatened and uncertain position of the Sovereign Pontiff which pains and humiliates Catholics throughout the world, and is an insult to every state, royal or republican, having under its jurisdiction a greater or less number of Catholics.'

If any doubt could be entertained of the intolerable position of the Pope in Rome, the Journal de Rome sets it at rest in an able article published some short time ago. The writer takes the just ground that the demonstrations held in Rome after the death of Garibaldi were a veritable manifestation of hostility to the Papacy, in fact, an open declaration of war upon it. These demonstrations were organized and headed by avowed enemies of the Holy See. They were held in honor of a man who had declared the Papacy was the deadliest foe of Italy and of the civilized world. One of the leading spirits of the movement affirmed that "the funeral cortege of Sunday he has not unprofitably spent the self. The Vatican neither sees nor understands anything, but soon it -ceasing to observe the march of will be made both to see and underhuman events with the lessons they stand." Thus, as the Journal De Rome maintains, have the radicals whom M. Ollivier served as first passed from insult to menace in reminister did more for the unification gard of the Pope. The Italian govof Italy than Cavour in the cabinet ernment looks on connivingly at all or Garibaldi in the field could have the doings of these misguided men. aptly in declaring that either the ever accomplished. The consolida- If the language of violence employed king of Italy or the Pope must leave will place no obstacle in the way of vent their immigration that pro- des Debats views with uneasiness the tion of Italy was truly the realization of late in Rome towards the Holy Rome. If the king leaves Rome he an entente cordiale being reached of a Napoleonic idea, and M. Ollivier, Father were employed in regard of will have the support of the Catho. between Russia and the Vatican.

eve himself completely in the ascendant, the very next he may meet with an ignominious fall. Such was the recent substitution of Count Tolstoi for Gen. Ignatieff. The promotion of M. de Giers to the ministry of foreign affairs led many to believe that any subsequent change which might be made, would be in the direction of a Cabinet, truly homogeneous in its determination to bring Russia into accord with modern ideas of government. But this expectation has been rudely dispelled by the appointment of Tolstoi in the stead of Ignatieff. The real power behind the throne in the Russian government now is Katkow, by whose machinations Ignatieff was driven from place. Katkow is an able and audacious if not unscrupulous politician. His evident ambition is to assume himself, after a time, full control of affairs. The present he judges not an opportune moment to take such responsibility. He therefore makes use of a friend who will be guided principally by his advice. When he does form a government, it will, we believe, be free from the weakness of the present. It will reflect the views of one man and be guided by

trust that the Catholic press of Canada will make its voice plainly heard on behalf of right. If the government persist in their desire to build the Court House on the property of the Jesuits, for their justly is, let them compensate its true owners. Compensation, how-

some definite, well-ascertained purpose, otherwise it must suffer, as have its predecessors, from inefficiency. Meantime it is satisfactory to know that Count Tolstoi, notwithstanding his well-known attachment to the The present steady and rapid influx The more serious and thoughtful Russian orthodox church, is not a of Chinamen into British Columbia amongst the republicans themselves friend of religious persecution, and renders it certain that unless some are alarmed at the action of the that during his term of office he measures be at once taken to pre- Chamber of Deputies. The Journal

for the district of Quebec on the site was 5,292,000; to-day it is barely of the old Jesuit Barracks. The site above 5,000,000. These figures in question is part of the property speak volumes in themselves. A formerly in possession of the Jesuits failing population is one of the plainin Canada, of which the Church was est and most incontrovertible proofs deprived by the government shortly of misgovernment. Ireland's popuafter the conquest. The seizure of lation can never exhibit a normal or this property was an act of the healthy growth till order, peace and gravest injustice. The time is now justice be restored to that hapless opportune for restitution, and we do country.

The French Chamber of Deputies, true to its anti-christian instincts, has decreed the expropriation and demolition of the church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. This property the old Barracks site still church, erected by the pious contributions of the French faithful, is nowise a state property. It has not been ever inadequate, would establish the shown that neither in itself or anylegal ownership of the Society of thing connected with it, this monu-Jesus not only in that piece of pro- ment of Catholic zeal and devotedperty but in all the rest taken from ness has been, or could be, made prethem at the time of the expropri- judicial to the interests of France or ation. We feel assured that the gov. even of republicanism. But evincernment, if disposed to come to an ing, as it does, the strength of the amicable arrangement, will meet faith yet animating the masses of with no difficulty on the part of the the French nation, it is an object of ecclesiastical authorities of Quebec. intense hatred to the radical party. The latter insist upon right being The government of the day offered but feeble resistance to this mondone, and in the position they assume in this matter have the sup. strous act of desecration and spoliaport of all Catholic Canada.

The prediction often made in these columns that Canada would soon have a Chinese question to deal with, is now about to be verified. for their opposition to the measure,

tion. Instead of meeting the proposal by direct opposition, ministers simply beat about the bush, assigning every reason but those which true statesmen would have assigned

JLY 28, 1882.

e the other day a hinese company erect workshops e clothing, boots cigars, etc., and tition with the o white firm can the figure the can procure it, on, if carried out, te laborers from ately from Vanre any such event y expect trouble haracter. Decisw might prevent ave nature on the ast.

ve peers have, it led to allow the s the Lords. The the Conservative s of Salisbury, for supporters not to one that clearly disregard of the atesman for Irish ell known that the easure of absolute and. Without its difficulty were as ent as ever. No vancing the slightty could refuse to manner as this al with the enorent for which the egally responsible, able to pay. So ears remain unis subject at any n with its attendrrears bill, relievthe burden of debt eviction, will work to the Irish peoof Salisbury does te the Irish into all. He recome of the bill on vity of the Egyprabi Bey, there-Salisbury or the l the Irish be in-

ires of the births. ages in Ireland for very positive inunhappy state of e number of births much less than for ceding years. In d births amounted the figures show a 000. In the first ratio of marriages it had fallen to 4 of the population. n has of late years proportions. A eland's populat day it is barely These figures n themselves. A is one of the plaintrovertible proofs . Ireland's popuxhibit a normal or ll order, peace and d to that hapless

sage of the Arrears

JULY 28, 1882.

government must be transformed such a triumph, short-lived as it will into an institution of destructiveness. Instead of gaining in favor with the and work the greatest injury on the radicals by its weak compliance Italian people themselves. Cathowith their desires, the government is daily made the object of the most venomous attacks by their press.

Mexico is a Catholic nation. The people have been consequently often denounced as ignorant and superstitious. They are, in fact, by many spoken of as being behind the age. They have not, of mission among men when radical and savoyard shall have passed into course, as yet got as far as New England civilization, but yet they are civilized after oblivion. a fashion which calls for praise from impartial men of all classes, as the following from a Protestant contemporary shows: The amiability and good nature of Mexican women is proverbial. They are

universally good tempered, gracious and graceful, and this charm of manner pregraceful, and this charm of manner pre-vails in all classes. Advantages of educa-tion are few, and their accomplishments are limited to the guitar and a few Spanish songs, but their voices are sweet and melodious, and their laugh is low, musical and infectious. Simple-minded and affectionate in their natures, devoted where they have and confiding but fierce where they love and confiding but fierce and vehement in their jealousies, mere children in simplicity and pleased with a little attention, never awkward in societya Fifth avenue belle might envy them their graces and natural polish of manner, which is something marvelous considering which is something marvelous considering their want of opportunities. Even the children are gentle and never rude or boisterous. Their reverence and respect for their parents is something wonderful. When saying good-night to them they kneel and kiss their hands. The good nature and affectionate manner in domestic life is charming. There is scarcely an instance of family quarrels and bickerings. No Mexican ever abuses his wife or children; in social life their amia-bility is most commendable. Every family bility is most commendable. Every family binty is most commentatole. Every family has its poenes, whom we are told are little better than slaves. Such is not the case; on the contrary, they are treated with the utmost kindness, and fare as well as the family, which, however, cannot be called sumptuously, for all are miserably poor, comparatively speaking; still, any family paying the munificant income of \$100 a comparatively speaking; still, any family having the munificant income of \$100 a year keeps a servant or poene.

MONARCHICAL WEAKNESS.

The late Garibaldian demonstrations in Rome brought into sinister relief the utter helplessness of the Italian monarchy in the face of radicalism and revolution. The death of Garibaldi afforded the representatives of these elements a long wished for opportunity to accentuate their views, assert their strength, and outline their action. The monarchy was forced to bow to the necessities of the situation and lend affected applause to the radical deification of Garibaldi. Never did monarchy present a figure more contemptible than that of Italy on this occasion. The spokesmen of the revolutionary party were neither timorous nor equivocal. One of their orators predicted the future triumph of radicalism, as the realization of the scheme their 'hero' had so much at heart and of which he was enabled to execute but part, leaving it as an obli-

be, must bring unspeakable sorrow. lies can, however, look the future in the face with confidence, for let the hour of trial come when it may, let the struggle assume whatever form of desperation radicalism can throw into such a contest, the Papacy will survive and continue its benign

BRANTFORD LETTER.

FINISHING THE CHURCH. Our parish priest is now visiting the members of the congregation at their their homes seeking material and moral assist-ance to the end that our church may be plastered before winter. He reports having met with encouraging success so far, and will continue his calls until he has and will confide his calls that he has seen everybody in the parish. Tenders have been called for, and will be opened this week, when a pretty definite idea will be got of how soon we may hope to see the inside of the edifice finished.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Mrs. Wm. Ryan met with a very serious which will be likely to confine her to her Which will be likely to confine her to her room for some time. Sitting on the sill of the second story window, fixing a blind, by some means she lost her balance and fell to the ground, breaking her collar bone and injuring herself internally it is feared. Her husband was in Toronto at the time burt of the terms of the stars. the time, but all that could give relief was done for the sufferer. It is hardly yet known how serious her injuries may be.

CHARITY. The members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have begun to make monthly visits through the city for subscriptions towards their funds. Formerly the col-lections at first mass on Sundays were given them for that purpose, but of late they have been diverted to some other good object. The collectors report meeting with great kindness from the people, and think that by a little extra labor they will nearly replace all they have lost.

PERSONAL MATTERS. Mr. Ronald McDonald, who taught our shool some four years ago, is at present spending a few days in the city. Some time since it was reported that Mr. Mc-Donald was dangerously ill, and somehow the impression got about that he had died, bit so his appearance here was somewhat of a shock to nervous people. If he really did go through the painful operation, he has stood it remarkably well, for he casts as large a shadow as ever when he gets in

the sunlight. Among those who have visited the city for short periods lately were Messrs. Thomas Hannon of Detroit, J. C. Sullivan of Woodstock, E. H. McDermot of Pennsylvania. Lucy Kew passed the Collegiate Insti-

tute entrance examination with credit. The Misses Truax have returned from Michigan, and it is said they intend re-maining here. Miss Ella Dalton, president of the

Haldimand County Teachers' Institute, is at home for the holidays, Miss Green of Caledonia, and Miss Keenan of London, are visiting with her. Mr. Jas. Simon has been awarded the

contract for erecting the new workshops for Harris, Son & Co. NAYR. A WORTHY OFFICER.

