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Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly.

I.

How Baptism is to be conferred in certain cases of necessity.

REV. DEAR SIR—The lucid and instructive exposition of the Decree relating to Baptism in private houses, which appeared in the last number of the Record, suggests an inquiry as to what is to be suggests an inquiry as to what is to be done where a child is to be baptized, and done where a child is to be baptized, and some other causes besides distance from the Church or inclemency of the weather, prevents it from being brought to the font. It is, unhappily, too common in many parts of Ulster, where Catholics are mixed up with Dissenters, that infant Baptism is deferred for weeks and months, and, in the end, a great risk is incurred that it will be neglected altogether, unless it be administered in the private houses. This pernicious practice is learned, I believe, from the bad example of the non-Catholic sects, who make so little account of infant Baptism.

of infant Baptism.

The evil of mixed marriages also fur-The evil of mixed marriages also furnishes a numerous class of troublesome cases. A Catholic mother guarantees that she will rear up her child in her own faith, but the Protestant husband will not allow the infant, on any account, to be brought to the Catholic Church for Baptism, and unless the Sacrament be administered to it soon, there is the two-fold danger, that it may die unbaptized, or that all chance of its being reared in the Catholic Faith may vanish with delay in Catholic Faith may vanish with delay in this matter. In such cases, Baptism in private houses seems to be the obvious course, and the experience of many years has convinced me that it is the safer one has convinced me that it is the safer one in practice. As the cases I have mentioned may be a remnant, or the outcome, of the "praeteritorum temporum calamitates," and cannot easily be reduced to conformity with modern discipline, I have hitherto, when such occurred, acted on the olden usage, and accompanied the administration of Baptism with all its soleunities.

solemnities.

Have I been wrong in doing so; and does the legislation of Maynooth Synod require me to discontinue any part of the ceremonies in future cases of this kind?

ARMACANUS.

We said in a former number of the Record that the Synod of Maynooth has not, in our opinion, withdrawn the per-mission, granted in the Synod of Thurles, mission, granted in the Synod of Thurles, to confer Baptism with all the ceremonies in a private house in two cases, viz: "ob magnam distantiam ab exclesiis, vel ob gravem acri intemperiem." But these are the only cases to which this privilege extends; in others, the directions of the Roman Ritual are to be followed. Accordingly, we are of convincent that in the two sets of the sum we are of opinion, that in the two cases of necessity put forward by him, our respected correspondent should conform exactly to the Ritual by conferring Baptism with the ceremonies that follow the application of the matter and form in the house, and reserving the ceremonies that precede the Sacrament for the Church when the infant can be presented there for the purpose. We believe that these and all similar cases of necessity are covered by the clause of the rubric "vel alia cogente necessitate." The whole rubric referring to this point runs thus :- "Cum urgente mortis periculo, vol atia cogente necessitiate, parvulus, sacris precibus ac caeremoniis praetermissis, fuerit baptizatus ; ubi convaluerit, vel cessaverit pericu lum, et ad Ecclesiam delatus fuerit, omissa omnia suppleantur."

obligation of supplying the ceremonies is, according to St. Alphonsus, sub mortali, the priest should inform the parent of her duty to bring the child to the church where the ceremonies are to be supplied, as soon as a suitable oppor

tunity of doing so presents itself. Moreover, the Baptism should be entered in the parochial register as a private Baptism, and, when the ceremonie are supplied, an entry of this fact should be made in the form prescribed by the

Roman Ritual in its chapter, "Formulae scribendae in libris habendis a Parochis." We need hardly add that it is the duty of the priest to labor to make this admir istration of Baptism in a private house unnecessary by frequently explaining to the people in his instructions the obliga-tion of getting their children baptized soon after birth, and of bringing them to

The "Hebdomadarius" in the matter of

Indulgences.

1. Must the priest be a "Hebdomadarius" to gain the plenary indulgence at-tached to the "En Ego?"

2. What is meant by a "Hebdomadarius" in this matter of Indulgences? Does it mean that one is to go to confession within every eight days, or is it enough to go every week (from Monday to Sunday), so that a Hebdomadarius might be frequently away from confession for twelve or thirteen days?

I. Confession and Communion are

enumerated among the conditions for gaining the plenary indulgence attached to the "En Ego." Consequently, confesto the "En Ego." Consequently, confession must actually precede the Communion, in the sense commonly understood

for gaining an indulgence, or else the person must be a "Heòdomadarius."

II. We can find no decree of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, defining the meaning of the "Hebdomadarius." But we read in Father Maurel's "Christian instructed in the Nature and Use of Indulgences," a book of high authority, the following very strong statement, to the effect that the Hebdomadarius is one who confesses, not once in every eight days, Consequences effect that the Hebdomadarius is one who confesses, not once in every eight days, but once in every week, between Monday and Sunday. "Observe," he writes, "the expression once a week; it is not said once in every eight days.' Thus, agreeably to the terms of the Indult, a person may go to confession on the Monday of one week, say, and not again until Saturday of the ensuing week, which would be the thirteenth day after his last confession. Yet, it would be true to say, he had confessed every week, or once a week, which is all that the Rescript requires.

"In February, 1868, I again submitted

is all that the Rescript requires.

"In February, 1868, I again submitted this note to the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences. The reply was, that it gives the true sense of the clause, 'Saltem semel in hebdomadu,' and that those who interpret it otherwise, confining it solely to an interval of eight days, are quite mistaken."

taken."

III.

The Soutane with a Cape.

What priests are entitled to wear a Cape to the Soutane? Is there anything against its being adopted generally?

We have consulted one who, having lived there many years, is well acquainted with the usage of Rome on this point. He writes: "According to the Roman custom the Soutane with Cape is used by all who exercise parochial or quasi-parochial authority, such as the superiors of colleges, parish priests, and curates, &c." colleges, parish priests, and curates, &c."
In the absence of any positive decree on this point, of the existence of which we are not aware, the custom of Rome is our best guide.

LAVAL-VICTORIA.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORD-SHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Decision of the Holy See on the University Question.

EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF MONTREAL, ETC., ETC.

O THE SECULAR AND REGULAR CLERGY, TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES, AND TO ALL THE FAITHFUL OF OUR DIOCESE, HEALTH AND BLESSING IN OUR LORD :

MOST DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN:-The will of the Supreme Chief of the Church and of the First Pastor of our souls manifests itself with more force than ever in relation to a question which has long been existing a light in the control of the control than ever in relation to a question which has long been agitating minds in our midst; I mean to say the University question. These last days, we have received the communication, by an authorized way, of a new decision of the Holy See, and that decision is so peremptory and so final that, not only it admits of no reply, but moreover it demands a loval and a second but, moreover, it demands a loyal and a Christian act of obedience from those whose views and opinions it opposes the

After having anew discussed this ques-tion, the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, on the 11th August last, came to the conclusion that the decision already given in conformity with the decrees of 876 (1st of February) and of 1883 (27th February) should be upheld. In decisis juxta decreta, 1876 et 1883, et ad mentem—In the expression of its intentions, the Sacred Congregation shows that it acknowledges as the only Catholic University in the Province, the Laval and its branch in Montreal, and thereupon it gives to the bishops the advice it thinks opportune, among other things, to take care to bring about the affiliation of their colleges and seminaries to the Laval University, if such an affiliation has not al-

eady been effectuated.

The Holy See deeply deplores that the esired union of the Medical and Surgery School of Montreal with the Laval branch and its separation from the Victoria University, have not taken place. The Medical School and its hospitals, owing to actual circumstances, shall be left in statu

This decision of the Sacred Congregation has been approved of in all its parts by Our Holy Father the Pope, and com-municated to the Bishops of this Prov-ince with orders to put it to execution. It is now or never the time to show our spirit of faith and of obedience,—not that

peevish and wrangling obedience that abmits to superior force in public and discusses in private, that protests highly of its submission, while making secret recla-mations and spreading dull murmurs or bitter blame against the will of the Holy Eather. bitter blame against the will of the Holy Father. No, such must not be our obedience. It must be frank, sincere, loyal, and seeming nothing better than what the Pope commands. It will also willingly yield to reduce to practice the means which will be suggested to realize the views of the Prince of the Church.

For our part, we will submit with our whole heart and soul to the orders of the Vaticav. Having up to the present marched on the way of obedience to the Holy See, in spite of the obstacles, the wranglings and the oppositions without number that we have encountered on our way, we will continue, whatever may happen us, to follow that path, and we have the firm confidence that the whole diocese, clergy and faithful, men of learning as well as those of the workingclasses, journalists and writers-all will

every sincere Catholic to return the jour-nals that would become the propagators of those who oppose the ideas of the Holy See and of the diocesan authority in matters that concern obedience to the

matters that concern obedience to the said decree.

Upon this day of the Holy Name of Mary let us invoke the patron of Villa Maria and of the diocese; let us ask of her to reunite all the Catholics of this diocese under the same banner of obedience to the Holy See, obedience which is our strength, and which alone can be our safe-guard in the unhappy times we are trav-

ersing. We bless you with effusion of heart, and we be eech Heaven to continue to protect you, to shower upon you its gifts and its most signal favors.

The present pastoral letter will be read and published at the prone of the parochial churches and others, where public office is held as well as in the Chapters of Religious Communities the first Sunday

Religious Communities the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Montreal, in our Episcopal Palace, on the feast of the Holy Name of Mary (14th September, 1884), under our seal and signature and the countersign of our Chancellor,

+ Edward Charles, Bishop of Montreal, By command of His Lordship,

T. Harel Prt., Chancellor.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. F. O'DONOHUE.

It was with feelings of unfeigned regret that the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly announced, on last Sunday, the early removal of Rev. F. O'Donohue from the curacy of this parish, and the news, though bruitted some time previous, did not fail to create the greatest surprise as well as the most profound sorrow. The rev. gentleman had been working in Belleville for two years or more, and through his untiring zeal won for himself the affections of the people. Of the poor he was the special friend. Unassuming himself, always depreciating his own efforts, ignor always depreciating his own efforts, ignoring self, solicitous of others, he was ever seen ministering to the indigent, the sick and the afflicted, bringing consolation, peace and joy to many a sad cheerless home. In the absence of Mgr. Farrelly, who was repeatedly called away on business connected with the diocese, the Rev. F. O'Donohue was known to fill, to the satisfaction of all concerned, the many onerous duties of this important parish Not only was he esteemed and admired by his own immediate people, he was also held in high respect by all classes of the community, who will share in the general regret at losing one imbued with so true Christian spirit.

The congregation of St. Michael's, desir-ous to show their appreciation of his ser-vices while here, and the regret they felt at his early departure, formed into a deputation and waited upon the rev. gen-tleman last evening at the presbytery, and presented him with an address and purse amounting to \$175. The rev. father was so visibly affected, that he begged the so visioly affected, that he begget the privilege of putting off the opportunity of replying, as his feelings would not now permit of acknowledging as he should this unexpected mark of their good-will

ds him. towards him.

The young ladies of the Sodality also approached him and begged his acceptance of another purse of \$50.

Father O'Donohue left Belleville for

Carleton Place, where he is to reside, by the noon train. We join with his many the noon train. We join with his man friends here in wishing him God speed, THE ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S.

REV. MR. O'DONOHUE :- Dear Father, permit us on behalf of the Catholics of Belleville to give expression to the deep sorrow which has been awakened among them by the news of your sudden removal from the parish.

We would not, Rev. Sir, wound the humility that so brightly adorns you by any fulsome praise at such a moment as this; but we must ask your permission for the sake of the occasion, to convey to you a knowledge of the feelings enter-tained towards you by the people.

It is now nearly three years since you first came to Belleville, and very soon after your coming we learned to value the classes, journalists and writers—all will make an honor of following in our footsteps.

If some discordant voice happens to

rise, we are convinced that there are menerough of good-will among the humble and sincere Catholics, persuaded that the manner that gave a merited state of the convergence of the conve

But, Reverend Sir, though we shall feel But, Reverend Sir, though we shall feel your absence so keenly from our midst, we recognize in this call the voice of our Superior, and we submit to the selection, which we cannot but confess has been wisely made. Your missionary spirit will find ample field for its energy in a new parish, and we trust that the Almighty will there again render your labors fruitful. fruitful.

We need not assure you that we wish you every blessing in your new endeavors; we will watch them with continued inter-est, and your success will bring us the

greatest happiness.

Permit us, in concluding, to offer you this purse, as a small token of the esteem in which the congregation of St. Michael's hold you; and for your future you will have what alone we can give you, our constant and most fervent prayers; and we hope that Almighty God will give you a long life, and with it increasing useful-ness in the service to which He has called

Signed on behalf of the congregation,
MRS. P. P.LYNCH, BESSIE O'CARROLL,
MRS. JAS. MACKIE, ELIZA O'BRIEN,
MRS. LAFERTE, MARY FOLTZ,
MRS. F. DOLAN, KATE DALY,
MRS. DAVY.

ALLIE NORTHGRAYES

MRS. DAVY,
MRS. DAVY,
ALLIE NORTHGRAVES,
MRS. M. D. WARD,
ANNIE WEST.
Belleville, Sept. 22, 1884.
FATHER O'DONOHUE'S REPLY.
MY DEAR FRIENDS:—The humility you so indulgently attribute to me has failed me, and I feel flattered into a high opinion

We must obey our superiors. The main-tenance of authority in the civil order is the safe-guard of the subject. In the church, constitutionally so perfect, subor-dination must be complete. It would ill become me, whose duty it is to inculcate obedience, not to practice what I preach Hence, how much soever natural feeling rould prompt demurring, with God's help, I make the sacrifice and go willingly to the new field pointed out by my superior. The bishop's will is my will. Your address is to me the welcome oc-

sion of putting on record that every kind feeling you express toward me is thoroughly reciprocated, and that in the exerof my duty amorest you, I met everywhere, even with a chance "negligent son of the church," the most kindly tion and most courteous and ready re-

sponse to my suggestions. Please accept my sincere thanks for your many acts of kindness toward me, and for this address and the accompany ing handsome gift.

I am now past the meridian of life, when attachments formed are naturally more stable, and my strong attachments to yourselves and those you represent will remain to the end.

ADDRESS FROM THE SODALITY OF THE CHIL DREN OF MARY,
REVEREND AND BELOVED FATHER:-

The long-dreaded day has at length arrived, and our hearts' fervent prayers are unanswered and our souls' earnest wish is denied. Yes, the sad hour has come with its change, and we for whom you have so faithfully labored must say farewell !

Words are inadequate to express our sincere regret at your departure. Fain would we offer some token of our grateful affection worthy of your acceptance; and how poor are words, even the choicest, to unfold the sentiment of esteem and gratitude in which we hold you! We trust, however, that you will kindly accept our mite, which is accompanied with the sincere wish and prayer that God may bless and prosper you in all you undertake for His glory. We trust you will remember us in your

fervent prayers.
Signed on behalf of the Sodality, &c. MY DEAR CHILDREN OF MARY,—When

I see you around me and listen to your affectionate address, I must think of the little I did for you since I came to Belleville. My regrets at leaving you are deservedly accompanied by self-reproach and the usual saying of a reproachful re-trospect, "I wish I had to begin again my

free."

There is some likelihood that after the Marquis of Ripon returns from India he will be made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. We have an idea the Irish would take kindly to Ripon. In every big Catholic heart there vibrates a chord of sympathy with Ireland, and Ripon is a noble type of a thorough Catholic. It would be an edifying sight to see the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland seated in Dublin Cathedral and taking part in the St. Vincent de Paul conference work of the metropolis. He gave some offence in India by his zeal He gave some offence in India by his zeal for the church; he might in his new position give still greater offence by his love

for Ireland. Buffalo Union.

Somebody has sent us a copy of a truly precious little sheet rejoicing in the name of American Protestant and the name of American Protestant and claiming to be the organ of "American Protestant Association of the United States." The principal office is in Washington, with branch offices in nearly all our larger cities. Buffalo too has an agency. The No-Popery cry of the old know-nothing days is the one only tune in its wheezy sad little hand-organ; and the toothless monkey, though now old and very hairy, like showman Brown's Kangaroo, still tries to be "amoos'n." Here is an average specimen: "The next President of the United States will be elected as a Protestant of native American principle. The time has come for the members of the American Protestant Associations to stand as a unit for the protection of their fees interturing the contest of the fees in the contest of the contest of the contest of the fees in the contest of the contest of the fees in the contest of the stand as a unit for the protection of their free institutions, civil and religious liberty, and elect a President who will firmly defend the principles we advocate, from the grasp of our sworn enemy—the Roman Catholic Church." We need scarce remind our readers that the "amoos'n" monkey makes his bow at the "civil and religious liberty" part of the performance. Yes, yes, in the name of all the candidates, we toss a penny to the worn old organ grinder, and a piece of apple to the poor little monkey. Au

A NEW INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

Much has been written regarding proper and remunerative employment for women in silk culture, poultry-raising and various trades which are, no doubt. very beneficial, but many ladies have no opportunity to raise silk worms or follow any employment of that kind. To that class I wish to open what to me was an entirely new field. Some few months ago an uncle of mine from Albany, N. Y., was visiting at our house and we were talking of plated ware, which he was en gaged in manufacturing, and to gratify my curiosity he made a plating machine and replated our knives, forks, spoons and castor. It only cost \$4 and did the work perfectly. Some of our neighbors who saw what we had plated, wanted me to do some plating for them. I have since worked twenty-two days and cleared \$95.45. My brother, although working two days longer than i did, only made \$91.50. This work is as nice for ladies as for gentlemen and any one can do it. I am making a large scrap book to exhibit at different fairs, and to any of your readers who will send me a verse of poetry or prose I will send full directions for making and using a plating machine like mine that will plate gold, silver and nickel. Please address: Josey Cossey, Oberlin, Ohio.

Sunday in a Catholic Town.

In the traditional creed of the ordinary Protestant no two articles are more firmly held than that in Catholic countries Sunday is not duly observed as the Lord's day, and that the churches are only frequented by women and children. A somewhat slight but agreeable book of travels in the Alsatian mountains by a Protestant lady named Katharine Lee, contradicts the tradition as far as relates to the Catholic district of the Vosges

"Yesterday," she writes of a Sunday morning at Rappoltsweiler, "all the peo ple were ragged, dirty and bare-footed. To day they were all well dressed, well clad and had washed their faces. All was a regular Sunday at home aspect about everything with, however, one exception, there were no lounging men at the street-corners. We supposed when we went out and noticed their absence they were not up yet, but behold, we found them where they were least to be

His Lordship Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, paid an official visit to Paris on the 27th. He was met by the Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, Vicar General of Paris; Rev. Father Supple, of Boston; Rev. Father Lennon, of Brantford; Father McGuire, of Galt, and a deputation of laymen. His Lordship was accompanied by Rev. Chancellor Keough, of Hamilton, and Rev. Father Challendard, of Toronto. He at once proceeded to the church and He at once proceeded to the church and held service, and catechised some fifty held service, and catechised some fifty children. On Sunday morning he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirty-five candidates, and during High Mass he was presented with an address by Dannel O'. Neail, Esq, on behalf of the congregation. Ex-Mayor O'Neail, Chas O'Neail, Councillor Murray, F. Dufly, J. Gardiner, and P. Skelly were presented to his lordship. The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association also presented an address through Mr. James Gardiner. His Lordship replied to both addresses. He said the Paris church was a monument of the zeai, piety, and devotion of the congregation; it was a building such as would do honor to a large city. In the evening addresses were presented by the Rosary Society, and by the young ladies of the Sodality. His Lordship expressed his great pleasure at the kind expression of loral facilings contained these his great pleasure at the kind expression of loyal feelings contained therein.

FROM OTTAWA.

An interesting event on the Exhibition grounds yesterday, was the visit of some sixty or seventy young ladies. Their ages ranged from "sweet sixteen" to six, and their boale or domiciliary residences from Florida to the Atlantic-beaten shores of Maine and the Maritime Proshores of Maine and the Maritime Provinces. They were under the charge of about a dozen of ladies dressed in the black robes and white veils of the reverend ladies of la Congregation de Notre Dame, perhaps better known in this city as the nuns of the Gloucester Street Convent. The young ladies? vent. The young ladies' genteel deport-ment and their keen and appreciative remarks on the various objects on exhibi-tion which came under their notice, evidenced a careful training working tainly a thoughtful act on the part of the good Sisters to afford those "strangers in a strange city" the opportunity of a few hours' interesting as well as useful relaxation in viewing the products Canada, and the young people seemed to enjoy it.—Ottawa Citizen, 27th Sept.

Wedding Bells.

The marriage of Miss Mary Maud Reddin, daughter of Hon. Judge Reddin, to Mr. William E. Bagnall, formerly of this city, and now of Mattawa, Ont., was sol-emnised in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Thursday morning last. A large party of friends and relatives assembled to of friends and relatives assembled to witness the interesting ceremony, which was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, assisted by the Rev. F. Gallant. The bride were a rich travelling costume of grey satin and plush, with a grey plush hat and feathers to match. The bridesmaid, Miss Florence Brown, wore a becoming costume of pale blue India muslin, Mr. Bagnall, had been previously received into the Church by the Right Rev. Bishop McIntyre, was attended by Mr. George Reddin as best man. The wedding Reddin as best man. The wedding party drove to the residence of Judge Reddin for breakfast, after partisking of which they started in the 6:45 train for Summerside, en route for New York and Boston. Hundreds of people were assembled in the station to wish the young pair God-speed. As their wishes were accompanied by showers of rice, volleys of torpedos, and hearty congratulations, we may augur well for the prosperity of Mr. Bagnall and his charming bride, to whom we tender our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.—Charlottetown Herald, Sept. 24.

