# e Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 8.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

NO. 411.

IN CHICAGO.

Resolutions in Accord With the Irish Leader's Pacific Policy Adopted Without Opposition.

The convention of the Irish National League of America were held in Chicago on Wednesday, August 18th. About one thousand delegates were present, representing ever State in the Union. The provinces of Quebec and Ontario also sent provinces of Quebec and Ontario also sent their contigent to the meeting. The CATHOLIC RECORD, of London, was repre-sented by Mr. Thos. Coffey, and the Daily Post of Montreal by Mr. A. J. Cloran. From an early hour on the day of opening the city presented a very ornamental appearance, the green badges of the delegates being seen on almost every hand. The place of meeting was the Central Music Hall, a very large and richly furnished

Opera House.
The following persons were

The following persons were
ON THE PLATFORM.

Ladies—Mrs. Parnell attended by Mrs.
Thomas Butler and Mrs. J. J. Curran, of Chicago; Miss L. Sheridan, Philadelphia: Miss Annie Lord, Buffalo; Miss Sarah R. Manning, Philadelphia; Mrs. Maggie Cannon, Chicago; Miss Kate Kelly, Philadelphia; Miss Alice Gallagher, St. Louis; Miss Ellen M. LeBert, St. Louis; Miss Ellen McEntee, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lizzie Fox, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lizzie Fox, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lizzie Fox, Philadelphia; Mrs. Annie Burgess, Philadelphia; Mrs. Annie Burgess, Philadelphia; Mrs. William Kelly, Buffalo; Mrs. Ella O'Lerry, Philadelphia; Miss Lizzie McSoiley, Philadelphia: Miss Lizzie McSoiley, Philadelphia: Gentlemen—Patrick Egan, Chairman; Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, Thomas Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, Thomas

Gentlemen—Patrick Egan, Chairman; Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, Thomas Deasy, and John E Redmond, the Parlia-F. F. McGuire, Swanten, Ohio; Father D. A. Tigbe, Chicago; J. J. Curran, Chicago; the Rev. G. W. Pepper, Ohio; the Rev. J. S. McLaughlin, New York; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; and the Rev. Fathers moment direct Charles Stewart Parnell F. S. Henneberry, John Delaney, Dono-van, Thomas A. Burke, McShane, Agnew, and T. F. Cashman, of Chicago. The parliamentary party and some of the more prominent delegates sat in front of the platform.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. President Egan announced that the National Executive Committee, following met Tuesday night and named Judge Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, for temporary Chairman, and John P. Sutton, Wm. J. Elliot, Columbus, Wm. Fogarty, and Roger Walsh, of Chicago, for secretaries. These names were received with great

applause, and in response to loud calls Judge Fitzgerald arcse and spoke as fol-

Ladies, and Brother Delegates: The dispatches in the morning papers indicate great hopes on the part of Salisbury and a vagabond set of Orangemen, who, ashamed of their own country and their ashamed of their own country and their race, indulge in the high hote that this convention of Irish hearts and Irishmen will commit political suicide. (Cries of no! no!) On the other hand comes the flash over 4000, miles across the sea of trembling fear and anxiety from those that live in the old land; (cheers) fear and anxiety from those we left in our childhood days; fear and anxiety from those in whose name and in whose interests we are summoned here to-day; fear and anxiety from those whose status in life we desire to make, like our own, freemen, as free as ocean's wild (Cheers.) In proportion as you smash these hopes on the one hand, and dispel the fears on the other hand, in that same proportion shall we have FILLED OUR DESTINY.

If you have a telegraph instrument here in your hall, from it let the electric flash pass from here to the Atlantic and across it with the velocity that it is proverbial it with the velocity that it is proverbial for, and let every word that goes from this hall be words of disappointment to the enemies of Ireland. (Cheers.) On the other hand, let the words be words of cheer and consolation to the people that for seven centuries have waited for the left of the characteristic or the people that for seven centuries have waited for freedom. How many of you are thousands of miles away from your happy homes? You come not with any selfish motives in view. You come not for any personal aggrandizement. The highest and

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PARNELL'S MEN.

HARMONY AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM MARK THF IRISH-AMERICAN CONVENTION
IN CHICAGO.

holiest hopes and aspirations that could inspire a human heart have inspired you not as you left your wives and your loved you not nest a home. You come here not paid by branches or inspired by the love of feudality. You come here as in HONEST, PARIOTIC MEN,
loving the land that gave you birth; hatiny heroppressors. (Cheers.) You come here imbued with the truest motives that could inspire a human heart have inspired you not as you left your wives and your loved you not nest home. You come here not in this, the greatest, freest country on earth. (Cheers.) You come here imbued with the truest motives that could inspire a human heart have inspired you not as you left your wives and your loved you not nest home. You come here not in this, the greatest, freest country on earth. (Cheers.) You come here imbued with the truest motives that could inspire a human heart have inspired you not as you left your wives and your loved your loved your loved your loved you not here a human heart have inspired you not as you left your wives and your loved your loved you not here a human heart have inspired you not say you left your wives and your loved you not here a human heart have inspired you not as you left your wives and your loved you not here a human heart have inspired you not here a human heart have inspired your loved you not here a human heart have inspired you not here a human heart have inspired your loved you not here have inspired your loved you come here not be down in this, the greatest, freest country on earth. (Cheers.) You come here in the love of feudality. You come here as it how here like free men, enjoying your free indom in this, the greatest, freest country on earth. (Cheers.) You come here in the love of feudality. You come here as it how here like free men, enjoying your free to-day. (Cheers). You come here not to dictate to them, but rather to follow in dictate to them, but rather to follow in their steps. (Cheers.) You come here to-day with hearts full of hope for the future. We cannot fight the past, if we would, and we would not if we could. (Cheers.) But while that be the fact, we look to the future with the hope that the Irish race throughout the world is concentrated on Charles Stewart Parnell (Cheers.) You come here many Parnell. (Cheers). You come here, many of you, doubtless, to see, for the first

the representatives of the Irish people fresh from old Ireland. You come here to day, thousands of you, to shake the hand of

and the Irish Parliamentary party, repre-senting the Irish people, should direct, dictate, or suggest to them a policy I anticipate that your sergeant at arms could not prevent this multitude of good and as quick as lightning ejecting the crazy fellow that rose to do so. (Cheers) The old enemies of our race have to

long succeeded in the motto 'Divide and Conquer." Henceforth among true Irish-men, at home and abroad, there is no division of sentiment on the question of home rule for the Irish people, and absolute control of their affairs by themselves. (Loud and continuous applause).
Turning to Michael Davitt the speaker

continued: We are here to day to wel-come you, not because you are Michael Davitt, but becouse you are a true, devoted on of Erin. (Applause).
Turning to the other members of the

parliamentary committee, O'Brien, Red-mond, and Deasy, the speaker said:
And Messra. O'Brien, Redmond and
Deasy (applause) we are here to day to give you the same general welcome as we do to the hero and the founder of the Land League; not in your individual capacity, but as the representatives

of the irish People; who in that Parliament day by day, and night by night, and month by month were laboring for your own and the land we

ove. We want you, and doubtless you will tell us what the desires, what the wishes, what the hopes and the aspirations of the Irish people are. You will doubtless tell us what you request of us to day, and on behalf of those who are now before me, behalf of those who are now before me, and on behalf of those they represent throughout this broad line, from the high hills of Maine to the golden slopes of Cal-ifornia; on behalf of the generous American people who are with us in sentiment and in heart. I promise you, sirs, that from this convention there shall emanate but one sentiment, but one action, but one echo; and that is for Ireland, for her chosen representatives, to follow in your cnosen representatives, to follow in your wake; not to direct; not to dictate; not to suggest; for the Irish National League to cripple you and Charles Stewart Parnell the same as we have been crippling you for the last two years. (Loud applause)

plause.)
And, my friends, you have beard me in

policy or another, we have no policy here to discuss or to act upon, except the policy presented by Davitt and by the representatives of the parliamentary party, who are the mouth piece of Charles Stewart Par nell. (Loud applause)

THE RESOLUTIONS. The committee on resolutions an-nounced that they were ready to report, and Dr. Betts, the chairman, read the resolutions in a loud, clear voice, as fol-

(The resolutions will be found on our editorial page.)

THE PLATFORM IS ADOPTED. Col. Atkinson of Detroit, Mich., one he members of the committee on resolutions, explained on behalf of the com mittee that in considering the declarations contained in the draft the committee, while discussing them fully, adopted them The reading of the resolutions was fol-

lowed by hearty cheering.

Mr. Finerty moved that the resolutions be adopted section by section. (Cries of "No!" "No!")

Mr. Armstrong of Georgia seconded

is motion. Mr. Gannon desired them adopted by sections. If there was anything between the lines, with all due respect to their vis-itors from Ireland, which would bin 1 the league to forever pursue its present course, despite any exigney of the future which might arise for a different course of

Alexander Sullivan made an eloquent address and evoked wild cheering. He declared that in the suppression of views dear to their souls they did so that the men in the gap might be untrammeled The personal representatives of Ireland present had given proof of their absolute ealty to their native country. The empty deeve of Michael Davitt testified to what he had suffered. There had been preach er of fear that there would not be harmony in the conven-tion, but the men who had borne the brunt of the fight in the past, and who were ready to bear arms now if necessary (tremendous cheering), did not fear, and there were enough of them here to strangle, if necessary, those who would attempt to hanper or thwart the absolute purpose of theleague to follow Parnell under any

flag he might elect. (Great cheering)
Mr. Devoy of New York said many of

If there are any individuals in your great big city that have grievances to settle, let them be settled as men. Every delegate having a right to enter this hall shall have a seat in this convention, if I have any say about it. Every delegate coming here has the right to express his opinions honestly, candidly, patriotically upon the issues at stake connected with the convention. I beg of you to be sober and earnest; to be forbearing with one another; to grant the rights to your brother that you demand for yourself; and in the discussion of any legitimate matters that come before us, oh, look back through the past two months, and take an example worthy of emulation, first from the Parliamentary

BAND OF BROTHERS assembly of this day is a proof of devotion

But it is also an honor which bears with it indeed an overwhelming sense of reme dwell a moment upon these two points. Are we worthy of your confidence and have we a right to claim your continued support? In order to answer this question satisfactorily we must show, first, that we by the same principle and ani mated by the same hopes as yourselves and in the second place that our move-ment is conducted on a wise and hones policy. What is the principle underlying this movement? It is the unquestioned recognition of the nationality of Ireland. We are working not simply for the removal of grievances or the ameliora tion of the material condition of our people. Nothing, I think, is plainer than if Ireland had in the past abandoned principle she could easily have bartered her national rights to England and in return have obtained a certain amount of material prosperity. If only our forefathers had meekly accepted the yoke of an alien rule Ireland's fetters would have been gilded, and the hand which for centuries had scourged her would have given her as a slave indulgences and favors which would have peraps saved her from sufferings which are without a parallel in the history of op-pression. If, at the bidding of England, Ireland had ages since abandoned her religion and consented to merge her nationality we might to day be the sleekest of slaves, fettered by the bounty of our for us to conquerors. Scotland, by even a smaller sandth time t

of strangers, the principle which Owen Roe O'Neil vindicated at Benburb, which animated Tone and Frzgerald, and to which Emmet sacrificed a stainless life. Mr. Levoy of New York said many of the New York delegation may have come with asmany resolutions as those from | England. Race batred is at best an

your name make these promises. In the name of the land that gave the most of you birth; in the name of that land where wany of you first beheld the mindorsed as a whole.

In the name of that land where your childhood's happy days were spent; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your fathers; in the name of that land whose dust hovers over the bones of your father the your land hovers over the passed that land whose dust hovers over the passed that land whose dust hovers over the passed that land whose dust hovers ove must be the recognition of the divine right of Irishmen, and Irishmen alone, to rule Ireland. This is the principle in support of which you are assembled to-day; this is the principle which guides our movement in Ireland. But consistently with that principle we believe it is received. with that principle we believe it is possible to bring about a settlement honorable to England and Ireland alike, whereby the forgotten; whereby the chapter of Eng'ish of your distinguished confidence and sup-

Gentlemen—Patrick Egan, Chairman; Simple, unqualitied, eternal approval of michael Davit, William OB Brien, Thomas Desay, and John E Redmond, the Parliam Desay, and John E Re Tone and the society of the United Irishmen demanded Catholic emanci-Wolf to you that we who are conducting this movement at home are worthy of your confidence and have a right to claim your contiued support; the responsibility also of clearly placing before you the conditions upon which alone we can accept that support or value that confidence. Let liberty, and for one brief moment the clouds lifted over Ireland. But the moment was brief. Lord Fitzwilliam was recalled and Lord Camden went to Ireland and deliberately commenced the policy which culminated in the rebellion of 1798. Fatally alike in almost all its details was the crisis of that day to the crisis of to day. Once again the policy of conciliation has been cast aside by England. The English viceroy who represented the policy of liberty and who for the first time since 1795 was greeted with the acclamations of the populace in Dublin, has left our shores and in his place has one bearing the hated name of Castlereagh. Once again all thoughts of amity with England has been banished from the minds of Irishmen, and to day we are once more face to face with our hereditary foes. The same cloud has hereditary foes. The same cloud has settlement of this question must now be descended once more upon our land, but reserved for the parliament of Ireland, remember, when by and by it perhaps shudders at the darkness and gloom and horror of the scene, how brightly and peacefully the Irish landscape smiled daring the brief sunshine of the last few tant and will not and cannot be paid. The

The duty of the moment is clear. We have given England the most convincing proof that on the concession of liberty we can be trusty friends; it now remains for us to prove for the thousandth time that as slaves we can be for

death to national slavery.