Since the formation of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Canada, now two and one-half years, Mr. S. R. Brown has been Carnel Recorder and our C. W. B. A. ex-

DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BY WILLIAM FRANCIS DENNEHY. True Catholic, true patriot, true poet. The words were surely a fair epitaph for the monument of the most famous child of earth, and yet they were not unfitting— nay, rather most fitting and most true— laid as a fragrant wreath on the tomb of Denis Florence McCarthy. On the tomb of him who may ather middless of the tracts. of him who, when other wielders of the poet's pen could learn to forget both God and faith, ever treasured and proclaimed, by life and work, loving trust in the glorby he and work, loving trust in the glor-ious truths of religion ; who, when many of his cotemporaries could let their hearts grow cold to their motherland, and could even forsake the cause for which they would once have periled life and fortune, never let his devotion to her die out or be-come less than it had been in the days of his ardent youth; and whose lyre never sounded aught that was not bright and sparkling with the purity of true poetry, aught that was not resonant with all that

"True Catholic, true patriot, true poet," -the words suit well the mausolem of him who never was false to faith, father-

Ind, or song. Denis Florence McCarthy spent some of his early years in study for the priesthood at Maynooth, but eventually relinquished the thought of a clerical life and entered bis correspondent to denies. his name as a law student. Shortly after his call to the bar, however, the poet seems to have found the profession he had chosen distasteful, and to have resolved to devote his life to literature—to the real mistress of his heart—Poetry. And in truth no other career was half so fitting the gentle soul, to whom his own verses seem not inapplicable :

"The poet's heart is a fatal boon, And fatal his wondrous eye, And the delicate ear, So quick to hear, Over the earth and sky, Creation's musical tune! Soon, soon, but not too soon, Does our ear grow deaf, and that eye grow dim,

dim, And nature becometh a waste for him, Whom, born of another sphere, Misery hath shipwrecked here! For what aileth his sensitive heart

For what attent his sensitive string For the struggle and stormy strife That the mariner-man, Since the world began, Has braved on the sea of life ? With fearful wonder his seve doth start, When it should be fixed on the outspread chart That pointeth the way to golden shores, Rent are his sails, and broken his oars, And he sinks without hope or plan, With his floating caravan."

For McCarthy, most likely, will ever seem to those whose knowledge of the man must come from his published works and the public action of his life, to have been one of those blessed rather with the will "to do" than the power "to dare." Loving Ireland with a great love, feeling bitterly the sor.ows of her people, as when

"Men of Ireland, heirs of sorrow, Wronged, insulted, scorned, oppressed, Wilt thou never see that morrow When thy weary heart may rest?"

Yet he was never counted amongst those of his fellow-workers in the cause of "Young Ireland," who, like the fearless Thomas Francis Meagher, would have gladly given the cause of Erin to the dread arbitrament of the sword. His devotion to Ireland was nothing less than theirs, but his love for her was the love of a poet. He could sorrow for Erin's wrongs, he could fearlessly upbraid her oppressors, he hoped and believed that a glorious future awaited the grand old Catholic land; but the rush and turmoil of the battlefield, actual or social, could never be for him. Everything Irish was dear to McCarthy, from the ancient edifices of which he wrote,

"The pillar towers of Ireland, how won-drously they stand, By the lakes and rushing rivers through the valleys of our land; In mystic file, through the isle, they lift, their heads sublime. heads sublime, These grey old pillar temples, these conquer-ors of time !"

McCarthy's love for Ireland never grew less, never waned, never altered. His muse for a while, no doubt, underwent a change, and the theme of his song was varied; but his heart was staunch to Ire-land to the end, and Ireland will not soon forget him. The period during which he penned the wordt we have quoted passed away all too quickly—must we add too uselessly ?—for Ireland, and when it had vanished there was little hearing for the patriot-bard amongst that class whose cul-ture would render their applause worthy guerdon to the singer. Events had changed; some men had changed, too ; the dream of Irish nationality was not to come true just yet; Ireland was buried in the lethargy of sorrow, in the repose of defeat. It was then that McCarthy found in the literature of Spain, in the wondrous works of Calderon, treasures of which the majority of English readers had never dreamt, and gave to the world those maxvellous irans-lations which were to be forever at once monuments of his genius and of his in-We cannot attempt to fully trace the career and writings of the poet; other pens more fitted will do that in other places; but it has seemed well that in this magabut it has seemed wen that in this maga-zine, to the pages of which his honored name has been no stranger, some tribute, however feeble, must bepaid "to the mem-ory of the good, and amiable and richly gitted-the pure-minded and true-hearted cifted—the pure-minded and true-hearted Denis Florence McCarthy." It was on Good Friday last that the Irish writer sank to rest, and closed his eyes in that sleep which knoweth no awakening in this world of woe. He died in the land he had loved and truly served, within sight of the convent wherein, in God's service, dwells his only living daugh-ter. Bone and followed by loving friends ter. Borne and followed by loving friends, all that was mortal of the true Irishman was reverently laid in Glasnevin, but ere verdant pall had veiled in emerald h quiet grave, his countrymen had resolved to commemorate in fitting manner the fame and talents of Ireland's poet son. If It is, therefore, that an influential committee has been formed, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for the promotion of this object, and that subscrip-tions from men of letters and others, of every creed, party, and land, already tes-tify to the wide esteem which the life and works of Denis Florence McCarthy have won. after years was to open the sealed beauties of Calderon to the wide English-speaking world. When Ireland's Liberator, the in this instance, the duty cast upon Ire-inamortal O'Connell, after his trial by par-tisan judges and a packed jury, was sen-in the sealed beauties of Calderon to the wide English-speaking in this instance, the duty cast upon Ire-tisan judges and a packed jury, was sen-in the sealed beauties of Calderon to the wide English-speaking in this instance, the duty cast upon Ire-tisan judges and a packed jury, was sen-in the sealed beauties in the interview of the biocese of Hamilton, in Canada. Shakespeare has advised us: "The due in this instance, the duty cast upon Ire-tisan judges and a packed jury, was sen-in the packed packed jury was sen-in the packed jury was sen-jury the packed jury was sent to packed jury was sent topacked

tenced to imprisonment, he was immured in Richmond Prison, over the pottals of which—as a warning and advice to its ordinary occupants—are inscribed the words "Cease to do evil—learn to do well." McCarthy took up the phrase in no friendly spirit towards the gaolers of Ire-land's greatest leader, and wrote some ver-ses from which we can only make two ex-tracts. memorial testified to future generations the grateful recollection in which the memory of Denis Florence AcCarthy was held by his cotemporaries. The words of a great prelate,—the eminent and venera-ted Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin—"The memory of such a man should be cher-ished"; and now, having said so much upon a subject whereupon we feel that the thoughts of our readers are so much in uni-son with our own that no words of ours are needed we should be deterwere an everlasting disgrace that no memorial testified to future generations

modesty. No act of his public or domestic life weakened his hold on the affectionate

LICS.

Belgium is considered a Catholic coun

ry, and yet we learn that there are few countries in which there exists more open

nostility to the Church. In conversation

newpapers of that country we see these

The principles of the candidates are in.

the support of the schools in which the name of God is forbidden to be mentioned,

and refuse any aid to schools in which the

pupils are taught to know God and obey His laws. This is what the "Liberals" call liberal ! People who have a sense of

right and justice would say that this is the reverse of liberal—that it is very illiberal.

But, in the elections we have referred

to, which were held on the 13th of last month, the Liberals were successful, and

the Catholics were defeated ! This took place notwithstanding that good and faith-ful Catholics are numerous in that coun-

The cations are numerous in that coun-try—indeed they are in a vast majority. But why and how could the majority be defeated by the minority ? By the supine-ness, and the neglect of the Catholics ; by their lack of knowledge of the dangers by which do it is a superconstruction.

If h aply thou art one of genius vast, Of generous heart; of mind sublime and

son with our own that no words of ours are needed, we shall conclude with the testi-mony borne by Ireland's Cardinal to the Of generous heart; of mind such as the provided of the spring-time of thy life hast pass'd Battling with tyrants for thy native land. If thou hast spent thy summer as thy prime, The serpent brood of bigory to quell, Repent, repent thee of thy indeous crime 'Cease to do evil, learn to do well?' worth of his gifted friend : "To his high literary character he added the still greater title of a Christian gentleman. I believe I am quite safe in saying that during his chequared career no word escaped the pen that could wound the most sensitive

Cease to do evil,' ay ! ye madmen, cease ! Cease to love Ireland, cease to serve her

Cease to love Ireland, cease to serve her well; Make with her foes a foul and fatal peace, And quick will ope your darkest, dreariest 'Learn to do well,' ay ! learn to betray, Learn to revile the land in which you dwell:

esteem of those who knew him from earli-est manhood. The memory of such a man should be cherished." awell: England will bless you on your altered way 'Cease to do evil, learn to do well.' "

POLITICAL ADVICE FOR CATHO-Assuredly England might have blessed and English ministers have glorified what Ireland would have cursed. But Eng-land could break the great Catholic Trib-une's heart and health long before his not be activated on the set of the noble spirit would ever quail, and thou he left her gaol-keeper's hands bowed neath the shadow of approaching death he came forth riving his shackles with his own brave hand, as victorious in his last fight as in his first. Well might McCarthy with Belgian priests, and with American priests who have made their studies there, sing :

"Oh the orator's voice is a mighty power, As it echoes from shore to shore, And the fearless pen has more sway o'er

distin For surely the career of O'Connell could not fail to impress upon the minds of Irishmen the great lesson, —a lesson which stands good for the present at all events,— that despite all the efforts of her olden candidates. dicated in their party names-"Cath-olic," and "Liberal." The title, liberal, does not however, truly express the pol-itical doctrines of the party called the "Liberals." These doctrines are not by any means liberal doctrines. The matter in issue at present between the two parties enemy ireland possessed in the warm tongues and ready pens of her scattered children a means of creating such world-wide sympathy with her wrongs as would infallibly secure their redress. For, as an-other of the brilliant band of Nation writers are who here were fixed build In issue at present between the two parties is education, and the party called the lib-erals follow the infidels of France, and say that religion shall have no place or part in education. They make laws with the ex-press purpose of disconnecting religion from education, and of banishing God from all schools. They apply the state funds, derived from common taxation, to the support of the schools in which the writers, one who has won fair and bright renown himself, has written :

"Millions of hearts are thine, Erin aroon : Erin aroon ; Millions as one combine, Closer in peril knit. Patlent, though passion lit For such is trismph writ, Erin aroon."

While McCarthy himselt has sung of that thought which seems to possess per petual power to rouse to action each man of Irish race or name--

"Our hearts have one pulsation, Our minds one glorious ain, Our minds one glorious ain, W seek to be a Nation ! What means that mighty name ? What woodrous spell is in it Though death be leart and brow, And nakes us vow to win it, Though death be in the vow ?" And yet again he exclaimed :

'Dear brothers, wake! look up ! be firm ! be strong ! Advance! From out the starless night of fraud and wrong

which they are surrounded, and of the real aims of their enemies. The Catholic Advance! The chains have fall'n from off thy wasted real aims of their enemies. The Catholic population of Belgium, like the Catholic And every man a seeming freedman stands; But ah ''' 'tis in the soul that freedom dwells Advance! Proclaim that there thou wearest no mana-

population of France and of Italy, cannot realize the fact that there is in their midst a party devoted to the banishment of God Advance !

and the establishment of infidelity. They rest in the quiet of their religion, and scarcely ever become aware that their country is almost in the hands of the infi-dels. How else can we account for the success of the infidel adventurers who now rule Rome? How else can we account for the success and the influence of Gam betta in France ? Italy is Catholic, yet the Pope is a prisoner there. France is Catholic, yet the religious orders are ex-pelled. Belgium is Catholic, yet the Lib-erals defeat the Catholics in the elections !