The Immensity of St. Peter's.

Figures give only a faint idea of the vast dimensions of St Peter's. Let us make a few comparisons. Thirty goodof the shops were closed, (except a stationer's and confectioner's) and there in America, could be put inside this great

And build yourself anew though oft o'er-thrown.

Invisible old keep so cool and gray
What august dignity ye lend to life!
Ye hold the hostage of each weary day—
The promise unto peace of toll and strife.

Your walls are decked with banners hardly won
From silent victories within the breast;
Here poets haunt the chambers of the sun
As song birds build upon a mountain cres

Your alleys lead to vision and to prayer; The prophet's cry breaks from your bel-phic halls; And conflicts which have cleaned this walls.

Within your council house sit shapes dread— Terror, Remorse, and Retribution dire: Here the great drops of penitence are shed Amid a cleansing purgatorial fire.

Here Thought abides within your fresc room, And fair Philosophy is pacing slow, Here stand ideals in their rosy bloom, And shapes of greatness ever come and g

PHILISTA.

Maurice F. Egan in Catholic World.

Next Sanday Cornelius went to Mass as usual. He stood at the door and took a comprehensive look at the interior before kneeling, although the priest was at the Offertory. He did not see Alice. He scanned the silent congregation with an observant eye. His education had trained observant eye. His education had trained him to judge a man's pocketbook, and consequently a man's usefulness to him, by his clothes. He shook his head and called to mind the richly dressed people whom he had passed on their way to the temple of Episcopalianism, the Church of the Survival of the Fittest.

During Mass he thought much of the contrast. If one may hear Mass by being discovered by the survival of the fittest.

"If you were different, if you were not as you are, Neil, I might not have done it. You would have helped me—"

"Byou were different, if you were not as you are, Neil, I might not have done it. You would have helped me—"

"Bosh! my dear girl. Keep up, and "Good-by, good-by! You'll read something pleasant in the Star to-morrow."

His thoughts were not as light as his words. He had wanted her to do it. Recontrast.

many men, wearing white linen, broad-cloth, and diamond studs, who were re-spected by everybody, and who, without any religion, were good enough for all practical purposes. He said to himself that he did not want to be any better than

such successful men.

His religion had been a habit. And as he went out of church and compared the congregation of St Bridget's with that of the Church of the Survival of the Fittest, he asked himself why he should cling to a habit that might be a fatal bar to his suc-

cess in Philista.

The Misses Catherwood learned to exhe was a "Romanist," but a "liberal one," Miss Tamar Ann always hastened to add. They were getting old, and their income would cease at their death. They were glad to think that this promising young man, when he has gotten established, would preserve Alice from a career of ill-

paid school-teaching.
"If she was not a Romanist they would give her the Literature and Elecution at Hypatia, with nearly two thousand a year. Mr. Longwood, the president, has told her so more than once."

Miss Tamar Aun. "She can't save anything teaching in that primary school, so she'll have to marry—if she can."

Cornelins

marry yet. All his funds were invested meant him. marry yet. All his funds were invested in the law-firm. Alice had nothing, but she was the more ambitious. They had resolved to wait two years. How in the meantime could she help him to make money? She was entirely wrapped up in him, in his plans, in his future. She thought and thought about the problem of the future, until the quick spasmodic in politics, but they do care an awful sight was, as Miss Catherwood often said, "Rosa that racket."

lost sight of the material resources they considered necessary to their position in life—which they put, as a matter of course, greatly above that of the Misses Catherwood. The ways and means of those old ladies would be unsuitable for Cornelius Blake, Esq. and his wife. The growth of the law business was also Allies said

which at St., Bridget's were sung after.

"The Catherwoods and Alice were pleased nightfall. Her forehead took a deep, perpendicular wrinkle upon it, and, as the sent to them the next day they were enchoic began the "Magnificat," she half raged by an editorial article headed, "Was rose in the pew as if to go., But some his Front Name Patrick?" and a long thing seemed to push her back. When "interview with a supposed cousin of Corther soprane voice began the "Tantum relius, in which the Blake family history began the spean to was more orders accurately given, and the bergo, and the kneeling people began to was more orless accurately given, and the prepare for the Benediction of the Most nominee of the Young Men's Reform Club Blessel Sacrement, she hastened down the denounced as an "apostate" and an "inaisley and, once in the open air, ran home. former."

stood in the centre of the manner.

"But I do!" cried Cornelius. "I'm sudden movement, as of irritation, she arose and held it a moment at arm's public-school boy myself."

"All right!" returned Archer, with length and with her head averted. The moonlight fell through the window on her wite face and whiter dress, and, if it were not for the color of her hair and the dark circles around her eyes, she would Miss C dow of the wink; "we'll work that for all it is worth."

For the six weeks preceding the meet southers dark circles around her eyes, she would Philista was not the capital of the State—

have seemed a statue. With the sam sudden movement she put the crucifix into a japanese box on the mantel, locked it, and going to the window, threw the tiny key as far as she could fling it. Her lips were white and drawn. "It is done?" she said, "I shall live

and forget."

Then she threw herself upon the bed again and covered her eyes with her arms. There was no sound but a distant whistle, which sounded like a despairing shriek,

which sounded like a despairing shrick, from a steamboat in the river.
Cornelius Blake came back to Philista after a week's stay in Philadelphia, and found Alice in a strangely silent mood. When he was about to leave her she said:
"On the 1st of January I shall open the classes of literature and elocution in Hypatic College."

"On the 1st of January I shau open the classes of literature and elocution in Hypatia College."

"Good heavens!" he cried, starting, "you haven't—"

"I have. Don't let us say any more about it. You know why I have done it. My aunts seem pleased. Henceforth you will have to meet me at the door of the Baptist church, if you still continue in

your—present way."

He was shocked. He was glad, too; he had wanted her to do it, and she had understood his thought, though he had AUGUSTA LARNEA.

understood his thought, though he had never spoken it to her.

She put her hand on his shoulder.

"I have given up more than you can appreciate, being a man," she said bitterly; "but, O Neil!" she added tenderly, "you will never forsake me, you; will always be mine?"

mine? "Till death," he said. She shuddered. He laughed and said, "Somebody is walking over your grave." She pushed him farther from her. "If you were different, if you were not as you are, Neil, I might not have done it.

During Mass he thought much of the contrast. If one may hear Mass by being physically present Cornelius fulfilled the obligation; but his mind was engaged in speculating as to his future.

He was not really bad; he had no intention of doing anything disbonorable or disreputable. But during childhood and youth—the longest times of our life—he had learned that what we see with our woman ought to have some religion. He was glad that it had been done, but he mished she had not felt obliged to do it. Alice a Catholic and Alice without any religion.—Alice playing at being a Baptist, that they might set up housekeeping in a handsome house in Court Terrace—were two different girls. He did not feel the same towards her. It did not make much difference what a man believed, he said, two different girls. He did not feel the same towards her. It did not make much difference what a man believed, he said, as he lighted a cigar, since life was to be lived in the pleasantest way; but a woman

-but a woman-And he shook his head; and as he struck another match a charm on his watch-chain, with Masonic emblems on it, glit-tered in the light. He had made "progress," too.

Cornelius Blake had often been pressed to join the Masons, even by Masons them-selves, although this is said to be against pect him to tea on Sunday nights regularly They approved of him. Nobody had anything to say against him, except that he was a "Romanist." but a fifth or the sunday had sone of his own; but he had reasons of his own; but he had a lower had reasons of his own; but he had a lower had reasons of his own; but he had a lower had a low sons of his own; but he had not. He had refused because he believed that the Catholic Church forbade its members to ente at their death. They were that this promising young should not join the Masons; it was simply a piece of superstition to handicap them-selves so, and absurd to bind themselve to keep out of an association that could be of so much use to them.

When Sherwood Archer, cashier of the National Bank of Philista, who had been delighted with what he called Cornelius' more than once."
"Irish smartness," had said that the Young
"Butshe is a Romanist," tartly answered
Men's Reform Club wanted a candidate for the State legislature who could catch the Irish vote, as an anti-monopolist facshe'll have to marry—if she can."

After many walks and talks, some icecream-eating in the fashionable saloon in
Philista, and a quarrel or two, Cornelius
and Alice were "engaged."

Cornelius was grand tyler and everything else that was grand in Masonic cirnot in a position to cles, and consequently great socially,

of the future, until the quick spasmodic in politics, but they do are an awful sight beating of her heart reminded her that she about 'patriotism.' We'll let you work

's child.'

The consequence was that Cornelius Although Cornelius and Alice were Blake followed Mr. Sherwood Archer's much in love with each other, they never lost sight of the material resources they advice, borrowed all the money he could, and in the Philista Star of the day after

Blake, Esq., and his wife. The growth of the law business was slow. Allice said bitterly over and over again that girls bitterly over and over again that girls voung lawyer, Cornelius Blake. While were utterly useless, so far as the making of money went.

"Well," Miss Taunar Aun had answered more than once, "the place at Hypatia College is still open,"

But Miss Catherwood bad always, said, "Hush!"

"Hush!"

Three cheers for Con! He is a friend of our glorious institutions and we say control with the college in the college is still open." Hush!"
On All Souls day Alice went to Asserts, him !"

aisley, and, suce in the open ar, ran nome.

It rang in her ears; she could not get rid of it.

She threw herself on her bed, the frown still on her brow. Opposite her was the little crucliffx her father had left her. It stood in the centre of the mantel. With a sudden movement, as of irritation, she sudden movement, as of irritation is sudden movement.

Cornelius did little but talk and "treat the Cornelius did little but talk and "treat the boys." He was in the hands of his friends, particularly of his friend Archer. He did not pretend to do any business, and the placed on his office door "At co. yr. back." not pretend to do any business, and the placard on his office-door, "At court—back n ten minutes," became yellow and dusty

from long use.

The public-school "racket," as Mr. Sherwood Archer expressed it, "was worked." The Star even became so enhusiastic in the matter as to produce a wood-cut of an innocent looking cherub on his way to a Grecian temple labelled on his way to a Grecian temple labelled "public school," while the Pope—drawn after the model furnished by the Pilgrim's Progress—endeavored to force him back to a hut labelled "superstition." Cornelius did not like this, but he was in the hands of his friends. The "Honorable Cornelius Blake" danced before his eyes like a will-o'-the-wisp. What a magnificent future he with his cleverness, and alice with her beillians and each world. Alice with her brilliancy and tact, would

carve out!
It must be remembered that the Star It must be remembered that the Star and the Esgle were of the same party; for parties in Philista, finding themselves about to fall to pieces from rottenness, had united on a "reform" platform. They representing opposing factions. The Esgle's candidate was a Mr. Seth Weldon, remarkable only for having made a large fortune in the lumber trade.

The day of the convention came. Alice was so nervous and anxious that she asked

was so nervous and anxious that she asked to be excused from her lectures at Hypatia. to be excused from her lectures at Hypatia. Cornelius visited her early; but, early as it was, his face was flushed and his eyes sparkled unnaturally. Miss Catherwood detected a strong smell of whiskey about him. He had been out all night with the

"I have risked everything in the world on this, Alice. If I do not get the nomination I shall be a beggar. Archer promises to advance funds for the election expenses. I've spent all I had, and I'm in debt."

Alice smiled. "You must not fail, and if you do we'll begin over again. I wish I were a man! It's glorious, this excite-

ment! It makes me—forget."

Miss Catherwood had noticed a strange change in Alice of late. She was silent and preoccupied, or talkative and feverishly gay. Since she had given up the practice of her religion she had become a new and changed girl. There seemed to be no peace, no tranquillity about her. Miss Catherwood, seeing the wrinkle that came so often on her brow and the sullen look of her eyes, felt almost afraid of her.
"Don't you think," Miss Catherwood
had said to Miss Tamar Ann, "that there may be more in Romanism than we know of? Alice seems to have lost something

she can't find with the Baptists,"

"Rubbish!" answered Miss Tamar Ann. 'She's made herself, and she ought to be perfectly happy."
Miss Catherwood sighed. "I wish she

hadn't done it, after all. I've been read-ing the little catechism she used to study, and I must say I like it more and more. I'm going over to St. Bridget's next Sun-day to see what it's all like." Miss Tamar Ann laughed.

The convention opened. The excitement was intense. Everybody drank with everybody else. There was much buttonholing of the obstinate and knowing whispering by the wire-pullers. After three ballots no progress had been made. The two candidates had an equal number of votes. There was a recess then. The editor of the Eagle was seen to approach Mr. Sherwood Archer.

After the recess another name which After the recess another name which had been courteously put in nomination and had received only two votes—that of Mr. Sherwood Archer himself—suddenly went to the top. Mr. Sherwood Archer received the nomination. It was known that both parties had sold out to him. But he made a speech so full of intense self-sacrifice on the "altar of his country self-acrince on the latter of his country that few people, outside the convention or the press, believed this when it was brought up against him at a later day.

Cornelius Bl ke did not get up to com-

pliment the nominee, as he was expected to do. He had fallen forward in his chair, unconscious. The excitement, the heat of the summer, and immoderate drinking had made his blood boil until the fumes by the considerate Mr. Archer, and he was taken, talking incoherently, to St. Vincent's Hospital.

There he lay for seven weeks. The

Misses Catherwood went often to see him. Alice went twice with them, but he did not know her. She wanted to take him home, for she shrank from the Sisters of Charity who nursed him; but the physicians would not allow it.

Her fear of the Sisters or of any suggestion of the church she had abandoned —she could not be said to have a bandoned the faith, for she believed still-had become morbid; therefore her aunts could not induce her to return to the hospital after the econd visit.

Cornelius became conscious at last, and was so near death that he asked eagerly for a priest when the Sister in charge pro posed it to him. And, after a long talk, some explanation and persuasion, he hum-bly received the last sacraments, perhaps for the only time since his First Commun-

ion with the proper dispositions.

The crisis of the fever passed and the physician gave Cornelius hope. The Sisters brought him books, which he read during the long days of convalescence. But Alice was constantly in his mind. He sent for her; she would not come, and Miss Catherwood told him the reason.

She would come back to the church, he said to himself, and they would begin life as his father and mother had done, with true hearts and strong hands, and the God they had outraged would forgive them. At last he was set free. How sweet was the air, how blue the sky, how hopeful everything!

Miss Catherwood met him at the door of the house with a little cry of pleasure.
"Alice has not got home yet from the college—it is near her time, though; and Tamar Ann is out, too. I'll get my Tamar Ann is out, too. I'll get my shawl, if you like, and we'll go and meet

Cornelius agreed willingly. Miss Catherwood was anxious to be at the meeting of the lovers. She said to herself that "Rosalia's child needed great care in mements of excitement."

Miss Catherwood and Cornelius, a shadow of his former self, went out into the quietstreet. Sunset had tinged the white shutters of the uniform houses red, and mothers were calling lingering children to

scarlet sage in her belt. Cornelius' heart

leaped.
"Alice, dear Alice!" he said.

She drew back from him, with a ming-ling of fear in her face and tenderness in her deeply-shaded eyes. "We are in the street, remember," she said. "I have heard it all. Is it true? I said. "I have heard it all. Is it true? I didn't believe it. Have you gone back? Are we separated forever?"

She spoke quickly but quietly, walking

at her aunt's side.
"It is true," he answered. "You must come to me out of that-that place. We shall be poor, but at peace."
"And this after all I have done," she

"And this after all I have done," she answered in a low tone, clasping her aunt's arm so tightly that Miss Catherwood started; "after all I have given up for you. I can't go back, Neil; nobody can go out of hell—out of hel!"

Miss Catherwood felt suddenly a heavy wight expinet her

weight against her.
"Quick, Cornelius!" she cried. Ance, her right hand pressed over her heart, had become white and rigid. They carried her into the vestibule of St. Bridget's. It was an August day—the Feast of the Assumption. Borne on the air came the solemn words,

"Præstet fides supplementum,

Her face was calm, except for the deep wrinkles on her brow. She shivered when Cornelius touched her. "She wants something, Neil—she wants something. It's the same look I saw in

Rosalia's eyes."
"A priest!" cried Cornelius The eyes lost their dumb, despairing look or seemed to lose it-for an instant, and

"She is dead !" cried Miss Catherwood. and then, turning on Cornelius Blake with a fierceness he pever forgot, she cried: 'My God! how unworthy are you of what He gives you. It is you and such as you that help to blind us to the Light."

> THE END. THE CATHOLIC NEGROES.

Catholic World.

There are nearly seven millions of col-ored people in the United States, nine-tenths of them living in the former slave States. Only one hundred thousand of them are Catholics. You will find some of them in every Catholic congregation in the Southern cities. Their spiritual necessities are well cared for. The peo-ple regard them with kindness, and the clergy bestow upon them the same care as upon the other members of their flocks, and often give them special at-

tention.
Whoever is acquainted with the Southern priesthood will not be surprised at this, for they are edifying men, well educated, zealous, and often practising the very highest virtues of their state of life. It is to them and their predecessors in the ministry, as well as the conscien-tious masters of the times before the war, that we owe it that there are any

colored Catholics at all.

The congregations composed of the colored Catholics are for the most part, we believe, in charge of the Fathers of St. Joseph's Society for Foreign Missions. They are a community of secular priests bound by a vow of obedience, and also of poverty as far as concerns everything received for the missions. They are also ound by a peculiar vow to devote

themselves to the colored people.

As to the religious disposition of the colored Catholics, some personal knowledge and much inquiry have given us a high opinion of it. They have kept the faith with wonderful fidelity. We might give many examples in proof of this, but

one or two will suffice.

On an island in the far South, at a reat distance from a Catholic church, fifty families of Catholic negroes passed seventeen years without seeing a priest. At last, after efforts again and again renewed, they were visited by a zealous missionary. He found that they had kept the faith with utmost fidelity. The children had been validly bap-tized, and, as they grew up, well instructed in the rudiments of their religion. A service of prayers and hymns held publicly on Sundays and holidays, the dying assisted with every religious aid except the sacrament, and every soul, without a single exception, and as far as possible, in the practice of our holy

Another instance : Not very long ago a tall, fine-looking black man presented himself to a priest in Baltimore to be in-structed for first Communion. Fully twenty-five years ago, when a little boy in the same city, he had been kidnapped on board a schooner and sold into slav-ery in South Carolina. All that he remembered of his mother, whom he was never to see again, was that she was a free woman and a Catholic, had taught him is prayers, and warned him against his prayers, and warned him against false religions. Through slavery and freedom, in town and country, amid scoffs and revilings, he had held his faith, and at last, wandering back to the place of his childhood to seek his mother, was nstructed and received the sacraments.

Farmers' Folly.

Some farmers adhere, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashioned folly of coloring butter with carrots, annatio and inferior substances, notwithstanding the splendid record made by the Improved Butter Color, prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At scores of the best agricultural Fairs it has received the highest award over all competitors.

An Ex-Alderman Tried it. Ex Alderman Tayler, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism.

scott's Emulsion of Fure Cod Liver Off with Hypophosphites, is very Palatable and Increases flesh. Dr. F. H. CLEMENT, Brighton, Ills., says: "Scott's Emulsion is very palatable, easily assimilated and gives strength to the patient."

ST. IGNATIUS AND THE JESUITS.

A WONDERFUL SOCIETY.

If ever there was a society, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, in speaking of the recent celebration of the Feast of St. Ignatius, which could claim to be proof against adversity, it is the community founded by Ignatius of Loyola, From its very inception it has continually ex-perienced trials and vicissitudes of no perienced trials and vicissitudes of no ordinary kind. It has struggled against them all, and betrayed a vitality which is indestructible. If we turn to the pages of history we are forcibly reminded that growth and decay are not only the law of individual life but that of society itself. Where are now the great empires which Where are now the great empires which were raised up in antiquity by military art and diplomatic skill? The first Assyrian Empire was destroyed in the flames which consumed Sardanapalus.
The second was shattered into pieces by
Cyrus, and the Persian Empire which he
founded on its ruins has also perished off the face of the earth, overthrown by Alexander the Great. The Macedonian Alexander the Great. The Macedonian Empire was likewise broken into frag-ments, and the Roman Empire was laid desolate in the East and in the West. In the same way early historical records show how great cities and powerful societies sprang up in various countries, but in the course of time lost their prestige and completely disappeared. Of those institu-tions of the past all that now remains is the name. They succumbed in accordance with the general law of decay.

One common feature pervades the story of their last days. When the breath story of their last days. When the Steath of dissolution set in, no matter how they struggled against it, they went down irretrievably. In view of this fact an interesting historical problem presents itself to the mind in considering the troubles and difficulties which the Society of Jesus has surmounted now the section. troubles and difficulties which the Society of Jesus has surmounted, nay, the apparent death from which it has more than once risen to energy. In battling for the Church the Jesuits have gone into the foremost points of danger, and have aroused the fiercest enmity of the foes of religion. The force of intolerance could not be further than it has gone as any content of the second points of the second points. not go further than it has gone on many an occasion against them. They have been met not merely by open methods of war-fare, but by all the forms of opposition that the ingenuity of malevolence could devise, and their opponents have many a time sung preass over what was believed to be their utter collapse; but the Jesuits have always revived and entered on fresh action with unrelaxed effort.