But there is no danger of such a disgrace. The national movement is in the hands of a man who can be bold as well as cautious, and I claim the confidence and support of the Irish in America not only because they are animated by the same principle and the same hopes as we

of our movement; to day the opinion of the civilized world, and of America in particular, is clearly and distinctly upon our side. Has the policy which has wrought this change been a suc-cess, and are the men who have raised the

the expressinguistives of the India period for the world. The based of the world of and that the spirit of the people is sterner and higher to day than ever it was before. For coercion he was quite prepared, and to coercion Lord Samboury will most assuredly be forced to come, although the

> ment or retard by one moment the concession of home rule. The landlords of Ireland noted but totally misunderstood the meaning of the change of attitude. They mistook forbearance and patriotism for cowardice, and the crowbar brigade once cowardice, and the crowbar brigade once more set to work. Sill, the tenants suffered in silence. Mr. Gladstone proposed a land bill which would have bought out the landlords at an extravagantly high figure, yet the Irish tenants were ready, because it was coupled with the concession of home rule, to pay this exorbitant sums, the wrige to be mid-for retired from the concession of the rule of the mid-for retired to the mid-for retired as the price to be paid for national free dom. But all motive for forbeatance on their part is now gone, the sands have run through the hour glass, and the old fight between landlord and tenant most revive if the people are not to be swept out of existence while they are waiting for home

Once more Irish landlords have behaved

with unaccountable folly and stupidity. They have once more stood between Ireland and her freedom, and have refused even an extravagant price for their land because the offer was coupled with the concession of an Irish parliament. So be it. I believe the last offer has been made to Irish landlordism. The ustimate settlement of this question must now be and meantime the people must take care to protect themselves and their children. In many parts of Ireland, I assert, sent is old struggle will be revived, and before three months are over the new government will be forced, as of old, in defense of the rents of the landlords, to attempt to forge anew the letters of coercion. The process will not be an easy one, and, even it successsandth time that as slaves we can be for midable foes. I assert here to day that the government of Ireland by England is an unconquered spirit of liberty to favors won by national dishonor.

The principle embodied in the Irish movement of to-day is just the same principle which was the soul of every Irish movement for the last seven centuries—who have inherited from fathers who preferred poverty to dishonor and the principle of rehelion against the rule death to national slavery. this coming struggle, which we honestly believe will be the final one before vic tory, we claim the assistance of our fel-low-countrymen and the sympathy of all the citizens of this great republic. Gentlemen, I have now done. The memory of tois day will live with me while

CONTINUED ON FIFTH TAGE.

A STORY FROM A STAR BY REV. ABRAW J. BYAN, THE POET PRIEST.

om the mystic siderial spaces the noon of a night 'mid of Maj me aspirit that murmured to a was it the dream of a Dream?, h, na, from the purest of places here liveth the nighest of races an unfailen sphere far away,— nd it were immortality's ele-

as I sleeping? Is sleep but the closing the night of our eyes from the light? oth the spirit of man e'en then rest? doth it not toil all the more? hes the earth-wearled frame is reposing the vision then veiled the less bright? hes the earth from our sight hath been

But the unsiceping spirits of dreamers in hours when the world-voice is still are building with faith without faiter Bright steps up to heaven's high altar Where lead all the aisles of the earth.

Was I sleeping? I know not, or waking? The body was resting I ween; Hassems it was o'ermuch tired With the tolls of the day that had gone;— When, sudden, there came the bright break-

When, sudden, there came the bright broing
Of light thro's shadowy screen,
And with the brightness there blended
The voice of the Being descended
From a star ever-pure of all sin,—
In a music too sweet to be lyred
By the lips of the sinful and mortal;
And oh! how the pure brightness shone
As shines, thro' the summer-morn ports
Rays golden and white as the snow;—
As white as the fakes,—ah! no! whiter
Only angelic wings may be brighter
When they flash o'er the brow of some
That walketn this shadowed Below.

The soul loseth never its seeing.
In the goings of night and of day
It graspeth the Infaite Far;
No wonder there may come some Being
As if it had wandered ast ay
At times down the wonderfilled way
As to me in the midnight of May
From its home in some glory-crowned star
Where evil hath never left traces.
Where dwelleth the highest of races.
Bave the angels that circle the throne,—
In a grace far beyond all our graces
Whose Carist is the same as our own.

FATHER GALVIN, S. J., ON THE

London Universe, July 17.

London Universe, July 17.

A large congregation was present at the service at the Carmelite Church, Kenaington, on Sunday afternoon when the Rev. Father Galvin, S. J., preached, his subject being, "The Conversion of England and the Mother of God," England, he said—that word brought before our minds an island set in a silver sea; an island blessed in many ways above all the nations of the earth; an island gloricus in its past, glorious in its present, and with many bright hopes for its future; an island with a constitution, open tribunals in which justice was on the whole fairly administered. All these things made England in many respects the envy of the nations of the world. England had nearly everything which the world recognized as making a nation great. She had power and a stable Government, a loyal and generous people. Say what they would, the sun did not shine at this moment upon a nation that loved its laws and loved its Sovereign more than did the people of England. This was looking at England from a human point of view. In no country in the world were the words of Jesus Christ, uttered with infinite tenderness and infinite love, more applicable than to England: "Other sheep I have that are not of this fold, and these I must needs bring with Me, and they shall hear My voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd." This country was not now as it was four hundred years ago. Then it was as remarkable amidst the nations of the earth for its love of the See of Peter as it was now for its worldly greatness and its earthly prosperity.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY WERE

See of Peter as it was now for its worldly greatness and its earthly prosperity.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY WERE the sheep of the fold of Jesus Christ. They were not of the fold, but they were the sheep, and for them there was an untiring love in His heart and words of mercy and tenderness on His lips. England's past was great. She was great in the multitude of subjects which she gave to the Church; great in her self-sacrifice, great in her devotion to the Mother of God, who looked upon that sea-girt island, and called it her dowry. These days, slas! had gone, and the faith which bore England to all the grace and all the beauty of the supernatural life was for well-nigh 300 years a stranger and an alien in the land. Englishmen sold their birthright; they did what in them lay to drive from the land the Church of God to which they owed all that is great in their constitution. Englishmen at this day boasted of their laws, of their open tribunals, of the liberty of which they were proud, and all these things. Let it be remembered they owed to the Catholic Church, so long and so unjustly maligned and which now send to them.

where she was once so faithfully and loyally served. Might she pray for Englishmen; might she stretch her hand over this land where once her name was held in benediction; might she remember the shrines that covered the land where day and night prayers were sung, where men and women came in pilgrimage and laid their offerings before her; might she lead English people once more into that Church in which truth and peace and rest were only to be found,

And the state of t

out the lessed Virgin he says: "We should invoke her, in order that God through her intercession, may grant us our requests; and it is thus we must invoke all the other saints." Again: "May to keel the other saints." Again: "May the Lord Jesus Christ grant us this grace through the ever blessed Virgin Mary! Amen."—Luther, vol. I, page 477.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure
Cod Liver Oll, with Hypothosphites, For Wasting Diseases of Children, Where the digestive powers are feeble and the ordinary food does not seem to nourish the child, this acts both as food and medicine, giving strength and flesh at once, and is almost as palatable as milk. The Blessed Mother of God: looked down to day on this country.

Take no other. to raise and educate the Christian people of England without the Christianity which had made them. What was it that had made England? Not the wars of the Heptarchy, for war was a force of repulsion, not of attraction. Much less was England ever made one by legala.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The was not may be desirably and proposed the property of the automated by property of the property of p

ALWAYS REQUIRED—A good cathartic medicine. National Pills will not disap-

A father to encourage early rising, offered a prize of money to that child who should rise earliest next morning. At a very early hour a bright little girl made her appearance, claimed and got the prize, and then—went back to bed,

The Little White Hearse.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB BILEY.

BY JAMES WEITCOMB RILEY.

As the little white hearse went glimmering their children by As the little white hearse went gillimetries by
The man on the coal-cart jerked his lines,
And smutted the lid of either eye,
And turned and stared at the business
like the walls aigns;
And the street car driver stopped and beat
His hands on his shoulders, and gazed up

THE PA

meal and be

learn practice scarcely one explained ov

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There may, father if for himself for de

And the street car driver stopped and beat
His hands on his shoulders, and gazed up
street
Till his eye on the long track reached the darken the As the little white hearse went glimmering require a bur them into must lead in dren will fo

As the little white hearse went glim mering by
A stranger petied a ragged child
In the crowded walk, and she knew not why,
But he gave her a coin for the way she
smiled;
And a boot-black thrilled with a pleasure
strange amiled;
And a boot-black thrilled with a pleasure strange
As a customer put back his change
With a kindly hand and a grateful sigh—
As the little white hearse went glimmering by.

and even in can pick up practical knothe hands of children knothe As the little white hearse went glimmering know no more the gilded to cries because looks. Parer deed they do A man looked out of a window dim, And his cheeks were wet and his heart was

for a dead child even was dear to him!

And he thought of his empty life, and said,

"Loveless alive, and loveless dead—

Nor wife nor child in earth or sky!"

As the little white hearse went glimmering

ENGLAND'S APOLOGISTS.

Catholic Review.

but this do There is one At last the enemies of Home Rule have condescended to argue the question with their opponents, and to invoke the aid of logic in attempting to give the color of reason to a position necessity, grabit of going when possible woke the aid of logic in attempting to give the color of reason to a position which the whole civilized world proclaims to be the product of passion, prejudice and hatred. Mr. Goschen and the Duke of Argyle coolly inform the people of this country that they do not understand the political status in England, and that they have allowed their judge. father or mot Such parents homes. The Duke of Argyle coolly inform the people of this country that they do not understand the political status in England, and that they have allowed their judgment to become warped by the impassioned utterances of Irish-American writers and speakers. They claim that passioned utterances of Irish American writers and speakers. They claim that England has evinced a longanimity and forbearance in her treatment of her petulant sister isle, which could have sprung and appreciation of the maxims contained in the Sermon on the Mount. His Grace of Argyle even says that, least of all would this country have tolerated in any of the States such nests of vipers and broods of conspirators as Ireland has sheltered for ages, and which the Government of England has refrained from stamping out, because the heart of the nation is tender and merciful beyond comparison. Verily, those of the nation is tender and merciful beyond comparison. Verily, those who know the history of Ireland are aware that it is the traditional and fully guaranteed privilege of Irishmen to abuse government officials with impunity and to curse their oppressors with utter fearlessness of the law. They know, too, there never have been suspects in Ireland, nor midnight arrests, nor spiritings away of obnoxious individuals, and that jails were never built there to cool of the Parents conversation before noticed, no

land, nor midnight arrests, nor spiritings away of obnoxious individuals, and that jails were never built there to cool off the fervor of the imprudent patriots. Wholesale evictions, roadside starvations, poorhouses and forced emigration are peculiarly Irish institutions imposed upon the Irish, by the Irish people themselves, because they enjoy such things with relish. England, in pursuance of her heaven appointed mission, has been vainly striving for centuries to convince the people of Iroland that these things are wrong, that it would be much better for them to stay at home and live in full and plenty, and to own the land they and their forefathers have tilled for countless generations. The wounds that Iroland has inflicted on herself by exporting across the channel her butter and pork and breadstuffs, by closing her home industries and by billeting a lot of lazy red-coated soldiers on her half-starved population, have often brought scalding tears to the sympathetic eyes of England. Dear, tender-hearted Albion has frequently endeavored to assist Erin in teaching her children the principles of self government by sending such men as Spencer and Forster to her shores, with direction that all meetings held for the peaceful and constitutional discussion of those principles (Church, duri instructors. I

parent who s Church, during and holydays much trouble ful and constituted by the benign arm of the law. These peaceful disseminators of the principles of peace who adopted the title of lord.

Children Children lieutenants and secretaries to Ireland merely to show they have come over clothed with the love that England bore her blind unfortunate sister, closed the gates of Kilmainham, and frowned Lent, month

Lent, month Christi and sternly on the Orangemen who dared in-sult a Catholic. The Irish, however, were deaf to the dove like accents of their remain away fies some par

sult a Catholic. The Irish, however, were deaf to the dove-like accents of their voice, and by way of rank ingratitude pretended to perpetrate outrages which had no existence but in their morbid imaginations, pretended to shoot down landlords, to burn down houses and to ham-string cattle, simply for the sake of forcing Mr. Forster to riddle them with buckshot. Nay, more, when Lord Salisbury mildly suggested that emigration was the worst remedy for Irish woes, and that a strong government was the least adapted to the needs of the Irish race, they hotly resented the expression; though they had heard of hearts that had been broken and families parted forever by the merciless system of coercive emigration, and though they had heard of strong governments in Poland and Russis, still they would not listen to the tones so child-like and bland of Salisbury, but persisted in pinning their faith to the Will o'.the-Wisp vagaries of Gladstone. The Irish people are truly a wretched and ungrateful rabble. Burke, Macaulay, and even Froude, to say nothing of John Mitchell and Father Tom Burke, have time and again told us that England has been pouring oil into the self-inflicted wounds of Ireland for centuries; that she has staunched their gaping mouths and bound them round with all the tenderness of a devoted mother, and still the Irish will not kiss the hand that soothes and caresses them. Continue Messrs. Goschen, Argyle & Co. There is nothing like lying strong and end of such p

Church when Kingdom of be added the

Mr. Frank forth, says : Burdock Bl blood. It di excellent he tonic and sy taking B.B.I

present with

tinue Messrs. Goschen, Argyle & Co.
There is nothing like lying strong and
stiffly when you go about it. L'audace
toujours l'audace. Keep on and you may
get a few American dawdlers around the

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-

berry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other remedies fail.