5

orship of McGee's Illustrated Weekly. Mr. Redpath's name is now a household We feel safe in saying that his accession to the ranks of Irish American journalism will be of incalculable benefit to our peo-ple. The Illustrated Weekly will, we trust, meet with every encouragement and

We have received the first number of We have received the first number of the Dominion Review, a weekly journal of politics and literature, published in Montreal. The Review promises well, the number before us indicating literary cul-ture and journalistic ability of a high coder. We wich it every success order. We wish it every success.

We have been favored with a copy of We have been favored with a copy of the Examiner, a new monthly journal, published in Brooklyn, New York. The Examiner will, we feel safe in predicting, prove a valuable Catholic paper. The prove a valuable Catholic paper. The editor is Mr. John Fitzgerald, a very clever writer. He has our best wishes for suc-

The American Catholic Quarterly for The American Catholic Quarterly for July reached us some few days ago. The Quarterly is evidently losing nothing either of its original force, acumen or lit-erary excellence. The first paper, on the outlook for our Colleges, is worthy earnest perusal and reflection. Then follow two historical contributions exceedingly interesting to the Catholic student one on interesting to the Catholic student, one interesting to the Catholic student, one on James I. of Eugland, the other on Rob-ert Southwell, the celebrated Jesuit of the Elizabethan period. Some of the most vital questions of the day are discussed by John McCarthy, John Gilmary Shea, and George D. Wolff. Mr. Arthur Wal-don's views on "The decline of Painting as a fine art." form one of the most readeble and fine art,"form one of the most readable and judicious chapters in the number before us. An Oxford graduate also discourses ctive names applied to the opposing very apily on the religious status of Eng-land, as far as Protestantism is concerned. We shall be happy to see the Quarterly in the hands of all educated Catholics in Canada.

> We have on our table the CATHOLIC WORLD for August. This number opens with a very learned and interesting paper from Rev. F. C. Kolbe, entitled "St. Monica among the philosophers." This is followed by an instructive production of an historical character, "A French Country family in the Seventeenth Cen-tury," and the "Irish in Chile." Father Hewitt continues his able and searching study of "St. Peter's Chair in the first We have on our table the CATHOLIC study of "St. Peter's Chair in the first two Centuries." Rev. Dr. Callaghan con-tributes a trenchant article in defence of the new famous Cincinnati pastoral and Father Brandi, S. J., discusses the question "Was St. Paul in Britain." Other contributions, all of the usual recherche char-acter, find place in the August number.

> > GALT SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of Galt Separate School took place on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., and was largely attended by the parents of the pupils and other visitors. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Father McGuire and by Mr.Jas. Mc-Togue (Chairman of the School Board) complimenting the pupils on the manner in which they had performed their different studies; and the great progress they had made since the last examination.

The promptness with which the child-ren answered all questions put to them on the various subjects, and the manner in which they conducted themselves throughout, reflects great credit on Miss McCowell, their efficient and successful teacher. A very pleasing and interesting event took place before the examination closed. A magnificent bouquet of choice flowers, in the centre of which was \$25 in gold coin, was presented to Miss McCowell, accompanied by an address, to which she replied in suitable terms.

we have been informed that among what are known in political society there as "liberals," there is a surprising disregard for the Church and her ministers. We presume it would not be difficult to trace the source of this state of things. Belgium is close to those countries in which for men Than the murderous cannon roar ! What burst the chain far o'er the main, And brighten the captive's den ? 'Tis the fearless pen and the voice of power Hurrah ! for the voice and pen ! Hurrah ! Hurrah ! for the voice and pen !" many years the spirit of the modern re volution has prevailed. But it is difficult to account for the hostility to the Church which finds expression in the politics of that country. It is strange to see, in a country called Catholic, the two political Oh! these are the swords with which we fight. The arms in which we trust. Which no tyrant hand would date to brand, Which line cannot dim or rust! When these we bore we triumphed before With these we'll triumph again And the world will say—no power can stay The voice and the fearless pen! Hurrah! Hurrah! for the voice and pen?" "Catholic," and "Liberal." But so it is. On the 13th of the month elections were held in Belgium for members of the two branches of the legislature; and in the

mber of Deputies, hristian instincts, expropriation and e church of the Montmartre. This the pious contrinch faithful, is noty. It has not been er in itself or anyvith it, this monuzeal and devotedcould be, made preerests of France or nism. But evinee strength of the ng the masses of , it is an object of the radical party. of the day offered nce to this moncration and spolianeeting the propoposition, ministers the bush, assignbut those which ould have assigned n to the measure. s and thoughtful blicans themselves he action of the ties. The Journal with uneasiness the e country to any ursuing which the

ration on his friends and tollowers to do the rest. Can any one misapprehend the true meaning of these words? The scheme achieved by Garibaldi was none other than the destruction of the monarchy and the Papacy, and the establishment of a republic on their ruins.

The friends of the monarchy are not, indeed, blind to the true situa-true of arbitrary. They recognize the tion of affairs. They recognize the in Ontario. If Mr. Brown would accept the posi-tion, the Grand Council at the coming danger, but are powerless to avert it. Although efforts have, of late been convention could not do better for the made to enkindle a feeling of loyalty welfare of this good Association in Canada than elect him as permanent Recorder. We have no doubt this would give entire to the throne, these efforts have met with dispiriting failure. Of radsatisfaction to our C. M. B. A. Branches icalism, the present Italian kingdom is the creature, and has, during its the creature, and has, during its ing the past year :--Berlin, June 28th, 1882. brief career proved the subservient tool. It has been used; its day of Samuel R. Brown, Esq., Grand Recorder service is gone; it is now to be cast service is gone; it is now to be cast aside to join in the gloomy realms of ruin so many other monarchies that have sought to rule through in-justice, irreligion and rapine. Within a year or two especially general. They feel it their duty to tender you their heartfelt thanks for the careful and Italian radicalism has grown bolder and more defiant. It has an organzealous manner in which you have attended your duties. They will always remember with gratiized strength that never fails to manifest its power. Its journals are tude your services in the office of Grand plain, outspoken, nay threatening. Recorder, in which you have acquitted

yourself with honor and fidelity ; and it is They clearly declare their purpose, their desire that you will accept your present position until elected Recorder of the final object of which is the desupreme Council of the C. M. B. A. of struction of the Papacy. But if the Canada. Papacy be for the moment driven from Rome what is to become of the LOUIS VON NEWBROUN, Secretary. monarchy? No one fails to see the doom that awaits it. With the tem-Mrs. O'Flaherty is just in receipt of porary triumph of radicalism over porary triumph of radicalism over the Popedom must come the per-manent destruction of the Savoyard kingdom. The Pope may be driven tenant will soon reach Mayor Meredith from Rome, the Vatican itself refrom Rome, the Vatican itself re-duced to dust, but the Papacy will Canadian Londoners should have been

survive. We dread, however, to

Grand Recorder, and our C. M. B. A. ex-perience, in that time shows that the Council acted wisely in their selection for to the great natural harbor which takes its name from his native city, and of which ie sung, that office. When this Grand Council was organ-

Yours fraternally, A. FORSTER, President.

"My native bay for many a year I've loved thee with a trembling fear, Lest thou, though dear and very dear, And beautiful as a vision, Shouldst have some rival far away ized there were about 200 members in Canada; now there are nearly 600, nine Branches having been instituted since the last convention. No matter how well the G. C. officers attended to their respective Some matchless wonder of a bay Whose spark ing waters ever play 'Neath azure skies elysian." duties, we must admit that to the ability

While again of Ireland he cried in the very rapture of pathetic feeling,

"Poor! oh, 'tis rich in all That flows from Nature's hand Rich in the emerald wal! That guards its emerald land ! Are Italy's fields more green ? Do they teem with a richer store Than the bright green breast of the Isle of the West.

West, And its luxuriant shore? An' no! no! no! Upon it Heaven doth smile. Oh! I never would roam from my native

My own dear Isle."

The verses of which that last quotea forms one were first published in The Nation of January 13th, 1844, and in the number of that journal for December 14th. of the same year, appeared the following in metrical translation from the German of Justinus Kerner :

"Praising each his own dominions As the fairest of them all ; Sat at Worms four German Princes. Once within the Emperor's Hall.

Glorious—spoke the Saxon Monarch Glorious is that land of mine, Where the mountains hold the sliver Deep in many a gorgeous mine.

See my land with plenty teeming spoke the Elector of the Rhine, Golden seeps in all the valleys, On the hills the glorious vine !

Mighty cities, wealthy cloisters, Thus outspoke Bavaria's King, Make my land the richest kingdor By the treasure that they bring !

Then spoke Everhard, the Bearded, Wurtemburg's loved lord Small the cities of my kingdom, None my mountains silver-stored

Yet it holds a treasure hidden, purest, greatest, best Brightest, purest, greatest, bes I my head can safely pillow On my poorest subject's breast !

And the Saxon monarch answered, And his royal brothers there: 'Everhard, thy land is richest, And a priceless gem doth bear.' "

Surely this translation was but a forecast of that power and gift which in the after years was to open the sealed beauties of Calderon to the wide English speaking interfered with, deprived of their liberty contemplate the result of the tem-porary triumph of radicalism, for

Account for this, can we? Yes, we can account for the fact that in Catholic Ireland not one third of the members of Parliament are Catholics. O'Connell taught the people of Ireland to have courage, to know their power ; and the priests and hierarchy of Ireland have ever since O'Connell's death been teaching them in the knowledge of rights, and giving them courage for the struggle necessary in their maintenance. Yet the Irish people not only never sent a full Catholic delegation to the English Parliament, but they never elected forty out of the hundred and five members to which Ireland is entitled. But how can we account for this. By their want of grit, and determination to do their whole duty. Let not Irish Catholics sneer at the supiners and political in-difference of the Catholics of continental Europe. They themselves are not free from blame. Ireland has for years been asking England to chatter her Catholic Using in and the content of the catholic sector.

University, and been refused ; yet she has never rallied her Catholic forces to compel England to do this act of justice. We are almost ashamed to confess it, but it seems to be the fact that slowness, sleepiness, lack of wakefulness to our rights, and to our political duties are the diseases

Catholic peoples at the present day. We admit that the opponents of religion have means of organization that we Catholics have not, and cannot have. They have in every land their secret societie and the secret and dishonest machinery of management that Catholics will not but the overwhelming numbers of the faithful Catholics in the countries named could render the power of secret societies worthless if they would utilize their strength. Belgium, for lack of wakefulness on the part of her Catholic people has fallen again into the hands of the enemy, where she will have to remain until 1886.

PERSONAL.