Macaulay has told in words which have

ecome familiar to every one at all acquainted with English literature how the great Order went forth conquering and to conquer. "In spite of oceans and deserts, of hunger and pestilence, of spies and penal laws, of dungeons and racks, of gib-bets and quartering blocks, Jesutts were to be found under every disguise and in every country; scholars, physicians, merchants, serving-men; in the hostile court of Sweden, in the old Manor houses of Cheshire, among the hovels of Connaught, arguing, instructing, consoling, stealing away the hearts of the young, animating the courage of the timid, holding up the crucifix before the eyes of the dying."
The history of their struggles is in fact a

record of triumphs.

By a strange coincidence, St. Ignatiu was born in the same year as Luther, and the first signal achievement of the society the first signal active opposition it offered to was the effective opposition it offered to the so-called "Reformers" Luther and Loyola have been rather aptly described by a Protestant writer as the action and reaction of that time. Between the Jesu-its and the Lutherans there was certainly a most striking contrast. The "Reformers" announced principles destructive of all spiritual authority. The Jesuits affirmed as their first and most important tule complete appreciate the spiritual authority. they have been driven out of countries because of their ability in bearing the brunt of the Church's battle, the Jesuits have returned and faced the terrors of death to secure the salvation of individual souls. Like other priests they have at such critical periods adopted various disguises, and have done so with such success that non-Catholies in many instances sup-posed then gifted with an occult power when an occur power of the second power of the

testants ready to take a generous and just view of their actions and motives. M. Dallas, a Protestant writer, has given to the world an appreciative account of what they have done for religion and civilization in some parts of the world.
"These men," he says, "planted the Christian Faith in the extremities of the East, in Japan, in the Molucca Islands; they aunounced it in China, in Thibet and Further India, in Ethiopia and Caffraria. Others in the opposite hemisphere appeared on the snowy wastes of North America, and presently Hurons were civilized and Canada ceased to be peopled only by balancians. by barbarians. Others almost in our own days, nothing degenerate, succeeded to humanize new hard-featured tribes, even to assemble them in Christian churches in California. They were but a detachment from the body of their brethren, who at the same time were advancing with rapid the same time were advancing with rapid. progress through Cinaloa, among the un-known hordes of savages who roved through the immense tracts to the north of Mexico. Others again in great numbers, from the school of Ignatius, with most in-It cured him after all other remedies had flexible perseverance amidst every species of opposition, continued to gather new nations into the Church, to form new colo-N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, of Spain and Portugal, in the horrid wilds of Brazil. Maraguon and Paraguay. Here sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas Ecclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises." Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is very Palatable and with Hypophosphites, is very Palatable and Experimental College and Scott of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, in the horrid wilds of Brazil, Maragnon, and Paragnay. Here a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises." But it is not merely as missionaries that the Jesuits have laid the civilized world under obligations. From their colleges and schools have gone forth men deeply versed in the most pro-found sciences, whilst they themselves have shed light on every path of human know-

ledge. In this country to day, both in the school and the mission-field, they are giving proof of a devotion worthy of the brightest period in their annals. They may indeed well be stimulated by the example given them by heroic Jesuit Fathers who knew how "ind do and settle brazile". ample given them by heroic Jesuit Fathers who knew how "to do and suffer bravely" here, in the penal times. The blood of Jesuits flowed freely at Tyburn, and nearly every part of England has been consecrated by the trials and sufferings of Jesuits. Fortunately, since those days a happy change has come to pass in this country. Active hostility to Catholicism and to the Jesuits has entirely disappeared, and the Society is able to celebrate the Feast of its founder with the knowledge that it has full freedom to carry out its that it has full freedom to carry out its observances.

MATER DEL.

From Cardinal Newman's Works.

Mere Protestants have seldom any real perception of the doctrine of God and man in one Person. They speak in a dreamy, shadowy way of Christ's divinity; but, when their meaning is sifted, you will find them very slow to commit themselves to any statement sufficient to express the Catholic dogma. They will tell you at once, that the subject is not to be inquired into, for that it is impossible to inquire into it at all, without being technical and subtle. Then when they comment on the Gospel, they will speak of ment on the Gospel, they will speak of Christ, not simply and consistently as God, but as a being made up of God and man, partly one and partly the other, or between both, or as a man inhabited by a special divine presence. Sometimes they even go on to deny that He was the Son of God in heaven, saying that He became the Son when He was conceived of the Holy Ghost; and they are shocked, and think it a mark both of reverence and good sense to be shocked, when they hear the Man spoken of simply and plainly as God. They can not bear to have it said, except as a figure or mode of speaking, that God had a human body, or that God suffered; they think that the "Atonement," and "Sanctification through the Spirit," as they speak, is the sum and substance of the Gospel, and they are shy of any dogmatic expression which goes beyond them. Such, I believe, is the ordinary character of the Protestant nations among us on the divinity of Christ, whether among members of the Auglican communion. or dissent from it, excepting a small remnant of

Now, if you would witness against these unchristian opinions, if you would bring out, distinctly and beyond mistake and evasion, the simple idea of the Catholic Church that God is man, could you do it better than by laying down in St. John's words that "God became man?" and could you again express this more emphatically and unequivocally than by declaring that He was born a man, or that He had a Mother? The world allows that God is man; the admission costs it little, for God is everywhere, and (as it may say) is everything; but it shrinks, for it is at once confronted with a severe fact, which violates and shatters its own unbelieving view of this; the revealed doctrine for with takes its true shape, and receives an historical reality; and the Almighty is in-troduced into His own world at a certain time and in a definite way. Dreams are broken and shadows depart; the divine truth is no longer a poetical expression or a devotional exaggeration, or a mystical economy, or a mythical representation. "Sacrifice and offering," the shadows ef the Law, "Thou woulder not, but a body hast Thou fitted to Me." "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have diligently looked upon, and our hands have handled," "That which we have seen and have heard, deelers are also have heard, declare we unto you;"-such is the record affirmed as their first and most important rule complete submission to superior ecclesiastical power. Luther and his followers in showy language appealed to the passions; the Jesuits, whilst not less brilliaut, addressed themselves with logical precision to the intellect. Luther was always a boor. The Jesuit was ever refined; his weapons, offensive and defensive, were used with delicacy and discretion, but were not the less keen. His sign, and that test whereby we detect sive, were used with delicacy and discretion, but were not the less keen. His devotion to the cause of religion in times of difficulty since the days of Ignatius, has rendered his name amongst unreflecting Protestants a by-word for deceit. When God; it implies that He is man; it suggests to us that He is God still, though he has become man, and that He is true man though He is God. By witnessing to the process of the union, it secares the reality of the two subjects of the union, of the divinity and of the manhood. If Mary is the Mother of God, Christ is understoo to be Emmanuel, God with us. And hence it was, that, when time went on, and the bad spirits and false prophets grew stronger and bolder and found a way into the Catholic body itself, then the Church, guided by God, could find no more effectual and sure way of expelling them than that of using this word Dei-para against them; and on the other hand, when they came up again from the realms of darkness, and plotted the utter overthrow of Christian faith in the exteenth century, then they could sixteenth century, then they could find no more certain expedient for their hateful purpose than that of reviling and blaspheming the prerogatives of Mary, for they knew full sure that, if they could once get the world to dishonor the Mother, the dishonor of the San yand fallow class. The Church and Son would follow close. The Church and Satan agreed together in this, that Son and Mother went together; and the experience of three centuries has confirmed their testimony; for Catholies who have honored the Mother still worship the Son, while Protestants, who now have ceased to confess the Son, began them by scoffing at the Mother. ("Discourses to Mixed Congregations," p. 346.)

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non-Catholics a civic celebration of which appear Montery, Cal., centenary of P founder of the California; and tion of the res San Carlos at C It will be ap briefly the lif Christian histor to 1599, when iled, however Franciscans, w thorization, un of Baja Californ d toward at this time tha years of age, wa all the Francisc lished in Upp peditions were the Marquis de under Gaspar d by sea under h Monterey Bay, packet San Ar commanding, w arrived on May ollowing, form

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The Pilot.

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"Great credit," Adam, "is due to pastor of Monter tatious way has the restoration of he not only emp worked as a early morning till superintend the necessary to ma miles each day. fifteen thousand and erected a l has received only in subscriptions procure the me undertaking is a is that thus far t promptly paid, a ary has been rais the graves of the

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A sweet, sweet thought invades my mind This eve, as 'mid the fading light I feel the busy cares of day Subside before the peace of night. 'Tis this: as sure as speeds the ship Across the ocean's crested foam: By just the journey of a day I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.

And further from all pain or care, From every human fear or cross, Much less to know of wee and tears, Or taste the cuo of earthly dross. Thro' many ills I've struggled on, And past the wayside's dusty loam, By just the journey of a day I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.

And, oh, the rapture that it brings
To know I'm near my waiting crown,
And closer to my Father's feet.
Where earth's burdens are laid down!
And now the night shade drifts athwart
The splendor of yon sunset dome,
And by the journey of a day
I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.

JUNIPERO SERRA'S CENTENARY.

RESTORATION OF THE SAN CARLOS MIS-SION.

Fully 5,000 people, of whom many were non-Catholics attended the religious and civic celebrations, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in last week's Pilot, in Montery, Cal., August 28, in honor of the centenary of Padre Junipero Serra, the founder of the Franciscan Missions in California; and assisted at the re-dedica-tion of the restored Mission Church of

tion of the restored Mission Church of San Carlos at Carmelo.

It will be appropriate here to outline briefly the life of Padre Serra. The Christian history of California dates back to 1599, when its colonization by the Spaniards was attempted. All efforts failed, however, until 1767, when the Franciscans, with due Government authorization, undertook the colonization of Baja California, while the Dominicans turned toward Alta California. It was at this time that Padre Serra, fifty-seven years of age, was appointed President of all the Franciscan Missions to be established in Upper California. Two expeditions were organized with the aid of the Marquis de St. Croix—one by land under Gaspar de Portala and the other by sea under himself. Portala reached Monterey Bay, May 23, 1770, and the packet San Antonio, Don Juan Perez commanding, with Padre Serra on board, darrived on May 31st. On the 3rd of June following, formal possession was taken of the country in the name of Charles III. It was the holy Day of Pentecost when all the officers of the San Antonio and Portala's expedition and all the peo-ple gathered under the grateful shade of an oak—still standing to the west of the town-and erected an altar and rang the first church bells. The Veni Creator was chanted, the water was blessed, a grand cross erected and the royal standard was hoisted. Then was celebrated the first Mass ever chanted in Upper California; the Salve Regina was

sung, a sermon was preached and the services ended with a Te Deum.

The whole ceremony was accompanied by volleys and salutes from the vessels by voileys and salutes from the vessels and troops. A large white cross now marks the historic spot. It bears the inscription, "June 3, 11770." The first settlement was made near the present church in Monterey. But the location did not please Father Serra, who found in the fertile and beautiful Carmel Valley the promised land. On a hill, commanding a superh view of the Valley manding a superb view of the Valley, Carmelo Bay and the ceaseless rolling Pacific, he erected the San Carlos Mission. It was built of white stone, quarried by natives, and carried on their backs for miles. It was thirty feet wide by 125 feet long, and was a massive structure, that would, with care, have outlived the ravages of centuries. Outside and in front were many adobes, occupied by the Mission Indians. These also are in ruins Here the work of evangelization went on. A year after its founding, the Fathers' possessions amounted to four horses, ten mules, and nineteen head of cattle. Fifty four years later, the little valley, from half a mile to five in width, and fif teen miles long, teemed with industry. The Mission's possessions had then swelled to 87,600 head of cattle, 60,000 sheep, 2,300 calves, 1,800 horses, 365 yoke of oxen, much merchandise, wine, etc., and \$40,000 in specie. At this spot began the labors of Padre Serra, which resulted in founding twenty-one missions and immortalized his memory. He was a practical farmer and taught the natives to dig irrigation ditches (the remains of which are still visible), to build churches and to worship the only true God. The first orchard was planted here and the first beans and potatoes raised in the State were grown here. Large fisheries were established and the attention of the was turned to stock raising. While the mission was in the height of its prosperity, on the 28th of August, 1784, the good Padre Serra was gathered to his fathers, at the age of seventy years, eight months, and twenty-six days. He wore the habit for fifty-tour years, thirty-

Padre Serra, and subsequently several of his coadjutors, were buried in the old Mission Church. The exact place of his grave remained doubtful until 1882, when it was discovered by Father Casanova, as has been already narrated in

five of which were passed as a mission.

"Great credit," says the Very Rev. J. Adam, "is due to Father Casanova, the pastor of Monterey, who in his unosten-tatious way has gathered material for the restoration of Carmelo. To this end. he not only emptied his own purse, but worked as a common laborer. From early morning till sunset he was there to superintend the work, although it was necessary to make a journey of eight miles each day. He has expended nearly fifteen thousand dollars on the church. and erected a beautiful marble altar costing five hundred dollars, though he has received only one thousand dollars in subscriptions. How he expects to procure the means to complete his undertaking is a mystery. Still, the fact is that thus far the laborers have been

lowing clergy were present—active or passive attendants: Are shops Ale-many and Riordan, of S. Francisco; Bishop Francis Mora, of L. Angeles; Bishop Francis Mora, of L. a Angeles; Rev. Father Casanova, Rector of Mon-terey; Father Brady, of Mento Park; Father A. Cullen, of St. John's Parish, San Francisco; Father Adam, Vicar General of Los Angeles; Father Ma-honey, of Hollister; Father Hugh Cur-ran of Castroville; Father Hynes and Buchoizer, of Maryaville, Father Grane ran of Castroville; Father Trynes and Buchoizer, of Marysville; Father Grace, Bishop O'Connell, of Marysville; Padre Bishop O'Connell, Visitador General Ferdinand Bergmyer, Visitador Genetal of the Franciscan Order in the United States, from Indianapolis; Father Codina, a Gray Friar from the Hospice at Watsonville; Father Romo, Superior of the Convent Santa Barbara, and Father of the Convent Santa Barbara, and Father Serda. Among the civilians present were Mayor Bartlett, P. A. Roach, A. C. Bradford, Michael Kane, C. D. O'Sulli-van, Peter Donahue; P. J. Thomas, D. J. Oliver, F. S. Wensinger, Delegates of the California Pioneers of San Francisco. These forerunners of California's pro-gress attended in a body under the mar-shalship of Hon. Philip A. Roach shalship of Hon. Philip A. Roach, Others present were John H. Wise and W. E. Dargee. All the prominent news-papers of the State were represented. The Santa Clara college students to the

immense concourse of the laity, the fol-

number of sixty attended. A. F. Cor-nell, ex-State Treasurer, represented the Los Augeles Historical Society. After the dedication Pontifical Re-quiem Mass was celebrated by Arch-bishop Alemany, his conditions bishop Alemany, his coadjutors assist-ing. The grand Gregorian music was chanted in minor by the priests amidst the solemn and reverential hush of the congregation. Following the impressive Mass came the sermon in Spanish, by the Rev. J. Adam, V. G., of Los Angeles, Father Adam took for his text verse seven, Psalm iii: "The memory of the just lives forever."

The reverend preacher's discourse was listened to attentively by all, and was

evidently appreciated very much by the great number of Spaniards present.

The English panegyric was delivered by Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, and was full of eloquence and enthusisment with the same way. asm. He said the spirit of Padre Serra would live forever.

This concluded the religious exercises

in the church. It was high noon, and the throng turned from spiritual to corporeal pleasures, the barbecue, the res-taurant and booths. The civic services were opened outside the church by Sen-ator R. F. Del Valle, the orator of the afternoon. The speaker, after alluding afternoon. The speaker, after alluding to the excellent discourses of the happy morning, entered into his subject by elomorning, entered into his surject by elo-quently speaking of Father Serra and his characteristics, which were those of a true nobleman. He dwelt on all the achievements of the dead pioneer. In earnest terms he spoke of Califor-nia's debt to Father Serra as the founder of all the missions in the State. The

of all the missions in the State. The present state of the mission was minutely described, the great progress of California proudly illustrated, and its glorious future graphically depicted. The orator rounded out his interesting remarks with this invocation:—"If you would behold the true monument of that humble triar, whose winding-sheet was

himore mar, whose winding-sneet was his simple Franciscan robe, look around you—it is California." The orator was enthusiastically applauded. The poem, by Miss Harriet M. Skid-more, of San Francisco, and the centen-nial ode by Miss Marcella A. Fitzgerald, of Gilroy, which followed and concluded nial ode by Miss Marcelia A. Fitzgeraid, of Gilroy, which followed and concluded the proceedings, were fine productions, full of religious fervor and poetic feeling, and were enthusiastically applauded by the immense auditory.

The Author of the "Imitation of

Christ." In the metropolitan basilica of Vercelli, Rome, on the 31st of July, a monument was inaugurated to John Gersen, Bene-dictine monk, born at Cavaglia in 1180, who is believed to have been the author of the "Imitation of Christ." would, according to the Unita Cattohca, suffice to solve all the problems agitated in the present day, and to bring back into the world the peace, the order, and the true liberty which is that of the sons of God. At the ceremony several of the Bishops of Piedmont assisted. His Eminence Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop Eminence Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin, pronounced a magnificent discourse on this occasion. France, Flanders, Germany and Italy contend for the honor of having been the birth-place of the author of the "Imitation," which Fontenelle said was the most beautiful book which ever came from the hand of man, the Gospel Leing Divine. In favor of the authorship of John Gersen are ranged Rossignoli, Possevino, Negroni, Bellarmine, Caietani, Mariallac, Della Chiesa. Outremaire, Launov. Du Chenge. Bellarmine, Caietani, Mariallac, Della Chiesa, Qutremaire, Launoy, Du Chenge, Mabillov, Valsecchi, Zeno, Deplesis, Mul-atera, Napione, Durandi, Cancellieri, Paravia, Rohrbacher, Donisotti, Michelet and Renan. On the 28th of October, 1874, a medallion representing the bust of John Gersen was affixed to the wall of the parish church of Cavaglia, near Vercelli. It is from this medallion that the people of Vercelli have designed the statue representing the Benedictine monk, Gersen, which he which has just been inaugurated in the metropolitan Basillica of that city.

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

FOR THE COMPLEXION. - For Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sul-

IRISH SCHOOLS.

Rev. Bernard O'Reilly writes : Ireland 804,974 pupils of both sexes; in 1871 there were 994,810, and in 1881 there were 1,100,108. Since 1881 the 1871 there were 994,810, and in 1881 there were 1,100,108. Since 1881 the attendance at schools of every grade has increased more rapidly than ever before. For instance, in that year only 23,914 pupils are assigned by the official reports to the schools of Christian Brothers and other Roman Catholic communities, whereas, in 1883, according to the list farnished by the Superior General of the Christian Brothers, these admirable educators counted in their own 381 schools cators counted in their own 381 schools in Ireland 28,380 boys. Now in 1868 the convent primary schools of Ireland had a regular attendance of 44,042 children, being, says Count Murphy, 95 per cent. of all the children and very little under one-litth of the girls found attending the primary schools of Ireland on June 25th of that year. Of these convent schools 133, with an attendance of 30,439 children, were in connection with the Board of National Education, and ninety-six, numbering 13,584 pupils were not connected with the Board. The schools of the Christian Brothers are also independent of Government control. ent of Government control.

Of course, since 1868 the number of convent schools has gone on increasing. The great praise bestowed on them by the Government Commissioners and the ex-traordinary success achieved in the intermediate examination by several convent schools such as those of the Sisters of Mercy at Kinsale, the Sisters of Loretto and others, have stimulated the zeal of Catholies in founding and supporting these establishments.

Education is, therefore, leavening rap-Education is, therefore, leavening rapidly the entire mass of the population, the only obstacle to its complete success being the fearful poverty of the farm laborers in at least three of the provinces of Ireland—a poverty which I have already been able to see with my own eyes, and in its most invadible forces are successful. most incredible forms among the teeming-fields and near the princely mansions of the south of Ireland.

On March 31st, 1881 Ireland possessed 9,665 educational establishments, 2,308 9,605 educational establishments, 2,308 being destined for the male sex, 1,862 for the female and 5,485 for males and females (mixed schools). In these 532,-882 Catholics, representing a total Catholic population of 3,960,801 were receiving instruction, and 504 of these establishments were classed as superior, that is, as schools in which other languages besides the English are taught. The designation of primary is reserved for schools in which the instruction is exclusively English. In the instruction is exclusively English. In these 504 superior schools and colleges 24,693 students and pupils were receiving rducation, 12,064 of these being Catholics. These superior colleges included 16 colleges attended by 4,288 students, 2 training schools of the National Board, 62 endowed schools, 31 ecclesiastical schools, 28 schools and colleges under religious Orders of men, 90 monastic and convent schools,

4 national and 240 private. The 9,151 primary schools numbered 675,036 pupils, of whom 335,446 were females, and 520,818 were Catholics. Ninety of these primary schools belong to the Christian Brothers; in the remaining 181 controlled by these men, an education is given in the foreign languages and the classics which enables the purple. classics which enables the pupils to com-pete successfully at the intermediate examinations, or to prepare for the univers

ity and professional studies.

