

lauship and Durability.



MONS for the Civil Serid at OTTAWA, KINGS-LONDON, commencing try, on Tuesday, the 7th Dam., and the Qualify-r on WEDNESDAY, the

vill be supplied by the examination should be gned at Ottawa, as soon

P. LESUEUR.
See. Board Examiners.
1822
attions will be held in the
Room, at Ottawa; Temtio; Artillery Park Barnd in the Post Office, Lon-

Catholic 2xeconsulty 2xecons 11 oct 85 2xecons 2xecons

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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1882.

NO. 213

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. Catholic Review.

Our free thought friends are always harping about the "religion of the future." Ignoring present wants and present difficulties, they love to dwell in the future, and they are always talking about what is going to be. With them the religion of the future seems to be a kind of charitable refuge from the evils and perplexing problems of the present time. But why can they not see that they forestall the very possibility of any definite system for the future by their present principle of doubt? If it is right to doubt now on all subjects, sacred and profane, how are they ever If it is right to doubt now on all subjects, sacred and profane, how are they ever going to reach a condition in which doubt shall give place to faith? Of course, a religion based upon doubt is absurd. A religion to be of any value must be based upon the truth. But if, after so many ages, we have not been able to discover truth sufficient to form the basis of faith, what reaccapable ground have we for what reasonable ground have we for believing that the future will be more propitious in that respect? If it be right to doubt now, even of the existence of God, as they insist, why will it not be right to-morrow? And if right to-morrow, why not right indefinitely for all future time? They surely do not expect another. time? They surely do not expect another revelation, since they deny not only the revelation which Christians claim but even revelation which Christians claim but even the possibility of a supernatural revela-tion. And as for expecting any greater natural light on the great questions that lie at the foundation of religion, how can they reasonably look for it when they insist that the being of God cannot be demonstrated, and on that very ground claim the privilege of doubting that very important and fundamental principle of religion?

CARDINAL MANNING has written these beautiful words to Canon Brosnan, supporting his efforts to raise a suitable O'Connell Memorial Church in Cahirci-O'Connell Memorial Church in Cahirciveen, County Kerry: "You have wisely decided to raise a memorial to Daniel O'Connell in the most sacred form, by building a church in which the Divine Presence shall always dwell. The intense and practical love of the Irish for Ireland will ever plead with the love of an Englishman for England. Too true it is that an Irishman loves Ireland not only with the natural love of a son to a mother. The sorrows, wrongs, afflictions, the pa-The sorrows, wrongs, afflictions, the pa-tience, dignity and martyrdom of Ireland for the faith, all mingle with his patriottor the faith, all mingle with his patriotism to purify and elevate it to the supernatural order. These are old words of mine written fifteen years ago. They are to my mind a true description of Daniel O'Connell, who in the Cathedral of Canterbury knelt down and kissed the stone where one greatest marker. St. Thomas where one greatest markers are the stone of the continuous control of the cont where our greatest martyr, St. Thomas, received his crown, declaring him to be the greatest patriot that England ever knew. You have done well to mingle his olics and Protestants act on this. They knew. You have done well to mingle his memory with the undying faith of Ireland and with the Holy Sacrifice, which has sustained the people of Ireland in their fidelity to God and to His laws. I wish I could help you largely, but I rejoice to put even one stone into the wall of the church at Cahirciveen, by the birthplace of Daniel O'Connell, to whom the church like of England also were to be so accustomed to insult, as regards Catholics of England, also owe so Among the ideas which John Wesley is

said to have—shall we say—stolen from the Catholie Church, is that of Confession. Not, however, the sacrament—not auri-cular confession, but class confession—that is, confession in what they call class meeting, where the brethren and sisters meet in the bonds of fraternal affection and con-fess their sins, "one to another," as they think, after the scriptural injunction. It is said that the scenes at these confessiona meetings are oftentimes very rich, and the confessions very funny. Of course the confessions very funny. Of course they are usually couched in the most vague and general terms of self-depreciation: something, we suppose, after the style of the graceful and euphonious platitudes of the Episcopal prayerbook: "We acknow-ledge that we have erred and strayed from the way like lost sheep; we have fol-lowed too much the devices of our own a very easy confession to make, by the way. It so happened, on one occasion, that a rather weak brother, who had the that a rather weak prother, who had the reputation of being sharp and hard in his dealings and a little loose in his morals, got up in a class to make his confession. "Well, brethren," he said with the true nasal twang, "I must confess that I am a great sinner. I know that I am very weak and that of myself I can do no good. I I feel the necessity of a constant struggle and warfare with the flesh, and I hope

brother or sister present who would dis-sent from a single statement he had made, and he thought he could assure him of the and be thought he could assure him of the sympathy and prayers of all for his reformation and general improvement in the divine life. The brother saw the point, and, with flashing eyes, rose to his feet and demanded to know whether the brother meant anything personal, for if he did he would have him to know that he was as good as any of them, and he did not thank any of them for their prayers. Whether that confession was good for his soul our informant does not say.

The controversy, if a question which

THE controversy, if a question which has only one side can be called a controversy, still continues, whether Catholics have a right to feel insulted because of anything Walter Scott has written in "Marmion." There is a summary way of quickly disposing of the whole subject. First, Walter Scott was a poet and of course must be allowed "poetic license." Consequently he is under no obligations to pay any attention to historic truth, nor we suppose, according to Webster's second we suppose, according to Webster's second definition of license, to truth under any of its forms or relations. Secondly, Catholics have no feelings that can be outraged. It is impossible to insult them on the same principle that the old fish woman as-sured a bystander that eels do not feel pain when she skinned them alive, "they were so used to it that they did not mind it." Yet if Catholics were not "so used" to misrepresentation of everything con-nected with their religion and Church, perhaps it would be possible to point out some passages in the poem referred to which Catholics might naturally regard as objectionable. Some of these have already been pointed out in our Catholic exchanges. One, however, and the one most open to objection, seems to have been overlooked. In Walter Scott's version of "Sir Hugh the Heron's" reply to Marmion's request to be furnished with a guide to the Scottish Court, and not being that to store a "unrevivant" Sir Hugh able to spare a "pursuivant," Sir Hugh falls back on the priests within reach. The description of them, one by one, is a libel on the Catholic Clergy any scandalously insulting. But, as we have already inti-mated, it is so much the custom to say all manner of things about Catholics, heedless of their truth or falsehood, that the non-Catholic public is surprised when any one of them manifests any sensitiveness on the subject, or expresses or exhibits indignation. We had a personal illustration of this the other day in the case of a simple-minded old Protestant gentleman, who inquired whether we had noticed the discussion on this subject. On our replying that we had and explaining to him what there was in "Marmion" to which Catholics could reasonably object, he re-plied that he could scarcely understand why they should be offended at that. When we asked him whether if Scott had so described Episcopalian ministers he thought it would not be offensive, he agreed with us that it would, but thought descriptions of the Catholic Clergy like that of Scott's were so common, that it was foolish and impolitic for Catholics to make it. But they exercise no such care as regards Catholics. They are supposed to be so accustomed to insult, as regards their religion, that they have no feelings and will show no resentment. Unfortunately there is a ground of truth in this Catholics will continue to support newspapers which daily misrepresent and publish slanders respecting the Church, the Clergy, and the holiest practices of the Catholic religion without a word or an act of protest or indignation, and without with a word of their support. Catholics out withdrawal of their support. Catholics, therefore, have no right to complain. The remedy is a simple one and it is in their own hands, but they will not employ

London Universe. FUNNY stories come to us from Paris about the doings of English "missionaries" working among the Catholics of France. Meetings which are designated by the name of conferences and reunions are got up in a hall situated in a backyard, and hearts; we have left undone those things which we could be have deep and we have left undone those things asking passers-by to "come and be welwhich we ought to have done and we have done those things which we ought not to have done and there is no health in us;" somewhat after the fashion in which these things used to be carried on in London, in Grafton Street, Soho, and somewhat after the fashion in in other places. A few inquisitive folk who allow themselves to be drawn into the place are set down as "anxious inquirers" and "intending converts." A man called Brown, who does not know a word of French, delivers an address which is translated into French, by a special interest of the second nasal twang, "I must confess that I am a great sinner. I know that I am very weak and that of myself I can do no good. I oftentimes do what I ought not to do and I feel the necessity of a constant struggle relative to the good and I feel the necessity of a constant struggle case of illness. The reporter makes rather and warfare with the flesh, and I hope you will all pray forme that I may be enabled to grow in grace and lead a better life." He sat down with the "flattering unction" that he had made an excellent confession; when a rather astronucleon and Frenchwomen: whilst a sound for the reporter makes rather as of the reporter makes rather as of the reporter makes rather account of the says. It seems strange that French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French men and Frenchwomen: whilst a sound for the reporter makes rather a cogent remark; he says: It seems strange that French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite the religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters o

them. There is plenty of what is called sowing done, but reaping seems to be out of the question.

Buffalo Union. Now is the Communion of Saints more Now is the Communion of Saints more than ever real and tangible to the truly Catholic heart. Yesterday the Church bade us turn eyes and hearts heavenward, and rejoice in the glory of the redeemed. It was a feast of utmost joy and thanksgiving, and her hymns and chants were echoes of the triumphant anthems of the sainted hosts. The creat heroes of specifity seemed hosts. The great heroes of sanctity seemed near and familiar, "our elder brothers and of one blood;" and among the heavenly multitude our spiritual sight discerned many a dear departed one who still loves us and prays and yearns for our immortal weal, more fondly even than in the days of earthly life. Death stretches but does not break the bond of true affection. But there are other holy ones in the great Christian family, another realm of the spiritual world which claims our tender interest and solicitude. The last glad strains of the glorious Te Deum melt into the mournful cadences of the Miserere. It is All Souls' Day, and we turn from Heaven's meridian sunshine to purgatory's pathetic twilight and patient pain. Voices sadder far than the plaintive wail of the November breezes fill the air. They pierce even through the din and tumult of the upon that of a wolf. The temptation was the same price set upon his head as upon that of a wolf. The temptation was the same price set upon his head as upon that of a wolf. The temptation was the same price set upon his head as upon that of a wolf. The temptation was the same price set upon his head as upon that of a wolf. The temptation was the same price set upon his head as upon that of a wolf. The temptation was the same price set upon his head as upon that of a wolf. day-time: but are loudest and mournfulest in the lone watches of the night. What say they to the ear of faith? "Have pity on me, at least you, my friends, for the hand of the Lord is heavy upon me." They are the voices of the suffering souls our neglected, our forgotten dead. They went out of life loving us, trusting us, believing all our pledges of deathless friendship; and it is not the least part of their purgatory to find on what frail props they leaned their faith. Dead but a year or two, it may be, and already forgotten. Forgotten in the heart, ere the emblems of mourning are laid aside; or if remembered, it is not with prayer. Hands are reached out in fruitless, passionate yearning; but they are void of help or comfort, they bear no balm of Gilead, no refreshing draught for the souls athirst in penal flames. How little we think of Purgatory, and how lightly, when we think at all. Yet there a great multitude of the re-Yet there a great multitude of the redeemed have tarried, and are still tarrying. There one day, doubtless, we shall ourselves abide, until we have paid our every debt to the divine justice. We are curious for hurtful or profitless; knowledge, we spend much time in planning against future temporal ills or discomforts; but we have scant interest in what concerns the life hereafter, and take no trouble to ward off by timely prayer or penance the we have scant interest in what concerns the life hereafter, and take no trouble to ward off by timely prayer or penance the spiritual consequences of infidelities,—or by charity to the dead, to provide ourselves with potent friends and intercessors against the day of need. Let us comfort our dead by tokens. ber us when he comes before the king.

BERLIN LETTER.

On Tuesday last His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, accompanied by Rev. Father Cleary, visited this town to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. His Lordship was received with hearty welcome at St. Jerome's College by the students and many of the parishioners. At 9.30 a. m. on Wednesday, the Feast of All Saints, was the time set aside for confirmation, was the time set aside for confirmation, and consequently at the appointed time the small but exceedingly beautiful Church of the parish was througed. A procession, composed of His Lordship and attendants, and children for confirmation, was formed at the school house, whence it moved to the church. Upon arriving moved to the church. Upon arriving there the bishop proceeded immediately to give confirmation, after saying a few choice words of instruction. about seventy children and many adults, all of whom seemed filled with heavenly all of whom seemed filled with heavenly joy upon receiving the sevenfold gifts of the Holy Ghost, and being made true and faithful soldiers of Christ. After confir-mation was chanted Solemn Mass, at which His Lordship assisted in mitre and which His Lordship assisted in mitre and cope, attended by Rev. Father Cleary and Mr. T. B. O'Connell. The celebrant was Rev. P. L. Funcken, C.R., D.D., and assisting were Father Kloepfer and Mr. M. S. Holm as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively; and Mr. John A. Lally served as master of ceremonies. After the Gospel the Right Rev. Bishop addressed the large congregation assembled served as master of ceremonies. After the Gospel the Right Rev. Bishop addressed the large congregation assembled, the subject of the sermon being the veneration of the Saints. His Lordship touched on a very common error entertained by many ill-instructed persons, that is, that Catholics by honoring the Saints rob God of the honor due Him. But he explained and proved clearly the falseness of the charge, and moreover showed that by honoring the Saints, some of them avowed themselves to be schools. The prophecy was verified. The Queen's University, consisting of three colleges richly endowed, and offering to Catholic youth tempting bribes in the form of scholarships and prizes, were established on the principle of Godless deducation, no guarantee whatever being given to Catholic parents that the text books might not be irreligious or immoral, severated nue, resulting in this weak creations of the charge, and moreover showed themselves to be be relight from the convent, her companies.

MARMION REVIEWED.

Bishop Cleary Joins in the Controversy -He Sustains the Archbishop's Opin-

Kingston Whig, Nov. 3.

Last evening His Lordship Bishop Cleary, at the evening devotions of All Souls' Festival, addressed the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral in continuance of the subject of English anti-educational penal legislation against Catholic Ireland. He emarked that the preservation of Ire'nd's faith throughout three centuries of the direst persecution the world has even witnessed, was a miracle of God's right hand. Human causes could never adequately explain it. The faither is compelled to look upon his lovely boy—his bright-minded, talented boy—stunted in his intellectual stature, his faculties undeveloped, every high and honorable career of life closed against him, because there was no university, no college, there was no university, no college, no high school, no grammar school, no school of any kind open for Catholics or tolerated throughout the Island for Cath-olic children's education in conformity terrible, ever present, universal; yet Ireland's faith and constancy bore up against it by the help of God's mercy.

RELAXATION OF THE LAWS. The Bishop then proceeded to detail the steps of gradual relaxation of the antieducational code. At first Catholics were allowed to open private schools for in-struction in the laws of morality and the first rudiments of secular knowledge on condition of a permit from the local Protestant Bishop from out his Consistorial Court. Then after Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829 the national system of primary education was projected and offered to the Irish people, but it was not to be Catholic education for the Catholic poor, who had been impoverished to the last degree by the operation of the penal laws. It should be mixed, undenominational education, hampered by a variety of vexatious restrictions and suspicious conditions. Moreover, the entire working of the system was to be delivered over to the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Government, ten in number, seven to be Protestant and only three selves with potent friends and intercessors against the day of need. Let us comfort our dead by tokens of our re-awakened tenderness and pity, especially on this All Souls' day, and all through the month of November, which is specially dedicated to them. It is no longer in their power to merit anything, or to abridge even by one moment's space the days of their expiation. But we can merit for them, and by our pious suffrages hasten their entrance into the place of refreshment, light, and peace. By prayers and alms, but more especially by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and devout communions, we can ransom these patient prisoners, glorify God in a way most acceptable to Him, and exceedingly further our own salvation, and the cachers, Parliamentary investigations are reversed to the selection of the shameful fact that godly in the place of the salvet was found that with the connivance of the Commissioners injustice was in many parts, especially in Ulster, done to the poor Catholic children to the place of refreshment, light, and prayers and alms, but more appears to the place of refreshment, light, and prayers and devout communions, we can ransom these patient prisoners, glorify God in a way most acceptable to Him, and exceedingly further our own salvation, and teachers. Parliamentary investigations are reversed the shameful fact that godly in the prayer of the consideration of the book, and here he stated at the outset that he did not regard Sir Walter Scott did not profess religious zeal in any form. His religion was what may be called a political religion—he followed the views of his party. His writings were directed chiefly to the illustration of the manners of society and had regard generative to the mixed schools under the form of education into poisonous pastures, and above all the little ones of the fold must have their must guard his flock against being seduced for the character of him to poisonous pastures, and above all the little ones of the fold must have their must guard his flock against being sedu selves with potent friends and intercessors against the day of need. Let us comfort our dead by tokens of our re-awakened as to the fitness of the form of education mixed schools under Protestant patrons and teachers. Parliamentary investigations revealed the shameful fact that godly Protestant teachers availed themselves of their position to enforce upon the poor Catholic children their Protestant bible and their own peculiar interpretations of the offence, because of the many beautiful protections of the offence, because of the many beautiful pictures of Catholic life, animated by and their own peculiar interpretations of it. The Bishop also mentioned the fact related by Archbishop Whately's daughter, in her father's biography, that he, who had been one of the Commissioners, -and in fact the very soul of the Board -confessed (and in his own hand-writing, authenticated by his own daughter) that his whole aim and object in the working of the National System of education was to undermine the vast fabric of Popery in Ireland. The result of the exposures has been a complete stoppage to the system of proselytism in the schools, and the practical conversion of what is legally

> and religious education into thoroughly denominational teaching in most parts of the country. Thus far the action of priests and people, with their Bishops and the unity of the Bishops under direction of the Pope, has saved the poor Catholics of Ireland from the danger of perversion in the primary schools.
>
> HIGHER EDUCATION.
>
> His Lordship than passed to the advanced education in model schools and Queen's University. These formed no guarantees against proselytism which had of necessity been granted in the primary

termed the united secular and separate

pended upon the buildings and the immense annual revenues by which they are fed from taxes of Catholics and Protestants about the few days of the Clayers in that have depended in the few days and production monaters in that have depended in the few days and production monaters in that have depended in the few days and production monaters in that have depended in the few days and productions are fell that the few days are fell that the fell that the few days are fell that the fed from taxes of Catholics and Protestants alike. The next project of the Government for undermining the Catholic faith of Ireland was the creation and endowment of model schools in the cities and large towns, and the same principle of peremptory denial to the Bishops and parents of the children of all right or title to examine the character of the text books or to have a voice in the election or dismissal of the teachers. These institutions were therefore condemned by the Holy See, for the same reason that led to the condemnation of the Queen's University.

THE "MARMION" QUESTION.

After calling particular attention to the

THE "MARMION" QUESTION.

After calling particular attention to the two points of distinction between the primary system tolerated by the Church and the system of High Schools and Queen's University condemned by the Church the Bishop applied them to the controversy recently raised in this Province concerning the rights of a bishop to censure bad books in the schools frequented by Catholic boys and girls and supported by Catholic as well as Protestant taxes. He had been for two weeks past travelling in the United States without the knowledge of United States without the knowledge of the course the controversy was taking. On his return journey last Friday he purchased on the cars a copy of a Toronto journal which is supposed to reflect the sentiments of the great Conservative party in the Dominion. Now he (the Bishop) had, since his arrival in Canada, carefully absince his arrival in Canada, carefully abstained from interference by word or act with political affairs. He knew no party but his own people and their spiritual interests. He confessed, however, that he entertained the highest respect for the Conservative party and from individual members within it he had received nothing but courtesy and kindness, impressing him with the conviction that their raise. ing but courtesy and kindness, impressing him with the conviction that their principles and high social character guarantee that they would not wilfully trespass upon the religious rights of the Catholic people or offend their feelings by words of insult. What, then, was his surprise upon reading in the paper supposed to be their organ an editorial article abounding with insult and

THE VILEST RIBALDRY
against the highest ecclesiastic dignitary
in the province. And what for, because
forsooth he dare to exercise the first and
most important duty of his office by resby the Government, ten in number, seven to be Protestant and only three Catholic, for the mental and moral train ing is 800 000 Catholic children. No wonder there was suspicion aroused against the system everywhere. The Bishops, in order to maintain their attacked as an intermeddler and a dicta-tor, and vituperation in all forms heaped upon him. Here is war r voclaimed against a first principle of Catholic religion, a paramount right of the Episcopate, a right

ful pictures of Catholic life, animated by lofty Catholic inspiration, and developing in the formation of noble characters with which the same author's elegant writings abound. "Marmion" was not composed abound. "Marmion" was not composed by him with any special spite against us, but the traditional prejudices of English society, carefully fostered by the holders of the Abbey lands which Henry VIII. of the Abbey lands which Henry VIII. confiscated on pretense of immoral practices among the holy inmates, had thoroughly imbued the mind of the poet; and the wonder is that Scott, living in the midst of this fog of English prejudice and having been straightened by financial dif-ficulties, did not indulge more frequently in that species of writing calculated t gratify the morbid taste of anti-Catholi society in England in the last century.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER.

Is "Marmion" offensive to Catholics Is it immoral? Is it irreligious? Is it

Is it not exceeding offensive to represent to the youth of this Province the Catholic institutions of superior sanctity Queen's University. These formed no part of the first project of national education, but Archbishop McHale and others foretold from the beginning that if the Government should get hold of the children in primary schools the next step would be to establish colleges without the would be to establish colleges without the and friars, represented as men addicted to swearing, stabbing, brawling, going about to towns and castles wherever the win and a'e flowed freely, and violating the rights of hospitality by the most atrociou of all crimes, the foul dishonoring of the host's wife? Is it not an offensive picture of Catholic life that was set before the and warfare with the near, you will all pray forme that I may be enabled to grow in grace and lead a better life." He sat down with the "flattering nunction" that he had made an excellent enen and Frenchwomen; whilst a set of signs of impatience to his manifestly persure functory utterances, arose and said he was very much pleased with the candor of his brother's confession. For his part, he was brother's confession. For his part, he was ready to endorse every word he had and one of sound and fury expended on the content of sound and fury expended on the content of sound and fury expended on the content of the characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders should be turned out of their houses and homes, despite their characters of French members of religious Orders and lead a better falsenes of the charge, and moreover for that the part of the three was blowed to come of them avowed themselves to be. Catholics not only do not rob God of His honor, but honor Him. After Mass the religion of those away from the convent, her companions of them avowed themselves to be. Catholics not only do not rob God of His honor, but honor Him. After Mass the religion of those away from the world. The bishops of Ireland were strictly for bidden to take any part in the formation of those away from the world. The one Lord early the convent, her companions that the next the convent, her companions of them avowed themselves to be. Catholics not only do not rob God of His honor, but honor Him. After Mass the religion of those away from the world. The bishops of Ireland were strictly for bidden to take any part in the formation of those away from the world. The one Lord early the bishops of Ireland were strictly for bidden to take any part in the formation. The bishops of Ireland were strictly for bidden to take any part in the formation. The content of the charge, and moreover the three flight from the convent, her companio

abots of the great benedictine monasteries that have done such wonderful things for civilization, for the conversion of the pagan, and the sanctification of Christian society, whose life long labors in the intervals of prayer were devoted to the transcription and preservation of the glorious classic writings of ancient Greece and Rome—that these self-sacrificing men, these benefactors of society, are represented as the natural foes of mankind, fired with spite and envy and driven by despair into the cloister, or again as men whose life was marked by some foul crime and were driven by remorse of conscience to the penitential life of the convent. He asked of any man pretending to believe these descriptions of Catholic life inoffensive, what will he think of his neighbor, who, going back to the exact of the convent. these descriptions of Catholic life inoffen-sive, what will he think of his neighbor, who, going back to the gossip of fifty or sixty years ago, had discovered that a woman of his family had fallen from virtue and disgraced his escutcheon, made it his business to inform her children and her associates of this dishonor of his family's name I had kip to the family's name? Let him remember that Catholics are the children of the Church, and her

HONOR IS IDENTIFIED

with ours, and is more sacred to us than

personal honor.

Again what would such a man think of the guardians of education in the province of Quebec appointing as a text book for the high schools and university Dryden's poem of "The Hind and the Panther," or Cobbett's "History of the Reformation" or, to make the case more nearly parallel, suppose that instead of the scene of the plot being laid in the Middle Ages it were laid in the sixteenth century and for precision's sake in the year 1525, that it was not in northera England but in Germany, not a fiction of the poet's brain, but an incontrovertible historical fact, and that the two principal characters portrayed were not Marmion andConstance but Martin andCatherine, would any Protestant gentleman, lay or desire with the state of the poet's state of the Martin and Catherine, would any Protestant gentleman, lay or desire with the state of th erine, would any Protestant gentleman, lay or cleric patiently listen to aCatholic clergyman solemnly assuring his congregation that it was wouldy inoffensive, and was exactly the book to be placed in the hands of male and female children of Canada?

THE IMMORAL QUESTION.

Is "Marmion" immoral? No, not in intent. Is "Marmion" immoral? No, not in intent. Is it of its nature likely to awaken impare emotions in the readers' minds? No, if the reader be a man of educated feeling and well-balanced judgment and steady, virtuous disposition. But for boys and girls, arrived at that critical period of life when arrived at that critical period of life when nature has awakened a new sense within them and they have begun to recognize an order in society and relation between the two great classes in human life, nitherto concealed by a wise Providence, and as yet their feelings and ideas have not been definitely brought under the control of self-denial and the chastening of the imagination, will any parent say that the picture of the turpitude of life represented in Marmion and Constance is proper to be set before them for close continual study, and analysis of every sentence, line and word? And in this reference the speaker declared that the immoral tendency of the poem placed in the hands of boys and girls arises, not so much from any sensuous coloring of the much from any sensuous coloring of the poet's pen, as from the attractive dress in which vice is disguised, the glamor of ro-mance and chiva'ry surrounding the infamous pair, the picture of beauty, elegance of form and elevation of spirit with which the fallen temale the woman of sin, the dishonor of her sex, is presented to the unsteady and easily fascinated youthful mind. As to the

IRRELIGION AND HISTORICALLY UNJUST character of the poem, His Lordship declared the foregoing remarks enabled every-one to form a judgment. Whatever tends to weaken in the youthful raind the ten-dencies of religion or the honor of virtue, whereby alone the innate corruption of the human heart is to be checked and counter-acted is decided by insplicions. To effect human heart is to be checked and counter-acted is decidedly irreligious. To offer to the public of Canada the poem of "Mar-mion" as a faithful history of Catholic life in the convents and institutions of piety, whether in the Middle Age or of any age, is one of the foulest of historical injustices ever done to a religious body. That human nature may have sometimes, through the 1800 years of the Church's life, yielded to the impulse of passion in one or more of her 1800 years of the Church's life, yielded to the impulse of passion in one or more of her elect children from amongst the hundreds of millions of holy men and women she has consecrated to God under religious vows, is quite possible, not improbable. But that it has ever been in any age of general or frequent occurrence, and has not been so exceptional that an event of the kind did not create a shock in the moral world and a sense of profound horror of the same, is equally certain. equally certain.