We give place with a great deal of plea-sure to the following paragraph from the Tilsonburg paper. We beg to add our congratulations to those of our contemp-orary and to filicitate the people of Til-sonburg on the success of the estimable young lady, who has, across the seas, won such distinction :

such distinction : An Ascending Star—The Tilsonburg Observer says :—"Some time ago we an-nounced the success of the aspiring young Canadian artist, Miss Ida Joy, youngest daughter of Dr. S. Joy and sister of Mrs. daughter of Dr. S. Joy and sister of Mrs. Dr. Moore, of this town. With pleasure we notice her further success and chronicle the fact that her star seems to be rapidly rising in the old historic lands. It was pretty generally noticed some time ago by the papers that two of her pictures had been received at the great Salon Exhibi-tion in Paris, a mark of great deference to her work, as two is the bicket worker her work, as two is the highest number that any artist can have hung. She was still further honored by having one of her still turther holded by having one of hel-pictures hung upon the line—a place re-served for works of superior merit only. She has exhibited a tableau at the city of She has exhibited a tableau at the city of Drognigan, Southern France, upon which she was highly complimented by the art critics. With the perfection to which art has attained in France, we should be justly proud that Canada can come to the front and successfully compete with these to whom we, as a young nation, have looked up to as teachers and connoisseurs.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Martin Dowling, an old and res-pected resident of the West Side, Chicago, where he has been in business for about where he has been in business for about twenty-two years, died at his residence, 588 Humbard street, last Wednesday even-ing. He was a native of New-Castle-West, county Limerick, Ireland, and aged about 72 years at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and family of three sons and five daughters, his eldest son Vary Tis true the majorities by which the energies of the Church were elected four years ago were greatly reduced at this last elec-tion, so much as 'to leave the "Liberals" very little cause for boasting; but the en-emy is in possession of the country, and it is more than probable that within the

The second

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THE CATHOLIG REGORD

God Knows Why.

6

Pilgrim-o'er earth's desert tolling-Faint thy step and dim thine eye-Wearled with life many crosses, Be not hopelsew: God knows why! Time brings serve to oppress thee: Sorrow ong His smile will bless thee: Yet ere ong His smile will bless thee: Trust! oh, trust Him! He knows why!

Mourner-by yon coffin standing Where thy loved in death doth lie-Weep a season, then remember, God, thy Father, knoweth why! Ay! He knows why death's dark angel. Here and there abroad ooth fly-Wringing hearts in bitterest anguish -Though afflicted, God knows why!

Maiden-friends may treacherous prove In misfortune pass thee by; Weaving snares along life's pathway, Yet be patient-God knows why! Time will bring thee many changes -Thorns beneath life's rose-leaves lie, All's not true that's beauty seeming, Yet thy Saylour knoweth why.

Patriot-o'er our land so cherished, War's dread missiles swiftly fly-War's dread missiles swiftly fly-Clouds of darkest, deepest blackness, Gather o'er us-God knows why! In this hour of our affliction He will hear the fervent ery, And command His benediction On His chosen:-He knows why!

Father: Great, all gracious Father! Low before Thy throne we lie; Hear our fervent supplication— Guide, oh, guide us from on high! Send sweet peace o'er all the country, Bind us by one sacred tie, Life and liberty to cherish Evermore—Thou knowest why!

EDUCATION MEETING IN LONDON

Speech by Cardinal Manning.

The London Universe of July 1 says: On Tuesday evening the annual meet-ing of the Westminster Diocesan Educa-tion Fund was held at St. James Hall. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westmins-ter, on rising to open the proceedings, was greeted with loud and long-continued applause. His eminence said: Sixteen years ago, on such an evening as this, and in this place, we laid the foundation of a work which has grown in solidity from work which has grown in solidity from that day to this, and I trust will never that day to be vigorously supported so long as there are poor Catholic children in London. Only twice have we omitted this meeting, the cause being my absence at Rome, whither I was called by higher duties; and even then this meeting would have been held here were it not for the modesty of some who sit near me to night. His eminence then proceeded to speak of the importance of such an annual gathering as they were holding that night, say-ing that no one but himself and the good secretary of the fund, Father Seddon, knew the sdvantages which the fund secretary of the fund, Father Seddon, knew the sdvantages which the fund derived from these meetings. Quoting from the sixteenth year's report of the fund, the cardinal said that during the past year the number of schools examined was 252, of which 175 were parochial or mission schools, 6 poor law schools, 1 industrial, 1 reformatory, 11 orphanages, and 55 other schools of a higher character. The religious instruction of the whole diocese has, therefore, been perfectly ex-amined, the total number of children present at inspection being 20,672, as against 11,000 in the year 1865. During against 11,000 in the year 1865. During the past year better school accommodation had been provided in Limehouse, Hert-ford, Tottenham, Popular, Saffron Hill, Harrow Road, Bow, and Brentwood, and the number of children in the schools was 369 more than in the previous year. They had gone on every year increasing the number of attendances, and in no They had gone on every year intrasting the number of attendances, and in no single year had the number declined. When they began to work THE STREETS WERE FULL OF LITTLE CATHO-

or they were in Protestant schools, or we or they were in Protestant schools, or we did not know where to find them. For some time as the work proceeded they gathered in a thousand extra children every year. The numbers of increase then medically diminished each ware children

lieve that a system that now had ten years' trial and twelve millions of money spent on it would be repealed, but he believed it could be modified, and claimed a un-iversal and fair participation in the school-rate. In Germany this system always prevailed, so that all the schools partook of the common rate, (until that unhappy day arose when Germany persecuted the Church and exiled her religious teachers,) and from that day Germany has tasted the and from that day Germany has tasted the and from that day Germany has tasted the bitter fruits of its own action in the growth of that socialism which under-mines the crust upon which society in Germany rests to-day. This proportion-ate participation in the school-rate (said the cardinal) exists in Canada, and I claim the example of the colonies for an altera-tion of the law here at home. In conthe example of the colonies for an altera-tion of the law here at home. In con-cluding, his eminence said: A Christian education will raise up a Christian people, and children without a Chris-tian education will not, when they grow up, go to Christian churches. When they become the fathers and mothers of an-other generation they will certainly not be

other generation they will certainly not be able to teach the Lord's Prayer or the Apostles' Creed to their little children at Apostles' Creed to their little children at home. This system will give us a people without Christianity, and as there is noth-ing that stands still in nature, but all grows or decays, or runs like the waters of a stream, as there is nothing that is sta-tionary, so this people without Christian-ity will become anti-Christian.

WE SEE IT OVER THE WATER Look at the great Catholic monarchy o Look at the great Catholic monarchy of Europe—France. There we see to what we may come. I only pray for this: that there may be firmness in us all. If all those who ought to stand firm in this bat-tle would be true the act of 1870 would be modified before the be modified before ten years are over. I have my fears lest some should not stand firm in the day of battle. One thing is hrm in the day of battle. One thing is sure, however: give way who may we will never give in. Christian Catholic education, in all its fulness and perfection, is better to us than gold and silver. Come what may, let others fail to bear their wit-ness for holy faith once delivered to the saints give way we will not. If it has ness for holy inth once derivered to the saints, give way we will not. If it be heard or taught nowhere else, the holy faith in which alone we can be saved shall be taught in every Catholic school. reduced to poverty though it may be. Christianity

to poverty though it may be. Christianity begun in poverty, and in poverty it will thrive. His eminence concluded with a tribute to his grace the Duke of Norfolk, without whom, he said, the work of the last sixteen years could not have been ac-complished. As his grace was present he would say no more of him, or he (the duke) would never forgive him; and he could say no less or he should not forgive himself. himself.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Some twenty years ago a young French priest visited Ireland, and was warmly received by the most eminent prelates, wri-ters, and politicians in the country. A few months before he had written to the editor of the Nation, asking for a few back numbers of the paper, which the present writer handed him, and informed him that the journal would be sent to him in future.

A few articles in the Correspondant, by A rew articles in the Correspondant, by the Rev. Pere Perraud. of the Oratory, were translated and published in the Nation, which clearly showed that Ireland had a talented friend in the French press. He received the visits of some eminent Irishmen in Paris, and was encouraged to write a work on Ireland, which M. tave de Beaumont declared to be the best that ever appeared, including his own re-markable book, but which the correspondent of the Times this week calls "A Pam-phlet on Ireland."

some time as the work proceeded they gathered in a thousand extra children every year. The numbers of increase then gradually diminished each year, showing that the work was being accomplished and the fact that they had this year re-ceived only three hundred and sixty-nine extra children showed that they had rea-son to be amply confident that no great L'Irelande Contemporaine was pub-Mgr. Perraud, or rather Abbe Perraud, btained in Ireland the most trustworthy information on the state of the country and the causes of the sufferings of the people; and in his precious volume expeople; and in ms precious volume ex-poses Ireland's wrongs, the injustice done to her, and the noble qualities of her sons and daughters in such a way as to en-lighten the French people fully on the subject, and to win the gratitude of every eved beightern rood Irishman. In a few weeks, at the imposing ceren a lew weeks, at the imposing cere-mony of the reception of the new member of the academy, M. Camille Rousset, the great historian, who will have to receive him, will, no doubt, dwell at some length on this important pamphlet (I like to give the Times correspondent's name for the the Times correspondent's name for the great work.) great work.) Mgr. Perraud has published other books —"The History of the Oratory," etc.; and some of his cloquent sermons and funeral orations are considered masterpieces of their kind. His love for Ireland has not ceased, for His love for Ireland has not ceased, for two years ago he offered the present writer to preach the sermon at the Made-leine for the victims of the famine, and would have done so but that the services of Pere Monsabre had been engaged previously by the Cardinal Archbishop of The friend of the illustrious Bishop of Otleans, of Abbe Perreyve, and Abbe Gratry, he labored with these three great men for long years in the cause of religion and liberty, and their death was a great blow to him and a loss to the country. Irishmen will, I am sure, learn with pleasure that the eloquent advocate of their cause has been chosen by the most learned body in Europe to take his place among them, and that his work on Ireland con-tributed to raise him to that eminent place, so envied and so difficult to attain. --Dublin Nation. J. P. L.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN ON THE ISISH PRIESTHOOD.

A pamphlet has just appeared, entitled "Letter on Landlordism," by Rev. Mat-thew Macauley, in which the writer pays a high tribute to the priests and Catholics of

Ulster. Of the latter he says: "As a Presbyterian minister I have lived among Catholic neighbors for thirtyfour years in county Monaghan, and I can testify that I never met anything but respect, kindness and joyous, hearty civility at their hands. Their clergymen, too, have always treated me in the spirit of educated Christian gentlemen. I be lieve there is not one of them who would would not rise at midnight to do me a favor not rise at midnight to do me a lavor; and I know I would return the kindness. They and their congregation gave hearty and successful assistance at the recent general election to the Presbyterians, wanting which there would be no Presbyterians this day in the House of Com-mons. At all this tory landlordism 'weeps, whils and gnashes its yellow teeth.'"

He says of the Irish priests: "The Catholic priesthood, on the other hand, deserves the admiration and gratitude of unborn generations for the bold and prominent position they have taken in this agitation. They have urged their people to meet their Presbyterian and Episcopalian fellow-countrymen in the

Episcopalian fellow-countrymen in the spirit of peace and brotherly kindness; and they have denounced all secret soci-eties—all party hatreds. What poets have sung has been by this movement realized before our eyes. It vexes the devil and perplexes the landlords, to see tens of thousands of Catholics. Eniscopalizes and perpieces the randoms, to see tens of thousands of Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians meeting in daylight in the same field, and in the market squares same field, and in the market squares-no angry words, no warlike weapon, no party hatred, no bad behavior, riot or drunkenness-determined to have done with poverty, burdens and bondage. The lion at last lies down in peace with the lion at last lies down in peace with the lamb; the leopard and the kid lie down lovingly beside each other. The sword may soon be beaten into a ploughshare and the spear into a pruning hook. The Orangeman moves a resolution, and a Catholic priest seconds it. Are we not on the border of the millennium ?"

