The Catholic Record.

VOL 8.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1885.

NO. 367

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. 186 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Goods' Furnishers.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED. THE TRAVELLER TO HIS HEART.

Dost lose thy courage, heart? The way long, The tangle deep:

Ere on the mountain height thou cansulate free,

The path most steep.

Behind thee lies the music of sweet birds
That sing in spring?
Above thee soon shall cleave the unshadov
ed air
The eagle's wing.

With each step fainter grows the voice of streams—
Art thou athirst?
By the clear springs that shine on Alpine slope
Their life is nursed.

Seem unto thee the great woods sadly filled With loneliness? Above the tree-line shall their silence deep No more oppress.

Art tired, poor heart? and find'st it hard to The rare, strong air?
It feeds the frailest flowers of the heights
And keeps them fair.

Do the grey mists that sweep the barre Thy warm blood chill?
In heaven the sun, above the wind-blown wrack,
Is shining still.

Beat softly, heart: not swiftly to the east
The shadows creep;
Patience not less than strong desire, shall
win What great heights keep.

Take courage, heart : the night will co And thou canst rest— Soft is the pillow of the moss that lies On high hill's breast.

And when morn comes it shall be earth :

more;
Softly shall shine
The Paradise thy tears so long have dimmed
Its glory thine.
—Catholic World.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

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THE FUNERAL RITES PERFORMED OVER

New York, Oct. 15.—The funeral of Cardinal McCloskey took place this morning. The doors of the Cathedral were spened at 5.45, and the waiting throng mited to enter. As the hour for beginning the service was reached the crush without the Cathedral became greater. The streets for several squares in every direction were blocked with carriages and masses of people. There were many disappointed persons turned away from the doors because they had no tickets. On the outside tickets were offered for sale at \$5 each. These were quickly purchased. The scene within the Cathedral rangrand and impressive. The dead chased. The scene within the Cathedral was grand and impressive. The dead body of the Cardinal had, during the light, been placed in a mahogany coffin. Havy drapery of purple velvet, bordered with bullion fringe, hung about the coffin, bods of gold, extending the entire length d the coffin, ornamented its sides. A polden crozier, the symbol of a Bishop's athority, rested by the side of the Cardial. The body had been placed so that the head was raised above the level of the coffin, and was easily seen from below.

Thirty wax candles threw a soft mellow light over the bier. 5,000 persons were subsered within the walls of the cathedral subsered within the walls of the cathedral subsered the opening of the solemn making the opening of the solemn making the services the Papal Zouaves with the cathed down the centre also and took the positions about the catafaloue. oppositions about the catafalque. A moment later the doors of the sacristy was flung open and a long procession of this robed priests and acolytes filed down the steps to the seats directly in front of the high altar. The priests chanted

the high altar. The priests chanted

THE OFFICE OF THE DEAD.
Then came the singing of Paslm xciv.
was not, however, till the priests came
the Miserere that the full richness and
saty of the well-trained voices of the
seel choir were brought out. In all
shability nothing like the singing of
the priests and boys has ever been heard
the city. While the office for the dead
a being chanted, Father Anacletus, a
acciscan Friar, assisted by Rev. Father
ally, passed around the catafalque
singing a censer, from which perfumed
tames arose. When the chanting came
am end the priests resumed their seats
is a short period of waiting followed.
Is great organ pealed forth a voluntary
sading the mass, and now two acolytes
ung lighted candles in their hands,
lowed by another procession of priests,
and slowly out from the seariesty and ang lighted candles in their name, and by another procession of priests, as slowly out from the sacristy and sed before the high altar.

The HIGH DIGNITARIES' PROCESSION. Then came the Bishops in their sombread garments, and finally the Monseignus and the Archbishops. When all aready the choir chanted the requiem was. This choir numbered over 100 kes. Archbishop Corrigan was the therant of the pontifical mass, Monseignar Farley was assistant priest, Father anelly deacon, and Father McGlan, deacon. Fathers McDonnel, Kelly, malle, Slattery, and Mulhern, of the diedral household, were masters of amonies.

THE SERMON WAS PREACHED ishop Gibbons, of Baltimore. The

in the sermon was
tof the sermon was
tof the sermon was
telesiastes, XLV. "The Lord exalted
was. He made an everlasting covet with him and gave him the priestd of the nation and made him blessed

in glory, and he girdled him about with the glorious girdle and clothed him with a robe of glory and crowned him with majestic attire. He chose him out of all men living to offer sacrifice to God for a memorial to make reconciliation for His people, and He gave power to His Commandments in the covenants of His judgments, that he should teach Jacob His testimonies, and give light to Israel in His land."

and."
"These words, spoken originally of Aaron," said the speaker, "may be fittingly applied to the great high priest whose mortal remains now lie before you. He was also chosen out of all men living to fill the highest ecclesiastical position in this nation, that he might teach Jacob His testimonies and give light to Israel in His law. The glorious ornaments of a position. law. The glorious ornaments of a pontiff to which the sacred text referred, had a twofold signification—they symbolized in the eyes of the people

HIS SPIRITUAL DIGNITY

the eyes of the people

HIS SURTUAL DIONITY

and authority to the Pontiff himself, and they represented the interior ornaments of virtue with which he should be adorned, and without which the most precious ornaments lose their lustre. These scarlet robes of the Cardinal remind you of the exalted dignity to which he was raised: they reminded himself of the garment of innocence worn by the Divine Master and crimsoned by His precious blood, and that he should be ready if necessary to lay down his life for the faith." The Archbishop then briefly sketched the Cardinal's life, and touched upon a few salient features in his long and eventful career. At the conclusion of his sermon the "five absolutions" were pronounced by Archbishops Gibbons, Williams, Ryan, Corrigan, and Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, respectively. When the absolutions were pronounced the remains of the dead Cardinal were borne on the shoulders of the pall-bearers, preceded by two acolytes, carrying long lighted tapers, followed by twelve little acolytes, in purple soutanes and white surplices, the archbishops, bishops, and clergy, through the sacristy to the vault beneath the altar where they were placed in a leaden coffin, which was then hermetically sealed and placed in the catacombs directly under the altar. Many very prominent public men were present. Bishop O'Mahoney, representing Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and the Bishops of Montreal and Hamilton took part in the ceremonies.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S TRIBUTE.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S TRIBUTE. orator. I remember him when, at the opening of the Second Plenary Council at Baltimore, he delivered the first sermon of the Council. He had received a teleof the Council. He had received a telegram, before mounting the pulpit, announcing the destruction by fire of his magnificent cathedral. But he did not flinch, and amid Bishops and Archbishops he spoke those telling words that opened the great Council. He bult the most glorious cathedral monument on the continent. The late Charles O'Connor told me that he had never met a more prudent and thoughtful man in his long career than Cardinal McCloskey. His leading virtue was prudence. In conclusion the Archbishop said that could the dead Cardinal speak from his grave he would ask for prayer and not for praise.

would ask for prayer and not for praise. BISHOP MARTY AT MUNSTER.

HE TELLS THE GERMANS OF THE MISSIONS IN THE FAR WEST.

There are so many subjects of the highest interest that were discussed by the general meeting of German Catholics held at Munster in Westphalia, in the first half of the last month, that it would nest nair of the last month, that it would be impossible for us to afford room for giving even a digest of the proceedings, which occupy page after page in our German contemporaries. But one paper read by Mgr. Marty, Bishop of Dakota, was of such paramount interest even to Catholics outside of Germany that it is our duty to refer to it in a few words. our duty to refer to it in a few words our duty to refer to it in a new words, and for years past he has been at the head of a large department of the missionary work done by the Church in the great West. On the part played by the Germans and the Irish in this work, he speaks as follows: speaks as follows :

"Two nations are especially adapted by their character and their traditions to act as harbingers of Catholicity in those new countries. They are the Irish, that nation of missionaries and martyrs, and the Germans, who are greatly admired and respected by the Americans on account of their character and their deep religious convictions. The Germans know how to build up something permanent. At first they were met by the Irish with a certain

amount of distrust; but ever since the Germans were subjected at home to persecution for conscience' sake, this distrust has entirely disappeared."

Monsignor Marty then gives a statistical account of the Catholic Church in the United States, and points out the immense stride made there within the last few years. He goes at some length into the question of the relations between people of different creeds in America, and shows that across the Atlantic there never was and never will be any scope for a no-Popery movement, such as has been seen in various countries of Europe in our own time. All the German Catholic journals speak of Monsignor Marty's as the piece de resistance of the meeting. signor Marty's as the piece de resistance of the meeting.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

SPIRITUAL RETREAT OF PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE OF KINGSTON-

SPIRITUAL RETREAT OF PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE OF RINGSTON—ORDER OF THE DAY.

On Monday afternoon the Catholic clergy assembled from all parts of the Diocese of Kingston to assist at a Theological Conference and a course of spiritual exercises, commonly called a Retreat, in St. Mary's Cathedral. The Conference commenced at five o'clock, and continued till seven, under the presidency of His Lordship, the Bishop. At 7:30 o'clock all moved in processional order to the Cathedral for the public devotions prescribed for the month of October, the Bishop being robed in full pontificals and bearing his crozier, on whom the Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly attended as assistant priest, Rev. P. A. Twohey as deacon, and Rev. Thomas Kelly as sub-deacon. The scene at their entrance into the sanctuary was unusually splendid. The altar was decorated in the most elegant fashion by the Sisters of the House of Providence with flowers and lights innumerable. Further brilliancy was added by the gasaliers of the sanctuary and the wax tapers borne in the hands of all the clergy. The Cathedral was filled to the very doors by a devout congregation. The Devotions of October, prescribed by Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., have been regularly attended by large assemblages of the faithful every evening for the past fortnight; and for this evidence of piety and obedience and the spirit of prayer our Most Rev. Bishop eulogized them and expressed in the warmest terms his satisfaction in his address last Sunday evening at the conclusion of Vespers. The Bishop, on the same occasion, expressed a wish that as many as possible of the faithful laity should come to the church every evening of this week of clerical Retreat, to unite with the pastors of the Diocese in public prayer to God through the merits and mediation of Our Lord Jesus Christ exposed in the Blessed Sacrament and the intercession of His Virgin Mother, Our Lady of the Bosary, for a special blessing upon the minds and hearts of the clergy and special fruitfulness of grace upon their prayer eulogized them and expressed in the warmest terms his satisfaction in his advances asked for the repose of the soul of the deceased Cardinal, and at the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul his memory was especially honored with a discourse from the Archbishop, who spoke at the late Mass, with his characteristic eloquence, of the life and character of the late Archbishop of New York. Archbishop Ryan took his text from the Gospel according to St. John, v., 46: "Go, thy son liveth." He said: Before the instruction I shall ask your prayers for the repose of the soul of His Eminence, Cardinal, priest or layman, not to praise but to pray. This prince of the Church merits your prayers. Fidelity to his office during the many years of his episcopacy was the characteristic of Cardinal, priest or layman, not to praise but to prays. This prince of the Church merits your prayers. Fidelity to his office during the many years of his episcopacy was the characteristic of Cardinal McCloskey. It may be said of him that he was grand in virtue, modest in his looks, gentle in his manner, graceful in his speech. He was a most graceful pulpit orator. I remember him when, at the and special fruitfulness of the special fruitfulness of their prayer and meditation and sentexamination in these days of silent intercourse with the great King and Shepherd of souls. He pointed out that these annual exercises, directed to the awakening and invigorating of the sacerdotal spirit in the souls of the clergy, have for their object not merely the personal sanctification of and every priest, but also, and the sanctification of the people to turn on judicial rents if they should be unable to pay them. The Land Act will be amended in the very near future, either by an English Irish parliament, so as to bring the sanctification of the judicial rents. growth in Christian virtue. Therefore it was that on Monday evening, and last evening also, we witnessed the edifying spectacle of our spacious Cathedral crowded in every part by the Catholics of this citr who were the control of t this city, who prayed aloud and fervently, with beads in hand, in union with the Bishop and clergy of the Diocese for the success of this Retreat, and abundant

blessing upon the priests themselves, and, through them upon the whole people of the Diocese of Kingston.

The following clergymen are in Retreat, and all are accommodated with people. nd all are accommodated with rooms in

the Palace;
Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, V. G.
Rev. A. McDonnell Rev. M. Macdonald
E. P. Roche
John Meade
J. J. McCarthy
J. J. Mactaran
M. Stanton "John Meade
"J. J. McCarthy
"J. Masterson
"C. H. Gauthier
"C. B. Murray
"Thomas Davis
"C. McWilliams
"J. H. McDonagh
"Geo. Corbett
"W. Fox
"E. J. Walsh
"T. Fitzpatrick
"M. C. O'Brien
"W. E. Walsh
"W. E. Walsh
"Dennis Twomey
"J. Kelly
"John C'Gorman
Five other clergymen have been appointed to remain at given points of the Diocese, whence they may readily proceed to attend upon the sick in the contiguous missions, as necessity may demand.

missions, as necessity may demand.

The meditations and conferences are delivered by the Rev. Father Walsh, S. J., of Boston.—Kingston Freeman, Oct. 14.

BOOK NOTICE.

Little Month of the Souls in Purgatory, translated from the French of the author of "Golden Sands," by Miss Ella McMahon. New York: Benziger Bros.

This neat little volume will be found highly instructive and particularly adapted to use in Catholic families during the present month,

Josh Billings, the American humor died last week.

PARNELL TALKS.

Standing Between Two Archbishops. WHAT HE EXPECTS FROM AMERICA.

By Cable to The Pilot. Kildare, Oct. 11.—I came hither to day partly to witness and report a scene likely to become historical. Mr. Parnell, Archbishop Croke, Bishops Daggan and Lynch, and the heads of various religious orders gathered near the shrine of St. Bridget to gathered near the shrine of St. Bridget to give positive evidence to the Irish people of the new alliance between their religious and political leaders. The occasion was the final consecration of the church of Dr. Kavansgh. The parish priest is an old personal friend of Mr. Parnell, and the bishops imagined the idea of bringing all together. Archbishops Walsh and Croke arrived last night and were received with torchlight processions, illuminations and fireworks. In replying to an address Archbishop Walsh took the opportunity to denounce Dublin Castle and to declare in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenacy. The Archbishop's speech was a remarkable one.

MR. PARNELL'S ARRIVAL.

MR. PARNELL'S ARRIVAL.

Mr. Parnell had left Dublin this morning. He also was received at the station by a large assemblage with bands and banners, and was conducted to the parochial house, where the archbishops and bishops, surrounded by the clergy, received him. Archbishop Croke then delivered a powerful address in the presence of the assembled bishops and priests. He urged the people to remain steadfast in their religion, but not to forget their duty to their country. The address moved deeply the large congregation, which had deeply the large congregation, which had assembled from a wide area. Mr. Parnell, as a Protestant, did not attend the service;

as a Protestant, did not attend the service; but on its conclusion he was shown through the church.

His presence gave rise to an extraordinary scene. Men and women clambered on the seats to catch a view of the Irish leader; but though the excitement was great, the people observed a decorous silence. Mr. Parnell was then conducted to the convent, where lunch was served. The the convent, where lunch was served. The Irish leader sat between Archbishops Walsh and Croke. After lunch Mr. Parnell repaired to a platform erected outside the church to receive addresses from local bodies. He replied in a speech of average frank view. He hears by read the results and the church to receive addresses from local bodies. extraordinary vigor. He began by recalling his arrest, four years ago, and by con-

ing his arrest, four years ago, and by congratulating the people upon the changed position of the national cause. He went on to point out the significant union of priests and people against British mis rule.

"In these four years you have jumped over coercion and shattered landlordism," he exclaimed; and the question which he declared to be the absorbing topic, the root of all other questions, is that the landlords are standing upon the brink of the precipice and are doing their best to get pushed over while endeavoring to get blood out of a stone. During the last year the land has not earned the judicial rents.

rents of at least 30 or 40 per cent. Even the new democratic English Parliament will not be at all so tender of the right will not be at all so tender of the rights of landlords as the last one was. Even supposing that the settlement of the question is to be left to them, which I do not think it will, it will be settled; and I do not suppose that the new democratic Parliament elected by household suffrage in England will continue to go on paying 12,000 Irish policemen for the purpose of

in England will continue to go on paying 12,000 Irish policemen for the purpose of extracting rack rents for Irish landlords. Would it not be wise for Irish landlords to recognize the situation in time to see that if they are not reasonable they will be thrown overboard altogether!"

Turning to tenants he showed them how dangerous it would be to give a high price for land under the existing economic conditions. He explained how much more heavily taxation would fall on them as proprietors than it does as tenants.

This remarkable address was concluded with an earnest appeal to the people to

with an earnest appeal to the people to avoid outrages and violence. But he claimed for tenants the same privilege of boycotting obnoxious persons as is pos-sessed by English workingmen when comsessed by English workingmen when com-bined against an unjust employer in a

THE CORK COUNTY CONVENTION.

Cork, Oct. 12-Mr. Parnell arrived at the Cork Convention to-day from Kildare shortly after midday, accompanied by Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon and O'Kelly. He was received by the Mayor and a multitude of citizens. On his way through the city he was the object of an enthusiastic ovation. Mr. Parnell held a prelimin-ary conference at the Victoria Hotel with the leading representatives, when the long list of candidates was discussed, and it was decided to leave the choice to the free action of the convention, outside of the men who were recommended by the Parliamentary party. They were Mr. Leamy and Dr. Kenny, Mr. Parnell's fellow-prisoner at Kilmainham, and both names were warmly received by the con-

bly rooms, about 800 lay and clerical delegates being present. On Mr. Parnell's entrance the delegates rose and gave him Cead mille failthe. The business began with a short speech from Mr. Parnell,

selection of the best men, without regard to local feeling. The delegates listened with evident sympathy. The nominations then began. Each candidate present signed a pledge to vote and act with the Irish party. Most of the names were adopted by acclamation. Toward the close of the proceedings there seemed to be the prospect of a struggle between the local men for the remaining seats, but the evident sense of the between the local men for the remaining seats, but the evident sense of the assembly was so clearly manifested in each case that the whole seven nominations were made without a single division. Messrs. Leamy, Kenny, Lane, Hooper, Tanner, Flynn and Gillooly were the candidates elected. Then Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien made short addresses congratulating Cork. The result secures the unity of the Parliamentary party, as, owing to the size of the county and the number of aspirants for parliamentary. ing to the size of the county and the number of aspirants for parliamentary honors, it was feared that divisions in the Nationalist ranks would reveal them-

selves.

Tipperary is still ahead, but the combined influence of Archbishop Croke and Mr. Parnell will probably suffice to prevent a recurrence of the revolt which created so much excitement in the beginning of the year. ning of the year.

Mr. Parnell and his friends are jubilant

Mr. Parnell and his friends are jubilant over the result of the day's proceedings. The men selected are all regarded by the Nationalists as valuable additions to the fighting strength of the Parliamentary party, and it is felt that the moral effect of the unanimous selections in Cork will be felt in all the coming conventions throughout Iraland. throughout Ireland.

throughout Ireland.

The event was celebrated in the evening by a grand parade of the city bands and a torchlight demonstration, in which some 20,000 men took part. Mr. Parnell addressed the crowd from a window of the hotel, amid a wild scene of enthusiasm. After the meeting Mr. Parnell, accompanied by several Irish members, set out for Dublin. An immense crowd accompanied him to the railway station with bands playing and flaring torches. The surging crowd filled the streets from side to side, and swept through the city like a huge wave, presenting an imposing sight. huge wave, presenting an imposing sight. At the station every point of vantage was occupied by a mass of humanity cheering the Irish leaders.

occupied by a mass of humanity cheering the Irish leaders.

MR. PARNELL ON THE COMING ELECTIONS.

A correspondent interviewed Mr. Parnell on the elections, as follows:—

Correspondent—Do you expect to have many contests in the general election?