I could have wished to speak more intelligibly of the system of intermediate education; I can only say at present that it has done in Ireland what it had done previously in England—stirred up both primary and secondary schools to a noble and salutary emulation. You can judge of the effect of this admirable system of competitive education and examinations with the skilfully devised and graduated scale of honor, "exhibitions" (or yearly pensions), and valuable prizes, on the entire youth of the country. From 1879 inclusive, to 1883 also inclusive, 29,243 pupils of both sexes and of all grades were cent up for examination ("a fair field and up for examination ("a fair field and That book in dayor"), of whom 22,669 were boys and ita Cattolica, 6,574 were girls. Of this total number, ims agitated 18,761 passed the ordeal successfully, 14, 022 being boys and 4.739 being girls 792 boys and 233 girls gained "exhibitions," 4,086 having obtained either exhibitions, prizes in books or money, or gold or silver medals. In this race for intellectual distinction, maintained for four years suc-cessively, between boys and girls of every class and creed in the community, the moral effect on the whole people can be easily imagined. What will it be when easily imagined. What will it be when this competition, ever increasing in earnest-ness, shall have been carried on for a quarter of a century? And this is only one side of the great work of education into which Catholics, the great majority the ratios are at length allowed to one of the nation, are at length allowed to en-ter under anything like equitable conditions. I will leave it to your readers to make their own reflections and put two and two together. Industrial schools are also rising on every side, and among Catholics the religious Orders are most z-alous in establishing and perfecting

There are two other features of the national education which deserves special mention here. Last year the Government sanctioned the establishment of two train-ing colleges for Catholic teachers. One is at Drumcondra, near Dublin, under the direction of the Lazarists, who have acquired an enviable reputation as educators; the other is a training college for mistresses, and is situated in Dublin itself, and directed by the Sisters of Mercy, whose schools in Ireland are foremost in excellence. Add to this that the Institut of the Christian Brothers is acknowledged to be an admirable normal school, in which their members are formed on the best models before being allowed to teach.

The other great feature to which I call the attention of Americans is the recent establishment of the Royal University of Ireland, substituting this for the for-mer Queen's Colleges. Of this the "Catholic University of Ireland" is now undertaking is a mystery. Still, the fact is that thus far the laborers have been promptly paid, and there is no lien on the structure. The floor of the sanctuary has been raised a few feet, to cover the graves of the four saintly priests who there await the morning of the resurrection."

The ceremony of dedication began about half-past ten o'clock. Besides an light of the sanctuary has been raised a few feet, to cover the graves of the four saintly priests who there await the morning of the resurrection."

The ceremony of dedication began about half-past ten o'clock. Besides an light the fact the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulthe Catholic hierarchy. It is to consist in future of several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal in thing tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulthe Catholic hierarchy. It is to consist in future of several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal McCabe has given over to the Jesutts, and in which the fellows of the Royal University of Ireland" is now an integral part. The governing body is the Catholic hierarchy. It is to consist in future of several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal McCabe has given over to the Jesutts, and ture of several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal in thing the hour of the box of the several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy; University College, Stephen's Green, which Cardinal in thing the hour of the box of the several colleges, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, the chief centre of the faculties of theology and philosophy in the total cardinal integral part.

cal school in Cecilia street are to be also nurseries for this great Catholic centre of the highest culture. This arrangement is in a partial measure due to Monsignor Neville, Dean of Cork, who is one of the most scholarly way in Irada. most scholarly men in Ireland. The thirteen Catholic Fellows have each a salary of \$2,000 a year, placing the existence of the central body on a secure basis.

A RACE WITH A SHARK.

THE EPISODE THAT THRILLED A CROWD OF SPECTATORS AT STAPLETON A FEW DAYS

There were about fifty strong swimmers disporting in the sparkling waters of the Narrows yesterday off the old ferry dock at Stapleton, Staten Island. An old diver, John Taylor, who had been in the service of the Coast Wrecking Company for years, stood on the dock. By and by the swimmers began to see the coast Wrecking Company for years, stood on the dock. the swimmers began to scamper ashore and Taylor said "Sharks." Sure enough a shark was after the men, who managed to get safely in. When the spectators were gasping a sigh of relief, however, a cry of horror broke out from the diver, He pointed far out over the water on the other side of the pier. There was another swimmer frisking about all alone in the water, all unconscious of what had been going on or what a terrible foe had been encountered so near. This v young man named Thomas Kohler. crowd set up a yell at him and beckened him back with frantic gestures. He did not understand at first, and paddled slowly in. The crowd kept up their excited cries, and finally he, although not understanding the meaning of the commotion, standing the meaning of the commotion, started back with all his energy, evidently satisfied that there was some good cause for this solicitude in his behalf. The shark, meantime, had been scouting the other side of the pier, where he had lost his game by so close a shave, and seemed reluctant to leave so rich aground. "The shark will get onto him sure" said the shark will get onto him, sure," said the diver to the excited spectators. "He's only got to sweep around the end of the pier to head him off as he comes in on the other side." The situation was now thrilling. The swimmer at last had got at the true situation. He knew there were sharks in the water and as he swam it was noted that he looked apprehensively at times from side to side to learn from which quarter he might expect the attack. face wore an expression of desperation.

A shriek went up from him as he drew near and saw the shark rolling around on the expression of the consistency of the consi the opposite side of the pier to that he was approaching. He swam for dear life the crowd encouraged him with its frantic cries and advice.

"It sees him! It sees him!" yelled the

Sure enough the monster turned about and pointed its nose toward the incoming swimmer. It was apparent that the young man could not reach the pier in time. The shark glided along rapidly and the swimmer, too, was making excellent time. The spectators could calculate that the converging lines on which the two were travel ing would meet within a few feet of the dock and there would doubtless be enacted a horrible scene. The diver, Taylor, seemed to take a sudden resolution when it became apparent that there was no escape for Kohler. He took off his hat, coat and shoes and borrowed a long sheath-hylfo from a sailor. He knife from a sailor. He then ran out to the extreme end of the pier, where the shark, it was seen, would pass close by on its course to its victim, who was now near that point. As it came nearer the crowd saw that it was a monster more than eight feet long and one of the shovel-nose

species.

Taylor is a large man and an expert Taylor is a large man and an expert swimmer. As the shark swept up and was rushing direct for Kohler, turning on its back at the same time, Taylor sprang from the pier with the sheath knife in his right hand. He jumped about eight feet before striking the water. He landed about one foot on the opposite side of the shark. The whole weight of Taylor's body was thrown on the knife, which he plunged as he touched the water into the same of he touched the water into the stomach of the shark. Instantly Taylor's arm, the water and shark were almost hidden in blood. The shark made a terrible plunge and rolled over on its stomach. The shark was at this moment within three feet of the young man, whom the crowd expec-ted to see caught. Then he turned and disappeared in deep water. Taylor swam shore without the knife.
"Heft it sticking in the cuss," he said.—

New York Star.

Straightforward.

"What is the charge against this man?" asked the police judge as an old negro was arraigned at the bar.

"Drunkenness," replied a policeman. "Old man, you took more than one

drink, didn't you?"

"Took fifty, sah."
"You were not drugged?"
"No, sah."

"Do you think that the officer had a right to arrest you?"

Yas, sah.

"Are you a preacher?"
"No, sah."
"Did you ever steal a Shanghai roos-

"Many a one, sah." "You don't claim to be honest?" "No, sah."
"You have sold your vote, haven't

vou ?" "Yes, an' fur powerful little money."

"Yes, an 'I'r powerful dtite money.

"Are you going to get drunk again?"

"Yes, sah."

"This is a very remarkable man," said
the police judge. "Here, old fellow, is a
\$10 bill, such straightforwardness should be rewarded."

FIRST RELIEF, ULTIMATELY A CURE. These are the successive effects of one of the most deservedly popular remedies in the most deservedly popular remedies in the Dominion, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irregular condition of the bowels and liver, invigorates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a sluggish and turbid into a pure, rapid and fertilizing stream. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas Street. Druggists, Dundas Street.

The Signs of Worms are well known but the remedy is not always so well de-termined. Worm Powders will destroy

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882. "I wish to express my appreciation of the

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

While with Churchill's army, just before "While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a so-vere cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Aven's Cherry Pectoral.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have keet, the Decreamy Care.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the crompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Aven's CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. YOUNG LADIES' AUADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome, Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practic. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge

thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, clevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and sonon, with refinement of manner.

TEXES to Salithe difficulty of the times, with refinement of manner.

Terms to salithe difficulty of the times. For further particulars apply to the Superot, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This insti-tution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and re-fined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Stad-ies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. Ist. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SU-PERIOR, BOX 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its synchronic properties of education, great facilities for acquiring the dimental as well as the higher English branches Terms (payable per session in advance) Canadian currency Board and tuition French and English, per annum, \$109; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—Mother Superior. URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATINAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge,
Board and Fuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100, Music, Drawing
and Pairting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior

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

Meetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
Benevolent Society The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are CA. SIPPI, President.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
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Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1884.

THE BELGIAN CRISIS.

Defeated at the polls, the radical party in Belgium has had recourse to rioting, violence and murder to enforce its views on the state. Loud at all times in their protestations of devotion to treedom, they give, especially when popular majorities are not theirs, a very peculiar interpretation to that much abused term. Freedom in their eyes means liberty for them to enforce their views on all others, how. ever objectionable these views may be to the consciences of their fellow-citizens. We need not here repeat the story of Belgian radical intolerance. Raised in 1878 to office by one of those accidents peculiar to popular government, the Masonic faction in Belgium immediately set itself to work with might and main to uproot the religious institutions of their country by banishing God from the schools. The schools were by them not merely secularized, they were made positively anti-christian, perverted from their high and holy purpose of nurseries of virtue into overflowing sources of vice and corruption. The iniquitous school devised by the administraof M. Frere-Orban, manifested in their true colors the tendencies of radicalism. No sooner had that short lived administration committed itself to the policy and principles of anti-christian education, than the masses of the Belgian people were moved with the deepest indignation. The fate of the government was sealed but under the constitution no appeal could be till this year made to the electorate. The law as enacted by the radical majority has, therefore, till now remained in force. Its execution was enforced with a rigidity and determina tion unknown in Belgian annals. Every officer of state, every functionary of the municipal government of the country, lent his energy and forethought to the dechristianization of the schools of Catholic Belgium. The rights of parents were ignored or defied, and a veritable reign of terror inaugurated by the Masonic government. But the day of retribution came. In this year of grace, 1884, an appeal had to be made to the people, and radicalism, so long dominant, defiant and aggressive, was swept from the coastitutional arena by the voice of an united and indignant people.

The administration of M. Frere-Orban fell and M. Malou, on its ruins, constructed the present Catholic and conserva | content.' tive government that has just vindicated parental rights and put a term to the of the most earnest advocates of the annexanti-Christian educational savagery of the Radical minority. By large majorities in both chambers the representatives of the Belgian people have pronounced in favor of an educational system which, with all its defects, bears the impress of statesmanship. It restores parental authority to its legitimate position and guards the rights of minorities with a solicitude not free, in our eyes, from fault. The Catholic majority might have turned around and, retaliating upon their radical enemies, deprived them of the rights of conscience in the public schools. But they do not so. On the contrary, as pointed out by our respected contemporary, the N. Y. Review, the new law carefully provides for the just recognition of the rights of conscience by allowing those who prefer secular schools, when they are numerous enough in any district to support such a school, to have them, at the same time, of course, providing for the right of religious instruction on the part of the majority. This is far from what the

"They are not satisfied," says our contemporary, "with the privilege of instructing their own children in their own way; they insist upon the right to instruct the children of Catholics in their way. They don't believe in religion, and therefore it is wrong that religion should be taught in the public schools, and they appear to be terribly scandalized that the majority should presume to change their scandalous law. They are determined that that law shall not be abolished if they can help it, and, as is usual in such cases, the rough-scuff and off-scourings of society are appealed to to make a characteristic protest; a tremendous hue and cry is raised and riot and bloodshed are inflicted upon a peaceful community, are inflicted upon a peaceful community, their labors, their energies and their means all in the name of liberty, enlightenment upon the vast territory they already possess."

We concur in the view of our friend that it is very strange and sad, and that it is stranger and sadder still to find in free and enlightened America leading and influential journals, secular and religious journals, supporting the principle of government by minorities, sympathizing with the law-breaking radicals of Belgium and deprecating the passage of a law providing liberty of conscience for all.

Not a few of our puny Canadian contemporaries, filled with bitter hate of Catholicism, have indulged in gross misrepresentation of the situation in Bel. gium. According to these narrowminded scribes the Catholic majority is tyrannical and the radical minority immaculate in its very innocence. Unfortunately for these worthy men, the history of radical innovation, violence and treachery in Belgium is altogether too fresh in the public mind for the theory of meekness and innocence. The radical has shown himself a veritable wild beast against whom the precaution may yet have to be taken that the gravest exigencies of public welfare demand. It is well worthy observation that the English press, irrespective of party, applaud all excesses and outrages on the part of the Belgian minority and indulge in fierce condemnation of the free school law just enacted.

JAMAICA.

The project of bringing in Jamaica to the Canadian Confederation is not dead but sleepeth. The Canadian government has given Mr. Solomon no decisive answer one way or the other, but has referred him to the Colonial office. We have little doubt that the Colonial office will favor the scheme. Our Canadian High Commissioner is known to be eager for its consummation. His influence, as the accredited envoy of Canada to Britain, is not small, and if used, as we have no doub. it will, with the energy and determination characteristic of him, cannot but produce an impression in favor of the annex project in high official circles in Brain. Mr. Solomon, a leading Jamsican der and member of the Legislative Council of that Island, has recently visited Ottawa and ments made certain public statements in favor of the scheme that have received a large carriage work is shipped from Toronto, but via New York. What should be measure of attention. Our respected contemporary, the True Witness, disposes of temporary, the True Witness, disposes of other countries is in its infancy, vis.

Mr. Solomon's contention in a manner at tobacco. Its quality is equal to Cuban once effective and convincing. The True and its cigars, which are as good as any Witness very correctly interprets Canadian public feeling when it declares that we Jamaica trade will benefit Canada, no want no province composed of 14,432 aristocrats or white bosses, and 444,186 | federation an Island which Great Britain black semi-slaves and 12,240 coolies. We have, indeed, as our Montreal contemporary remarks, quite enough contending elements in our political fabric without introducing the slave question, for the negroes and coolies of Jamaica are practically slaves. Questioned on the negro difficulty Mr. Solomon replied :

"The negroes do not emigrate, and in this respect differ from the Chinese. Agitators have at times represented to the negroes of Jamaica that they are an oppressed and downtrodden race, and disturbances have been caused in this way. But the same thing has occurred in Ireland and other countries. Grievances have been manufactured for the populace who, if left to themselves, would be quite

To this significant statement from one ation scheme, the True Witness pertinently

"This confession ought to become an insurmountable barrier to annexation. From the lips of the very man most interested in painting the condition of Jamaica in the brightest and most taking colors, we without the troubles and complications fifths of the population are no better than Acitators are never wanted and are never successful among people that are prosperous, contented and happy, and that are not made to feel the sting of tyranny and oppression. So that 'disturbances' could not be caused in Jamaica by agitators unlion. Mr. Solomon's talk about 'manufacturing grievances' shows the spirit of abitants of the island. Grievances that are 'manufactured' do not lead to per-sistent insurrection and perpetual discontent. Mr. Solomon, by his confession, has thrown a flood of light upon the rea situation of affairs in Jamaica, which will necessarily deter any Canadian Government from giving its countenance to annexation with the island, and the Canadian people from ever giving their sanction to a union that would be monstrous.'

The discussion of the scheme by the Canadian press has served to open the eyes of the people to the enormous, if not insuperable obstacles in the way of the admission of Jamaica into our federal system. The Montreal Herald, several weeks ago, declared against the project in terms too plain to leave room for doubt as to its position in the matter. The Herald

"A few years ago an enormously powerful lobby and other interested machinery failed entirely to force San Domingo on the people of the United States; so whatever influences may be operating to force Jamaica and other West India Islands on Jamaica and other Canada, whether the arguments are reasonable or otherwise, we rest assured that the people of Canada will prefer to expend

Harry Lindley, writing from Niagara on the 23rd inst., discusses the project with an intelligence and acumen that give his letter unusual merit. Mr. Lindley, discussing the political aspect of the question, puts it very clearly in one brief paragraph. He states :

"Do you think if given Parliamentary "Do you think if given Parliamentary representation, it would benefit the race. They had it before and troubles brought on by bad men led to bloodshed, anarchy, rapine (witness Morant Bay), and no white man's life was safe. Even now there is a slumbering volcano of hate against the white man which some day will break forth. They want this peculiar Island admitted into the Confederation. Presuming it were (outside the political white and black question), does Canada know the cost it would entail to keep six hundred thousand ignorant, downtrodden coloured people from destroying fourteen thousand whites. I will tell them. Not moral suasion, not missionaries, not schools, but two or more regiments of soldiers and a small fleet in the harbours. As at present constituted, the climate being unhealthy, one regiment consists of bona fide Africans from Sierra Leone, who hate the West Indians, and who dwell near Kingston in barracks, and the other near Kingston in barracks, and the other a regiment of British soldiers, who have healthier quarters in the mountains. Does Canada want permanent employ-ment for the Queen's Own and other regiments? If so, annex Jamaica and the have their opportunity. It is in the air Hayti, next neighbour and the counterpart of Jamaica, minus its white popula-tion, one everlasting theatre of insurrec-tions, new presidents and political hub-

The Globe correspondent is, however strongly in favor of closer trade relations between Canada and the West Indies But this, he maintains, might be brought about without a political alliance.

"Now," he says, "its natural advantages are numerous, and from these Canada may benefit in trade. Fruit—bananas, oranges, mangoes, pine apples, cocoanuts &c, ad infinitum, sugar and rum likewise but unfortunately for Canada there is a nearer and better market for these is New York, and thither the commerce tends; but if Canadian merchants hav the enterprise there is no prohibitor tariff to prevent them sending codfish lumber, and manufactured goods, and bringing back its tropical products
That the Island might be made some source of benefit to Canada is undeniable, and it will by mutual intercourse, reci-procity, and knowledge of its requirements I noted one of its principal car riage builders, a Canadian, and most of hi Jamaica's principal trade with this and one will deny, but to annex to our with its soldiery and fleet can barely keep in order, which has an ever-impending conflict of race, which is subject to periodical earthquakes, tidal waves, and other phenomenal and physical eccentricities, would be, I imagine, like the kettle to the tail of the beaver. e, like tying a tin

To the expressions of condemnation from all sections of the Canadian press, pronounced on the projected union of Jamaica with Canada, we add with pleasure that of the Manitoba Free Press, the leading journal of our Canadian North-West. The Free Press insists that it matters not how beneficial the union would be to the Islands, it must be shown and proceeds:

"The only advantage so far pointed out is that of having our productions admitted to the Islands free of duty in return for our admisof duty in return for our admis-sion of their sugar without duty. These advantages could surely be obhave the avowal that more than four- that must surely arise from a political Chinese; that race disturbances can be difficulty being found in this direction created by reminding the negroes that they are oppressed and downtrodden. The discriminate in favor of Canadian goods as against English, and John Bull may object to this as forcibly as to a similar treaty with the States. Even if England should not so object, the Islands would find reciprocity with this country only a partial measure of relief, as we could not consume all their sugar products. If she should so object we see nothing in store for the Islanders but frying in their own grease. They will in that case very soon be unable to buy least according to their own statements.

In a former article on this subject we took the liberty of warning our French friends in Quebec against this annexation project as one dangerous to their influence and standing in the Canadian Confederacy. Jamaica, as a Canadian Province, should have a representation of about twenty-five members in the Commons. under Jewish and Masonic control, applaud-The North-West, with its rapidly increas- ing the radicals of Belgium in their vioing population, must in justice be at once | lence and lawlessness. We see that press, of the Canadian West, including Manitoba. an equal number of members and possibly to thirty-five or forty. It is as safe to say that the French element in that great Tell us, after this, that English masonry has ulations be grouped, to return even one continent and we must, in all kindness

A correspondent of the Globe, Mr that Quebec as a Province would hold a position far different from that it enjoys to day. In a late issue of our esteemed French contemporary, Le Canadien, we noticed a very inconsequential and singularly incorrect article on the proposed annexation of Jamaica, from the pen of M. Faucher de St. Maurice, who is we believe, a member of the Quebec legislature. In regard of the present political position of the island, M. Faucher is evidently poorly informed. He does not oppose its annexation to Canada, but declares that Quebec should, if the scheme be pressed, profit by it to secure the abrogation of that portion of the B. N. A. Act limiting her representation to 65. The learned gentleman does not show how his province would be benefitted by such an amendment to the constitution. For our part we are decidedly under the conviction that no amendment to the constitution could compensate Quebec or Canada for the injuries and injustices which the proposed, annexation of Jamaica would necessarily

THE ANGLO-IRISH.

An Anglo-Irishman is by no means rarity in Ireland. He constitutes a class in himself, and one unfortunately too numerous. In Canada the same un natural being is to be found and with a frequency really deplorable. We did not, however, think that the neighboring republic was afflicted with the presence of a class so wretched and soulless. Our good friend of the Union and Times assures us that the contrary is the fact, that the American republic has its quota of Anglo-Irish and we are sorrowfully compelled to stand corrected. We heartily endorse the view of our contemporary that contemptible as the Anglo-American is anywhere, the Anglo-Irish man, in America, is infinitely worse. In England or Ireland there might indeed be discovered, as our contemporary points out, some practical though mercenary motive, the actual possession, for instance, of place or bribe or the immediate prospect thereof, to explain his miserable being. But, as is well said by the Union, "his figurative fawning at the feet of England here, in this free land, whither the tyranny of his country's hereditary foe has driven him, is inexplicable, a sight to move the scorn of

men and angels." These wretches are as our respected friend describes them "A few such creatures one is apt to encounter in any of our large cities young men who affect the English cut of coat and whiskers; loudly assert the im-pregnability of the House of Lords; the omnipotence of the British fleet; poohpooh as the veriest childishness the idea Irish national independence; lamen our American "crudeness," the lack of "society" here, &c.; and all this in attempted cockney speech, through which the brogue ludicrously struggles

which the brigge landerously struggles for the mastery.