In conclusion, the Bishop said that many persons believed that a political motive underlies the scurrilous attacks upon the Metropolitan of Ontario, for interference on Metropolitan of Ontario, for interference on behalf of the morality of our schools, as well as the audacious declaration of war against the inalienable right to the Episco-pate in the matter of the religious and moral education of the youth entrusted to them by God. All he would say was this, (point-ing to the tabernacle and lifting his right han; to Heaven) if there be such a motive, that seeks to gain its ends by such unworthy means, he invoked the Heavenly Father, by that seeks to gain its ends by such unworthy means, he invoked the Heavenly Father, by the merits of His eternal Son and the grace of His Holy Spirit, to send forth His wisdom and His power from the righest Heavens to frustrate that motive.

The Bishop spoke for an hour and three quarters. It is understood that he will return to the subject on Sanday evening.

. 400 .

THE Churchman makes the following candid admission: "The Christian World finds fault with one of the Bishops for

At the Lake of the Woods.

crusty old sea-dog whose memory of wrecks and marine disasters of every con-

song was written therein, perhaps a song of triumph: I could now silence the

clamorous tongue of our sea monster, whe was glutting us with tales of horror,

for a jubilee was at hand, and here was the first note of its triumph.

I paused. A night black with croaking

ravens, brooding over a slimy hulk, through whose warped timbers the sea oozed—that was the sort of picture that arose before me. I looked further for a

A tide of ice-water seemed rippling up

Beyond the gathering and the strewing I shall be soon:

Beyond the ebbing and the flowing,
Beyond the coming and the going.
I shall be soon.

Beyond the parting and the meeting I shall be soon: Beyond the farewell and the greeting, Beyond the pulse's fever-beating, I shall be soon.

I read

crumb of comfort :

[An Incident of the Canadian Press Excussion, 1882.]

Twas a vision of radiant beauty
Which yet in the memory thrills,—
The isle-dotted Lake of the Forest
Framed in with the emerald hills?
How serene was Heaven's azure above us,
And how bright were the waters below.
Not a breath stirred the placid surface
Where with radiance the lake was aglove.

Light mantied the many-hued forest,
On the hills reaching up to the sky
And down to the clear, tranquil waters
Where inverted the tree shadows lie.
High noon on the lake and the hillside,
High noon in our hearts was it now;
All the warmth of the summer day glory
Was glowing on cheek and on brow.

We were five score souls that had journey.
To spy out this wonderful land.
And tell to the world all its beauties,
New springing on every hand.
And gay were the songs we were singing,
As we floated the green islands by,
Aud merry our heart-laughter ringing
Made the echoing mountains reply.

Harkt a crash on the rocks in the passage, Two fair, wooded islands between;— 'Ts our shuddering boat gives the message; Do our fears tells us all it may mean?— It passed like the cloudlet's swift shadow, The shock of a moment's alarm; Then away' speeding o'er the calm water We dreamed not of danger or harm.

But death wrought beneath in the darknown The treacherous waters crent in But death wrought beneath in the darkness, The treacherous waters crept in, And our craft in the wave was slow sinking Like the heart's dire descent into sin! Who thought to thank Heaven for safety, As scatheless we stood on the shore? Or dreamed that ere day had departed Our boat would be seen never more?

Twas a picture of glorious beauty,
Which yet in my memory thrills.—
That many isled lake in the sunlight,
Framed in with the forest-clad hills.
But the memory mingles with sadness
Forour boat buried deep on the sands,—
For the voice now lost in the distance,
And "the touch of a vanished hand."
—MOLINE,

Moneton, N. B., 1st October, 1882.

IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP.

BY CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.

Forty days in the great desert of the sea—forty days camped under cloud-canopies, with the salt dust of the waves drifting over us. Sometimes a Bedouin sail flashed for an hour upon the distant horizon, and then faded, and we were alone again; sometimes the west, at sunset, looked like a city with towers, and we bore down upon its glorified walls, seeking a haven; but a cold grey morning dis-pelled the illusion, and our hearts sank back into the illimitable sea, breathing a

long prayer for deliverance.
Once a green oasis blossomed before us -a garden in perfect bloom, girded about with creaming waves; within its coral cinc-ture pendulous boughs trailed in the and down my spinal column: the mar-row congealed within my bones. But I recovered. When a man was supped full waters; from its hidden bowers spiced airs stole down upon us; above all, the triumphant paim trees clashed their melodious branches like a chorus with paratively brave. A reaction restored my cymbals; yet from the very gate of this cymbals; yet from the very gate of this paradise a changeful current swept us onward, and the happy isle was buried in of the ill-fated Petrel resumed his lugu-

onward, and the happy isle was buried in night and distance.

In many volumes of adventure I had read of sea-perils: I was at last to learn the full interpretation of their picturesque horrors. Our little craft, the Petrel, had buffeted the boisterous waves for five long weeks. Fortunately, the bulk of her cargo was edible; we feared neither famine nor thirst. Moreover in spite of the continuous gale that swept us out of reckoning, the Petrel was in excellent condition, and, as far as we could meither famine nor thirst. Moreover in spite of the continuous gale that swept us out of reckoning, the Petrel was in excellent condition, and, as far as we could judge, we had no reason to lose confidence in her. It was the grey weather that tried our patience and found us wanting: it was the unparalleled pitthing of the ninety-ton schooner that disheartened and almost dismembered us. And then it was wasting time at sea. Why the word was the wasting time at sea. Why the winds the property was the waste of the continuous gale that swept us this: He once knew a lonesome man who the state of the contraction of the minute of the minute of the minute of the minute of the months—who saw all his contracted the months—who saw all his comrades stave and die, one after another, and the months—who saw all his comrades the minute of the minute of the minute of the mi then it was wasting time at sea. Why were we not long before at our journey's end? Why were we not treading the vales of some savage island, reaping our rich reward of ferns and shells and gorgeous lutterflies?

It me the first: day after day the winds increased and finally a cyclone burst upon her with insupportable fury. The brig was thrown upon her beams-end, and began to fill rapidly. With much difficulty her masts were cut away, she righted, and law in the trough of the sea rolling like a

reward of ferns and shells and gorgeous butterflies?

The sea rang its monotonous changes—fair weather and foul, days like death itself, followed by days full of the revealments of new life, but mostly days of deadly dullness, when the sea was as unpoetical as an eternity of cold suds and blueing.

I cannot always understand the logical fitness of things, or, rather, I am at a loss of the sea rolling like a log. Gradually the gale subsided, but the hull of the brig was swept continually by the tremendous swell, and the men were driven into the foretop cross-tree, where they rigged a tent for shelter and gathered what few stores were left them from the wreck. A dozen wretched souls lay in the trough of the sea rolling like a log. Gradually the gale subsided, but the hull of the brig was swept continually by the tremendous swell, and the men were driven into the foretop cross-tree, where they rigged a tent for shelter and gathered what few stores were left them from the wreck. A dozen wretched souls lay in the trough of the sea rolling like a log. Gradually the gale subsided, but the trump days of the sea rolling like a log. Gradually the gale subsided, but the tremendous swell, and the men were driven into the foretop cross-tree, where they rigged a tent for shelter and gathered what few stores were left them from the wreck. A dozen wretched souls lay in the trough of the sea rolling like a log.

I cannot always understand the logical fitness of things, or, rather, I am at a loss to know why some things in life are so unfit and illogical. Of course, in our darkest hour, when we were gathered in the confines of the Petrel's diminutive cabin, it was our duty to sing psalms of hope and there have been but we didn't. It was a time of It was a time of mutual encouragement; very few of us mutual encouragement; very few of us were self-sustaining, and what was to be gained by our combining in unanimous despair?

Our weather-beaten skipper—a thing of clay that seemed utterly incapable of miraculous manner. Several enormous miraculous manner.

Our weather-beaten skipper—a thing of clay that seemed utterly incapable of any expression whatever, save in the slight facial contortion consequent to the mechanical movement of his lower jaw—the skipper sat, with barometer in hand, eyeing the fatal finger that pointed to our doom: the rest of us were lashed to the last the skipper sat, with barometer in hand, eyeing the fatal finger that pointed to our doom: the rest of us were lasted to the wind to madness they were fed in an almost imitations manner. Several enormous sharks had been swimming about the brig for some hours, and the hungry sailors were planning various projects for the capture of them: tough as a shark is, they would willingly have risked life for a few raw mouthfuls of the same. Somehow, raw mouthfuls of the same. doom: the rest of us were lashed to the legs of the centre table, glad of any object though the sea was still and the wind fix our eyes upon, and nervously vaiting a turn in the state of affairs

awaiting a turn in the state of analts, that was then by no means encouraging. I happened to remember that there was some sealed letters to be read from time some sealed letters to be read from time to be read from time some sealed letters to be read from time that one of the times had come, perhaps the last and only, wherein I might break the remaining seals and receive a sort of parting visit from the for-

tunate friends on shore.

I opened one letter and read these prophetic lines: "Dear Child,"—she was twice my age, and privileged to make a pet of me,—"dear child, I have a presentiment that we shall never meet again in

This dear girl's intuition came near to and sought consolation in the treacherous bosom of the ocean-that, having failed to find the spring of immortal life in human affection, I had packed up and emigrated, content to fly the ills I had in search of change; but that parting shot, below the waterline as it were, that was more than I asked for, and something more than I could stomach. I returned to watch with the rest of our little company, who clung about the table with a pitiful sense of momentary security, and an expression of pathetic condolence on every counten-ance, as though each were sitting out the

meal. The Spaniard with the evil eye greedily devoured his portion, and then grew moody again, refusing to speak with the others, who were striving to be cheer-ful, though it was sad enough work. When the food was all gone save a few

mouthfuls that one meagre eater had hoarded to the last, the Spaniard resolved secure a morsel at the risk of his life. It had been a point of honor with the men to observe sacredly the right of ownbeing the death of me: I shuddered where I sat, overcome with remorse. It was enough that I had turned my back on her would have been considered unpardonable. At night, when the watch was sleep ing, the Spaniard cautiously removed the last mouthful of shark hidden in the last mouthful of shark maden in the pocket of his mate, but was immediately detected and accused of theft. He at once grew desperate, struck at the poor wretch whom he had robbed, missed his blow, and fell headlong from the narrow platform in the foretop, and was lost in he sea. It was the first scene in the nournful tragedy about to be enacted on

that limited stage.

There was less disturbance after the dis-

courage was noteworthy, and it was his indomitable will that ultimately saved him.

One by one the minds of the miserable men gave way: they became peevish or delirious, and then died horribly. Two, who had been mates for many voyages in the seas north and south, vanished mysteriously in the night: no one could tell where they went nor in what manner, though they seemed to have gone together.

Somehow, these famishing sailors the save and fell upon the water; figures moved to and fromen, living and breathing men! Then men, living and breathing men! Then men, living and breathing men! Then wrecks and marine disasters of every conceivable nature was as complete as an encyclopedia. This "old man of the sea" apun histempestuous yarn with fascinating composure, and the whole company was awed into silence with the haggard realism of his narrative. The cabin must have been air-tight—it was as close as possible—yet we heard the shricking of the wind as it tore through the rigging, and the lone hiss of the wayes rushing past us

wind as it tore through the rigging, and the long hiss of the waves rushing past us with lightning speed. Sometimes an avalanche of foam buried us for a moment and the Petrel trembled like a living thing stricken with sudden fear: we seemed to be hanging on the crust of a great bubble that was, sooner or later, certain to burst and let us drop into its vast, black chasm, where in Cinmerian darkness we should be entombed for ever.

The scenic effect, as I then considered. would be saved; they were as confident of their own doom, and to him they enwould be saved; they were as couldent of their own doom, and to him they entrusted a thousand messages of love. They would lie around him—for few of them had strength to assume a sitting posture—and reveal to him the story of their lives. It was most pitiful to hear the confessions It was most pitful to hear the confessions of those dying men. One said: "I wronged my friend: I was unkind to this one or to that one; I deserve the heaviest punishment God can inflict on me;" and scenic effect, as I then considered, the scenic enect, as I then considered, as unnecessarily vivid; as I now recall it, it seems to me strictly in keeping and thoroughly dramatic. At any rate, you might have told us a dreadful story with almost fatal users. punishment God can inflict on me;" and then he paused, overcome with emotion. But another took up the refrain: "I could have done much good, but I would not and now it is too late." And a third cried out in his despair: "I have committed unpardonable sins, and there is no hope for me. Lord Jesus have mercy!" lmost fatal success.

I had still one letter left—one bearing this suggestive legend: "To be read in the saddest hour." Now if there is a sadder saddest hour." Now if there is a sadder hour in all time than the hour of hopeless and friendless death, I care not to know of that something charitable and cheering would give me strength. A few dried leaves were stored within it. The faint The youngest of these perishing souls a mere lad: he too accused himself bitterly. He began his story at the beginning, and continued it from time to time as the sixty of resulting more day, it is search. spirit of revelation moved him: scarcely an iacident, however insignificant, escaped him in his pitiless retrospect. Oh the keen agony of that boy's recital! more fragrance of summer bowers reassured me: somewhere in the blank world of waters there was land, and there Nature was kind and fruitful: out over the fearcruel than hunger or thirst, and in com-parison with which physical torture would have seemed merciful and death a blessful deluge this leaf was borne to me in the return of the invisible dove my hand had sent forth in its extremity. A

While the luckless Perle drifted aim lessly about, driven slowly onward by varying winds under a cheerless sky, sickness visited them; some were stricken with scurvy; some had lost the use of their limbs and lay helpless, moaning and weeping hour after hour; vermin devoured them, and when their garments were removed and cleansed in the salt water, there was scarcely sunshine enough to dry them before night, and they were put on again, damp, stiffened with salt, and shrunken so as to cripple the wearers, who were all blistered and covered with The nights were bitter cold: someboils. The nights were bitter cold: sometimes the icy moon looked down upon them; sometimes the bosom of an electric cloud burst over them, and they were enveloped for a moment in a sheet of flame. Sharks lingered about them, waiting to feed upon the unhappy ones who fell into the sea overcome with physical exhaustion, or who cast themselves from that dizzy scaffold, unable longer to endure the hearters of lingering death. Flocks of the horrors of lingering death. Flocks of sea fowl hovered over them; the hull of

sea-fowl hovered over them; the full of the Perle was crusted with barnacles; long skeins of sea-grass knotted themselves in her gaping seams; myriads of fish darted in and out among the climbing weeds, sporting gleefully; schools of porpoises leaped about them, lashing the sea into foam; sometimes a whole whale blew his long breath close upon them. Everywhere was the stir of jubilant life—everywhere but under the tattered awning stretched in the feature of the Park. in the foretop of the Perle.

Days and weeks dragged on. When the captain would waken from his sleep

-which was not always at night, however, for the nights were miserably cold and sleepless—when he waked he would call the roll: perhaps some one made no answer; then he would reach forth and touch the speechless body and find it dead. He had not strength now to bury the corpses in the sea's sepulchre; he had not strength even to partake of the unholy feast of the inanimate flesh; he lay there in the midst had not strength even to partake of the unholy feast of the inanimate flesh; he lay there in the midst had not strength even to partake of the unholy feast of the lay there in the midst had not strength and then, when she was alone are in with pathing whatever in

sheltered them. A cord was attached to the shrouds, the end of it carefully laid in silence and despair. By this time their scanty resources were exhausted, and not a the mouth of a bottle slung in the rig-ging. Down the thin cord slid occasional scanty resources were exhausted, and not a drop of water remained: then their tongues were loosened, and they railed at the Almighty. Some wept like children, some cursed their fate: one man alone was speechless—a Spaniard with a wicked light in his eye, and a repulsive manner that had made trouble in the forecastle more than once. cops: one by one they stole into the ottle, and by morning there was a spoonful of water to moisten those parched lips
—sweet, crystal drops, more blessed than ears, for they are salt-more precious than pearls. A thousand prayers of grati-tude seemed hardly to quiet the souls of the lingering ones for that great charity

of heaven.

There came a day when the hearts of God's angels must have bled for the suf-fering ones. The breeze was fresh and fair; the sea tossed gaily its foam-crested waves; sea-birds soared in wider circles, and the clouds shook out their fleecy folds through which the sunlight streamed in through which the two ghosts were staking, as ever, of home, of earth, of land. light, the brig gave a sudden lurch and dipped up one of the monsters, who was quite secure in the shallow aquarium besolid and broad. Oh, to pace again a shallow approach the company of the secure without the company of the compan whole league without turning! Oh, to pause in the shadow of some living tree! -to drink of some stream whose waters flowed continually—flowed though you drank of them with the awful thirst of rest for another day; some ate till they were sick, and had little left for the next one who has been denied water for weeks, and weeks, and weeks !-- for three whole months-an eternity as, it seemed to

Then they pictured life as it might be if God permitted them to return to earth once more. They would pace K street at noon, and revisit that capital restaurant where many a time they had feasted, though in those days they were un-known to one another; they would call for coffee, and this dish and that dish, and a whole bill of fare, the thought of which made their feverish palates grow moist again. They would meet friends whom they had never loved as they now loved them; they would reconcile old feuds and orgive everybody everything; they held imaginary conversations, and found life very beautiful and greatly to be desired; and somehow they would get back to the little cafe and there begin eating again, and with a relish that brought the savory tastes and smells vividly before them, and

together.
Somehow, these famishing sailors seemed to feel assured that their captain the ghosts staggered to their feet and cried the ghosts staggered to their feet and cried the ghosts. the gnosts staggered to their feet and cried to God for mercy. Then they waved their arms, and beat their breasts, and lifted up their imploring voices, beseeching deliver-ance out of that horrible bondage. Tears coursed down their hollow cheeks, their limbs quaked, their breath failed them; they sank back in despair, speechless and

forsaken.
Why did they faint in the hour of deliv erence when that narrow chasm was all that separated them from renewed life? Because the barque spread out her great white wings and soared away, hearing not the faint voices, seeing not the thin shadows that haunted that drifting wrack. The forsaken ones looked out from their eyrie, and watched the lessening sail until sight failed them, and then the !ad with one wild cry leaped towards the speeding barque, and was swallowed up in the

sea.

Alone in a wilderness of waters! Alone, without compass or rudder, borne on by relentless winds into the lonesome, dreary, relentless winds into the lonesome, dreary, shoreless ocean of despair, within whose blank and forbidden sphere no voyager ventures; across whose desolate waste dawn sends no signal and night brings no reprieve; but whose sun is cold, and whose moon is clouded, and whose stars withdraw into space, and whore the insufwithdraw into space, and where the insuf ferable silence of vacancy shall not be broken for all time. O pitiless Nature! thy irrevocable laws

argue rare sacrifice in the waste places of

God's universe!

The Petrel gave a tremendous lurch, that sent two or three of us into the lee salt water. There was a moment of aw-ful silence; we could not tell whether the NOORDINARY MAN WOULD DREAM OF VENlight of day would ever visit us again; we thought perhaps it wouldn't. But the

Yes, he did. God sent a messenger into Yes, he did. God sent a messenger into the lonesome deep, where the miserable man was found insensible, with eyes wide open against the sunlight, and lips shrunken apart—a hideous breathing corpse. When he was lifted in the arms of the brave fellows who had gone to his rescue, he gried "Crast Chall am Leaved ?" at them some provisions and tobacco and

for dawn and fairer weather.

Somehow, my mind brooded over the solitary wreck that was drifting about the sea. I could fancy the rotten timbers of inanimate flesh; he lay there in the midst of pestilence, and at night, under the merciful veil of darkness, the fowls of the air gathered about him and bore away their trophy of corruption.

By and by there were but two left of all that wife pine grows the captain and the last of the state of the state of the state of the last of the state that suffering crew—the captain and the boy—and those two clung together like ghosts, defying mortality. They strove to be patient and hopeful: if they could not eat, they could drink, for the nights were dewy, and sometimes a mist covered to be slowly drawing her down to be patient and hopeful: if they could not eat, they could drink, for the nights over her, and laid hold of her masts, and were dewy, and sometimes a mist covered to be slowly drawing her down them—a mist so dense that it seemed into its bosom. There was not an audible sound, and scarcely a ripple upon the sheltered them. A cord was attached to water, but when the waves had climbed a spirit out of which has sprung nothing into the foretop, there was a clamor of affrighted birds, and a myriad bubbles shot up to the surface, where a few waifs floated and whirled about for a moment. It was all that marked the spot where the

Perle went down to her eternal rest.
"Ha, ha!" cried our skipper, with something almost like a change of expressomething atmost like a triange of expression of his mahogany countenance, "the barometer is rising!" and sure enough it was. In two hours the Petrel acted like a different craft entirely, and by and by came daybreak, and after that the sea went down, down, down, into a deep, dead calm, when all the elements seemed

it we grew lusty and jovial.
Such a flat, oily sea as it was then! So transparent that we saw great fish swimming about, full five fathoms under us. A monstrous shark drifted lazily past, his dorsal fin now and then cutting the surdorsal fin now and then cutting the sur-face like a knife and glistening like polished steel, his brace of pilot-fish dart-ing hither and thither, striped like little

one legged harlequine.

Flat-headed gonies sat high on the water, piping their querulous note as they tugged at something edible, a dozen of them entering into the domestic difficulty: one after another would desert the cause, run a little way over the sea to get a good start, leap heavily into the air, sail about for a few minutes, and then drop back on the sea, feet foremost, and skate for a yard or two, making a white mark and a pleasant sound as it slid over the water.

The exquisite nautilus floated past us, with its gauzy sail set, looking like a thin slice out of a soap bubble; the strange anemone laid its pale, sensitive petals on the lips of the wave and panted in ecstasy; the Petrel rocked softly, swinging her idle canvas in the sun; we heard the click of ary will come unscathed and triumphant while he hung in the ratlines and tos down the salt-stained shrouds. The aftertheir lips would move and the impalitable morsels roll sweetly over their noonwaned; the man at the wheel struck There was less disturbance after the disnce, as though each were sitting out the st hours of the others.

One particular bane that night was a fact, the captain was the only one whose the horizon with jealous eyes; never for the moon wanted, the man at the wheel state to the two bells—it was the delectable dog-watch.

It had become a second nature to scour the doment sailors seemed broken: in fact, the captain was the only one whose the horizon with jealous eyes; never for the man at the mean at the wheel states the delectable dog-watch.

It had become a second nature to scour the horizon with jealous eyes; never for the man at the man at the mean at the mean at the second nature.

There was less disturbance after the disappearance of the Spaniard: the spirits of the doment sailors seemed broken: in fact, the captain was the only one whose the horizon with jealous eyes; never for the man at the mean at the mean at the mean at the spirits of the boundary that the believe the spirits of the horizon with jealous eyes; never for the man at the mean at the spirits of the particular base.

fervid sky was flushed; it looked as though something splendid were about to happen up there, and that it could hardly keep the secret much longer. Then came the purplest twilight; and then the sky blossomed all over with the biggest, ripe st, goldenest stars—such stars as hang like e fruits in sun-fed orchards; such stars as lay a track of fire in the sear such stars. as lay a track of fire in the sea; such stars as lay a track of fire in the sea; such stars as rise and set over mountains and beyond low green capes, like young moons, every one of them; and I conjured up my spells of sa vage enchantment, my blessed islands, my reefs baptized with silver spray; I saw the broad fan leaves of the banana droop the same and through the in the motionless air, and through the tropical night the palms aspired heaven-ward, while I lay dreaming my sea-dream in the cradle of the deep.

A PRIEST'S HEROISM.

Planting the Cross Among Cannibals-God's Providence over a Catholic Missionary.

The Rev. Father McNab, well known as an enthusiastic friend of the aboriginies, is a man who does good by st ealth, and would probably blush to find it fame. He is one of those self-devoted, utterly unselfish missionaries, who in all ages of the Christian Church have sacrificed the comforts of home, and the social inter-course of friends, and relatives, and risked their lives daily in their desire to carry
"the glad tidings of great joy" to some
nation wrapped in the starless and cheerless night of UNINTELLECTUAL AND SAVAGE BARBARISM.

Father McNab is a missionary of the peripatetic school, and his attempts to civilize the blacks are governed by a definite object and a fixed system of operations. For some considerable time he has been engaged among the blacks in the has been engaged among the blacks in the Cardwell district, with the double intention of establishing friendly intercourse and inducing them to come into the settlements, and work a little occasionally corners of the cabin; a sea broke over us, bursting into the companion-hatch, and half filling our small and insecure retreat; the swinging lamp was thrown from its socket and extinguished: we were enveloped in total darkness, up to our knees in oped in total darkness, up to our knees in considerable area of land exclusively with aboriginal labor. Father MeNab travels fearlessly among when the second of the cabin; a sea broke over us, bursting into the companion hatch, and work a little occasionally for the plantations. On Herbert river, for the plantations. On Burgnes, planter, is credited with having remarkably succeeded, clearing and planting a considerable area of land exclusively with aboriginal labor. Father MeNab travels fearlessly among

we thought perhaps it wouldn't. But the Petrel rose once more upon the watery hilltops and shook herself free of the cum. Tam O'Shanter point, and Dunk Island, bersome deluge; and at that point, when she seemed to be riding more easily than usual, some one broke the silence; "Well, did the captain of the Perle live to tell the tale?"

Tam O'Shanter point, and Dunk Island, have an evil reputation as bloodthirsty cannibals, who have killed and eaten a large number of white men during the tale?" Nab visits these notorious localities and holds interviews with the blacks, and suc-

true; then he fainted, and was nursed through a long delirium, and was at last restored to health and home and happiness.

Our cabin-boy managed to fish up the lamp, and after a little we were illuminated: the agile swab soon sponged out the cabin, and we resumed our tedious watch for dawn and fairer weather.