Mr. Parnell—No; with the exception of one division in Dublin, and some 10 divisions in Ulster, the Nationalists have such an overwhelming majority that, once the candidates are adopted by the county conventions, neither Whig nor Tory could hope to carry a single seat against the men supported by the National League. There are, however, some dozen divisions in Ulster where the Orange Tories are so strong that we could not hope to carry our candidates. These seats we shall abandon, to be fought for between the Whig and Tory factions. We shall concentrate our efforts upon the winning of a dozen doubtful seats in Ulster, and we hope in nearly every one to succeed in electing the Nationalist candidates.

Correspondent—Why do you refuse to give the guarantee asked by certain English statesmen that legislative independence would not be used to bring about a separation?

Mr. Parnell—I refuse to give the guar-

separation?

Mr. Parnell—I refuse to give the guarantees because I have none of any value to give. If I were to offer guarantees I should be told that they were worthless. I can reason only by analogy, and point to what has happened in our time in the relations of other States placed in similar circumstances to England and Ireland, but I cannot guarantee absolutely what will happen. If the claims are conceded, I have no mandate from the people of Ireland to dictate a course of action to those who may succeed us. When the Irish Parliament has been finally conceded Irish Parliament has been finally conceded, England will have a guarantee against separation in the presence of her army, navy and military, and in occupation of fortresses and other strong places in the country. But sho, will have far better guarantees, in my opinion, in the knowl-edge of the Irish people that it is in their power, by constitutional means, to make the laws which they are called on to obey just and equitable.

just and equitable.

Correspondent—Do you consider the protection of Irish industries vitally neessary to their success?

Mr. Parnell—I think that there are

Mr. Parnell—1 think that there are several industries well calculated, under surrounding circumstances, to succeed, if they are protected from English competition for a season. Mr. Parnell then proceeded to show what industries ought to be protected.

be protected.

Correspondent—Do you expect that
the adhesion of the Irish Bishops to
your programme will increase the political power of the Nationalist organiza-

Mr. Parnell-It would be difficult to Mr. Parnell—It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the adhesion of the hierarchy and the clergy to our cause. The step which has now been taken by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland practically unites and consolidates the Nationalist movement for the first time. That the Parliamentary conduct of the education question in all its departments should be confided to our care a few months since was an to our care a few months since was an omen of great import. But this was followed by the election of Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublin, and the formal identification of the bishops and the priesthood with our movement. The Irish clergy have accepted the places we have requested them to assume in the constitution of the important series of conventions which are now proceeding. gates being present. On Mr. Parnell's entrance the delegates rose and gave him Cead mille failthe. The business began with a short speech from Mr. Parnell, urging the importance of unity and of the limit of the important series of conventions which are now proceeding, and for the first time in our history these bodies have been formally attended by the clergy in the different counties, act.

ing as delegates ex-officio. This affords us a guarantee that the candidates elected will be the united choice of priests and people, and will represent impartially all the great interests of the country.

Correspondent—Do you rely on the continuance of help from the Irish in

America?

America?

Mr. Parnell—I not only expect the continuance of help, but I look forward to a very largely increased atterest being taken by the people of America in our new movement than has been shown during the past few years. Numerous indications of the increase of interest have already reached. indications of the increase of interest have already reached me. Large meetings have been held in different parts of the Union, and considerable sums have been subscribed spontaneously. The revival has not come a moment too soon, for during the past few years the financial condition of the movement has been a source of anxiety to me. The necessity of large expenditures is delived. a source of anxiety to me. The necessity of large expenditures is daily increasing, and without help from America it will be almost impossible for us to maintain our position. I trust, therefore, that no further doubts may exist in the minds of the American people as to the need of immediate and large supplies for carrying on the electoral campaign here. We are fighting two great English parties, each possessed of great financial resources. We are fast getting into another contest with landlordism, owing to the terrible agricultural depression which besets the farmers. Funds, then, are urgently needed. I am glad to see that our people beyond the Atlantic are beginning to appreciate this with their usual generosity in sending help. ing help.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

PROCESSION OF THE HOLY ROSARY On Sunday, Oct. 11th, at three o'clock, a procession in honor of the Holy Rosary started from the church of Notre Dame started from the church of Notre Dame
by way of Notre Dame and Bonsecours
streets to the church of Our Lady of Good
Help. Over five thousand persons took
part in the procession together with Rev.
Fathers Sentenne, Hamon, Rousselot,
Sorin, Lenoir, Dubuc, Lefebvre, Lavallee
and Lonergan and His Lordship Mgr.
Fabre in his episcopal robes.

THE STATUE OF THE MOST BLESSED
Virgin. which was carried in the procession
by four Children of Mary, is the one which
was carried in a similar procession during
the cholera epidemic thirty years ago.

After Vespers the procession reformed
and proceeded along St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets to Notre Dame Church where
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was
held, Mgr. Fabre officiating.

held, Mgr. Fabre officiating.

Nello, Mgr. Fabre officiating.
UNION ST. JOSEPH.
On Wednesday, 14th inst., Mass was celebrated at St. James' Church, St. Denis street, for the abatement of the small-pox epidemic.
Rev. Father Russelot, P. P., officiated.
Over one hundred and fifty members of L'Union St. Joseph were present, most of whom received Holy Communion.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY The authorities of Laval University The authorities of Lavai University have purchased a magnificent site on the corner of St. Denis and Sherbrooke streets. The lot is about 600 feet by 675 feet and will cost about \$80,000. The feet and will cost about \$80,000. The buildings to be erected will cost nearly \$500,000, and will be an ornament to our

At 8 30 a. m. Friday, Oct. 16th, a special High Mass was celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame, at the instance of the Catholic members of the Bar, for the suppression of the smallpox epidemic. Mgr. Fabre officiated and was assisted by Rev Father Marcoux, vice rector of University and Rev. Abbe Leclaire.

Among those present were Hon. Messrs.
Justices Papineau, Jette, Taschereau,
Mathieu, Loranger, and Mousseau, Police Magistrate Denoyers and Recorder De Montigny, Hon. Senator Trudel, Hon. H. Mercier and a number of other members of the Bar, besides a large congregation of

citizens.

Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Seminary, preached a sermon on the efficacy of prayer.

efficacy of prayer.

MISSION AT ST. ANN'S.

The ladies of St. Anne's parish have had the benefit of a mission during the week preceding Sunday, 18th inst. The following were the exercises. First Mass at 5 a. m., followed by a short instruction, which was over at 6 a. m. Second Mass at 8.30 a. m., followed by the same instruction of the early mass. Rosary at 7.30 p. m. followed by an instruction and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Fathers Henning and Walsh, C. S.S. R., conducted the exercises.

The mission for the men of St. Ann's parish is now going on.

Jer. C.

parish is now going on.

A report has reached the British foreign office that Austria is preparing to dispatch 60,000 troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina, A heavy shock of earthquake was felt

at Palermo, Italy, on Thursday morning. The disturbance caused a three-storey house to fall, burying its occupants. Eight corpses have been recovered.

Lord Roseberry, speaking at Paisley, England, said that notwithstanding denials there was some kind of compact between the Parnellites and Conserva-

Catholic missions are about to be manently established among the Indians of Alaska, Archbishop Seghers being now on his way to that region with missionary priests.

ATONEMENT.

BY JOSEPH M. ANTHONY.

'The condition of the weather a present is very favorable for severe storms and cyclones. It is some time since the section had a visitor of this sort, but local prophets predict one for the near future.

dict one for the near future.

Yes, that was the item the newsy
Times gave us that morning, and I
can remember writing the same in
substance to my sister that afternoon. Just why I did so I cannot
say, for I had never yet felt any fear
of a storm, or given a cyclone any
consideration, any more than to discuse the occurrence of one with a chatty client for the sake of trade. In fact nearly two years ago, when one of those unwelcome visitors surprised us in the middle of the surprised us in the middle of the night, I awoke to the consciousness of every one being up, and moving quickly about seeking safety, but my own senses were employed in getting to sleep again as soon as possible. I say I cannot tell why I should repeat such gossip, unless it was my being aware of the solicitude felt for me at home when news of a storm anywhere in the west was

reported there.

The day had been extremely warm, or at least seemed so in comparison to some of the chilly, damp ones of the past week, and knowing ones looked up to the sky along in the afternoon, and shaking their heads, said: 'A big storm within twenty-four hours.'

twenty-four hours. This in itself was not enough to startle the timid ones, for very often our little city had been given but a few minutes' notice of the approach of the most devastating 'Jimmy-canes,' as the humorous rustic puts it.

Work was over, the mechanics and shop hands either home or on their way, and the merchants' little rush way, and the merchants little rush and hurry consequent on waiting on those of them who stopped in to do their usual trading was over. My clerk had returned from supper, and I prepared to do tull justice to a meal which I have yet seen only in imagination.

Before I reached the corner o Church street, where I was to turn down to my restaurant, it became evident that pedestrians and loiterers were interested beyond their wont. Even the stores and small shops on each side of the way furnished an unusual number of heads in and about the doors and windows, and the upper storeys exhibited more life town possessed. All eyes were strained, first one way, then another,

bearing at one time expectant, questioning and frightened looks.

Stopping near an old friend, I said:
Well, George, it looks a little ugly over there, don't it?

Church street to see the indications. As I came to the end of the block I could see a perfect stream of dust and debris sweeping past, borne by a swift and angry wind, and my con-clusions were that I would much prefer getting home ahead rather than during or after a heavy storm. Hurry often means delay, and the night was well advanced before I led my horse into the stable at home.

The house, an unpretentious frame, built but two years ago, stood at a considerable elevation; so much of a one, in fact, that two flights of stairs in front were used in getting to it—one from the street to the lot, and a short one from the gate to the house.

Each successive city council being mindful of its duty and obligation to give some indication of its existence had left its mark on the premises along Warren street until it seemed that the next one would be obliged to show their municipal ability in erasing the evidences of their predecessors' handiwork by refilling the street. The view is grand, and the one great attractive feature of Look-out Catters.

out Cottage.
To the north the busy town, with its stream of drays and cars passing up and down the main thoroughfare. and its line of mills and factories skirting the river. To the north-east the grand old Missouri, dragging itself lazily along on one side of a vast expanse of sand, timber and andergrowth—seeming anything but the mighty stream that at times covers this whole domain with a seething, angry flood, and now and

then changes its bed to suit its fancy.
Further around to the east was the great city across the river, appearing so near, but in reality several miles

Now, at night, it seemed still

in the cars as the night trains drew

out of the station.

In this direction the lightning seemed to be in a mimical humour, and, hiding below the horizon, re-vealed itself now here, now there, in almost perfect imitation of the

vertical lines cleaved the clouds asunder in the north, and formed a connection between the earth and

connection between the earth and the unknown regions above.

The western heavens presented a field of play for the imprisoned forces, and myriads of chains crossed, linked, and clashed with one another. A steadily blowing wind from the northwest hurried the storm upon us; an occasional gleam above us lit up the surroundings with appalling brightness, and the heavy roar of pature's artillary seemed to swell

brightness, and the heavy roar of nature's artillery seemed to swell and prolong as it rocked and jarred us from foundation to chimney-top.

The two opposing forces had met, but instead of grappling and rushing on in a wild destruction of themselves and objects in their path, they have joined issue, and united sweep the whole expanse with a scourging, scething wind. scathing wind.

I have the front rooms at Look

out, opening on the piazza, and looking over the water with its many reflections and shadows. Just a moment I stand, charmed with the sport which nature revelled in, and then I enter unheeded and unheard by the rest of the household whose sleeping apartment.

sleeping apartments were all in a different part of the house.

Even had they not been asleep, it is doubtful if they would have heard what little noise 1 made above the

racket outside.

Before I had time to remove my rubber coat I thought of having left something undone at the stable. I lit the lamp on the centre table, opened wide the door, and crossing the piazza vaulted over the railing on to the walk below, leaving the light stream out into the darkness, without fear of its being extinguished by the middle property of the stream of the the wind, because protected by the position held by that corner of the

Familiarity simplifies labour, and

my work was soon accomplished.
Immediately behind the house the yard rises several feet, and a pair of steps slightly racked by wear, lead down to (or up from as the case may be) the walk which runs by the piazza and along the entire eastern side of the house.

I stand at the top a second as I return to make sure of my footing, and a most vivid flash of lightning than a stranger at any previous time of the day would have supposed the must avoid—and something else a must avoid-and something else at the same time.

Standing at the farther end of the piazza from me was a man with his right foot on the first step, and his right foot on the first step, and his left hand extended towards the pillar, apparently gaining the porch, but arrested in his progress by my appearance which the sudden flash of lightning disclosed. Only a moment's view is allowed me—a

the rain from the shoulders of his pleased with the mystery that alway

coat, bespoke a well developed form.
'Yours,' said he, 'was the only
visible light shining in this quarter
and I ventured to climb those stairs with the aid of sundry gleams of electricity in the hope of finding at east advice and direction, if not hospitality, for the night. My name is Donald E Gordon.

I went through the formality of asking him to remain, assuring him of the welcome he had, and with a simple 'I thank you!' he prepared to make himself at home by removing

coat and gloves. Motioning him to a low, easy rocker, by the open grate fire, which had been left burning to remove the dampness and chill, I said:

'No doubt you would like to know who you have honored by your presence to night, Mr Gordon, and under whose roof you have found shelter; my name is Frank Sher-

wood.'
'What! Francis Sherwood, lawyer?' exclaimed my guest, rising

'The same, sir,' I replied.
'This is a most fortunate occurrence, said he, advancing with his hand extended. 'My principal business in coming to Littleton was to see you; but I had never dream; of meeting you outside of your office.'
'Very well, then,' said I, as we
finished shaking hands; 'to-night I
shall be your host, and to-morrow

your servant to command.'
I wheeled my own chair in front of the grate, after having drawn a small centre-table close to the seat which he resumed, and brought a flask and glass from a cupboard at the side of the room, saying: 'Had you not better have a warm drink to drive off the effects of your exposure? nearer, as its row after row of lights shone out bright in the darkness, and it was possible to count the windows uses a little precaution.'

He filled out about half a glass full, drank it hesitatingly, as though unused to the performance, and sat

drank it hesitatingly, as though unused to the performance, and sat silently watching the fire.

I was not in the humour to break the silence, being too busy with my own reflection, and so I sat looking casually at him, following his glance, trydring his face, trying to divine

casually at him, following his glance, studying his face, trying to divine his thoughts.

He sat as though the rest was grateful; his arms resting on the soft padded sides of the chair, his head pillowed against the tall, high back, the right foot thrown over the left knee; and he unconsciously drew his silk watch-guard through the soft, white hands—well formed, and not unused to work.

Donald E. Gordon—Gordon of Gordon Grange, as every one knew

Donald E. Gordon—Gordon of Gordon Grange, as every one knew of him—the recluse and student, seldom seen outside of his own spacious grounds, superintending his own farm, helping wherever there was a hand short, well spoken of by neighbours, and praised unsparingly by servants and helps. 'What has brought him away from home at this time of night?' was the question running through my mind, and running through my mind, and What!' the only answer oft oft

repeated.
Gordon Grange was about twelve miles from Littleton to the south, and the house or grange proper was a full mile from the main road on a slight elevation. A well-kept private road wound up from the main one, and a small piece of wood, left standing by the first settler, hid the build-

ing by the first settler, hid the buildings from the view of the many travellers along the dusty highway.

It was a place well suited for a hermit life, and its present owner made good use of its advantages.

Well posted as to the world's doings without, as the large daily mail packages attacted, giving the mail packages attested, giving the world little news in return, and and practicing charity to an extent un-thought of and unknown but by a

very few.
'Mr Sherwood,' said Mr Gordon breaking the silence which had lasted close on to half an hour, 'my attention was called to you as a lawyer in that first noted Rossmore land suit, in which you represented the successful defendant, and I have followed your career up pretty thoroughly since then by keeping posted on the court news in this ercuit.

'I say without flattery, for I think your abilities natural, that I could think of none in your profession more worthy of confidence, despite your being young. To-day I became impressed with the fact that I am near sixty, with no certainty of adding another year to the threescore. I have come over to execute my will.

My mode of life will account for my My mode of life will account for my coming and returning as I shall at night. The storm breaking unexpectedly found me basing for a hotel, which I judged was not far from here, but which I was unable to find. Being tired after my long walk I made for the light which streamed so invitingly from your door.

surrounded him.
'You then seem to think it quites

strange event, your finding me so unexpectedly? First read that, unexpectedly? First read that, continued I, handing him my memorandum book, and watching him narrowly.

His brow contracted as though he was puzzled to make out the meaning; then his tace changed from a look of intelligence or understanding to one of the greatest surprise.

'Am I to understand this as it reads,' asked he in a tone of intense interest.

'Exactly, sir; I always jot down an engagement ahead, and you find set down for to-morrow morning a call on yourself at Gordon Grange.' Knowing that he was anxiously

waiting for an explanation, and having previously decided that my errand could be better attended to there and then than at any other time or place I proceeded to enlighten him.

My business with you would be simply to gain some information in regard to a case I have on hand which, by reason of your long residence in the country, I imagined no one else could give better. You remember that at the time of the death of Roger Lewis there was a great deal of comment made on the will, which was shortly after admitted to probate; the younger daughter, Winnie, receiving the entire estate, real and personal, with the exception of the old fifty-acre Randle farm, which judges claimed never raised a good crop of anything but stones, and which was left to the older girl, Alice, by a codicil added some months after the original was made. Several of our best lawyers waited on Alice Lewis and advised her to contest it, but she positively refused to do so. She had for some time been engaged to her present sines, in some of the lacts are too closely allied to myself to even think of their being known only in confidence. Many, however, that I would have guarded and taken to the grave with me, must now become public

husband, Philip Strong, then struggling for a living in a small business, and many claim that Lewis' objection to the match was so great that, in a fit of anger, he made a will leaving Winnie sole heir, but afterwards inserted the codicil, thinking perhaps that comething might occur to haps, that something might occur to prevent the marriage, thus leaving her penniless. They tell me—for I was then unacquainted with the parties, and do not remember—that it he young couple were married immediately and went to live on the farm, apparently as well pleased as though they had the sister's portion. The house was repaired and furnished little by little, and the place improved by degrees and well applied labour. Winnie, as you well know, married the following year, and had the luck of getting a fellow who went through with her fortune and died five years afterwards, leaving her haps, that something might occur through with her fortune and died five years afterwards, leaving her only enough, when it was squared about, to insure her a modest living. Philip Strong was shrewd and saving, but above all, honest. He managed to increase his business every year, improve his quarry, as he called it, and add on a few acres. from time to time, until he owned some three hundred acres, or the greater part of the ridge. Then you know of the excitement about oil being found on his place, to say nothing of the coal that is there when the petroleum gives out — and now to the point.

The day before yesterday the widow filed a suit against Mrs. Alice Strong and Philip, her husband, to recover on the original fifty acres, at the same time making application to the court to have the will of Roger Lewis set aside, and the property divided by law, alleging that the true value of the land in minerals was known to the testator and heir, and the fact concealed to prevent litigation.

'I have been retained by the Strongs, and, as I never yet have undertaken a case without learning undertaken a case without learning everything known, or connected with the parties thereto, I have purposely told a great deal which you perhaps already know, in order that you may see just how much I know, and enlighten me accordingly. I am aware that Roger Lewis and yourself were good friends, and that on different occasions you have enterdifferent occasions you have enter-tained him at the Grange; conse-quently you must know much about matters and events at the time of, and previous to his death. Such points are essentially necessary to a full and thorough understanding of the motives that underlie all the actions which, to casual observers,

appear strange. I take up the subject to-night with more confidence on your receiving it favourably than I would at any other time, being impressed with your sincerity in my trust-worthiness.'