THE ORIGIN OF THE SLEEPING CAR.

Mr. W. Barnet Le Van, M. E. of Phila-

bill, w. balle be the star of the same elphia, says: "From all accounts, no doubt, Napol-eon I. used, in 1815, the first sleeping, dining room, and parlor car that ever was built. This car, or chariot, was taken at Waterloo, and was presented to the Prince Parente i England by whom it was after-Regent of England, by whom it was after-ward sold to Mr. Bullock for \$12,500. It eventually found its way to Madame Tus-saud's wax-work exhibition, London, where it may still be seen. This very curious and convenient chariot of the First

ious and convenient charict of the First Emperor was built by Symons, of Brussels, for the Russian campaign, and is adapted for the various purposes of a pantry and kitchen, for it has places for holding and preparing refreshments, which, by the aid of a lamp, could be heated in the carriage. It served also for a bedroom, a dressing room, an office, etc. The seat is divided into two by a partition about six inches high. The exterior of this ingenious vehigh. The exterior of this ingenious ve-hicle is in the form and dimensions of our large coaches, except that it has a projec tion in front of about two feet, the righthand half of which is open to the inside to receive the feet, thus forming a bed, while the left-hand half contained a store of various useful things.

"Beyond the projection in front, and nearer to the horses, was the seat for the coachman, ingeniously contrived so as to prevent the driver from viewing the inprevent the driver from viewing the in-terior of the carriage, and yet so placed as to afford those within a clear sight of the horses and of the surrounding country. Beneath this seat is a recepticle for a box, about 4 feat is bench seat 4 is how, about 2¹/₂ feet in length and 4 inches deep, containing a bedstead of polished steel, at inductive well. They are sober, honwhich could be fitted up in a couple of minutes. Over the front windows is a roller blind of strong painted canvas, which, when pulled out, excluded rain, while it admitted air. (This might be an advantageous appendage to our present car windows as well as carriages.) On the ceiling of the carriage is a network for carrying small traveling requisites. In a recess there was a secretaire, 10 by 18 inches, which contained nearly a hundred articles presented to Napoleon I. by Marie Louise, under whose care it was fitted up Louise, under whose care it was fitted up with every luxary and convenience that could be imagined. It contained besides the usual requisities for a dressing box, most of which were of solid gold, a breakfast service, with plates, candlesticks, knives, forks, spoons, a spirit lamp for making breakfast in the carriage, gold case for Napoleon's gold wash-hand basin, a number of essence bottles, perfumes, and an almost infinite variety of minute arti-cles down to pins, needles, thread, and silk. cles, down to pins, needles, thread, and silk. Each of these articles were fitted into recesses most ingeniously contrived, and made in the solid wood, in which they were packed close together, and many one within the other, in such a narrow space that, on seeing them arranged, it appeared that, on seeing them analyses, happender impossible for them ever to be put into so small a compass. At the bottom of his toilet box, in divided recesses, were 2,000 gold Napoleons (\$7,700); on the top of it were writing materials, a looking glass, combs, etc., a liquor case which had two bottles, one of Malaga wine, the other of rum; a silver sandwich box, containing a plate briggs and salt plate, knives, spoons, pepper and salt boxes, mustard pot, decanter, glasses, etc.; a wardrobe, writing desk, maps, telescopes, arms, etc.; a large silver chronometer, by which the watches of the army were reguwhich the watches of the army were tegit lated; two merino mattresses, a green vel-vet traveling cap, also a diamond head dress (tiara), hat, sword, uniform, and an imperial mantle, etc."—Scientific Ameri-

A Sheet of White Paper.

"The mind of a child," says Emerson Tenant, "is a sheet of white paper. Parents, beware what you write upon

it!" What a happy as well as beautiful simile is this! A sheet of white paper-pure, spotless, without stain. Woe to those who deface that lovely page! Woe to them if they are strangers; if they are parents, still a deeper woe! It has seemed to us that among married persong-means of the theta who have at or

persons-especially those who have at an immature age rushed unthinkingly into mended. I have used it in my own family during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully re-commend its use in all cases of debility aris-ing from weakness of the muscular or ner-vous system." What can be more convincing than this. Here is a professional man of long practice and high reputation bearing direct and positive testimony to the value of a remedy which he has thoroughly tested. Who can read and doubt? Assuredly no one of com-mon sense. the marriage state-there is a marvellous, may we not almost call it a criminal inmay we not almost call it a criminal in-difference to the awful responsibilities of a parent. By young and heedless mothers -girl-mothers who cannot part with the light, idle amusements of girlhood—the care of their children's bodies even is too often neglected, or left to be fulfilled by transport. How much prove the invest of strangers. How much more the jewel of the mind-the precious, the immortal

This matchess specific for throat and lung disease is also most serviceable in scrofulous cases. Purchasers should be careful to observe that each wrapper has a fac simile A woman, who feels the task of attend-A woman, who feels the task of attend-ing to the temporal and eternal salvation of her child to be a troublesome one, is unworthy to be a mother. Her neglect assigns the child to strangers if she is rich, or leaves it to gather associates in the streets if she is poor. In either case the sheet of white paper receives a blot. "Just as the twig is bent will the tree be inclined," is an excellent aphorism. but of the firm's signature upon it. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Can

Alba's Dream and other stories..... Crucifix of Baden and other stories... inclined," is an excellent aphorism, but not true in an unlimited sense. There is such a thing as natural disposition- a bent to the good or bad. Vicious chil-dren have sometimes been born of virtu-Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chrisous parents, whose wisdom and whose virtue have been vainly exerted to arrest the evil career that it broke their hearts to The Blacks and Flanagans..... The Collegians, or the Collegen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.

Happily the great mass of the human race may be led. They have not this ob-stinate tendency to evil: they can take the bent. What an iniquity, what a horror, then, it is, when the bias of those around the child is for evil! Then, indeed, the

the child is for evil! Then, indeed, the sheet of white paper is marred and blotted, defaced and torn. This marring of the Creator's most ad-mirable work, the human soul, is not alone the sin of poverty. How speedily, how frequently does the sheet of white paper become blotted even by the wealthy parent ! arent !

Three little children have been trusted by the Creator to their Guardian Angel

by the Creator to their Guardian Angels and their parents. Let us consider how the human guardians work for the celestial. Here is a fine boy, strong-limbed, dark-eyed, not altogether of a bad disposition, neither has he any great, elevated and generous instincts. The people around him were narrow-minded and selfish; he acquired their arts and adopted their sentiments. Children al-ways do so-they are the most aut of imiadopted ther sentiments. Children al-ways do so-they are the most apt of imi-tators. When this boy was three years old, some conversation took place in his presence about a lady in reduced circumstances. "I don't like her," broke in the ruthless lad—"she's poor." What could be the result of such tutelage as this? The sheet of white paper was already blurred -that boy has grown up a selfish, unprin

cipled, unfeeling man. Shall we go lower in the social scale AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the be Here is a home of horror; a father intoxi cated with strong drink; a mother angr and ill-used; a puny, halt-starved child whose caresses are replused with blows whose cries for bread are answered with an oath. His companions are vagrants in of a gin-shop. At twelve years of age, he steals apples from a rich man's garden, as much, poor little wretch, in hunger as in mischief. The rich man is severe on the youthful depredator. He is sent to prison, meets there the vilest of companions, and is turned out upon society utterly depraved. The white paper is blottod forever, and the Guardian Angel folds his wings and turns sorrowfully

away. There is a third child. What will be

TESTIMONY OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN —THE PROOPS WHICH AUTHESTICATED the claims of NOBTHOP & LYMAN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES to be regarded as the finest palmonic in use, emanate in many instances from physicians of eminence. Dr. J. Corlia, of St. Thomas, writes as follows:— "During ten years of active practice, I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since your pre paration come under my notice I have tricd it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has piven great satisfaction and it is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recom-mended. I have used it in my own family during heavy colds, and in every instance a TESTIMONY OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN

CHEAP BOOKS

Francis Clare..... Father de Lisle.....

The school boys.....

The Hermit of Mount Atlas

The Apprentice..... The Chapel of the Angels..... Leo, or the choice of a Friend......

Tales of the Affections

Florestine or the Unexpected Jew... The Crusade of the Children......

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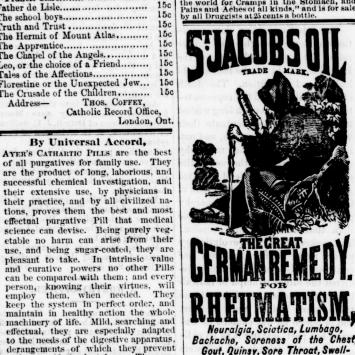
of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

us, Sold at 50 cents per bottle. Forsale by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to FDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. the latest styles and finest execution in the city. (bilden's nictures assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICE .- J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and atis the sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth 7 if so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health ite the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the issue and is the prescription of one of the oldest ag best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

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



Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-ings and Sprains, Burns and

JULY 28, 1882.

LOCAL NOTICES.

extra clinities showed that that no great number of Catholic children could have escaped their vigilance. Proceeding to speak of the necessity of religious educa-tion, the cardinal said the religious education of this country was on an inclined plane; it was descending, and would con-tinue to descend, and would become gradually diminished year after year, unless some great effort was made. There is a perpetual development going on or a system of education without Christianity, which is spreading itself all over the land, and I know nothing that can resist this, unless all those who value Christian education rouse themselves to found and cation rouse themselves to found and maintain voluntary schools, as well as to appeal to the public will and conscience of this Christian country, to influence the people of England, when they shall be interrogated—as they never yet have been —on this great question of religious edu-cation. The cardinal condemned the cation. relegation of religious school instruction to the confusion of the first half hour in to the contusion of the mary children had not arrived, and to the last weary half hour of the day, when the children were fatigued. His eminence continued : Formerly the school books were all full of God the Creator and our Divine Lord the Redeemer. The whole system of in-struction was permeated with Christian faith; and, as one walking in the sun becomes tanned with its heat, so were the children, while being cultivated in secular knowledge, being stamped wirH THE CHARACTER OF A CHRISTIAN.

The only books now used in the board schools are those in which there is no definite recognition of Christian doctrine, and some examiners had even objected to the very name of our Lord being men-

tioned. His Eminence, in order not to be misunderstood, said he made no complaint against the London School Board as constituted. It was the system that he warstituted. It was the system that he war-red against. His eminence believed also that the men who brought in the act of 1870 desired to do the best they could, but they were misled and did what they did not intend. The cardinal next pro-ceeded to speak of the hardships which Catholics suffered from having to support the school-board system, which was against

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." I removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

under date of June 1st, writes of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry: "It the school-board system, which was against their conscience, and also their own Cath-olic schools. That system was not in con-formity with the will of the people of England. On the ground of religion they would object to it if they had the opportunity given them, and on the ground of expensiveness they are already objecting to it. His eminence did not be-

can.

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

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these virtues into their children. Mornthese virtues into their children. Morn-ing and evening the little hands are raised in ernest prayer. Though its parents are but of humble class, it is never allowed to play in the streets. It is regu-larly fed on plain but wholesome food; simple garments are always clean and in good order; it is sent to a good school; and as it never hears evil language from the adults who surround it such language the adults who surround it, such language never taints its innocent lips.