Starveling "professional gentlemen" these are wont to be, who talk loftily about the "lower classes;" and whose law or medicine will never bring them any thing like the income of a good brick

The American Anglo-Irish animal is, we can vouch for it, very much of a piece with his Canadian brother. The latter we have had many sad occasions to afford us a prospect of benefit for to know. Servile but self-opinionated, ourselves before we undertake the risk, glib but empty, vain, unprincipled and man. Reader, you know him too well to trust him. The Irishman or the son of an Irishman who loves not Ireland, its history, its people and their traditions, will never love Canada, nor help make it the great nation that God and nature have intended it should be.

ANTI-CLERICALISM.

The radicals of Continental Europe love to style themselves anti-clericals, The European anti-clerical, whether Freuch, or Belgian, or Italian, is in every case, either a member of a secret society or under the control of some such body. All are moved and directed by Masonic influence. There is observable throughout Europe, at the present juncture of affairs more particularly, that close alliance between the Masonic sects which certain of them would fain deny. Have we not, respect of its accomplishment, be for instance, again and again, with all manner of emphasis, been assured that the English Masons have little or no connection with their continental brethren, that their purposes are different and their sympathies antagonistic? But what do we now see? We see the British press, largely granted representation in that body, which at home is the most Little doubt have we that the population intolerant of the freedom of expression of public opinion, especially will, by the census of 1891, be entitled to | in so far as Ireland is concerned, we see it taking sides with an aggressive, turbulent and anti-monarchical minority in Belgium. country will not be able, unless their pop- no affinity with the masonry of the member from the North-West to the advise that the tale should be told to the Canalian Parliament. Where then will marines. Le Journal de Rome assures us French influence in Canada be if Jamaica that the anti-clerical or masonic associaby that time form part of our Confeder- tions of Italy look with deep interest on acy ? With the Commons composed of the struggle now proceeding in Belgium from, say 250 to 275 members, of whom between the lovers of order on the one fifty were French, it is easy to perceive hand, and those social and political dis- manner, can never create a prescriptive Canadian nationality

turbers, ejected from office a few weeks right and must always bear the ignominiago by an indignant and outraged people. ous mark of violence and iniquity. Le Journal very pointedly assures us that the anti-clerical bodies enjoy the encouragement and favour of kind till the very day of the consumma-The exact words of our contemporary are these: "The anti-clerical circles are tolerated by the Italian government, they are even favored and have a quasi-official existence. They figured with eclat in the grand administration procession which in the month of January of this year invaded the Pantheon. From time to time with banners flying they parade the streets." Our Roman contemporary then proceeds to the very just statement of opinion that the Belgian government had just right to demand explanations from the government of Italy concerning the encouragement given to societies whose purpose it is to favor and promote insurrection in Belgium. These societies are so constituted that their existence and action can nowis escape the observation of the Italian government. But unified Italy is not in a position to observe, in regard of other governments, those laws of courtesy and those precepts of loyalty that should prevail between nation and nation. Italy is controlled by the very same masonic influence which has given vigor and vitality to the anti-clerical associations that vow vengeance on the Belgian government and the mass of the Belgian people. Italy is herself, in so far as she enjoys national existence, freemasonry-laureled and crewned. Rome is at eat of conspiracy against Belgium, against Spain and against Austria. It is

oppressed, persecuted and despised in every land under the sun. To carry out this desire and this purose, Italian masonry and radicalism are ever ready to aid the anti-clerical conspirators everywhere against law, order and good government. The Masonic conspiracy is truly one and the same throughout the world.

THE RIGHTS OF THE HOLY SKE.

Some short time ago the venerable Archbishop of St. James, of Cuba, delivered before the Spanish Senate a magnificent discourse in defence of the honor and the sacred rights of the supreme head of the church. This discourse has produced a profound sensation throughout the Iberian peninsula. Spanish loyalty to the Holy See, always generous, intense and enthusiastic, has since the delivery of the Cuban prelate's stirring and unanswerable appeal, become even more than ever earnest and outspoken. The bishops of the Province of Saragossa, with and his suffragans have, we are pleased their illustrious metropolitan, Cardinal beyond expression to learn, met with the Benavides at their head, have issued a hearty endorsation of Catholic Spain. joint document incorporating the speech of the Archbishop of St. James, of Cuba, and making his words their own. These bishops, whose zeal and sanctity are olics unhappily indifferent to the worthy the grand old church that has sad position of the father of the faithful given so many apostles and doctors to in his own eternal city. Let there be vig-Christendom, declare that the solemn orous, outspoken protestations against declarations of their West Indian the further continuance of injustice and brother, in assertion of the rights robbery and violence. Too long has the of the Holy Father, could not fail to capital of the Christian world been disfind a ready echo in their hearts, graced by the brutal excesses of and that though the sentiments of the radicalism unchained and unrestrained. entire episcopate on this subject are un- Too long have nations and governanimous, nothing could be more oppor- ments stood by with arms folded, tune than for them to manifest solemnly while all law and right were invaded and publicly their adhesion to the prin- with the authorization and consent of a ciples of truth and justice enunciated by government whose very existence is inithe Cuban archbishop. The Spanish mical to the interests of order, truth and bishops point out that the enemies of the Holy See are tireless in their repe- tion is laid upon the violation of every tition of the statement that in virtue of principle upon which the security of the theory of accomplished facts, the monarchs and the freedom of peoples de-Holy Father has lost his right to that pend. If European monarchy is in any

civil power of which he has been by the Italian government most iniquitously despoiled. Nothing, they emphatically declare, could be more directly contrary to truth and justice, which are the base of all social order. A fact, because it is accomplished, does not and cannot change the nature of things. That it is an accomplished fact is all that can, in said for it. To say that a fact is accomplished, that a deed is done, does not in any way set forth the justice or injustice of the deed, and its mere accomplishment does not effect its essential justice or injustice. In no manner, and under no circumstance, can a wicked deed assume the strength of right, for that which is evil cannot be changed into that which is good, just as good cannot become evil. He who steals acquires no right to hold the stolen goods, unless theft and violence are substituted for justice. Nor can it be maintained that accomplished facts are one thing in the life of an individual, and quite another in the domain of politics. All are aware that the late Holy Father, Pius IX, of immortal memory, condemns very pointedly in his Encyclical, Quanta cura, this very theory of accomplished facts in the political order as an | not, that we are aware, have lost anything infringement upon and an open violation in the estimation of honest Canadians. of the first principles of morality. The spoliation of the states of the Church, annexation, and will not be induced to consummated after the most iniquitous look on it with any favor till a great

The temporal sovereignty of the Popes, exercised without interruption of any Masonic government of Italy. tion of the Sardinian spoliation, a sovereignty used by the Pope as model kings. without regard for individual aggrandizement or personal profit, was a power in all respects the most ancient, the most beneficent for the world and most salutary for its subjects that ever existed on earth. Its origin, its development and its stability throughout the ages, attested by impartial history, were unquestionably the result of a providential interposition through the instrumentality of a variety of marvellous and mysterious circumstances. The law of nations, the dictates of natural justice, the right of treaties, and the right of more than eight centuries of possession, the solemn acknowledgment of all the princes of Europe, the avowal of the most illustrious Protestant writers and statesmen, all combine to affirm and strengthen the Papal claim to civil sovereignty, which the entire church, bishops and faithful, with an absolute unanimity has ever considered not only proper and useful but even necessary for its spiritual independence. In 1862 the bishops of the Catholic world, to the number of more than 300, assembled in Rome addressed to the Holy Father a solemn declaration, in which we read these words of gravest import : "We declare that the temporal power of the Holy See is something necessary and manifestly established very moment the centre and by Divine Providence, and hesitate not to affirm that in the present condition of human affairs this temporal sovereignty is not enough for the Italian radical that the altogether necessary for the well-being and the independent government of the Church should be oppressed in Rome and in Italy. It must, to satisfy him, be Church and of souls."

The Spanish bishops then proceed to show that the Holy Father does not now enjoy that liberty and independence which he requires and that gradually but surely he is being despoiled of all the means left him to direct and govern the church of which he is the Head. Late occurrences of the most unfortunate character in the Capital of the Christian world prove beyond question the truth of this contention. With reason, then, do the Spanish prelates unite and agree upon the fearless affirmance of the truth, that the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff to temporal independence are indisputable, inalienable, imprescriptible, superior and anterior to all modern right.

It gives us in this New World, we must confess it, special pleasure and satisfaction to chronicle this spirited attitude of the Spanish episcopate. If the Catholics of continental Europe were-so it seems to us, at all events, to act with earnestness and enthusiasm, the Sardinian usurpation would soon be effaced. The noble sentiments of the Archbishop of Saragossa May the echo of that endorsation spread throughout Europe to awaken and animate the millions of Cathjustice, a government whose very foundaform to subsist, if the legitimate freedom of peoples is to be secured, promoted and enlarged, the Savoyard must go.

SIMPLY DISGUSTING.

The Mail's recent assaults on the Minister of Education, on the ground of the latter's supposed disloyal utterances, are simply disgusting. That any Canadian should prate of loyalty to the British crown is to us a certain symptom of a weakened intellect or an arrant insincerity. But when that Canadian is an Irishman, or the son of an Irishman, we can find no words strong enough to express our indignation at a course so truly revolting. The Mail finds Mr. Ross guilty of making the following statement:

"He was not going to say because his neighbor preferred independence to the colonial relationship that he was disloyal. the did not so understand loyalty under a free government. Nor would he accuse of disloyalty any man who chose to express his opinion that annexation to the United States would be best for us."

Well, what is there after all in this declaration. Mr. Ross did not pronounce himself in favor of independence or annexation. Had he done so, he would We are by no means ourselves in favor of

failure. We a loval to Canada, a here all the elemen time may be cons But while we do a annexation, we ce who, having the co declares it the be from which Canad ency suffers. H to believe in anne perial federation tined to remain position we should of late concerning statesmen of Brit vinced that a char lations between Country. The d will not prevent from discussing e that their circui first of these chan mercial independe may follow this pared to say. Bu have now learned and will do that, assertion, best cal own interests. THE H

OCT. 4, 1884

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continent shall have proved We are heart and soul loval to Canada, and believe that we have here all the elements out of which in good time may be constructed a great nation. But while we do not see our way to favor annexation, we certainly admire any man who, having the courage of his convictions, declares it the best remedy for the evils from which Canada as a colonial dependency suffers. Has not he as much right to believe in annexation as others in Imperial federation? If Canada were destined to remain forever in its present position we should not have heard so much of late concerning the latter project. The statesmen of Britain are evidently convinced that a change must come in the relations between this and the Mother will not prevent the people of Canada from discussing every manner of change that their circumstances suggest. The first of these changes is the complete commercial independence of Canada. What may follow this change we are not prepared to say. But people in this country have now learned to think for themselves, and will do that, in the matter of self-

own interests.

THE HOLY ROSARY.

assertion, best calculated to advance their

On Sunday, the fifth inst., the Church celebrates the feast of the Most Holy Rosary. This great festival is this year, as it was last year, invested with more than ordinary solemnity by the special appointment of the Holy Father himself. By his own order, the whole month of October is set apart for instant and particular prayer by the whole Church after that form and method known as the Holy Rosary. In his encyclical of the 30th of this present year, read in our Aug a Sunday last, the Holy Father churca testimony to the piety of bears gla eoples manifested last year, Chris lar appeal was to them adw the father of the faithful. He d his people to honor the had er of God by means of the roughout the whole of the month of October. His wish was complied with, with a willingness and unanimity testifying the depth of religious sentiment, the intensity of fervor and sincerity, of trust in the Virgin Mary, animating and inspiriting all Christian peoples. Weighed down himself with the burden and oppres. sion of so many trials and such crying evils, the Holy Father confesses that the sight of such intensity of open faith and piety has given him much consolation and revived his courage for the facing, if that be the wish of God, of greater trials and darker evils.! From the spirit of prayer, poured out over the House of David and the dwellers in Jerusalem, he is impelled to express the confident hope, that God will at length be touched and have pity on his Church and give ear to the prayers addressed to Him through Her whom He has chosen and appointed as the dispenser of all heavenly graces. These same reasons impel the Holy

to exhort all Christian peoples to persevere in the method and formula of prayer known as the Rosary of Mary, and there- whom call themselves Christians, by to merit the powerful patronage of others who, though born within the fold able goodness of God to man. the great Mother of God. The enemies of Christianity being, as the Holy Father points out, so persistent and stubborn in their aims, its defenders should be equally staunch, especially as heavenly help and the benefits bestowed on us by God are the more usually the fruits and the reward of their perseverance. "It is good," he says, "to recall to memory the example of that illustrious widow. Judith-a type of the Blessed Virgin-who curbed the illjudged impatience of the Jews when they attempted to fix, according to their own judgment, the day appointed by God for the deliverance of His city. The example should also be borne in mind of the Apostles, who awaited the supreme gift promised unto them of the Paraclete, and persevered unanimously in prayer with Mary the Mother of Jesus. For it is, indeed, an arduous and exceeding weighty matter that is now in hand; it is to humiliate an old and most subtle enemy in the spread-out array of his power; to win back the freedom of the Church and of her Head; to preserve and secure the fortifications within which should rest in peace the safety and weal of human society. Care must be taken, therefore, that, in these times of mourning for the Church, the most holy devotion of the Rosary of Mary be assiduously and piously observed, the more so that this method of prayer being so arranged as to recall in turn all the mysteries of our salvation, is eminently fitted to foster the spirit of

Father again to rouse the piety of all, and

No doubt can be entertained that the same willingness and unanimity shown last year by the faithful throughout the world, will this year be also manifested, and that the piety of Christian peoples will be deepened and strengthened to a degree hitherto unknown. What abundant fruits will be the reward of this increase of piety in regard of the Virgin Mother we cannot undertake to predict. Certain it is, however, that great indeed will be the

profit but for the deliverance and exaltation of Holy Church. The devotion of the Holy Rosary was instituted at the instance of the Most Holy Virgin herself, at a time of great trial and suffering for the Church. At the very beginning of the thirteenth century St. Dominic was engaged in preaching against the errors of those cruel heretics known as the Albigenses, who, with fire and sword, sought to propagate their infamous doctrines in the south of France. His early efforts were not crowned with the success their ardor and zeal deserved. The saint placed himself at the feet of Mary, who destroys all heresy. He sought her help with repeated instance. The Divine Mother, appearing unto him, urged the establishment of the Country. The disloyalty cry of the Mail | devotion of the Rosary, promising him in return a most bountiful harvest. Accordingly in 1208, at Toulon, he instituted the Rosary and began to preach it to the multitude. The success of his preaching surpassed his most sanguine hopes and astonished the whole Christian world. From every side people rushed in their thousands to take part in the recital of this new and touching form of prayer. The devotion of the Rosary consists, as our readers are aware, in reciting that sublime prayer, the Our Father, fifteen times, and that most touching of supplications, the Hail Mary, one hundred and fifty times, or, in other words, saying the five decades of the beads three times, and is intended to honor and commemorate the fifteen principal mysteries of our Blessed Lord and his Virgin Mother. These mysteries are divided into three classes: the joyful, the sorrowful, and the glorious. When saying the beads the first time we honor (1) the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; (2) the Visitation; (3) the birth of our Lord : (4) the Presentation of Jesus in the Temple, and (5) the Finding of Jesus in the Temple. When we say the next five decades we commemorate (1) the Agony

of Jesus in the Garden; (2) the Scourging;

(3) the Crowning with Thorns; (4) the

Carrying of the Cross, and (5) the Cruci-

fixion. During the recital of the last five

decades we call to mind (1) the Resurrec-

tion of our Lord; (2) His Ascension into

Heaven; (3) the Descent of the Holy

Ghost, and (4) the Assumption of the

in Heaven.

The excellence of this form of prayer is that it combines with oral supplication the exercise of meditation on the principal mysteries of the life of the Redeemer of mankind. The festival of the Holy Rosary, celebrated by the Church on the first Sunday of October, was instituted by Pope Gregory XIII., in honor of the signal victory obtained by the Christian powers against the Turks at Lepanto, a victory which saved all Europe from Moslem domination, a victory obtained while the faithful were engaged in the recitation of the Holy Rosary for the successful issue of this gigantic struggle. May we not now with reason look forward to even greater triumphs than that of Lepanto, to be obtained through recitation of this sweetest form of prayer? It is not now Moslem and curtails the liberties of Holy of God's Church, have discarded that sacred name, men who proclaim themselves apostles of civilization and progress. Over these subtle and unscrupulous enemies, Holy Church will, no doubt, triumph. Its triumph will be great and the confusion of the foe overwhelming. That the day of triumph may soon come, let us during this month, day, saying, with the chaste Spouse of

Christ OGod, Whose Only-begotten Son, by living, dying, and rising again, hath purchased everlasting joy for us, mercifully grant that by calling these things to mind in the Blessed Virgin Mary's most holy Garden-of-Roses, we may learn better both to follow what they set forth, and to strive after what they promise. Through the Same our Lord Jesus Christ. Thy Son, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

MR. PATRICK EGAN.

We were much pained and surprised to read the following paragraph in the

Church Progress : "The boldness and presumption of Mr.

Patrick Egan have been seldom equalled by one of his race this side of the Atlantic. Not scarcely a year in the country, incapable of being a town constable in any American town, not known or recognized by the American people until elected President of the Land League a few weeks ago in Boston, now comes forth with his Republican document instructing the people how to vote. It would well become the 'League' to consign this man to the nothingness from which they raised him. His idiotic ravings are unworthy the office he fills, and they will strike a blow to the 'Land League' that it will never recover from. The sooner a "gag" is put on this fellow's mouth the better; what a pity the place, so honorably filled by A. Sullivan, should be so soon disgraced by one that scarcely has yet been long enough in the country to tell a watermelon from an ear of corn.

Mr. Egap, we can assure our contempor-

man, nor has he attempted to dictate to American citizens of Irish origin as to the manner in which they should vote. Mr. manner in which they should vote. Mr. Egan may not be long in America, but he is just as much an American citizen as the editor of Church Progress, and with all due respect to the latter, just as well qualified to pronounce on the issues now dividing the American people. In respect of the town constable allusion of the Progress, it does strike us that Mr. Egan, if unqualified by law for that very useful and trustworthy post, is in a better position than a man who, while legally qualified, could not be elected to the position. We can quite understand the sneers of the Church Progress at the "League" and the "Land League." But its ill-concealed bostility to Irish organization in the United States will not injure Irishmen nor benefit itself. Mr. Egan has not, that we are aware, attempted to use his influence as President of the National League to advance the interests of Mr. Blaine. In his private capacity he has certainly as much right as the editor of the Progress or any one else to pronounce himself in favor of any one of the Presidential nominees. Such abuse as that journal and others heap on him will not, even in the bitterness of party strife, cause Irishmen in America to forget the sterling patriotism and the arduous as well as lengthened services of

THE HOLY ANGEL GUARDIANS.

Patrick Egan to his country.