London club houses to believe you. It Never Fails:

#### The Little White Hearse.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB BILEY. As the little white hearse went glimmering

The man on the coal-cart jerked his lines, and smutted the lid of either eye, And turned and stared at the business And the street.car driver stopped and beat His hends on his shoulders, and gazed up

Till his eye on the long track reached the As the little white hearse went glimmering

As the little white hearse went glim mering by
A stranger petted a ragged child
In the crowded walk, and she knew not why,
But he gave her a coin for the way she
smiled;
And a boot-black thrilled with a pleasure

amiled;
And a boot-black thrilled water
atrange
As a customer put back his change
With a kindly hand and a grateful sigh—
As the little white hearse went glimmer
ing by.

A man looked out of a window dim, And his cheeks were wet and his heart was dry,

For a dead child even was dear to him!

And he thought of his empty life, and said,

"Loveless alive, and loveless dead—

Nor wife nor child in earth or sky!"

As the little white hearse went glimmering

### ENGLAND'S APOLOGISTS.

Catholic Review.

At last the enemies of Home Rule have condescended to argue the question with their opponents, and to invoke the aid of logic in attempting to give the color of reason to a position which the whole civilized world proclaims to be the product of passion, pre-judice and hatred. Mr. Goschen and the Duke of Argyle coolly inform the people of this country that they do not under-stand the political status in England, and that they have allowed their ment to become warped by the impassioned utterances of Irish American writers and speakers. They claim that England has evinced a longanimity and forbearance in her treatment of her petulant sister isle, which could have sprung only from a thorough understanding and appreciation of the maxims contained in the Sermon on the Mount. His Grace of Argyle even says that, least of all would this country have tolerated in any of the States such nests of vipers and broods of conspirators as Ire-land has sheltered for ages, and which the Government of England has refrained from stamping out, because the heart of the nation is tender and merciful beyond comparison. Verily, those who know the history of Ireland are aware that it is the traditional and fully guaranteed privilege of Irishmen to abuse government officials with impunity and to curse their oppressors with utter fearlessness of the law. They know, too there never have been suspects in r midnight arrests, nor spiritings away of obnoxious individuals, and that iails were never built there to cool off the fervor of the imprudent patriots. Wholesale evictions, roadside starvations, poorforced emigration are peculiarly Irish institutions imposed pecularly Irish institutions imposed upon the Irish, by the Irish people themselves, because they enjoy such things with relish. England, in pursuance of her heaven appointed mission, has been vainly striving for centuries to convince the people of Ireland that these things are wrong, that it would be much better for them to stay at home and live in full are wrong that it would be intend better for them to stay at home and live in full and plenty, and to own the land they and their forefathers have tilled for countless generations. The wounds that Ireland has inflicted on herself by exporting across the channel her butter and pork and breadstuffs, by closing her home industries and by billeting a lot of lazy red-coated soldiers on her half-starved population, have often brought scalding tears to the sympathetic eyes of England. Dear, tender hearted Albion has frequently endeavored to assist Erin in teaching her children the principles of self government by sending such men as Spencer and Forster to her shores, with direction that all meet-nothing unless the example be set. The ful and constitutional discussion of those principles should not only be tolerated but protected by the benign arm of the law. These peaceful disseminators of the principles of peace who adopted the title of lordlieutenants and secretaries to Ireland merely to show they have come over clothed with the love that England bore ber blind unfortunate sister, closed the gates of Kilmainham, and frowned sternly on the Orangemen who dared in-sult a Catholic. The Irish, however, were deaf to the dove like accents of their and by way of rank ingratitude pretended to perpetrate outrages which had no existence but in their morbid imaginations, pretended to shoot down landlords, to burn down houses and to ham-string cattle, simply for the sake of forcing Mr. Forster to riddle them with buckshot. Nay, more, when Lord Salis-bury mildly suggested that emigration was the worst remedy for Irish woo that a strong government was the least adapted to the needs of the Irish race they hotly resented the expression; thoug they had heard of hearts that had bee they had heard of hearts that had been broken and families parted forever by the merciless system of coercive emigration, and though they had heard of strong governments in Poland and Russia, still they would not listen to the tones so child like and bland of Salisbury, but persisted in pinning their faith to the Will o'the-Wisp vagaries of Gladstone. The Irish people are truly a wretched and ungrateful rabble. Burke, Macaulay, and even Froude, to say nothing of John Mitchell and Father Tom Burke, have time and again told us that England has been pouring oil told us that England has been pouring oil into the self-inflicted wounds of Ireland for centuries ; that she has staunched their gaping mouths and bound them round with all the tenderness of a devoted mother, and still the Irish will not kiss the hand that soothes and caresses them. Con-

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#### THE PARENT'S EXAMPLE.

No matter what parents may say to their children it does not affect them like example. The home of a family is without a head, if the father does not

like the walls of his house There should be more to entertain a father at home than abroad, among associates who only

be more to entertain a father at home than abroad, among associates who only darken the door way of their houses at meal and bed time. Such homes only require a bundle of tooth picks to change them into boarding houses. Parents must lead in the way, then their children will follow them. Young people learn practically or not at all. There is a carred one pursuit in life but what is

scarcely one pursuit in life, but what is explained over and over again, in books,

but this does not continue always There is one evil which this, at times

necessity, gives birth to, namely, the habit of going and remaining from home when possible. This evil on the part of

father or mother can never be estimated. Such parents are strangers in their own

homes. Their children are worse off than orphans. Orphans have the sym-pathy of the world, but the children of

gad about parents are always under the ban of aspersion. Nobody likes them, and it is not the fault of the children,

but that of the parents. They will be like to their parents, when they arrive at an age to take part in the world about them. What will be the training of the

them. What will be the training of the grand-children of such parents? They will follow in the same rut, and those after them, and those after them—!!

We are sure of one thing, and it is this: No Catholic parents wants such a progeny to represent them. There is just

one way to prevent this calamity. Children must be taught practically the value of home and its influence. This

can only be done by parents nourishing within themselves a love for home and the company of their children. Parents need recreation. What recreation more

need recreation. What recreation more pleasant than that which is spent with

pleasant than that which is spent with the family? If the parents desire a walk, what will not their children give in love and affection for permission to accompany them? At least, parents, take them out with you sometimes. A recreation with your children will richly repay both parents and children.

Parents consider the subject of conversation before children. "It is never noticed, no matter what is said." This

is what parents say. They know better, too. Children con over every word. Back-biting, tale bearing, calumny, slander and all sins of the tongue are

learned at home, and parents are the instructors. Do parents prevent children from telling at home what they hear on the street or at school? The dinner and

supper are generally made entertain

ments for comments on the real or sup-posed scandals of the neighborhood. The father and mother kindly seek the

then, why of course follows an infallible judgment. The children have pleased their parents, and they will do it again. As such a family handles the fault of

others, so it in turn is handled unmmerc

fully by others. The world says fami-lies of this kind reap the tares sown by

How is it to be avoided? Parents do

not talk about your neighbors, then, you can prevent your children. This is the

only way to crush out this vice. Now about church going. Parents may talk themselves hoarse, but it will avail

Children will be what their parents

make them. There are other devotions

which are not of obligation, and these, too, parents should attend when pos-sible. Such are the devotions during Lent, month of May, Octave of Corpus Christi and others. It is not a sin to

remain away from them, and this satis-fies some parents. These treat God like

they would a task master, hence do not want to give Him too much. They are always bordering on sin and death of

always bordering on sin and death of their souls. They think even a Low Mass too long, and complain if their priest makes publicly a novena, or says any prayers, after Mass, for their own benefit, as well as that of the congregation. These are the people, also, who find fault with every act of their priest. Nothing can satisfy them and the cause of dissatisfaction is within themselves, They make their children liberal Catholics We knew a father who thought it

lics We knew a father who thought it impossible to make a living and serve

God. He died as he lived. This is the end of such parents, and the children of

with them.

BE NOT ASHAMED OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, OR OF IRELAND.

A CARDINAL'S ADVICE.

From the Sidney Freeman's Journal.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, in reply
to an address presented to him as Archbishop of Sidney, on Sunday, May 2, by
the Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit society, delivered a speech remarkable Society, delivered a speech remarkable for power, pathos, and patriotism. The Cardinal evidently attached more than ordinary importance to the ceremony, and in his reply his Eminence spoke at unusual length, and with an eloquence and force which moved the large assemblance. usual length, and with an eloquence and force which moved the large assemblage to intense enthusiasm. It is generally admitted that no finer or abler speech of the kind has ever been delivered in Sydney, and by many his Eminence's deliverance on this occasion is regarded as unquestic nably his best and most popular effort. Nothing could be more hearty or more enthusiastically demonstrative than the reception of the speech on Sunday. The applause commenced after the very first sentence, and by degrees it increased in warmth and vigor till the hall rang and echoed with cheers and plaudits. The concluding portions of the address, in explained over and over again, in books, and even in our daily papers, yet who can pick up any one of them without practical knowledge, acquired only at the hands of an instructor. What do children know of the world? They know no more than the babe that puts the gilded toy in its mouth, and then cries because it does not taste like it looks. Parents need recreation. Indeed they do, we say, and ought to have it. Is it necessary to take this relaxation outside of the family? We say no. There may, indeed, be times when the father if forced by business to absent himself for days at a stretch, from home, but this does not continue always. The concluding portions of the address, in which his eminence spoke so beau ifully and so touchingly of Ireland, elicited loud and thrilling cheers, which were

again and again repeated.

His Eminence, after acknowledging the enthusiastic applause with which his rising to address the assemblage was greeted,

"I rejoice to be amongst you this after noon, devoted as you are to works of ben-eficence and religion, and it affords me beautiful address expressive of fillal affec-tion and replete with sentiments every uon and replete with sentiments every way worthy of your society. At the present day an immense energy is displayed throughout the world in working out schemes of pleasure or industry or commerce by thousands of associations and societies and syndicates, with every variety of means and every variety of purpose. The Church research when the cheen pose. The Church rejoices when she, too sees her sons linked together in hallowed associations, not wasting their energies in mere trifles of the passing hour, nor restricting them to purposes which cannot rise above this earth, but in a spirit of Christian philanthrophy directing them to the highest aims, purified, elevated, ennobled and sanctified by religion. Such is your Carholic Hibernian Society, and by continuing loyal to the spirit of its rules you will very soon find by experi-ence that it will have contributed not a little to bring manifold blessings to your families and to make yourself, such as the Church wishes you to be, thoroughly religious, honest, intelligent, earnest and practical Christian men. Your society is Catholic.

BE NOT ASHAMED OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH She is the depository of Christian truth. She it is who for eighteen centuries has enlightened the world's darkness and purified the world's corruption. She alone has preserved to man the blessing and consolations and strengthening graces of the Christian religion, and she has covered the earth with the fruits of civilization, learning and holiness. Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church. She is the watchful guardian of the inspired must repeat what St. Augustine said of old: "If I receive the Gospel of Christ it old: "If I receive the Gospel of Christ it is through the authoritative teaching of the Catholic Church." She alone fulfils the prophet's words: "From the rising of the sun to the going down, My name is great among the nations, and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to My name a clean oblation, for My name is great among the nations, saith the Lord of Hosts." Amid the shifting scenes of empires and nations which the history of this world presents, she stands resplendent by her faith and works. Her devoted sons have never ceased to rank among the foremost in every ennobling pursuit of charity or science. In her pure atmosphere the truths of philosophy and the discoveries of the human mind have been preserved incorruptible and unchurch, during Holy Mass on Sundays and holydays of obligation do not have much trouble in bringing their children preserved incorruptible and

adorn the world to day, the world is in-debted for it to the Catholic Church. All the great languages of civilized nations have been matured under her fostering care; the French with its grace and deli-cacy, the Italian with its softness and awestness, the Spanish with its stern dignity, the English and German with their strength and richness. The Catholic Church is "the City of the great King," (Palms 47)

IF SCIENCE AND LETTERS AND THE FINE

(Psalms 47.) Around her divine strengthened bulwarks the powers ar Around her divinel strengthened bulwarks the powers and passion of this world have ever surged in vain. Wicked men with words of blasphemy upon their lips, and with the hatred begotten of apostacy in their hearts, have never ceased to devise vain things against her, but He who sitteth in the heavens hath mocked them, the Lord bath derided them, and the promise made hath derided them, and the promise made by God has been fulfilled in her. "No weapon forged against Thee shall prosper; and every tongue that resisteth Thee in judgment Thou shalt condemn." (Isaias 54) It was of old that

NOTHING GREATER, NOTHING WISER, nothing more glorious than Imperia Rome had ever arisen upon earth, and yet, like all other human things, Rome with the accumulated glories of ancient civilization was swept away; and so com-plete was its destruction that for a time the very ruins of the capital of the Pagan world were absolutely deserted :

"Quenched is the golden statue's ray;
The breath of heaven has swept away
What tolling earth hath piled;
Scattering wise heart and crafty hand
As breezes strew on ocean's strand
The fabrics of a child."

end of such parents, and the children of them follow in their tracks.