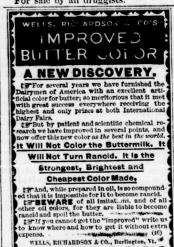
Here are parents who may take an honest pride in having discharged their duty; there is no blotted paper here. The white page will be triumphantly shown by the Guardian Angel engraven with a golden record of good deeds.

Two Departments Well Represented. In lately walking through the Govern-ment Buildings at Ottawa, a representative of one of Ottawa's ablest journals, in the course of conversation gleaned some items of interest. Speaking with Mr. A. J. Cambie, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, that gentleman replied to a certain question : "I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family, and found it to be an excellent article indeed. It is the remedy to banish pain and has a pleasant and sooth-ing way of doing so that makes it valuable. I consider it a great medicine." Calling upon Mr. Sherwood of the Militia Depart-ment, that gentleman thus answered the usual query; 'I have found St. Jacobs Oil a great medicine; a splendid remedy, indeed, for rheumatism. I have recommended it to very many. When I com-menced its use I had not much faith, but now my faith could not be easily shaken. I consider it by all odds the best medicine I ever tried."

V. Edmanson of Bradford writes :- Burdock Blood Bitters is un excellent prepar-ation, gives entire satisfaction and sales increasing every day, it sells now on its merits.—Burdock Blood Bitters Cures Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Kidney complaints, in their worst form.

** *"Every truth has two sides; look at both before committingyourself to either." Kidney-Wort challenges the closest scru tiny of its ingredients and its grand re-sults. It has nothing to fear from truth. suits. It has nothing to fear from truth. Doctors may disagree as to the best meth-ods and remedies, for the cure of consti-pation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting.

and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitu-tions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.



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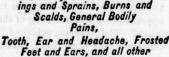
THE POPULAR GROCERY. THE WHOLESALE TRADE

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

THE RETAIL TRADE is attended to in the most satisfactory man-ner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store.

JOHN SCANDRETT. FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SHEET IRON FING

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

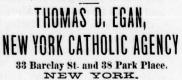


Pains and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons Ota as as are, surce, simple and cheen External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheup and positive proof of its Directions in Eleven Tore

claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE

A. VOGELER & CO. Baltimore, Md., U.S. A.

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



THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want. As your AGENT, it will execute any busi-ness or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention. This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

EVERYONE SATISFIED!

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

BABY BUGGIES

BABY BUGGILES JUST RECEIVED, AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER BUGGIES AND CHAIRS. Our Parlor Set, hair cloth, 845.00; our Bed-room Set, sasholic top, 855.00; Our Ebonized Bedroom Set, \$25.00; Our Ash and Walnut Bedroom Set, \$26.00; Our bedron Set, \$26.00; Our bedron Set us if you want to buy. We can do better for you than any other place in the city, and they know it.

for you than any other place in the city, and they know it. GEO. BAWDEN & CO., Office and Warerooms, 172 King St.; factory, 197 King St.

I. F. Smith, Druggist of Dunville,



urest and Best Medicine ever Made. ation of Hops, Buchu, Man-ad Dandelion, with all the best and

Public Notice is hereby given that Public Notice is nereby given that under "The Canada Joint Stock Compan-ies' Act, 187," letters patent have been is-sned under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, 1882, incorporating the Right Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Lon-don, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; James Coreoran, of the town of Stratford, in the said Province, merchant; James Joseph

41.fy ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.-The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent. 46-ly



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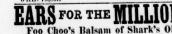
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WICKER AIRS. 45.00; our Bed-Our Ebonized and Walnut

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

WILSON & MUNRO. SOLID FACTS.

THE CHEAPEST -AND-BEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR

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DOT IT DOWN

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197 DUNDAS ST. LONDON. BRUSHES MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded. THOS. BRYAN, and 75 Dundas street, west. Favorably known to the public since 1826, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other hells: also Chimes and Peals. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

Our Oak Tanned Harness 1 runks and Valises Our Oak Tanned Harness lasts a life-time. Our Hair-Faced Collars never gall. Horse Blankets at your own prices. Everything in the trade at very low prices. Buy from us ind you will be happy. KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS WM. SCARROW, 235 Dundas Street. UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE PECTORAL CRONYN BLOCK Dundas st., and Market Square. URESCOUCH COLDS. CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-**CARRIAGES & BUGGIES** IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you W. J. THOMPSON. SANITARY NOTICE.



ALL STATES

We have just completed the fitting up in otr Show Rooms, the Latest Improved SANI-TARY WARE, including

(From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London, Private Resident 254 King Street.

A pleasure to show and explain all. Also a new assortment of Gas fixtures just received. Electric Bells, Gastitting, Steam and Hot Water Heatings.

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THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER FIRST PRIZES Awarded everywhere e Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880 and 1881.

and ISSI. Torouto, ISSO. Montreal, ISA. Torouto, ISSO. Montreal, ISA. Composed of ingredienta, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly reli-able article of household use. The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded. Manufactured only by the proprietor, W. D. MCLAREN, 55 Collego Street, Montreal Retailed everywhors.









THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

St. JEROME'SCOLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT. THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland. Dublin, July 16 .- The first arrest under bublin, July 16.— The mer and the county Kerry on Saturday. Dublin, July 18.—It is feared another

8

Dublin, July 18.--It is leared another crisis is approaching. The weather threatens utter destruction to the wheat which promised to be one of the finest harvests ever reaped in Ireland. Heavy and almost incessant rain has laid low many flourishing fields. Potatoes have

many flourishing heids. Foldloes have suffered severely. If the weather improves there will still be hope of recovery. London, July 18.—In the House of Commons the Arrears of Rent Bill was reported to the House 182 to 38. Waterford, Ireland, July 13.—A rail. way van, containing a large number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition, was broken into here and the rifles and cart-vidces stolen. on them. He has spice everywhere, and the very magistrates themselves are his creatures and tools. The British troops, who were yesterday joined by the 3rd Battalion of the old 60th Rilles, are clamorous for an advance, and to-day General Sir Archibald Alison was more than half inclined to take the law into his own hands and march out against the insolent enemy. The immediate cause of his anxiety to attack Arabi was his work

ridges stolen. Dublin, July 19.—Brackenbury, Direc-tor of the Criminal Investigation Departhis anxiety to attack Arabi was his work on the Mahmoudieh Canal, and the con-sequent danger of a water famine here. He has, however, determined to await the instructions from home for which he has ment of Ireland, has resigned on account of a difference with the Lord Lieutenant, who did not agree with him in allowing the police to join secret societies in order telegraphed. The country round, an Arab spy says, has been flooded by the damming of the Mahmoud'eh Canal. The water stands knee deep in some places, rendering the ground so soft that the to turn informers. - Some new rules were also promulgated by Brackenbury, which offended the resident magistrates, several

of whom lately retired. London, July 20.—I'he crops in the north-west of Ireland are in a frightful movement of guns is impossible. Sir Archibald Alison leaves to-morrow with engineers and sappers and a strong force to blow up the obstructions in the canal. It is not improbable that he will meet condition. The hay is lying cut in the fields surrounded by water, and the pota-

toes are blighted. Col. Brackenbury resigned the director-ship of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department in order to offer his services

for the campaign in Egypt. Gladstone stated Viscount Monck would be the fourth Land Commissioner under

be the Arrears Bill. Dublin, July 20.—The position re-signed by Brackenbury will be at once filled. Jenkinson, one of Earl Spaneer's Private Secretaries, is mentioned. London, July 21.—At a meeting of one

the effect of Arabi's proclamation, which hundred Conservative peers it was decided to allow the Irish Arrears Bill to pass its here as elsewhere has already effected a marked change in the attitude of every native. Servile civility has been exchausecond reading in the House of Lords, but introduce amendments in committee. The amendments will not touch the question ged for a sullen and insolent attitude. Arabi's camp is visible from the tower of a house at Ramleh. His position is on a narrow strip of land flanked by two lakes, and he year strong one. His theorem of loan or gift, but deal decisively with other portions of the Bill. London, July 21.—In the House of

narrow strip of land flanked by two lakes, and is a very strong one. His troops are being constantly exercised. Admiral Sey-mour, in his despatch to the Admiralty giving his account of the bombardment of Alexandria, says that the Egyptains fought with determined bravery, firing until they must have been decimated. The situation regarding the water supply is becoming alarming. There has been a fall of two inches in the Mahmou-die Canal, and unless more troops arrive soon to enable Sir Archibald Alison to drive Arabi Pasha from the pumping Commons Trevelyan's new clause of the Arrears Bill passed the second reading by 335 to 20. It gives boards of guardians power to borrow money at three and one-half per cent, to promote emigration, and empowers the boards to make a free grant of one hundred thousand peunds to impoverished unions of Belmullet, Clifden, Newport, Aughterard and Swineford for the same purpose.

Great Britain. Great Britann. London, July 19.—The Daily News learns that if the Government consider it necessary to bring troops from India to Egypt they will ask the sanction of Par-

soon to enable Sir Architaid Alison to drive Arabi Pasha from the pumping stations, the consequences will be terrible. It is not likely that it will be attempted just at once, as it cannot be effected with-out outilizer. A battern is on the more Egypt they will ask the sanction of Par-liament therefor. Woolwich, England, July 20.--Six trains laden with horses arrived. Pressing orders were received for some millions of cartout artillery. A battery is on the way from Malta; but as it has been shipped without horses, which cannot be obtained

here, the guns will be useless till the arri-val of the mules which are en route from ridges. London, July 20.—A hurriedly con-vened meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon to consider, it is stated, a telegram from the Ambassador at Con-Portugal. The city is waking up to busi-ness again. The markets and the Bourse are being re-opened, and refugees are returning to the city. They are not wanted, however, as water is so scarce. As there are constant rumours of an stantinople and arrangements for military

operations. London, July 21.—It is stated Gladstone bondon, o un 21. — It's state of had stone will ask a credit of two or three million pounds to strengthen the forces in Egypt. The Conservatives will not oppose, but a section of Radicals and Home Rulers will. Gladstone intends to ask the House to inteel of each other outside the walls for a distance of seven miles. As yet they have had no cause of alarm, though they have had the intelligence brought them that Arabi's troops are still further damag-ing the canal at Bayadieh, and that thirty-six more Europeans have been massacred at his camp, where it appears he has a number of them prisoners. Pressure is therefore, being out on the Khadiye to crease the Income Tax two pence in the pound.

United States.

Cincinnati, July 16.—Six boys, wounded slightly on the fourth by toy pistols, died here and at Covington of lockjaw. Philadelphia, July 19.—George Hol-gate, infernal machine manufacturer,

says he is in negotiation with represent-atives of Arabi Bey to furnish the latter

Marquette, Mich., July 20.-Mrs. Wil-son and son, aged seven, going to visit a will probably lead to an engagement. Port Said, July 22-Fresh earthworks neighbor on June 16, lost their way in the woods. On Tuesday the mother and son were found dead and the daughter the woods. barely alive. The boy had been dead five days and the woman only two hours. All Fanny, a sister of C. S. Parnell, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart at Bordentown, N. Y., on Thursday. Warren, Pa., July 20.—This morning near here, two railway trains collided Jas. McGiven, the conductor, was killed. A brakesman had two legs crushed and may die. Chicago, July 20.-Fifteen fatal cases of lockjaw caused by wounds inflicted by toy pistols on July 4th have been reported in this city and three in the country. Six boys died in Burlington and three in Peoria.