Somehow, my mind broaded solitary are solitary as a solitary and specific properties. appearance. They have come now to regard him as a friend, and though in that case his life is comparatively safe, he mast remember that he carries it in his hand and may be sacrificed to any sudden caprice or suspicion, or one of those sudden spasms of uncontrollable ferocity to which all savages are sensitively liable. Some of these he found reatterlarks amiable and the spands of the world, the world of the world, and I have not chosen you out of the world, because the world loveth you." Do not chose he found reatterlarks a miable and all savages are sensitively liable. Some of them he found particularly amiable and disposed to be friendly, while here and there he met with men of a specially ferocious looking type, not at all likely to in-

but mutual murder and miserable reprisals and deeds of purposeless ferocity, a majority of which were caused by a mutual ignorance of each other, and the absence of mediators who would have arranged for friendly advances and paved the way for mutual concessions. The Myall blacks of the north coast regard the white man as a dangerous foe, who TAKES GREAT DELIGHT IN SHOOTING THEM As an exhibitanting species of recreation; the white men, on the other side, treating the blacks as treacherous savages, deserv-ing the earliest possible extermination. If Father McNab is successful in forming to have gone to sleep after their furious warfare. Like half-d owned flies we material, he will have accomplished a warfare. Like half-d owned flies we crawled out of the close, ill-smelling cabin to dry ourselves in the sun: there, on the steaming deck of the schooner, we found new life, and in the hope that dawned with it we grew lusty and jovial.

warfare. Like half-d owned flies we crawled out of the close, ill-smelling cabin rare and difficult work. If he succeeds woman, whom you know to be the woman, whom you know to be the steaming deck of the schooner, we found new life, and in the hope that dawned with it we grew lusty and jovial. rivers to work all the plantations for many years if they cared to do it. In the awful presence which dwells upon our THE BLACK GAVE VALUABLE ASSISTANCE To the settlers in felling timber and pulling and husking corn, and even yet they are useful to the back settlers on the Tweed, the Richmond, and the Clarence. Working among sweet juice and sugar and molasses would be still more congenial, and if a few were persuaded to come in, and were kindly and liberally treated by the planters, they would encourage others to follow, and so in a little time a large number might be advantageously utilized among the plantations. If this can be done at all, Father McNab is

JUST THE MAN TO DO IT, For his Caledonian determination, allied to intelligence and genuine benevolence, must command success, if success is possi-In the meantime it will be inte and we leave the subject with a sincere soul-felt hope that the good old mission. the anchor-chain in the forecastle, the blessedest sea-sound I wot of; a sailor sang dertaken to encounter.—Townsville, Australia, Herald.

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

"POPULAR" CATHOLICS.

Cardinal Newman

Cardinal Newman.

Here is a grave matter against you, that you are so well with the Protestants about you; I do not mean to say that you are not bound to cultivate peace with all men, and to do them all the offices of charity in your power. Of course you are, and if they respect, esteem, and love you, it redounds to your praise and will gain you a reward; but I mean more than this; they do not respect you, but they like you, because they think of you as of themselves; they see no difference between themselves cause they think of you as of themselves; they see no difference between themselves and you. This is the very reason why they so often take your part, and assert or defend your political rights. Here, again, there is a sense, of course, in which our civil rights may be advocated by Protestants without any reflection on us and with ants without any reflection on us, and with honor to them.

We are like others in this, that we are

men; that we are members of the same State with them, subjects, connected subicts, of the same sovereign; that we have a dependence on them and have them dependent on us; that like them, we feel pain when ill-used, and are grateful when well-treated. We need not be ashamed of a fellowship like this, and those who recognize it in us are generous in doing so. But we have much cause to be ashamed, and much cause to be ashamed and much cause to be ashamed. and much cause to be anxious what God thinks of us, if we gain their support by giving them a false impression in our persons of what the Catholic Church is, and what Catholics are bound to be, what bound to believe and to do; and is not this the case often, and the world takes up your interests, because you share its sins?

Nature is one with nature, grace with

Nature is one with nature, grace with grace; the world then witnesses against you by being good friends with you; you could not have got on with the world so well, without surrendering something which was precious and sacred. The world likes you, all but your professed creed; distinguishes you from your creed in its judgment of you, and would fain separate you from it in fact. Men say, "These persons are better than their Church; we have not a word to say for their Church; but Catholics are not what they were; they are very much like other men now. Their creed certainly is bigoted and cruel, but what would you have of and cruel, but what would you have of them? You cannot expect them to con-fess this: let them change quietly, no one changes in public, be satisfied that they are changed. They are as fond of the world as we are; they take up our politi-cal objects as warmly; they like their own way just as well; they do not like strict-ness a whit better; they hate spiritual ness a whit better; they hate spiritual thraldom, and they are half ashamed of the Pope and his councils. They hardly believe any miracles now, and are annoyed when their own brethren officiously pro-claim them; they never speak of purga-tory; they are sore about images; they avoid the subject of indulgences; and they will not commit themselves to the doctrine of exclusive salvation. The Catholic doctrines are now mere badges of party. Catholics think for themselves and judge for themselves, just as we do; they are kept in their Church by a point of honor, and a reluctance at seeming to abandon a and a reluctance at seeming to abandon and a rejuctance at seeming to abandon a fallen cause."

Such is the judgment of the world, and you, my brethren, are shocked to hear it; but may it not be that the world knows more about you than you know about yourselves? "If ye had been of the world," says Christ "the world would have it ways, but because ye are not of

have its own; but because ye are not of the world, therefore the world hateth you." complain of the world in putting to you more than is true; those who live as the world give color to those who think them of the world, and seem to form but one party with them. In proportion as you put off the yoke of Christ, so does the and think well of you accordingly. highest compliment is to tell you that you disbelieve. O my brethren! there is an eternal enmity between the world and the Church. The Church declares by the mouth of an apostle, "Whoso will be a friend of the world becomes an enemy of God;" and the world retorts, and calls the Church apostate, sorceress, Beelzebub and antichrist. She is the image and the mother of the predestinate, and, if you would be found among her children when you die, you must have part in her reproach while you live. Does not the world scoff at all that is glorious, all that is majestic in our holy religion? Does it not speak against the special creations of God's grace? Does it not disbelieve the possibility of purity and chastity? Does it not slander the profession of celibacy? Does it not deny the virginity of Mary? Does it not cast out her very name as evil? Does it not scorn her as a dead early days of the coast rivers of New South Wales, from the Hunter to the Clarence, our believing that what it calls bread and wine is that very same Body and Blood of the Lamb which lay in Mary's womb and hung on the cross! What are we that we should be better treated than our Lord, and his mother, and his servants, and his works? Nay, what are we, if we be better treated, but the friends of those who treat us well, and who ill-treat Him.

It has Entered the Capitol Buildings.

It has finally gained its point and no less a personage than the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Mr. D. W. McDonnell, Ottawa, thus indorses the Great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oil is a splendid remedy. I used it on my is a splendid remedy. I used it on my left hand and wrist for rheumatism, and left hand and wrist desired to be. Mrs. found it all that it is claimed to be. McDonneil used it for a most severely sprained ankle; by steady use of the article for a few days a complete cure was effected. St. Jacobs Oil does its work very satisfactorily and also rapidly; such at least is my opinion.

A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent letter, states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Hagyard's Yellow Oil afforded immediate NOV. 10, 1882.

St. Teresa's Thorns. ELEANOR C. DONNELLY

Written for the Tri-centennial o October 15, 1882; and dedicated wi tial regard to her devoted childre calced Carmelites of New Orlea In a quaint old Spanish city,
'Neath the sunny Spanish skies
In a shrine of gold and crystal,
Set with gems (like angels' eyes
The heart of St. Teresa
To-day uncovered lies.

And around it throng the pilgrin Who from rise to set of sun, Come to venerate the relies Of that valiant Spanish nun; And to muse upon the wonders Which that little heart hath do

That little heart, yet mighty.
Incorrupt and pure and sweet,
As when, of old, at Ayila,
The rapture and the heat
Of a burning, yearning scraph
In its pulses bravely beat:

From its flesh (where once an ar Pierced it through with shini From the sacred wounds, once g With a mingled fire and fear, The mystic thorns are growing, Which the kneeling throng re Oh! see-the sunlight glistens Ohl see—the sunlightglistens
On those thorns! How came t
Mark those streaming eyes, and
To that cry so like despair!
"By thy thorn-piere'd heart, Ter
Hear thy children's pleading !

And the heart behind the crysta Seems to beat and burn and a And, from out the deep recesses Where the thorns mysterious The blood-drops, red as roses, Seem about to overflow.

And a wailing voice and tende Floats above the golden shri over all the jeweled splendor Where the myriad tapers shi A tearful voice and tender, Drifts along the list'ning line "O my children! O my people (Soft the silv'ry accents chim "All the earth is drunk with e All the world is drench'd with And the malice of the devil Brims the bitter cup of Time!

"On the apex of the ages, They have nailed the Crucific And before Him and His ange They assault His Church, Hi They renew His dying anguist And His chosen ones deride!

"O my people! O my children Do ye marvel that there dar Thorns stupendous, thorns tre Thro' my sorely-outraged he In these days of sin and cand Almost rending it apart?

"Lift your eyes a little higher Look above this brilliant si There are thorns amid that fit But they crown a Heart Divo my glowing love's Desire Shall that crown alone be T "Shall that Heart alone, my By those cruel thorns be ret Shall we sit among our pleast In our selfish sins content, Till the last drop of Thy brob Bruised and bleeding veins

"God forbid it! O my childr Let me share my Master's 'Round my pulseless heart ir Sharp and jagged, rough ar (Tho' the piercing points div Angels! press it firmly dow

"And if burning love, my Je
With Thy Heart one thorn
If a sinless, deep devotion
Can one wound Thy Boson
Then Terea's Thorns shall i
Into roses fresh and fair."

In the quaint old Spanish c'Neath the sunny Spanish From its shrine of gold and Set with gems (like angels The heart of Saint Teresa Gives its answer grave an -Ave Maria.

PURGATOR

A Leaf from the Note I Theologia

(From the Irish Ecclesia 1. The following paper troversial. Putting asid question at issue between Catholics as to the existe tory, I purpose to to points, the consideration fix the attention of all of own future, a charitable sympathies

brethreu.

2. Every sin committed after it in the soul two guilt or stain of sin "macula peccati,") as as God, and the debt of purporne") due to the distance of the punishment due to nal, the everlasting tween mortal sin is for punishment is also forgarticle of Catholic faith mission of the guilt of the soul of the single of the guilt of the soul of the soul of the soul of the guilt of the soul brethren. mission of the guilt of eternal punishment, the temporary punishment in the words of the Cou 6, ch. 14; sess. 14, ch. God does not "always punishment together That this temporary ally if due to mortal mains, greater or less, is by theologians; and in clearly from other poin

trine.
3. This temporary 1 wholly, or in part, it celled in this life by p works of mortification have been entirely can not enter heaven. So this life, it must be st

And this is purgatory 4. Purgatory, then, ing, in which souls dep before entering heave ishment due for past
5. On the subject of
doctrines are solemnly
First, that there is a the debt of temporal sin is discharged. Se detained there are rel ges of the faithful, b holy Sacrifice of the two points there are interest, on some of lute certainty, moral of the certainty of fair a strong probability left completely in t

form any opinion. 6. According to th of theologians, the I subterraneous, situa bowels of the earth : place, whether close logians hold, or ren lutely uncertain. I dence of God ("se HOLICS.

gainst you, that otestants about y that you are ce with all men, ses of charity in you are, and if love you, it rewill gain you a than this; they ey like you, beey like you, be-s of themselves; ween themselves ery reason why art, and assert or s. Here, again, se, in which our ated by Protest-

n on us, and with his, that we are pers of the same s, connected subn; that we have e them, we feel regrateful when ot be ashamed of d those who rerous in doing so.
to be ashamed nxious what God their support by c Church is, and

to be, what bound d is not this the ld takes up your are its sins? ature, grace with witnesses against ds with you; you with the world so ering something and sacred. The it your professed from your creed t, and would fain n fact. Men say, better than their i word to say for olics are not what ry much like other certainly is bigoted rould you have of pect them to con-

ge quietly, no one atisfied that they re as fond of the ake up our politi-they like their own do not like strict-hey hate spiritual e half ashamed of cils. They hardly w, and are annoyed ren officiously proer speak of purga-bout images; they

lulgences; and they elves to the doctrine badges of party emselves and judge s we do; they are by a point of honor, ming to abandon a nent of the world, en, are shocked to be that the world

ou than you know If ye had been of st "the world would cause ye are not of e world hateth you." his apostles. How pplied to you? "If e world will love its of the world, and I veth you." Do not d in putting to you hose who live as the nose who think them m to form but one christ, so does the stinct recognize you, u accordingly. Its stinct recognize you, u accordingly. Its is to tell you that my brethren! there is ween the world and nurch declares by the e, "Whoso will be a ecomes an enemy of retorts, and calls the errors." eress, Beelzebub and the image and the estinate, and, if you ng her children have part in her live. Does not the live. Does not the

ly religion? Does it e special creations of it not disbelieve the and chastity? Does it ofession of celibacy e virginity of Mary scorn her as a dead and the great inter-? Does it not ridicule t not make light of it not despise the sacnot blaspheme the ch dwells upon our itterly and fiercely at what it calls bread and me Body and Blood of What are we that we his servants, and his are we, if we be better nds of those who treat treat Him.

ned its point and no han the Sergeant-at-of Commons, Mr. D. awa, thus indorses the nedy: "St. Jacobs Oil dy. I used it on my dy. I used it on interest to be, Mrs. is claimed to be. for a most severely y steady use of the ys a complete cure was bs Oil does its work and also rapidly; such

rling, in a recent letter, with an accident some one of his knees was A few applications of Oil afforded immediate

St. Teresa's Thorns.

ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

Written for the Tri-centennial of St. Teresa, October 15, 1882; and dedicated with reveren-tial regard to her devoted children, the Dis-calced Carmelites of New Orleans, Louisi-ana.

In a quaint old Spanish city,
'Neath the sunny Spanish skies,
In a shrine of gold and crystal,
Set with gems (like angels' eyes).—
The heart of St. Teresa.
To-day uncovered lies.

And around it throng the pilgrims, Who from rise to set of sun. Come to venerate the relies Of that valiant Spanish nun; And to muse upon the wonders Which that little heart hath done.

That little heart, yet mighty.
Incorrupt and pure and sweet,
As when, of old, at A yila,
The rapture and the heat
of a burning, yearning scraph
In its pulses bravely beat:

From its flesh (where once an angel Pierced it through with shining spear), from the sacred wounds, once glowing With a mingled fire and fear, The mystic thorns are growing, Which the kneeling throng revere.

Oh! see—the sunlight glistens
On those thorns! How came they there?
Mark those streaming eyes, and listen
To that cry so like despair!
'By thy thorn-piere'd heart, Teresa!
Hear thy children's pleading prayer!"

And the heart behind the crystal Seems to beat and burn and glow, And, from out the deep recesses Where the thorns mysterious grow, The blood-drops, red as roses, Seem about to overflow.

And a wailing voice and tender, Floats above the golden shrine; over all the leweled splendor. Where the myriad tapers shine— A tearful voice and tender, Drifts along the list'ning line:

"O my children! O my people!"
(Soft the silv'ry accents chime),
"All the earth is drunk with evil,
All the world is drench'd with crime;
And the mailee of the devil
Brims the bitter cup of Time! "On the apex of the ages,
They have nailed the Crucified;
And before Him and His angels,
They assault His Church, His Bride:
They renew His dying anguish,
And His chosen ones deride!

"O my people! O my children!
Do ye marvel that there dart
Thorns stupendous, thorns tremen
Thro' my sorely-outraged heart,
In these days of sin and scandal,
Almost rending it apart?

"Lift your eyes a little higher; Look above this brilliant shrine; There are thorns amid that fire, But they crown a Heart Divine. O my glowing love's Desire! Shall that crown alone be Thine?

"Shall that Heart alone, my Fairest!
By those cruel thorns be rent?
Shall we sit among our pleasures,
In our selfish sins content,
Till the last drop of Thy broken,
Bruised and bleeding veins be spent?

"God forbid it! O my children!
Let me share my Master's crown.
'Round my pulseless heart intwine it,
Sharp and jagged, rough and brown;
(Tho' the piercing points divide it),
Angels! press it firmly down!

"And if burning love, my Jesus,
With Thy Heart one thorn can share;
If a sinless, deep devotion
Can one wound Thy Bosom spare—
Then Teresa's Thorns shall blossom
Into roses fresh and fair."

In the quaint old Spanish city.
'Neath the sunny Spanish skies;
From its shrine of gold and crystat,
Set with gems (like angels' eyes)—
The heart of Saint Teresa
Gives its answer grave and wise.

Ave Meric -Ave Maria.

PURGATORY.

4 Leaf from the Note Book of an old Theologian.

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Record.) 1. The following paper is in no way controversial. Putting aside therefore the question at issue between Protestants and Catholics as to the existence of a purgaquestion at issue between Protestants and Catholics as to the existence of a purgatory. I purpose to touch only those points, the consideration of which should fix the attention of all of us more vividly on our own future, and quicken our charitable sympathies for our departed. charitable sympathies for our departed

brethren.

2. Every sin committed by us leaves after it in the soul two evil effects—the guilt or stain of sin ("reatus culpæ," "macula peccati,") as an offence against God, and the debt of punishment ("reatus pœnæ") due to the divine justice for that guilt. The punishment due to venial sin is temporary, lasting but for a time; the punishment due to mortal sin is eternal, the everlasting torments of hell. When mortal sin is forgiven, the eternal punishment is also forgiven. But it is an punishment is also forgiven. But it is an article of Catholic faith that, after the remission of the guilt of sin and of this eternal punishment, there may remain a temporary punishment to be suffered, or, in the words of the Council of Trent (sess. 6, ch. 14; sess. 14, ch. 8. can. 12), that God does not "always remit the whole together with the guilt.' punishment together with the guilt."
That this temporary punishment, especially if due to mortal sin, generally remains, greater or less, is commonly asserted by theologians; and indeed follows very clearly from other points of Catholic doc-

trine.

3. This temporary punishment may be wholly, or in part, redeemed and cancelled in this life by pious works, prayer, works of mortification, etc. Until it shall have been entirely cancelled, the soul cannot enter heaven. So, if not cancelled in this life, it must be suffered in the next.

And this is purgatory.

4. Purgatory, then, is a place of suffering, in which souls departing in grace pay, before entering heaven, the debt of pun-

ishment due for past sins.

5. On the subject of purgatory only two doctrines are solemnly defined as of faith. doctrines are solemnly defined as of faith. First, that there is a purgatory in which the debt of temporal punishment due to sin is discharged. Secondly, that the souls detained there are relieved by the suffrages of the faithful, but especially by the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Besides these two points there are several others of deep noly Sacrince of the Mass. Issueds these two points there are several others of deep interest, on some of which we have absolute certainty, moral certainty, though not the certainty of fairs. On others we have a strong probability; on others we are left completely in the dark, and cannot

form any opinion. 1. THE POSITION OF PURGATORY. 6. According to the common doctrines of theologians, the prison of purgatory is subterraneous, situate somewhere in the bowels of the earth; but in what definite place whether the state of the state o place, whether close to hell, as some theologians hold, or remote from it, is absolutely uncertain. In the ordinary provi-God ("secundum legem com-

munem." St. Thomes), the souls in going through the term of expiation are confined to this prison. It is not, however, very improbable, at least it is a perfectly free opinion, that by a special ordinance of God, for special reasons known to Him, some undergo their purgatory in certain places on the earth.

places on the earth.

2. THE PAINS OF PURGATORY.

7. These pains, like the pains of hell, are two-fold—the pain of sense "pena sensus") and the pain of loss ("pena damni"). That the souls in purgatory, as in hell, suffer the torture of real and manical the sentence of the penal part of the sentence of the penal in hell, suffer the torture of real and ma-terial fire, though controverted by the Greeks in the Council, has been always the firm and unanimous doctrine of our theo-logians. This doctrine, though not de-fined as of faith, is nevertheless absolutely certain. The denial of it, I have no doubt, would merit at least the theological censure

8. The pain of loss arises from two sources, two privations of supreme felicity. sources, two privation is that of the joys of heaven, especially of the beatific vision, which constitutes the essential happines of that realm of bliss. All theologians hold that in the damned this pain of loss is greater than the pain of sense ("preci-pua miseria damnatorum," St. Thomas). Though this, as regards the souls in purgatory, is by no means certain, yet their pain of loss is unspeakably excruciating. It is of loss is unspeakably excruciating. It is immensely more so than any such pain that can be felt in this life, felt even by souls most holy and most ardently united to God and most longing "to be dissolved and to be with Christ." This in the present life, caged as we are in our prisonhouse of clay, we cannot comprehend, we cannot realize to ourselves. The soul sees house of clay, we cannot comprehend, we cannot realize to ourselves. The soul sees now only through sense, "in a dark manner;" disembodied, it sees things of the spiritual order as they are.

9. The second pain of loss arises from a consideration of wasted time, of merits irrecoverably lost;

house of clay, we cannot comprehend, we cannot realize to ourselves. The soul sees now only through sense, "in a dark manner;" disembodied, it sees things of the spiritual order as they are.

9. The second pain of loss arises from a consideration of wasted time, of merits irrecoverably lost; from a consideration of the innumerable and daily occasions, on which, without trouble and almost without effort, works of merit might have been performed—work, that is, producing in the soul a constant right to an ever-growing additional glory and beatitude in heaven, lasting for all eternity—a short prayer, a silent aspiration, a little alms, a slight mortification (see below, n. 29, 30.) But the times without number, in which these easy things might have been done, were thoughtlessly and carelessly allowed to pass away, and the golden fruits that might have been garnered from them lost for ever more. Suarez, with great probability, holds that this pain of loss is the more galling of the two. The former loss will soon be repaired, and the reparation will last eternal, ever fresh and new; but this loss is irreparable, will never be rewill last eternal, ever fresh and new; but this loss is irreparable, will never be re-

10. Lessius ("most learned," as did St. Alphonsus justly calls him) holds as very probable that not all the souls, who after death are for a time detained from the beatific vision, suffer also the punishment of fire. This may be well supposed of saints afterwards canonized by the Church, and of others who, after leading very holy lives, have no fully deliberate very holy lives, have no fully deliberate venial sins to atone for, but only a few of those venial imperfections, from which, according to defined doctrine, even the holiest are not altogether exempt. vate revelations to this effect are quoted by theologians. A very remarkable one is recorded in the beautiful life of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzis (F. Faber's Ora-

Mary Magdaten de Fazza (F. Facet e of a tion Lives), page 119.

10. There is a moot question, which I leave untouched, as to the comparative severity of certain purgatorial pains and the pains of this life. But all the theolologians are agreed that the smallest pains in purgatory of both sense and loss completed are severer than the severest pain

ted by devils; that the spirits of evil are not permitted to enter that abode, which, though an abode of exquisite suffering, is also the dwelling-place only of those who are perfectly pure and sinless, who love God with an intense and enduring love, and will so love Him for all eternity. DURATION OF THE PAINS OF PURGATORY.

13. The following propositions are certain. 1. After the last judgment purgatory will cease to exist. 2. No soul is ever released from purgatory until it shall have paid the "last farthing;" until it hall have fully satisfied the requirement of divine justice, either by its own suffering or through the intercession and suffra ges of others (as below, 5). 3. Every soul, on the instant in which this debt is fully paid, passes at once into the enjoyment of heaven. 4. The period of suffering 1s not neaven. 4. The period of suffering is not the same for all; for some it is longer, for others shorter. 5. Many souls have, before the day of general judgment, fully paid their debt, and are transferred to heaven.

14. Beyond these points nothing is cer-nin. Some souls may suffer there for years, some for generations, some for cen-turies. What may be conjectured, what may be considered as more or less profitable in this or that particular case, for exable in this or that particular case, for example, in the case of one who had led a very holy and mortified life, and died a very holy death, it were idle to speculate. Only on the saints formally canonized by the Church, or worshipped by the Church, have we an infallible certainty that they are in heaven.

THE SPIRITUAL STATE OF THE SOULS IN

THE SPIRITUAL STATE OF THE SOULS IN PURGATORY.

15. The following propositions are certain.

1. The souls in purgatory are so perfectly confirmed in grace that they are incapable of sinning. They cannot commit even the least venial sin.

2. On the other hand, as the time for meriting terminate, with this life, they can no langer minates with this life, they can no longer merit. 3. They have an absolute and unmerit. 3. They have an absolute and un-clouded certainty of their own salvation. 4. They exercise acts of Christian virtue, especially of charity. 5. Their wills are always perfectly conformed to the will

of God. 16. In reference to this last proposition 16. In reference to this last proposition, it is true that these souls ardently long for the day of their deliverance. But it is an ardent longing, accompanied with an ardent love and entire resignation. Even in this life a man may most earnestly desire a deliverance from some painful illness or some heavy calamity, and even pray fervently for such deliverance, and vet be quite resigned to God's will, and dent love and entire resignation. Even in this life a man may most earnestly desire a deliverance from some painful illness or some heavy calamity, and even pray fervently for such deliverance, and yet be quite resigned to God's will, and bear his sufferings not only with Christan as well as meritorious. Now, all the interpretation of the words of the prophet soever shall give you a drink, a cup of soever shall give you a drink, a cup of days, even to the consummation of the world." And in the words of the prophet is ant Purgative Pellets' and "Golden Medical Isaias, speaking of that divinely established Church, then in the future, "This is in the grown of the world." And in the words of the prophet is ant Purgative Pellets' and "Golden Medical Isaias, speaking of that divinely established Church, then in the future, "This is in my covenant with them, my spirit that is understant the prophet is ant Purgative Pellets' and "Golden Medical Isaias, speaking of that divinely established Church, then in the future, "This is in my covenant with them, my spirit that is in they move that the world of the world." And in the words of the prophet is ant Purgative Pellets' and "Golden Medical Isaias, speaking of that divinely established Church, then in the future, "This is in my covenant with them, my spirit that is in they move that the world of the world." And in the words of the prophet is an targetive Pellets' and "Golden Medical Isaias, speaking of that divinely established Church, then in the future, "This is in my covenant with them, my spirit that is in they move the future, "This is in the

with joy.

17. Owing perhaps to some expressions, decided, of 17. Owing pernaps to some expressions, not, however, so decided, of St. Thomas, several theologians held that the souls in purgatory do not pray for us, and that consequently we should not pray to them. Other theowe should not pray to them. Other theologians, however, have adopted the opposite view. Suarez affirms that practically he has no doubt of the propriety and utility of praying to them. Of the modern theologians who have touched on this question, and whom I had the means of consulting, all are unanimous in favor of this opinion. The theological argument for it is strong.

18. But, whatever may be said on this matter, one thing I hold is absolutely cer-

natter, one thing I hold is absolutely certain. The souls after entering heaven will pray specially and with special fervor for those who by pious suffrages had relieved them in the day of their suffering. And this brings me to the last and perhaps most interesting consideration connected with the subject of the present paper. SUFFRAGES FOR THE SOULS IN PURGA-

TORY.

19. The suffrages or aids from which these souls obtain relief are of four kinds:

1. the Sacrifice of the Mass; 2. prayer;

3. all those works of satisfaction; 4. indulgences. Of these, the first is the most

powerful and efficacious.