Parents who do not attend the services of the Church, may force the attendance of their children while they are young, but it will end with their authority. In this age parental authority does not last long, unless children are taught obedience with the fear and love of God. Example, dear parents of the little ones whom God has given to you, alone tells and exerts an influence. It may be trite, yet it is true 'Example thunders, while words only whisper.' When parents have time and influence. It may be trite, you it is true

(Example thunders, while words only
whisper.' When parents have time and
Holy Mass is offered during week days
where they live, they should make it a
point to assist at it. Parents, always be
present with your families at Holy Mass
and at the other public exercises of the
Church when possible. "Seek first the
Kingdom of God and all things else shall
be added thereunto."

S. S. M.

A Successful Result.

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Seaforth, says: "I purchased one bottle of
Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my
blood. It did purify it, and now I have
excellent health." As a blood puritying
tonic and system regulator the result of
taking B,B,B is always successful.

A Breczesstrew on occan's strand
The fabrics of a child."

A mid the universal shipwreck the
Catholic Church remained unharmed. She
continued to be an ark of salvation, not
for the conquerors. Every human society contains
within itself the seed of corruption and
the germ of ultimate decay. The Catholic Church alone has the seel of immortality upon her brow. A special Providence
ever guides her in her course. She has
come from God, and it is her destiny to
lead men to God. She is not identified
with any form of human government.
She witnesses the growth and decay of
empires and kingdoms and republics, and
amid all their changes and vicisitudes she
remains unchanged. With all the boasted
progress of science in modern times and A Successful Result.

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Seaforth, says: "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood purifying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B.B.B is always successful.

the advancement of learning and the deifying of material power, IS THE CHURCH BROKEN DOWN OR

WEAKENED, OR DECAYING?
No never did she stand before the world arrayed in greater moral dignity than at the present time, and never was it more manifest that every discovery in the pursuit of truth can only serve to add radiance to her earthly crown, vigor to her strength, beauty to her comeliness. Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church. She alone displays to the world that She alone displays to the world that peerless unity with which Christ en-dowed His Church. Her children are not tossed about by every wind of false doctrine. They hold the same doctrines of Divine faith, and obey the same spiritual authority on the Rocky Mountains and in Vienna, in London and in Rome, in the death, in the death of the dea and in Vienna, in London and in Rome, in the depths of China and in Sydney. Like the sun in the firmament, she diffuses throughout the world the same rays of Divine truth, and imparts the blessings of heaven to all who are gathered within her saving fold. She alone has been clothed with holiness, as with the golden garment of her betrothal two ther Divine structs. her Divine spouse. LL THE SAINTS HAVE BEEN HER CHILDREN.

Vithin her wide domain the heavenly

within her wide domain the heavenly waters of charity and mercy have never ceased to flow. Those who are outside her fold dig for themselves cisterns, but they are broken cisterns that cannot contain the life-giving waters of redemption. She alone leads us back to the Apostolic age, and unites the faithful of to day with the Rock of Peter, upon which our Blessed Lord built His Church. For more than 1800 years her Pontiffs For more than 1800 years her Pontiffs have succeeded to Pontiffs, teaching with an authority derived not from earth but from heaven, fearlessly rebuking a sinful world and inheriting the spiritual power and privileges of the first Vicar of Christ. She saw the commencement of all the governments and sects that now exist in the world. She shall see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Britain. She will be found flourishing in undiminished vigor when the sun shall have set on this greatest of the world's empires She alone is truly Catholic. Armed with a divine commission, she teaches all nations. She goes forth "into the whole world and teaches the Gospel" to every tribe and every tongue. The sun never sets on her widespead spiritual domin-

THE IS LITERALLY EVERYWHERE. At the present day she numbers more than 200,000,000, who receive the lessons of divine truth from her lips. You will meet with her not only in every civilized land, but at the remotest sources of the Amazon, the Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence, among the most savage tribes of South America, on the borders of the Cas-pian Sea, in the forests of India, on the burning sands of Africa, in Siberia and China and Japan, everywhere you will meet with her, everywhere you will find her teaching the truths of eternal life, everywhere leading souls to God, everywhere bearing, imprinted upon her hallowed brow, the seal of heaven as the bride of the Lamb. Your society is Catholic, and I have told you not to be ashamed of the Catholic Church. But again, your society is Hibernian, and I BE NOT ASHAMED OF IRELAND.

That land of the West is fair indeed among the nations. Nature, spreading out

her richest gifts with no stinted hand

has given to her noble harbors, majestic rivers, a genial soil. Erin's hills are green, her fields luxuriant, her climate mild. Her people are wise, her daughters are her pride, her sons are brave. Her music, so sad and yet so sweet, breathes a melody peculiarly its own. Love of country is the birthright of her children, a patriotism which time cannot chill and which seems only to gain strength by distance from the land which they love. Be not ashamed of Ireland. In the history of the Church there is perhaps no picture more beautiful than that which Ireland's early ages present. asteries were the pride of Europe, the joy of Christendom. Pure as the refreshing waters of her holy wells was the faith and the Christian life of her children. The prophetic words of Isaias were fulfilled in her—"The land that was desolate and impassible was glad, and the wilderness rejoiced and flourished like the lily: then did it bud forth and blossom and rejoice with joy and praise." Her sons went forth with a heroism which has never been surpassed to renew in the fairest countries of Europe that Christian civilization which had been swept away by the barbarian invasions as by the tempests of a raging sea. If as by the tempests of a raging sea. If the ruthless barbarian was changed into a Christian man, if the foundations were laid of that grand civilization which for centuries diffused over the fairest regions of Europe the blessings of peace and piety, of true charity and religion, IT WAS MAINLY THE WORK OF IRISHMEN. Their peace are to this day absorbed in Their names are to this day cherished in Germany and France, throughout Bel-gium and Switzerland. Churches en-shrined their relics on the banks of the Danube and the Rhine. Pilgrims flocked to their sanctuaries in the depths of the Black Forest and in the silent recesses of the Alps. Even the slopes of the Appenines and the olive groves of Toronto, and the vine-clad hills of Florence resound to the praises of the sainted missionaries from Erin. Nor was the sister island less indebted to her heroic sons. When the natives of Caledonia were as yet unenlightened by the rays of divine faith, it was St. Columbia and his brother missionsries that gave them the rudiments of Christian civilizations of the columbia and the rudiments of the columbia civilization of civilization of the columbia civilization of civilization of civilization of civilization of civilization civilization of c tion and religion. When the Saxons tell away from the teaching of St. Augustine of Canterbury, it was Aidan and his associates from the island of saints that renewed amount them the light that renewed amongst them the light and life of the Divine truth and grace.

England and a great part of Northern THEY FAILED TO CONQUER IRELAND. for her sons have ever proved themselves as brave in the battle field as they were heroic in their piety. Again, for three centuries hereby left nothing undone to crush out the religious belief of her people. This was indeed a season of dreary winter, a blighting and withering winter, a winter of ruins, a winter of tempests, a winter of tears. And yet the Faith did

Centuries rolled on. Lawless bands of sea-faring mail-clad marauders over-ran

not die out. Other nations more a month drinks himself dead, all but favored with the wealth and power of this world bent before the stoim. But in Ireland it was not so. The same heroism that guarded her shores against the Danes guarded the hearts of her children against the assaults of heresy. The more violently the tempests raged, the deeper did the sacred tree of divine faith strike its roots in the affections of her sons, and Erin won from Christendom a peerless aureola as the martyr nation of holy Church. Be not ashamed of Ire-land. The winter is already passed, the springtime has come—the sunshine and the smile of summer is already upon the green fields of Erin. Addressing you on this great Easter festival, may I not re call to mind that our Divine Lord lay three days entombed in the sepulchre and arose again glorious and immortal!

so does the church of christ, after being hidden in the recesses of h ogs and mountains of Ireland for three centuries, come forth in our days renewed n life and vigor and arrayed in the come liness of her early years to partake of the glory and triumph of the resurrection. This glorious victory is given to Ireland to reward the fidelity of her Look through the annals of her You will find no other people uly Christian, more truly Cathomore truly Christian, more truly Catho-lic. Amid every trial her fidelity to reigion has been inviolate and unstai Her inheritance of sorrow only serves to enhance of sorrow only serves to enhance the merit of her spiritual tri-umphs. But if bright and peeriess is this aureola of Ireland's faith to-day, we must never forget that we are indebted for it to the heroism with which our fathers sustained the unparalleled sor-rows and suffering of a released were rows and sufferings of a prolonged mar-tyrdom. But it is

NOT THE CHURCH ALONE IN IRELAND that has arisen from the tomb. Her national spirit, too, has been revived, and Ireland stands before the nations of Christendom to day arrayed in a moral orce against which the enemies of justice struggle in vain, and asserting her national rights in the calm dispassionate assents of freedom, and s her inalienable birthright. At no distant day the great statesman who now holds the helm of Empire will, by granting this legislative independenc another to the unfading laurels e has already won in dealing justice to the Irish people, and this legislative free-dom will be the crowning triumph of the peaceful struggle for justice which Ire-land's sons through good report and evil report, have carried on for centuries. We hail with joy the rising sun of this new era of prosperity and peace; its rays shall soon bathe with glory the emerald gem of the Western World and, reflected upon many distant lands shall bring consolation and gladness to the sea divided sons of Ireland. And here may be permitted to adopt the words with which THE IMMORTAL LEADER OF THE IRISH PEO-

PLE, O'CONNELL, ongratulated his countrymen on their irst great victory of emancipation. "The men of Erin know that the only basis of liberty is religion. They have triumphed because the voice they raised on behalf of their country had raised itself in prayer to God. Songs of liberty may now make themselves heard throughout our country, whose sounds will travel through hill and valley with voice of thunder, and be wafted along the courses of the rivers and streams proclaiming far and wide that Ireland at length is free." Go on, then, gentlemen; pursue with courage and perseverance and earnestness the course of beneficence or and virtue guide your steps. Fear not those enemies who, here as in the home countries, persistently heap obloquy on everything that is just and honorable and good. Combat them only by the wea-pons of forbearance and charity, for the olden words of St. John Chrysostom should never be forgotten, "Christians are not to overthrow error by the use of nstruction, love and charity.

### THE EVILS OF MODERATE DRINK-

Rev. Wm. Reid, Edinburgh. The subject of moderate drinking of our most cherished practices. Were I to fathom the depths of drunkenness, and bring its horrors to view; were even to exhibit total abstinence as the only remedy for the drunkard : were to repel the whole host of objections which are generally advanced in opposi-tion to the abstinence principle; were to contend for a prohibitory law as essential to the suppression of intemperance—I might oftend none, and obtain the assent of many; but when I challenge the practices of those who never exceed the most moderate indulgence in the use of stimulants, I am prepared in the use of stimulants, I am prepared to be regarded as one who may be very earnest, but not very wise. They are the sober, and not the intemperate, to whom we chiefly look in the prosecution of this cause. A comparatively small portion of drunkards, we believe, ever will be reclaimed. But further very far short of what we could designate drunk enness, there are evils to be marked formidable enough in our estimation to make all reflecting people consider if moderate drinking is the harmless prac-tice they have hitherto supposed it to be. My object, then, will be to show that moderate drinking is accompanied by great and manifold evils, and that very much of the responsibility con-nected with the intemperance of the country lies at the door of those who were never drunk in their lives. I notice First, That moderate drinking injure health. That intemperate drinking injures health all will admit; my convic injures health all will admit; my conviction is, that the same charge may be brought against moderate drinking. Here I adduce a variety of proof. High medical authority may be adduced: Dr. Copeland, in his Medical Dictionary, says, "There can be no doubt that, as expressed by the late Dr. Gregory, an occasional excess is, upon the whole, less injurious to the constitution than the practise of daily taking a moderate

simple breathing, will outlive for years the man who drinks little and often, and is not perhaps suspected of intemper-ance." Dr. Gordon, of London, stated before the Parliamentary Committee on Drunkenness, that when pursuing his studies at Edinburgh, he had occasion to open a great many bodies of persons who died of various diseases, and who had been reputed for their moral and religious habits. In all these cases there was more or less affection of the liver, and he attributed it to the fact that they were in the habit of habitually drinking moderately of intoxicating liquors. Dr. Andrew Combe says, "I regard even the temperate use of wine, when not required by the state of the constitution, as always more or less injurious. Whet sa always more or less injurious. What, says Dr. Carpenter, the most accomplished of modern physiologists?—"Let it be remembered that we have multitudes of cases, in which long continued agency of morbific causes, of compara-tively low intensity, has been proved to be no less potent in the end, than the administration of a poison in a dose large enough to produce its obviously and immediately injurious effects. The little I take does me no harm, is the common defense of those who are indisposed to abandon an agreeable habit, and who can not plead a positive benefit derived from it; but before such a statement can be It; but before such a statement can be justified, the individual who makes it ought to be endowed with the gift of prophecy, and be able to have present to his mind the whole future history of his bodily fabric, and to show that by reducing the amount of this excess to a measure which produces no immediate injurious results he has not excess to a measure which produces no immediate injurious results he has not excess to a measure which produces no immediate injurious results he has not excess to a measure which produces no immediate injurious results he has not excess to a measure which produces no immediate injurious results he has not excess to a measure which produces no immediate injurious results he has not excess to a measure which produces no immediate injurious produces and the produces not be a produce to the produces no immediate injurious produces no immediate produces no immediate injurious produces n ous results, he has not merely postponed its evil consequences to a remote period, but has kept himself free from them altogether.'