On the 2nd inst. Holy Church cele brates a festival of a character so touching and so sublime as to call for the special reflection of all Christians. It is not indeed, as Alban Butler so well observes, the least amongst the adorable dispensations of divine mercy in favor of men-it is not the least that he has been pleased to establish a communion of spiritual commerce between us on earth and the holy angels, whose com panions we hope one day to be in heaven. This communion we maintain by our deep veneration for them as God's holy, pure and glorious ministers and by our seeking their succor and intercession with God. On their side it is maintained, as well by their solicitude and prayers Blessed Virgin Mary; (5) Her Coronation for us as by the numberless good offices they render us. In the providence of God, infinitely wise and holy and merciful, it is oftentimes ordained that superior beings should be employed as the messengers and executors of his decrees in regard of those that are inferior. St. Thomas holds that when God created the angels, the lowest amongst them were enlightened by those in the highest orders of this celestial hierarchy. From Holy Writ it is to us evident that the angels have received their very name from the fact of their being frequently employed in executing the commissions of God in the favor and protection of men. One of the most merciful of the appointments of God in the communion established by Him between his blessed spirits in heaven and the children of men on earth is that he commissions certain chosen high spirits nor barbarian that menaces the right to be guardians of each one of us. Herein are displayed in the highest degree the Church. No, it is men, some of infinite majesty, the inscrutable wisdom, the unspeakable power and unfathom-

It is an article of Catholic faith that particular angels are appointed and commanded by God to guard and watch over each particular person among his servants, that is, the just or such as are in a state of grace. Besides, the most eminent of the fathers and doctors of the Church, supported by the most sacred authority, teach that every man even with all ardor and devotion, pray-every among sinners and infidels has a guardian angel, a doctrine never called in question by any Catholic. In both the old and the new testament we find the most explicit references to this relationship of the angels with mankind. Thus, in the Book of Psalms we read: "He hath given his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways," (xcii.) and elsewhere: "The angel of the Lord shall encamp round about them that fear him, and he shall deliver them." (xxxiii 8) In the book of Genesis (xlviii) we read of the hely patriarch Jacob praying his good angel to bless his grandsons Ephraim and Manasses: "The angel that delivereth me from all evils, bless these boys." And Judith said, (xiii. 20). "His angel hath been my keeper both going hence and abiding there, and returning from thence." But perhaps the most touching reference to angelic intervention on behalf of man is to be found in the book of Tobias, chap. v. When the younger Tobias is about to set out on a journey of importance for his father, the latter directs him to find out some faithful man to accompany him. The Angel Raphael, appearing unto him in the form of a beautiful young man, was led by younger Tobias into the presence of his father:

"And Tobias said: What manner of joy shall be to me, who sit in darkness, and see not the light of heaven? And the young man said to him: Be of good fruits thereof, not alone for individual ary, is neither a bold nor presumptuous return, I will pay thee thy hire. And devoted priest.

tell me of what family, or what tribe art thou? And Raphael the Angel an-swered: Dost thou seek the family of him thou hirest, or the hired servant himself to go with thy son? But lest I should make thee uneasy, I am Azarias the son of the great Ananias, And Tobias answered: Thou art of a great family. But I pray thee be not angry that I desired to know thy family. And the Angel said to him: I will lead thy son safe, and bring him to thee again safe. And Tobias answering, said: May you have a good journey, and God be with you in your way, and his Angel accompany you. Then all things being ready, that were to be carried in their journey, Tobias bid his father and his mother farewell, and they set out both together. And when they were departed, his mother began to weep, and to say: Thou hast taken the staff of our old age, and sent him away from us. I wish the money for which thou hast sent him, had never been. had never been. For our poverty was sufficient for us, that we might account sufficient for us, that we might account it as riches, that we saw our son. And Tobias said to her: Weep not, our son will arrive thither safe, and will return safe to us, and thy eyes shall see him. For I believe that the good Angel of God doth accompany him, and doth order all things well that are done about him so that he shall return to us with him, so that he shall return to us with oy. At these words the mother ceased weeping, and held her peace."

In the New Testament our Divine Saviour, speaking of scandal, used these words of dread import : "See that you despise not one of these little ones; for I say to you that their angels in heaven always see the face of My Father who s in heaven." (Matt. xviii 10).

So certain and general, says Butler, was the belief of a guardian angel being assigned to everyone, that when St. Peter was by a miracle delivered from prison, the disciples who, when he first came to them, could not believe it to be true, said, it is his angel." (Acts xi 15).

The offices of the Holy Angels in our regard may be enumerated thus: (1) to remove dangers both to body and soul; (2) to enlighten, instruct and direct to good thoughts, pious affections and good works; (3) to prevent the demons from suggesting bad thoughts, keeping away occasions of sin, and helping us to overcome temptations; (4) to offer to God the prayers of those they guard; (5) to pray for them; (6) to correct them when they sin: (7) to assist them at the hour of death, to strengthen them and console them at that supreme moment; (8) to lead after death souls into heaven, to accompany those condemned to purgatorial prison, there to console them till the day of their deliverance. Is there not then every reason why we should love and venerate our holy guardian angels? From what evils have they not delivered us? With what love and solicitude they watch over each of us? Ought we not hearken to the words of St. Bernard :

Let us also, brethren, dearly love His Angels, as them with whom we are one day to be co-heirs, and who in the meanwhile are leaders and guardians set over while are leaders and guardians set over us by the Father. With such guardians, whereof shall we be afraid? They that keep us in all our ways, can neither be conquered nor corrupted, far less can they corrupt. They are trusty, they are wary, they are mighty. Whereof shall we be afraid? Only let us follow them, over thee, call upon Him that keepeth thee, thy Shepherd, thy Refuge in times of trouble, call upon Him, and say: "Lord, save us; we perish." (Matt. viii.

Every day of our lives should we not sing with Holy Church:

King of Kings! and Lord most high! This of Thy dear love we pray.— May thy guardian angel nigh, Keep us from all sin this day.

HYMENEAL.

In the Ottawa Free Press of the 24th we

read "An interesting matrimonial event occurred at St. Patrick's church this mornoccurred at St. Patrick's church this morning, being the nuptials of Mr. John J. Macdonaid, contractor, and Miss Cecilia. Ryan, daughter of Mr. Roderick Ryan, one of Ottawa's best known and most influential lumbermen. The marriage knot was tied by Rev. M. J. Whelan, in presence of a number of distinguished. presence of a number of distingui guests. After the ceremony the bridal party were driven to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was partaken of, after which the happy couple left by special train on their honeymoon tour through New York and neighboring States. The wedding presents were numerous wedding presents were numerous and costly, and the hearty congratulations of a host of friends were showered on the bridal pair."

We extend our heartiest wishes for long life and undivided happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

PERSONAL.

We were favored last week with a visit from the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario, and Sydney Fisher, Esq., M. P. for the county of Brome, Quebec.

We beg to congratulate the good Catholics of Carleton Place on the appointment of the Rev. Father O'Donohoe, the young man said to him: Be of good courage, thy cure from God is at hand. And Tobias said to him: Canst thou conduct my son to Gabelus at Rages, a city of the Medes? and when thou shalt they will find a most zealous, earnest and they will find a most zealous, earnest and they will find a most zealous, earnest and to say, gentlemen, that I believe it to be the bounden duty of every ecclesiastic in this country to stand by and sustain they will find a most zealous, earnest and they will find a most zealous, earnest and they will find a most zealous, earnest and to say, gentlemen, that I believe it to be the bounden duty of every ecclesiastic in this country to stand by and sustain they will find a most zealous, earnest and the possible forms.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- The Duke of Norfolk is a princely benefactor of the Church in Britain. He is now about to build a large Catholic Church at Lewes. Within the past fifteen years he has, it is said, donated £500,000 for church purposes.

- We are now told that Orange disturbances are rapidly developing in Newfoundland. We are by no means surprised by this information. Orangeism cannot subsist save by brutality and violence. Where Orangemen cannot take the law into their own hands, to inflict injustice on their Catholic fellow citizens, they become lawless. We trust that the Catholics of Newfoundland will insist with determination on the repression by all just means of Orange savagery.

- We are much pleased to note that the new cathedral in this city is rapidly approaching completion exteriorly. The glazing is now all but finished and the magnificent edifice, which already stands a monument to the zeal and piety of the bishop, priests and laity of this diocese, seems every day to develop some new beauty and exhibit some rare merit. During exhibition week the number of those who visited the cathedral could only be counted by thousands. Our separated brethren from all parts of Ontario seemed to take special pride in this splendid pile as a building that must redound to the credit and renown of the garden of America, the Western Peninsula of Ontario.

- Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has come to the defence of the House of Lords. In a long article in the Pall Mall Gazette. although himself a life-long Liberal, he protests against Mr. Gladstone's declaration that it would be an invasion of the constitution to dissolve Parliament, because the House of Lords disagrees with the House of Commons. Mr. Duffy trenchantly insists that this is really the constitutional resource in such a crisis as the present, and that it has been often used. The interest in all this lies in the Pall Mall Gazette's answer; that dissolution would be an acceptable resolution were it not for the fact that the elections would give Mr. Parnell the bal-

ance of power in the next House. - Some idea may be formed of the real character of Belgian radicalism from a late despatch conveying information that a meeting of Liberals was lately held in Brussels for the purpose of arranging a platform to oppose the education law. Speeches were made appealing for support of the electors. that forty good Irish boots, or rather M. Goblet in his address, suggested that votes, might kick out the Cabinet itself, when the Liberals regain power they should use the immense wealth of religious bodies to promote popular education, and that the Liberal motto be tion, and that the Liberal motto be "partition of church and state." M. Goblet was loudly cheered. A Liberal right in their government of Ireland, then demonstration was subsequently held on the Bourse in honor of Burgomaster Towow. A bust and scarf of honor was presented in recognition of his services in the educational cause. The crowd quietly dispersed.

-The North-Western Chronicle. while giving King Humbert due credit for his bravery in visiting the infected only let us cleave unto them, and we "shall abide under the shadow of the" of Naples, very pertinently in Dublin, the member for Longford God of heaven." As often then as the adds: "There was no flourish of trum- dealt some well-directed blows at the gloom of temptation threateneth thee, or the sharpness of tribulation hangeth he did not expect or seek the world's man is reported to have stated: plaudits; and even among Catholics themselves his heroism has passed without special mention. For a king to risk contagion by visiting the sick and dying this was something so unusual as to provoke unaccustomed admiration. For Catholic bishops, priests or nuns to risk not understand being held down by their lives in works of mercy is a so common and every-day affair, that we no more stop to praise it than we stop to

praise or admire the sunshine." - There is now bitter feeling of animosity in France towards England. The Republique Francaise, a leading paper of the French metropolis, foretells the speedy downfall of British power and declares the present generation of Englishmen to be the most stupid that the "Mother of Nations" has yet produced. In ten years, it adds, they will acknowledge it themselves. The Republique dwells cheerfully on the dangerous position of the British merchant navy. Ten swift cruisers, it says, would destroy it and cut off the supplies of foreign wheat. The moral is, that England should make herself safe against continental attacks by an alliance with France and the construction of the channel tunnel. -In replying to an address from the

Bray National League, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cooke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, said amongst other things "I must say, so far as I am individually concerned, that if I have done anything to serve this country, or if I have said anything to encourage it, or it I have suffered anything in its cause, that I have been repaid a hundred fold by the kindly manifestation of feeling such as yours, which I have experienced from our people on every side. I have only further to say, gentlemen, that I believe it to be for the amelioration of their social con- vember next.

dition, as well as for the recovery of / their national rights, and that I for one shail always uphold her national banner, and befriend any one who constitution ally strives at all hazards to bear it on to victory."

- The corporation of Limerick has set Lord Spencer at defiance by refusing to levy a rate for the payment of the iniquitous police tax claimed by the Irish government from that law-abiding municipality. The Dublin Freeman's Journal commends the course of the Limerick City Council. The metropolitan journal speaks out very plainly. "The Limerick Corporation have not only the country at their back, but they have the direct encouragement of such an Englishman as Lord Randolph Churchill, and the indirect but not less specific encouragement of Mr. Trevelyan himself. When the subject was discussed in the House in July last, and when it was shown that the tax now sought to be imposed upon the ratepayers of Limerick was not a tax incurred in preserving the peace of the city, but in supplying Mr. Clifford Lloyd with a ridiculously large bodyguard, Lord Randolph Churchill reminded the House that "wherever Mr.Clifford Lloyd went, whether in Ireland or Egypt, he somehow managed to be the source of disorder and disturbance," and the noble lord added that "to press for this money would probably only incite to the disorder which the country would be so glad to see calmed down.'

- At Carrick-on-Suir Mr. William

O'Brien, M. P. for Mallow, said that when

an Englishman of the great mind of Mr. Gladstone told them that he never once heeded the cry of famine or of suffering in Ireland, but that he woke up instantly at murder and insurrection, he was teaching the Irish people a horrible lesson, but a lesson which, thank God, the Irish no longer practice, for they people day the power, without the help of eit amite or daggers—they essed the power of ringing the chapel d tone's ear, aye, and of hear it if he was as deaf as erers. When Earl Spenthe were to be no more concer cessions him be quite sure that the very next concession would not be the dismissal of himself and Mr. Trevelvan. They might possibly find themselves suspended, like their friend. George Bolton. No doubt, it would be very ungrateful of the Cabinet to kick him out, but if the Cabinet did not kick out Lord Spencer, it was just possible and that was a sort of operation that Mr. Gladstone had a much more rooted objection to. This country was at preent ruled by the worst Englishman and by all means let Bolton and Cornwall go back to their offices, and, as a friend suggested, let French be restored to

- It is not astonishing that Mr. Jus' tin McCarthy should be so popular in Ireland and with Irishmen the world over when attention is given to his outspoken condemnation of British rule in Ireland. In the course of a late speech "Dean Swift had once said it was 'no shame to be conquered by a lion, but no man should be controlled by a rat,' and he echoed the sentiment. They could understand being conquered and held down by a great man, but they could men like Lord Cowper and Lord Spencer. Against such as this they would protest, and the Irish Party would struggle against such men with a great united, and resolved people supporting them. He was not going to take up much of their time, but he would like to remark that when last he was at an ssembly in that hall it was on the occasion when Dublin presented the freedom of her city as a well-earned tribute to Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon. At the time there was an English friend sitting peside him-one who sympathized with the cause of Ireland-and he said, 'I wonder what they think round in the Castle when they hear the cheers of this demonstration thundering up to their gates.' Well, he didn't know whether those cheers brought them any en-lightenment, but he hoped the cheers of this demonstration thundering up to their gates would show them that the men of Ireland were resolute and united to get rid of English ascendency, and to get rid of every institution of foreign dominion in this land."

FROM WALKERVILLE.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LAKE ST. CLAIR. A beautiful altar of white marble, from the chisel of Mr. Michael O'Brien, has just been shipped from Montreal, for the new church of Walkerville. Anyone who will contribute towards this altar the small sum of \$1,00 will have his name engraved upon a silver plate, inside the tabernacle. Contributions should be sent to the Pov. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Ont.

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confidence in the Irish Parliamentary Party, and pledged themselves to heartily

co-operate with the Central Branch. Thus the mustering of the North goes

Galway. The Rev. T. Gergbegan, P. P., died on

Sept. 1, at his residence at Craughwell. The deceased rev. gentleman was educated at Maynooth, and had been on the mission

for a period of over 22 years. Mr. Richard Kelly, of Tuam, Co. Gal-

his son, the late Mr. Jasper Kelly, whose son, Richard J. Kelly, is now editor and

on, inchard J. Kelly, is now editor and proprietor.

On September 1, Deputy Sheriff Farrington, of Galway, accompanied by some very repulsive and motley looking "emergency men," and about twenty police under command of Head-Constable Brett,

Moylough, proceeded to carry out a num-ber of death sentences on the property of Emanuel Churcher, Ballinamore. Some

Emanuer Churcher, palmamore. Some of the evicted parties owed to the amount of £130, and their rents were greatly in excess of the Government valuation. One

of the families about to be evicted, were just sitting down to dinner, when arrived

the Sheriff, whose attendants, with most odious alacrity, threw table and provisions

The Athlone Nationalists have not per-

mitted their recent victory to diminish their active interest in the state of the Registry. The show of opposition made

Registry. The snow of opposition made in the service of some sixty objections upon Nationalist voters is seen to be a mere "blind," a bait to catch a Whig candidate for the next election.

RELIGIOUS DEVOTEDNESS.

The presence of cholera in France and

elsewhere has given occasion for frequent manifestations of that courage which faith alone can inspire. The following details of the death of the Rey. Father Roger and the devoted Sisters whose chaplain he was

prove that the religious orders are ever a

chool of the truest heroism.
On Friday, July 18th, the Superiores

of the Siters de la Retraite, at Marseilles, requested the Father Guardian of the Capuchina to allow them the service of the

Rev. Father Roger during the absence of their chaplain, who was detained elsewhere

by the malady. Father Roger was well pleased at the choice made of him, and at

outside the door.

steadily on.

OCT. 4, 1884

Ave

Noblesse Oblige.

CARLOTTA PERRY, IN YOUTH'S COMPANION

If I am weak and you are strong,
Why then, why then,
To you the braver deeds belong;
And so, again,
If you have gifts and I have none,
If I have shade and you have sun,
'Tis yours with freer hand to give,
'Tis yours with truer grace to live,
Than I, who giftless, sunless, stand,
With barren life and hand.

We do not ask the little brook We do not ask the little brook
To turn the wheel;
Unto the larger stream we look.
The strength of steel
We do not ask from silken bands,
Nor hearts of oak in willow wands;
We do not ask the wren to go
Up to the heights the eagles know;
Nor yet expect the lark's clear note
From out the dove's dumb throat.

'Tis wisdom's law, the perfect code,
By love inspired;
Of him on whom such is bestowed
Is much required.
The funeral throat is bid to sing.
The oak must reign the forest's king:
The rushing stream the wheel must mov
The beaten steel its strength must prove.
'Tis given unto the eagle's eyes
To face the midday skies.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin. Employment on both sides of the River Liffey is very general at present, scarcely any idle hands being met along the lines of quays. This is a very satisfactory state of matters, which, it is to be hoped, will continue. Several vessels from foreign ports, bringing breadstuffs, sugar, and other produce, are expected shortly, from which a great deal of work will be provided in discharging their cargoes. The coal import trade is particularly active, giving employment to a large number of men; and as the regular cross-Channel steamers are daily doing a most satisfac-tory trade from both sides, there is no lack of employment for able-bodied men, at wages very much higher than those obtainable a few years ago. The roadways on both sides of the Liffey being now vastly improved, the blocks of vehicles formerly so prevalent are now rarely wit-

The visit of England's Channel Fleet. tommanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, to Dublin Bay and Queenstown Harbor, has afforded the Irish people an opportunity of testing whether self-respect and sturdy nationality, or flunkeyism and West Britonism, had the upper hand in the chief cities of Leinster and Munster. To the credit of Irishaddi washed. To the credit of Ireland's manhood let it be said that the former qualities have prevailed. The days of selfabasement are rapidly coming to a close in Ireland. The place of honor belongs to Kingstown. A few West Britons few West Britons, who are at the same time Town Commissioners, desired to pres-ent the Duke with an address of welcome. The National members of the board The National members of the board refused to sanction any such proceeding, and, after a prolonged discussion, the flunkeys, seeing themselves in the minority, allowed the matter to drop, and no

ddress was consequently presented.

The Dublin Evening Mail says:—"A little incident connected with the the Duke of Edinburgh to the city, on ust 30, seems to have escaped the vigilant attention of the reporters, who were "doing" the movements of Royalty on the occasion. When the Lord Lieutenant and the Duke were driving up Sackville street, en route to the Viceregal Lodge, the former, anxious to show his companion all the sights, pointed out to him the offices of the National League. As his Excellency was in the act of pointing with his whip to the house, Mr. Harrington, M. P., appeared at one of the winder. appeared at one of the windows. His Excellency, who well knows the Member for Westmeath by sight, seemed at once for preciate the awkwardness of the sit-uation, and became instantly absorbed in his attention to his spanking greys."

The Rev. Patrick Nolan, P. P. Rathvilly, county Carlow, has received from Mr. Wm. Wentworth Dick, of Humewood, £100 as a contribution towards the building of the new Catholic Church at

Kilkenny.

neeting attended by several thou A meeting attended by several thousands of people was held on Aug. 31, at Cresspatrick, near Johnstown. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character. Contingents attended from Johnstown, Galmoy, Moyne, Rathdowney, Johnstown, Galmoy, Moyne, Rathdowney, Science and Pallyraguet Durgery. Urlingford, Ballyragget, Durrow, &c. Most of the contingents were accompanied by bands, and many of them had banners bearing mottoes, such as "Ireland for the Irish," "Justice to all: We only want our own again," "Faith and fatherland," &c. Queen's County.

Queen's County has once more shown itself in the van, in the movement for paying the members, and Messrs. Lalor and Arthur O'Connor, each, acknowledge the sum of £266 lls. 6d., from their faithful constituents, the collection in the county having been made annual. Mr. Lalor, in his letter, referring to the fact that he had, for some time back been anxious to resign and that he has been obliged to absent himself, through illness, during the whole of the last Session again declares that "as I see no hopes o being able to discharge my Parliamentary duties in future, on account of my healt I am convinced that it should be the duty of the leaders of the people to procure a proper person to fill my place as soon as possible." Queen's County and Ireland would deeply lament the loss of the services of honest Richard Lalor, of Tenakil most heartily deplore his illness, and wil at any time most gladly welcome back at any time most gladly welcome back his brave and inspiring presence, but at the same time, if he sees no present pros-pect of being able to return to duty, the county should be induced to permit his

On Sept. 3d, Denis Brennan, Sheriff's deputy, with a force of constabulary, pro-ceeded to the townland of Ballycormac, ceeded to the townland of Ballycormac, near Bantry, for the purpose of evicting a family named O'Neill, under an ejectment decree. The landlord is the Rev. James Freke, of Riverstown. The lands evicted were jointly held by Margaret O'Neill, John O'Neill, and Michael O'Neill, at a total rent of £36 per annum. Four years' rent were due. The eviction was carried out, it appears with the eviction was carried out. was carried out, it appears, with the consent of the tenants. They have been disputing among themselves for the past few years as to the proper boundaries of their respective portions of the land, and one of puting among themselves for the past few years as to the proper boundaries of their respective portions of the land, and one of the tenants refused altogether, for a great number of years, to pay any rent.

Accordingly a meeting was convened the other day, when a promising branch of the League was established, which is to be the tenants refused altogether, for a great number of years, to pay any rent.

Accordingly a meeting was convened the other day, when a promising branch of the League was established, which is to be great number of years, to pay any rent.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

After possession had been taken by the Sheriff's representative, the tenants were allowed back as caretakers.

allowed back as caretakers.

The branch of the Young Ireland Society just established in Cork did honor to itself in electing Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., as its President.

Sergeaut Griffin, of Killavullen fame, is promoted to be head-constable for his engagement and experience of the sergement of the sergement

enormous endeavors to preserve the peace of the wild district over which he ruled by reporting the local bench of magistrates and selling a few areas on her Majesty's account. The people of Monanimy united in wishing the sergeant bon voyage on his departure. way, where fifty years ago he established the Tuam Herald newspaper, died on Sept. 3. He continued to guide its fortunes for many years, until he handed it over to departure.

departure.