20. For some it may be useful to remark here that all works performed by us in a state of grace, proceeding from grace, and being in the nature of prayers of petition, have a three-fold effect. Take for example, the Lord's Prayer. Offering up this prayer I, first of all, receive actual grace, that is, divine

punishment due, in this life or in purgatory, for my past forgiven sins.

21. Now, these three effects are distinct each from the others, and quite independent of each other. Thus, the prayer is meritorious all the same, and just as much as if it had no effect of impertation or satisfaction. But this is so only in the just. A person in a state of sin cannot perform a work either of merit or satisfaction; by fervent prayer, however, the can obtain, and obtain infallibly, the grace of repentance. His prayer, therefore, has, so far, the first effect, but not the second or third. The prayer of the r just man has all three, and always has them.

them.

22. Having promised thus much, I proceed to state what I consider to be useful for the simple faithful to know passing over certain scholastic points more suited to the attention of the theologi-cal student, for whom I am not writing. cal student, for whom I am hot writing.

23. 1st. Not only works in themselves, and in their own nature painful, such as fasting, but all works performed in a state of grace, and from grace, are works of satisfaction. That is, every work of this kind done by me, diminishes the request of temporal punishment due work of this kind done by me, diminishes the amount of temporal punishment due by me. Some or many of these works may be in themselves agreeable and pleasing; forexample, psalmody; but as supernatural works—as works done, not as an agreeable exercise, not to gratify one's self so others, but as devotional acts, as a duty others, but as devotional acts, as a duty there is pulling against them the heavy drag of fallen nature, which only grace can overcome. There is a similar distinction between acts of purely natural order. tion between acts of purely hatchia order.

A work which, performed of our own choice, is highly agreeable and even delightful, done under command becomes a

24. 2d. All such works, as expiatory as works of satisfaction, may be applied with effect, not only to the souls in purgatory, but also to the living. I can offer up such works for the diminution of the temporal punishment due for the pardoned sins of any one. Examples of such vicarious atonement are found in the lives of the saints.

lives of the saints.

10. But 3rd, in doing so, I deprive myself of all the expiatory fruit thus transferred. 4th. I retain, however, the full merit of the same work. This indeed, I cannot transfer to another; the increase of the best green and of future glory, to f habitual grace and of future glory, to a meritorious work, is given all and ex-clusively to him who does the work. Nay, the meritorious fruit of the work, whose expiatory fruit has been thus transferred, is thereby augmented; such transfer being a work of exalted charity. So that he who thus applies his work of satisfaction, though not gaining an abridgement of his own purgatorial suffering, yet wins for himself a higher place in heaven. That is, for a temporary suffering he gains a reward to be enjoyed for eternity.

reward to be enjoyed for eternity.

26. 5th. Prayer has been mentioned as a distinct suffrage; because, while, like other good works done in grace, it has its expiatory effect, it has also its effect as prayer, its impetratory effect. Thus when we pray for the dead, offering for them all the fruits of our prayers, we gain for them a twofold relief: one by our prayer as prayer; the other by our prayer as ex-

piatory.

27. 6th. It seems to be the unanimous and quite certain doctrine of theo-logians, that suffrages offered for us while especially for ourselves by our-are of far greater benefit to us in the way of satisfaction than the same offered for us after our death. Some grave authorities speak of the different effects of these two suffrages as immense,

indeed quite startling.

28. Other interesting questions on this subject are discussed by our theologians. I shall, however, close here with one prac-

tical remark. 29. Every work, even the smallest, done with the conditions required for merit, has its reward. What act of ours can, as an act of charity, appear smaller than giving a cup of water? Yet "who-

seconds. I will give a few examples, as they lie in the American translation, published by the Jesuit College of Woodsteel in 1852 this result in the American translation, which went before it), stock in 1880; this translation having been expressly "authorized and approved by the Sacred Congregation of Holy Indul-

the Sacred Congregation of Holy Indulgence."

30. Every time the sign of the cross is made with the invocation, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," an indulgence of 50 days. Every time the sign is made with holy water and the same invocation, 100 days (n. 5.) Every time the ejaculation, "My Jesus, mercy," is said, 100 days (22). Every time we say the ejaculation, "Jesus, my God, I love Thee above all things," 50 days (n. 31). For saying the ejaculation, "Jesus meek and humble of heart, make my heart like unto Thine," 300 days, once a day (n. 85). For every time we say the prayer of St. Bernard, "Memorare," etc., 300 days (n. 98). The same for every time we say the ejaculation. "Sweet heart of Mary, be my salvation," (n. 112). Let these examples suffice. P. Murray.

THE INFALLIBLE CHURCH.

Sermon by Father Walsh S. J., of De-

Detroit Home Journal.

In the midst of all our difficulties I have In the midst of all our difficulties I have one ground of hope, just one stay, but, as I think, a sufficient one, which serves me in the stead of all other arguments whatever, which hardens me against criticism, which supports me if I begin to despond, and to which I ever come round when the question of the possible and the expedient is brought into discussion. It is the decision of the Holy See. St. Peter has spoken, it is he who has enjoined that which seems to us so unpromising. He has spoken, to us so unpromising. He has spoken, and has a claim on us to trust him. He is and has a claim on us to trust him. He is no recluse, no solitary student, no dreamer about the past, no doter on the dead and gone, no projector of the visionary. He for eighteen hundred years has lived in the world; he has seen all fortunes, he has encountered all adversaries, he has shaped himself for all emergencies. If ever there was a power on earth who had an eye for the times, who has confined himself to the practicable, and has been happy in his anticipations, whose words have been facts, and whose commands prophecies, such is he in the history of ages, who sits from generation to generation in the chair of the apostles as the vicar of Christ and the doctor of his Church. tor of his Church.

tor of his Church.

These are not the words of rhetoric, but of history. All who take part with the apostle are on the winning side. He has long since given warrant for the confidence which he claims. From the first he has looked through the wide world of which he has the burden; and, according to the need of the day and the inspirations to the need of the day and the inspirations of his Lord, he has set himself now to one thing, now to another; but to all in season and nothing in vain. He came first upon an age of refinement and luxury like our own, and, in spite of the persecutor fertile in the resources of his cruelty, he soon gathered out of all classes of society the slave, the soldier, the high born lady, and the scaphist materials enough to form a the sophist materials enough to form a people to his Master's honor. The savage hordes came down in torrents from the north, and Peter went out to meet them, and by his very eye he sobered them and backed them in their full career. They turned aside and flooded the whole earth, but only to be more surely civilized by him, and to be made ten times more his children even than the older population which they had overwhelmed. Lawless kings arose, sagacious as the Roman, passionate as the Hun, yet in him they found their match, and were shattered and he lived on.

The gates of the earth were opened t The gates of the earth were opened to the east and west, and men poured out to take posession; but he went with them by his missionaries to China, to Mexico, car-ried along by zeal and charity, as far as those children of men were led by enterprise, covetousness, or ambition. Has he failed in his success up to this hour? Did he, in our father's day, fail in his struggle he, in our tather's day, tail in his satisfact with his Joseph of Germany and his con-federates, with Napoleon, a greater name, and his dependent kings that, though in another kind of fight, he should fail in ours? What gray hairs are on the head of Judah, whose youth is renewed like the eagle's, whose feet are like the feet of harts, and underneath the everlasting arms

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CATHOLICS Our duty to the Holy See, to the chair of St. Peter, is to be measured by what the Church teaches us concerning him who sits in it. Now St. Peter, who first occupied it, was the yicar of Christ, who sufford on the cross for us, and thereby occupied it, was the yiear of Offrist, who suffered on the cross for us, and thereby bought for us the kingdom of heaven. "When thou hadst overcome the sting of death," says the hymn, "thou didst open the kingdom of heaven to those who believe." kingdom of neaven to those kingdom of heaven to the street, He gives grace, He withdraws it; He judges, He pardons, He condemns. Accordingly He speaks of Himself in the Apocalypse as "Him who is the holy and the true, Him that hath the key of David (the key, that is, of the chosen people), Him that openeth and no man shutteth, that shutteth and no man openeth." And what our Lord, openeth." And what our Lord, the supreme judge, is in heaven that was St. Peter on earth; he had those keys of the kingdom, according to the text, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bina upon earth shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be soever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven."

Next, let it be considered, the kingdom

which our Lord set up, with St. Peter at its head, was decreed in the council of God to last to the end of all things, according to the words I have just quoted, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." And again "Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." And in the words of the prophet

tian patience but even, as the martyrs did, dulgences contained in that wonderful mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy treasure, the Raccolta, are applicable to the souls in purgatory. Several, very many indeed, of these indulgences are attached to short prayers, some of which may be recited in a minute; some in a few examples as seconds. I will give a few examples as and it shall break in pieces and shall con-

AND ITSELF SHALL STAND FOR EVER." That kingdom our Lord set up when He came forth on earth, and especially after His resurrection; for we are told by St. Luke that this was His gracious employ-Luke that this was His gracious employment, when He visited the apostles from time to time, during the forty days which intervened between Easter Day and the day of his ascension. "He showed himself alive to the apostles," says the Evangelist, "after His passion by many proofs, for thirty days appearing to them and speaking to them of the kingdom of God." And accordingly when at length he had descended from on high, and sent down the promise of his Father, the Holy Ghost, descended from on high, and sent down the promise of his Father, the Holy Ghost, upon his apostles, they forthwith entered upon their high duties, and brought that kingdom or Church into shape, and supplied it with members, and enlarged it, and carried it into all lands. As to St. Peter, he acted as the head of the Church, according to the previous words of Christ. according to the previous words of Christ; and still according to his Lord's supreme will, he at length placed himself in the see of Rome, where he was martyred. And what was then done in its substance And what was then done in its substance can not be undone. "God is not as a man that he should lie, nor as the son of a man that He should change. Hath He said then, and shall he not do? Hath he spoken and will not fulfil?" And, as St. Paul says, "the gifts and the calling of God are without repentance." His Chesch then in all necessary matters is Contare without repentance." His Church, then, in all necessary matters, is as unchangeable as He. Its frame-work, its policy, its ranks, its offices, its creed, its privileges, the promises made to it, its fortunes in the world, are ever what they have been

fortunes in the world, are ever what they have been,
Therefore, as it was in the world, but not of the world in the apostles' times, so it is now; as it was "in honor and dishonor, in evil report and good report, as chastised but not killed, as having nothing and possessing all things," in the apostles' times, so it is now; as then it had the times, so it is now; as then it had the sacraments of grace, so has it now; as then it had a hierarchy or holy government of bishops, priests, and deacons, so must it have a head now. Who is that visible head now? Who is now the vicar of Christ? Who has now the keys of the Who is it who binds and looses on earth,
THAT OUR LORD MAY BIND AND LOOSE IN

THAT OUR LORD MAY BIND AND LOOSE IN HEAVER?

Who, I say, if a successor to St. Peter there must be, who is that successor in his sovereign authority over the Church? It is he who sits in St. Peter's chair; it is the Bishop of Rome. We all know this; it is a part of our faith; I am not proving it to you, my brethren. The visible headship of the Church, which was with St. Peter while he lived, has been lodged ever since in his chair; the successor with St. Peter while he inved, has been lodged ever since in his chair; the successor in his hardships are the successors in his chair, that continuous line of bishops of Rome, or Popes, as they are called, one after another, as years have rolled on, one dying and another coming, down to this day, when we see Pius IX, sustaining the weight of the glorious apostolate, and that for twenty years past—a tremendous weight, a ministry involving momentous

weight, a ministry involving momentous duties, innumerable anxieties, and immense responsibilities, as it ever has done.

And now, though I might say much more about the prerogatives of the Holy Father, the visible head of the Church, I have said more than enough for the purpose which has led to my speaking about pose which has led to my speaking about him at all. I have said that, like St. Peter, he is the vicar of his Lord. He can Peter, he is the vicar of his Lord. He can judge, and he can acquit; he can pardon, and he can condemn; he can command, and he can permit; he can forbid and he can punish. He has a supreme jurisdiction over the people of God. He can stop the ordinary course of sacramental mercies; he can excommunicate from the ordinary grace of redemption; and he can remove again the han which he has in remove again the ban which he has in-flicted. It is the rule of Christ's providence that, what his vicar does in severity or in mercy upon earth, he himself onfirms in heaven. And in saying al confirms in heaven. And in saying all this, I have said enough for the purpose, because that purpose is to define our obligations to him. That is the point in which our attention is fixed; our obligations to the Holy See;" and what need I say more to measure our own duty to it and to him who sits in it, than to say that in his administration of Christ's kingdom, in his religious acts, we must never oppose his will, or dispute his word, or criticise his policy, or shrink from his side? There are kings of the earth who have despotic authority which their subjects obey authority which their subjects obey in deed but disown in their hearts; but w must never murmur at that absolute rule which the Sovereign pontiff has over us, because it is given to him by Christ, and and in obeying him we are obeying his Lord. We must never suffer ourselves to doubt that, in his government of the Church he is guided by an intelligence more than human. His yoke is the yoke of Christ; he has the responsibility of His own acts, not we; and to his Lord must he render account, not to us. Even in secular matters it is ever safe to be on side, dangerous to be on the side of his enemies. Our duty is not indeed to mix up Christ's vicar with this or that party of men, because he in his high station above all parties, but to look at his for mal deeds, and to follow him whitner h goeth, and never to desert him, however we may be tried, but to defend him at all hazards and against all comers as a son would a father, and a wife a husband, knowing that his cause is the cause of God. And so as regards his successors, i well ve to see them, it is our duty to give them ve like manner our dutiful allegi-ance and our unfeigned service and to follow them whithersoever they go, having that same confidence that each in his turn and his own day will do God's work and will, which we felt in their predecessors,

What's Saved is Gained. Workingmen will economize by employ-

now taken away to their eternal re-

ing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medi-

THE PERVERSION OF "GOOD WORDS."

We wonder if the time will ever come when Protestants will be fair and just towards Catholics, as such, for we find them constantly using not argument but misrepresentation, appealing only to ignorance and prejudice? We find Protestant writers constantly going out of their way to perpetuate false impressions about Catholics and everything Catholic. This seems to show some innate weakness in their own cause. If the Catholic Church is all wrong, proye her to be so by logical and wrong, prove her to be so by logical and theological argument; this would be but fair; but such is not the mode of attack, it is the ideal Catholic Church, such as her enemies would have her to be, and not the real, living Church, as she is, upon which the Protestant fire usually is directed.

We were struck with the false ideas in we were struck with the lates that it regard to His Church expressed in a recent article in Good Words (alas, that words should be so perverted!), in a sketch of the life of Frederick Chopin,

the great musician.

This master was the son of a French

the great musician.

This master was the son of a French father and a Polish mother, and by the latter he was brought up to be, like herself, a sincere and pious Catholic. He left his happy home for the great world of Paris, where, unfortunately, he fell unaer the baneful influence of a very brilliant but bad woman, "George Sand," and her influence was for a time very detrimental to his faith and morals. Finally, however, he returned to the Church of his good mother and died a penitent Catholic Christian. So much for his mother.

The bigot of Good Words expresses himself after this fashion: "That one of so high wrought and excitable a nature should have fallen readily under an influence so powerful and so fascinating can hardly appear surprising when we see how little support he seems to have derived from the only true safeguard—a firm and high Christian principle. He was brought up in a healthful and pious family atmosphere, by excellent and affectionate parents, and his mother is described as a woman of real and sincere piety. But, unhappily, an education conducted by as a woman of real and sincere piety. unhappily, an education conducted by the most honest and devout of Romanists the most honest and devout of Romanists (even if really possessing sincere Christian motives of action) is deprived of that great-est of props and safeguards—the only true safeguard indeed, in the training of

true safeguard indeed, in the training of the young—the intimate knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and constant refer-ence to them as a guide to daily life."... "Alas! poor Chopin had no such talisman. His religion was one which can be followed without any inner principle of action whatever. Thus undefended, we can heally greater the was an early prey hardly wonder that he was an early prey to the baneful influence of one who, though richly gifted with intellectual powers, had thrown aside all the restraints of higher principle."

of higher principle."

Here is a great deal of assumption without a basis of fact. How does the writer know that Chopin was not conversant with the Holy Scriptures? As a weil instructed Catholic, we venture the assertion that his acquaintance with the Scriptures was quite as complete as his critic's, and the critic has nothing but his

own surmise to the contrary.

Familiarity with the Bible is neither a safeguard against the seductions of dangerous women, nor yet against unbelief. In Germany, Scotland and New England, where Bible reading and exercises have where Bible reading and exercises have been most professed and most free, men are not proof against designing women, nor are they firm in faith, which, according to the most aggressive Protestantism, was deemed the all-efficient virtue. Mr. Beecher surely knows the Bible as well as Mr. Whately (the critic), but Mr. Beecher's faith does not appear to be a safeguard for himself nor for any one else. Colonel Inhimself nor for any one else. Colonel In-gersoll probably knows the Bible as well, if not better, than Mr. Whately, but what

We believe as a general fact not only that Catholics have more implicit faith in the Bible than Protestants, but that their general acquaintance with its tenets and truths is greater, though they be not some share the protection of the control of the con so ready with texts ingenuously gotten up for ready use in controversy. They read for ready use in controversy. They read it with more humility, seeking rather

truth than argument.
Where did Mr. Whately learn that the Where did Mr. Whately learn that the Catholic religion "can be followed without any inner principle of action?" From what Catholic books or teacher! Did he learn it from the "Imitation of Christ," by A. Kempis, or from the works of St. Francis de Sales, or from Fenelon, or from what exponent of Catholic doctrine? Are such men as Cardinals Manning and Newsuch men as cardinals a natural man so blinded by ignorance or prejudice as to give up a religion that does guide the inner man for one that is a mere man ter of form? We almost fear that Mr. Whately is a hypocrite as well as a bigot. The Catholic religion enters into every recess of the human heart, and governs thought, word and action with the pious

Mr. Whately longs to hear of the great Mr. Whately longs to hear of the great musician's return to Christianity in his later days, but thinks very little of his dying in "outward communion with his own Church, and receiving devoutly the last rites from a priest," which we think last rites from a priest," which we think pretty strong presumptive evidence that he died repentant and seeking forgiveness and mercy from the good God whom he had for a time forgotten; but the bigot seems scarcely willing to forgive or forseems scarcery willing to forgive or for-get his errors, and has praise only for his genius, while depreciating his religion. Meantime, even without Mr. Whately's prayers or favor, we may trust and be-lieve that the great musician rests in peace. -Baltimore Mirror.

To Consumptives.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated, potent alterative, or bloodcleansing remedy, that wins golden
opinions from all who use it for any humor from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the formidable scrofulous swelling, or ulcer. Internal fever, soreness and ulceration, yield to its benign influences. Consumption, which is but a scrofulous affection of the lungs, may, in its early stages, be cured by a free use of the lungs. this God-given remedy. See article consumption and its treatment in Part III. of the World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets, costs two stamps, post-paid.
Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

The Catholic Mecord

Arrears must be paid before the paper can LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to ta subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnessly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, Your very sincerely, John Walsh. e me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Rishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHEISHOP HANNA! FROM HIS GRACE ARCHEISHOF HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that Bee. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANAN,

Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER. The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

trator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.

DRAR MR. WALSH.—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1882.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The Bishop of Ajaccio, Corsica, has addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese a pastoral letter on the subject of the law relating to primary instruction to which we desire to call special attention. The bishop says in substance that the new law in reference to primary instruction is designed to inaugurate a system of education from which religion will be banished. "Is it desirable, he asks, as is said, that education should be neutral, that is neither favorable nor hostile to religion, Enough has been said as to the eminently perverse and dangerous character of these so-called neutral schools. The Sovereign Pontiffs and many prelates, illustrious by their learning and virtues, have condemned them pointedly as the very foci of incredulity. Were they absolutely neutral, as it is claimed they are, their tendency would be to destroy faith and piety in the rising generation, for the sole reason, that in them no mention is made of God or of the obedience due him. Children to whom instruction is imparted, not only in the ordinary branches of learning, but who are spoken to of their moral obligations from the civic standpoint only, will understand perfectly well that if in the moral law laid down for them, God hath no place, it is because God has been set aside, and that religion is looked on as a mass of superstitions incompatible with the teachings and deductions of scientific knowledge.

"If this course of reasoning, suggested to the youthful mind itself by the very neutrality of the schools, is confirmed by facts and by testimonies, numerous and significant; if the patrons and partisans of the new system everywhere avow and declare that the essential character of that system is the contemning of God and of all things in the supernatural order, pastors can no longer permit themselves to be blinded by illusions, and are bound to defend with all the strength at their command, the souls of those confided to their care."

The bishop then points out the regulations on the subject of education his diocese. These regulations may be reduced to the following:

the state, neither the bishops, nor the ally equivalent to the suppression of the time of his death sixty-two years when one civilization replaces and to suppose that Prince Bismarck

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA. Russian affairs have of late at-

tracted very general attention abroad. This influence of Russia in European and Asiatic politics is so great that the direction of its policy, whether foreign or domestic, is a matter of very grave moment to the civilized world. One of the most important of the recent acts of the Russian government is undoubtedly the change made in the press law of 1865. This law was framed against what was termed the "dangerous tendencies" of printed publications and periodicals. When, however, the commissioners charged with the framing of the law came to define these dangerous tendencies, they found themselves greatly embarrassed. They rightly judged, on the one hand, that the number of possible cases implied in so general a term as that of "dangerous tendencies" might without careful definition very easily be stretched out to an indefinite extent, but on the other abstained from any attempt at such definition through the fear that no matter how careful they could be in this regard, incriminated journalists might easily find some loophole of escape. They, therefore, left the interpretation of the term dangerous tendencies, to the administration itself. "As it is impossible," they affirmed, "to determine fixed rules in this regard, we hold it to be expedient not to define the cases wherein journals might merit administrative correction. The term, dangerous tendencies, is a general one, and does not absolutely exclude any interpretation."

oress, and the administration did not fail to make good use of the liberty accorded it. Now, however, eyes of the Pan-Slavists it is only in after many years of experience, the repressive law of 1865 is found indequate for the repression of the dangerous tendencies of the press, and more stringent provisions put in force to restrict the liberty of that powerful engine of thought and political vitality. The newly devised amendments to the press laws may be reduced to the following. (1) any journal that has received the three necessary premonitions, must, on its reappearance after suspension, submit each of its numbers to the censorial office before eleven o'clock of the night previous to its distribution, whereupon the censors, if they find anything therein prejudicial to the public safety, may order the suppression of the issue; (2) the publishers of journals which appear without having been submitted to the censors for examination previous to publication, may be compelled, on the order of the Minister of the Interior, to give the names and occupation of the authors of such articles as may call for administrative acadopted by the French episcopate, tion; (3), the suppression of a journately is not sheltered from corrupand which he declares in force in nal, which entails on the publisher and editors thereof legal disability to engage in similar work for the weakening of family ties, the relaxa-Wheresoever there is established future, is placed in the hands of a tion of morals and the failure of all lished a purely state school and in committee composed of the Ministhe same place a free school con- ters of the Interior, Public Instrucducted by religious of either sex, or tion and Justice, together with the by preceptors truly Catholic, par- chief law officer of the Ecclesiastical ents must send their children to the Synod. These provisions, if rigidly Canon Walsh, which took place at Catholic school. Wheresoever enforced, and there is little room to Bedford on the morning of the 2nd ware, empty displays of vanity. meeting "Bishop" Reinkens, amongst there is no other school than that of doubt that they will, will be practic- of November. Canon Walsh was at

Thus was given the government a

carte blanche in its dealings with the

the sending thereto of Catholic chil- vision made to force submission to dren. But they tolerate such action the censors before eleven o'clock following conditions: (1) that relig- of newspapers of the opportunity of ious instruction be procured for the publishing news received during the children sent there, with all the night, and the public the advantage more diligence on account of the ex- of being informed of the course of clusion of such instruction from events in their own country and these schools; (2) that parents shall elsewhere. The power vested in the watch with care over the teaching minister to require wheresoever he imparted in the school room in its thinks fit from the publishers of relations to Christian faith and mor- papers the names of their contribuals; (3) that if the faith or morals of tors is designed specially to prevent children be endangered by attend- officials of the government from exance at these schools they must be posing administrative abuses of withdrawn and that parents must, which there is a multitude in Russia. rather than permit their continued The power vested in the three minattendance or their return after isters and the chief law officer of the withdrawal, bear with seizure, fine Synod invests them with extraordinand even imprisonment. Neither ary and despotic powers over the father, nor mother, nor guardian can persons and property of journalists. fail in these manifest duties without In case any of the latter should be exposing their own souls and the so unfortunate as to criticize the souls of the children under their public action of any of the ministers care to the danger of everlasting per- forming part of the commission charged with the right of suppressing newspapers, they could not look for mercy from such a tribunal, whose decrees can not be appealed against. In a word, the press of Russia is bound hand and foot, and completely at the mercy of the administration. But though the press at home be subjected to such despot ism, nothing can prevent the circulation of attacks on the government printed elsewhere. The legitimate discussion of abuses by the press at home could not but lead to wholesome effects, attacks from abroad must end in disastrous results. A

> moter of popular progress. Meantime, while such repressive neasures have been taken against the press, preparations go on apace at Moscow for the coronation of the Assumption, wherein the ceremony is to take place, has been entirely restored. The Kremlin has been also put under repair, and will soon be invested with at least some of its ancient splendor. According to the ardent pan-Slavists in Russia, Moscow is not only the real national metropolis of the empire, but its natural centre, its very heart and soul. In their eyes St. Petersburg is simply the accidental seat of government. Built outside the limits of Russia proper, on the soil of ancient Finland, and to them practically a foreign place. They hold that since the removal of the government to the banks of the Neva, the organism and life of the state has been detrimentally affected. They also maintain that the civilization of Western Europe, introduced by Peter the Great, has in due time produced that corruption in morals of which Nihilism is the legitimate fruit. In the the intellectual life of Moscow that are associated on a firm footing an exact knowledge of Russian history and the right apprehension of the true national wants of the country.

free press, in the true sense of the

term, is the very best safeguard of

good government and the sure pro-

So much for Pan-Slavism. It is, however, to be greatly feared that even so important a change as the removal of the seat of government to Moscow could not relieve Russia from the evils of which it complains, The country is suffering from the natural results of irreligion amongst the educated and titled classes, and laxity of morals, and ignorance of Christian truth amongst the humbler. A Russian journal draws the following sad picture of education in the empire: "One must even involuntarily shudder in thinking of the fate awaiting the rising generation, if some change for the better do not soon take place. We speak not now of the great centres of population. In localities which till lately were considered secluded, there begin to be discerned evil signs, and the school room itself unfortution. What is there noticeable is not the growth of learning, but the discipline."

death of the Very Rev. Thomas

the 18th of October 1854, by the late the memories and monuments of chancellor was not endowed with and elsewhere. He was educated at Tuam and All Hallows.