### THE LADIES.

THREE SHORT ARTICLES THAT WILL IN-TEREST THE WOMEN FOLKS

Only let a woman be sure she is pre-cious to her husband—not useful, not valuable, not convenient simply, but valuable, not convenient simply, lovely and beloved; let her be the recipility and bearty attention: let ent of his polite and hearty attention: let her feel that her cares and love are noticed, appreciated and returned; her opinion asked, her approval sought, and her judgment respected in matters of her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant, in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished, in fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, her children and society, a well-spring of happiness. She will bear pain and toil and anxiety, for her husband's love to her is a tower and her husband's love to ner is a town fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, any adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull tre edge of sorrow. A house with love in it —and by love I mean love expressed in words and deeds, for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out-it is to a house as a person to a machine-one is life the other mechanism-the unloved roman may have bread just as light, a woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a penetrating and pervading brightness to which the former is an entire stranger. The deep happiness of her heart shines out in her face. She gleams over. It is airy, graceful and warm and welcoming with her presence; she is full of devices and plots and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She has never done with the and family. She has never done with the romance and poetry of life. She herself is a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble house-hold ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes her calling high, and the end sanctifies the

FASHION'S FANCIES

Wide mull neck scarfs with lace or embroidered ends are again worn with sum-The most sought for color in silk and

liste thread hosiery is Suede, the color of the pale tan Suede gloves.

A pretty and cheap white or cream gown is made of crazy cloth trimmed with cream Marquise or Egyptian lace.

Striped etamine or caveanthay Striped etamine or canvas—they are one and the same thing—is worn to excess everywhere.

White dresses are worn in midsummer in the house and the country by ladies who are even in deep mourning. Black bows give the mourning effect.

Boucle goods are not necessarily wooly, Boucle means curled, buckled or looped, and cotton goods, fringes, bair, and wool textiles can each and all be made boucle. wear jewelry with summer toilets, one small diamond button frequently giving the one touch of light to a distinguished white toilet.

The new Marquise lace is very different to the lace formerly known by that name. Its resau or ground is very shear, and varied with many stitches. The designs are borrowed from old Malines.

THE DEBT TO MOTHERS.

Mothers live for their children, make self sacrifices for them, and manifest their tenderness and love so freely that the name, Mother, is the sweetest in human hame, mother, is the sweetest in human language. And yet sons, youthful and aged, know but little of the anxiety, the nights of sleepless and painful solictude which their mothers have spent over their thoughtless waywardness. Those loving hearts go down to their graves with those hours of secret agony untold. As the mother watches by night, or prays in the privacy of her closet, she weighs well the words which she will address to her son in order to lead him to a manhood of nonor and usefulness. She will tell him all her griefs and the deadly fears which beset her soul. She warns him with trembling, lest she say overmuch. She tries to charm him with cheery love while these to charm film with cheery love white her heart is bleeding. No worthy and successful man ever yet knew the breadth and depth of the great obligations which he is under to the mother who guided his heedless steps at the time when his character for virtue and purity was so narrowly balanced against a course of vice and ignominy. Let the dutiful son do his utmost to smooth his mother's pathway, let him obey as implicitly as he can her wishes and advice, let him omit nothing practise of daily taking a moderate quantity of any fermented liquor or spirits." Dr. M'Nish, the author of the "Anatomy of Drunkenness," was of opinion that "the poor Indian who once

THE CATHOLIC RECORD THOS. COPPEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR

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the Bishop of London, and by the Archbishop of St

### Catholic Record.

LORDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1886. BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

It is a sure sign of English dread of civilized public opinion to see British writers pronouncing the heartiest regard for America, declaring their unaiterable affection for their "Anglo-Saxon" brethren on this side of the water, and otherwise hypocritically disporting themselves.

America is to-day the most powerful individual factor in the formation of the avilized world's opinion on any one and on every subject. England dreads Amer ica's evil opinion more than that of all th other powers on earth put together. Mr. tone made, it will be remembered, during the fierce struggle on his bill, appeal after appeal to America. His appeal was answered by emphatic, enthuic, unanimous and enlightened endorsations from every section of the great republic, from great inter-state gatherings from mighty commercial metropolis, in Suential political centre, and vast rural sommunity, from the balls of legislation and the seats of learning. But America's mission is not yet done. On Saturday, July 10th, the American wrote:

"Another educating force which England will come under is the weight of foreign and especially of American opinion. Mr. Gladstone did Americans the service of making them practically unanimous on this question. The words unanimous on this question. The word of his two great speeches in advocacy his bill, and those of his manifesto his didethian, enabled American opinio to crystallize firmly as to the righteous ness of Ireland's demands. Up to the ness of Ireland's demands. Up to that time the weight of Mr. Gladstone's name and the faith in his conscientiousness had held multitudes back from approving of the Nationalist programme. They met every appeal to the essential principles of public justice by a reference to Mr. Gladstone's wisdom and uprightness. When the English premier declared humself on the same side with conscience and justice and self government, the last obstruction was removed, and they became believers in Home Rule.

"And now the collective voice of America, uttering itself through all channels, and in the same speech as Englishmen use, will cross the Atlantic through these coming months and years. With the same just but stinging insistence with which Englishmen blamed the refusal of personal liberty to the black man, we will blame the withholding of self-government from the Irish nation. And while at first they may try to explain this sway by futile reference to the Irish vote, as though every America.

to explain this away by futile reference to the Irish vote, as though every Amer-ican were a politician anxious about his seat in Congress or the legislature, it will be found that no evaluation is true one but this—the conscience of the world condemning the murder of a

The American, which speaks under no Irish or foreign pressure of any kind, rightly defines America's position on the Irish question. This position it will be England's aim to neutralize by fulsome adulation, by base intrigue, and artful pretence. The success of the Chicago Convention is convincing proof that not alone is the Ireland of America united in favor of Irish legislative independence, but that Ireland of America is backed by, sustained, supported and inspirited by the same and virile public

epinion of non-Irish America. One of the active potent causes of Tory Britain's dislike for the United States is the hearty sympathy of the latter for Ireland. song the British democratic masses there is, indeed, a lively feeling of regard and admiration for the American republic, but these democratic masses are yet in minority. Meanwhile the words written by the London correspondent of the Chicago Times on the 2nd of August, 1877, still hold good. This journalist, a gentle man of keen insight into human character and of profound and varied knowledge. then wrote that a dislike of Americans prevailed everywhere in England, except

"There are some English people who hate their own kind, and have a most extraordinary liking for people from the States. They profess to admire the American temperature in the American temperature. ican 'temperament,' whose flexibility and activity are in violent contrast to the phlegmatic and heavy disposition of the representative Englishman. Outside thi representative Englishman. Outside this very small class, the word American is a synonym for barbarism; and not only this, but it means something to be disliked, to be avoided, and oftentimes to be

ng a very few :

"I can imagine no good reason for this.

Still it is not fair to serent which creates and keeps alive this nutual dislike. It may be the case that Briton does not dislike an American more than he does any other foreigner. He seems to dislike all foreigners, and we are made particularly aware of it because He seems to dislike all foreigners, and we are made particularly aware of it because we happen to speak the same language. He dislikes us rather more than others because we reciprocate his hostility in a language which he understands. In some sort we are his relatives, and, as is well known, there are no quarrels so intense, bitter, deadly as among families. "It is true that, in speeches, we hear a great deal about kinship, and all that, but you may be assured that, so far as the English people are concerned, it is all book and pretense, without one shadow of earnestness."

There has been, we would fain believe a change for the better in English public sentiment since 1877, but the returns of the late elections show, the references of the Times, Standard and other anti-Irish organs to the help extended by America to the Irish National League incontestably prove, that there is yet in England deep and hearty feeling of detestation for the United States. In the Presidential election of 1884 this feeling made itself particularly manifest because Mr. Blaine, one of the candidates for the Chief Magis tracy, had made himself obnoxious t England by his vigorous American policy during his term of office as Secretary of State in the short-lived Garfield administration. British gold and British influ ence were thrown into the scale against Maine's favorite son, and he fell for the time vanquished. In 1888, if Toryism be not, meanwhile, driven from office, similar spectacle of British prejudice, leading to British intervention in the domestic affairs of the United States of America, will be among the remarkable features of the campaign. From Tory ritian America has naught of friendship to expect. From her our republican ighbor must look for enmity, opposition and obstruction.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEX-ICO.

On the 4th day of March, 1885, Grover Cleveland, a citizen of the wealthy and populous commonwealth of New York. ecame, in virtue of an election holden throughout the republic on the first Tuesday after the first Morday of the preceding November, President of the United States of America. The newly-elected and freshly-inaugurated Chief Magistrate, then, in obedience to time honored custom, delivered a discourse fixing action and laying down policy for the incoming four years. In Mr. Cleveland's inaugural we read a paragraph indicative in some measure of the intention and purposes of his administration in regard of its foreign policy. Said the new President :

icy. Said the new President:

"The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of tice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entargling alliance with none." This is truly interesting reading in the light of recent events. The "Cutting" affair, in which the American Government has found just cause of complaint because an American citizen had been dragged before and condemned by a Mexican tribunal for utterances delivered on American soil, has served to excite a great deal of hostile feeling towards Mexico through-out the United States. Little surprise can there be at this, for the Mexican Goverment has never, since the overthrow of Maximilian, shown itself in its commercial policy other than the tool of Britain. The Mexican expire was the creature of Old World policy as against republican expansion. The mass of Mexican people never took kindly to the empire which had, however, triumphed if the American republic were friendly to the scheme. But republican American could not look with approval on the transplanting of nonarchy, in an odious form, to the free soil of the New World, and lent the powerful assistance of its sympathy, broad, deep, and active, to the Mexican republicans. In the struggle that terminated with the assassination of Maximilian, the latter triumphed. For twenty years Mexico has been in the hands of a masonic radical administration, which has ever befriended England and often offended America. It was evident during the Garfield administration that Mr. Blaine was determined

to assert the commercial, if not the poli-

tical supremacy of America on this con-

tinent. Mr. Cleveland came into office

with a non intervention policy on his lips,

but a none the lesss well formed inter-

vention policy in his heart to be avowed

question whether or not they can longer permit the existence at their very back cor of a treacherous foreign-controlled government, without heart or conscience, stablity or self-respect. Mexico's real interests demand, if not a political, at least a close commercial and firm internations union with the United States. Our republican neighbors are clearly not anxious or absorption. but they are with equal clearness resolved that Mexico must have herself, or bid good bye even to the hadowy national existence she now

MR. DAVITT'S SPEECH AT OGDEN'S

The speech of Mr. Michael Davitt at Ogden's Grove, Chicago, on the 14th inst., must be accounted one of the great efforts of his life. The leader of the Irish dem ocracy proved himself equal to the task equal to the opportunity, and equal to the expectations formed of him by the most intelligent popular audience ever assembled in Illinois or America. The great commonwealth of Illinois has had, in times past, her renowned popular leaders, men who in days of danger, difficulty and trial led her masses to the perception and pursuit of right and justice. She has had her Douglasses and her Lincolns, whose names yet and ever will stir the hearts of per citizens as no other names ever can, and whose words exercised a talismanic potency over her people that can neither be imagined nor described. This proud commonwealth, peerless mistress of the mighty west, to-day boasts of her Legans and her Sullivans, orators one and all of transcendent power and imperishable renown. But Illinois, with all her own treasures of oratory, never enjoyed a richer treat than that offered her citizens and their distinguished guests from every state of the Union and from allCanada on Saturday, August 14th, when Mr. Michael Davitt spoke with masterly effect on the Irish question. Mr. Davitt could not close his eyes to the evil results of the late elections. He freely confessed that the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's measure of Home Rule in Parliament and the rejection by the English nation of the appeal made against this decision, has placed the reins of government in the hands of Ireland's bitterest enemies. This, he claimed, was not so much of a misfortune for the cause of Home Rule itself as for the evil consequences which a postpone ment of the question cannot fail to inflict on Ireland through continued turmoil and agitation. The methods employed to defeat Mr. Gladstone were, he declared, as mean and unscrupulous as the triumph would be fruitless and fleeting. Gladstone had appealed to the heads and hearts of the British people to right a mighty wrong, which has inflicted untold miseries and everlasting endurance: on Ireland. His appeal for justice to Ire-"Here is this vast empire reaching all over the world, consisting of a multitude of states, countries and provinces, embracing one fifth part—some say a fourth part—of the human race, and in all that empire there is not a discontented province except one, and that is the one at our door, and that is the one with which we have been dealing by methods of force for 700 years, and that is the one with respect to which the whole civilized world cries out with one voice—'Ireland land was addressed to what is good in English nature. Mr. Davitt had, no doubt, at this moment in view that soulstirring appeal of the "grand old man" who, at Liverpool, began his indictment

of the Legislative Union with this neverto-be-forgotten declaration : "Now, mind, I am making my appeal to the honour of Englishmen—I want to show to Englishmen who have a sense of honour that they have a debt of honour that remains to this hour not fully paid. The Union was followed by these six confirstly, broken promises.