The ambition of Mr. Barry Sheehan, the puny-souled West British Whig, whom the coalition party in the Cork Council have foisted on the citizens as their chief magistrate, was to induce the royal com-mander of the fleet to visit him at Cork. Barry's mind is akin to that of Moore's turf-cutter who preferred to be genteelly consigned to perdition along with a duke rather than be saved in vulgar company. Not satisfied with inviting the duke by letter. Barry must need one to be in the control of t Not satisfied with inviting the duke by letter, Barry must needs race up to Kingstown and dance personal attendance on him there. Such wretched sycophancy the duke, we suppose, was glad to welcome in the absence of any respectable greeting from the racks of the people. If there is not a "Sir" Barry Sheehan strutting about Cork in a short time the British Government will have exhibited British Government will have exhibited

unparalleled ingratitude.

An eviction of a singular nature is reported from Bandon. Three J. P.'s, it is said, were put out by the sheriff from premises in Watergate street—namely, J. W. Pavne, Bantry; J. H. Payne, Upton; and William Conner Sullivan, Bandon. Five years' rent is said to have been due on the premises. It appears that none of these J.P.'s was the person actually owing the rent; and it is further stated that the letting to these J.P.'s was one for securing a claim to vote at the Bandon election. This statement suggests that it might be found useful throughout Ireland to look closely into the foundation of Tory claims to be on the register. Limerick.

The Mayor of Limerick has received a notification from the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the extra police tax which the Corporation had refused to pay. He declares that unless the Corporation be pre-pared before the expiration of a month to pared before the expiration of a month to levy the rate, the full powers which the law affords will be put in force to compel payment. He, however, expresses the belief that an amicable settlement can be made at a personal interview, and offers to receive a deputation on the subject.

other weapons, and accompanied by ten or twelve carts, made a raid on the place

for the purpose of removing the effects. They attacked the caretakers, who at once fled for Oola Police Barracks. The state-

ments of the attacked caretakers having

Antrim.

Monaghan

was so hysterically abusive of Mr. Healy

as to evince that that gentleman's recent

language must have considerably ruffled

his lordling's temper. Mr. Monroe wisely left Mr. Healy alone and travelled to Egypt to find material for his remarks.

Donegal.

corgenial to them.

once proceeded to the post, which had become one of danger and of honor.

The scourge had already been cruelly laid on this religious community. One Sister died the evening previous, and several extensions. Tipperary.
On September 2nd, Mr. Devane, deputy ess collector, made a seizure of about oral others were dangerously iil. The brave Capuchin must have had a presentiment of what was coming. He set his affairs in order, arranged his little cell as if he did not expect to return to it, and, kneeling before his Superior, he said to him: "Bless me Father; I feel that I am not to leave that house." cess collector, made a seizure of about twenty tons of hay, at a place called Moanroe, near New Pallas, for non-payment of the county cess. He placed two men in charge of the place. Things wore at that time an even, placid appearance, until the following night, when, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a party of about twenty men armed with forks and other weapons, and accompanied by the

He had barely entered the convent when he was led to the coffins of two of the Sisters, to recite the last prayers over the new victims of the cholera. This duty being victims of the cholera. This duty being performed, he proceeded to the infirmary, where he found five others in their agony. At once he took his place amongst them determined not to leave till the sacrifice was completed.

been made to the police, Sergeant James McKeon quickly turned out with all the available men in his station, and proceeded to the scene, where they were encountered by the party armed with forks, spades, &c. McKeon approached them; told them the penalty they incurred, and advised them to offer no resistence. "It was beautiful," he said next day, "to see those angels pass away. No regrets, no tears. An ineffable peace, a divine joy, overflowed their souls, and was reflected in their countenances, the vir-ginal purity of which was not disfigured by the terrible malady. They offered themadvised them to offer no resistance. Some of the party at once complied, while others grumbled, saying they would not selves up as victims, praying God that their death might be the last, and that He submit. However the police succeeded in arresting thirteen men, and captured ten horses and carts. The affair has created would pardon the guilty city. Some had strength enough left to murmur a cantiduite a sensation in the locality, the young men being of excellent character, and consequently great excitement prevails.

strength enough left to murmur a canticle, and all fell asleep in the peace of the Lord.

This spectacle made such an impression

This spectacle made such an impression The latest instance of Orange rowdyism is that at Portrush. It seems, the other day, that the members of a Catholic temperance society, in making an excursion to that watering place, were insulted on the cause of this singular emotion: "Sisto that watering place, were insulted on their way to the train by a party of the tolerant and law abiding loyalists. So On Monday, July 21st, Father Roger

tolerant and law abiding loyalists. So determined was their savage attack upon went to carry the consolations of religion he peaceable excursionists that a strong o the surviving religious, who had taken body of police had to keep them in bounds. Nor did their indecent conduct cease here. They descended to the characteristically pleasant pastime of insulting some Catholic priests. efuge in their country house. He celeorated Mass, and then returned to Rue Villeneuve, where two or three Sisters re-mained in charge of the house. Whilst in consultation there with the doctors who nad assembled to investigate the cause of The demonstration of "loyalists" at Monaghan, on Sept. 3, was a sorry spec-tacle. The rain fell in torrents, and this, had assembled to investigate the cause of the fearful mortality, he felt the first symptoms of the disease. The Father Guardian was summoned. With perfect calmness, or rather with joy, the good combined with the dismal prospects of landlordism, damped the ardor of the orators so much that the speeches were insufferably dull. Poor Lord Rossmore monk made his confession, received the Papal Benediction accorded to the sons of St. Francis, asked to be anointed, and then spoke only of the happiness of

dying.
"Do you wish us to pray for your restoration to health?" asked the Father Guardian. "I have made a vow to this

Egypt to find material for his remarks. If "loyalty" can only organize such demonstrations as Monaghan witnessed, "disboyalty" has the whole game in its own hands. "Demonstrating," after all, is not in the Irish landlords' line. Imposing exorbitant rack-rents, issuing writs of eviction, and spending their tenants' money in foreign capitals are labors more money in foreign capitals are labors more congenial to them.

he rendered up his soul to God. The Derry Corporation must have a fair supply of time-pieces on hand at present. On the occasion of the visit of the Channel Fleet to Low-h. Proceedings of the Proceeding of the Proceding of the Proceeding of t their last resting place, and the priests gathered around the grave joined their present. On the occasion of the visit of the Channel Fleet to Lough Foyle, that body conceived the slavish idea of presenting the blue jackets with a clock, as a sort of memorial of their visit. The officers, however, refused to accept the which was refused to which was refused. tears to those of the Superior as they recited the last prayers of the Ritual for their victim of priestly devotedness .- Ave

present, which was returned "with thanks." This is not the first snub administered by the haughty Britons to the crawling flunkeys who compose the West British faction in Derry. FASHION IS QUEEN .- Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10c. for any color. Get at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burling-

The Nationalists of Clonmany are awake. As in most other parts of Donegal, the patriotic people of this district have come to the wise conclusion that organization is an essential means to secure the success of the National cause. Accordingly a meeting was convened the other day, when a promising brauch of

Why Christ Chose the Death of the

Several reasons are assigned by the Fathers of the Church as to why our Savior chose the death of the cross: 1st, To take away all fear of death from Christians Many do not fear death in general, yet na ture invariably shrinks from particular kinds of death. Now as the death of the Cross was the most painful and humilia Cross was the most painful and humiliating that could be borne, our Lord did not hesitate to adopt it as an example of most sublime heroism. 2d, To show the peculiar type of sin. Adam violated the direct command of God in eating the fruit of the forbidden tree. In atonement for disobedience, and for all the sins of the world, we behold the second Adam, the blessed Fruit of the Immaculate Virging a specta. Fruit of the Immaculate Virgin, a specta cle for men and angels, hanging on the tree of shame. 3d, To signify the entirety of Redemption. The four corners of the Cross are a type of the four quarters of the beavers. 4th, To manifest our reconciliation with Heaven; the Mediator twixt God and man being suspended between Heaven and earth. 5th, To purify all creation. The earth stained by sin, has been sprinkled by the blood of a God made man; the air received His hallowed breath and His ardent sichs of prayer. His ardent sighs of prayer. 6th, To prove the truth of the words spoken by our Lord, "And if I be lifted from the earth, I will draw all things to Myself." xii. 32.)-Exchange.

A Father Rebuked.

Col. McLeod, although not a bad man at heart, uses very rough language in his intercourse with his family. On return-ing to his home from his place of business, a few days ago, he found his wife very much excited over the outrageous conduct of a tramp, who, being dissatisfied with the food given him by Mrs. McLeod, had

the food given him by Mrs. McLeod, had abused her in a most outrageous manner. "Johnny," said Col. McLeod, to his ten-year-old son; "when you heard that cowardly soundrel abusing your mother, why didn't you run to the store quick, and let me know? Didn't you hear?"

"Yes, pa, I was out in the stable and heard what he said about the vituals macave him, and how he abused her, but gave him, and how he abused her, but

"But what ?" "But what?"
"I thought it was you scolding ma. He used the same cuss words as you do when the dinner don't suit you, so I thought it couldn't be anybody else but you. I didn't think anybody else would dare talk to ma that way."

Johnny unconsciously administered a severe rehuke to his irragible par who

severe rebuke to his irascible pa, who never again spoke to his wife as if he were

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Than anything else;
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"Emaciated!!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am

Gaining strength! and And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,

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has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.

medicine has been its very soul of progress, as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individuality of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous "Quinine Wine,"—and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its im-provement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most the

cat agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to 42 BARCLAY STREET,
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No doubt every magazine has ofter picture of the Mot is represented sitting the Child Jesus to whilst John the Ba sents a little cross This is Raphael's There is a simple as nected with this p propriately have Maria." In a province of th

amongst the wood Apennine Mountai ermit, over whos hundred years had ing his long life, he sures of experience foot of a wide-spre himself a little cell God, making himsel of the surrounding old man was highly There was in the tiller, who with his special regard and de

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The winter had be

masses of snow we came, and the warm to beat down upon melted, and the little into torrents, which built. Similar stream all sides, and the v Higher and higher reached the lower b Many who lived beyon of the hermit, but him, for the water c of his hermitage, to there, he took refug himself as well as he and three nights, til retired. His cell w the earth. His anx ger and sleeplessness, hausted his strength. Little Mary, who

to a workman on the valley, found him Thinking that her

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ground beside him.

haps he will come

and she began to rul as vigorously as she ceeded also in pour wine into his mouth. opened his eyes and at his little savior.
and some bread f restored the hermit s could leave him to known what ha father, accompanie lagers, went with h carned the holy in the village.
till he had fully new hermitage which built for him was re to take possession of the people turned accompany him; me and old, took their singing hymns and walked hand in har the people stood arounds in based his hands in based. Almighty God, earth, who in the tin pare for me a refug this tree, and didst sa of death by means of be to Thee! Bless hospitable oak! and

May the good

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into great casks for sods; young trees it, and for a long Mary grew up to age to an excellent same village, who suc and property of her their union. A sprig at her feet, and she younger on her arm bosom in motherly lo

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velvet cap. It was greatest painter of long time there had soul an image of and the Child Jesu

OLD

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THE STORY OF A FAMOUS PIC-

Ave Maria.

No doubt every reader of Our Lady's magazine has often seen and admired the picture of the Mother of God wherein she is represented sitting in an arbor, pressing the Child Jesus tenderly to her heart; whilst John the Baptist, also a child, presents a little cross to the Infant Jesus. This is Raphael's Madonna della Sedia. There is a simple and touching story connected with this picture, which may appropriately have place in The "Ave Maria."

In a province of the States of the Church.

Maria."

In a province of the States of the Church, amongst the woods at the foot of the Apennine Mountains, once dwelt a holy hermit, over whose head more than a hundred years had passed, and who, during his long life, had gathered rare treasures of experience and wisdom. At the foot of a wide-spreading oak he had built himself a little cell, and there he served God, making himself useful to the people of the surrounding country by his wise counsels and his pious prayers. The good old man was highly esteemed, and no one ever thought of going against his advice.

There was in the neighborhood a vine-tiller, who with his whole family showed special regard and devotedness towards the

tiller, who with his whole family showed special regard and devotedness towards the aged hermit. The vintner had one child, named Mary, who took special pleasure in sitting at the hermit's feet, and listening to the stories of the saints which he was fond of relating to her. The centenarian had a real affection for the eight-year-old child, for was not the holiness of the Queen of Heaven mirrored in this innocent soul, so eager to learn whatever related to her salvation? He kad also a special affection for the aged oak, at the foot of which his cell was built. In summer, when all cell was built. In summer, when all around was parched by the heat of the sun, he kept the earth near his favorite tree moist with fresh water from the spring; he fed the inhabitants of its widespreading he fed the inhabitants of its widespreading branches, who trustingly flew down to him; and whenever the owner of the domain spoke of felling the tree, his entreaties saved the ancient monarch of the forest. And the maiden and the hermit and the oak were destined to become associated in a world-wide fame.

The winter had been very severe. Huge masses of snow were piled up on the ridges of the Apennines. When spring came, and the warm rays of the sun began to best down upon the earth, the snow melted, and the little brooks were swollen into torrents, which rushed down upon the valley wherein the hermit's cell was built. Similar streams poured down from all sides, and the valley became a lake. Higher and higher rose the flood, till it reached the lower branches of the trees. Many who lived beyond the valley thought of the hermit, but no one could reach him, for the water cut off all access. The old man had first climbed up to the roof of his hermitage, to escape the increasing waters; and when the flood reached him there, he took refuge in the tree. Fixing himself as well as he could in the branches, he was kept prisoner there for three days and three nights, till at length the water retired. His cell was carried away. He came down from his painful position to the earth. His anxiety, the fatigue of keeping himself secure on his perch, hunger and sleeplessness, had completely exhausted his strength. himself as well as he could in the branches

to a workman on the opposite side of the valley, found him in this condition. Thinking that her good old friend was dead, she threw herself weeping on the ground beside him. "Perhaps he is not dead," she thought after a while; "perhaps he will come to himself again;" and she began to rub his hands and face as vigorously as she was able. She succeeded also in pouring some drops of wine into his mouth. Her efforts were at wine into his mouth. Her efforts were at last crowned with success. The old man opened his eyes and looked wonderingly at his fittle savior. A few sups of wine, and some bread from Mary's basket, restored the hermit so far that the child could leave him to run home and make known what had happened. Her father, accompanied by several villages, went with her to the spot, and carmed the holy man to a house in the village. There he remained till he had fully recovered, and the new hermitage which the pious people built for him was ready. When he went to take possession of his new abode, all the people turned out in procession to take possession of his new abode, all the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to take possession of his new abode, all the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young ready is relatively and the people turned out in procession to the procession to the houses you may hear a heavy who neglect the trees, this variety has the result of the procession of the houses you may hear a heavy who neglect the trees, this variety has the result of the procession of the house young the procession of the houses you may hear a heavy who neglect the trees, this variety has the result of the procession of the the people turned out in procession to accompany him; men and women, young and old, took their places, praying and singing hymns and psalms. The hermit walked hand in hand with little Mary. When he reached his new home, and all the people stood around him, the old man raised his hands in blessing, and prayed:

"O Almighty God, Lord of heaven and earth, who in the time of trial dids the reaches." earth, who in the time of trial didst pre-pare for me a refuge in the branches of this tree, and didst save me from the jaws of death by means of a little child, praise be to Thee! Blessed be thou also, O hospitable oak! and thou, dear child!
May the good deed which you have
wrought for me be known to men, and kept

wroughtforme be known to men, and kept in remembrance upon the earth."

This blessing, through God's providence, was fulfilled. In course of time the holy old man entered through the gates of death into a better world. After a while the oak was cut down, and the wood sold to Mary's father, who made it into great casks for his wine. The hercell was roofed with fresh green sods; young trees were planted around it, and for a long time it remained an object of veneration to the people.

Mary grew up to be a charming young woman, and she gave her hand in marriwoman, and she gave her hand in marriage to an excellent young man of the
same village, who succeeded to the business
and property of her father. God blessed
their union. A sprightly little boy played
at her feet, and she held a child a year
younger on her arm, pressing him to her
bosom in motherly love. Just before the
door of the house stood one of those great
casks which her father had made out of casks which her father had made out of

casks which her father had made out of the oak. Here, under the spreading branches of a large tree, the young mother used to sit with her children.

One day a young man tastefully dressed passed by. His countenance was noble; his long hair flowed in wavy ringlets on his shoulders, and on his head he wore a velvet cap. It was Raphael Sanzio, the greatest painter of his day. For a long time there had floated before his soul an image of the Mother of God and the Child Jesus, but he had not

been able to grasp the picture with sufficient distinctness, and to give to it that lofty expression which the subject demanded. He had started out on a walk, manded. He had started out on a walk, in order that his imagination might be the freer, and that he might study out his intended picture with fewer distractions. When he came near Mary's cottage, his head bowed in deep thought, she addressed him a friendly salutation. The young man looked up. When he saw the mother with her children, he beheld the realization of his dreams. This mother, from whose countenance beamed the purest and most blessed love; on her bosom a child, beautiful as a little angel, who gazed out at the world with his large, mild eyes; at her feet the elder boy, who, with joy beaming in his countenance, is offering his mother a stick on which he has fastened a cross,—what more could the painter demother a stick on which he has fastened a cross,—what more could the painter desire! Taking a bit of prepared charcoal from his pocket, he quickly sketched the charming group on the head of the cask, and carried it home in triumph. At his leisure, Raphael completed his picture from the rough sketch before him, and gave to the world the Madonna della Sedia

THE SLUMS OF LONDON.

PEN PICTURES OF A SATURDAY NIGHT'S HORRORS INDOORS AND OUT.

week. Enter the public houses and you will see them crammed. Here are women squandering money that would purchase food, for the lack of which their children are dying. One group rivets the eyes of an observer at once. It consists of an old gray-haired dame, a woman of 40 and a girl of about 19, with a baby in her old gray-haired dame, a woman of 40 and a girl of about 19, with a baby in her arms. All these are in a state best described as "maudlin." They have finished one lot of gin and the youngest woman is ordering another round. It is a great-grandmother, grandmother, and a mother and her baby—four generations together—and they are all dirty, dishevelled and drunk, except the baby, and even that poor little mite may have its first taste of alcohol presently. It is no uncommon sight in these places to see a mother wet a baby's lips with gin and water. The process is called "giving the young 'un a taste," and the baby's father will look on sometimes and enjoy the joke immensely. But the time to see the result of a Saturday night's heavy drinking in a low neighborhood is after the houses are closed. Then you meet dozens of poor wretches reeling home to their miserable dens. Some of them roll across the roadway and fall, cutting themselves till the blood flows. Every penny, in some instances, has gone in drink. One dilapidated, ragged wretch I met last Saturday night was gnawing a baked potato. By his side stood a thunly-clad woman, bearnight was gnawing a baked potato. By his side stood a thinly-clad woman, bearing a babe in her arms, and in hideous language she reproached him for his sel-fishness. She had fetched him out of a

his pocket.

With the halfpenny he had bought the potato which he had refused to share with her. At every corner the police are ordering or coaxing men and women to "move on." Between 12 and 1 o'clock, it is a long procession of dynakra dynakra. er and sleeplessness, had completely exausted his strength.

Little Mary, who was carrying dinner to be workman on the opposite side of the alley, found him in this condition. Thinking that her good old friend was out of the main thoroughfare and into the dimly-lighted back streets, and you come upon scene after scene to the grim, grotesque horrors of which only the pen-cil of a Dore could do justice. Women, with hideous, distorted faces are rolling from side to side, shricking aloud snatches of popular songs, plentifully inter-larded with the vilest expressions. Men as drunk as themselves meet them.

injured wife, now that of a drunken lood trapped into a den of infamy to be robbed and hurled into the street by the professional bully who resides on the premises. As you pass the open doors of some of the houses you may hear a heavy that and a groan, and then stillness. It some of the nouses you may near a neavy thud and a groan, and then stillness. It is only a drunken man who, staggering up the staircase to his attic, has missed his footing and fallen heavily.—London Paper.

Merited Praise.

The universal praise bestowed upon Kidney-Wort as an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is well merited. Its virtues are universally known and its cures are re-ported on all sides. Many obstinate cases have succumbed to it after they had been given up by the doctors and a thorough treatment will never fail to cure. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

A Sad Neglect.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the Bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and

GCOD THE YEAR ROUND.—National Pills are a good blood purifier, liver reg-ulator, and mild purgative for all seasons!

A Rare Plant.

The Wild Strawberry Plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, anteseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowel complaints.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Push fall plowing. Plan to set some trees. Change the food occasionally.

Lean cows are lean milkers.
Fowls need fresh water daily.
Large herds make bare meadows.
Whatever you build, build substantial.
Clover pasture for lambs will cause scours. Painting roofs does not tend to dur-

ability.
California raises corn sixteen feet in Top-dress the meadows now, and you will not miss it.

Rarely, indeed, will a good wind-mill

not prove a paying instrument on the Feather eating in hens is catching; if any hens are addicted to the habit, remove or kill them before all the flock is

polluted. Don't over-work; don't allow others about you to over-work; better be without the gains, if any—a point we question—coming from it, at the cost of irritated nerves, ruffled dispositions, and shortened

lives.
Composting Muck.—Muck alone is of little use as a manure when applied to land. By composting it with manure in the proportion of one load of manure to Saturday night the public houses and gin-palaces take in one-fourth of the day's earnings of the denizens of the slums for a week. Enter the public houses and you week. Enter the public houses and you

turning.