STERILITY AND USURPATION.

For one hundred years European nations have been guided by the spirit of revolution. Through its influence republics have been founded and governed, monarchies ruled. The saving power of religion having been rejected, an order of things entirely new has replaced it. It is well, therefore, to review its action and study its results as compared

with those of religion. Revolution has been well characterized as both sterile and usurpative. It has never raised an enduring monument, nor established an institution that has survived the trials that spring from within itself. Never have the flowers of art taken root on its hollow soil. Never has the popular imagination animated its deeds with the pious and touching legends which are the poetry of the multitude. Never has painting or sculpture immortalized its triumphs in their masterpieces. Never have they inspired the genius of the poet or excited the curiosity of the learned.

What monument have, for instance Rienzi or Savonarola left of their passing popularity? This artistic sterility has extended even to Protestant countries. The works of art. which are admired in England and Germany, date from the ages of faith. Heresy is cold, and has never enlivened the heart or nurtured genius. For twelve years, the Revolution has had occupation of Rome. It has laid out great open streets, empty, cheerless, and without beauty. It Czar in May. The Cathedral of the has destroyed much that was beautiful and has raised edifices without any marked characteristic, such as are to be seen in Geneva or Berlin. It is the same with its public policy. Its laws are not more fixed than its edifices. Each change of ministry brings about a change of laws Every caprice of an unstable major ity involves a radical change in legislative policy. There is ceaseless,

never-ending change. Behold, on the other hand, th monuments of the Popes, and the nstitutions of the church. These institutions are unchangeable, not only enduring, but living, living in each one of us, living in the very hearts of the revolutionists themselves, without their knowledge. Who amongst them would dare ever propose a Parliamentary sitting on Easter Day, or for which of them is not Christmas Day an occasion of undivided licence in thought, and veritable rejoicing? And if there remains in their souls any vestige of rectitude, in their hearts any remnant of charity, they must admit that it is the very church for which they profess so much hatred that taught them whatever they know and practice of truth, honor and right living. Popular piety has surrounded the institutions of the Church with admirable legends, and the ages have embellished them with the wreaths of poetry. For ten centuries they have animated the imagination and inspired the genius of artists. What wonderful monuments have been raised to perpetuate their origin and immortalize their memory? With such Rome is filled. There has never been a Pope who has not added many a masterpiece to the beauty of the Eternal city, and all these monuments are intact, all speak of the glory of the Church and the majesty of its government. Although it is in Rome that the wonderful fecundity of the than elsewhere, a visit to any city, town or hamlet is sufficient to convince one of the indistructible strength of works built in the name of God. What is it that everywhere first strikes the eye? The dome or turret, the visible and material prayer of man seeking to raise his

We deeply regret to announce the

Archbishop Walsh, and was subse- that which preceded it, and sufficient power to do so. Old Cathon the part of parents only on the each night, deprives the controllers quently pastor at Prospect, Windsor; appropriates them wisely to its own purposes. Thus Christian Rome did not destroy pagan Rome. It sanctified it, because it was its lawful heir. Christianity planted the cross on the Capitol and in the Coliseum, it installed St. Paul in the place of Trajan, and an angel in the place of Adrian. It purified the places consecrated to Venus, and If freed from that false interpretathen held up the Virgin to honor. From the day of its triumph, pagan temples celebrated the glory of Christ, and Christ, the victor, Christ the king, Christ the emperor, replaced the false gods and added to the splender of the victory from the richness of their spoils. In a word, the treasures of paganism were merged in, transformed, transfigured, and sanctified in the triumph of Christianity. But the revolution has assimilated nothing; it made no change but in destroying that which existed. It has not the strength that perpetuates life and its memories. It knows nothing but the swiftest mode of rapine and destruction. It usurps, but founds not, and robs instead of appropriating. It confiscates the

> Does any one, for instance, look upon the Quirinal as a palace of Savoy? Nay, not more than the Mausoleum of Augustus is taken for a circus.

work of ages, the masterpieces of

genius and the accumulated treas-

ures of popes and kings, but knows

not how to use them.

The conquerors of Rome do not feel at home in the Eternal City.

the Italian revolution, it would sufmistress, the Church, to prove that no lasting change has taken place, strangers temporarily installed in the Pontifical palaces, and to cause everything to be, even as if these adventurers had never been.

OLD CATHOLICISM.

Old Catholicism is in a very sickly condition. Every day witnesses defections from it ranks. The following declaration was lately addressed by an old Catholic priest to the Vaterland:

"The undersigned regrets that he caused a great deal of scandal by becoming a member of the Old Catholic church, and in co-operating in the work of certain journals written in a sense hostile to the Catholic church, and hereby declares himself firmly resolved to testify, by his future con Church is more easily perceived duet, how much, by the assistance of God, he has changed in belief and in life, and that he doth call God to witness this his purpose.
"Johann Jungbauer.

"Kruman, Sept. 22nd, 1882.

Financially the organization is in a very sad condition. At Breslau, in Silesia, some of the representative men of the schism, having met under soul to God. What is it that the the presidency of "Bishop" Reinkens, Revolution would oppose to these to take measures to supply the lack eternal institutions and these imper- of means caused by the growing inishable monuments of faith? difference of the faithful, it was de-Theatres in feeble imitation of mar- cided to have recourse to the governble, or houses built of flashy earthen- ment for further help. At this When one religion succeeds another, other things, said "it was a mistake

olicism was, he held, an independent organization, and it was only when it had proved its right to existence that the government allowed it the miserable subvention of 48,000 francs. It was, he thought, unfortunate that old Catholicism should have been considered a mere state organization. Thence came all these misfortunes. tion of their origin, they must have gained, in his estimation, many more adherents." At the same meeting, one Weber urged on his brethren to unite with the Protestants against the pretensions of Rome, and the Protestant provost, Dittrich, promised to speak at a coming Protestant Congress in favor of Old Catholi-

Thus are the old Catholics reduced to the alternative of begging state aid or soliciting Protestant alliance. It is not unlikely that all their parishes will follow the example set by Zobten. In that place the leaders of the body were obliged to return to the state officials the keys of the church of St. Anne, of which the Catholics, its rightful owners, had been dispossessed. They abandoned it on the ground stated by themselves -that the number of the faithful was too limited to require even the ringing of the bell to secure their attendance.

It is clear that the anti-social The revolution has assimilated none movement that we follow with the of the traditions of the Papacy. It interest which is ever felt in the aphas profaned that which was sacred proach of a mighty revolution, tends instead of consecrating that which to develop its strength, and that was proface, as did the popes before whatever may be said to the conthe revolution was thought of. There trary, the City of the Popes is, in the is, however, nothing either durable minds of Italian radicals, at any rate, or definite but what is consecrated. | the real field of battle on which will Protanations are easily wiped out and | be decided the fate of Christian civilization. It is just and meet that it Revolution has ruled in France for should be so. But for us the issue is nearly a century. A long time, in- not doubtful. "Christ conquers: deed, but what is a century in the Christ reigns; Christ rules; Christ prolife time of a people. The English | tects his chosen people against every were predominant in France in the evil." Thus reads one of the inscripfourteenth century for nearly one tions graven on the base of the Vathundred years. What trace have | ican obelisk which the Emperor Calthey left of their passage? Who re- igula had transported from Hieropomembers it? The French Revol- lis to Rome and which he raised in ution thought fit to destroy mon- the Eternal City to the memory of uments, mutilate palaces and pillage his predecessors Augustus and Tiberchurches, but has as yet erected ius. Augustus, Tiberius and Caligula nothing definite or durable passed away, leaving behind them itself. Revolution has been installed only the renown of blood and vice in Rome for twelve years. But what and transitory human glory. But of that? Rome is yet the City of Peter yet stands calm and erect, the Popes, the metropolis of the knowing that the future is with God church, the centre of Catholicity. and that God is with his church till Twelve years after the conversion the end of time. The Lega della Deof Constantine, Rome was trans- mocrazia is, says Le Journal de Rome formed from a pagan into a Chris- one of the most important organs of tian city; and now twelve years after the anti-social movement. In a late fice to return Rome to its legitimate | ter from one of the socialist leaders to obliterate from memory the sovereignty and the development of Cape Colony, are moving in the direc-

THE CHURCH AND THE DEMO-

issue of that journal appeared a letof Italy wherein he affirms that "the exercise of the inalienable rights of local energies federatively grouped in certain predominant centres, are the natural products of civilization and are everywhere becoming actual necessities, as well in regard of social economy as of moral security. This is so true that monarchists of moderate means are constrained to foresee in the light of economic results and actual facts a deluge of dramatic energy proceeding from America to inundate Europe. Everywhere radical agitation declares itself in favor of a federal republic. Even the Bulgarians, the Roumanians and Servians, lately delivered from slavery and barbarism, declare themselves republicans. Already the peasants of Norway, the radicals of Scotland, the Autonomists of Ireland, and the democracy of Spain, Portugal and Germany, ardently desire the establishment of republican systems on the federal plan. Australia, too, and the

tion of republicanism. The most powerful lever against monarchies is public and private economy-for monarchs, by the very nature of their system, are forced to surround themselves with courtiers, standing armies and multitudes of office bearers. Whence the necesity of excessive taxation, direct and indirect, and of accumulated fortunes which oppress labor. Hence also the helpless struggles of monthe state, neither the bishops, nor the any equivalent to the suppression of the time of his death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the time of his death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the time of his death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the time of his death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the time of his death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the time of his death sixty-two years are death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. The process of the death sixty-two years are described independent journalism. archs against republican institutions.

the favor of a prince wor through flattery and various of corruption. Democratic republicans m pare the way for the realiz their ideal, by proving,

beget unnecessary intrigues

procure distinction for ind

through popular election, but

their deeds, the superiority o lican virtues. In the fourth the African Augustin urg Christians, that is to say, th ists of his time, to practise tues which should procure for the city of God. In the sai ner, European democrats m pare for the advent of rep ism by practising the virtue inspires and on which it is ally based. These must of themselves the favor of the They must meet monarchial risy and immobility by sin and abstemiousness of life themselves, without hesitation head of all institutions have objects public morality and enment, or the amelioration laboring classes, physically tellectually; busy themse matters of agriculture and o dustries; in a word, disas foes by toleration, dignity and integrity." Needless here to discuss

bombastic and baseless m Its only importance is its in of the ardent vitality and aims of Italian socialism. It of the uneasiness now p all peoples and states. Eve the spread of ideas and the tion of principles hostile to the organization and propa associations bearing variou but all opposed to church truth, is indeed indicative ing struggle of a character midable. We may, howe with tranquility on this va ment, and dread not its issu know that everything in t is either willed or permitted and must sooner or later the promotion of his glory, sion of truth and the sal men of good will. From th of the Vatican, the Sinai new law, the Vicar of Chri ures the depths of the ho looks on the movements of ples who have been led into are doubtful or positively he weeps over the loss of n souls, but he knows that, willing or unwilling, these will come to him, that he them within the fold of unity and save them. For son Catholics follow with in anti-social movement and they well know, is in the the revolution, and that in nal City itself are planne jects of its more advanced :

ocracy will be the instrumine vengeance on the reig critical usurpation set up

and that there must be de

fate of Christian peoples.

thing as certain, viz., tha

Everything now point

REWARDING INFA

Under the pretext of i ing those who suffered th coup d'état of 2nd of Decem the French government gra al pensions, varying in am 800 to 1,200 francs, to nea survivors of the Commune is most extraordinary and connection with the mat the Bulletin Officiel, which the lists of state pensione the title "former memb Commune" side by side recitals of patriotic service does the government of recognize the Commune a ize the murderers of the Archbishops, Jesuits and cans. This a French jou stigmatizes as a national

The cable informs us that the gentleman, Marwood the threatened with assassination at to go to Ireland to perform a The executioners of the Duk mercifully allowed him to deliciously flavored butt of M his favorite beverage. As Ma occupation is hinging other should at least be allowed to end of one of his own ropes, af the slip-knot and noose aft patent method and to his faction.

beget unnecessary intrigues, not to procure distinction for individuals through popular election, but through the favor of a prince worked on through flattery and various modes

their ideal, by proving, through their deeds, the superiority of republican virtues. In the fourth century the African Augustin urged the Christians, that is to say, the socialists of his time, to practise the virtues which should procure for them the city of God. In the same manner, European democrats must prepare for the advent of republicanism by practising the virtues that it inspires and on which it is essentially based. These must draw to themselves the favor of the people. They must meet monarchial hypocrisy and immobility by simplicity and abstemiousness of life, place themselves, without hesitation, at the head of all institutions having for objects public morality and enlightenment, or the amelioration of the laboring classes, physically and intellectually; busy themselves in ism by practising the virtues that it tellectually; busy themselves in matters of agriculture and other industries; in a word, disarm their foes by toleration, dignity, justice, and integrity."

Needless here to discuss such a bombastic and baseless manifesto. Its only importance is its indication of the ardent vitality and unjust aims of Italian socialism. It is a mark of the uneasiness now pervading all peoples and states. Everywhere the spread of ideas and the inculcation of principles hostile to religion, the organization and propagation of associations bearing various names, but all opposed to church and to truth, is indeed indicative of a coming struggle of a character truly formidable. We may, however, look with tranquility on this vast movement, and dread not its issue, for we know that everything in this world is either willed or permitted by God, and must sooner or later result in the promotion of his glory, the diffusion of truth and the salvation of men of good will. From the heights of the Vatican, the Sinai of the new law, the Vicar of Christ measures the depths of the horizon, he looks on the movements of those peoples who have been led into ways that are doubtful or positively wicked, he weeps over the loss of numbers of souls, but he knows that, whether jects of its more advanced adherents, and that there must be decided the fate of Christian peoples.

Everything now points to one thing as certain, viz., that the democracy will be the instrument of divine vengeance on the reign of hypocritical usurpation set up in Rome.

REWARDING INFAMY.

Under the pretext of indemnifying those who suffered through the coup d'état of 2nd of December, 1851, the French government grants annual pensions, varying in amount from 800 to 1,200 francs, to nearly all the survivors of the Commune. What is most extraordinary and curious in connection with the matter is that the Bulletin Officiel, which publishes the lists of state persioners, records the title "former member of the Commune" side by side with other recitals of patriotic service! Thus does the government of M. Grevy recognize the Commune and subsidize the murderers of the hostages, Archbishops, Jesuits and Dominicans. This a French journal justly stigmatizes as a national disgrace.

The cable informs us that that ingenious gentleman, Marwood the hangman, is threatened with assassination if he ventures to go to Ireland to perform an execution. to go to Ireland to perform an execution. The executioners of the Duke of Clarence mercifully allowed him to drown in a deliciously flavored butt of Malmsey wine, his favorite beverage. As Marwood's pet occupation is hanging other people, he should at least be allowed to perish at the and of one of his owners. end of one of his own ropes, after arranging the slip-knot and noose after his own patent method and to his entire satisREV. FATHER FLANNERY.

Banquet in His Honor.

the favor of a prince worked on through flattery and various modes of corruption.

Democratic republicans must prepare the way for the realization of the leading citizens of all denominations assembled at the Hutchinson House, last evening, to welcome home Father Flannery from his recent visit to the "ould Sod." The large dining room of the hotel was decorated in magnificent style, and the tables presented a very imposing appearance. The menu was extensive and was furnished in Capt. McBride's best style. The Hutchinson House, since it has been controlled by the Captain, has obtained a first-class reputation on account of the many successful banquets given there, and the affair last night will add to its popularity. After the bill of fare had been discussed in an energetic manner, the cloth was removed, and the feast of reason and the flow of

soul began.
Sheriff Munro occupied the chair, and Mr. D. J. Donahue the vice-chair. The

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," referred to the recent Egyptian war, and said that it demonstrated that the ancient said that it demonstrated that the ancient spirit of the Briton still lived, and English, Irish, and Scotch could uphold the honor of the nation on the field of battle as well as their forefathers. Song by Mr. Carrie, "Red, White and Blue."

"Red, White and Blue."

The toast of "the President of the United States," elicited an eloquent tribute from the Chairman regarding the course pursued by the Americans in Alexandria during the late trouble there.

Dr. Carrol, U. S. Consul, in responding, thanked the Chairman for the complimentation.

tary allusion to the American Consul in Alexandria, the President and the American people. The company present had assembled to do honor to one who was of more importance at the table than the President of the United States. Dr. Car-rol spoke in a very complimentary man-ner of Father Flannery. Mr. D. Bevier also responded in an able

The toast of the evening elicited rounds of applause from the company. The Chairman said the meeting was not a formal, heartless affair, but a meeting of the citizens who felt glad that an old neighbor had returned safe and sound from a visit to his Motherland, and they had met to greet him, and hear the story of his travels, and enjoy a pleasant hour in his company. It needed no banquet to demonstrate to

It needed no banquet to demonstrate to the Father that he was esteemed by all classes of citizens of every creed. The speaker referred to the labors of Father Flannery in the city and the good results. Father Flannery, on rising, was greeted with tumultuous applause. He said he felt highly gratified at the compliment tendered him on this occasion. The dazzling scene before him—the sumptuous viands—the many too kind words said in his praise quite bewildered him. But if his head was confused his heart was all right, for he felt it swell with gratitude towards all those present for such unmistakeable evidences of appreciation and friendship. He would give ex-Bishop from London, several Catholic and Protestant clergymen, among whom was professor Swing of Chicago. On the morning of the eighth day after sailing from New York, Ireland came in view with its towering cliffs and heathery hills looming up in the distance. All assembled on deck to view the scene. Telescopes and opera glasses were brought into requisition. Some could descry the ruins of an old fortalice and tower. Some gried and opera gasses were brought into re-quisition. Some could desery the ruins of an old fortalice and tower. Some cried out they saw dwellings on the hill side, others saw modest chapels and the ivied ruins of ancient seats of sanctity and learning. Aboutnoon they entered Queenstown harbour, a graphic description of which was given. The city is built on a which was given. The city is built on a rising ground, the streets being elevated one above the other, like the benches of an amphitheatre, and the hill is crowned by one of the finest churches in Ireland. by one of the finest churches in Ireland. Its cross, which glitters in the sunshine, may be seen far out on the ocean by the traveller, who knows by this sign that he is approaching a Christian land. The beauty of a ride up the river Lee, and the charming scenery on the way to Cork was eloquently portrayed. The most striking and most interesting object in Cork is the life-like statue of the late Father Mathew, which ornamented the entrance to Patwhich ornamented the entrance to Patrick St., and which, though of bronze and though dead, yet speaketh, for the large generous hand is still reached out to bless all those who come to swear off. And the eye seems to look down approvingly on those who proved faithful to the pledges

they vowed to keep while he was in the flesh. When Cork is visited, a jaunting car should be hired and a journey made to the castle of Blarney famed in legend and in song. You find this a square mediaval tower about one hundred feet in height. By means of a stone stairway practiced through the thickness of the wall, you arrive on an open ledge near the summit just in front of the far famed stone

'That whoever kisses, oh he never misses

to grow eloquent,
'Tis he may clamber to a lady's chamber
or become a member o' Parliament." As the speaker had no ambition to do

and tweed factory, which gives constant employment to 800 hands, and cannot supply the demand or even fill the orders sent from England and New York. The rev. speaker had a short conversation with the owner, Mr. O'Mahoney, to whom, although he had no idea the bonus wave had struck St. Thomas, he offered a bonus of \$10,000 and freedom from taxation for ten years if he would establish a branch for ten years if he would establish a blanch of his flourishing business in the Baby City (laughter). Mr. O'Mahoney declared he would take the matter into very ser-ious consideration. A morning ride of ious consideration. A morning ride of two hours and a half on the Great Southern of Ireland and Mallow Junction takes the traveller to Killarney. Boats are secured and a visit made to the wonders

the traveller to Killarney. Boats are secured and a visit made to the wonders of this enchanting piece of Fairy Land. The giant cliffs and the smooth glassy waters of the lakes were described, the remarkable echoes of the valleys and the gorges of the mountains, reflected by the still liquid surface of the lake are wonderful to hear It is said that on one side of the lake which F. Flannery did not visit, however, the echo is so wonderful, that if you cry out, "how do ye do Paddy Blake?" the answer will come back, "an' I am very well, I thank you." (great laughter).

Mount Mellory was then described which you reach by the Blackwater from Youghal. Forty years ago, this place was a rocky waste, now it is a smiling garden. The Trappists who dwell her; and have wrought by the work of their hands this marvellous change, are a community of men who have taken refuge in the seclusion of this quiet home, from the snares, the terretties in the seclusion of this quiet home, from the snares, the terretties in the seclusion of this quiet home, from the snares, the terretties in the seclusion of this quiet home, from the snares, the terretties in the seclusion of this quiet home, from the snares, the terretties in the seclusion of the seclusi sion of this quiet home, from the snares, the temptations, the sins and the tears of a false and wicked world. Gratuitous hospitality is given to all; you may re-main a week or a month, and assist at the midnight devotions or not, just as you please, and you will receive the same gracious bow at you departure, whether you leave five cents or five pounds. On the 14th Aug., Dublin was reached.

It was the eve of the most memorable of the memorable days of Ireland's history, the day on which the O'Connell monument was unveiled in presence of one hundred thousand cheering spectators, and the Exhibition Hall of Irish manuand the Exhibition Hall of Irish manufactures inaugurated. Introductions to several men of celebrity, Davitt and Dillon being the most prominent. The speaker considered Alex. M. Sullivan and Mr. Sexton the readiest and ablest speak ers amongst the galaxy of the brave and determined men who surround Parnell. Sexton told him (the rev. speaker) that the protest sent to Mr. Gladstone by the Canadian Parliament was of the greatest Canadian Fariament was of the greatest benefit to the Irish people, and had more weight with the English public than all the moneys of the Land League or the utterances of Congress (loud cheers).

The Irish leaders wanted to redeem and

free their country by constitutional means, and abhorred crime. But from the force of circumstances crimes would the force of circumstances crimes would occur, they were the concomitants of all public agitation, and violent agitations were necessary to arouse John Bull from lethargy, and awaken him to the duty of doing justice to Ireland. The speaker was informed by the most prominent leaders, that Ireland wanted no more and would be esticated with no less liberty. would be satisfied with no less liberty than is now enjoyed by the people of Canada. They all abhor Donovan Rossa, and his dynamite gang. (cheers). Arriv-ing at the gate leading to the platform which had been erected around the statue, which had been erected around the statue, admission was refused to all except those holding tickets. The speaker said he came all the way from America and he must get in, but the gate keeper was inflexible, till a stout Irish woman from the souls, but he knows that, whether willing or unwilling, these peoples will come to him, that he will bring them within the fold of Catholic unity and save them. For this reason Catholics follow with interest the anti-social movement and watch its every progressive phase. Rome, as heart was all right, for he felt it swell with gratitude towards all those present for such unmistakeable evidences of appreciation and friendship. He would give expression to this gratitude by a brief relation of his late trip to the Emerald Isle and of the impressions left on him by what he saw and heard during his rambles. He sailed from New York on the S. S. Servia of the Cunard Line, and enjoyed a very imposing, the houses and was very imposing, the houses and short and very pleasant voyage. The they well know, is in the hands of the r volution, and that in the Eternal City itself are planned the projects of its more advanced adherents.

short and very pleasant voyage. The passengers were from all nations and conditions of life. Here were members of the British and Canadian Parliaments. An Episcopalian Bishop from Nassau, our own Bishop from London, several Catholic and The following evening be attended a harmonic form the more rent the air as never before was heard. The following evening be attended a harmonic form the more rent the air as never before was heard. The following evening he attended a banquet given by the Lord Mayor to the delegates, the mayors, aldermen and commissioners from the different cities, who had come to take part in the demonstrahad come to take part in the demonstra-tion. At the right of the Lord Mayor was a vacant seat which was to have been filled by the High Sheriff, but he had been that day cast into prison by Judge Lawson, for contempt of court. The Lawson, for contempt of court. The Lord Mayor, who is an active, brave, intelligent man, but a piucky little fellow like Dr. Wilson here (great laughter) declared in his speech that he would call no one to fill that chair, because only the High Sheriff could fill it, and he there and then denounced and condemned the arbitrary and tyrannical act of his colleggie. Judge Lawson, and defied imleague, Judge Lawson, and defied im-peachment. This outburst of the Lord Mayor was received with deafening plaudits by the eight hundred guests assembled. He next visited Mayo and Connemara, where the people live in wretchedness, poverty and squalor that no government should permit its subjects to endure. In other counties, in all Leinster and Munster he saw the finest and richest land in

the world with wheat fields producing the world with wheat fields producing sixty bushels to the acre. But here in Mayo the land is for the most part all swamp and bog—and is all divided up into small farms of five or six or ten acres. And yet the poor people have to pay five dollars an acre for permission to live and toil and slave on this wretched soil thoroughly unfit for human habitation. oughly unfit for human habitation. eral times the speaker was tempted

to call those people together and advise them to pay uo rent but to let themselves be evicted from the wretched hovels that gave them such doubtful shelter. But there were armed constables constantly prowling round and he might have been prowling round and he might have been arrested. In his heart, however, he wished it and he honestly thought it would be a rich and permanent blessing if these people were all evicted and turned out of their miserable holdings. The lone wide prairies of Assiniboine are stretching welcoming arms to them. The fertile valleys of the Souris and the Sastatchewan are crying out for such hardy

ted in Canada during the same time but the murder in Ireland was blazoned forth to the world and commented on day after day, while murders in other countries barely received a passing notice. There are fifty thousand soldiers and twelve thousand armed policemen in Ireland to maintain the peace, and he ventured to say what he felt bound to say, that the whole business could be successfully ac-complished by Chief Fewings here and detective Heenan (cheers and laughter). He thanked the gentlemen present for their good opinion of him manifested so

He thanked the gentlemen present for their good opinion of him manifested so eloquently to-night—as on so many pre-vious occasions—and said in future as in the past he hoped he would continue to enjoy the public esteem by acquitting him-self faithfully of all his duties towards God and his fellow men (Loud and prolonged cheers).

longed cheers).

"The House of Commons" brought Dr.
Wilson up and he thanked the company
for the honor of being called upon to respond to the toast. After making eulogistic mention of the high character of the Canadian House of Commons, he referred to the liberty of our institutions, which he characterized as the finest upon the face he characterized as the finest upon the face of the earth. In the eloquent remarks which followed he spoke most highly of the personal worth of the Rev. Father, and of the good accomplished by him in St. Thomas, who, while doing inestimably good work in the church with which he was identified, and laboring for the good of the parish, had created a kindly feeling towards not only himself but his church towards not only himself, but his church, among the Protestants, who were always delighted to do him honor, and assist him in his every effort for the advancement of religion and morality and education.