Secondly, the passing of bad laws.
Thirdly, the putting down of liberty.
Fourthly, withholding from Ireland enefits that we took to ourselves.

Fifthly, the giving to force, and to force only, what we ought to have given to honour and justice. And,
Sixthly, the removal and postponement of relief to the most given to remove the control of the c

of relief to the most crying grievances" Well, the appeal to honor failed. The counter appeal of the Tories and Unionists, as Mr. Davitt has it, to the fear, the bigotry and prejudice of their countrymen, has for the moment prevailed. The Irish democratic leader felt assured that the result of the elections had been more favorable had not the Home Rule measure been weighted down by the Land Purchase scheme : "The landlord garrison of Ireland is to day so battered and broken that England refuses to buy them out." This is a truth which none can now gainsay. Nor will any ever be found foolhardy enough to contradict the statement that Dublin Castle has become so politically impoverished that "no English party is so poor as to do it slightest reverence." Mr. Davitt has just reason to exult at the progress made by Irish nationalism since 1881. With reason

made for itself so noble a record. The prospectus well says:

"The large number of ladies, former pupils, who to-day are extending the noble and refining influence of the true culture they have received here, speaks better than the most exquisite language could do of the merit of the religious ladies, who have been laboring so resolutely for the past thirty-nine years in the great cause of Christian higher education. They have reason to feel themselves sufficiently acknowledged as edu-"The greatest of England's statesmen the Prime Minister, who imprisoned one thousand land owners in 1881, has brought thousand land owners in 1881, has brought forward a measure in 1886, which, if car-ried, would have made some of these 'ex-suspects' the practical rulers of Ireland. Not only this, but the majority of the English Liberal party, with a million and a haif of British voters, have indorsed this a haif of British voters, have indorsed this remarkable change of policy on the part of Mr. Gladstone. Scotland and Wales, by the voice of their electorate, and the British colonies by that of their press, sustain the proposal which would substitute in the government of Ireland, an Irish Parliament for English coercion, while Ireland itself, instead of being what she was ten short years ago is practically periodically invade this country are not the best we have on the other side. They are often vulgar in dress, and doud in manners, and narrow in their views and brought before the American people the manners, and narrow in their views and brought before the American people the shows the was ten short years ago is practically mater of her own destiny within her own limits, and stands to day the object of constant attention, discussion and sympathy with the entire civilized world.

Not only this—our movement in Ireland has been made to rest upon two principles of such unquestionable right and such universal application that it is bound to win more and more of external moral support day by day if we will continue to shape and control our own efforts in such a way as will compel the dictates of reason in every right thinking mind to carnestly wish us success." Mr. Davitt justifies with unanswerable

ower of reasoning the acceptance by the

rish party of the Home Rule Bill with all its limitations, restrictions and defects.

Its limitations of power, and the safeguards it provided for the interests of the British Empire were ridiculously unnecessary, but they paid, as Mr. Davits contends, an unconscious tribute to the determination of the Irish race in its struggle for liberty. With all its draw-backs the bill must be credited with reognizing in the exclusion of Irish repreentation from Westminster, and the onstitution of a Legislative Assembly in Dublin, the sacred principle of national right so long contended for by the Irish race : "This recognition of the national idea compensated from my point of view for of the blots in the proposed constitution and induced me, when consulted by Mr Parnell, to join with him in accepting Mr. Gladstone's proposal, and asking a fair trial for it at the hands of the Irish people." Mr. Davitt, after this declaration his acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, proceeded to speak of the future. The Irish people were not, he said, dis-

heartened or discouraged at the reverse

they had sustained. The fortunes of

"Here is this vast empire reaching all

we are associated together in this endea-your, and we appeal to the whole nation to assist us. Under God we put our trust

in the sound heart and the sound mind of

But there is no room for despondency

no cause for dismay. Ireland's claims for

continued denial, too sacred for persistent

OTTAWA.

We have very much pleasure in calling

attention to the advertisement elsewhere

published of the Young Ladies' Literary

Institute of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur,

Ottawa. Needless for us to say a word in

commendation of an institution that has

made for itself so noble a record. The

Emmet's epitaph written.

electioneering war had transferred the scene of action in the coming struggle from Westminster to Ireland, where despite the might and resources of England, Irish national sentiment holds the field in an gnished visitors : impregnable position. In Ireland that sentiment will be called on to defend the homes of the people, but the power of the cause for which it will combat leaves no room for doubt as to the issue of the struggle. In assailirg the inviolrights of the hearthstone "our landlord Tory rulers may," said Mr. Davitt, "find themselves confronted by a spirit which nothing but the are the committee's resolutions:—

First. Resolved, that we are grateful extermination of a race can overcome. It may be objected that this will mean a social rather than a national spirit of reistance. It will mean both; for just as

the efforts which were made at Westminster for Home Rule would, if successful, people.
Second. Resolved, that although the force the tenantry of Ireland from the tyranny and injustice of landlordism, so will the fight of the Irish people for emancipation of the land carry with it the conest for national self-government." Mr. Davitt's hopefulness is borne out by Mr. Gladstone's remarkable utterance in

Liverpool, words of prophetic strength mmett died.

"The committee appointed to receive you is composed of Protestants and Cath-olics. Here stands Rev. Father McKenna, olics. Here stands Kev. Father McKenna, a Catholic priest, beside Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman. Such a unity is a splendid augury of the time when Ireland shall lift her sacred but stately brow among the free common-wealths of the world."

world cries out with one voice—'Ireland is the diagrace of England." Well, gentlemen, is it or is it not time to put an end to that disgrace? Is it in vain that you struggle against that sentence of civilized mankind. The judgment of the whole world continued and prolonged through generations is never wrong. As whole world continued and protonged through generations is never wrong. As the great Mr. Burke has said, that judgment of the world anticipates the judgment of posterity, and records for the instruction of mankind what comes as near to absolute truth as it is permitted to the human race to attain. Well, gentlemen, we are associated together in this endea-O'Brien-the brave assailant and resistles in the sound heart and the sound mind of the nation, and I rejoice to see around me here the men who have been laboring with us in this cause and the men who will labor with us in this cause." national recognition are too strong for contempt. Ireland must be free, and NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR. America,

And they are with equal purpose and equal determination minded that neither England nor the world shall ever forget those other words of solemn adjuration and pathetic entreaty, of lofty appeal and statesmanlike counsel, delivered upon the same occasion:

tion. They have reason to feel themselves sufficiently acknowledged as educators. Their method has stood the
most severe of tests, namely, that of time.
The yearly results go to show that the
institution has taken due notice, however,
of the gradual improvements brought to
bear on the mode of imparting instruction, and in all that is compatible with
the inflexible principles upon which true
Christian education is based the sister
have endeavored to keep pace with the
age." same occasion:

I say that to you, gentlemen, to show you that I am conscious of the deep solemnity of the occasion, and of the great controversy which has been raised between nation and nation. I wish I could expand our minds to understand what these controversies really are—how deep their roots go down, what the cormous results they produce, and through what enormous periods of time upon the peace and happiness of man-

happy to know, one of very decided success. That the term of 1886-7 will be even a greater success we bave no reason to

doubt. The location of this convent, in the very heart of the Canadian capital, is in itself an advantage which cannot be over-stated. This advantage is supplemented by so many others in the spiritual and the material order, that parents who have not yet decided on a place of education for their daughters, should not hesitate to give consideration to the claims and merits of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur. A RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME.

The Irish delegates to the Chicago conrention met on their arrival at New York on the 16th inst. with a right royal welcome. In heartiness, enthusiasm, and effect nothing could have been more expressive. The reception committee did its duty in a manner not alone worthy praise, but worthy the great occasion. worthy the nation on whose shores landed on Monday, the 16th, the accredited delegates of that same Irish nation to to which the continental congress appealed not in vain in the early days of America's struggle for liberty-that Irish nation whose great heart has even beaten in unison and sympathy with the republic of the west, the republic that in the dark hours of its civil strife and internecine conflict had no friend but Ireland-that Irish nation which has given the States of the Union some of their best citizens, devoted in peace, loyal in war. Gen. Kirwin having introduced the Rev. G. W. Pepper a Methodist clergyman, well known for his ardor in the Irish cause, the latter thus addressed the distin-

gaished visitors:

"Gentlemen,—The committee appointed by the league to receive you upon your appearance, regard this hour as among the proudest of their lives. Never in the history of Ireland were her prospects so bright or auspicious; never were the people so thoroughly united; and never were there so many reasons for congratulations. The attention of the whole gratulations. The attention of the whole civilized world has recently been drawn to the condition of Ireland. The following

for the grand and masterly vindication of the cause of Ireland by England's greatest living statesman, William Ewart Glad-stone, and that we hail his great measure as a noble instalment of justice to the Irish

believe that triumph is among the certain-ties of the near future.

Third. Resolved, that we have the full-

Third. Resolved, that we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, ability and chivalrous patriotism of Ireland's mighty leader, Charles Stewart Parnell.

"Fourth. Resolved that we hail with proud satisfaction the dawn of that day when Irishmen of all religious persuasions shall be united in vindication of that cause for which Grattan pleaded and Emmett died.

Irish journalism, this giant of penetrating, far-reaching intellect, this prodigy of industry, endurance and zeal, in words, few but well-chosen, conveyed to the gentlemen of the reception committee his pleas ure and satisfaction on reaching America. To no man is America prouder to extend her gladdest welcome than William victor of Dublin Castle. He comes as Mr. Parnell's trusted lieutenant, his confiden tial envoy; from the smaller but ever dear Ireland of the old world, to the younger, stronger, matchless and irresistible Ireland of America. He bears to this daughter of "the Niobe of nations" messages of sorrow, gratitude and hope, -and from her he will bring back tidlngs of joy, determination and victory. To the dear old motherland he will, on his return, say that the Ireland of while patient, peaceful and law-abiding, will never again permit England with impunity to set at lefiance the laws of humanity and civilization. The Irish in America are fixedly, irremovably resolved upon one thing, viz., that the British people must bear in mind the words of the immortal Gladstone addressing his fellow citizens of Liverpool: "Coerce you cannot. By coercion you cannot advance, even if you could coerce."

kind they extend. Gentlemen, many of you will recollect in that spirited old ballad "Chevy Chase,

The child that is unborn shall rue
The hunting of that day.

and so, gentlemen, should you fail in your duties on this occasion, should the idle and shallow pretexts that are used against us bewilder the mind of the people of England or of Scotland, or should the power of the purse, of wealth, of title, of station, of rank—should all these powers overbear the national sense, I fear, gentlemen, it may be true that the child that is unborn shall rue the voting of that day. Gentlemen, I entreat you—you require it little, but I entreat through you the people of this country to bethink themselves well of the position in which they stand, to look back upon the history of the past and forward into the prospects of the future; to determine that it shall be no longer said of England, as is now habitually said throughout the civilized world, that Ireland is the Poland of England. "Let us determine, gentlemen, not to have a Poland any longer. We have had it long enough. Listen to prudence, listen to honour. Speaking in the words of the poet, Ring out the old, ring in the new—ring out the notes and the memory of discord, and ring in the blessed reign and time of peace." the new-ring out the notes and the memory of discord, and ring in the blessed reign and time of peace."

IS IT TREASON.

A despatch published in Saturday's Mail says that the London Times gives prominence to a letter suggesting the prosecution for treason on their return to their homes of the Canadian delegates and other British subjects who figured in the Chicago Convention. The Times and its correspondent very much mistake the character and genius of the Canadian people and institutions if they believe any such course even possible. The Canadian delegates defy the Times and all who think with it on the subject of Home Rule. Canada is a Home Rule country, and if British Tory despotism were intro duced here, the connection with England were not worth a twenty-four hours' ease. But let us examine the Chicago resolutions, as reported from the committee by Rev. Dr. Betts, himself an Epis. copolian clergyman. They are as fol-

Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report:

We, the delegates of the Irish National
League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principles
of human freedom and in the right of a
neonle to frame their own league.

of human freedom and in the right of a people to frame their own laws—a right which lies at the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this republic, and which has been advantageously extended to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, do herely

to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, do hereby
Resolve, 1. That we express our heartiest and most unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland.
2. That we heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English house of Commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and in their ability to achieve Home Rule in Ireland.
3. That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladsone for his great efforts on behalf of Irish self-government; and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for the support given to the great liberal leader and his Irish policy during the recent general elections.

4. That this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of self-govern-

and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rank renting landlords, and in view of the license scandalously extended to organized law-lessness in the north of Ireland by parti-san officials, and we commend the laud-able desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own

way.

6. That we hereby thank the president, treasurer, and secretary of the Irish O. That we hereby thank the president, treasurer, and secretary of the Irish National League for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their res-

charged the arduous duties of their respective stations.

7. That the following cablegram be forwarded in the name of the chairman of the convention to the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell: Delegates to the Irish National League Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every state and territory in the union and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial indorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention." All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE C. BETTS. Chairman

GEORGE C. BETTS, Chairman. Not only is there no treason here expressed or implied, but a moderation of language used truly surprising under the circumstances. Ireland and the Irish have had within the past few weeks very much to bear from the English Government. These affronts and threats they bear with calmness and dignity. The resolutions of the great convention reflect the very highest credit on the Irish race, and will certainly redouned to its honor and advantage. They afford a striking proof of Ireland's capacity to govern her-self, and are the pledge of Ireland's early triumph in her struggle for Home Rule.