Chicken Lice on Horses.—It is no strange thing, when fowls are kept in or near to the horse stable, that chicken lice will trouble the horses. As the vermin cannot easily be seen, the irritation they produce is not readily accounted for your produce is not readily accounted for; on close examination, however, the very min-

special prices as the writer knows by experience. At his home, away from water
conveniences, he adopted the following
plan, and has kept it up for many years:
The privy building was raised about two
feet higher than it used to stand, and the
door approached by steps. By cutting an
opening at the back of the house, below
the seat, this new level easily allowed of
running a wheelbarrow, the carrying part
of which was a box, undermeath. A
moveable cover was made to the opening,
to slant outwards and cover the handles
of the barrow. Then, inside of the structure, a bushel-box of dry earth or coal
ashes was constantly kept, and in it an
ash-shovel. Those ordinarily using the
closet were instructed to apply a shovelful
of earth on the contents each time. No
smell ever arose from the place, and once
a month the barrow was easily trundled
away, relieved of its load and returned.

Orchard and Garden. public house with his last half-penny in

Orchard and Garden. Top-dress the orchard.

Bone manures suit grapes. Clean up the asparagus bed. Carefully sort the market fruits. A temperature of 45° suits store roots Keep the earth from the heart of cel-

reputation of being a poor and unprofit-

reputation of being a poor and unprofitable one.
Fall Planting.—Aside from the stone-fruited kinds, all the hardier orchard trees may be planted in the fall advantageously. A tree set out in the fall will start up better ordinarily than a spring-set one, because the roots are in position at one, because the roots are in position at the opening of the season to supply the tree with food at once. The drawback to fall-setting is that in very severe winters the trees suffer from the wood drying out and the roots becoming disturbed. To guard against this as much as possible, early planting should be resorted to in the north, October being the best month for the work. Then some strength can be accumulated before cold weather, to help carry the tree through. When everything is in readiness for planting, if the trees are still in leaf, the leaves should be stripped. The ends of the main shoots should also be shortened a little. There will be no harm in ordering all trees and shrubs in the fall from the nurseries, and then the more tender ones may be safely kept fall-setting is that in very severe winters

condition, of not mowing the grass early in the spring where they stand, is ob-

served. Ferneries .- These affairs, in their Ferneries.—These affairs, in their simplest form, consisting of a common glass shade, fitted with a zine or earthen receptacle for soil, are so delightful for plant growing in the house that we must wonder at their not being oftener in use. Perhaps the prevalent notion that they can only be rightly stocked from a hot-house collection of plants accounts for this. A greater misstocked from a hot-house collection of plants accounts for this. A greater mistake never existed. Many wild plants, which may be collected in the woods, are quite as suitable. The squaw, or partridge berry plant, with its ever-green leaves and showy fruit, is excellent for one, and then there are some low-growing evergreen ferns of value for the purpose. Such bulbs as crocuses and hyacinths are also admirably adapted to this means of culture.

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Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease? Suffering from Diabetes?

Have you-Liver Complaint? ter I prayed to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y

Is your Back lame and aching?

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C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis. Have you Kidney Disease? irs of unsuccessful doctoring. Its work."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West V. Are you Constipated?

16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vi Have you Malaria? "Kidney-Wort has done better than any con-remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Pr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious? ly I have ever taken."

Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon Are you tormented with Piles?

Are you Rheumatism racked? Flidney-Wort cured me, after I was given use by physicians and I had suffered thirty year.
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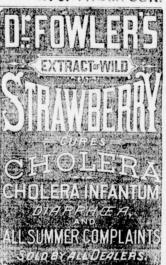
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with the recorder (Protestant)

where the condense whether the infidel's earth of the condense with many of the infidel's will be assumptions and crudities and mistakes of Ingersoll turned inside out, upside down, end for end, over and over."—Chicago Star and Covenant (Leading Universalist paper in the Western States.)

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and incisive * Successful beyond any of the efforts in that direction heretofore made."

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 | Glanworth | Glan carry the tree through. When everything is in readiness for planting, if the tree carry the tree through. When everything is in readiness for planting, if the tree carry the tree through. When everything is in readiness for planting, if the tree carry the tree through. When everything is in readiness for planting, if the tree carry the tree through. When everything is in readiness for planting, if the tree carry the carry the tree carry the carry



not created a selfish being, he was not created to live within himself within the limit of his own individuality, and like the snail within his tiny walls, go through life leaves and alone. He was created to asso. of his own individuality, and like the snail within his tiny walls, go through life gloomy and alone. He was created to associate with his fellows, to communicate his thoughts and ideas—when sorrows and misfortunes hang gloom around his pathway through life, when bright prospects are blighted, and fond hopes frustrated, and sadness begets weary thoughts within his breast, he longs to communicate his tale of woe to his fellow-beings in order to obtain sympathy—sweet words of comfort to soothe his troubled mind. Again, when fortune smiles upon bim and enlivens and adds lustre to his course, when hopes are bright and success crowns his efforts, and joy and happiness are his portion, he loves to communicate with his fellow-beings, he tells them of his happiness and success. It is man's nature to associate with his fellow-man, to coalesce and have his being, his existence, merged, as it were, in the being and existence of others of his kind, to absorb and to be absorbed. If there be any different natures they form the exception and not the rule. As this is a fixed principle in man's nature it was necessary that society should exist; necessary in order that he might enjoy the social pleasures as well as the moral and political benefits incident to society. By society I do not mean company or individuals associated for the purpose of pleasure and amusement, where too often immorality, discontent and not then immorality, discontent and not the mingery are fatal. The

benefit of all; that union in which individuals singly and collectively are united with each and all by intangible bonds—where all cohere by a kind of inherent attractive force, and form a fully organized and constituted body. Man was created for society; society was instituted for man's social, political and moral advancement towards perfection. But to touch upon the present association, the C. M. B. A., of which you, friends, have the honor to belong. It is said by grave writers that society had its origin in the wants and fears of individuals. Civil societies are formed generally for the direct benefit of those constituting them. But your society has a nobler origin. Not only does it exist for your own mutual advancement, but also for the welfare and happiness of those most dear to you. It was acceptable and brought forth in Catholic. benefit of all; that union in which indiment, but also for the welfare and happiness of those most dear to you. It was conceived and brought forth in Catholic charity, being an eminently charitable organization. We are obliged by our holy religion to practice charity. Our Divine Lord has made this virtue, that its chartant to the confession of Garby, who died at acteristic by his followers may be known to the world. "By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples." The maxim "In union there is strength," can be here applied, and we should unite together to more effectually attain the sacred end. On all sides we behold secret sacred end. On all sides we behold secret organizations springing up and attaining wast proportions and strength. No matter what their professed object may be, they are to be avoided, for they lack what is necessary to commend them to our consideration, the approbation of the Church. The Church is to be our guide in all such matters. As society had its origin in the wants and fears of individuals, it is but rational that we unite to meet these wants rational that we unite to meet these wants and remove those fears. The rev. gentle-man then showed how the C. M. B. A. does this. He explained its object, showed its working and great benefits. The love of the father to his children and wife should prompt all Catholics to join the association. There is an obligation for him laid down in Holy Scripture, to care and provide for them. St. Paul tells us: "He that hath not care of his own hath denied the faith, is worse than an infidel." When possible, the father and protector of his family is obliged to perpetuate his office of pro-vider even after his death. Otherwise he fulfills only half his duty. So what is the condition of a man who, for the gratification of his affections, surrounds himself with wife and children, yet knowing that one moment may remove him from their midst and leave them exposed to a cold unfeeling and uncharitable world. Here the reverend gentleman spoke of insurance, and stated that it was an institution of modern civilization, growing with our growth to meet the wants of our with our growth to meet the wants of our time. Many may consider life insurance a species of lottery, and do not think themselves at liberty to speculate upon the events of Providence. But I think they are wrong. If it is a lottery, it is, I would say, one of a legitimate and even laudable kind. Taking its rise in one of the most respectable features of human nature, foresight or a provision against

and fatherless, it is essentially a moral and

humane institution. And surely, if it is allowable for any man to seek to gather

actual property wherewith to endow those

dependent upon him, it is allowable, where that is impossible or difficult, to

secure the same end by a combination of means and brotherly participation of risks. I contemplate life insurance, not indeed as interfering with Divine Providence, but the taking advantage of a means offered by Providence for our thenefit. For consider on what it rests; the regularity in the ratio of mortality, and this is an institution of Divine Wisdom as clearly as any other of the

C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.25, by addressing T. P. Tansey, \$71 St. Martin street. Montreal; or Thosoffey. Catholic Record office, London. On Sunday, the 21st of August, the members of Branch No. 23, Seaforth, received Holy Communion in a body at first Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Molphy. So also did the rev. gentleman celebrate vespers and Benediction. The choir throughout, the services of the day was excellent, the most noticeable was the Messrs. Clinkhammer, whose singing was grand in the extreme. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Shea, the genial parish priest of this town. After the Gospel was read, the following lecture on C. M. B. A. matters was delivered by Rev. Father Molphy:

Man is so constituted that he cannot poèsess happiness, cannot erjoy life, cannot take pleasure in existence, unless he mingles with his fellow-man. Man was not created a selfish being, he was not created to live within bimself, was not wants of life, but when sickness comes and

pany or individuals associated for the purpose of pleasure and amusement, where too often immorality, discontent and misery are fatal results. By society I mean that union of rational beings entered into for mutual benefit; that union into which each enters and sacrifices a certain portion of his patural rights for the welfare and thereft of all the typical in which is down the sort were so wen heart, where they raged in volcanic convulsions and burst they raged in v relieve the wants of many and be doing a charitable action at the same time.

Yours fraternally,

bed confession of Garby, who died at Malden, Mass., stating that it was he that shot at the bailiff, and not Kilmartin, and that the latter knew nothing o

the affair. The corporation of Limerick has re jected, by 18 to 2, a proposition to provide for the payment of special police tax as reduced by the Lord Lieutenant tax as reduced by the Bord Inetternation of Ireland. The Mayor announced that Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America had cabled his approval of their action.

At a meeting of the Cork corporation

a motion expressing approval of the Mayor's action in entertaining the Duke of Edinburgh gave rise to an exciting debate. It was evident the sentiment of the corporation was opposed to the motion, and it was withdrawn without a vote. The Nationalist members left the meeting singing, "God Save Ireland."

Maj. Chearnley, a landlord in Cappo-quip, county Waterford, while shooting quin, county wateriore, white shocking yesterday upon one of his farms whose tenants he had evicted, was set upon by them, pelted with mud and stones and severely beaten. The major finally escap-ed from their clutches and fled, but was oursued for several miles by the indignant people before the chase was given

A Nationalist meeting announced to be held at Ballymae was suppressed by police. Justin McCarthy addressing his constituents at Longford to-day, urged the necessity of an Irish Parliament.

England.

It is stated that the British Cabinet is greatly impressed by the attitude of the ountry, and has resolved to create fresh peers if a small majority of the House of Lords rejects the Franchise Bill a second time. If the Bill is rejected by a large majority Parliament will be asked to express its views regarding the future constitutional position of the House of Lords, either by resolution or by address nature—foresight, or a provision against contingent evils, and having most par-ticularly in view the succor of the widow

discussion. The foreign press considers England has nothing to fear while she continues to hold her coaling stations in

There were many demonstrations lately in various cities in favor of the Franchise bill. At some meetings efficies

of Lord Saiisbury were burned.

The London papers, referring to the paper on the drama read before the social science congress by Mrs. Kendall, the actress, acknowledge the truth of her complaint that women draw largely on the English stage in proportion to the amount of scandal associated with their names. The Pall Mall Gazette says that the modern doctrine seems to be that vice, in losing all its privacy, loses half its grossness. "It is all very well," it adds, "to be charitable and forgiving, but it is a very different thing to make a woman who ought to be in a pillory the chief attraction at a metro-politan theatre."

France.

The Paris Soliel publishes an article asserting that the relations between England and France are so strained that

a rupture is feared. It is reported in Paris that the suspension of French operations in China is due to German mediation. Admirai Peyron has refused the requests of generals in China to recommence operations. General De Lisle is sanguine of success,

even without reinforcements.

Le Paris states that the French Gov-Le Paris states that the French Government expects advices within a week that Admiral Courbet has occupied the fortified heights commanding Kelung, Island of Formosa. This will be considered as a guarantee of greater value than the money indemnity demanded, and will enable France to await the fulfillment by China of the Ten Tein Tein test. ment by China of the Tien-Tsing treaty

A despatch from Hannai says French operations against Phuny and Myluong have been successful. The French are now entirely masters of the situation

now entirely masters of the situation along the River Day.

It is stated at Paris that Admiral Courbet has expressed the opinion that while the occupation of Kelung will have a certain amount of favorable influence, he believes nothing short of a march upon Pekin and actual occupation of the Chinese capital will compel the Government of China to accept the demands made by the Frenck Government. made by the French Government.

Italy. There were 441 fresh cases of cholera and 203 deaths reported in Italy the past 24 hours. In the Eastern Pyrenees there were 15 deaths to day and at Toulon one

death.

There were 428 fresh cases of cholera and 198 deaths reported in Italy the past 24 hours. In Spain there were twelve new cases and nine deaths during the past 24 hours. There were five deaths in the Eastern Pyrenees to day and the past (19th). Thyskild favor is and two at Clichy. Typhoid fever is raging at Saint Oren. At Toulon there were four deaths to day, and at Genoa sixty new cases. Since the outbreak of cholera there have been 10,200 cases and 5,400 deaths at Naples.

Belgium. It is asserted that the Brussels police have found arms, ammunition and evidence of a conspiracy against the State in the house of the editor of the Nationale and in the Republican League rooms.

Egypt. Gen. Lord Wolseley and staff have started on their expedition to Khartoum. It is understood that Wolseley has posi-tive orders from the War office for General Gordon directing him to hasten the

evacuation of Khartoum.
The steamer Ocean King, with the Canadian Contingent for service under Wolseley, has arrived at Gibraltar. The men are in good condition.

MARRIED.

At St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, Sept. 23rd, by the Rev. M. J. Whelan, John J. Macdonald to Ceclina, third daughter of Roderick Ryan, Esq., all of Ottawa.

MARKET REPORT.

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Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 42c to 44c. Peas, 70c; Spring wheat, 0 90 to \$1 0; Fall wheat, 1 00 to \$1 10; Scotch. 1 20. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beaus, 1 25 to 1 50. DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 15c to 16c; tubs, 16c to 15c; prints, 00c to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 00. Geese, 80 to \$1 00 each. Turkeys, \$0 00 to \$1 50 each. Meatrs—Pork—Mess, per barrel, 15 (0 to 16 50; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 15c; oung pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, live weight, 4½c to 54c. Mutton and lamb, 10c. MISCELLANEOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal.; 35c to 45c a bag. Cabbage, per dozen heads, 50c to 65c. Cucumbers, per doz. 50c. Carrots, per doz, 29c. Hay, 13 00 to 14 00; straw, 4 75 to 50. Flour, No. 1, 5 50 to 575. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Provender, 1 40 per cwt. Hides, rough, 55c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

MONTREAL.

Hides, rough, 5½ to 69; inspected, No. 1, 7 69 to 8 00 per cwt.

FLOUR—Receipts 400 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 35 to \$5 45; extra \$5.05 to \$5 45; extra \$5.05 to \$5 45; superfine, \$4 90 to \$4 95; spring extra, \$4 25 to \$4 80; superfine, \$3 25 to \$3 26; strong bakers, \$4 75 to \$5 75; fine, \$3 00 to \$3 10; middings, \$2.75 to \$2.90; pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Contario bags, \$1 50 to \$2.25; city bags, \$2.75 to \$2.80; GRAIN — Wheat, white winter, \$1 13 to 14 Can, red winter, 116 to 117; No. 2 spring, 1 15 to 1 15. Corn, 67; to 67½c. Peas, 92 to 9½c. Oats, 38 to 40c. Rye, 70 to 71c. Barley, 55 to 65c. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townships, 18t to 20c; Western, 12c to 14c. Cheese, \$1c to \$1c. Baeon, 13c to 14c; hams, 13c to 14c.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July. 7.—Wheat—Fall, No.2, 169 to 110; No. 3, 1 07 to 1 08; spring, No. 1, 1 09 to 1 10; No. 2, 1 07 to 1 08; No. 3, 1 05 to 1 05. Barley. No. 1, 70 to 70e; No. 2, 65 to 65e; No. 3, extra, 00 to 69e; No. 3, 50 to 52e. Peas, No. 1, 78 to 80e No. 2, 73 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 40to 41e; No. 2, 40e; Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00e. Flour, Superior, 5 00 to 5 50; extra, 4 75 to 0 00. Bran, 15 50 to 15 50. Butter, 12 to 19e. Hogs, street, 55 to 7 50. Barley, (street), 66 to 00e. Rye, street, 60 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 111; fall, 1 01 to 1 03. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

stitutional position of the House of Lords, either by resolution or by address to the Crown. If Parliament is dissolved this autumn the country will be consulted, not regarding the Commons, but regarding the Lords. It is believed this policy has been assented to by the Queen and that the royal dukes will not vote with the Liberals when the Franchise Bill is brought before the Lords again.

At Carlisle to day, Mr. Gladstone said in the present crisis the Lords ought to study the best means to provide that the LONDON.

death of Mr. Peter O'Sullivan, which occurred in this city a few days ago after a short illness. He came to this country from Ireland, accompanied by his wife and family, in October, 1882, and set himself manfully to work to earn not only a livelihood, but a competence, for himself and those depending upon him. The deceased was one of those good and true men whose devotion to faith and fatherland were prominent characteristics in his nature, always having a warm tics in his nature, always having a warm word for the land of his birth, and idenword for the land of missing himself with all the devotional societies connected with the church. He was a prominent member of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, whose members evinced every kindness towards him during his sickness, as well as to his sor-rowing wife and children, after death had claimed him for his own. Through all stages of the fatal disease Mrs. Sullivan faithfully and courageously administered to his every want. We extend to her and to her family our heartfelt condo-lence in their dire affliction. May his soul rest in peace. soul rest in peace.

THE BOTHWELL BAZAAR. The grand drawing of prizes will (D. V.) take place without fail in Bothwell, on December 29th, 1884. This is the last postponement. Ticket holders are requested to forward duplicates at their earliest convenience. Persons sending \$1.00 will help to save two churches from being sold; they will receive the benefit of 100 masses, and they will also receive 168 chances to win prizes, varying in value from \$5.00 to \$50.00. Please register, and address Rev. A. McKeon, Both-



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Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

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The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works:

Department of Public Works; } Ottawa, Sept. 16th, 1884.

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VOL. 7.

CLER

We make of Clerical turn out be and better fi ments than tern House,

N. Wilso 36 DUNI The Month o

(Voltaire, the Fresays: "The great napanto, October 7th, 1 bined freets of Spain, Vithe last canonize martine force of the Martine force of the Martine force of men; while he consisted of men; while he force of men; while the Turi which, after a dreadfout 100, losing 30,000 moers; and thus, was the naval power of The victory, effect through the intercess gin, arrested the furth man Power, and saw being overrun by the of the victory, deemed was added to the Rotians: Pray for us."
Rev. Frank Sylves Irish priest, author Father Prout," born Paris, May 18th, 1866, in and spirited ballad, now is desirable, whe ordered the pullic us the coming month the to avert impending those of the sixteents.

Let us sing how the b
In the Gulf of Lepa
When each Knight
cannon of bronz
With grape-shot the
Europe the men
Could defy every In
And that still o'er ti
leys of Spain,
And the red-lion St Quick we made the f at each hulk, While they left us a And the rest of then blood-red With the gore of the And our navy gave Race.

Race.
Nor allowed them a
And we forced them
edge our streng!
In the trench, in the Then our men gave a Heard of Christend ture.
Galliottes, eighty-nin
To our swift-sailing
And I firmly mainta slain,
To at least forty the
To be sure 'twas sad
Tura
For a moment wer

We may well feel ela That, albeit by the Still, the sons of the Still, the sons of the the loss of six thousand when the still atonement was they slew, And a becatomb plut, could all we'd k Or to Maita a bray St. Mark, for the s

vain— There's a Mass at ea And the saints we in Are Our Lady, St. 6 For the brave, while for the brave, white they shall live— In our mouths sha sant; And, again and agai who have humble Irish Ecclesi

LIT

Questions concer REV. DEAR SIR, by your answering of the Record the 1. in this diocese statutes to carry going to the sick, in of the vest. This by the decree of O'Kane's "Notes." standing, conform custom of the dioce 2. Seeing that it keep the Blessed S. house, is it repreh particles in one's

sick-call? 3. In this latter Extreme Unction the blessing with th the violet or white 4. In many lar infirmaries, workh is sometimes requi on Sundays, after patients in differen ent houses of the s and female; is it a the "ritus commigiven in the Ritua Confiteor in the ch the ciborium from it processionally to Holy Communion chapel to say, "Do ish with the blessir I. You should c tion contained in t gregation of Rites. do not require, and received the approdecision you refer

approval of the c lessed Sacrament Hence the correcti II. Where it car

inconvenience, it carry in the pix n

necessary for the The reason why t

the priest to carry