There is little to chronicle as to the move-During the administration of that most zealous prelate, Rt. Rev. Dr. Crinnon, Catholicity has made great strides in the diocese of Hamilton. This fast is proven by the many churches, schools, convents, a sy-lums, and kindred institutions that have, during that time, sprung up everywhere. But one of the most noteworthy svents in the history of Catholicism in this diecese has been the founding and completion of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, by the fathers of the Resurrection, from Rome. This institution, situated in the most beautiful and healthy part of Waterloo Co., wasbegun by Rev. Dr. Louis Funcken, C.R., some twenty years ago. The Ray. Dr. was then a newly ordained priest, unaccur-tomed to our manners, and a stranger in our During the administration of that most ments of Arabi during the past twenty-four hours, and that little is all uncertain. His army remains entrenched in its post tion, and is receiving daily additions. All that has been said as to its being in a state of mutiny and disorganization is untrue of the present force. The villagers are indignant at their plundering propen-The villagers sities, but dare not utter any remon-strances lest Arabs should take vengeance on them. He has spies everywhere, and

was then a newly-ordained priest, unaccus-tomed to our manners, and a stranger in our land. As a consequence he met with many reverses and trials in carrying out his design. Such great efforts as his could not, however, long remain unrewarded, and the college, after some years of doubt and per-plexity, is now a great success. The college has been completely improved and rebuilt, and at present St. Jerome's, both from an architectural and educational standpoint, ranks with the first Catholic in-

standpoint, ranks with the first Catholic ia-stitutions in the province. In the improve-ments great care has been taken to insure the control and health of the students, and the dormitories, classrooms, refectory, study, corridors and recreation grounds are spici-ous and well arranged; these are also well lighted, heated (in winter) and well ventilated. The aim of the institution is to fit young men, by a thorough classical and literary training, to enter upon the higher professional studies at seminaries and un-It is not improbable that he will meet with some opposition from Arabi, and that this will form the first stage in the warlike operations which are expected. Marines and blue jackets are all inside the city, except the newly arrived Rifles, who have occupied a fort about 400 yards outside the Rosetta Gate. They are ex-cessively proud at being the only troops outside the city, and liable to bear the brunt of the attack at any moment. The country people around them are bitterly hostile to them. In fact they also show the effect of Arabi's proclamation, which professional scales at seminaries and dif-versities. That this aim is being carried out is seen from the fact that among the graduates nearly all are filling respectable and responsible positions in society as priests, lawyers, physicians, missionaries, teachers and business men, in Canada, the United States and Europe.

United States and Europe. The college is directed by the Fathers of the Resurrection, well-known in America and Europe as able trainers and educators of young men. The discipline is mild and paternal, the fathers always striving to paternal, the lathers always striving to make of the students a happy and united family. St. Jerome's is under the patron-age and has the full and cordial approba-tion of the Lord Bishop of Hamilton and His Grace of Toronto. During the last year the college was very prosperous and uncessful in its work, as was well shown by the successful examinations and com-mencement exercises in June last. For this year there were eight graduates. They are mencement exercises in June last. For this year there were eight graduates. They are as follows: Messrs Heury Koenig and Ben. Henry, both of Detroit, Mishigan, Andrew O'Brien, Hamiltor, Ont.; P. McGuire, St. Catharines Ont.; D. Gartland, Philadelphia, Pa., C. Droste, Westphalia, Michigan, John Donovan, Morris Run., Pa., and John A. Lal-ly, Detroit, Michigan. Altogether we believe the Catholics of Ontario may well be proud of St. Jerome's of Berlin, and, we are sore that the many friends of the institution will be delighted to hear of the success will be delighted to hear of the success and will join in wishing it a hearty "God-speed" on its glorious mission- the Cathospesa" on its giorious inclusion of young men. J. A. L.

A DAY'S PLEASURE.

Annual Picnic of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Sanctaary Boys.

Hamilton Times.

attack, vedettes are being posted within feel of each other outside the walls for

Hamilton Times. Testerday the sanctuary boys of St. Mary's cathedral and St. Patrick's church held their annual picale at Dundurn park, when an enjoyable time was spent by the boys and a number of their friends. A good programme of games had been arranged, the prizes for which were a handsome writing desk, auto-graph albums, pencils, kalediscopes, balls, and a well selected lot of other useful and or-namental articles. At one o'clock a game of base ballywas started between the two nines from both sanctuaries, the result of which, after several innings, was a vietory for St. Mary's by a score of létol! — Following are the names of the players; St Buckle, A. Arland, N. Bucke, W. Bucke, F. Dufy, J. Hennessy, T. Williams. St. Pat-ricks-E. O'Brien, p. ; Jas. Cummings, c.; John Cummings, James O'Brien, John O'Brien, P. Donovan, James O'Cx, P. Paden, and R. Macauley. All the boys showed con-siderable knowledge of the game, which was very interesting. At the first annual plenie, held last year in Dundas, St. Patrick's boys completely paralyzed st. Mary's team, and they were surprised at their defast this year. Following is the report of the games. Toox and, N. Buckle. — Tendended and the result of the first annual plenie, held alst year in Dundas, St. Patrick's boys completely paralyzed st. Mary's team, and they dere surprised at their defast this year. Marked at their defast this year. Marked at their defast this annual plenie, held alst year in Dundas, St. Datrick aboys they during the report of the games. Marked at their defast this year. Marked at their their

Jos. Beaudin, M. D., Hull, P. Q., writes

OF MARY IMMACULATE.

Course Opens 6th September.

London Markets. London, Ont., July. 24. GRAIN
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 London Stock Market.

 London, -noon, July 24.

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 Toronto Markets-Car Lots. Toronto, July 21. Toronto, July 21. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$5 00 to \$0 00. No. 2, 122 to \$12. No. 3, \$11 5to \$1 20. Spring-to, 1, \$1 30 to \$131. No. 2, \$125 to \$1 29. BARLEY-No. 1, \$7c. to \$9 05. No. 2, \$2c. \$0 \$0. No. 3 extra, 00c to 00c. No. 3, 00c to 10. 9 00. PEAS-No. 1 000 to \$0 00. No. 2, 81c to 83c. OATS-No. 1, 49c to 59. No. 2, 000. FLOUR-Superlor, \$5 80 to \$5 80; extra \$5 70 to \$5 70. CATS_N.J. 49e to 50. No. 2, ooe. FLOUR_Superior, \$5 80 to \$5 80; cs \$5 70 to \$570. BRAN-\$11 5 to \$11 50. HUTTER-loc to 19c. GRASS SEED_Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25. BARLEY_(street)-00c to 55c. WHEAT (street)-Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29, Montreal Market. Montreal, July 24. FLOUR-Receipts,5 600 bis sales! 700;Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, Superior, 6 20 to 6 25; extra, 6 10 to 6 15; spring extra, 6 60 to 6 10; superfine, 5 25 to 5 35; strong bakers', 6 50 to 8 00; fine, 4 65 to 4 75; middlings, 4 60 to 4 20; pollards, 3 50 to 3 75; Ontario bags, 2 60 to 3 00; city bags, 3 55 to 8 60. Ontario bags, 200 to 3 00, city bags, 5 00 140, GRAIN-Wheat, white winter, 1 20 to 1 40, Canada red winter, 1 40 to 1 40.
spring, 1 30 to 1 30. Cora, 90e to 90e. Peas, 0 90
to 1 00. Oats, 46e to 46e. Barley, 55e to 70e
MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 30 to 5 40. Cornmeal
90 to 4 00.
PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 16e to 18e, Eastern Townships, 20e to 20e; B. & M., 19e to 21e. Creamery, 00e to 60e. Cheese, 10je to 11e
Pork, mess, 250 to 220 (Lard, 15e to 15je
Bacon, 14e to 14e. Hams, 14e to 15e.

COMMERCIAL.

HAMILTON. July, 21-Wheat, while at 1 22 to 0 (0: red, 1 23 to 0 00; spring, 0 00 to 0 00, barley, 00e to 00e; oats, 52e to 00e; peas, 72e to 55e; corn, 80e to 85e; rye, 80e to 82e; clover seed 4 30 to 4 40; timothy, 250 to 3 00. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 00 to 5 50; No, 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00; live hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do., 12c; shoulders, 10je; long clears, 11c; C. C. bacon, 10je. Butter-tubs, ordinary, 12c, to 13c; good, 13c to 15; extra, 90e to 00e; small rolls, fresh, 15e to 15c. Egg-Fresh, 1n cases, 14e to 15c. Lard-Farmers' tried, 12c to 13c; therees, 13j: kegs. 14e; plis, 14je; held firm. Tallow-tried, 7j to 20. Dried apples 5je to 6je Tallow-tiled, 74 to 20. Dried apples 5; to 6; SRAFORTH, July 21.—Flour, No.1 super, 625 to 63; fall wheat; 12 to 12 3; spring wheat; 123 to 123; barley, 0 55 to 65; peas, 0 756 to 0 8; oats, 4iec to 35; htdes, 0 00 to 00; butter, 166 to 18; cggs, 16 to 17c: cheese, 10e to 10; pota-ces, 07 to 0 00; corn, 00e to 00; ST. CATHARINES, July 21.—Flour, No.1 super, 6 23 m 6 30; fall wheat, 1 20 m 23 barley, one m once peas, or got; oats, 40c m 35; cattle, (live weight) 400; m 5 00; beef, 7 00 m8 00; mutton, 7 (0 m 8 00; dressed hogs, 000 0 00; htdes, 7 00 to 8 00; dressed hogs, 000 0 00; htdes, 7 00 to 80; sheepskins, 0 00 to 00 butter, 18c m 20c; eggs, 22c m 24c; cheese, 14c m 15c; hay, 5 00 m 7 00; potatoes, 17 0 m 2 00 corn, 85c m 88c. Three-legged race, seniors, 1st, D. McCowel and J. Buckle; 2nd, F. Duffy and J. Hen and J. Buckle, and F. Duny and J. Buckle, and nesy. One hundred yard race, juniors, 1st, John O'Brien; 2nd, J. Rowan. Three legged race, 1st, J. O'Brien and E. Mallins, 2d, J. Hennessy and W. Buckle. Halr mille race, seniors, D. McCowell, 2nd J. Cummings, 3rd J. Buckle. Running hop step and jump, seniors, 1st. J. Buckle, 2nd D. McCowell, 3rd P. Padden. Standing long jump, 1st J. Buckle, 2nd D. McCowell. PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and an hopes, I then how PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and an how able to do my work after seven year's sickness." MRS JAMES MCNEIL, 202 Simcoe Street, London, Ont 'The above statement of my wife's is correct,' JAMES MCNEIL.