"And Jesus saw His Mother, and said : Mother, behold thy son; and to the disciple: Son, behold thy Mother." Thus was Mary, not by angel's message, but by the bleeding lips of the son of God, pro-claimed Mother of all mankind. Vas insigne devotionis, ora pro nobis!

The Paulist Fathers, New York, refuse the sacraments to liquor dealers who make a practice of selling liquor to babitual drunkards, and to those who are in proximate danger of falling into the sin of drunkenness.

IS IT FAIR? Whenever a public office of any im portance in this Province falls vacant—and that a Catholic applies therefor—the religious cry is at once raised against him. He is told that considerations of race and of religion should have nothing to do with the filling of such places; that merit should be the sole test applicable to the candidate for preferment. All very true, indeed. But how does this principle work in practice? The Catholics of Ontario are one-sixth of the total population. They have amongst them numbers and numbers of men as well qualified as those of any other portion of the commun-ity to fill offices of the very highest trust and responsibility. Yet, how are they treated, in fact? We take from the Globe of Saturday a table setting forth the names and net earnings of those county officers who made more than \$2,000 in

Brant—County Court Clerk, etc., W B Rubridge, \$2.384.
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Garleton—Local master, etc., j. P. Son, \$2,57. Carleton — Dep. Clerk of Crown, etc., J. P. Featherston, \$2,09. Elgin—Sheriff, Dugald Brown, \$3,391. Elgin—Co Court Clerk, etc., D. McLaws, ,431. Essex—Sheriff, J C Iler, \$3,141. Grey—Sheriff, C H Moore, \$2,327. Grey—Co Ccurt Clerk, etc., George Inglis,

9 astings-Sheriff, Wm Hope, \$2,486 astings-Dep Registrar, etc., S S Lazier 1,432.
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m, 2,969.
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524. Perth—Sheriff, John Hossie, 2,800. Perth—Co Court Clerk, etc., Jas McFad-nn 2,102. Peterboro'—Co Attorney, etc., C A Weller, Simcoe-Sheriff, T D McC. nkey, 3,998.
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Wentworth — Sheriff, Hon A McKellar, 20.

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York—Surrogate Registrar, J. G. Brown ork-County Court Clerk, W. McKenzie,

fees commuted at this sum. We invite our readers to peruse this list with the utmost care. Neither they nor we can find thereon the name of single Catholic. The exclusion of Catholics from these important offices cannot surely be merely accidental. There must some systematic influence at work against them. Upon no other theory can the above table be explained. Mr. Mowat is, we know, often told that he is under "Popish" influence. But the names we reproduce from the Globe prove that that influence is from the Globe prove that that influence is very slight indeed. This cry is always gotten up while important offices are vacant to frighten the Government against giving them, or any of them, to Catholics. We trust that the Administration will prove itself above the fanciful terrors conjured up by hitter and vanopous parts. prove itself above the fanciful terrors conjured up by bitter and venomous parti-sans, ready to betray any cause which does not pay, and abandon any leaders they cannot coerce.

### RIGAUD COLLEGE, P. Q.

The following changes have been made

The following changes have been made in Rigand College: Rev. E. Laporte, C. S. V., the well-known professor of dogmatic and moral theology, has been appointed president of St. Rigand Academy. The students of the college are grieved to be deprived of so competent a professor. The Rev. Coutu, C. S. V., who is highly esteemed for his erudition and eloquence, will fill the chair rendered vacant by our tey, friend. Rev. L. N. Preville, the ablementat, will retain the same offices. Rev. Brother C. Durochie has been re-elected prefect of the commercial course. This gentleman has labored strenuously in Upper Canada to collect Irishmen deopper Canada to collect Irishmen de-dirous of pursuing what he calls an Eng-lish course in Rigaud College. Many of our Hibernians acquiesced to the pressing havitations, but we are sorry to state that in their arrival at the college they found themselves under the tutorage of French professors, who were to teach the English cases and knew but little about the dasses, and knew but little about the English language. Parents should en-deavor to give their boys a pure English ducation. To do so they must send them to a college where they can afford them Irishmen for teachers.

St. Michael's College, Toronto.

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I. Brennan, C. S. B., Priest.
August 13th, 1886.

CONTINU memory lasts upon which y I believe, live struggle con-guide our I

PA

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Mr. O'Brien Fellow-count my friend and o Mr. Davitt (che address you to-to resist the in veyed in such k you have just ersons who sav ing away from and Father She to us, "This is a wait till you get welcome." The that all my frier pretty satisfact not exaggerate chospitelity of outrymen. This thank God, show

EXAGGERA and self sacrifice I thank you age this great assen League of Amer to day, and I the of labor and of in the cause of you. I thank own humble par as the ambassado adors—of Irelat Parnell. (Prolo hardly necessary whatever favor hall and during country, we wil or our obscure the leader of our

OUR PRIDE

to carry a muske

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L. Brennan, C. S. B., Priest.

August 13th, 1886.

#### PARNELL'S MEN.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

memory lasts. The effects of the wo.k upon which you have been engaged will, I believe, live and be felt so long as this struggle continues. Your wisdom will guide our policy, your courage will inspire our hearts, your marvellous union will excite our emulation. You have good reason indeed, to be proud of the proceedings of this day. You are, in truth, engaged in a noble and a sacred work—nothing less than championing the weak against the strong, the helpless against the prosperous, You have long since earned for your selves and your adopted country the blessings of the poor, and rest assured when at last victory sits upon our cause and freedom is again enthroned in Ireland, you, also, will reap a reward, for the field of the norms of the course. memory lasts. The effects of the wo.l.

and freedom is again enthroned in Ireland, you, also, will reap a reward, for the God of the poor and the oppressed, the God of justice and of mercy, will also increase your prosperity and watch eternally over your liberties.

For a moment after the conclusion of Mr. Redmond's very eloquent speech not a sound was heard in the audience. But the silence was only for a moment, and it was followed by such an outburst of applause that the building seemed to shake. The ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their shake. The ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. The delegates remained on the floor until they began to get hoarse, when, as one man, they leaped on top of the seats and cheered to their hearts' content for five minutes longer.

Chairman Fitzgerald was hardly able to articulate when he asked the convention if it was their enginer that an

to articulate when he asked the conven-tion if it was their opinion that an adjournment ought to be taken till 3 o'clock. The few delegates who could speak from hoarseness answered "Aye," and the convention d'ssolved.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.
Mr. O'Brien spoke as follows:

Fellow-countrymen and women: Like my friend and our illustrious countryman, Mr. Davitt (cheers), I hardly expected to address you to-night. Still, it is not easy to resist the invitation when it is conveyed in such kind and ringing cheers as you have just given. About the last persons who saw us when we were steering away from Ireland were John Dillon and Father Shea (cheers) and they said to us, "This is a grand farewell you boys have got to-day, but you will have to wait till you get across to see a real Irish welcome." They were right. I must say that all my friends and myself have got a pretty satisfactory proof that they did not exaggerate one bit the generosity and hospitelity of our American fellow countrymen. This day's proceedings have, thank God, shown that they did not exaggerate required to the same state of address you to-night. Still, it is not easy

EXAGGERATE YOUR PATRIOTISM and self sacrifice in the cause of Ireland and self sacrifice in the cause of Ireiand. I thank you again and again. I thank this great assembly, the Irish National League of America, for what has happened to day, and I thank you all for the years of labor and of noble and generous work in the cause of Ireland accomplished by you. I thank you not merely on our name number part, but heaven we have you. I thank you not merely on our own humble part, but because we are here as the ambassadors—very humble ambassadors—of Ireland and Charles Stewart Parnell. (Prolonged cheers.) And it is hardly necessary for me to tell you that whatever favor is extended to us in this hall and during our short visit in this country, we will accept it not as tendered for our obscure selves, but as intended for the leader of our cause, under whose banner it is

convention of the Irish race in America that attracted more attention than centers upon this hall to day. This convention is being gazed upon, and its doings listened to, by every friend and every enemy of Ireland throughout the globe. Our work, as I said, is not over. A good deal of rough weather and of rough work, I am afraid, has to be borne and to be accomplished in Ireland before the end is reached; and when I get back to Ireland I expect that we will find our people engaged in

engaged in

A STRUGGLE FOR THEIR LIVES, and their hearthe, and their homes. But that will not be a state of things that will dismay them or dismay us. All that we ask is that now, more than ever before, you should be at our backs in the fight. (Cheers and cries of "we will"). All we ask is what you have to day abundantly granted; and that is that you will extend engaged in ask is what you have to day abundantly granted; and that is that you will extend to Mr. Parnell if possible a larger measure than ever of support and confidence and sympathetic consideration in the difficult and trying times that are before us. What is the secret of Parnell's power and his mastery in the eyes of English statesmen? Is it his eloquence? No! They acknowledge his mastery because they know and acknowledge for the first time that they are dealing now, not with an Ireland in fragments or in sections, but that they are dealing with a people, with THE UNITED, UNSHAKABLE, and indestructable Irish nation; with a nation bound together as one man, and

nation bound together as one man, and under a leader that can not be surpassed under a leader that can not be surpassed or surprised (cheers), and these cheers of yours will ring across the ocean and will tell them that they are dealing now with an Ireland, that, when Mr. Parnell gives word for them to move forward, will move forward. They will know that the whole Irish nation will move with them; that the whole Irish press will pass on the word with the discipline of a grand army on the march. (Cheers) Aye, and they on the march. (Cheers) Aye, and they know well that it is forward that that grand army is marching; (cheers) forward over the ruins of landlordism and over the ruins of English domination in Ireland (cheers); onward under a leader who has never taken one backward step on the

TO IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

That is the secret of our strength and of That is the secret of our strength and of his strength. I say by your conduct in this assembly you have given them renewed strength—a strength a thousand fold greater than before. If you only knew how glad would be our proud, brutal enemies in the press of London—thank God, it is London only now, and not England—(cheers)—if you only knew how they are straining for every drop of gossip about dessensions in this convention, and how glad they would be to mention them; if you only knew how they were watch ing you over there with all their eyes, and praying for a ripple of discord in this tremendous organization, then you would know what your work to-day means, and how much it means. If it had been otherwise, we wou'd never have heard the last of their screaming that Parnell was no longer the leader of the

CITE OF CALCUTE

ENTIRE IRISH NATION and that he was the leader of only one faction of it, and was discarded by the other. Thank God-you have answered that declaration to day. You have sent back the denial of any such prophecy, and you are to-day with Parnell to the death.

you are to-day with Parnell to the death. (Tremendous applause.)

Then send a message back that will give joy to the heart of every Irishman in Ireland from Cork to Donegal. When they read in the papers what you have done here to-day they will learn that it has been abundantly proven to-day that from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies the Irish in America are with Parnell to a man and to the death.

The convention rose to a man and The convention rose to a man and

loudly applauded the remarks of the dis-tinguished speaker.

tinguished speaker.

At the last session of the convention, held on the 20th, Mr. Finerty, of Chicago, delivered a speech which was referred to in the following terms by Mr. Redmond:

As Mr. Finerty's speech was certain to be quoted by their enemies in the English press he felt it his duty to say that Mr. Finerty did not do justice to him or lish press he felt it his duty to say that Mr. Finerty did not do justice to him or his speech by saying that his (Redmond's) speech was in the slightest an advance upon the resolutions of the convention. As Mr. Finerty had said he (Finerty) did not not for the resolutions of the connot vote for the resolutions of the convention, Mr. Finerty's individual expressions of opinion after the business of the convention was over were not representative and could be supported by tive and could not represent the senti-ment of the convention. The convention

spoke on his. That point should be made clear and that was the only point. When Mr. Redmond took his seat there arose from the convention as one man a mighty shout for "Sullivan—Alexander Sullivan.

spoke on its own part and Mr. Finerty

Mr. Sullivan endeavored to quiet the Mr. Sullivan endeavored to quiet the delagates by declining to speak. The one long shout of the convention would not cease and could not be diminished. Sullivan rose cool and collected and making his way to the platform was given a reception the like of which for warmth is seldom witnessed even in a convention of Iviahmen. With a clear convention of Irishmen. With a clear-ness and loudness of voice that astonished his nearest acquaintances, Mr. Sullivan