"The Legislature of Oatario" was respected to the public respective by the control of the production. sponded to in able speeches by Dr. Cascaden, M. P. P., and C. O. Ermatinger,

Conservative candidate in the coming contest, and by Mr. F. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-arms of the Ontario Legislature. Mr. D. J. Donahue, vice-chairman, then took up the programme and proposed the "Corporation of St. Thomas," responded to by Mayor Van Buskirk, ex-Mayor Smith and Ald. Hunt.

Smith and Ald. Hunt.

"The Agricultural Interests," responded to by Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. Brady and Mr. B. Caughlin.

Mr. Frank McNulty proposed "The Manufacturing Interests of St. Thomas," — responded to by Messrs Cochrane and McAdam.

Mr. McLachlin, processor, 1977.

Mr. McLachlin proposed "The Railway Mr. McLachlin proposed "The Railway Interests of St. Thomas," which was ably responded to by Mr. Hugh Daly, and Mr. King of the Customs.

The vice chairman proposed the "Mercantile Interests"—which was responded to by ex-Mayor Smith, Messrs. Webb and S. Peccek

S. Pocock.

S. Pocock.

Father Flannery proposed the "Bar,"
which called forth eloquent responses from
Messrs. Coyne, Glenn and Robinson.

Mr. Robinson proposed the "Press"

—Responded to by the representatives

present.
The "Medical Profession," proposed by Mr. Coyne, was responded to by Drs. Ful-

Mr. Coyne, was responded to by Drs. Ful-ton and Cascaden.

"The Ladies," were ably championed by Mr. Frank McNulty; after which Father Flannery proposed the health of the chairman, Sheriff Murro, and Mr. D. J. Donahue, vice chairman, who returned thanks.

"Our Host and Hostess," elicited a which the company dispersed, having en-joyed one of the most pleasant evenings that ever fell to the lot of those present.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY HAL-LOWEEN CONCERT.

At the annual Halloween concert of the Caledonian Society of Montreal, Mr. J. J. Curran Q. C. and M. P. for Centre Montreal, delivered an eloquent address. From the Gazette we reproduce the following report of his speech.
Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., who

came forward to deliver an address.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLE-MEN,—In opening my remarks permit me to thank you for having honored me by an invitation to speak before this gathering of the clite of Montreal, at the celebration of what has always been par excellence the festival of our Scottish fellow-citizens. The circumstance is all the more gratifying, when looking back for a number of years at celebrations each vieing with the other in the high tone of the programme and the success of the entertainment, the speaker of the evening has invariably been one of Canada's most gifted citizens, gentlemen whose talents and attainments I have no pretensions to emulate, but in I have no pretensions to emulate, but in whose company I feel it no insignificant honor to have been placed by the kind courtesy of your committee. Men of different origins have addressed you; different origins have addressed you; more than once poor silver-tongued Mc-Gee, who brought to your entertainments not only the eloquence of his native land, but that intimate acquaintance with your national history, your literature, more especially the poetry of your fatherland. He could carry back in spirit those who had left that land years ago, making them re-visit in imagination hallowed places, scenes made famous by the songs of bards who had tuned their lyres to the glorious deeds of far-famed ancestry. (Cheers.) Eloquent speakers have honored your platform, amongst them the thinnent statesmen who have successively controlled the destinies of this Dominion by the force of their Scottish genius; but if I cannot hope to soar as high as those who preceded me, if I lack the knowledge of a personal acquaintance with the scenes not only the eloquence of his native land of a personal acquaintance with the scenes around which so many weird traditions are conjured, if I have never laid eyes on ancient battlements and moss-grown ruins, though I have never listened to the sweet music of the waterfall over which the midnight ghost or dreaded fairy was supmaniging gloss of ucated any was sup-joint there is some appropriateness in the mingling of our nationalties in this even-irned. The the Irish as well as at the Scotch hearthstone this night has witnessed old and young gathering together for centuries, indulging in the innocent attempts to pry into the secrets of futurity so charminals described by your attendance.

To-day a new link of imperishable glory binds our races together. The far distant land of Ezypt his within the past few weeks been the theatre of Scottish brav-ery and Irish valor; the blood of our peoples has flowed in one commingled stream for the national honor and glory, and boasting aside, we may say that if ever the sun of the Empire's prestige is to set it shall not be for the want of skill and it shall not be for the want of skill and devotion on the part of Scotch and Irish generals, or the want of the dauntless courage and headlong impetuesity of the wearers of the thistle and the shamrock. (Cheers). To popularize and promote the manly sports of your fatherland in this new country, the culture and development of a taste for Scottish poetry, is the two fold aim and object of your association. At any other gathering than this my em fold aim and object of your association. At any other gathering than this my em barrassment on touching either of the subjects would not be so manifest. Here, however, as I attempt to speak of Scot tish games and sports I perhaps find my self confronted by no less eminent an authority than the President of the Cale donian Curling Club, or possibly I am within ear-shot of our friend Robin, the ex-President of this Association, who, had ex-President of this Association, who, had he lived in the days of Burns, might have been the hero of that grand old clegy dedicated to Tam Samson, which has delighted millions at home and abroad, although, until the per contrastanza had been added, was scarcely rehished by the hale and hearty old sportsman, whose name the poet has made famous for all time to come. (Applause.) On the poetry of to come. (Applause.) On the poetry of Scotland, that deep source of intellectual wealth, shall I, a mere novice in your weatin, shair 1, a mere hovice in your country's literature, a tempt a disserta-tion? True, well I remember, in boyhood's days, whilst still enclosed within the college walls, how many hours I have stolen from the daily exercises, when the carefully concealed volume by Sir Walter Scott was stealthily withdrawn from its hiding place, and forgetting all around and about me, I revelled in that glorious verse or not less musical prose to the sad detriment of the morning's lessons; and though more than twenty years have rolled over my head, it seems but as yesterday since a lynx-eyed monitor captured my un-abridged Burns, admirer though he was abridged Burns, admirer though he was of Jacobite poetry, no doubt judging that I was o'er young to pursue my Scottish dialectic studies in such pleasant places as the company of "Highland Mary" or in the contemplation of the "gowden locks of Annie." (Laughter and applause.) Yet it would not be difficult to speak with a semblance of erudition on the subject of Scottish poetry. Commentators and compilers, essayists and critics furnished the materials for the ready-made discourse and led us from the days of discourse and led us from the days of Thomas the Rhymer and John Balfour, down through the long avenue of years studded with brilliant names whose poems are the history of their country, its glories and its sorrows, the affections and aspirations of its people. But on this night, when Scotchmen and their descendants are everywhere commemorating this traditional festival, one name is more dear than all others to the Scotch heart, one whose genius has immortalized this night, whose memory

this night immortalizes—need I mention Robert Burns. (Loud cheers.) Far be it from me to attempt the eulogy of scotland's famous minstrel. Were that name not already enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, the perfume of pan-egyric by essayist, orator and poet on his great mind and noble heart, has impreg-nated the air wherever the English lannated the air wherever the Engish lan-guage is spoken. Let me stealthily slip my humble bouquet on the pedestal of his fame (Applause.) Of lady fair and belted knight, of noble lord and mail-coated war rior, others may have more grandly sung, but as Beranger, by his refrains, won his way to the hearts of his countrymen, as Moore, not by his "Lallah Rookh," the admiration of scholars, but by his simple melodies, captured the ear of his people, so Burns, by his songs, has interwoven his name and fame in the innermost recesses of his countrymen's nature; he has trans-lated into verse every noble aspiration of their being, every pulsation of their hearts; he has engraven on the tablets of time their national glories in their own dialect, which he has raised to a classic expression of thought. And not only in the High lands and Lowlands of his native soil, but far away, across the ocean, in the remotest habitations of men, his songs will be sung in the mansion of the wealthy and the cottage of the lowly, by the side of the cradle, as childhood's lullaby, as the solace and source of inspiration of maturer years. Shall be ever be forgotten? Let his brother poet answer:

brother poet answer:

"Forget him! Did I say forget? 'Tis Scotia's
bard I mean.
Forget him, no, we never can, while woods
and meads are green,
Forget him, while the earth revolves and on
its axis turns,
His name will never be forgot—the honored
name of Burns."

(Prolonged cheering.) Where is the man who understands the meaning of the words

who has not heard of "Scots wha ha'e wi Wallace bled."

His poetry is not merely Scottish poetry, his noble effusions are not merely the outpourings of a great Scotch heart, they are the echo of the noblest sentiments of mankind. How universally accepted is not his vanity-withering wish :-"Oh, wad' some power the giftie gie' us To see 'oorsels as ithers see us."

How grand his plea for the struggling mul-

'A man's a man for a' that.' His contempt for cant, his valiant stand for the simple and the pure, make him the poet of the human race. Poor in this world's goods, needing the protection of the great, he never demeaned by a truckling subserviency. He wishes to give the world a picture of his country and his countrymen that will bear the scrutiny of posterity. He seeks it not in the turreted castle but in the humble "Cotter's Saturday Night." Would that I possessed the talent of our friend Pro-fessor Andrews to render those verses with all the tenderness every line implies. Little need for an artistic analysis of that noble poem, sublime in its simplicity. How charmingly he describes the cotter and his surroundings, as he quits his labors and returns home from his week's As the speaker had no ambition to do either, he declined the perilous venture of leaning out over the chasm to kiss the gospel he felt bound in duty to kiss the nearest one to it (great laughter.) There is something more important to be seen in this locality. It is the woollen goods to the first such passes of the sports and the Sasting in the innocent attempts to pry katchewan are crying out for such bardy that the secrets of futurity so charm-lingly described by your national poet in his happy greeting at his doorstep, into the secrets of futurity so charm-lingly described by your national poet in his happy greeting at his doorstep, into the secrets of futurity so charm-lingly described by your national poet in his additional poet in his additional poet in his "Halloween;" not because in the joy of the little children, the filial in his "Halloween;" not because in the joy of the little children, the filial piety of those more advanced in years, the deeds that have given inspired in the bards of both countries found their people battling for the same lost cause.

cathing rebuke to those who would destroy the happiness of confiding purity! how he describes the evening meal and the incere return of thanks to the great Provider for all his bounties! Well might the poet, transfixed by the beauty of the word-rainting he has so admirably drawn, the ecstacy of his contemplation, ex-

From scenes like those Old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home, revered Princes and lords are but the breath of kings-"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

(Prolonged cheering) Well, sir, may your Society feel proud of its aim in seeking to promote the healthy and elevating influence of such productions. The transplanting on these shores of the manly and invigorating exercises that have given grit and endurance to your receiver. given grit and endurance to your race will help to build up a hardy and vigorous manhood amongst us; whilst the in-spiring strains of good Scottish poetry must elevate the soul, purify the heart and ennoble the mind. On kindred occasions the descendants of other races speak with pride of the noble deeds of their ances-tors. French Canadians boast of their missionaries, statesmen and litterateurs. The sons of Saint Patrick may be par-doned if, on the 17th of March, they speak exultingly of the strong arms and bright intellects the "First gem of the sea" has contributed to old Canada and the new Dominion. You can boast that if we have a Dominion, a Scottish-Canadian hald it. laid its corner stone. (Cheers.) No need to confine your gaze to the hills and val-leys of the Old Land for intellectual greatness and noble deeds—the statesmanship, the commerce, the industries of this new country bear on each of them the imprint of Scottish genius and the triumph of your indomitable perseverance, and, to crown all, not content that the destinies of the country should be swayed by Scot-tish talent, that the corner of every bank note should bear the sturdy countenance of some son of St. Andrew; the patriotism and generosity of another Scotchman has endowed the land with one of its proudest monuments, and in the little valev at the foot of our beloved Mount Royal we have a seat of learning that will send the name of McGill echoing through future ages as one of the greatest bene-factors of his adopted country. Such is the glorious record of your people here. May they continue to prosper, and with their prosperity to increase the progress and true greatness of our common home. their prosperity to increase the progress and true greatness of our common home. May a generous rivairy ever exist amongst the different sections of our Canadian people, for the benefit and the glory of this the happiest spot on earth, and may we meet again, year after year, in pleasant intercourse and in the future as to-day May the sunshine o' liberty gladden our

sight,
Free frae war's deadly turmoil and bustle,
While the red blushin' rose and green shamrock unite,
Wi' the wide spreadin' sturdy Scotch thistle (Enthusiastic cheering.)

ADDRESSES TO BISHOP JAMOT.

On the occasion of his first episcopal On the occasion of his first episcopal visit to the parish of Ennismore His Lordship Bishop Jamot was the recipient of an affectionate welcome from the good people of that mission. In an address presented to the bishop the people gave expression to the following sentiments:

It is the pride and boast of our nationality to have been faithful visit or interest.

ality to have been faithful to virtue, re-ligion and God's Holy Church the world over, and true to the instincts of our race. We now promise fidelity, and implicit obedience to your ecclesiastical authority. It is our highest gratification that one should be placed as our chief spiritual guide with the well-known zeal, learning

and piety of your Lordship.

We tender your Lordship that dutiful homage which your sacred dignity demands, and gladly assure you of our warmest sympathy and cordial co-operation in your designs, and with heartfelt carnestness we pray the Giver of all good gifts, that you may enjoy a long and prosperous career, that wisdom, righteous-ness and fortitude may abound in you, and that all your works may be so ordered as to redound to the great glory, honor and benefit of God's Holy Church.

and benefit of God's Holy Church.
His Lordship replied in suitable terms referring to his former visits to this parish with pleasure. He praised the people for the generous manner in which they responded to all charitable requests, and for the zeal they exhibited for religion, which was attested by the beautiful Presbytery they had erected. On Sunday his Lordship administered the ship administered the

SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION
to 117 children and lectured them on their duties in life, warning them to shut immoral books. He cautioned parents to keep a strict watch over the books read by their children, and characterized immoral literature as one of the chief causes of the destruction of the pliant minds of youth. In the evening his Lordship lectured

again, chiefly
ON TEMPERANCE,
and referred with pride to the fact that no and referred with pride to the fact that no intoxicating liquor was sold in the township. On Monday he visited the schools and expressed himself well pleased with the condition in which he found them. On Monday evening his Lordship departed for Peterborough.

for Peterborougn.

Previous to his final departure from
Bracebridge, Bishop Jamot was presented
with an address, accompanied by the
gift of a magnificent gold watch and chain. On the watch was the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rt. Rev. J. F. Jamot, D. D., by the members of St. Joseph's Church, and the residents of Bracebridge." His Lordship delivered a brief address, reviewing the more important brief address, reviewing the more import-ant acts in connection with the church in Bracebridge, and eulogizing the liberal Christian spirit which on all occasions prompted the people of Bracebridge to make voluntary sacrifices when required with cheerfulness. His departure from Bracebridge gave him both pleasure and principlessure to give a ready and cheer-Bracebridge gave him both pleasure and pain—pleasure to give a ready and cheer-ful obedience to the mandates of his spiritual superiors—pain in breaking the ties that bound him to the many warm ties that bound him to the many warm friends he was leaving behind him. He returned most cordial thanks for the beautiful gifts bestowed on him. His Lordship invited the party to partake of a rich collation prepared for his friends. After luncheon the party departed with uniform and hearty expressions of good will

1882. wed with Old Cath. dependent only when existence ved it the 000 francs. unate that have been ganization. isfortunes. nterpreta-

must have nany more e meeting, rethren to nts against e, and the ich, prom-Protestant ld Catholiics reduced gging state

nt alliance ll their parexample place the e obliged to als the keys ne, of which owners, had abandoned it themselves the faithful ire even the secure their

HE DEMO-

e anti-social w with the elt in the aplution, tends h, and that to the conpes is, in the s, at any rate, n which will ristian civilmeet that it is the issue is t conquers; es:Christ proagainst every f the inscripe of the Vat-Emperor Calrom Hieropohe raised in e memory of tus and Tiberand Caligula behind them ood and vice glory. But m and erect, e is with God his church till

Lega della De. urnal de Rome tant organs of ent. In a late ppeared a letcialist leaders able rights of evelopment of ively grouped nt centres, are of civilization ecoming actual egard of social

ecurity. This chists of modrained to foreonomic results ge of dramatic om America to erywhere raditself in favor Even the Bul-

ians and Servifrom slavery are themselves the peasants als of Scotland. eland, and the Portugal and esire the estab-

a, too, and the ng in the direclever against c and private hs, by the very , are forced to with courtiers,

systems on the

multitudes of nce the necesion, direct and cumulated forlabor. Hence uggles of monan institutions.

atic oligarchies

A CONVERSION TO THE TRUE FAITH AND HOW IT OCCURRED.

(Concluded from last week.)
Having transacted my business in the city and again passing the Catholic chapel, a curious thought struck me; it was to go in and see this place of horror. The people had all vanished; all was quiet and it seemed to invite me; the door

as open.

I cannot account for the reason that in duced me to visit it, except it be that power of fascination which is sometimes power of fascination which is sometimes possessed by anything you either fear or dislike. However, I did enter by a side door which brought me within a short distance of the altar. How still was everything after leaving the bustle of the street! A light was burning before the altar, and with the exception of a few people who were silently engaged in their devotions at the extreme end of the chapel, there was no one there. I sat down and contemplated in my own mind people who were silently engaged in their devotions at the extreme end of the chapel, there was no one there. I sat down and contemplated in my own mind the probable use of everything I saw. Could this be idolatry, I asked myself. Certainly, if the doctrine of the real presence be true, it cannot be idolatry; for if God be on that altar it cannot be idolatry to bow the knee before Him. Then the whole question of idolatry or not resolves itself into the truth or falsehood of this teaching. Supposing it not to be true— Certainly, if the doctrine of the real presence be true, it cannot be idolatry; for if God be on that altar it cannot be idolatry; for if to bow the knee before Him. Then the whole question of idolatry or not resolves itself into the truth or falsehood of this teaching. Supposing it not to be true—supposing the host which the priest holds in his hands is not really God—can a person then be guilty of idolatry who kneels before it believing it to be God, by virtue of God's word, "This is my body?" Well, I don't know; but it is too absurd. I will never believe such nonsense: that the Almighty God who was a supposed to the prophecy of Malachias (wide Malachi, i. 10, 11), And in every place a pure sacrifice shall be offered."

Again, "Christ, the Church from the Apostles, from Christ, the Church from the Apostles, and she offers it everywhere according to the prophecy of Malachias (wide Malachi, i. 10, 11), And in every place a pure sacrifices, instituted the clean oblation of His body and blood to be offered everywhere, as is foretold by Malachi."

Chrysostom writes about a. D. 300:

"The Apostles received the sacrifice from Christ, the Church from the Apostles, and she offers it everywhere according to the prophecy of Malachias (wide Malachi, i. 10, 11), And in every place a pure sacrifices, instituted the clean oblation of His body and blood to be offered everywhere according to the prophecy of Malachias (wide Malachi, i. 10, 11), And in every place a pure sacrifice, shall be offered."

Chrysostom writes about a. D. 300:

"The Apostles received the sacrifice from Christ, the Church from the Apostles, and she offers it everywhere according to the prophecy of Malachias (wide the prophecy of Malachias never believe such nonsense: that the Almighty God who made heaven and would condescend to become an atom of his own creation. Yet, again, is it not as hard to believe that He took a human body and died upon a cross—a body which in bulk even, compared with the earth, is also but an atom of His own creation, and yet I never doubted the latter. "This is my body." Could it be possible that our Blessed Lord said these words, and yet did not mean what he hall." The Protestant says yes; the Catho-Only I would not like to make said: The lotestands and state to make such an admission even to myself. I would say the former could not be affirmed without blasphemy. Is it not strange that our Blessed Lord has made an enigma of the most important doctrine He came to establish, so that one part of his deluded children should interpret it one way, and children should interpret it one way, and the other part in the opposite extreme? Very strange. And yet, let me think. There is no enigma as far as the Catholic There is no engine as far as the Catholic interpretation is concerned, for they believe the plain words. Then can it be possible that I, in common with all Protestants, have been making an enigma of His blessed words? And yet Protestants must be right, for the doctrine of the 'real presence' was only introduced in

resolved in my own mind to strive and find out. find out.

At this stage of my meditation, the increased brilliancy of the lamp before the altar brought to my mind the fact that it was getting dark, and, as I had ten miles to accomplish before reaching home, I rose up hastily, but before leaving the building I offered a prayer to God, standing (I feared to kneel lest I, too, should commit in the time of the reachest and the standard of the st

eighth century, at least so I have the sys understood. What was the teach-

could not answer that question, but

always understood. What was the teaching of the Church before this time? Well,

stilled into me from my youth, which the pulpits of the Church of England teach by every means direct and indirect, and which I believed as firmly as I do the Gospel, that the teaching of the Church of England at the present day is as nearly as possible identical with that taught in the early ages of Christianity, and that the Catholic Church, by additions and innova-Catholic Church, by additions and innova-tions in doctrine, introduced impercepti-bly, had so distorted and perverted the original teaching of Christ and His Apos-tles, that it had become a mere system of human invention altogether. And I be-lieved this as implicitly as the Gospel. But it is a notorious fabrication! Who could have been the author of such a gross mis-statement of truth, put forth with such unblushing effrontery from our Protestant unblushing effrontery from our Protestant pulpits? Who should it be but the author of lies? I confess my indignation is aroused when I think of it. I cannot is aroused when I think of it. I cannot the first:

"Do you persist in your Christian ("Do you persist i even think calmly on this subject, since it is put forward by men who have every opportunity that heaven could afford for knowing the absolute diabolical falsity of such a statement—a statement which is the more to be abhorred and reprobated as it is calculated to impose on unsuspecting and ignorant persons, or on those who have not the time or opportunity, or perhaps inclination, to seek into such matters. The truth is just the reverse of this, as I admitted most unwillingly, for to admit it was to conquer the prejudice of a lifetime. I was both surprised and mortified; and deed I could not believe it possible for a long time that I had been mistaken all my life. But the truth triumphed. I found, on searching through the writings of the primitive Fathers of the Church: for instance, St. Ignatius, Bishop of Anti-och, martyred in A.D. 107, who was a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and or-dained by SS. Peter and Paul; St. Iren-aeus, who died A.D. 177; SS. Chrysostom, A.D. 344; Augustine, A.D. 354; Cyprian, A.D. 258, and a host of other writers, the truth of whom, all living at different times and places, and writing on the same subject, but under a different form to suit different combinations of circumstances, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. I found on searching these all the doctrines of the Catholic Church not only treated

THE RESULT OF A WIFE'S SACRI- the assertion that the Catholic Church is unchangeable and unchanging. unchangeable and unchanging.

However, I did not come to such a con-

However, I did not come to such a conclusion till more than a year after, when, pursuing the subject further, I was forced to assent to it, unless I altogether rejected the evidence of my reason. God be praised for giving me the grace to pursue it and the strength of mind to vanquish so much prejudice, the growth of six-and twenty years.

At the period of which I write, the Public Library at Melbourne was opened to the public, containing several thousand volumes of most valuable works. Among those in the divinity department, was a

volumes of most valuable works. Among those in the divinity department, was a new edition of the writings of the Ancient Fathers of the Church—some of whom I have mentioned—dedicated to the Protestant Bishop of Oxford; and I may mention that the Library, being a municipal institution, was itself essentially Protestant. I have made a volume of extracts from these works bearing on the different doctrines of the Catholic Church; and to show how plainly they speak, I will

from His side. And the wise men adored that Body even lying in the manger; but you do not see it in a manger, but upon the altar (Hom. 54, on 1 Cor. v. 16). St. Justin, martyr, died A. D, 167,

writes: "But like as Jesus Christ, our Saviour, being incarnate of the Word of God had both flesh and blood for our salvation, so we are taught that this food, by which our flesh and blood are nourished, over which thanks have been given by the prayer in His own words, is the flesh and blood of the incarnate

Jesus, " (Apol. L. 1. p. 88).

But in the face of this we are told that the doctrine of the real presence is an invention of the eight century. Oh, faith-

real presence" was only introduced in

Persecution in China.

The following communication from the Procurator of the French missions in China reveals the barbarous treatment to which converts are exposed in some parts

which converts are exposed in some parts of the Empire:

"The prefect of the district of Dekoi is exceedingly fierce in his conduct towards Christians. Lately he had a Catholic teacher arrested and imprisoned, condemning him to eight hundred strokes of the bamboo. After the victim had gone through this terrible punishment, the prefect had three other catechists arrested. At the examination held a few days afterwards, this question was addressed to

faith? "'Yes," replied the prisoner, calmly.
"The barbarian was furious at this answer, and condemned the victim to two hundred strokes of the bamboo, and then to five hundred blows on the head and face. The brave martyr fell to the ground

against the Christian and the seems as though the persecution can be arrested only by the intervention of the European ambassadors. In many places, Europeans and natives professing the Christian faith have been cruelly illtreated and their crops destroyed by the pagan Chinese, so that they are suffering from famine."

A Lady Wants to Know

the latest Parisian style of dress and bon net; a new way to arrange the hair.
Millions are expended for artificial appliances which only make conspicuous the fact that emaciation, nervous debility, and female weakness exist. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is sold under a

CARDINAL MANNING.

On the Power and Influence of Women.