I had hastened through my facts as

anxious to know if my curiosity was to be gratified. Still he sat, without moving, gazing into the grate where the fire had burned low, like one enraptured over some passing panorams; his eyes now sparkling with their added brilliancy, and again clouded as if by painful thoughts. Suddenly leaning over he stirred up the fire, like an artist destroying the picture which his very soul conceived, that others might not see, and seeing, read, the secret of his life. Changing to a more reclining

position, he aske:-'Have you nothing further to indicate your line of defence, or had you expected to receive your cue

from me? I have given a full synopsis of the thave given a full synopsis of the knowledge I have, and mainly hoped to gain an insight into the character of the principal actor, Roger Lewis, I am always morally certain of gaining my case when I can study and learn the motives which, by degrees, lead to the events at issue, and I feel sure the cause of this

action lies away back in the past.' As he listened to my answer he leaned forward in his chair, and ined began speaking as soon as I had You finished,

You may have heard, as you did those other things, different causes assigned for my having buried my self at the Grange—in the world, but not of it; but what I will tell you now has never before been told to any

one. I hastened to assure him of my appreciation, but he interrupted me, saying: "No, there is no occasion for that, Mr Sherwood. Did I not know to whom I was speaking I would be silent, for some of the facts are too

cossip that justice should be properly administered. Mrs Alice Strong is not a daughter of Roger Lewis. Oh, you may well start and appear incredulous, as many others will, but there is proof for this. Thirty-five years ago Mr and Mrs Lowis, with their only child, a baby then, were preparing to move to this State when a schoolmate of theirs lost his wife in an accident, and had no relawife in an accident, and had no rela-tives to intrust with the care of his wife in an accident, and had no relatives to intrust with the care of his little two-year-old girl. He had some small means, however, and the Lewises, being in very moderate circumstances at that time, willingly agreed to take the little girl and receive a neat competence for their trouble in addition to the father meeting all her expenses. The child was brought up as a little Lewis, but in later years was told of her parentage. Philip Strong knew of it before Mr. Lewis died, and the report about the will is utterly false. Now we come to the codicil and the fifty acres. Mrs. Strong's father, whom I shall now call Mr. Brooks, came to this part of the country a few years after the Lewis family, and it was he that formed the idea of there being minerals in that ridge. He gave Lewis the money to buy the farm, took his written obligation to leave it to the girl or transfer it to her should she marry hefore his death, and it was the tagget of the country a few years after the money to buy the farm, took his written obligation to leave it to the girl or transfer it to her should she marry hefore his death, and it was the tagget of the country and the farm, took his written obligation to leave it to the girl or transfer it to her should she marry hefore his death, and it was the tagget of the country and the farm, took his written obligation to leave it to the girl or transfer it to her should she marry hefore his death, and it was the tagget to my daughter, Alice Gordon Strong, and her children.'—New York Freeman. now call Mr. Brooks, came to this part of the country a few years after the Lewis family, and it was he that formed the idea of there being minerals in that ridge. He gave Lewis the money to buy the farm, took his written obligation to leave it to the girl or transfer it to her should she marry before his death, and it was girl or transfer it to her should she marry before his death, and it was thus added to the will previously made. Mr. Brooks told no one of his opinion regarding the land, but entrusted with Lewis a sealed letter to be delivered with the property, and on the advice contained therein Philip Strong has acted with confidence, They told you nothing of this, because they have no evidence to because they have no evidence to substantiate it, believing Mr. Brooks to be dead, and thinking no one else to be dead, and thinking no one else knew of it. But the proofs exist in the shape of letters, and the accounts rendered by Lewis from the time they took the child.

'If these are absolutely necessary to gain the case, you shall send Mr. and Mrs. Strong to me for them, but if you can save them and others the discomfort it would be far better.'

discomfort it would be far better.'

I sat perfectly speechless with surprise. My mind was so occupied with the unexpected truth of the case that thought outdistanced speech, like a limited express which, desting on leaves the elements. darting on, leaves the clumsy freight train side-tracked and motionless.

'To-morrow you will draw up my will, and be even more surprised when you receive my instructions than you are now, said Mr. Gordon, before I had recovered from my astonishment. 'I had better prepare you now, for fear of not having you so quietly to myself in the morning. When I became of age I had saved up a few hundred dollars, and was thinking of making a permanent start in life. I had quite a tendency towards mercantile life in preference to any profession. I selected a loca-tion, and invested all I had in a small over there, don't it?

Only disclosed. Only a papearance which the sudden flash of light in the stole based of light in the sould be soon in the dost the same above average build, full beard, soft felt hat and an overcoat turned man above average build, full beard, soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I made for the light which soft felt hat and an overcoat turned was I went from one event to another, he seemed soarcely to heed me, but his draw the felt what I judged dould be an inter business. I worked hard and saved was our only disagreement-a continued one, still only one. Many is the time she begged me not to steal the day which God said should be given to Him, and often did she beg for my poor soul's sake to close the store and accompany her to church. And the Sunday came when the store was closed. It was a night much like this, in the early evening, but more stormy still. God's judgment had been pronounced, and nature's fiercest furies engaged to execute it. Fear, with appalling acuteness, smote heart and conscience before the devastation which seemed sure to follow the trail of the fast approach ing cyclone. The seconds of doubt were few. I rushed to the store door to shut out the dust scurrying along before the wind, and with lightning's rapidity all was over. None of the buildings in town but mine were marred, and they were wrecks. We lived adjoining the store, and my wife and child were buried beneath the

> mother to a neighbour's and laid her on a bed she never left. 'Oh, the judgment of God!' she said, taking my hand, and drawing me to herself; 'Donald, dear, I knew it would come. I have prayed for you, darling, from the first, and begged of God that I might be allowed to suffer to save you and my baby from the curse which Sunday work always brings. Do not feel bad for me, Donald; it is hard to part from you and our little one, but remember it is that we may not be

ruins. When willing hands brought

them out, they carried the loving

parted from God in eternity.' 'Kneeling beside her, I promised never again to violate God's sacred law; to be a better man, and to blot out as much of the past as possible.
That night she died—a pure and spotless creature—offering her sufferings in union with His agony and

death for the atonement of my sins. girl grow up asking for a mother whose story, when told, would sadden her life, and destroy all trust and confidence in her father. I entrusted her to friends, and watched from afar lest anything should threaten the happiness which a sainted mother had died to secure. Peace reigns in the home where innocent voices call her mother to-day; and to morrow,

From the Boys' Friend. We translate from the French of the saintly Cure d'Ars the following charm-ng little discourse on the Christian Priesthood:

sainty Cure d'Are the iollowing charming little discourse on the Christian Priesthood:

My children, we have come to the Sacrament of Holy Orders. This is a Sacrament which seems not to concern any of you, and yet it concerns everybody. It raises man up to God. What is the priest? A man who holds the place of God—a man who is clad with all the powers of God. "Go," says Our Lord to the priest; "as My Father hath sent Me, so do I send you. . . . All power is given to Me in Heaven and on earth, Going, therefore, teach ye all nations."

When the priest remits sin, he does not say, "God pardons you;" he says, "I absolve you." At the Consecration he does not say, "This is the Body of Our Lord;" he says, "This is the Body."

St. Bernard tells us that all has come to us through Mary; we might also say that all has come to us through the priest; yes, all happiness, all graces, all heavenly blessings.

If we had not the Sacrament of Holy Orders, we should not have Our Lord. Who received your soul at its entrance.

If we had not the Sacrament of Holy Orders, we should not have Our Lord. Who received your soul at its entrance into life? The priest. Who nourishes it, to give it the strength to go through its pilgrimage? The priest. Who prepares it to appear before its God, washing its soul, for the last time, in the Blood of Jesus Christ? The priest—always the priest. And if this soul should die, who raises it to life—who restores calm and peace to it? Once

aways the prest. And if this soul should die, who raises it to life—who restores calm and peace to it? Once more, the priest. You cannot call to mind a single blessing of God without meeting beside this blessing the image of the priest.

If you were to go to confession to the Blessed Virgin, or to an angel, could they absolve you? You might have two hundred angel confessors, and they could not give you absolution. A priest, simple though he may be, can do it; he can say to you: "Go in peace; I forgive you."

Oh, the priest is something great! After God, the priest is all things!... Let a parish be twenty years without a priest, and the people will adore beasts. If the missionary and I were to leave you, you would say: "What do we want in the church? There is no Mass, Our Lord is not there any more. We can

no Sacrifice, there is no religion.

If I met a priest and an angel, I would salute the priest before saluting the angel. The latter is the friend of God, but the priest takes his place. . . St. Teresa used to kiss the place on which a priest passed. When you see a priest you should say: "There is the one that made me a child of God by holy baptism, who raised me up after I had sinned, who gives me the food of my soul. . . ." At sight of a church tower you can say: Who presides there? Our Lord. How comes it that he is there? Because a priest passed that way and said Mass.

The priesthood is the love of the Heart of Jesus. When you see a priest, think of our Lord Jesus Christ.

His Opinion of His People.

During a recent speech Archbishop Oroke thus defined the Irish character:—"O'Connell used to say of the Irish people that they were the finest peasantry in the world. He meant physically speaking, and he was right. But I go a step further, and I say they are the most faithful, the most grateful, the most gentle, the most generous, the most hospitable and plous people in the world. Englishmen are brave and resolute; Scotchmen selfish calculating, and cute; Frenchmen gay and gallant; Italians lively and artistic; Germans thoughtful, strong and sulky; Spain gallant; Italians lively and artistic; Germans thoughtful, strong and sulky; Spani ards proud, and perhaps pedantic; bu Iriahmen have some of the best qualitie of all these nationalities—they are brayed humorous, intelligent, fond of fun and friendship, and, I might add, of a reason able share of fight—grave and gay, as nee may be, and withal supremely religious. A Lovely Complexion

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medica Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap highly recommended for all humors an skin diseases.

"I Am Stretched on Thy Grave." From the cold sod that's o'er you
I never shall sever—
Were my hands twined in yours, love,
T'd hold them forever.
My fondest, my fairest,
We may now sleep together,
T'es the cold earth's damp odor,—
And I'm worn with the weather.

The heart filled with fondness, is wounded and weary, dark gulf beneath it Yawns jet-bisck and dreary—yhen death comes a victor, II. III.

When the folk of my household Suppose I am steeping, On your cold grave, till morning The lone waste I'm keeping. My griefo the night wind For the mild maid to render, Who was my betrothed In intancy tender.

In intakey tenter:

IV.

Remember the lone night
I last spent with you, love,
Beneath the dark sloe tree
When the ley wind blew, love,
High praise to the Saviour,
No sin stain had found you,
That your virginal glory
Shines brightly around you!

The priests and the friars
Are ceaselessly chiding,
That I love a young maiden
In life not abiding.
0 I I'd shelter and sheld you
If wild storms were swelling,
And O! my wreezed hope,
That the cold earth's your dwelling! ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

LECTURE BY HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHO

on the Priesthood.

1st. Faith is one of the greatest gif directly from God, so that without H grace all our hearing and reading wou not give it to us. According to the wor of Christ Himself, "No one can come Me, except the Father draw him." (S John, 6th chap. 44th verse.)

2nd. The love of God is so gre towards us, that, if all the loves of all H rational creatures on earth, joined with a second s rational creatures on earth, joined with the loves of the heavenly spirits, were co centrated into one flame, it would be as

spark, when compared with the love God. This love induced our Heaver Father to do for us, His fallen creatur what could not enter into the human celestial mind to think of, much less to for—to become man, and suffer death the cross, to give His own body and blo in its glorified state to feed on, and to gi in its glorified state to feed on, and to give the same power that possessed Himself. It so transcends human thought that, if God did not rever those things, no human or celestial being could think of, much less ask for the enterfore God must be the author a proclaimer of these wonders.

3rd. The puny intellect of man is the criterion of God's power. Almight God can do more than we poor more can understand. In fact, He would be an infinitely wise and omnipotent of if our intellects could comprehend all actions. There are millions of things

if our intellects could comprehend all actions. There are millions of things earth that we do not understand. Agu ticism is a Greek word which means know nothing, and this is really the tname those individuals who adopt deserve. David, the royal prophet, c them fools—"The fool said in his he there is no God."

Att Christ's plan of redemption of the country of the

them fools—"The fool said in his he there is no God."

4th. Christ's plan of redemption to preach, instruct, form a corporation apostles and disciples, and then die for redemption. He left to His apostles disciples the duty to bring that redempt to the whole world, and until the end time. In fact they were to be Christ's presentatives—hence at His last instrion to His apostles, He said, speaking His eternal Father, "As thou hast sent into the world, I also send them into world." (St. John 17, 18). What Charles are into the world for was to souls. This is also the office of apostles. These words are applicable the successors of the apostles, as well themselves, for Christ said, "Behold with you all days, even to the consuntion of the world." The chief glot Christ as man and God was in his principle. Christ as man and God was in his pr hood. It was an honor given by Eternal Father alone, for St. Paul "Neither doth any man take the hon himself, but he that is called by God Aaron was." So Christ did not gle himself that He might be made a priest, but He that said unto Him, "I at my Son, this day have I here."

priest, but He that said unto Him, "art my Son, this day have I beg. Thee." (Heb. 5, 45) Our argur refer to the sacred priesthood of the olic Church only, transmitted to us the apostles, by what is called Apo Succession. The English High Claim this priesthood, but their claithat is denied emphatically in the Clic Church, and all the ministers that church are ordained anew when come to the Catholic Church, as so have done of late in England. All come to the Catholic Church, as so have done of late in England. All Protestant denominations deny that is any priesthood, and contend that laymen, ministers and people. generality of Protestants are, this respect, what they call secul They do not want to be governed in the second of the subbelief by any one, or to be subject them, but us far as they like. This surprising, of course, in those who believe in a sacred ministry on believe in a sacred ministry of our ministers, they say, are no mor ourselves, only that they, from take to preaching, and we give the call to preach for us, if we should their preaching—and they will apple themselves as much as they like of the company of the same of the company of the same o themselves as much as they like of it accords with their own views the Catholic Church believes in a ministry and that she possesses that try as one of the highest privileges to her by Christ. If the apostle merely sent to preach the gospel, a tribute Bibles throughout the worl would not have accomplished the sa of souls, as Christ intended. The pal duties of true priests are—1st. struct and baptise. 'Go ye and to pal duties of true priests are—1st. struct and baptise. 'Go ye and trations, baptising them in the nations, baptising the Son, and Holy Ghost.' (Matt. 28, 19.) offer sacrifice—"Do this," says after instituting the Blessed Sac "in remembrance of me." (Luke 3rd. To forgive sins. Christ brea His apostles and raid, "Receive Holy Ghost, whose sins you forgogiven to them, and whose sins tain are retained." (St. John Christ had a kingly priesthood chisedech was king of Salem and God, and that priesthood He con den

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"I Am Stretched on Thy Grave."

From the cold sod that's o'er you
I never shall sever—
Were my hands twined in yours, love,
I'd hold them forever.
My fondest, my fairest,
We may now sleep together,
I've the cold earth's damp odor,—
And I'm worn with the weather.

The heart filled with fondness, Is wounded and weary.
A dark guif beneath it Yawns jet-black and dreary—when death comes a victor, In mercy to greet me On the wings of the whiriwind In the wild waste you'll meet me. III.

When the folk of my household Suppose I am sleeping, on your cold grave, till morning The lore waske I'm keeping, My grief to the night wind For the mild maid to render, Who was my betrothed in intacy tender.

Remember the lone night
I hat spent with you, love,
Beneath the dark sloe tree
When the loy wind blew, love,—
Wind hat so the Saviour,
No sin stain had found you,
That your virginal glory
Shines brightly around you!

The priests and the friars
Are ceaselessly chiding,
That I love a young maiden
In life not abiding.
If while storms were swelling,
And O! my wreczed hope,
That the cold earth's your dwelling!

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

LECTURE BY HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP ON THE PRIESTHOOD.

on the Priesthoop.

1st. Faith is one of the greatest gifts directly from God, so that without His grace all our hearing and reading would not give it to us. According to the words of Christ Himself, "No one can come to Me, except the Father draw him." (St. John, 6th chap. 44th verse.)

2nd. The love of God is so great towards us, that, if all the loves of all His rational creatures on earth, joined with all the loves of the heavenly spirits, were concentrated into one flame, it would be as a spark, when compared with the love of God. This love induced our Heavenly Father to do for us, His fallen creatures, what could not enter into the human or

Because aid Mass. of the Hear priest, think eople. Archbisho character:—
Firsh people santry in the lly speaking. ost gentle, the ospitable and Englishmer chmen selfish hmen gay and artistic; Ger sulky; Spani-pedantic; but best qualities ney are brayed of fun and ministry and that she possesses that ministry as one of the highest privileges given to her by Christ. If the apostles were merely sent to preach the gospel, and distribute Bibles throughout the world, they would not have accomplished the salvation of souls, as Christ intended. The principal duties of true priests are—1st. To instruct and baptise. 'Go ye and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." (Matt. 28, 19.) 2nd. To offer sacrifice—"Do this," says Christ, after instituting the Blessed Sacrament, after institution of the hands of St. Paul and the priesthood. In his first epistle to Timothy, 14 chap, 14 to preschould be c xion. ion," we ofte ase the purit ne complexion l. Those who es may make lthy by taking olden Medica lphur Soap

cated to His apostles to continue His ministry on early until 10-end of time, for the salvation of souls. (St. Peter 2; 3)." But you are a chosen generation a highly priesthood such as the power of the priesthood of Christ was transmitted by Him to His apostles—in fact all the powers that as God-man He exercised on this earth for the salvation of souls, and the principal power is that of the priesthood, to offer sacrifice to God, and next to this is the power of forgiving size. The priests of the old law offered sacrifice for size. The priests of the new law have the power given to them by Christ of remitting size. Christ was a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedech, and His priesthood is to remain to the end of time in His Church. This clean oblation which Christ offered, after His last supper, this the apostles were ordefined to offer up to the Eternal Father to the end of time, not only by themselves individually, but by their validly ordinad successors, the Bishops and Priests of the Catholic Church. In the Catholic Church.

The Catholic Church. In the Church This clean oblation which Christ to remain to the end of time, not only by themselves individually, but by their validly ordinad successors, the Bishops and Priests of the Catholic Church. In the Catholic Church.

See John San John

the Catholic Church believes in a sacred ministry and that she possesses that ministry and that she possesses that ministry as one of the highest privileges given to her by Christ. If the apostles were merely sent to preach the gospel, and distribute Bibles throughout the world, they would not have accomplished the salvation that the first substitute a sacrature of the Church. A sacrament is an extended that is not only a proof of the duty of faith, which not even deadly hatred to could divide, but it is also a proof of the throughout the world that is one of the sacraments and this is one of the sacraments are in the faith, which not even deadly hatred the lands of the Church. A sacrament is an extended that is one of the sacraments and this is one of the sacraments. The could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that is one of the sacraments are in the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that is one of the sacraments are in the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church. A sacrament is an extended that the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church and the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church and the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church and the could divide, but it is also a proof of the church and

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS AND EDINBURGH.