CATHOLIC **CITY & SUBURBAN PROPERTY BOOK STO** I have just opened out in my new store, corner of **DUFFERIN AVENUE** 4. Lot corner Adelaide and Lyman streets, fox119. Good place for the erection of cottages or store.
5. Large rough cast house, about 10 rooms; 600 Maitland Street; lot 90x187.
6. Lot cast side of Maitland street, north of Pall Mall. There is a house and good barn on this property; lot 65x119.
7. About 5 acres, with small house and barn: part of lot 17, con. 1, Westminister.
Fine place for market gardner.
8. No. 576 Horton sfreet: good cottage and lot; near railway; rent for 57 per month.
9. Part of lot 12, with brick cottage and large lot, south side of Queen st.
10. No. 359 William sfreet: good frame cottage and lot; rents for \$6.59 per month.
11. No. 359 William street: good frame house: 5 rooms; lot 49x112; north of the G. W. R.
For additional property see printed lists, to be had free on application. A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CATHOLIC BOOKS

JULY 28, 1882

AND

STATUES, and other objects

The stock will be the largest and best

assorted ever imported into Ontario. It has been bought for cash, and the prices will be such as to be within the reach of

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY

-AND-

SCHOOL BOOKS

KIDNEY-WORT

Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-cate that you are a victim ^p THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (drug-gists recommend it) and it will speedily over-ame the disease and restore healthy action.

come the disease and restore healthy action Ladies. For complaints peculia and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed as it will act promptly and safely. Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of uring

t or ropy deposits, and dull speedily yield to its curati

pains, all speedily yield to its curative power 43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

Monthly. ACAPITAL PRIZE, \$75.000 GR Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been ad-

L[≜]. S.

HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

THOS. COFFEY.

WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND.

of devotion.

all

RICHMOND STREET,

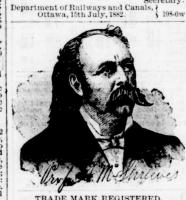
For additional property see printed fists, to be had free on application. Sale jat Marville & Brown's Auction Rooms on MONDAY evening, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. MANVILLE & BROWN. INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS. Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, MANVILLE & BROWN, Auctioneers.



GREAT AUCTION SALE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. ScaleD TENDERS addressed to the indersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the well and Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and western Mails on FilDAY THEIST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, the well on of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, the well on of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, the well of the part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, the well of the position of the work. And specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, THE ISTH DAY OF AUCUST to be and the Signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of that tenders will not be considered unless mad dollars must accompany the respective there are not accepted. The needee or momey thus sent in will be trender sublet sum shall be forfeited if the rate stabilities. This Department does not, however, bind the tendenge which sum shall be forfeited if the reater are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind the tendenge of the same and further, ange-tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the rate stabilities. The Department does not, however, bind the tendenge of the same and further. Berefary. Berefary. Department of Railways and Canaey. (Marken 1000) (M



TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

and Ague.

JAMES MONEIL. For sale by all druggists, manufactured by Prof A. M Shrives. London, Ont.

Will be held on the Grounds of the

On Thursday Evening, Aug. 3rd,

IN AID OF THE ORPHANS.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED

198-5w

196-4w

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882.

Read one of the testimoniais of which we could give thousands, "I certify that I was troubled with Catarth in the head, gathering of phlegm in the throat, choking and coughing at night for years, so I could not sleep, often troubled with dull, lifeless feelings, pains in the chest and back. After giving hundreds of dollars to doctors and giving up all hopes, I tried the PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and am now able to do my work after seven year's sickness."

ded. By an overwhelming popular vote its fran-chise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery erer voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Eighth Grand Drawing Class H, at New Orleans, Tuesday, August 8, 1882– 15th Monthly Drawing. Look at the following Scheme, under the Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills and Fever, Fever

Canadian.

The young man Long who was injure in a street fight on the night of the 12th of July, at Toronto, died Wednesday orning. Toronto, July 18.—A number of boys

were playing to day on the York street slip, when one of them shoved a com-panion named Jennings into the water. He disappeared the third time when Mr. dived for him and brought him Ackroyd andria. Ackroyd dived for him and brought him to the surface. The lad was resuscitated after nearly an hour's work. Montrcal, July 18.—A sad drowning ac-cident is reported at Little Rideau River.

A son of Mr. H. Evans, of Hawksbury, anddaughter of Mrs. Evans of this city, went to tathe, and were carried out be-yond their depth. Seeing their peril, the mother of the boy rushed to their assistance, and also got beyond her depth. The result was the drowning of all three. While one of Molson's brewers was de-

livering beer at the house of Mr. Thomas Murphy, Upper Urban street, Montreal, Wednesday, the five-year-old son of the former jumped on the foot-board. He was not perceived by the brewer, who commenced to drive away, when the boy jumped, and was dashed against and

by the wheels. He expired crust shortly after. third annual convention of the The Man that Didn't Get his Hundred Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association of Canada will be held at St. Thomas on

of Canada will be held at St. Thomas on the 8th prox. There are 560 members in Ontario. Have you seen the pretty advertizing cards issued by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass.? Send them a green stamp for a set. David Haragan, of Kinkora, county of Perth, ont, hearing Prof. A.M. Shrieves, pro-prietor of Pride of the Valley medicine offer subscription of the set of

have been thrown up by Egyptians at Fort Guernial, six miles from here. Arabs at Ismailia are murdering Copts. Every

therefore, being put on the Khedive to proclaim Arabi a rebel and murderer.

Alexandria, July 22-General Alison is

moving with two regiments of infantry and a mounted squadron in the direction of Arabi's entrenchments. The movement

European has now left Cairo. London, July 22 .- It is said the British force in Egypt will soon number 15,000 available men. The Duke of Connaught, Generals Alison and Wood will command

the brigades. London, July 23.—An Alexandria correspondent gives the following account of the movement of Gen. Alison in the direction of Arabi's entrenchments :-- A com-

pany of engineers started first in the e train with gun cotton and mining, with the ob-BIG SALE .- Don't fail to attend Wm. ject of blowing up the railway and isth-mus between Arabi's centre and Alexan-dria, and preventing him attacking us in D. Buckle's big sale of Real Estate at Manville & Brown's Auction Booms, on Monday evening next, 31st inst. Over other way than straight before the forty building lots and property i. all parts of the city and suburbs will be dis-Rosetta gate, where we are very strong. Six companies of infantry, twenty-four posed of.

mounted infantry, and a company of rifles followed. As soon as we replied to the Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly Egyptian fire the Arabs took shelter. After the engineers had worked an hour merits. I have always found it exceed-ingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheuwe got a signal mine dug all round, when a great column of smoke arose, followed by a loud report. The isthmus divided, matism, as well as fractures and disloca tions. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation the rails were severed, and the work was done. The troops then returned to Alexof the foot, and in two days I was entirely Afterwards Arabi advanced on relieved of the pain." the Alexandria waterworks, just outsid the lines, and sent word that he intended to blow down the place, but, having altered his mind, retired. His men sacked COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. CONDUCTED BY THE OBLATE FATHERS

part of Ramlet during their retreat. We lost nobody during the skirmish. The enemy's loss is unknown. Scouts report Arabi has three lines entrenched with strongly-armed artillery.

7 p. m.-Arabi is now making another naisance. Scouts report his cavalry in Ramleh.

Course Opens 6th September. Empowered to confer University degrees. Sourse of studies Classical and Commercial. September 2019 London, July 23 .- The Times' Alexan dria special says it appears tolerably cer-tain that Arabi Pasha's force is composed of 8,000 men, 36 field pieces, 6 Gatling guns and an unknown number of smooth bores, taken hence and placed on earth-works in front of his position.

Dollars.

corn, Soc a 86c. Orrawa, July 21.—Flour, No. 1 super, §6 25 to 6 50; fail wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; spring wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; barley, 70 to 75; peas 0 80 to 0 85; oats, 40c to 4tc; cattle, (live weight), 3 00 to 4 50; beef, 7,00 to 7 50; mutton, 8 00 to 9 60 dressed hogs 8 00 to 0 50; hides, 7 00 to 8 50 sheepskins, 0 90 to 1 20. wool, 21c to 23c; but-ter, 17c to 22c, eggs, 13c to 22c, cheese, 14c to 156 hay, 14 00 to 15 00 per tons; potatoes, 1 20 to 1 30; per pag; corn, 80c to 85c. Actional to the second second

A GARDEN PARTY 1 as, per pag; corn, S0c to S5c. HALFAR, N. S. July 21.—Fiour—Market quiet, Quotations unchanged. Choice pastery 8 (96, 1996) as a perior extra, 72 to 7 4), extra 5 (96, 1997) as a perior extra, 72 to 7 4), extra 6 (1997) as a perior extra, 72 to 7 4), extra 6 (1997) as a perior of the state of the state of the 6 (1997) and 1997) as a perior of the state of the 6 (1997) and 1997) as a perior of the state of the 6 (1997) and 1997) as a perior of the state of the 6 (1997) and 1997) as a perior of the state of the 6 (1997) and 1997) as a perior of the state of the first grant of the state of the state of the state of the state of the first grant of the state of the state of the state of the state of the first grant of the state of the state of the state of the state of the first grant of the state of the state of the state of the state of the first grant of the state of the state of the state of the state of the first grant of the state of the state of the state of the state of the first grant of the state of the first grant of the state of the first grant of the state of the stat MT. HOPE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

0 00 10⁶ 00 GUELPH, July 21-Flour, No. 1 super, 3 25 *m* 3 40; fall wheat. 1 24 to 1 26 spring wheat, 1 25 to 1 25; barley, 60c to 60c; peas, 75c to 85c; outs, 46c *m* 48c; cattle (live weight); 4 (0 to 5 00; beef, 9 00 to 15 00; mutton, 9 00 *m* 12 00; dressed hogs 0 00 *m* 0 00; hides, 6 00 *m* 6 50; sheepskins, 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 19c to 20c; butter, 16c *m* 17c; ergs, 15c *m* 16; cheese none: hay, 9 00 *m* 11 00; potatoes, 1 70 *m* 1 80 per bag; corn, 60c *m* 600c.

The 7th Battalion Band has been engaged Refreshments will be Supplied. Admission, 10c.



ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BERLIN, ONT. (ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.)

THE letting of the works for the FENE-LON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BUR-LEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is un-avoidably further postponed to the follow-ing dates:— Tenders will be received until Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of August next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously men-tioned) on Thursday, the tenth day of August next. This Institute, which is now greatly enlarged, is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection of Our Lord. Its aim is to prepare students for Theological Seminaries

and for Universities. The classical curriculum, a thorough course

of Mental Philosophy included, embraces FIVE years.

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

For particulars address P. LOUIS FUNCKEN, C. R., D. D., Rector Berlin, Ont: 197.2m

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TBUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. nov10.81.1y

exclusive supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia, who manage all the drawings of the Com-pany, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Offi-cial Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tiekets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZE, \$75,000 I CAPITAL PRIZE. \$75,000 575.0.0 25,000 10,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 20,000 30,000 25,000 25,0001 do do 1 do do 2 PRIZES OF \$6039..... 2000. 1000. 590. 200. 100. 50. 25. 5 do 10 do 20 do 100 do 300 do 500 do 1000 do
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 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
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 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750....

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 6,750 4,500 2,250 .\$265,500 M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N. B.-Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention. STRAW HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPPION.



HATS

OF EVERY STYLE AND MAKE.

Those in want of anything suitable for the present season would do well to inspect the stock of goods now on sale at

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a young lady as Governess. Educated as Sacred Heart Convent. Can teach Eng branches, French, Elocution, Vocal and rumental Music. Address "C. C.," Cath. Record Office. VASSAR COLLEGE. POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Paint-ing and Music, and a preparatory depart-ment. Catalogues sent.

Catalogues sent. S. L. CALDWELL; D. D., President. 196-10w