In the League hall, Liverpool, on Friday of last week, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster delivered a special address to the women of Liverpool, when there were present some 3,500 persons. The Cardinal said he refused to believe or allow it to be said that intemperance was confined to a class. It was in all classes. It was with the rich as well as the poor, with those who labor and toil, and those who had the abundance of this world, and was more frequently found amongst those who had the abundance of this world without toil and without labor than anaongst those and without labor than amongst those whose toil was hard and whose lives were whose toil was hard and whose lives were weary. He was addressing that night an assemblage chiefly composed of women, and he need not say what were the responsibilities and the power and the influence of the women. The work of women was to govern their homes, to see that the hearth was bright, that the board was spread with wholesome and necessary food, to see that the children were trained up in obedience, in the fear of God, and in the knowledge of their religion. Their work was the highest that could be imagined, and their responsibility was also ined, and their responsibility was also great. It was THE SOOTHING, GENTLE POWER OF THE

that ruled the child and gave it its character more than the hard authority of the father. There was a power for lasting good in the hands of the mother that the father did not possess; and everyday life proved it. The temperate, sober and religious mother—the pious and Christian mother, could and must work an immense good in a household; her children would good in a household; her children would form habits similar to her own, and her husband would be influenced to spend his leisure hours at home instead of at the public houses. The great danger of the time was that the home-life might be ruined. It was not always altogether the ruined. It was not always altogether the fault of the wife and mother that the home was not happy. How could there be happy homes in such houses as those in which the greater part of the poor had to dwell? Those who owned house property were bound by a great responsibility to make their houses fit for human habitather. tion. If there were proper houses for the poor to live in, he believed their

the doctrine of the real presence is an a vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight century. Oh, faithvention of the vention of the eight of the would become temperate, because the temptations to intemperace which eight on the temptations to intemperate would be diminished, if they didnot become to dibugether extinct. Nothing caused the temptations to intemperate would be diminished, if they didnot become to deause the temptations to intemperate would be diminished, if they didnot become to ause the temptations to intemperate would be diminished, if they didnot become to ause the temptations to intemperate would be diminished, if they didnot become to ause the temptations to intemperate would be diminished, if they didnot become to ause the temptations to intemperate wild they would be diminished, if they didnot become takes and ruin in a house as a neglectful, intemperate wife and mother. The would perind the temptations to intemperate wife and ruin in a ho DOMESTIC LIFE WOULD BE RESTORED,

I offered a prayer to God, standing (I feared to kneel lest I, too, should commit idolatry), that if there were any truth in this religion, He would, in His mercy, teach His poor misguided child. I certainly believe this was the first prayer I had ever made that was acceptable to God. Who can determine the power of a sincere and hearty prayer made in presence of the adorable sacrament?

But I must not omit to mention another great cause which contributed to change the whole tenor of my opinions in favor of the Catholic Church. It had always been a cherished idea, one which was instilled into me from my youth, which the mulpits of the Church of England teach by MOTHER; the other 27 said their mothers drank. He would have parents bring up their children from their infancy without the rushed wildly into a magnineenty kept garden, trampling the choicest floral productions under foot and spreading rack and ruin on every side. Yet to what temptations were the youths and girls of 13, 16, 17, and 18 years of age exposed as they were cast upon the world, and how absolutely necessary was it that they should be lutely necessary was it that they should be fortified against those temptations which so quickly worked havoc and complete ruin in their souls! In again asking his hearers to take the pledge, the eminent prince of the Church reminded them that prince of the Church reminded them that the temperance movement did not want them simply to take the pledge in order to avoid drink, but to enable them to aspire to a higher, brighter, and more Christian state of life.—London Universe, Sept. 30.

Arab Catholics.

A Catholic tribe of Arabs lives beyond the Jordan, and moves with its herds of horses and cattle from one pasture to another, like the ancient patriarchs of Israel.

An Italian priest has been living with
these simple herdsmen for a number of years, and whenever they change their abode he goes with them. A new camp being formed, a tent which would forcibly remind one of the old tabernacle in it cruelties, invited all the Chinese lawyers of his district to meet him, in order to secure them to his cause. And the latter, to please their master, have invented and published the most atrocious calumnies against the Christians and the Vicar. It seems as though the persecution can be European. the desert, is also set up and serves for the chapel—not harboring, indeed, like that of old, the symbols of the divine cap-a-pic, as are also his followers, the chiefs of the tribe; for their Mahometan neighbors, true children of Israel, are "still raising their hand against every one, raising their hand against every one, whilst every one's hand is raised against them." During his stay in the Holy City, the missionary stops at the "Ecce Homo" monastery, celebrates Holy Thursday and Good Friday with the Fathers, receives the holy oils, and on Holy Saturday hastens back to his children in the wilderness, to celebrate with them the glorious festival of Easter.

of the Catholic Church not only treated of, but explained in so clear and unmistakable a manner, as to leave in me the strongest conviction that whatever claim the Catholic Church had to antiquity, the Church of England had none whatever. The Mass, Eucharist, Penance, Confession, Purgatory—everything treated of by these writers goes a long way in proof of "Rough on Rats." 15c.

female weakness exist. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is sold under a positive guarantee. If used as directed, art can be dispensed with. It will overcome those diseases peculiar to females. By druggists.

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by these writers goes a long way in proof of "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Put That Rascal Out.

While the congregation were collected at the church on a certain occasion an old, dark-featured, skin and bone individual dark-featured, skin and bone individual
was seen wading his way up the aisle, and
taking the seat near the pulpit. The
officiating minister was one of that class
who detested written sermons, and as for
prayers, he thought they ought to be the
natural outpourings of the heart. After
the singing was concluded, they were as
usual called to prayer. The genius we have
introduced did not kneel, but leaned his
head devotionally upon his new. The

head devotionally upon his pew. The minister began by saying:

"Father of all, in every age, by saint and savage adored—"

"Pope!" said a low but clear voice near

"Pope!" said a low but clear voice near the old hard features.

The minister, after casting an indignant look in the direction of the voice, continued:
"Whose throne sitteth on the adaman

tine hills of Paradise—"
"Milton!" again interrupted the

voice.

The minister's lips quivered for a moment; recovering himself he began:

"We thank thee, most gracious Father, that we are permitted once more to assemble in Thy name, while others equally meritorious but less favored, have been carried beyond the bourne from which we traveled returns..."

no traveler returns—"
"Shakespeare!" again interrupted the

This was too much. "Put that impudent fellow out," shouted the minister.
"Original!" ejaculated the voice, in the same calm but provoking manner.

A Secret.

A Secret.

The secret of beauty lies in pure blood and good health, without the one the other is impossible. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand key that unlocks all the secretions, and opens the avenue to health by purifying and regulating all the organs to a proper action. It cures all Scrofulous Diseases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the pallid cheek.

Consumption is a disease contracted by

health to the pallid cheek.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold—how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs,—one of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. M. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly."

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, date

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, date of June 3rd, write, "Burdock Blood Bitters, though comparatively a new preparation, has taken the lead in this locality as a blood purifier, our sales of it being equal to that of all other medicines used for the purpose during the last year."

The reason why"Myrtle Navy" tobacc had taken so strong a hold upon the smoking community is because it is the genuine article. No man has a desire to genuine article. No man has a desire of smoke anything else than tobacco. Even opium is not smoked for the pleasure of smoking it, but for its soporific effects. The desire for tobacco is, of course, best satisfied by getting the pure article, and when to this is added the finest quality the artifaction is complete. These two the satisfaction is complete. These two things are combined in the "Myrtle

How to Become Rich Suddenly.

How to Become Rich Suddenly.

In the quiet hours of reflection when a man sits down and reflects upon the seemingly uneven distribution of wealth in this country, and even all countries, it causes a dismal attack of blues to pervade the epigastrium one who is ignorant where the supply of food for himself and his family is to come from for the morrow. He thinks over the millions accredited to Vanderbilt, Gould. Keene, Stewart, Wanamaker, Lorillard and many others whose names are as familiar and household words. He sighs for sudden wealth, and in his despair often would stop at no extremity, however desperate, to have even the title of riches the more fortunate seem to despise. He overlooks entirely a even the little of riches the more loculates seem to despise. He overlooks entirely a fact made known to everybody for years through the press that The Louisiana State Lottery Company at New Orleans, La., on the second Tuesday of every month distributes hundreds of thousands of dollars in princely fortunes to applicants to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, for the sum of \$5\$ a whole ticket, or one-fifth fractionally for \$1\$.

A Big Investment.

G. M. Everest, of Forest, states that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam still holds its own amongst the many cough medicines in the market. He says that he has sold it for nearly sixteen years, and the sales are steadily increasing. One family has purchased over 50 bottles for various mempers and friends.

As AGE CREEPS ON APACE, the various functions of the body grow weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from increasing indigestion, torpidity of trom increasing indigestion, torpicity of the liver, and constipation, should give renewed impetus to the action of the stomach, bile-secreting organ and bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Dyspeptic Cure, from which aid is never sought in vain. It works wonders as a blood purifier. Sold by Harkness & Co. Druggists Dundas st. Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st. Millions of packages of the Diamond Dyes have been sold without a single complaint. Everywhere they are

the favorite Dyes. Undoubtedly the best medicine to keep on hand for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bron-chitis and Pulmonary trouble generally, is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It will not cure Consumption, but it will cure those troublesome conditions leading thereto.

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Deposit Cure.

etable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. sells well, and I find in every instance has proven satisfactory. I have reason t nas proven satisfactory. I take leason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Bili-ousness and Torpidity of the Liver, Con-stipation, and all diseases arising from Im-pure Blood, Female Complaints, etc. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st.

An Admonition.

To neglect a cough or cold, is but to To neglect a cough or cold, is but to invite Consumption, that destroyer of the human race. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will cure the cough and allay all irritation of the bronchial tubes and lungs, and effectually remedy all pulmonary Complaints, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: 'I have sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle.
I must say I never sold a medicine in my
life that gave such universal satisfaction.
In my own case, with a badly ulcerated

throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eelectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve al-most immediately.

most immediately.'

S. Chadwick, Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: 'I have had severe attacks of asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year.'



RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soraness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Other as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Pains,

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

A. VOGELER & CO., CONSUMPTION.

KIDNEY-WORT HE GREAT CURE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. anses the system of the acrid poison auses the dreadful suffering which he victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES worst forms of this terrible disease

PRICE, \$1. LIQUID DE DEV, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS
44 Dry can be sent by mail,
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington V KIDNEY-WORT

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YUKK CATHULIC AGENCY

33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place. THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for he purpose of acting as the Agent of any erson wishing to save time, money and person wishing to said extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind

As your AGENT, it will purpose any kind of goods you may want.

As your AGENT, it will execute any business or look afterany private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention.

This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

W. M. MOORE & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGEN1. &c.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale.
Also about 25,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
and North West Territory.

Garmore' Sear Drum.
As Invented and worn by him
perfectly restoring the hearing. Entirely deaffor thirty years, he hears with
not observable, and remain in position without aid. Descriptive Circular
Free. GAUTION 15 bonto the deceived
successful artificial Ear Drum manufactured. DEAF. JOHN GARMORE,

The Great LIGHT.

195-20w-eow BLYMYER M'F'GCO. ap281y eow No duty on Church Bells. (mithnight's ...



BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stample—Samples free. TAYLOR BROS. & CO. Cleveland, O. 189-26w,eow BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE! Quality and Quantity Always Uniform, For sale by Grocers. D. S.WILTBERGER, Proprietor. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories..... Crucifix of Baden and other stories... Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-

Perico, the Sad, and other stories... 25c
The Blakes and Flanagans... 25c
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.

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

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE

have just opened out in my new store, corner of

DUFFERIN AVENUE

RICHMOND STREET.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CATHOLIC

 ${ t BOOKS}$

INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

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

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY SCHOOL BOOKS

WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND. THOS. COFFEY.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy. and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers. GALT CARD Cº 50 Ladies' & Gents' Chromo Visiting No two alike—one name—printed in Gilt, 10 cents.

50--Fine Chromo Cards--50 (one name) in Gilt, 25 cents.

12 Gilt Edge Cards, very fine, with a surprise picture on front, with name, 50 cents. BIRTHDAY CARDS,

SETH HERENDEEN, MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since is the control of the control \$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples son & Co., Portland, Maine. novi0-81.ly
\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and & \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT novi0-81.ly
novi0-81.ly

K.&K.s argest in the World. More capital invested, more ski effected than by any other one establic enced physicians and surgeons, each e Detroit Office and ELEVEN visit the pri ses and Deformities treated for GUIDE TO HEALTH HALL'S BLOCK Cor. of G

NOV. 10, 1882.



SUMMER

MAILS AS UNDER stern Railway Going East es East—H. & T. R., Buffa ern States.
New York, &c. (Thro Bags).
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingstorreal, Quebec and Maritime Profesor Toronto.

For Toronto

For Hamilton

E. W. R. Going West—Main Line.

ThroBags—Bothwell, Glencoe, Raifor all places West of London;

States, Manitoba, &c.

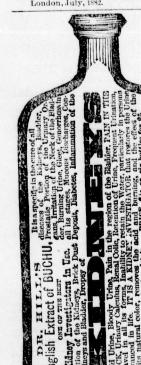
Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, De

Thro Bags—Chatham

way P. O. Mails for all places nada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clai

Bruce and Orwell
Aylmer
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Esse
town and Amherstburg
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. M
to St. Thomas, &c.,
St. Thomas,
Port Stanley
Port Dover & L. H. Mails,
London, Huron & Bruce—All pla
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, of
White Church, Ripley, Kincar
Allsa Craig
W. G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W
Between Harrisburg and Fergus
B. L. H. West of Stratford
G. T. R. West of Stratford
G. T. R. West of Stratford
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratfo

Between to stratford.
G. T. R. West of Stratford.
G. T. R. West of Stratford.
G. T. R. West of Stratford.
G. T. R. between Paris and Stratford.
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford.
B. L. H. between Paris and Buff B. L. R. between Paris and Buff B. L. R. between Stratford and To Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Divi Stratford.
The Bags—Goderich and Mitche Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherr Thresday and Friday).
Thos Grove Sclinton and Seaforth.
For Great, Britain.—The latest I Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard.
White Star Line, via New York.
Postage on letters, 5c, per 1 o. N.
Rates of Postage on Betters by postage on letters, 5c, per 1 o. N.
Rates of Postage on Betters by postage stamp: If peight, and prient postage no prepaid. Newspapers the Start Office Savings Bank.—New York.
Money Order and Fittain and Irelar Allowed, will be received for tra Bank. Pass Books, and every if Money Order and Savings Bank
Post Office.—Office hours from London, July, 1882.



BUCKEYE BELL

0, 1882.

ories... 25c other

25c

25c

15c

15c

Chris-

ories...

Bawn E. M.

Pledge.

and, by

e Cata-

Sadlier Tales, by

the au-

Mrs. Jas.

Irs. Jas.

r Mary

......

s.....

......

nd.....

ed Jew...

Coffey, ecord Office, London, Ont.

LIC

ened out

tore, cor-

ND STREET,

STOCK OF

LIC

(ER BOOKS,

CAPULARS.

other objects

e largest and best

into Ontario. It ash, and the prices ithin the reach of

RIED STOCK OF NERY

BOOKS ON HAND.

S. COFFEY.

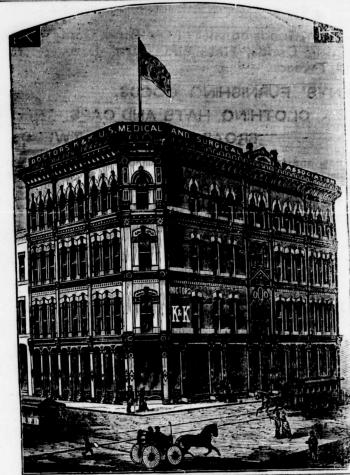
SICILIAN HAIR atific combination

U. S. MEDICAL &K. SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Largest in the World. J. D. KERGAN, M.D., Med. Supt.

More capital invested, more skill employed, more cases treated, and more cures effected than by any other one establishment in the world. Sixten skilful and experienced physicians and surgeons, each eminent in his own specialties. Five remain at the Detroit Office and ELEVEN visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada. All Diseases and Deformities treated Address Drs. K. & K., Detroit, Mich. Send two 3c, stamps for GUIDE TO HEALTH

HALL'S BLOCK Cor. of Griswold St. & Michigan Ave.



LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

ARRANGEMENT.

MATICACINIER	CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'RY A.M. P.M. P.M.		
MAILS AS UNDER.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	A.M.	Р.М.	P. M.
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.						
For Places East-H. & T. R., Bullato, Boston, East-	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6 30
ern States.	000	1.00	10 30	8 00	2 45	6 30
New York, &c. (Thro Bags). G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-						
		1 00	5 00	8.00		6 30
For Toronto	5, 7 30	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5, 730 5, 730	1 00	10 30	8, & 11	1 3042	15 6 30
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces For Toronto. For Hamilton. G. W. R. Golng West-Main Line. ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails ThroBags-Bothwell, Glongon, Detroit, Western				0.00		2 45
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 40
ThroBags—Bothwell, Giencoe, Railway F. Salais for all places West of London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c		1 15			2 45	
States, Manitoba, &c Detroit WirnStates		1 15		8 00	2 45	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, with states			10 30	8 00	2 45	
Thro Bags—Chatham Mt. Brydges.	5 00	1 15				6 30
Mt. Brydges Newbury	5 00	1 15				2 45
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R. Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-	1				0.45	
	6 30	1 15		8 & 9	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	1	1 15		8&9 30		
	6 30	1 15		800 30	2 45	• • • • •
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Malis.	7 30			1	2 45	
Glanworth	1	1 15		9 00		
Wilton Grove East of St. Thomas, and Pt		1 1.,		1		
Bruce and Orwell	1 7 30				2 45	
	530.47	30 1 15			13042	45 630
CS P West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge	-			*	2 45	
town and Amherstburg St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwrigh	. 7 30	1 15			2 45	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwrigh	ti			1	2 45	
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15				6 30
St. Thomas	53047	30 1 15			2 40	6 30
Port Stanley Port Dover & L. H. Mails	7 30	1 10		8 00		
Port Dover & L. H. Mails	. 113			000		
Port Dover & L. H. Mails. London, Huron & Bruce-All places between London, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow						
White Church Pipley Kincardine & Lucknow	7 00					
Allsa Craig	. 7 00	12 13	5	1	6 30	
W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B.	. 5 00					6 30
W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B. Between Harrisburg and Fergus. B. L. H. West of Stratford. G. T. R. West of Stratford. B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford. B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo.	7 15	11				6 30
B. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15					6 30
G. T. R. West of Stratford		12 1				
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratiord	5 00		5		0	
B. L. H. between Paris and Strauford B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo. G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto. Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division.			5		1 30	
G. T. R. between Strationa and Toronto.	7 15			1115		
		12 1	5 44	8 00		
	6 8			11 15		6 30
						6 30
(Tuesday and Friday)				1 11 11		
The Grove Clinton and Seaforth			-			
For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatch	ning let	ters, e	tc., for	Great	Britan	i, are:-
Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New	York:	uesda	ys, at	p. m.,	per In	man o
White Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at I p. m	., per	Canad	man p	acket,	via Iti	mousk
Postage on letters, 5c. per 1 oz.; Newspapers 1c. per	the De	eg. lee	n 3e	ner 1 o	z., pre	paid b
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in	the De	and L	etter O	flice.	Letters	poste
postage stamp; if posted dipard, will be sent to	ill be	rated	double	the an	nount o	of defic
tent postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Ca	mada o	r to th	e Unit	ed Stat	es, Ic.	per 4 o
For Great, Britain.—The latest hours for despatch Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New White Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. Postage on letters, 5c. per joz.; Newspapers Ic. per Rates of Postage on Letters between places in postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to exceeding joz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c. we nent postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Ca Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each. Money orders issued and paid on and from any		134				
Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each. Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India,	Money	Orde	r Offic	e in the	Dom	nion e
Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 up	pwards	on v	vnich -	per c	Orfice	Savine
allowed, will be received for transmission to the	Centra	on o	police	tion.	Omee	- aville
	oe nad	on a	phuga	dion.		
Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to	o m t	0 4 m	m.			
Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 u allowed, will be received for transmission to the Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 Post Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.	111. 0	o . P.				
Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. London, July, 1882.	111. 0	o . P.		vson,		

CAUTION NONE OTHER GENUINE. TEC. 되는 7. for the

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

MASON & HAMLIN

ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at every concern wrapper.

Competition for Sixten Years; no other american organs having been found equal at any. Also Cheapest. Style 108; 3; octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular, sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only \$22.0 one Hundred organs and power, with best quality, for popular, sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only \$22.0 one Hundred organs. Also for easy payments. New Illustrated Catalogue free.

PI NOS This Company has commenced the manufacture of Upright of the Manufactu

Meetings.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.-This Society meets every wednesday evening of states. ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY.—This Society meets every
Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their
rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The
objects of the society are many, the principle
ones being to cultivate a literary taste among
its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to
those who may be taken sick. The rooms are
open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
evenings, and the society has provided all
kinds of games and amusements to enable its
members to pass a picasant evening. Every
Catholic young man in the city should belong
to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all.
CIRIS. HEVEY, Pres. Thos. GOULD, Sec'y.

CATHOLIC MUTULAL BENEFIT

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

Professional.

WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN-TIST. OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets., London. (Over Brown & Morris'.) Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLON WOOLVERTON, L. D. S., late of Grimsby.

DR. W. J. McGuigan, Graduate, of Medill University, Member of the Colege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 222 Dundas street.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases. J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

M ONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—
Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO-

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

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

thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
It class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard where the conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard where the conversation of the contains the conversation.
The Library remains are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.
Terms to suit 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.

Or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CT. 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 branchesterms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$10; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$30. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

43.1y URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The bot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the system of education enables, etc., etc.
and enables of the enables of the education enables, etc., etc.
and enab

Al-Iy

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDwich, Ont.—The Studies embrace the
Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms
tincluding all ordinary expenses), Canada
money, \$150 per annum For full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, President

RARE --OFFER !-- FRANK SMITH & CO., \$1 WORTH OF SHEET MUSIC FREE

Buy fifteen bars of Dobbins' Electric Soap of any grocer; cut from each wrapper the picture of Mrs. Fogy and Mrs. Enterprise, and mail to us, with full name and address, and we will send you, free of all expense, your own selection from the following list of Sheet Music, to the value of One Dollar. We absolutely guarantee that the music is una-bridged, and sold by first-class music houses the following prices:

ansolutery guarantee that the music is unabridged, and sold by first-class music houses at the following prices:

Artist's Life Waltzes, op. 316, Strauss 75 Ever or Never Waltzes, Waldteufel 75 Chasse Infernale, op. 23, Kolling 75 Turkish Patrol Reveille, Phient Spirates of Penzance, (Lancers, D'Albert 59 Sirens Waltzes, Waldteufel 75 Sirens Waltzes, Waldteufel 75 Sirens Waltzes, Waldteufel 75 Tatinitza, Potpourri, Audran 100 Troyatore, Potpourri, Audran 100 Troyatore, Potpourri, Op. 38, Wilson 60 Rustling Leaves, Op. 68, Lange 60 Patience, (The Magnet and the Churn.) Sullivan

FINANCIAL.

THE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 5 or 6; per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London Ont.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

CAPITAL,—\$1,000,000. SUBSCRIBED,—\$600,000. PAID UP.—\$500,000. RESERVE FUND.—\$38,000. TOTAL ASSETS.—\$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipa Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest current rates.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. The Public is requested carefully to notice new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

LA. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added, an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

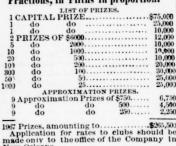
It never scales or Postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Eleventh Grand Drawing Class L, at New Orleans, Tuesday, November 14th, 1882–150th Monthly Drawing.

Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and Who manage all the drawings of the Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.



M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.
N. B.-Orders addressed to New Orleans
will receive prompt attention.
209-5w

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

WILSON & MUNRO.

THE CHEAPEST

BEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR

> Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets,

Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery,

Fancy Goods, &c., —IS AT—

Crystal Hall,

197 DUNDAS ST. LONDON.

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

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Com-plaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills

and Fever, Fever

and Fever, Fever and Ague.

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

MRS JAMES MCNEIL.

22 Stimcoe Street, London, ont 'The above statement of my wife's is correct,' JAMES MCNEIL.

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

A CHOICE STOCK OF NEW

FALL DRY GOODS! -JUST-

OPENED OUT

J. J. GIBBONS

Crystal Hall Building,

199 DUNDAS ST.

A CALL SOLICITED.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billousness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation. Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision. Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of FUIDOCK ET COD BITTERS. of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers.

& MILBURN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto

PARAMETER PROPERTY. "NIL DESPERANDUM." Wilson & Munro
Successors to

FRANK SMITH & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

This is one of the oldest and most extensive

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
To Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c. is GRAYS SPECIFIC MEDICINE. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashfulness, Destre for solitate, low spirits, Indisposition to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Paln in the back, Dimness of vision, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our particulars in our package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by address ing Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.



Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises, 214 Pundas street, where we are now fitting up a Photograph Emporium and Art Studio, the finest and most complete in this country. With greatly increased facilities in every department, we will be enabled to serve our patrons with thorough efficiency.

EDY BROTHERS THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER FIRST PRIZES

Awarded everywhere exhibited. Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880 and 1881. Toronto, ISSI. Montreal, ISSI. and ISSI.

BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED.
Toronto, ISSI. Montreal, ISSI.
Composed of ingredients, the heathfulness of which is inquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEN'D has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a rerjectly reliable article to household use.
The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.
Manufactured only by the proprietor,
Manufactured only by the proprietor,
55 College Street, Montreal Rotatled everywhere.

YOUNG MEN the best place to secure a business education is at

the Canada Business College, Hamilton, Ont.
It is an old established and substantial Business School with facilities as to practical teachers and appliances unequalled. For Catalogue and samples of first-prize penmanship, address, B. E. Gallagher, Principal N.B.—It also affords the best advantages in all departments to YOUNG LADIES.

CLEARING SALE

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

FALL IMPORTATIONS

GOOD TWEED SUITS \$7.50.

ALL WOOL TWEED PANTS \$2.00.

PETHICK & M'DONALD

393 Richmond Street.

FITZGERALD SCANDRETT & CO.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods

always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail. TA CALL SOLICITED

FITZGERALD. SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET,

4th Door East Richmond St BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO

School, Church and Office FURNITURE

Designs and estimates furnished for Altara pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

RUPTURE Cure without an operation or the injury tru ses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S metho Office 251 Broadway, New York. His boo with Photographic likeaesses of bad cas before and after cure, malled for 10 cents. Grand Banquet of Genuine Bargains in Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments, at Colwell's Popular Music House, 179 Dundas St., London, Ont. Choicest stock in city, lowest prices in Canada, and terms easy. Fair dealing and polite attention. Come and

ee. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. F. COLWELL, Proprietor. THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

BRUSHES of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded.

THOS. BRYAN,



Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUCCISTS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto. UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON

(From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a children's Mourning Carriage.

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

W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House,

Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

MOSHANE

Bell Foundry Manufacture those CELEBRATED CHIMES AND BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and Circulars sent free.