The Catholic archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh has at length obtained a successor to the late Dr. Strain, after the lapse of two years and nearly three months, in the person of the Very Rev. Dr. William Smith, Roma tandem locuta est, causa ergo finita est. Students of ecclesiastical history may remember that the see of St. Andrews was founded before the year 900. was erected into a that the see of St. Andrews was founded before the year 900, was erected into a metropolitan see by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV. in 1472, and so remained till 1571, when John Hamilton, eighth archbishop, was executed at Stirling. Thereafter, during 307 years the see of St. Andrews remained vacant. The ancient Catholic hierarchy ended with James Betoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, who died at Paris in 1603. After being subjected to the jurisdiction of the arch-priests and Paris in 1603. After being subjected to the jurisdiction of the arch-priests and first vicar apostolic of England till 1623, and then to local prefects of the mission, the Scotch Catholic clergy were incorporated into a missionary body by a decree issued from Propaganda in the year 1653, and forthwith were governed by prefects apostolic—viz, by William Bannatyne, till 1661; by Alexander Dunbar, or Winter, 1662 to 1668; and afterbar, or Winter, 1662 to 1668; and after-wards by John Walker, or Ross, 1668 to wards by John Walker, or Ross, 1668 to 1671, when a change in the ecclesiastical government took place. In May, 1694, a Scotch vicariate apostolic was established, and divided into two districtable Lowland and Highland—in 1731, and subsequently further divided into three, viz, Eastern, Western, and Northern, by a Papal Rescript in 1827. This last arrangement remained in force till the re-establishment of the hierarchy in March, 1878, when of the hierarchy in March, 1878, when the late Dr. Strain was nominated to the archiepiscopal see. Dr. Strain was born in Edinburgh in 1810, consecrated Bishop of Abila and Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland by Pius IX, in 1864, then made Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, with the title of metropolitan; and finally the title of metropolitan; and finall died somewhat suddenly on 2nd July 1883, when preparations were being made to celebrate his golden jubilee. Since Dr. Strain's death the joint see has been vacant, but the Very Rev. Mon-

spirit, when compared with the large of the properties of the bound in flavors of the properties of the bound of the properties of the properties of the bound of the properties of the prop should be moiested white on a journey to visit Our Lady of Trim. This agreement is not only a proof of the unity of faith, which not even deadly hatred could divide, but it is also a proof of the humanizing influence of devotion to fortunes might be retrieved, but it was too late even for such an experienced teacher and disciplinarian as Dr. Smith to resuscitate its strength, the result being that it finally broke up in February, 1854, Dr. Smith meanwhile remaining in Lochee as priest in charge of the local mission. He was next appointed to succeed the Rev. George Rigg, of St. Mary's, Edinburgh, as senior priest of that parish, and on Dr. Rigg resigning his place at the School Board in consequence of his appointment to the Catholic bishopric of Dunkeld, Dr. Smith was received by sald Board as Dr. Rigg's successor. An accomplished musi-We often see children with red erup-Rigg's successor. An accomplished musi-cian himself, he took the choir under his cian himself, he took the choir under his fostering care, and improved its condition considerably; frequently his own voice was heard in solos, duets, trios, and quartets; and at this time the choir of St. Mary's was an attraction to all Edinburgh, with the late Mr. Hargitt as organ-

to the services.

Dr. Smith remained in Edinburgh till March, 1859, when he was sent to Dal keith, and afterwards to Oakley, Dunfermline, and Perth. He was for some time, too, domestic chaplain to his brother, A. V. Smith Sligo, Eaq., of Inzievar. Requests for his able services in professional life may be said to have poured in upon him at this period. He was invited to take a chair in the London Catholic University; Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, desired him for a professor in his seminary, and the Scots College, Rome, ardently wished him for its future head. He had to delay the acceptance of the first invitation through other professional engagements, and latterly Dr. Strain would not consent to part with him.

In January, 1868, Dr. Smith published a work entitled "The Book of Moses; or, the Pentateuch, in its Authorship, Credibility, and Civilization." The

a work entitled "The Book of Moses; or, the Pentateuch, in its Authorship, Credibility, and Civilization." This work, though incomplete, is accepted as a weighty authority on the Pentateuch, and holds a conspicuous place on the shelves of Oxford booksellers. In Rome it is much esteemed, and the different professors in the various colleges there have not besiteted to propose it the heat much esteemed, and the different professors in the various colleges there have not hesitated to pronounce it the best work on the subject, and one professor of Scripture in Propaganda used it as the text-book for his class. It was the intention of the author, we believe, that the work should reach five or six volumes, in order to fully complete the subject, but circumstances prevented him from bringing out more than two volumes. By many it has been considered a calamity, not only to his own Church, but to the cause of Biblical knowledge, that a man so eminently fitted for such a noblyplanned work should have to leave it off for the drudgery of a mission. Finding it was not going to be completed at an early date, Dr. Ward, then editor of the Dublis Review, urged him to break up the unpublished parts into articles for that periodical, as meeting one of the chief difficulties of the date. unpublished parts into articles for that periodical, as meeting one of the chief difficulties of the day. Since then Dr. Smith has written only some occasional papers, which have appeared in monthly periodicals, quarterly reviews, &c.

THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.

The spread of the Catholic religion in this country among the colored people is astonishing. Years ago the Protestants were opposed to even getting a knowledge of the working of the Catholic Church, and their children came up a did they. All history was from a Protestant standpoint. He who dared to read any other view was regarded as a bad person. If a man was the greating and that if he got in, Bishop Hooper and the greating and that if he got in, Bishop Hooper and Ridley's bodies would be put tongether and carried through the land to mean the greating and others. But in this day, when so many colored people are being alaughted and others. But in this day, when so many colored people are being alaughted that in the same cup with a white man, but will go out into temporal matters and sum that the cause of the Negro will be the leas of one will be the pleas of all.

The Negro knows that he needs friends. The story that the priest prays and that quickly, we should not be surprised to see in less than fifteen years, and that quickly intended for him. In consequence his getting nearer and nearer to that Machine the priest prays and that quickly we should not be surprised to see in less than fifteen years, and that quickly intended for him. In consequence his getting nearer and nearer to that have been urged to take part in public same as and that quickly we should not be surprised to see in less than fifteen years, and that quickly it illed and make no attempt to quickly we should not be surprised to see in less than fifteen years, and that quickly we should not be surprised to see in less than fifteen years, and that quickly we should not be surprised to see in less than fifteen years, and that quickly we should not be surprised to see in less than fifteen years, and that quickly it is deferred to the working of the workin The spread of the Catholic religion in this country among the colored people is astonishing. Years ago the Protes-

as a Catholic.

Ten millions of people with their rights snatched by force from them, will not quietly sit idle and make no attempt to secure what is justly theirs.—[Weekly] Defiance (colored.)

It Extinguishes the Fires of Purga-

tory. Miss Ruth O'Connor, of Clinton street Brooklyn, N. Y., has paid off the debt that was on St. Paul's Church, in that city. This she did in honor of and for city. This she did in honor of and for the benefit of the souls of her deceased parents. We should not, says the Catholic Review, mention this fact, already well known, as the generous donor seems more anxious to have the charity accomplished than to have it heralded, only that it suggests a lesson that was very well known in the Middle Ages, but that seems to have disappeared with "the Ages of Faith." Charity to the Church, or to its poor, most certainly extinguishes the fires of purgatory. That truth has never disappeared from amongst us. But those who think that a few pennies in the poor-box, or an occasional dollar to a starying missionary for a Mass, are a sufficient atoneor an occasional dollar to a starying mis-sionary for a Mass, are a sufficient atone-ment for a great debt, must be easily satisfied with the sublime sufficiency of their wishes and intentions. Those we recommend to read a chapter of Father Coleridge's "Prisoners of the King," in which he explains the resson of the mass. Coleridge's "Prisoners of the King," in which he explains the reason of the magnificent gifts of the Middle Ages. Then, with less money, but more heart, and with a thorough appreciation of what was due to Divine Justice, penitents, for themselves, and children and relatives for the holy dead, offered what now seems incredible sums for education, for church building and decoration, and for the support of the suffering poor. Theirs was a port of the suffering poor. Theirs was a good investment, as they no doubt found out. Every return to this old practice ought to be noted for the edification of

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Constipation.

This evil habit neglected, brings a multitude of miseries, and is the source of much illness. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Constipation by toning and regulating the Bowels to a natural action.

ist, Protestants and Catholics alike flocked to the services.

Dr. Smith remained in Edinburgh till

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON PROSELYTISM.

On Monday his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, received a deputation at his residence, Rutland Square, from the delegates of several committees of the Orphanage of our Blessed Lady of Mount Carmel, and representing a large number of Catholics associated with them. Addresses were presented from the delegates and the children of the orphanage.

Seven little children of the orphanage were present, each of whom had been rescued from different proselytizing schools. The Rev. W. M. Ring, O. M. I., read the address.

schools. The Rev. W. M. Ring, O. M. I., read the address.

His Grace, in replying, said: Father Ring, my dear Children, and Gentlemen,—It is indeed with mingled feelings of thanks and of sorrow that I received your kind addresses. For the addresses themselves I can only say, in words that I have so often had occasion to use during the last few weeks, that I most sincerely thank you for them. But the occasion of their presentation, outher, indeed, the existence of the had to which your orphanage owes its origin, can bring to the mind of an Archbishop of Dublin no other feelings than those of pain and humiliation. It is one of the difficulties of my position in the onerous office to which our Holy Father has called me, that, although a native of the diocese and of the city of Dublin, I am called me, that, although a native of the diocese and of the city of Dublin, I am practically a stranger to its religious wants and to the working of these numerous institutions by which those wants are so admirably met. The statements, however, put forth in your address, in which you so minutely describe the cruel and heartless extens pays practiced of and heartless system now practised of

and heartless system now practised of TRADING IN THE SOULS OF THE CHILDREN OF OUR POOR do not come upon me altogether by surprise. You tell me that you have come here to express your detestation of the operations of that notorious society which was organized in the darkest hour of the lest light famine to carry on the work of operations of that notorious society which was organized in the darkest hour of the last Irish famine to carry on the work of proselytism in the sorrow-stricken homes of our starving poor—a society whose agents were supplied with gold and sent into the most crowded districts, and by which, what you expressly term decoy schools, were opened for famishing children; a society for which Dublin was selected as the centre of operations and of government. In speaking, as you do speak, plainly of this society and of its doings, you take care to put on record—and I note this with the deepest satisfaction—the profession of your respect, which you make here in my presence, for the conscientious opinions of your Protestant brethren (cheers). You tell me, and I am glad to note it, that you have not come here to condemn the zsal, however mistaken, of those who wish to make converts by fair arguments and honorable methods (cheers)—but that you have come to denounce those mission agents, as they are called, who degrade religion and dishonor the Christian name by the vile means they employ to

view to the applying, if it be possible, or some effective remedy (applause). I have no doubt that in the reports and other documents with which you have so kindly supplied me I shall find much that will give me most useful aid. We have lately witnessed the effect produced in London in the checking of another, surely not more shameful trade, by the publicity given—whether wisely or unwisely it is not for me to say—to the details of its operations. Let us hope wisely or unwisely it is not for me to sayto the details of its operations. Let us hope
that when the time comes for giving voice
to the public opinion of our city on this
question of proselytizing, by bribes of food
and raiment, the children of our poor,
that opinion will not be less effective than
was the public opinion of
THE CAPITAL OF PROTESTANT ENGLAND.

was the public opinion of
THE CAPITAL OF PROTESTANT ENGLAND,
in making itself heard and felt. It is,
indeed, all but incredible that a traffic so
disreputable should not long since have
been put down with a strong hand by the
responsible authorities of that religious
denomination in whose supposed interest
its operations seemed to be carried on
(hear, hear). It is scarcely less difficult to
account for its not having received an
effective check from another source. Our
Catholic poor of Dublin are, indeed, as
you describe them, patient in their
poverty. But the patience even of a
long suffering people has limits which it
is not always safe to pass. If the law be
powerless, as it seems to be, to protect
them in their humble homes from the
visits of those insidious emissaries of sin
who come to tempt them into the ways of
infamy and dishonour, it would have
seemed to me at all events anything but infamy and dishonour, it would have seemed, to me at all events, anything but strange if they had long since taken the matter into their own hands to protect themselves (applause).

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Cures Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases that lead to Consumption; breaks up Coughs and Colds; cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat, by loosening the cough, allaying irritation and re-moving the cause of distress.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, feversores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- It has been determined

national convention of the Irish

League of America in Chicago, on

28th. Mr. Parnell will attend the

tion, accompanied by a strong de

from the Irish Parliamentary polluding T. D. Sullivan, Lord M.

- Cardinal Manning, in an in

said :- "I knew Cardinal Mo

well. We stayed together while

during the Plenary Council.

written a letter to Archbishop

The Extholic Mecorb d Weekly at 486 R London, Ontar London, Ontario. Lev. Jones F. Copper, M.A., L.L.D., Editor Ros. Copper, Publisher A Promised

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1885. CONFIRMATION AT KINKORA.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, His Lordship the Bishop of Lordon admin-istered Confirmation in the mission of Kin-kora, of which the Rev. John O'Neil is tor. The day was fair and bright, and in happy contrast with the wet and stormy character of the previous days. The church was crowded with an attentive and deeply interested congregation. The bishop put the children through a very searching examination in the catechian and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the answering, stating that such a satisfactory result must have been the outcome of the tireless zeal of their worthy pastor, and also of the Christian solicitude of the parents. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irishtown. More than two hundred persons received Holy Communion. At the conclusion of mass His Lordship addressed the children and people at great length and then ad ministered Confirmation to 101 candidates, 13 of whom were from Mitchell The new church of Kinkors is a gem of Gothic architecture, and is a glo monument of the enlightened zeal, selfsacrifice and generous Christian spirit of both pastor and flock. We do not think we exaggerate when we say that a more beautiful parish church does not exist in Canada. It is after the designs of Mr. Joseph Connolly, of Toronto, and is worthy of his genius. Thursday, the 15th instant, will be long treasured as a happy

THE MORMONS.

memory in Kinkora.

The Federal authorities seem at length to be in earnest in their efforts to suppress Mormonism. Several of the "Saints' have been indicted before United States courts and some condemned to severe penalties. We must, however, confess that we have little or no faith in the success of the present anti-Mormon movement. The American government has not in this matter displayed that prompt-ness and thoroughness demanded by the exigencies of the situation. It is a notorious fact that the large Mormon colony of Utah has been for very many years living in open defiance of the laws of the land: that the agents of the Mormon leaders have been permitted to openly seek recruits in various American that thousands of persons from foreign countries have been allowed to enter the intention of joining the ranks of the Mormons. We lately drew attention to the success that had crowned the efforts of Mormon agents in Great Britain. The action of these individuals, who seek not in the least to conceal their purpose, but as a pays 782 Protestant pastors, although the total number of the latter is as high as 906, of whom by far the greater number (699) belong to the Reformed Church. Paris counts 40,000 Protestants of all matter of fact in most places clearly avow it, can not surely have escaped the observation of British and American authorities. It does not, however, seem that the government of either country took any decisive neasures towards the suppression of the hideous abuse. America a short time ago very properly, promptly and energetically refused to permit the soil of the Republic lic to be made a dumping ground for the pauperism of Great Bri-Irish paupers dispatched by English authorities to America were speedily returned to those who had impoverished and degraded them. The American Republic would not for a moment tolerate the shipment of British criminals to its shores. Why, then, this apathy in regard to the Mormons? Do they not come for the purpose of living in defiant violation of one of the most fundamental laws of the American Repub- French Calvinism, which, despite the heavy

This being the case, it is, indeed, difficult to understand or explain the indifference that has so long characterized the dealings of the American government with the polygamists of the west. We have often pointed out, and now see no reason to change our view, that much of the power lessness of the government and people in treating this great question arises from the existence throughout the country of an abuse not less a flagrant violation of the law of God than Mormonism itself. many cases foreigners, and in some even This abuse is, we need not say-divorce. The sanctity of marriage and the indissolubility of the nuptial tie are held in many states in such little esteem that the Mormons car, with no little show of reason, point the finger of scorn at those who invoke the laws of the land against them bility of the nuptial tie are held in many

for their practice of polygamy. It will ever be difficult for the Federal authorities to accomplish any very effective result by peaceful means as long as divorce is per-mitted to work its ead havoc amongst we are pleased, however, to see this re-newed display of activity that has ter-minated in the recent prosecutions and convictions in Utah. Nor was it without eatisfaction that we, the other day, read the following special despatch from Wash-

"Reports have been received through
official channels of the apparent utter
failure of a recent Mormon mission sent
to India. The mission consisted of Elder
Wiles and Messrs. McCune and Pratt.
Their arrival at Calcutta was reported by
the United States vice consul to the secetary of state. Minister Lowell, by
lirection of Secretary Frainghuysen. retary of state. Minister Lowell, by direction of Secretary Frelinghuysen, officially called the attention of the British authorities to the subject, and requested that appropriate instructions be issued to the proper authorities with a view to checking any shipment of Mormon recruits to the United States. The Indian authorities, to whom Mr. Lowell's communication was referred, stated that the harm done by the Mormons had been inappreciable, and that in the opinion of the government no special measures were at present necessary, but that in case of unlawful recruiting of men or women the provisions of the penal code would be applied. The Mormons made no converts in Calcutta. They separated and visited other parts of India, and are reported to have converted two or three persons, but finally became so much reduced in finances that they were compelled to seek help, and one or more of them left India in a state of destitution."

Is it not a sad reflection on the called Christian civilization of Great Britain that while in pagen India the Mormon agents should have egregiously failed, their efforts in the former country should have met with such ready success How often have we not been told of the civilizing, elevating and purifying tendencies of the reformed religion? Have we not been again and again assured that Protestantism is the very bulwark of Christian morality, that Catholic nations are afflicted to a frightful extent with depravity of manners, and threatened because of that depraylty with political dissolution itself?

This despatch, however, proves that not even does pagan India offer as promising a field to the agents of Mormonism as does Protestant England. As for Catholic countries, their agents have never there-

We trust that Congress will during its next session fail not to strengthen the hands of the executive in its efforts to remove from the escutcheon of the Republic the foul stain of an organized conspiracy against individual liberty and family hap-piness. If the nation deserve praise for its noble sacrifices in the suppression of slavery, it will not be less entitled to commendation for the thorough methods it must adopt to do away with, finally and effectually, the crying abuses and grievous scandals of Mormonism.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE:

We take the following paragraph from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Sunday Magazine: "It is stated that the number of Protestants in France is at present 580,000, of whom 350,000 belong to the Reformed Church, 50,000 are Evangelicals, and 180,-000 are divided between Independents, Methodists, Baptists, etc. Comparing the figures with the general population, it appears that there is in France one Protestant to every 63 Catholics. The State sects, and no less than forty-four build-ings devoted to Protestant services. It has been reckoned that, counting the sub-sidy paid to the pastors, each Protestant costs the state fifty cents, and each Catho-lic only ten cents." There are many Protestants on this side

of the Atlantic ignorant or oblivious of the fact that Protestantism is a state institution in France. They join in the Rad. ical clamor for a separation of church and state, evidently thinking that in such an eventuality Catholicism amongst the French people, must suffer and finally perish. Now it is a notorious fact that Catholicism alone of all systems of religion having adherents in France could survive the separation of Church and state. Deeply rooted in the hearts and affections of th French people, the Catholic Church could live and flourish on the voluntary support of its children. Not so, however, with state subsidy granted it, has been year by year declining in numbers and influence of its former self. The figures above cited show in a clear light the abject baseness and brutal fanaticism of the French radicals, who grudge the ministers of the religion of nineteen-twentieths of the French nation the miserable state aid they receive for sustenance, and have nothing to say against the voting of five times as much for the support of systems of religion each with a handful of adherents, in enemies of France.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS. One of the results of the French elec-

ions will be, there is no doubt, the coentuation of party lines and the sim-

plification of political divisions in that country. Hereafter there will in reality be but two political parties, properly speaking, the radical and the Catholic. The so-called moderate republicans were at the recent elections practicall effaced. They well deserved their fate along marked their career. To the Catholics they appealed for support, and in too many cases from them receive it, on the ground that bad as matter were for religion under their regime, they would be a thousand times worse under a purely radical administration To the radicals, on the other hand, they addressed urgent solicitations for sustain-ment in their assaults on Catholicity and their repression of clerical reaction and intolerance. Thus by holding up the radicals as a bug-bear to Catholics, and vice versa, they were long enabled to bamboozle the nation and lead it into the disgraceful line of action culminating in the humiliations of Tonquin and Madagascar. When under the monarchical regime French arms suffered the least reverse, or the required activity was not displayed to ensure success, the republi-can factions of all shades of opinion indulged in the loudest denunciations of regal weakness and imbecility. What an abject display of military prowess and success have they not made since they first came into power. After flatulen boasts of a broad and far-reaching African policy—after repeated empty pro-clamations of imperial designs on Madagascar and South-Western China-they have effected nothing but fatal in jury to French interests in every country in which under their direction the French army or navy was dispatched. Not even did the humiliating disasters of the France-Prussian campaign inflict such severe injury on the military prestige of France, as did the operations in Mada-gascar and China. Had anything like a vigorous or statesmanlike course been pursued in those countries, no such series of harassing and exasperating defeats could have vexed the French nation and demoralized French arms. Their domestic policy being weak, because vacillating, disturbing, and exhaustive of true national vitality, there could have been no well-grounded of success for their foreign policy. Just as an individual man afflicted domestic infelicity cannot justly hope for success in his undertakings because of weakened force and divided mind, so also with a nation suffering from internal broils through gross injustice inflicted by one portion of the community on another. The French republicans of every class were too busy and eager in their work of suppressing French monasteries and driving the female religious from their convents and hospitals to devote themselves with true ingleness of purpose to the extension of French influence and the protection of French interests abroad. the late elections cannot be otherwise justly regarded than as a severe and nnequivocal rebuke of the party so long in power in the republic. But the most before pointed out, the success attending the first real effort at the concentration of Catholic strength. The Catholic party has been ever weak and disorganized in France since the period of the great revolution. It will, of course, be in the recollection of our readers that at that time the French Church fell with the French state, and that the immense properties of the Church and of the monastic bodies, the growth of long ages of piety and devotion, were then sequestrated by the republic raised on the ruins of the monarchy, and divided equal with the domains of the nobility among the people at large. For many years France was practically with out a religion. In 1802 Napoleon, then first consul, entered into a solemn Concordat with the Holy See, whereby France was once more made a Christian nation The Concordat was by no means a liberal measure to the Church. It restored none of the sequestrated properties, but on the contrary made express provision for their continuance in the hands of their actual proprietors, whose title thereto was by the Concordat solemnly affirmed and approved. It reduced the number of bishops by about one-fourth, and made but narrow provision for the support of churches and clergy. Its

deeply afflicted by the spiritual miseries

of the entire French nation. He saw

in the re-establishment of the Church

the restoration of the church meant the restoration of the ancient nobility with all the former privileges and prerogatives of both. They secuted the idea of faith being put in the solemn renunciation by the Sovereign Pontiff of all titles to the latter, and so deeply imbued the mass of the people who had benefited by the spoliation of the church and the nobility with fears that they might one day he disturbed in their possession by day be disturbed in their possession by a return of the clergy to anything like their former influence in the country,that these fears have from time to ti till this day been successfully appealed to. Besides the weakness accruing from the prejudices thus aroused, the Catholic party has long suffered, and to this day suffers, from its own dissensions. The successive changes in the monarchical forms at different times prevailing in France, produced marked and sharp divisions between the Catholic dherents of the ancient royal regime in France and those supporting the Napoleonic and Orleanist dynasties respectively, while not a few Catholics, especially of late years, having lost confidence in royalty, support the cause of a conservative republic. It is, indeed, gratifying to perceive that there seems good ground for hope that amongst the majority of the French people prejudice has largely subsided and that amongst the Catholics themselves there is reason to believe that the era of dissension and weakness is rapidly approaching an end. The real struggle of the future will be, no doubt, between an united Catholic body and an aroused as well as aggressive Radicalism. What form will this struggle eventually take? Judging from the past experience of France a of other countries, it cannot, we think, terminate otherwise than in civil war. The radical will not when driven to desperation surrender its hold on France without an appeal to arms. It is well that the Catholics of France should prepared for some such eventuality. If they stand firm and united there can be but one result to the contest.

HOME RULE.

Lord Salisbury has manifested great astuteness in not declaring himself with any degree of clearness on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. He is, of course, like all other English statesmen, hostile in his heart to any such measure, His declarations up to this time are, in so far as they can be interpreted, op-posed to Irish self-government. But he is evidently holding his hand somewhat back till all the Liberal statesmen have committed themselves on the subject. Mr. Chamberlain proved him-self a thorough demagogue when, after declaring himself plainly various places, in favor of Irish Parliament, he yielded to clamors of the British Press against Mr. Parnell's speech on the nature and character of Irish demands, and indulged in the bitterest denunciations of the Irish leader and his categorical statement of Irish rights. Sir Charles Dilke has also lately been propounding his views on the subject of Home Rule, but his utterances are not likely to command much weight as his defeat in the coming contest is of recent declarations on the question is that of Lord Rosebery, who is known to enjoy the friendship and confidence of the "grand old man." Lord Rosebery's scheme went eyen as far as to the conceding of a federalized parliament and denounced the attacks of Childers and Dylke on Mr. Parnell's proposal, He has, it is said, pursued this course in view of securing for himself the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Childer's opinions on the subject have given great satisfaction in Ireland. He surprised his friends and opponents by propounding a detailed plan for the ettlement of the Irish difficulty. His friends are said to be shocked at the bold and confident way in which he apportioned the various functions of imperial and Irish administrations. They chiefly object to his proposal to transfer the police to the Irish local government The Times, so recently brutally offensive to Ireland, on this question is now forced to exclaim, "The whole point now is, how much Home Rule England will grant to Ireland," The Times may have carefully measured out how much of self-government Ireland should get. But it may rest confident that Ireland will take all that England must give. England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity—a truth that the former country has often experienced terms were, however, accepted by the and which she will certainly to her cost Holy Father, whose heart had long been and pain experience again in the matter of Home Rule.

THE NEW ORGAN.

even under the scant and illiberal pro-

and that the Bishop of Hamilton will ch. It is also stated that Rev. Dr. Kilroy, P. P., of Stratford, will deliver an appropriate lecture on the evening of that

THE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The county conventions thus far held in Ireland have been attended with narked unanimity and success. better class of candidates could have been selected. The determ evinced on all hands is that no timeserver or mere adventurer is to longer represent the Irish people. The next Irish delegation to the Imperial Com-mons will, in so far as present indications give promise, prove the most able and honest that will have represented that ill-fated country since the union of 1801. The unity of clergy and people in this contest is, without doubt, its most pleasing feature. We are more than delighted to observe that His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has in all his public utterances, pro-nounced himself in strong sympathy with the people. He openly advocates the effacement of Castle rule, by the abolition of the worse than useless office of Lord Lieutenant with his simulacrum of an Irish Cabinet. The Castle has for ages been the embodiment of everything that is unjust, disreputable and indefensable in Irish history, The good sense of all men throughout the empire, and the best interests of the Irish people have long since doomed it to ruin. Its few remaining friends cannot but view with alarm the unexampled unity prevailing among the nationalists of every rank and class. One certain result of the county conventions will be the obliteration of the greater part of the present representatives of Ireland from the political slate. They deserve such signal and condign punishment—some for open betrayal, others for studied neglect of the people's interests. An important despatch from London dated the 17th inst., states that some weeks ago a metropolitan news agency undertook the onerous and expensive task of canvassing the entire kiugdom with a view of ascertaining as closely as possible the result in the approaching contest. The result of the canvass would seem to intimate that the Liberals will defeat their Tory opponents, but that on the other hand the Irish party will hold in its hands the winning card and be enabled to upset any government not to its liking. We have ever maintained in our discussion of Irish affairs, that with anything like a united Irish representation in the Imperial Commons, it were impossible to reject the just demands of the Green Isle. We are now evidently approach ing the time when such a répresentation is assured.

JABEZ L. CURRY AGAIN.

The Milwaukee Sentinel remarks tha nis selection of diplomats from Richmond Va. In spite, says that journal, of thei excellent Coufederate records they seem in the past to have been distinguished by undiplomatic utterances. To this statement of the Sentinel we most respectfully demur as too sweeping and general. The President made one excellent diplo-ly disloyal to England, and that the rights matic nomination from Richmond, Va., and libertles of the people of Ulster that dignified firmness becoming the government of the greatest republic in the world. Mr. Keiley's crime being but we take it he means the Protestant that of being an Irish Catholic, his reection by two of Europe's monarchies created no unusual excitement in the United States. That rejection was even in certain quarters gladly received. Mr. Keiley's denunciation of the Sardinian usurpation in Rome was no reason why he should have been rejected. Sentiments similar to those expressed by Mr. Keiley have been held and expressed by other ministers received at the Quirinal, but Italy having neither fear of, nor due respect for, the American republic, dared make an example of Mr. Keiley alone. Mr. Keiley finding himself unwelcome both in Italy and Austria, gracefully retired. And as yet the President has signified no intention o in any way recompensing that gentle. man for the self-sacrifice he has shown in service to his country. Nay, more, he really proclaims the appointment Mr. Keiley a mistake by giving the Spanish mission to Rev. Jabez L. Curry, a hard shell Baptist preacher. Much was said of Mr. Keiley's speech fifteen years ago denouncing Italian usurpation. The chmond Catholic Visitor now comes to the front with an extract from a speech by this Rev. Jabez Curry on the 12th of May, 1876, at Richmond, Va., wherein he said : "Talk of infidelity! There is something worse, more difficult to overcome.

That Roman Catholicism, worse even then Campilain. The difficult volume is a superscript of the company than the company is a superscript of the com

thing like spiritual life, Romanism this country, as modified by our free institutions or restraining itself, from policy, can form no conception of what evil its blighting influences are in Europe. The same power which converted England and heathen America to Christianity can convert pagan Asia and Africa, but Rome it never will or can

We entirely concur in the view of the Visitor that a man capable of such bitter and scandalous denunciations of Catholicism is not the person to represent the American republic at the Court of Spain. We trust that the Catholics of the United States will not permit themselves to be insulted with impunity even by the present occupant of the White House, That there is little friendliness in the snowy mansion for the Catholic body is clearly evidenced by the issuance of Miss Cleveland's book therefrom, the tame submission to Mr. Keiley's rejection, and last, but by no means least, the appointment of "His Excellency" the Rev. Jabez L. Curry to the Court of Spain. If the latter country have yet any of its chivalric spirit remaining, and we believe it has, this Vir. ginian Hard shell will never grace the Court of Alfonso with his presence.

UNNECESSARY ALARM.

A person signing himself "Saxon" writes to the Toronto Mail a very bitter attack on Mr. Parnell and his followers. He but voices, we think, the sentiments of many of the English people, who will not, or cannot, open their eyes to the true condition of affairs as between the two countries. Speaking of the people of Ireland, he says that "concession after concession has been granted them, until their liberties have been brought up to, and in some matters extended beyond, those enjoyed by other inhabitants of the United Kingdom." Under the heading of "Liberties extending beyond those enjoyed by other portions of the United Kingdom," would, we suppose, be classed the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and this "Saxon" would call a concession. It may, indeed, be a concession. The word concession can be used in a very wide sense. We will suppose, for instance, that a man has been in the habit. for years, of stealing his neighbor's goods or his money. The injured party at last presents a bold front, and declares that uch a state of affairs must terminate. The other individual promises that he will discontinue his pilfering. This would be a concession, and just such a concession as was the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The vast majority of the people of Ireland are and were Catholics. A mere handful of the population belong to the religion by law established. The greater number were compelled to sup-port the church of the few. Relief has been granted. The Irish people are no longer compelled to support a religion to which they do not belong. This is truly a concession, but is it such a one as would call for any special mark of gratitude? What would follow were a local Parlia-

ment granted Ireland, is a matter that causes considerable trouble to "Saxon." He asserts that three-fourths of the memwould be voted away. He does not go the length of stating in what manner the people of Ulster would lose their liberties, would be persecuted by their Catholic neighbors. "Saxon" seems to forget that Mr. Parnell is a Protestant, and many of his most active supporters are also of the same faith. In this connection it would be well were our friend to remember that the Catholics of Ireland are, and always have been, much more tolerant in matters of religion than their Protestant neighbors. Scores of times have Catholic constituencies returned Protestant candidates to Parliament. while rarely, if ever, have Protestants permitted a Catholic to represent them. The same, indeed, may to a great extent be asserted as regards Canada. The intense bigotry of many Irish Protestants has been imported here, and we have abundant evidence of its existence at every general election. "Saxon" will, ere long, discover that it will be in every way a good move if England grants cheerfully a liberal measure of Home Rule to Ireland. It were better to have the people of Ireland friends rather than enemi The time may come, and it may not be far away in the distance, when the strong arms of Irishmen may be required to save the British empire. Complications may arise abroad—enemies may comeven under the scant and illiberal provisions of the concordat that that misery would be greatly alleviated and in time wholly removed. No sconer, however, was the church re-established in France than the anti-christian elements of the population began to spread doubts amongst the people as to the permanency of the proprietory rights established by the revolution. They pointed out that

ence, and emasculating every-

expressing great regret at the the American Cardinal. I have venerated Cardinal McCloskey and gentle character, and I am he Americans estimated t acter of the deceased prelate lil — Mr. Parnell, speaking in Ireland, referred in terms of the praise to Archbishops Walsh and The former, he said, was one strongest supporters that Pro had given to Ireland, while Arc Croke's services were known to stand they have taken proved the of the priests and the people. In

to boycotting, he said the prac-pursued independent of the Irish indeed, they disfavored it. A clergyman in Nottingham land, has refused to take part in a -though he was in sympathy object-because he would have stand on the same platform with ing ministers, and this, he conwould have been publicly acknow that they were authorized mini the Gospel. He added that he h

on the same ground, to identify with the Bible Society. — A ghastly temperance le reported from Birmingham, E eorge Butler, a young man position, was found in a street city recently, crawling on one for other foot having been cut off, le fresh stump, from which blood w ing in streams. The wretched a desperate attack of delirium trem jumped from a window, and ha acked off his foot with a tablekr

- Conor Ryan, of Kilbarron,

with the snows of 105 winters on h came up to join the National Leas meeting in his native parish, two ago. Eighty-seven years before one of the pikemen in the in army, and had made his mark in rible struggles fought on the V and Wicklow hills. The veteran v and active, and declared himsel tears and cheers, as willing to bake in whatever way it was to be d when he first shouldered his weap - A prominent member of a church, in speaking the other de possible change in the pastorate I think it is a matter of buy stock—excuse me, I mean pe Mr. ——'s friends can buy u enough before the parish meetin

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trol of a bank or railroad, nowade you can buy up a majority of th -At the Methodist conference held in Halifax the subject of missions was again presented for eration. Considerable vexation o was manifested at the small resi tending the efforts of the Method sionaries to persuade the French to leave the true fold. It would ! more in accordance with the fit things were the Methodists to French people alone, and direct th tention to the conversion of those own household who attend churc

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vember. - Bishop Ireland addressed a la dience in New York recently, un auspices of the Father Mathew tinence Society. He was intr by the Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. said the object of the meeting was mote the cause of temperance ar dentally to raise money for a mo to Father Mathew. Bishop Irelan "I have sworn before my God t against this liquor traffic. Lord C id if we could make England so would close nine-tenths of the and here, out of 76,900 arrests, 48,0 for drunkenness and disorderly Your 10,000 saloons take in \$75 yearly. I tell you to make the ober, and he will get his rights. was a labor picnic in Chicago the day, and it was said laborers were s but a saloon on the ground took Labor at war against monopoly? should be at war against the monopoly. I say it with sham Irishman, there are too many Iris can saloon-keepers."

Bazaar at Ingersoll.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

- It has been determined to hold a national convention of the Irish National League of America in Chicago, on January 28th. Mr. Parnell will attend the convention, accompanied by a strong deputation from the Irish Parliamentary party, in-cluding T. D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of

- Cardinal Manning, in an interview. said :- "I knew Cardinal McCloskey well. We stayed together while at Rome during the Plenary Council, I have written a letter to Archbishop Corrigan expressing great regret at the death of the American Cardinal. I have always rated Cardinal McCloskey's grave and gentle character, and I am certain the Americans estimated the character of the deceased prelate likewise.'

 Mr. Parnell, speaking in Kildare, Ireland, referred in terms of the highest praise to Archbishops Walsh and Croke. The former, he said, was one of the strongest supporters that Providence had given to Ireland, while Archbishop Croke's services were known to all. The stand they have taken proved the union of the priests and the people. In regard to boycotting, he said the practice was pursued independent of the Irish leaders; indeed, they disfavored it.

- A clergyman in Nottingham, Eng. land, has refused to take part in a meeting -though he was in sympathy with its object-because he would have had to stand on the same platform with Dissenting ministers, and this, he contended, would have been publicly acknowledging that they were authorized ministers of the Gospel. He added that he hesitated, on the same ground, to identify himself with the Bible Society.

 A ghastly temperance lesson is reported from Birmingham, England. beorge Butler, a young man of good position, was found in a street in that city recently, crawling on one foot, his other foot having been cut off, leaving a fresh stump, from which blood was flowing in streams. The wretched man, in a desperate attack of delirium tremens, had jumped from a window, and had then hacked off his foot with a tableknife.

- Conor Ryan, of Kilbarron, Ireland, with the snows of 105 winters on his head, came up to join the National League at a meeting in his native parish, two weeks ago. Eighty-seven years before he had been one of the pikemen in the insurgent army, and had made his mark in the terrible struggles fought on the Wexford and Wicklow hills. The veteran was hale and active, and declared himself, amid tears and cheers, as willing to battle now, in whatever way it was to be done, as when he first shouldered his weapon.

church, in speaking the other day of a possible change in the pastorate, said: "I think it is a matter of buying up stock—excuse me, I mean pews. If Mr. ——'s friends can buy up pews enough before the parish meeting, they will of course call him. If the other side gets the pews, why, Mr. ——'s friends will be left. You laugh, but the control of a church is a good deal like the control of a bank or railroad, nowadays. If you can buy up a majority of the pews, you can run it to suit yourself."

held in Halifax the subject of French missions was again presented for consideration. Considerable vexation of spirit was manifested at the small results attending the efforts of the Methodist missionaries to persuade the French people to leave the true fold. It would be much more in accordance with the fitness of things were the Methodists to let the French people alone, and direct their attention to the conversion of those of their own household who attend church only on the 12th of July and the 5th of November.

- Bishop Ireland addressed a large audience in New York recently, under the auspices of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society. He was introduced by the Rev. Edward McGlynn, D.D., who said the object of the meeting was to promote the cause of temperance and incidentally to raise money for a monument to Father Mathew. Bishop Ireland said: "I have sworn before my God to work against this liquor traffic. Lord Coleridge aid if we could make England sober we would close nine-tenths of the prisons, and here, out of 76,900 arrests, 48,000 were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Your 10,000 saloons take in \$75,000,000 yearly. I tell you to make the laborer sober, and he will get his rights. There was a labor picnic in Chicago the other day, and it was said laborers were starving, but a saloon on the ground took in \$800. Labor at war against monopoly? Aye, it should be at war against the whiskey monopoly. I say it with shame, as an Irishman, there are too many Irish -Amer can saloon-keepers."

Bazaar at Ingersoll.

We understand that arrangements are being made to hold a bazaar in Ingersoll having for object the liquidation of the debt on the church of the Sacred Heart in that town. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the good pastor and his people in this matter will be attended with abundant

SADLIER'S DIRECTORY.

Preparations are being made to issue at the usual time this well-known and useful book of reference. For twenty years it has been the only work of the kind. At the outset it was an undertaking that involved considerable expense, and the prospect of profit was very doubtful. Be this as it may, however, the late lamented Denis Sadlier manfully undertook the task of supplying the clergy and laity of America with a work that gave general satisfaction. Not taking into considera-tion the bad taste of the scheme, we regret that a movement is on foot to place another Directory in the market. There is not room for two, and the one issued from the house of Messrs. Sadlier deserves, for many reasons, a continuance of the generous support it has in the past received. We gladly give place to the fol-lowing letter from Mrs. Sadlier, widow of the founder of the Directory :

New York, Oct. 1, 1885.
DEAR SIR,—All know that my late he

New York, Oct. 1, 1885.