HENRY M'SHANE & Co.

powerful restoraegetable kingdom. ir to its original scalp white and druff and humors, hair. It furnishes ple by which the nd supported. It t, soft and glossy, as a hair dressing.

omical preparation public, as its effects e, making only an n necessary. It is used by eminent ficially endorsed by all's Hair Renewer the test of many s country and in t is now known and

ilized countries of ealers. ARD Cº ts' Chromo Visiting

omo Cards--50 Cards, very fine, e picture on front, with

Y CARDS, ERENDEEN,

LY BELL FOUNDRY. known to the public since ch, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm bells; also Chimes and Peals. Y & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

lay at home. Samples h \$5 free. Address STIN-Maine. novi0-81.1y r own town. Terms and Address H. HALLETT ne.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

London, Oct. 31.—Patrick Egan, late Treasurer of the Land League, replying to Lady Florence Dixie's pamphlet, alleging large discrepancies in the finances of the League, reasserts the accuracy of the

the League, reasserts the accuracy of the League accounts, and charges her with being instigated by Richard Pigott. London, Oct. 31.—Trevelyan, Chief Sec-retary for Ireland, said there was no wide distress or imminent danger of famine in

Egan gives the name of a firm of Dublin accountants who audited his accounts, and vouched for the sum he received for the League relief fund, which by audit proved to be £59,178, exactly as he had stated.

Dublin, Oct. 31 .- It is stated that in re-Dubin, Oct. 31.—It is stated that in re-turn for the support of the Pamellite party on the Cloture question, Gladstone has undertaken to introduce a fresh scheme of Irish legislation at the next session of Parliament, embracing further development of the Land Act in the direction of peasant proprietory, extension of franchise and a scheme for local Gov-

Dublin, Nov. 1.—The United Ireland says from an Irish point of view the pro-posed cloture rule is not so objectionable posed cloture rule is not so organizate op-as it is to the Tories. Indiscriminate op-position in alliance with the Tories might drive the Government to accept Gibson's

proposal.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—While addressing a large meeting of farmers at Newbridge, County of Galway, to-day, Matthew Starrs, a member of the late Land League. and others, were arrested under the Crime Act. Great excitement ensued. Greans were given for the magistrates and police, and a collision between the people and

police occurred.

The committee of the House of Com-The committee of the House of Commons to investigate the in-personnent of Dwyer Gray, by a vote of 10 to 4, decided that its proceedings be secret. The minority were Irish members. Gray was examined to-day and made a long statement. He complained of Judge Lawson's vindictiveness, and explained that he did not attend to his duties of High Sheriff of Dublin because he had to attend to parliamentary duties. The committee adjourned till Monday, when the reporters who attended the trial will be examined.

London, Nov. 2.—The committee investigating the case of Dwyer Gray agreed that a copy of the minutes of its meeting be sent to Judge Lawson, and it be left to his discretion whether he will appear and

give his side of the case.

Dublin, Nov. 2.—The Government is taking active steps to give effect to the emigration clauses of the Arrears of Rent Act by publishing regulations under which Unions can borrow money to sup-lement Government grants. Emigrants to North America will be landed at New York, Boston, Quebec and Halifax. Male

Egypt. It is said that evidence has been adduced to show that Arabi saved the life of Midshipman DeChair against the wish of Toulba Pasha and stopped the massacre at Alexandria by a telegraphic order. The prosecution will urge that it is impossible to believe that Arabi, who held this power, could not have prevented the massacres and incendiarism had he so wished.

France.

Prince Napoleon is preparing a fresh political manifesto. Its promulgation is awaited with much interest by the Monarchists as well as the Imperialists.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The Revolutionary manifestos posted in Paris and Marseilles mannestos posted in Faris and Marsettes last night, express the deepest hate for the Bourgeoise, and declare war to death against them. Explosive materials have been discovered in the coal depot and telegraph office at St. Pourcain.

Paris, Nov. 3.—It is reported that ex-Empress Eugenie has made a will leaving all her property to Prince Victor Napo-leon, to whom falls the inheritance of the Napoleonic succession. The estate of the Empress is of immense value.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A secret dynamite fac-

tory has been discovered at Charolles. Henri Rochefort has gone to Mont Ceaules Mines for the purpose of relieving the prisoners awaiting trial in connection with the recent riots.

United States.

Henry George proposes to bring a claim for damages against England for his recent

imprisonment. San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Over one thousand Chinese returned to China on the last two steamers leaving here. Half of them have return certificates.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—At a political meet-

ing in the stock yards last night a plat-form, holding a large number of persons, fell. Over a dozen were injured. Several arms and legs were broken. Patrick Mc-Neary's head was crushed. It is thought

Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 2.—Seventy coal cars with a number of men broke loose on the inclined plain at the McIntyre coal mine, and rushed down at a fearful velocity. James Dougherty, John Harris and Lewis Williams were killed. John Lundy and John Lundy, jun., were

Canadian.

Ada Jones, a young girl, was found lying dead in a field on her father's farm in Southwold yesterday with her skull fractured. It is supposed she was killed have been

Toronto, Oct. 30 .- John J. Walsh, Jr., partner of the firm of Ryan & Walsh, stock brokers, Yonge street, committed suicide this morning by taking laudanum. He died about one o'clock. Miss Macdonald, of Pembroke, had a

narrow escape from death at the Royal Hotel, Guelph, on Tuesday, having accidentally turned on the gas after extinguish.

ing it on retiring.
Ottawa, Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the Privy Council, held this evening, it is stantly in stock at the Catholic Record understood the sentence of death passed Bookstore, corner of Richmond street and on Constable Albert has been com- Dufferin avenue.

muted to imprisonment for twenty years.
The Allan Steamship Company has taken an action against the Montreal Witness for \$50,000 damages for libel in not retracting statements made against the treatment of passengers on the steamship

The finance committee of the corpora-tion of Montreal has passed the plan for the Notre Dame street depot with some important modifications, one being to hmit the contribution of the city to \$150,-

000 for expropriation of land.
Windsor, Nov. 3.—One of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in Windsor occurred yesterday afternoon.
The victim was Peter Peters, an old man who does a general watch repairing business in one half of a store in the American house block, and who lost about sixty watches, valued at over \$3,000. Seven of them were gold.

SUBSTANTIAL FAREWELL.

Dr. Phelan Dined-An Assembly Friends-Short Speeches.

Kingston News, Oct. 31st.

Last evening a number of gentlemen, almost entirely consisting of members of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Associa-tion, assembled in Mr. Wm. Shanahan's re taurant for the purpose of entertaining Dr. Phelan, medical examiner of Branch No. 9. The Doctor has made himself respected and popular during a residence of about three years in the city, and as he is on the eve of departure to Europe, where he intends pursuing his studies in the great hospitals and clinical schools of the continent, it was but natural that his friends should take this method of ex-pressing their esteem for him. Accordpressing their esteem for him. Accordingly at about nine o'clock two dozen gentlemen gathered about the festive board, with Mr. William Sullivan, Deputy Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, and President of the C. M. B. A., in the chair, The succulent oyster, with the various relishes, fluid and solid, which Mr. Shanahan knows so well how to prepare, disap-peared rapidly before the vigorous assault

of those present.

When the animal enjoyments of the

When the animal enjoyments of the evening were over, the more serious part of the programme began by the health of the Queen being drunk with honour.

The chairman then arose, and prefacing his action with the remark that they had met together to honour Dr. Phelan, he read an address highly enlogistic of Dr. Phelan. The address was signed by William Sullivan, President of the C. M. B. A., Kingston, and Owen J. Cleary. Sec.

and handsome gold ring, highly finished and chased.

In reply Dr. Phelan thanked the Presi-dent and other members of the society for their substantial expression of good feel-Arok, Boston, Quebec and Hailiax. Male and female agents are to be appointed at each of these ports to keep the authorities advised as to the prospects for the employment of emigrants.

Egypt.

Here substantial expression of good release their substantial expression of good release the good release t to work to obtain the requisite means.
He was in a position at length to accomplish the object of his cherished hopes and to repair to the beautiful land of France, where he could make use of unexcelled advantages in the mastery of the secrets of advantages in the mastery of the secrets of medicine. The occasion was one tinged, nevertheless, with the sadness of separation from his warm friends of the C. M. B. A. While among them he had done his best for the welfare of the society, and he was glad to observe that his efforts had been appreciated. He again thanked them for their kindness and good wishes.

Mr. Brennan in a neat speech, proposed "The past officers of the Society," to which Mr. William McQuade responded.

Mr. Hyland proposed the health of "The ladies," and Mr. Cleary was selected

as their champion.

Mr. M. J. Maloney gave "The Press" a eulogistic notice, eliciting replies from Mr. R. W. Shannon, M. A., and Mr. P. Daley.

"Our host and hostess" was the last

"Our host and hostess" was the last toast on the programme, and drew a feeling speech from Mr. Shanahan.

It is unnecessary on occasions of this kind to retail everything that is said by the speakers, but the burden of the speeches last night was that Dr. Phelan has not only proved himself a worthy citizen and an able physician, but that he has also displayed the greatest energy in the affairs able physician, but that he has also dis-played the greatest energy in the affairs of whatever societies he has been connected with. We congratulate the doctor upon his success in Kingston, and wish him a

safe voyage. St. Anthony is invoked to recover los things because he entered the Order of St. Francis under the name of Anthony inhimself from his friends. Therefore, he who, for the glory of God, wished not to be found, received the gift that by his intercession lost objects might be recov-

WHEN all things else fail, hope born of Religion comes to cheer us—it never fails no matter how dark the surroundings nor how weighty the burden of woe.

CATARRH CURED. CATARRH CURED.

An old physician, retired fromactive practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers, in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped, self-address enveloped to

DR. J. C. RAYMOND,

164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catholic books, pictures, beads, scapulars, medals, etc., of all kinds, kept constantly in stock at the Catholic Record

OTTAWA ITEMS.

The Feast of All Saints was observed as a fete d'obligation in the Roman Catholic Church. The day was observed as a holiday in the departments and many of the

day in the departments and many of the city stores. At

THE BASILICA

Masses were held at 6, 8 and 10 a.m., the same as on Sunday. At the latter service, which was High Mass celebrated by the Bishop of Ottawa, an eloquent discourse in French appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Father Gaudet of the Ottawa College. Vespers were sung in the same edifice at three o'clock this afternoon. The Feast of All Souls was celebrated by a special High Mass at the Basilica, commencing at 9 a. m., and at which a sermon in English was preached. To those who attended High Mass an indulgence of forty days was granted by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII.

About seven o'clock on the evening

About seven o'clock on the evening of Nov. 2nd a fire broke out in E. B. Eddy's lumber mills, on the Hull side of the Suspension Bridge, and in less than an hour the entire property, including two saw mills, planing mills, sash and door factory, pail and broom factory, box factory, match factory, and packing-room were reduced to ashes. The buildings burned with astonishing rapidity, and the whole of the western part of Ottawa, as burned with astonishing rapidity, and the whole of the western part of Ottawa, as well as Chaudiere Flats, River Falls, and the city of Hull were illuminated. The Hull and Ottawa fire brigades were promptly on hand, but all they could do was to prevent the flames from spreading to the flour and saw mills in the immediate vicinity. The total loss is \$400,000, while the insurance, so far as can now be ascertained, is about \$165,000, divided between eleven companies. For some time tween eleven companies. For some time the business has been in the hands of a receiver, and it is believed the Merchauts' Bank will lose beavily by the formula in the bank of th Bank will lose heavily by the fire.

After a short but severe illness, borne with resignation and fortified by the Sacraments of our Holy Mother the Church, John Brenan Magill, late of the Township of Moore, in the 38th year of his age. May he rest in

LOCAL NOTICES.

IN BOSTON

recently Dr. M. Souvielle, of the Mon-treal International Throat and Lung Insti-tute, and ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, was visited by over 2,500 Physicians and sufferers using his wonderful Invention, the Spirometer, for the treatment of Ca-tarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Parties unable to visit his offices can be successfully treated by letter addressed Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, offices for Canada, where French and English specialists are always in charge. Full particulars free on receipt of stamp. Physicians and sufferers can try it free at the offices.

David Haragan, of Kinkora, county of Perth, Ont, hearing Prof. A. M. Shrieves, proprietor of Pride of the Valley medicine offer \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for any case of dispepsia that one dollar's worth would not help or entirely cure if used according to directions, bought the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ worth, used it, lost the one hundred dollars and dispepsia both. Thousands can testify, For sale by all druggists. See advertisment in CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden

awaited with much interest by the Monarchists as well as the Imperialists.

Lyons, Oct. 31.—Seven anarchists were arrested yesterday on a charge of murder, and two on a charge of manufacturing dynamite.

Paris, Nov. 2.—Revolutionary manifestors were placarded in Paris and Marseilles to-night. A man caught in the act was arrested here.

The President then proposed Dr. Phe lan's health, which was drunk with gusto, and two on a charge of manufacturing drunamite.

Mr. Leahy than proposed "Our Grand President and the future of the C.M.B.A."

The President then proposed Tr. Phe lan's heatth, which was drunk with gusto, and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. the latest styles and fluest assortment in the city. Children's pictures assortment in the city. Chi

and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

3PECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

R. S. Murray & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matthed and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Mothers of Frames and fluest (Scholl) (100 of 600), subcepting, 500 to 600, dressed house, 700 to 600, dressed house, 500 to 600, spring wheat 100 to 600 tarley, 70c to 00; spring wheat 100 to 600 to 600, dressed house, 500 to 600, spring wheat 100 to 600 tarley, 70c to 00; spring wheat 100 to 600 tarley, 70c to 00; spars, 750 to 600, dressed house, 750 to 600, dressed h

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

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

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constitution, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES Plaint is very apt to be complicated with constitution. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly sures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

42-13-11 you have either of these troubles

PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.
London, Ont., Nov. 6.
GRAIN Eggs, retail.... Skins and Hides.
Calfskins, green, * b.
Tallow, rendered. Hides, No. 1.....

> London Stock Market. London, -noon. Nov. 6. Name. Sellers Buyers.xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Montreal Market.
Montreal, Nov. 6.
FLOUR-Receipts, 6200 bls.; sales, 2500;Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows; Superior, 4 95 to 5 65; extra, 4 90 to 4 90; sprine, extra, 4 80 to, 4; 87 superine, 4 40 to 4 50 strong bakers', 5 30 to 6 75; fine, 3 75 to 4 00; middlings, 3 60 to 3 65; pollards, 3 25 to 3 50 Ontario bags, 2 00 to 2 50; city bags, 3 30 to 3 35.

3 35.

GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, 1 00 to 1 02,
Canada red winter, 1 00 to 1 03
spring, 1 05 to 1 07. Corn, 87c to 87c. Peas, 0 90½
to 90½ dats, 35c to 37c. Barley, 66c to 70c.
PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 16c to 20c
Eastern Townships, 21c to 23; B. & M. ,20c to
22c. Creamery, 23c to 28c. Cheese, 10½c to 11½c
Pork, mess, 26 00 to 27 00. Lard, 15½c to 16
Bacon, 14c to 15c. ≃Hams, 15c to 17c.

Toronto Markets-Car Lots

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 01 to \$1 01. No. 2, \$1 01 to \$1 01. No. 3, \$0 97 to \$98. Spring—No. 1, \$1 03 to \$1 02. BARLEY—No. 1, 78e. to \$9 79. No. 2, 0 72 to \$0 72. No. 3 extra, 64c to 65c. No. 3, 57c to \$0 58. \$5 58.

PEAS—No. 1 73c to \$0 73. No. 2, 73c to 74c.
OATS—No. 1, 40c to 41. No. 2, 00c.
FLOUR—Superior, \$4 75 to \$475; extra.
\$4 55 to \$4 52. 50 to \$12. 60.
BRAN—\$12. 60 to \$12. 60.
BUTTER—13c to 20c.
GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25.
BARLEY—(street)—55c to 81c.
WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29,

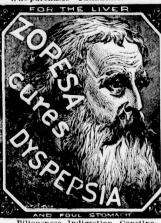
WHEAT (street)—Fail, \$1 27 to \$1 29,

HAMILTON. Nov. 4—Wheat, white at 0 92 to 0 00: red, 0 90 to 0 00: Deihl, 1 15 to 1 15, barley, 50c to 65c; oats, 38c to 00c; peas, 60c to 65c; corn, 95c to 0 00; ryc, 56c to 60c; clover seed 4 30 to 6 40: timothy, 2 50 to 0 00. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 50 to 0 00: No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00: live hogs, none offering. Hams, 18c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do., 12;c; shoulders, 10]c: long clears, 11c, C. bacon, 10;c. Butter—tubs, ordinary, 12c. to 18c; good, 18c to 15: extra, 00c to 00c: small rolls, fresh, 15c to 25c. Eggs—Fresh, in cases, 18c to 20c. Lard—Farmers' tried, 12;c to 18c: tierces, 13; kegs, 14c; pails, 14;c held firm. Tallow—tried, 7½ to 20. Dried apples 5½c to 6;c. SEAFORTH. Nov. 4.—Flour, No. 1 Super. 5 00

fresh ground, 4 30 to 4 30, Canada oatmeal, 0 00 to 6 00

KINGSTON, Nev. 4.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 8 00; fall wheat, 0 95 to 0 00; spring wheat 1 00 to 9 00: barley, 70c to 00; penas, 780 to 00 oats, 33c to 00c; cattle, live weight. 3 50 to 4 50, beef, 5 30 to 8 25: hides, 6 00 to 8 00. sheepskins, 0 50 to 1 i0; wool, 18c to 21c: butter, 22c to 23c; eggs, 23c to 24c; cheese, 10; to 11c; hay, 13 00 to 13 50; potatoes, 0 50 to 60 per bag; corn, 0 60 to 00c; rye, 60c to 0c. GUELPH, Nov. 4—Flour, No. 1 super, 259 \$2 75; fall wheat. 0 90 to 0 93: spring wheat, 0 93 to 0 95: barley, 50c to 60c; peas, c65 to 70c; oats, 36c @ 37c; cattle (live weight); 3 00 to 4 00: beef, 7 00 to 900; mutton, 7 0 0 \$10 00; dressed hogs 8 00 @ 8 25: hides, 6 00 @ 7 00; sheepskins, 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 20c to 21c; butter, 17c @ 20c; eggs, 20c @ 222; cheese 12c to 13: hay, 9 00 @ 10 00; potatoes, 0 55 @ 0 65 per bag; corn, 00c @ 00c.

Come all who wish white Teeth of pearl, To set off lips of cherry; A fragrant breath for the boy and girl Who purchases "TEABERRY."



Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipa-tion—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of Zopesa, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent and

Bankrupt Stock

THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF THE

GOLDNER STOCK

Will commence to-day and will continue until all is disposed of

The Goods consist of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Broadcloths and Tweeds.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BROADCLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

All new and fresh, and have been marked down to less than wholesale prices in Montreal, the reduction in many cases being fifty per cent. below the retail rates.

These inducements are offered in order to close the entire stock before the FIRST OF JANUARY.

THOMAS SMYTH.

Formerly of the firm of Mullin & Smyth,

RICHMOND ST., - OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

In order to give the public an opportunity of taking advantage of the Bargains offered, the Store will be kept open every evening until Nine o'clock.

CHATHAM, ONT. D. McLACHLAN, Chatham, Ont.

RE GEO. BAWDEN & CO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the creditors of this estate will be held at the office of the Mahon Banking Company in this city, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the fitteenth day of November, A. D. 1882, to transact any matters connected with this estate and consider any offer of composition which the said George Bawden & Co. may make, and, if deemed advisable, to make arrangements for the immediate winding up of the concern. All creditors are required before the day of such meeting to send in their claims against said estate to the Assignee, duly vouched, as after said fiteenth day of November, A. D. 1882, the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to the claims of which he then has notice.

JAMES A. MAHON,

London, 31st October, 1882.

London, 31st October, 1882.

RE GEO. BAWDEN & CO. NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

PARTIES indebted to the estate of George Bawden & Co. are required to make payment to the undersigned before the Tenth day of November, A. D. 1882,

At the office of the Or proceedings will have to be taken to enforce a settlement.

J. A. MAHON. London, 31st October, 1882. DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE

Choice Farms, Village and City Property. First time off-ered for Sale. Write at once for List and secure your pick.

J. F. MAHON,

NELLES & GRANT Have been appointed Sole Agents, in Londo and vicinity, for the LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000.

CITY OF LONDON.(ENG.)FIRE INS. CO. CAPITAL, \$10,009,000 FIRE INS. ASSOCIATION, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, 5,000,000.

Room "C," Masonic Temple, City,

Choicest Foods IN THE WORLD. Selected grain, all hulls, cockle and impurities removed. Steam cooked and desiccated. Patented. Prepared, as wanted, for the table, in ten minutes. Saving money. Saving fuel, Saving time. Saving there is a saving the saving the country of the saving the country of the saving there are the saving there are the saving there are the saving t <u>merican</u> <u>reakfast</u>

A. B. C. WHITE OATS. A. B. C. WHITE WHEAT,
A. B. C. RARLEY FOOD. A. B. C. MALZE.
Cercal Milk for Intants. Cercal Cream for Dyspentics.
Prices reduced. For sale by all grocers. Ask for
A. B. C. only.
Office, 83 MURRAY ST., New York.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can positively and permanently be cured. The Doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This kerb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. oct.13-3m

Grand BAZAAR AND DRAWING OF PRIZES

in London, Canada, to aid in the erection of the new St. Peter's Cathedral.

\$1,000.00 IN GOLD. 320 Acres of Land in the most fertile regions of the Great Northwest.

House and Property in the City of London, the Village of Mt. Brydges, Port Elgin and the Township of Elderslie—and hundreds of other valuable prizes (see tickets) to be drawn for at this Bazaar.

Greatest offer ever presented to the Amer-P. S.—Persons who have received Tickets are requested to make immediate returns to REV. T. CORNYN, London. Persons wishing to secure tickets can obtain them by writing to the same Rev. gentleman.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD GEO. McNEILL,

AT THE
NORTH END COAL & WOOD AT Prices to suit the people.
All measure and weight guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited. OFFICE-RICHMOND ST., OPPOSITE
THE SKATJNG RINK.

211.2m LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

TELEGRAPHIC & PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE RE-OPENS ON MONDAY Sept. 4th.

Our Course of Instruction is Comprehensive, thorough and practical, and preeminently adapted to the requirements of the young man, who proposes to engage in either, Mercantile, Mechanical, or Agricultural pursuits.

Each Professor is a specialist in his Department. Young ladies are in regular partment. Young ladies are in regular attendance, in all Departments.
For Circulars containing full particulars.

Address,

WM. N. YEREX, Principal,
Box, 315 London, Out.

TEACHER WANTED.

A female teacher holding a 2nd class certificate for the Separate School, Wawanosh. Must be able to play organ and conduct the choir. Send testimonials and state salary required, Address Rev. J. O'CONNOR, St. Augustine, P. O., Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED



VOL. 5.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs Underclothing, Etc.

N. WILSON & CO

Pleading Hands. BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

[Sister Mary John, a venerable and devoter Sister of Charity, died at St. Joseph's Orphar Asylum, Philadelphia, on September 13th Asylum, Philadelphia, on September 13th She had more than attained the span and the span at the span and the span at the

Show Him your hands, dear Sister,
As you stand at the Bar supreme;
Tho' the searching lights of the Judgment
About you, startled, stream—

Stretch forth your toil-worn fingers, By generous service scarr'd; They are whiter, sweeter than lilies, Those roughen'd hands and hard.

For they to the dear Lord Jesus Will breathe the tale of the past; Will tell of the heavenly treasures By ceaseless toll amass'd.

The care for the helpless orphan, The zeal for the suff'ring poor; The deeds of a life devoted, Unselfish, brave and pure. A hero's courage in crosses,

This is the tale of those fingers, Those trembling hands and old; Fairer and sweeter than lilies, Rarer than gems and gold; For these are the fadeless lilies

The angels love to cull;
And of incorruptible gold and gems,
Those dear old hands are full. And the Master says (as He folds them To His Heart)—"Thrice blessed be: For all that ye did to My little one Ye surely did to Me!"

-Ave Maria

CATHOLIC PRESS

The arrival of a lady noted as a "pro-fessional beauty" in England has made one of those sensations which excite a suspicion that the Americans of New York are as volatile as the Parisians. This York are as volatile as the Parisians. This lady comes endorsed by the Prince of Wales, who is known to be an admirer of the beautiful. Her photograph has been in every shop window in London and it is now in every shop window in New York. It has entirely taken the place of that of the apostle of the sunflower and the lily. This lady is to act in several plays. But nobody is attracted by the promise of her acting. The reputation of her beauty is expected to draw large crowds to the theatre. Her name is Mrs. Langtry, which the London correspondents of American papers have made generally American papers have made generally known by this time; she has a husband, her father is a Dean of the Church of England, and she is travelling under the protection of Mrs. Labouchere, formerly an actress, now legally the wife of Labouchere, the notorious editor of London Truth—a brilliant but infamous society paper.

Mrs. Langtry divides public attention with the candidates—none of whom, except the candidates—none of whom, except the candidates—none of whom, except the service of the candidates. Benjamin F. Butler, can bear comparison with her, as a "professional beauty." Her claim on public attention is that she has been approved of in England; hence the Langtry. "The state of the state of t Langtry "craze." It is another symptom of the Anglo-mania that has filled our of the Anglo-mania that has filled our houses with cracked tea-cups and set half the young women of the country at the idle task of "decorating" everything within their reach. Mrs. Langtry, who comes here to make money may be an estimable woman; but she is not one to be imitated by modest American estimable woman; but she is not one to be imitated by modest American women. She is not an object for their admiration, as some of the newspapers would have us believe. We are told pathetically that her husband's money having been wasted in the gayeties of London seasons, she now "heroically" sets forth to restore it by exhibiting herself on the stage to gaping thousands. All this sentimental gush does not conceal the truth that she does

steps into public view, to be talked of by libertines as a slave on exhibition in a mart at Cairo is talked of by the lascivious Turk. Catholic Review. THE Puritanical spirit of the sects was a well illustrated recently, according to the Scottsville Courier, of Virginia, at the Union Baptist (colored) Church on Sunday night, by the Rev. Mr. Cotterell, of recent the scottsville Courier, of the scottsville Courier, and the scottsville Courier, and the scottsville Courier an Cottrelltown, Buckingham County, who in gave his charge to twenty-one young con- t

does not conceal the truth that she does does not conceal the truth that she does this to put money in her purse—money which the Americans, who will pay for anything with an English stamp upon it, are expected to furnish. We hope that

the advent of Mrs. Langtry will not lead to an introduction of the "professional beauty" business here. No modest woman could permit her portrait to be

hawked in the streets; nor could she com-

plain if vile scandals were connected with her name. Modesty is the most womanly of virtues and the fact that this Mrs.

Langtry has been endorsed by some of the sham "high society" of New York, ought not to blind American women to the degradation which has been endorsed by the sham the sham when the sham when the sham we have the sham we have the sham when the sham we have the sham we have the sham we have the sham when the sham we have the sham we have the sham when the sham we have the sham we have the sham when the sham when the sham when the sham we have the sham when the sham when the sham when the sham we have the sham when the sh

gradation which a woman suffers when she