Dear Sir,—All know that my late husband for more than twenty years published the Catholic Directory and Almanac. He undertook it, not from any desire of his own, but at the request of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, at a time when there had been no Almanac for several years, and all Catholic publishers seemed afraid to undertake it. As it appeared year after year he endeavored to make it more useful, and in every way sought to meet the wishes of the Most Rev. Archbishops and Rt. Rev. Bishops.

His death at the beginning of this year, left me, his widow, to carry on his business at a most critical time. Many of the Most Rev. Archbishops and Bishops, clergy and Catholic laymen, have shown sympathy for my position, and have encouraged me to meet the great responsibility. Now a severe blow has fallen on me. While my dear husband lived no one attempted to publish a rival Directory. This year, publishers in Milwaukee, taking advantage of my helpless condition, and forgetting that God takes the widow under his especial care, have announced their intention of issuing a rival work, and are soliciting advertisements, boasting that they can bring loss to a widow.

Such cruel and unchristian conduct would be tolerated in no other denomination in the country. Any man who would

would be tolerated in no other denomination in the country. Any man who would make such an attempt against a woman in my position among them, would be held up to scorn, and his project would be made a punishment. I cannot believe that the Catholic public will give their encouragement to such disgraceful conduct.

SERMON BY REV. FATHER WALSH.

On last Sunday evening a very large congregation assembled in St. Peter's Cathedral, in this city, to hear a lecture by Rev. Father Walsh, the occasion being for the purpose of making an appeal to the generosity of the people in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

whatever way it was to be done, as hen he first shouldered his weapon.

— A prominent member of a Boston aurch, in speaking the other day of a said think it is a matter of buying up think it is a matter of buying up ock—excuse me, I mean pews. If it.—'s friends can buy up pews alough before the parish meeting, they ill of course call him. If the other side eas the pews, why, Mr. —'s friends is a church is a good deal like the control is a church is a good deal like the control of bank or railroad, nowadays. If you can buy up a majority of the pews, but can run it to suit yourself,"

—At the Methodist conference recently eld in Halifax the subject of French of inspiring men with zeal for great and generous sacrifices in this life, and of ascending with them to heaven, where charity will be made perfect and human-ity crowned with immortal glory. There can be no other foundation of a divine religion—no other end can be assigned by an infinitely good God to creatures endowed with reason, nor can any form of worship or sacrifice be acceptable to him but that which moves men to imi-

endowed with reason, nor can any form of worship or sacrifice be acceptable to him but that which moves men to imitate his goodness, providence and me. Jy. Hence, when the time of his passion arrived, he renewed the commandment, enjoining it as a sacred legacy to his disciples, "Little children, yet a little while and I am with you—a new commandment I give you, that you love one another as I have loved you—and by this shall all men know that you are my disciples; if you have love one for another." Our Lord was the first to preach this doctrine of charity and brotherly love, not only by word but still more by his example.

The lecturer then referred to the fact that nearly all the miracles of Christ were wrought in favor of the poor and the afflicted, in healing the sick, casting out devils, opening the eyes of sinners, and feeding the starying multitude. Christ claimed to have come from God because his mission was to the poor and the oppressed. "The spirit of the Lord," he said, "is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach glad tidings to the poor, to heal them that are bruised, to bind up broken hearts, to set the captive free." To the disciples sent by St. John to ask him whether he was the Messiah, or were they to look for another, he said, "Go tell your master the poor have the gospel preached to them," He declared the poor lessed and heirs of his kingdom, pronounced eternal woes against the rich; he discarded all titles and distinctions created by human pride and vanity and recognised no pomp or earthly born nobility, but regarded simple naked humanity, and honored man for his real and intrinsic worth. The great law, therefore, of the new religion was the law of love. Men of upright the start and shelicits the text and acceptable. great law, therefore, of the new religion was the law of love. Men of upright hearts and obedient to the orders which they had received, and fortified with an all-powerful grace, proceeded on the path marked out for them and founded path marked out for them and founded a blessed society in which there was no distinction between rich or poor, bond or free, but a reciprocity of charity and a union of hearts. The example of our

divine Lord, born and living in poverty, divine Lord, born and living in poverty, and dying in excruciating agony, gave a value to poverty and sufferings, and gradually dissipated the prejudices of pride, cruelty and selfishness. For the first time men of different grades, conditions and countries were united in one common brotherhood. In the primitive church such was the practical force of fraternal charity that every want was relieved, masters emancipated their slaves, and freemen became slaves to redeem their neighbors. They cultivated feelings of benevolence, sympathy, kindness and beneficence. Not alone in the primitive freemen became slaves to redeem their neighbors. They cultivated feelings of benevolence, sympathy, kindness and beneficence. Not alone in the primitive church, but down to the present time, her devoted children felt not only consolation and happiness, but a holy ambition in promoting the good of their neighbor and in relieving distress by abundant alms-giving. The lecturer also referred to the action of the church in the abolition of slavery, and to her charity in bearing messages of truth and love to the rudest and most savage races. In speaking of the work of the ministers of the church he made allusion to the three great religious orders, the Franciscans, Dominicans and Jesuits, and demonstrated with what zeal they labored to extend the empire of God upon earth. He terminated his lecture by stating that charity was not confined to the religious orders alone, but was a divine virtue incumbent on every true follower of Christ, who said, "By this shall all men know you are my disciples, if you love one another as I have loved." divine virtue incumbent on every true follower of Christ, who said, "By this shall all men know you are my disciples, if you love one another as I have loved you." And there is no man, no matter how abject or miserable he may be, who cannot, with aid from on high, attain to this God-like virtue of charity. It is not the result of human force, neither can it be purchased by gold. It is a spark of that eternal charity which inflames the soul and makes it ever solicitous for the good of our neighbor and stimulates us to make every sacrifice to procure it. The Rev. Father made a touching appeal in favor of the brothers of St. Vincent de Paul, who were striving to carry out in our midst, and in the spirit of the Church, the Christ-like virtue of charity and brotherly love.

and brotherly love.

The collection taken up on the occasion amounted to nearly one hundred

CATHOLIC PRESS

Boston Republic.

Boston Republic.

Mrs. Morgan O'Connell, who now complains that her tenants boycott her so mercilessly, seems to imagine that her name should give her the right to do as she pleases. In his day the Liberator was undoubtedly the foremost man of all Ireland. None of his sons, however, inherited his greatness, and this rackrenting widow of his nephew possesses only the shadow of his once great name.

That was indeed a noteworthy scene that

That was indeed a noteworthy scene that That was indeed a noteworthy scene that took place at the last meeting of the Kilberron league in the county Donegal, when Connor Ryan, with the snows of 105 years on his aged head, came for-105 years on his aged head, came forward to join the organization and to declare himself as ready now to do battle for Ireland as he was when, eighty-seven years ago, he carried a pike in her cause in '98. A country whose centenarians display such a spirit as that cannot long remain in her present servile condition. Bravo, again, Connor Ryan!

Cleveland Universe.

With a singular blindness the enemies of Catholicity, with their senseless hate of all things Catholic, assail us at one moment for not doing that which at the next moment they would assail us for where it done. So it occurs that now—and from some newspapers that should be more thoughtful—the ecclesiastical authorities of Montreal are reviled for not commanding vaccination to their flocks, and yet were the clergy to take this step in their official capacity the cry would go out from the same Protestant source, "What an infamy of tyranny! What a priestridden rabble!" Now, though the Montreal clergy have advised vaccination, objection to it may well indeed be founded on a most thoughtful and searching intelligence. Of this more anon. But how Catholicity or superstition figures in the case at all we fail to apprehend. Those who make the accusation glibly deal in abusive generalities, but would surely be puzzled if called upon to give a statement of facts. It is certainly true that the devout French-Canadians from their deep distress call out for mercy unto God, and that His wrath may be appeased. It follows naturally that in this visitation their minds signally revert to the All-Powerful Creutor, who holds these issues of life and death in the palm of His hand. It must be that, being Catholic, devotions are redoubled, and every intercession invoked for health and strength of soul and mind and body and consolation in the face of the dread contagion.

Catholic Review.

France now, as always, perhaps now Cleveland Univers With a singular blindness the enemies

catholic Review.

France now, as always, perhaps now more than ever, is a study. The old saying, originating in France, that it is "the unexpected" which may be always looked for there, has once again happened. The story is told in a brief despatch from the Republique Francaise. That paper used to be Gambettia to the core, when Gambetta was. Gambetta was the man who initiated the change in the form of elections, under which those of Sunday last were held. By the change he hoped to sail into power. He is gone and almost forgotten, but his scrutin ds liste prevailed, notwithstanding all opposition. He was the embodiment of the defiant atheism that has gained the upper hand in French politics. He was the man who declared "Clericalism," by which he meant Catholicity, the enemy of France. So he set to work to destroy it; that is, to break down and wipe out Christianity from the soil of France. What he did openly in his burly, turbulent fashion, his successor, Ferry, dislyly. Ferry was oily and wily. He nibbed at the Church, trying to eat it away piece-meal. But God is mightier than many Gambettas aud Ferrys, and, as was seen in the cases of those men, at the very height of their power they fall. God, we may with reverence say, has not forgotten France, nor has France, for all the show and saying, forgotten God.

Some idea of missionary life among the Indians may be got from an experience as related by Rev. L. L. Conrardy, mission-

Indians may be got from an experience as related by Rev. L. L. Conrardy, missionary to the Umatilla Indians in Oregon. The rev. gentleman is evidently an enthusiast in his work. His present salary is

barely \$200. Of course he cannot live sumptuously. And he recounts the trials and deprivations to which he is subjected with a spirit of detachment and sense of humor which are as irresistibly attractive as they are amusing. The reverend gentleman lives in a shanty with one room, which he uses for kitchen, dining-room, bed-room, library and parlor. In other words, his kitchen, which consists of one small cooking machine with scant utensils, is in one corner; his library, with a few indispensible books, in another corner; his parlor, with piano and smallest possible amount of furniture, in a third; his bed-room with a simple cot in the fourth, and his dining-room in the middle, the furniture of which we may, perhaps, gather some idea of from a somewhat amusing account the reverend gentleman gives of a dinner given by him on the occasion of a visit, some time since, of Archbishop Seghers and his ordinary, Bishop Blondel. His Grace the Archbishop had a cup and saucer; his Lordship the Bishop had a cup without a saucer; the reverend Secretary had a tin cup, and he himself had a tin preserved-fruit can to drink out of. He, of course, had not only to be chief cook and bettle-washer, waiter, servant, master of ceremonies, etc., but he had to arrange all the services and look after things generally, so that he really had but little time to prepare a sumptuous repast, even if his resources justified it, and less barely \$200. Of course he cannot live arrange all the services and look after things generally, so that he really had but little time to prepare a sumptuous repast, even if his resources justified it, and less time, if possible, for ceremony. When the Church dignitaries sat down to the table they found as principal dish a large piece of meat in a big pan in the middle of the table, which he frankly acknowledged was not at first sight very inviting; and he was not much surprised to find that some of his distinguished guests discovered suddenly that they had very little appetite. However, in the end, he says, their appetites came to them in the midst of many a happy joke, and they made a very good meal. As Father Conrardy's china closet did not furnish the necessary dish from which to serve potatoes on the table, he kept them in the pot in which they had been boiled by his chair, on the floor, and served them with his hand directly from the pot. What the dinner lacked in luxuries, condiments and the directly from the pot. What the dinner lacked in luxuries, condiments and the refinements of the modern cuisine was more than made up by the happy temper and good spirits of all present. They realized fully the truth of the saying of he wise man, "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a fatted calf and hatred therewith."

Philadelphia Standard.

The New York Tribune, in an editorial highly appreciative of the personal virtues and ecclesiastical ability of the late Cardinal McCloskey, says: "In lay life when we encounter one of these admirable souls, even in the toil and tumult of souls, even in the toil and tumult of action, not dissociated from the sordid influences which necessarily affect all social and business competition, we appreciate and recognize the elevating influences thus disseminated. When such a character, however, is permitted to develop unrestrainedly in the pure and stimulating atmosphere of the religious life, the results offer perhaps the best that humanity can attain or expect." This is very well put. Even from a purely humanitarian point of view, the very well put. Even from a purely humanitarian point of view, the life of a religious celibate is more favorable for the development of the highest Christian virtues. Secular pursuits necessarily bring us into contact with the "sordid influences" of the world's action. The life of a religious celibate is free from them, and from domestic and social distractions. It may develop without "restraint." Its "atmosphere" is "pure and stimulating." Add to this that special grace is given to those who enter upon a religious life with pure motives, and that in the power of this grace a religious be comes capable of making sacrifices and doing works without reluctance and with a zeal and energy and devotion which persons to whom this grace is not given cannot attain. If this be considered, all candid persons will cease to snear at or motives of religion.

The London Standard thus sadly confesses to the strength of the National movement in Ireland:—"It is a melancholy truth, but it is truth all the same, that over the South and the West of Ireland the law of the League has superseded absolutely the law of the land. "The people" means the "Local Branch," and to disobey the mandate of that imperious committee is to be "out of harmony" with the people. . Ireland according to the slang of the patriotic circles, is completely organized; in other words it is thoroughly coerced by Mr. Parnell's caucus." The Standard, having whined through these admissions, bursts into a standard, having whined through these admissions, bursts The London Standard thus sadly con-

words it is thoroughly coerced by Mr. Parnell's caucus." The Standard, having whined through these admissions, bursts into a howl for another Coercion Act. The Pall Mall Gazette, under the caption, "The Sword, or Home Rule," rejoins:—"The day of Coercion Acts of the old style is over in Ireland. Let us, then, face the facts, and, above all, the central fact of the altered position of affairs, which is that Mr. Parnell is the master of the situation. Without Mr. Parnell there is no safety. We can no longer govern Ireland without Mr. Parnell. Unless we are to disfranchise Ireland we must make terms with Mr. Parnell. . . . What is wanted is that the people who have to suppress crime in Ireland should be the people who are trusted and elected by the Irish people, and that end can be obtained only in one way. If we are not prepared to govern Ireland by the sword we must grant her Home Rule—and the sooner the better."

Catholic Citizen.

Now, it would be amusing if Spain should refuse to receive the Rev. Jabez Curry, of Richmond, whom Secretary Bayard has designated Minister to Madrid. Jabez is a howler against Popery and the scarlet woman. He has won an Allegheney Mountain reputation for tall talk of this nature. Some of his deliverances may precede his personal appearance at the Spanish court. The hida'goes are strong Catholics, and the dons are wrathful hosts for Bible pedlars. They may not feel at home to'a vinegary-faced dyspeptic, who has been holding them up to the backwoods-men of Virginia as superstitious brands of Beelzebub. But, insamuch as Spain is a "Catholic monarchy," perhaps this will not occur. Should such be the case, however, we presume Jabez Curry, Catholic Citisen. case, however, we presume Jabez Curry, D. D., will follow the brilliant example of

Mr. Keiley and resign, "at his own request"—or at cautious Mr. Bayard's instance, which is much the same thing.

Lake Shore Visitor. The father or mother, who, in the pres The father or mother, who, in the presence of their children, will not only condemn what the priest says from the altar, but at the same time will perhaps speak disparagingly of him and the Church, should know that they are not teaching their children respect for authority. Children are not at all times slow to learn, and they naturally infer that if it is not wrong for father or mother to speak so disrespectfully of priest and Church, it is not very wrong to stay away from them altogether. This, however, is not the worst feature of this bad habit which some parents have. When they show disrespect for the authority of the pastor in the presence of their children, they are indirectly teaching these children to disrespect parental authority. Many young men and women to-day disrespect parents, because the parents taught them to do so.

The Sodalist.

The Sodalist. The Sodalist.

Imagine, if you can, a formula of prayer more universal, easier and better suited to the capacity of all, more sublime, and at the same time more simple. The Rosary is a memorial, an abridgment of all Christianity; it is the brevlary of the laity. For simple souls, for children, for the aged it is an alphabet; but for the learned, for men of comins, for those that wish to it is an alphabet; but for the learned, for men of genius, for those that wish to meditate deeply it is a sublime book, a vast compendium of theelogy. At each decade, during the recitation of the Rosary, we meditate on one of the mysteries—Joyful, Sorrowful and Glorious: the joys, the sorrows, the triumph of Mary from the Annunciation to her coremation as Quaen of Heaven. Here Mary from the Annunciation to her coronation as Queen of Heaven. Here the highest genius finds subjects for its study, its astonishment and humiliation. It proceeds from Bethlehem to the Garden of Olives, from Thabor to Calvary, from the house of the state of the s earth to heaven. It passes and repasses all the great actions, all the heroic life of Jesus and Mary—the Man-God and the Virgin Mother, reditetings at the Jesus and mary—the Man-God and the Virgin Mother—meditating on them, contemplating them, losing itself in them as in a fathomless abyss. The Rosary is the history of our Saviour's and our Mother's joys, sorrows and triumphs; how sweet its recitation is for a child of Mary!

Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

Other people besides the Poles have church quarrels in this nuneteenth century, notwithstanding the fact that they send their children to the public schools. At Tottenville, Staten Island, the Baptist deacons disagreed with their pastor, the Rev. Truman Bott, although the contraction sided with that reverend disagreed the statement of the sent gregation sided with that reverend di-vine. At last Sunday's evening services vine. At last Sunday, sevening services a couple were prepared for immersion, and Sexton John Harvey went out to the well outside of the church to turn the water into the baptistry. A yell and a splash followed; Sexton Harvey was found in the well. He could not tell whether or not a member of the opposi-tion had maliciously pushed him in, Some one rammed a ladder down the well for him to climb out on. The ladder hit him on the head. No one could tell whether or not the enemy did it. After the sexton had been fished out the tank would not fill up with water. Then it was discovered that there was a light under the baptistry. Some one light under the baptistry. Some one peered under and saw two men, one on his hands and knees holding a lamp and another on his back with an augur boring holes in the bottom of the tank, through which the water soon poured. Some one raised a cry and the whole congregation rushed out. It was discovered that Deacon William Morris bored the holes, while Gilbert Barteaux held the lamp. George Simonson, a friend of the pastor, met Deacon Turner outside of the church while the racket was at its height, and accused Turner of causing the mischief. Simonson threatened to whip Turner, Simonson threatened to whip Turner, only he was too old, he said. Captain Warford declared he would fight anyone who hit Turner. A general melee was only prevented by the pastor beating a retreat.

Boston Republic.

When the late Cardinal McCloskey was a child capable of intelligently attending at the services of his church, some sixty-five years ago, there were no Catholic churches in Brooklyn and only two in New York city, to one of which, St. Peter's New York city, to one of which, St. Peter's in Barclay street, his parents were wont to bring him across the East river. To-day there are in Brooklyn probably thirty-five Catholic churches, and double that number in New York city, while the state that was then entirely subject to Bishop Connelly now contains six flourishing dioceses, and there is talk of erecting still another. What other denomination in the country can equal or even approach the marvellous growth of Catholicity in the Empire state during the past sixtythe Empire state during the past sixtyfive years ?

Pittsburg Catholic.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the political life of France at the present time is the great Catholic leader, Comte Albert de Mun. Albert de Mun comes of time is the great Catholic leader, Comte Albert de Mun. Albert de Mun comes of a noble Gascon family that has been prominent in France since the days of Henry of Navarre. He is also a direct descendant of the illustrious Helwetius and of King James I. of England. In early manhood he was a dashing cavalryman in the Algerian army. In the war with Germany in 1870-71 he won high honors. He gained the cross at St. Privat, was captured at Metz, but escaped to Paris, and was prominent among its desperate defenders. A Paris paper of those days sketches him thus: "Captain de Mun stood by the smouldering rains of La Villette, Paris being yet in flames. He was attentively reading the Bible at Ecclesiastes, He tells us what he was thinking of: 'I was asking myself which was the sadder sight, the people in revolt or the unreasoning repression of the governing classes.'" From that day on Comte Albert de Mun, seconded by his brother Robert, has given himself to the work of elevating the common people. An aristocrat of the aristocrats, and an uncompromising Catholic, he is yet more in sympathy with the mass of the Franch papels and their the aristocrats, and an uncompromising Catholic, he is yet more in sympathy with the mass of the French people and their struggles for freedom and prosperity than almost any other leader in political life. Louis Blanc and Henry George are not more radical in their views. Yet he is the great opponent of the so-called Radical party in France. Comte Albert de Mun is the readiest, most impressive, and eloquent debater in the French Chamber of Deputies. As long as France has such honest, fearless, noble sons as Albert de R. E. Gallagher, Principal.

Mun, there is always hope for the country. The Catholic champion is doing noble service in breasting the raging tide of athelstic Republicanism.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Very Rev. D. J. Quigley, Vicar General of the Diocese of Charleston, has been appointed by the Pope Domestic Prelate, with the title of Monsignor. This is the first priest in the South so honored.

Rev. Father Kelly, Secretary to His Lordship Bishop Cleary, recently presented a beautiful chalice to the chapel of the House of Providence on the Fesst of St. Edward,—Kingston Freeman.

Rev. Father M. M. Green, pastor of the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, Newton, Mass., was found dead on his chamber floor at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, having died from asphyxia caused by a leak in a gas stove used in his room.

On Sunday last the new Cathedral of Hartford, Conn., was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God. A large number of bishops and priests were present as well as an immense concourse of the laity. Archbishop Ryan preached the sermon at high Mass and Bishop McQuaid preached at Vespers.

Cardinal Newman, though now on the shady side of 80, is a brilliant player on the violin. The other day he was challenged by a Baptist minister in Birmingham to a controversy on religion. His Eminence replied that he was not a skilled controversialist, but that he would play the fiddle with the minister, if that would do as well.

The Duke of Nowcastle it is provent.

The Duke of Newcastle it, is reported, has joined the Roman Catholic Church.

The Duke of Newcastle it, is reported, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. The conversion took place some time ago, it is said, but the avowal was postponed until the young duke attained his majority. This conversion caused much annoyance in established church circles. The young duke has great influence, and has an income of \$200,000 a year.

The French Government lately asked Mille. Valentine de Lamartine, the niece of the renowned poet, to allow his remains to be transferred to the secularized Pantheon, and placed by the side of Victor Hugo. Of course, Mille. Lamartine, who is a practical Catholic, firmly declined this doubtful honor, saying that, as the body of her uncle was lying in consecrated ground, it would ill-become her to place it in a building which had been wilfully desecrated.

Cardinal McCloskey left only a \$10,000 Cardinal McCloskey left only a \$10,000 life insurance policy. He directs his executors to pay all his just debts and funeral and testamentory expenses immediately after his decease. Then he bequeaths to Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bishop McNerny, of Albauy, all the remainder of his estate, appointing them at the same time excenters of his will. time executors of his will.

The World is mistaken in stating that the Papal dispensation for the marriage of Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie d'Orleans was granted on condition that the daughters are brought up as Roman Catholics, while the some are to follow the faith of their father. It is expressly stipulated that all the children of the suplated that all the children of the marriage, both sons and daughters, are to be educated in the religion of their mother, and this understanding will be embodied in the marriage contract.

embodied in the marriage contract.

A report has been received by the U.S. Secretary of State from Consul Chas. Seymour, at Canton, China, enclosing pamphlets describing the persecution of Christians in China. The persecutions comprise robbery or destruction of chapels, beating, blackmailing, and boycotting of native Christians, often with the encouragement of the local authorities, and the refusal of the authorities to punish offenders, protect Christians, or take measures to secure restitution.

ATTENDING THE SHOWS.

Mr. P. J. Woods, farm foreman at the Agricultural college, had a very pleasant experience while attending the different fairs, in charge of the model farm stock. The St. Thomas, Cayuga, and other exhibitions, asked as a favor of Hon. Mr. Ross, that the Government cattle be exhibited at their above. In most cases the request at their above. that the Government castle be exhibited at their shows. In most cases the request was granted, and Mr. Woods, with three assistants, was given the charge of the animals. At St. Thomas, the first show assistants, was given the charge of the animals. At St. Thomas, the first show visited, a hearty reception was given them. The directors could not do too much for Mr. Woods and his men, while Mayer Horton very kindly entertained the former at his house, and drove him around to see the sites of the beautiful baby city. At the exhibition, Mr. Woods delivered lectures each day, explaining the different qualities of the cattle exhibited, and was surrounded by an attentive audience. After seeing the animals safely embarked, which work was superintended with much care by Mr. J. Stewart, the G. T. R. agent, Mr. Woods proceeded to Lansing, Mishigan, and paid a visit of inspection to the Agricultural College there—the best institution of the kind in the States. He was shown through the college by Prof. Grange, an old Guelphite, and was well pleased with what he saw. Then he visited Mr. Walker, of Walkerville, the owner of a 6,000 acre farm and the breeder of 5,000 head of cattle. At the Cayuga show the usual courtesy was extended Mr. Woods and his men, and the papers of the place highly complimented the exhibit. The whole trip was a very profitable one, and was the source of much pleasure to the genial farm foreman.—Guelph Herald, Oct. 13.

PERSONAL.

We had the honor this week, of a visit from Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, of Brant-ford, who have been enjoying their honey-moon trip. We hope a large share of the joys and happiness of this life may be theirs in the holy bonds of wedlook.

For The Republic I Love Thee.

BY CLARENCE GERALD.

I love thee with truest and fordest emoti rest of lilies and the richest of roses; hat white bosom of exquisite beauty, me and the shrine of affection and

ope and with gladness my heart is nat shone bright with a scul-g splendor, ly love thou wert sweetly con-Till life's stream is lost in eternity's ocean.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has made the following appointments:—
The Very Rev. Canon Walsh, V. G., to be parish priest of Kingstown; the Rev. Dr. Tynan to be parish priest of SS. Michael and John's, Dublin; the Rev. Dr. Murphy (chaplain to his late Eminence) to be Secretary to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Denis Pettit to be his Grace's chaplain.
On Sept. 23, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, was waited on at the Palace, Thurles, by a deputation of the Dalkey and Ballybrack Branch of the Irish National League, and presented with a beautifully illuminated copy of the address given to his Grace at Kingstown, on his arrival in June last. The deputation consisted of E. Field, T. C.; J. P. Gahan, J. Gaule, and J. Farrell. The address was prepared by Mr. T. F. Eustace, Buckingham street, Dublin. The border represented the entrance porch of a cathedral, the dimensions of which were taken from King Cormac's Chapel, on the Rock of Cashel. The golden arch sprang from two shields terminating in a keystone ornamented with the Archieptscopal cross. The two shields referred to have on the left the arms of the Archbishopric, and on the right the arms of the Croke family. The terminating line of the border is embellished with a photo of the Rock of Cashel and representations of Brian Boru's harp and crown. In the spangles at each side of the address were inserted a large number of medallions bearing religious mottoes.

Kilkenny.

ligious mottoes. The Rev. J. P. Henneberry, a young missionary attached to the Catholic Mission, Elmina (Gold Coast, Africa), died at sea on July 17. Father Henneberry was a native of Ballyragget, county Kilkenny.

Westmeath.

A great meeting of the people of Westmeath was held at Ballymore, on Sunday, Sept. 20, te welcome Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Mr. Timothy Harrington. The demonstration took place under the most unfavorable circumstances. It was wonderful, therefore, to find the people with their bands and banners turning out in thousands from the most distant places to take part in the demonstration. Not only that, but the people, having come, waited patiently in the rain until the arrival from Dublin of the Lord Mayor-Elect and Mr. Harrington, who, on arriving at Mullingar by train, had to drive a distance of fifteen miles to attend the meeting at Ballymore: Louth.

The Rev. Father Smith, recently or-dained, succeeds Father Maguire in the curacy of Clogher Head. Longford.

The great annual meeting to receive Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., and to demonstrate the attachment of the people of the county to National principles, will be held in Longford, on Sunday, October 1I. Several distinguished advocates of the National cause have been invited to accompany Mr. McCarthy. Cork.

Cork.

In Donoughmore the League have got an accession to their ranks in the shape of a local J. P., Mr. Charles Lynch. Mr. Lynch, though never actually espousing the cause of the people, is one of the few among the "great unpaid" who has never distinguished himself on the side of tyranny or injustice. He alone, among the county magistrates, had the courage, during the levying of the Spencer police tax, in his own neighborhood, to protest against those imposts as unjust and unmerited, and who, in his administration of the law, has dealt out justice with an even

against those imposts as unjust and unmerited, and who, in his administration of the law, has dealt out justice with an even hand. His defection is a supreme shock to the landed snobocracy in the district.

Lord Egmont has replied to the memorial sentiby his tenantry, as follows—The matter has had my full consideration, and I must decline to make any abatement. Those who have had any judicial rents fixed cannot expect it, while to those who have not, and who are dissatisfied with their present rent, the court is open for a settlement of the matter. I have intimated to Mr. Trench to allow time to those tenants who were depositors in the Munster Bank, at the time of its failure, upon the production of proof that they were depositors and of the amount of their deposits.

their deposits.
Sheriff's officer O'Neill, with some bailiffs, proceeded, on Sept. 25th, to'the Buckley estate, and finally evicted, off a holding of twenty-three acres, a tenant named John Kelleher and his family. Kelleher was evicted six months ago for the process of the same and was since a since a

Mr. Mahony, D. L., of Dromore Castle, Kenmare, is stoken of as a probable Tory candidate for South Kerry. As Mr. Mahony is one of the most frantic supportors of landlordism in all Ireland, he has about as much chance of being returned for South Kerry as a camel has of passing through the eye of a needle.

Mr. Hussey has written to the parish priest of Garranes offering to reinstate two tenants on the Usborne estate. The landlord my's he will reinstate them if they agree to purchase at 20 years' judicial rent, an offer which he makes to all tenants on the estate. They all refused; they offered 15 years at these rents.

Tipperary.

Tipperary.

On Sept. 21, James Madden, land steward to Major Tanner, sgent to Lieut. Bagwell Purejoy, Greenfields, Cappawhite, had his master's butter in market, at Tipperary, but no price was offered for it by any of the several buyers, who one and all passed it by in the weigh house unnoticed. After the market he made every effort to dispose of the butter, which was first quality, and offered it at a considerably low price, but failed to find a purchaser.

It is understood that Mr. William Abraham, Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians, will be selected to represent the city of Limerick in the Nationalist interest in the event of Mr. Dawson refus-

interest in the event of Mr. Dawson refusing to stand.

On Sept. 24, at Dromin Fair, county Limerick, some Emergency representatives came to the fair to purchase cattle, and, being recognized, intense excitement prevailed, and people surrounded them and groaned and hooted vigorously. This perilous position they endeavored vainly to escape, and one drew his revolver. Missiles were thrown. Subsequently the cattle broke in on the crowd, and they escaped by jumping on a car in waiting, amid great groaning. A similar occurrence took place at Emly.

Clare.

It is stated that the probable candidates

Clare.

It is stated that the probable candidates for the divisions of Clare county at the general election are—Mr. M. J. Kenny, the representative of Ennis, and Mr. John McInerney, Cratloe—a prominent member of the Limerick Board of Guardians. A meeting of the people of Ennis was held, on Sept. 20, in the square under the shadow of the O'Connell Monument for the purpose of hearing Mr. M. J. Kenny, the member for the borough, giving an account of his stewardship previous to his ceasing to be their Parliamentary representative, Ennis being one of the boroughs which terminates its existence under the Redistribution Bill. The meeting was a very large one, and the reception accorded to Mr. Kenny was most hearty and warm.

Thanks to Father McGaney and Father McElvogue the work of registration in mid-Armagh has been a success. But for the gerrymandering of Mid-Armagh by Piers White, Q. C., and Orange Major McPherson, the return of the Nationalist candidate was certain; but the work has been so well carried out the Tories are not quite so satisfied with the result of the revision. In the courts they were favored to the utmost by Mr. Craig, who was sent specially for the purpose by Sir George Kaye, who received the votes of the Orange roughs when he contested the city of Armagh.

In South Down the Nationalists continue to make satisfactory headway. At Kilkeel the Tories had served no objections, and could therefore not cross-examine Nationalist claimants. The right of cross-examination being thus secured, many Tory names were struck off. At the revision sessions in East Down twenty Nationalist objections were declared interval of the contested the city of cross-examination being thus secured, many Tory names were struck off. At the revision sessions in East Down twenty Nationalist objections were declared interval of the construction of the construction of the long walks in which he delighted, in ragged shoes. Tackled by him shoes to his feet. It hurt me to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you know; to see him like that in winter, you k Nationalist objections were declared invalid by the revising barrister, because the notices served on the Clerk of the Peace did not state the grounds of objection.

Donegal.

A very large and successful demonstration was held at Glentles, on Sept. 18. The village was decorated with flags, arches, etc. Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., when within about three miles of Glentles, was met by a car conveying four little girls, who presented him with a brief address. Following the vehicle on which the young ladies were scated came a cavalcade of horsemen to act as a guard of honor to Mr. O'Brien. An immense procession, headed by the Ballybofey Brass Band, and carrying numerous handsome banners, marched into Glentles.

Formanagh.

Fermanagh.

On September 23d, one of the largest and most enthusiastic demonstrations in support of the National cause ever brought together in the county was held at Kinawley, a village some miles from the town of Enniskillen. This was the first Nationalist demonstration ever held in the district. Seldom in any portion of Ireland has a larger or more imposing gathering of Iriah Nationalists been seen assembled together. There were large contingents from a number of the outlying districts, and several very handsome banners and bannerets were carried by the various representatives who attended, headed by their hands. The Rev. Father Flynn, C. C., was unanimously called upon to preside over the meeting, and Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., delivered a capital address, in the course of which he referred to boycotting as a two-edged weapon requiring caraful handling. Fermanagh. ferred to boycotting as a two-edged weapon requiring careful handling.

Sheriff's officer O'Neill, with some bailif's, proceeded, on Sept. 25th, to the Buckley estate, and finally evieted, off a holding of twenty-three acres, a tenant named John Kelleher and his family. Kelleher was evicted six months ago for non-payment of rent, and was since a caretaker. He applied to be allowed to save the crops to meet the amount of rent and costs due, but this would not be sanctioned.

Waterford.

An extraordinary demonstration, "the burial of Coescion," took place at Corran-Dromawn, Tallow, on Sept. 20. On the summit an effigy, intended to represent Lord Spencer, was ignominiously interred.

A meeting was held, at which the Rev. Father Walsh, P. P., Knockanore, presided. Monaghan.

Mr. P. J. Power, M. P., was the principal speaker.

Kerry.

Mr. Mahony, D. L., of Dromore Caatle, Kenmare, is evoken of as a probable Tory candidate for South Kerry. As Mr. Mahony is one of the most frantic supportors of landlordism in all Ireland, he has about as much chance of being returned for South Kerry as a camel has of passing through the eye of a needle.

Mr. Hussey has written to the pariah priest of Garranes offering to reinstate two tenants on the Usborne estate. The landlord say's he will reinstate them if they agree to purchase at 20 years' judicial rent, an offer which he makes to all tenants on the estate. They all refused; they offered 15 years at these rents.

Tipperary:

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M. P., assisted by Transcale and the principal of the county.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., assisted by Mr. Matthew Harris, have done splendid service to the National cause in the county Galway. They visited nearly every town in the county, and whether it was to form a branch of the Irish National League, or to encourage the branches already formed to put on a fresh spurt, they everywhere met with a hearty welcome, and did enduring work. They travelled all Connemars, and left it a network of organization.

on Sept. 23, the Sheriff's representative, accompanied by a party of police, under the command of Head-Constable O'Callaghan, was engaged in evicting tenants on the estate of John L. Bagot, of Ballymoe. The landlord being unable to procure anybody in the district to act as Emergency men had to bring four men from Galway to aid in clearing out the tenantry. Two tenants were evicted. The committee of the Ballymoe Branch of the National Lesgue were present while the eviction was proceeding.

Silgo.

The "sentences of; death" are going

was proceeding.

The "sentences of; death" are going forth at an appalling rate on the Gore estate. In preparation for the October sessions, the bailiff has been busy in serving ejectment processes, a system which has now become an institution on this doomed estate. Hitherto, when rent became due, the rent-warner went out among the tenantry to remind them of the fact. At present he accomplishes his purpose by handing them an ejectment process. That means 10s. costs; but if not settled within ten days it means £1; if let go on to the sessions £2 10s. A case occurred, not long ago, when a poor tenant, paying only £11 yearly rent, had to pay, within one year, in costs, £9 0s. 10d.! For days past many of those unfortunates might be seen running about looking for some one to buy, even at reduced prices, their unthreshed corn, in order to anticipate those crushing costs. Nor does a few days' grace, sought for and promised, avail them, for long before those days are expired the dreaded billet may be presented. The lives of misery led by those creatures are beyond describing—toiling, moiling, and starving, to meet those oppressive imposts, bereft of all their little stock in consequence, yet comparatively happy in their own minds if they have the oppressive imposts, bereft of all their little stock in consequence, yet comparatively happy in their own minds if they have the "dry" potato, or the stirabout, without even a drop of milk to make it estable.

so I gave him mine, because he has no father, as I have, to give him shoes. Say nothing about it. I shall wear my old shoes for another quarter. They fitted him exactly—whatluck, was it not? Don't tell mamma, for she would scold me."

Many acts of like thoughtful generosity are recorded of Dore's latter years, and possibly many more which he performed never came to light.

never came to light.

Where to Send the Children.

In sending our children to Catholic schools we prove ourselves obedient to the mandate of Almighty God, who says: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." Every child that attends a Catholic school, goes to the sanctuary of God, and thus is prepared to become a co-heir of the Kingdom of Heaven. And the Catholic parent who places his children where Catholic prayers are not permitted, where Catholic prayers are not permitted, where Catholic prayers are scoffed and sneered atwhat does he do? He kills the Christian seed planted by Almighty God in that innocent soul; he makes an apostate out of an angel; and he annihilates every virtuous impulse which the child's soul has received from its Creator! Sad, sad indeed, will be the fate of such recreant Catholic parents when called up before the judgment seat of God to give an account of the souls of their children.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. DRANK WITH SODA WATER is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often! Sore Throat.

To cure this oft-occurring trouble use Hagyard's Yellow Oil internally and externally. Yellow Oil cures Croup, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Deafhess and all sore and painful complaints.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says: I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism.

A SERMON OF ST. DOMINIC ON THE

It was in 1213, shortly after the victory of Murst, won by Simon de Montfort over the army of the Count of Toulouse, which amounted to a hundred thoused fighting mea.

Saddened by the scenes of carnage which he beheld, St. Dominic resolved to leave the seat of war, feeling more than ever that the victory over heresy must be scought by more peaceful waspona. After having taken leave of his illustrious friend, Simon de Montfort, he directed his step towards Toulouse, where he had been laboring for some time already, but in vain, for the evangelization of souls.

His heart broken with grief, he resolved to retire to a cavern hidden in the depth of the neighboring forest, there to implore with more power the ald of the Mother of God. There he minigled his tears with prayer, and the severest penance with the most ardent supplications.

While the valiant athlete of Christ was thus sacrificing himself for the salvation of the Christian people, the Queen of Heaven, accompanied ty three noble virgins, appeared to him. Her face was as radiant as the dawn. "Dominic," she said to him, "behold I come to thy aid; if thou wouldst have they preaching on a good foundation, preach my Romay."

Filled with a divine strength, Dominic resurred Toulouse. Now, behold immediately the bells of the metropolis began to ring of themselves and flung upon the air sounds of unknown power. The surprised people hastened in crowds. Dominic seemed the pulpit, his eye blazing, his brow illumined, his speech ringing, and preached the holy Rosary.

It was no longer the humble man who never opened his mouth in his personal defense, but the intrevid apostle, the evangelist who feels irresistible power in his heart.

The people are astouished, admire, but still hesitate.

The battle is not yet won in their souls. A higher power must intervene, and behold God makes Himself heard by the great voice of His storm. A terrible hurrican bursts upon the city; the winds roar furlously, lightning flash follows lightning flash, the earth trembles beneath the repe

next morning they came at daybreak, wearing the livery of penance and with torch in hand to make honorable amends to the Mother of God.

The servant of Mary reminded them of the great events of the eve and preached a fine discourse on the Rosary. All took to heart the practice of this devotion, determined to enroll themselves under the standard of Mary, and to receive the beads from the hands of St. Dominic.

Business is Business.

Young Billkins was utterly devoted to business, but somehow found time to fall in love and ask the girl to marry him. The time was set and he called on the old gentleman to get his consent. He had a long talk and that evening came up to see the girl.

"Well." she said, in considerable anxiety, "what did pa say?"

"He said that wheat was going up and there was a fine chance for a man to make a handsome little dot."

"Pahaw! Didn't he say anything else?"

a handsome little dot."
"Pshaw! Didn'the say anything else?"
"Oh, yes, we talked about a dozen ventures that might be made, with an excellent chance of coming out ahead every

"Bother the business! What did he say

me 7'
"Wha—wha—what ?" he stammered.
"By George, Mary, I forgot all about it.
I'll go the first thing in the morning and see him about it."—Merchant Traveler.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agree-able to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: We have never sold any medicine that gives such satis-faction to the consumer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. We can refer you to numbers that have used it for diptheria with entire satisfaction and success.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all A VICTORY SCORED.—Every time when Hagyard's Yellow Oil is used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches and Pains, Sore Throat or Deafness, Frost Bites or Burns, a certain victory is the natural result.

blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dystems, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness. Sold by Harkness & Oo:, Druggists, Dundas St.

What is Catarrh ! Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpusele of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomosa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

An Alarming Disease Affrict

An Alarming Disease Affrict ing a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints that if the never opened his mouth in his personal defense, but the intrepid apostle, the evangelist who feels irresistible power in his heart.

The people are astonished, admire, but still heaitate.

The people are astonished, admire, but still heaitate.

The battle is not yet won in their souls. A higher power must intervene, and behold God makes Himself heard by the great voice of His storm. A terrible hurricane bursts upon the city; the winds roar furiously, lightning flash follows lightning flash, the earth trembles beneath the repeated strokes of the thunder. "Behold the signs of the Divine wrath," oried Dominic then; "O people, submit to God. He stands outside knocking at the door of your heart, and because you reped Him He thunders in the clouds and threatens your heads. Oh! tremble before Him, if you would avoid His strokes. Turn towards Jesus and His holy Moher. Mary is the Mother of Mercy, take her for advocate; the Son refuses naught to His Mother. Take the Rosary; love it in worship, and abjure heresy.

You, there is anowed the though the threatens the tempest will be appeased. Hesitate not, for I see above your heads the Angels of God, armed for vengeance."

Now, there was on one of the highest points of the church an image of the Angels of God, armed for vengeance."

Now, there is naught else for you benefit the tempest will be appeased. Hesitate not, for I see above your heads the things of the church an image of the houter of God, offered this prayer, broken with groans:

"Bominic, then turning towards the statue of the Mother of God, offered this prayer, broken with groans:

"Powerful Queen of heaven and earth, see the repentance of these Christians; their regrets assure these a better future; suppend thy menaces, and show us thy merelful heart."

At that very moment the storm died away, the thunder was dumb, the earth regrets assure these abetter future; suppend thy menaces, and show us thy merelful heart."

At that very moment the storm died away, the thunder was dumb, the earth regrets assure these abe

distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

do so.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. Turnez,
(Signed) R. Turnez,
For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Ld.,) tranch
office, 67 St. James et., Montreal, P. Q.

Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how differently would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? Is it not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. It is worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for this frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal Dangers of Delay. Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectora-tion, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, a feeling of weight in the stomach—often painful,—gnawing, burning sensations, belching of wind, sour eructations of food, variable appetite, etc., indicate Dyspepsia, which Burdock Blood Bitters, taken in time, will relieve and cure.

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

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

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies
who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is
paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st.
Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For
further particulars apply to Mother SuPERIOR, 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 system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Coanadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plancy and Company of the Company of t

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada mouey, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOB, President.

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839 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for
the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Discases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and
Hygicalo Physician.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
LONGOR Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour o f8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pros., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish
Benevolent Society will be held on Friday
evening, 12th Inst., at their rooms, Masonic
Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested
to be present. C. A. Sippi, President.

SCANDRETT & CO. are among the leading GROCERS

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wouldna gie an auld bawbee or ony man that I could see whe aidna hold he sweetness o' his mither's n he kindness o' his brother's o he honor o' a woman's fame, Far mair than gold.

int gie him praise whose love is pain Yho, wrong'd forgives and loves agai And though he grieves, ets not the dear one from his care, at love him mair and mair and mai, and bides his time wi' hope and pray And still believes.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMO FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers. eached in their Church of St. P. Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Avenue, New York.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PEN "Put you on the armor of God, i may be able to stand against the dithe devil. For our wreating is not flesh and blood, but against princiand powers, against the rulers of the darkness, against the spirit edness in the high places."—Epnes.

on powers, against the rulers of this darkness, against the spirit edness in the high places."—Epnes.

Dear brethren, it may not he coured to you that the late comour Holy Father the Pope in reto the devotions of the month of (is really a call to put on our art to go to battle; yet such is the caw we are summoned by our grain upon earth to gird our lois sword in hand, to fight the go against our enemy, "the most one." We fight "not against fiblood," but against the "deceit devil." Our weapons are not of but the spiritual arms of pragood works; we seek to take no life, for we love all men; we on God, our helper, to do His holy Our Holy Father the Pope is a victim and a prisoner. He herobed of his temporal posspossessions given his predecess turies ago. He simply asks the The enemies of the Holy See clash of arms, with war, with tions, and seized upon the patr Peter, the Prince of Apostle sought to over arow the tempo of the Popes, because they belie a sure way to destroy the spirit dom of the Church. They for yet forget, that Christ the Lore "that the gates of hell shall magainst the Church." They in overturning the governmen Papal States; but the spiritual and the spiritual states of the spiritual states; but the spiritual states in the spiritual states. in overturning the government Papal States; but the spiritual ment remains as it was, and e

be.

It is vain for king or people their arm against Christ's Vic has God on his side. They him and imprison him, but will hold spiritual sway. Thoug of all this world's goods, he guardian of the keys of the etc. m, and no man can wrest t

It has been demonstrated day, that the Church has no earthly prestige to maintain earthly prestige to maintain dency over the hearts of men no need of Garibaldi and his crew to teach us that; we alway it. But this last attempt to head of the Church in hope ing the Church itself, has a to all the world who believed

Temporal power or not, the and he is a king also. His the hearts of his faithful chi will ever bow the knee to his he be a prince with wide estat. only for his principality th garden.

This we have demonstrement that we have done so, we was taken from us. Now we

heaven with our prayers that captivity may be short. We were made soldiers of We were made soldiers of when we were confirmed; no Vicar's word, let us proworthy of the glory to whe called us; by our prayers le win from God a shortening of the powers of this world.

We have been patient, time. Now is the time. armor, soldiers of Jesus Chyour armor, Christian men

your armor, Christian men and under the banner of the on to victory; let your wa NATIONAL PILLS are a m acting on the Stomach, Live removing all obstructions.

Billousness. When the Liver does not when the liver down when the bile accumulates to blood, causing yellow eyes sick stomach, diarrhos, sufferer is termed Bili Blood Bitters regulates Stomach, Bowels and Bloomach, Bowels and Bloomach, iousness.

It is the testimony of have tried it that "M tobacco has the most deliany tobacco in the mark any tobacco in the mark leaves none of the unplea the mouth which most tob reason for this is the b quality of the leaf, whice known in Virginia, and t all deleterious matter in

He'll Win at Last.

man that turns his back

things are just as things should be, rune gies a man the plea, sere the be; he will be the please of the please series walk through house and lar strongly strongly the please of the pl

onidna gie an auld bawbee ony man that I could see Wha didna hold sweetness o' his mither's name, kindness o' his brother's claim, honor o' a woman's fame, Far mair than gold.

r is it hard for him to d),
as kens his friends are leal and true,
Love sweet and strong,
nose heart known not from year to year,
sendow of a doubt or fear,
feels the falling of a tear
For ony wrong.

igle him praise whose love is pain, 10, wrong d forgives and loves again, And though he grieves, 2 not the dear one from his care, loves him mair and mair and mair, 1 bides his time wi' hope and prayer, and still believes.

Ay, gie him praise who doesna fear The uphill fight from year to year, And wha grips fast His ain dear ones, through good or ill, Wha, if they wander, loves them still; Some day of joy he'il get his fill; He'll win at last.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. eached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST "Put you on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the deceits of the devil. For our wrestling is not against fisch and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirit of wick-edness in the high places."—Epnes. vi., 12-13.

Dear brethren, it may not have oc-curred to you that the late command of our Holy Father the Pope in reference to the devotions of the month of October,

our Holy Father the Pope in reference to the devotions of the month of October, is really a call to put on our armor and to go to battle; yet such is the case.

We are summoned by our great captain upon earth to gird our loins, and, sword in hand, to fight the good fight against our enemy, "the most wicked ome," We fight "not against flesh and blood," but against the "deceits of the devil." Our weapons are not of the flesh, but the spiritual arms of prayer and good works; we seek to take no man's life, for we love all men; we only ask of God, our helper, to do His holy will.

Our Holy Father the Pope is at once a victim and a prisoner. He has been robbed of his temporal possessions—possessions given his predecessors centuries ago. He simply asks them back. The enemies of the Holy See came with clash of arms, with war, with devastations, and seized upon the patrimony of Peter, the Prince of Apostles. They sought to ove hrow the temporal power of the Popes, because they believed that a sure way to destroy the spiritual kingdom of the Church. They forgot, and yet forget, that Christ the Lord has said "that the gates of hell shall not prevail against the Church." They succeeded in overturning the government of the Papal States; but the spiritual government remains as it was, and ever shall be.

1t is vain for king or people to raise

be.

It is vain for king or people to raise their arm against Christ's Vicar, for he has God on his side. They may rob him and imprison him, but he still will hold spiritual sway. Though stripped of all this world's goods, he is yet the guardian of the keys of the eternal kingdom, and no man can wrest them from him.

Temporal power or not, the Pope is, and he is a king also. His realm is the hearts of his faithful children, who will ever bow the knee to him, whether he be a prince with wide estates, or have only for his principality the Vatican garden.

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This we have demonstrated. Now that we have done so, we will ask what was taken from us. Now we will storm heaven with our prayers that the time of captivity may be short.

We were made soldiers of Jesus Christ was were confirmed; now at Christ's

We were made soldiers of Jesus Christ's when we were confirmed; now at Christ's Vicar's word, let us prove ourselves worthy of the glory to which he has called us; by our prayers let us hope to win from God a shortening of the reign of the powers of this world.

We have been patient, biding our time. Now is the time. Put on your armor, soldiers of Jesus Christ; put on your armor, Christian men and women,

your armor, Christian men and women, and under the banner of the Cross march on to victory; let your watchword be, "The gates of hell shall not prevail,"

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

Billousness. When the Liver does not act promptly the bile accumulates to excess in the blood, causing yellow eyes, sallow skin, sick stomach, diarrhœa, etc., and the sufferer is termed Bilious, Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, curing Biliousness.

It is the testimony of all men who have tried it that "Myrtle Navy" tobacco has the most delicious flavor of any tobacco in the market, and that it any tobacco in the market, and that it leaves none of the unpleasant effects in the mouth which most tobaccos do. The reason for this is the high and pure quality of the leaf, which is the finest known in Virginia, and the absence of all deleterious matter in the manufacture.

"HER CHANCE."

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION FOR MOTHERS AND THEIR MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS.

APRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION FOR MOTHERS
AND THEIR MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS.
About thirty years ago two young girls were graduated from the same school in a quiet town in one of the Middle States. Each was clever, good-tempered and attractive, and the daughter of a farmer who could give to his children a comfortable home, but no fortune.

The mother of one of these girls (we will call her Mary) declared that her child should "have her chance." An outfit of silk, velvet and evening dresses, Paris hats and jewelry was provided by selling off part of the family acres; and the mother set out with her on a round of visits to the springs and other fashionable resorts. The girl was shown off to every eligible young man, precisely as a horse would be exhibited to a buyer, but in vain. The effort was renewed summer after summer, until the mortification and shame which the girl had felt at first were worn away, and she became at heart a hard, vulgar adventurer, whose sole object was to make a brilliant match; in other words to sell herself for a good price. Just as she was beginning to grow old and soured with disappointment, she succeeded in marrying a man of sixty with a large fortune. His habits were dissolute and his temper intolerable. Her two children, having grown up in an atmosphere of show and prefense, unwarmed by a spark of love, truth or religious faith, naturally were indifferent to their mother. The son became a spendthrift and drunkard; the daughter an almost imbecile fashionable woman. Mary has the stately house, the servants, the equipages for which she planned and struggled for so many years. But she nothing more.

Her classmate, leaving school, entered at once into the work and life of her home. She was the friend and companion of father and mother, the teacher of her little sisters.

"She shall be fitted to become a wife and mother." her mother said. "If God

of lather and mother, the teacher of her little sisters.

"She shall be fitted to become a wife and mother," her mother said, "if God sends her that great happiness. But she shall not go out into the world husband hunting. "The hare should not chase the hounds."

According to this homely philosophy

hounds."

According to this homely philosophy she remained at home, among her own friends and neighbors, and married a young man who had no wealth but industry and honesty, whom she heartily loved. They live still in their native village. Their small income goes far there. They have comforts and luxuries; their children are healthy, intelligent, successful men and women and all devoted lovers of their mother.

men and women and all devoted lovers of their mother.

Mary sometimes sees her classmate in town, in her old-fashioned country carriage, with rosy cheeks beneath her gray hair, and pities her because "she never had her chance."

Girls, remember your chance is something higher and deeper than the chance of being sold as from an auction block to the highest bidder.—Youth's Companion.

The Increase of Insanity. Boston supports 800 insane, says Mr. T. B. Sanborn, not 75 of whom will re-

This is frightful! Insanity has increased 40 per cent. in a decade and most of the cases are incurable. Whatever the individual cause may be, the fact remains that Uric Acid blood sets the brain on fire, destroys the tissues, and then comes some form of fatal

lunacy.

Nothing is so pitiable as a mind diseased. Most brain troubles begin in the stomach; then if the blood is filled with uric acid, caused by failure of kidney action, and the consequent destruction of the blood life—albumen—you have the fuel and the flame and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, or in their arm against Christ's Vicar, for he has God on his side. They may rob him and imprison him, but he still will hold spiritual sway. Though stripped of all this world's goods, he is yet the guardian of the keys of the eternal kingdom, and no man can wrest them from him.

It has been demonstrated before our day, that the Church has no need of earthly prestige to maintain its accendency over the hearts of men. We had no need of Garibaldi and his wretched crew to teach us that; we always believed it. But this last attempt to crush the head of the Church in hope of crushing the Church in hope of crushing the Church in hope of crushing the Church itself, has shown this to all the world who believed not.

Temporal power or not, the Pope is, and he is a king also. His realm is the hearts of his faithful children, who

so easily prevented.

In the Catholic schools of the Diocese of Cincinnati, there were last year 22,054 pupils; in Cleveland 23,950; and in Columbus 6,482—making in all 52,486 children attending Catholic schools in Ohio.

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An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Ashma, Bronchittis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Eactpe will be sent parks, with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 Nh 4th St., Philadelphia. Pa. (Name this paper.)

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My trouble always came after eating any food—

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For two or three hours at a time I had
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Excruciating pairs,
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"Raijef!"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until

pains that I had to go through, until
"At last?"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks
lay in bed and
Could eat nothing!!!
My sufferings were so that I called two
doctors to give me something that would
stop the pain.
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Fluttering and distress of the heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water! Fitful rheumatic pains and neurslgia?

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The contract. If satisfactorily executed.

at Ottawa.

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and material be satisfactory to the Post-master-General.

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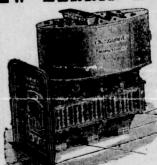
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VOL 8.

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FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLL

A SPECIALTY

INSPECTION INV Where the Beautiful Rivers

BY REV. C. P. RYAN. Oh, I'll sing to-night of a fairy lar lan of the ocean set,
And, of all the lands I've travelled the lovellest I have met;
Where the willows weep, and sleep, and the balmy breezes
In that dear old land, that sweet where the beautiful rivers flo

But oh, alas! how can I sing?—'tis brenthes the strain, And that dear old land of my youth may never see again; And the very joys that fill my br ever change to woe For that dear old land, that sweet where the beautiful rivers flo

But I'll sing of the lonely church
where our fathers' b mes are
Where the cloisters stand, those ri
that our tyrant foes have m
And I'll strike the harp with a
touch, till the glist ing tears
For that dear old land, that swee
where the beautiful rivers fic

And I'll sing of Emmet's lonely fa his lonely grave— of his early deom, and his youth and his pirit more than bra But ah! how biest and calm his re grave be cold and low, In that dear old land, that sweet where the beautiful rivers fit And I'll sing of Tone and the proud Edward the true and

proud Edward the true and t They won the crown—the marty and they sleep in shade and In heavenly mould their names a they died in manhood's glow For that dear old land, that swee where the beautiful rivers fi And I'll sing of Ireland's ancient our sires were kingly men, who led the chase, and the right thro' forest, and field, and g whose only word was the sind whose pen, the patriot's bio For that dear old land, that where the beautiful rivers fi

Correspondence of the Catholi-

DIOCESE OF LONDO

CONFIRMATION IN ZURICH A

These two Catholic Miss prised in the Township of H Co. of Huron are under the rule and guardianship of Rev. Zurich, situated about five the Railway Station, yclept, the London and Huron, is a p village containing, I should safive and six hundred in Through the zeal and piety of man families in this village and a very neat church has been at the Holy Sacrifice is celebrate in the French Settlement even in the French Settlement ever Sunday.

On the morning of Wedn

21st inst., His Lordship I Bishop Walsh set out from companied by the Revere companied by the Revere Father Kiely, and the Re Flannery and Gahan. His Flannery and Ganan. His carriage was preceded by a of young Germans on hors followed by a procession of li vehicles, the whole cortege p very imposing appearance. soft-toned bell rang out its come from the church tower cession entered the village soon the church was filled w nest, devout and attentiv Rev. Father Heitman, of Betl ciated as celebrant of the He ciated as celebrant of the Heduring which some beautiful in Latin and German were rendered by the choir, with accompaniment. His Lords conclusion of Holy Mass presented to the Sacrament of Companiment of the Sacrament of Companiment of Companimen obligations as Christians and the cross, he proceeded it cope to administer the hol with chrism and the imposit At the conclusion of the so At the conclusion of the so the choir sang out a magnific Laudamus in the German to was heartily joined by man gregation. I should add, the was very gorgeously but tated with garlands, festoons

especially the new altar a new statue of the Blessed V new statue of the Blessed vafter mass and confirmation and indulgenced by the Bis It was 3.30 p. m. when I with several priests accom and a long procession of beneatly dressed, entered the French settlement. The mass said aloud by the research the French settlement. The was said aloud by the revenue whole congregation responsible which Bishop Walsh address gregation in French. He the parents of their obligatolics to their children, of necessity of Catholic school devout Catholic teachers oblidren may not be roughly the control of devoit Catholic teachers children may not be ro priceless blessings of the piety, without which salvat impossible. His Lordshij dressed the children both i English, after which, assis