"I profoundly regret that at this convention, in so great and so significant an assemblage as this, a single word has been uttered that would place has been uttered that would place us in a position of having a semblance of difference. I am sure that such a word was from the head and not from the heart. The Irish race the world over do burn with the memory of the centuries of degradation that have been forced upon them. But we live in days of peril, we live when the promised land seems almost in sight, and while Mr. Finerty has given expression to some views with which I will not say I disagree, let us all agree to make the sacrifice that is something more than the sacrifice of single Catholic. The exclusion of Catholics from these important offices cannot gardy be merely accidental. There must whatever favor is extended to us in this and during our above twarf in this be some systematic influence at work against them. Upon no other theory can the above the from the Globe prove that that influence is very slight indeed. This cry is always gotten up while important offices of many length to night. Cries of use the names we reproduce from the Globe prove that that influence is very slight indeed. This cry is always gotten up while important offices and any length to night. Cries of use of the common cause. If the English gotten up while important offices of use and the surport of the surport aspirations and ambitions. If so it come, in heaven's name make the sacrifice. I in heaven's name make the sacrifice. I disagree with no man in declaring absolutely and unqualifiedly the right of Ireland to govern Ireland, and I cannot disagree with these gentlemen from Ireland that the Irish people, led by their wondrous leader, had indeed won a signal advantage for Ireland's cause. "Parnell," exclaimed Mr. Sullivan, "has not been able to command an Irish Parliament in Dublin, but he has been able to say to an English Parliament in London, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." Thus far shalt thou go and no further. Thus far shalt thou go and no further.'
Thank God for Parnell; thank God for the men who rally around him and obey his commands. Thank God, also, for the men who never yet and never will lower the Irish flag. May He who gave to us this great leader and who gave to us the manhood and the fire that has put vitality into the Irish cause—may He now give us the patience, the self-sacrifice to follow the man who is the chosen leader of the Irish race the

now give us the patience, the self-sacrifice to follow the man who is the chosen leader of the Irisin race the world over. Tell our enemies to night our differences are only differences of phraseology; that when any occasion for patience and for sacrifice comes we shall be always ready to obey and to make the sacrifice. We are not a disunited people. There is no ruler upon the broad earth to-night whose word of command is so readily obeyed as the word of Charles Stewart Parnell. We came here as brothers. Let us hateno man who loves liberty. There is still a broader view. Not alone stands that one unfortunate people, the people of our race in Ireland, but every people throughout the world who groan under oppression are watching for the decision, whether by peace, by persistence and by appeals to logic and truth, that a people can be brought to the platform of common brotherhood and equal liberty, where I can reverently claim God intended all should stand. I beg of every man who teels tempted to-night to say a heated word—a word that might be misconstructed by enemies—that such a man add to sacrifice already made by him and give the word no utterance. By words of peace, by patience and by him and give the word no utterance. By words of peace, by patience and by toleration, let us give an assurance to suffering Ireland that no act, no declaration shall be made by us that would embarrass the brave man at the front.

Gentlemen, I thank you all for the toleration you have shown to night and for the courtesy you have given to myself." him and give the word no By words of peace, by patier

self."
Mr. Sullivan, as chairman of the Local
Committee of Arrangemenra, then began of the once powerful Ojibbeway.

reading in a subdued voice a list of various announcements. The convention, which through his address had been alternately spell-bound and wildly enthusiastic, was now as still and orderly as during the passage between Davitt and Finerty it had been uproarious and turbulent. At a word from Sullivan the convention expressed itself ready to adjourn, and adjourn they did sine die. Then and not till then did the members of the convention remember that they had not eaten a morsel since their midday dinner. The clock lacked just one hour of midnight. reading in a subdued voice a list of various

GREETING TO PARNELL.
Chicago, Aug. 19.—After the adjournment of the Irish National League Convention to-night the following cablegram, written by authority of the convention, was forwarded:

"Chicago, Aug. 19.—To Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, House of Commons, Lon-don: One thousand delegates to the Irish National League Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every State and Territory in the Union, and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial indorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention. vention. J. W. Fitzgerald, chairman

#### FROM MONTREAL TO PORT AR. THUR OVER THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. Port Arthur, Aug. 10th, 1886. Whilst sojourning in Quebec and Mon-treal we heard a great deal of talk about

the Canadian Pacific having the finest the Canadian Pacific having the finest passenger, sleeping and parior coaches in the world on its main line, and now, after a thousand miles in one of them, we testify to the fact. The one in which we testify to the fact. was finished outside in polished rode was finished outside in polished mahogany, and the interior most elaborately decorated with rich carvings and beautiful fittings. The berths are larger and wider than in other sleeping cars. Just think of it, our car was provided with an elegant bath room.

On our journey from Ottawa to Port Arthur we made very few stops, and ran the whole distance, 873 miles, sharply on time, over a smooth, well-ballasted road, although it is scarely a month since it first was opened for traffic.

although it is scarcely a month since it first was opened for traffic.

Pembroke was the only place of any importance passed during our first night's travel. Early Friday morning we swept by "Deux Revieres," a very forsaken spot one hundred and seventy-seven miles from Ottawa. We skirted the north shore of beautiful Lake Nippissing about noon, where in the summer of 1614 the

shore of beautiful lake Nippissing about noon, where in the summer of 1614, the "Recollet Friar," Joseph Le Caron, planted the cross among the Algonguins. The poor bare footed Friar writes to a friend in France: "I am tired out paddling all day with all my strength, wading the rivers a hundred times (since leaving Montreal), through mud and over sharp rocks, which out my feet, carrying my canoe and luggage through the woods to avoid rapids and frightful cataracts, my only food a little corn water. The route he then explored for the first time was followed in 1615 by Champlain, and for a hundred and fifty years afterwards by soldiers and priests, transpers and traders. and tamarack. Saturday morning gave us a glimpse of Lake Superior at Herron Bay. Bad as was the country before, it now grew rapidly worse and worse and wilder and wilder as the railway followed the twistings and curvings of the lake. At one moment we were going at a snail's pace over a muskeg, the next climbing up zig-gag fashion a lofty mountain, then thundering down to the vailey below, or running along a narrow ledge out on the side of a mountain tamera here a vast barrier of the valley below, or running along a nar-row ledge cut on the side of a mountain hundreds of feet above the great inland sea. We crossed bridge after bridge (there are 514 of them in 430 miles) over yawn-ing chasms, and shallow but swift running rivers until we reach at last with joy our destination, Port Arthur. This frontier town has a resident population of four chousand. It is beautifully built on a gentle slope at the head of Canadian lake a genue stope at the head of Canadian lake navigation on Thunder Bay, a sheet of water thirteen by nineteen miles in area, which is sheltered from the storms that sweep over northern Superior by the Pie and Welcome Islands and Thunder Cape on one side and the terraced cliffs of the mainland on the other.

mainland on the other.

Port Arthur can never depend much for prosperity on agriculture, though a tolerably fertile belt lies back of it, still a tolerably fertile belt lies back of it, still it must, in the very near future, be a city, the "Silver City" of the Dominion. Rich veins of silver, copper, zinc and gold crop out all around it, and the very shores of the bay rest on foundations of iron ore. Silver was first discovered here in 1868, and over three millions of dollars, at little expense, have been already taken from Silver Liet mine. Hundreds of miners are now working the rich deposits of half a dozen different mines, whose immense treasures would be still locked up were it not for the recently completed railway. Native copper is found in abundance at Michipotcoten, and iron in endless quantities can be laid down at Port Arthur at \$3 20 per ton. Baryta Arthur at \$3 20 per ton. Baryta plumbago, soapstone and the finest of red sandstone are found in vast quanred sandstone are found in vast quan-tities. Twenty thousand square miles of lumber, consisting of white pine, red pine, spruce, tamarack and cedar must find their outlet through Thunder Bay. Thus their outlet through Thunder Bay. Thus a passing glance shows that this new frontier town, with its bracing air, magnificent harbor, rich mines, primeval forest, and rivers and bays teeming with the finest of fish, possesses in an abundant degree most of the requisites for the support of a large and prosperous city.

The Jesuit Fathers planted the cross here on the banks of the beautiful Kaministiquis, A. D., 1641, and still continue

In 1872, Father Baxter, S. J., still hale and hearty, made his headquarters at Port Arthur, and built a neat little church, which professionately.

Arthur, and built a neat little church, which, unfortunately, was destroyed by fire in 1881. He replaced it by the present substantial brick structure, at a cost of six thousand dollars. It is now under the pastoral care of good Father Hamell, S. J., whose memory is still held in benediction by many a Catholic in Guelph, on account of his many kind deeds when pastor of that city years ago.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED. WERE RECEIVED.

WERE RECEIVED.

The Bishops of London and Kingston and the Papal Ablegate, who were making a tour round the lakes, reached Port Arthur Friday last, on the Athabasca, and received a "Cead mille failtha" from the good Father H. and his generous people during their three days stay.

during their three days stay.

On the arrival of the steamer it was boarded by F. H. and confrere, Rev. Father Connolly, and a committee of re-Father Connolly, and a committee of reception, consisting of Mesers. Conmee, M. P. P., Ryan, O'Connor, Dwyer, Whalen, McGovern, Allan, McDonnell, McTeague, Bogue, Clavet, Coveny and Connolly, who presented the distinguished party with a well-written address of welcome, which was read by Mr. Conmee. The prelates, who we've accompanied by Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor; Rev. James Walsh, of London Cathedral, were soon demiciled at the "Northern," a very fine and well managed Hotel. The distinguished visitors accepted an invitavery fine and well managed Hotel, distinguished visitors accepted an invita-tion at 2 p. m. to take a trip up the Kaministiquia to the Jesuit mission—where Very Rev. Father Hudson of Montreal, very fiev. Father Hudson of Montreal, and Fathers Ibert and Specht by previous arrangement, expected them. Forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen, representing the wealth and intelligence of P. A. of different creeds and nationalties, reacted the realty as they are not at the problems. greeted the prelates as they stepped on board the "Ka Ba Ka" and were introduced to them. A three mile run over Thunder Bay brought us to the river, up which we steamed at a rapid rate and were which we steamed at a rapid rate and were soon passing the village of Fort William, originally the chief Hudson's Bay Port on Lake Superior. One could scarcely help picturing to himself as he viewed the quaint old buildings, still well preserved, the doings of the Governors, Factors and employees, and the Black Robes, when they and they only were the civilized beings on the North shore of the great Lake. We soon reached the Ojibbeway reservation. The Indians met us at the "Landing" firing voiley after volley from their rifles in honor of the "great Fathers." All followed Fathers Husdon, Ibert and Specht, to the Chapel, where the Chief read an address in Ojibbeway, after which we visited the "Sisters House" (Sisters of St. Joseph) and heard the singing of eighteen or twenty little squaws, who are in the orphanage. What a great reward does not those cultured and devoted men and women deservein leaving all most dear on earth to them, for a desert home among Indians on the banks of the Kaministquiariver. From the Convent to the "Mission" Indians on the banks of the Kamin Indians on the banks of the Kaministquia river. From the Convent to the "Mission House" is but a few steps, and there we were shown a five acre garden filled with all kinds of vegetables—a rare thing In these parts. The next visit was to the "Indian Council" Chamber, a large log house in which they hold their "pow wow" and discuss matters of

of natural scenery" in Canada. The Kaministiquia meets here a vast barrier of slate, over which it tumbles one hundred and thirty eight feet into a chasm cut out of the rock by the unceasingly flow of ages. One may sit by the hour spell-bound and study the motion and color of this wondrous creation. The foam is softer in appearance than the finest wool —more transparent than alabaster, and behind it the more solid mass of water is seen, by gleams and flashes, in color and seen, by gleams and flashes, in color and transparency like the purest amber. The only human habitation within miles of it is a "trapper's hut." Whilst many of us were enjoying the Falls and its surroundings, others were busy in fitting aprustic tables for our lunch, which was soon served up in first class study was soon. rustic tables for our funch, which was soon served up in first class style by amateur waiters. Suffice to say, that one and all of us started homeward in the very best of humor with themselves and the world at large. Sunday came at last and it was a lovely one, with cool and bracing air. The little human was considered to the constant of the consta little church was crowded at all the Masses. The Bishop of London gave a short address at half past seven Mass and a fine sermon on the characteristics of the true Church at high mass. The Ablegate ent in the afternoon to the indian series and made the "Red men" happy by went in the afternoon to the Indian settle ment and made the "Red men" happy by his kind remarks, which were interpreted by Father Lebret. The church was crowded at vespers, when the Bishop of Kingston preached a beautiful sermon to a very intelligent and attentive audience Monday, Aug. 9th, the Kakabaka is once again at the command of the party, who left with a large number of friends for a visit to the Jarvis Island silver mine, through which they were shown by the through which they were shown by the Manager. Several of the party were presented with specimens of very rich ore. It was 1,30 p. m. when the hotel was reached.

reached.

Tuesday, at 3 p. m., on board the Alberta, the Bishops bade good bye to the Jesuit Fathers and the committee who so generously provided, with lavish hospitality, for their every wish during our stay in their "Silver City."

E. B. K.

SEE E. R. Reynolds' advertisement on eighth page. \$500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. yearly.

### OBITUARY.

MRS P. M'CANN.

There died Suddenly in this city on Sunday morning last one of London's oldest and most respected residents, Mrs. P. McCann, wife of Peter McCann, Esq., and mother of B. C. McCann, Esq., and mother of B. C. McCann, Esq., Attorney-at-law. For some years Mrs. McCann has been failing in health, but latterly her condition gave promise to her family and friends that many years of her friendship and society were yet in store for them. Death, however, comes unawares, but in no case has it come more suddenly than in the present instance. The deceased retired to rest as well as usual on Saturday night, and on Sanday morning she was found dead in bed. The poor has lost a good friend in Mrs. McCann. She was a cheerful giver, but her charity was not of the ostentatious kind. It was the true charity, performed in the Catholic spirit, for the love of God; and few, indeed, there are, save the recipients, who there are, save the recipients, who were made aware of the many kind deeds which now doubtless have gone deeds which now doubtless have gone before her, and for which she will be rewarded in the kingdom of our Blessed Saviour, Mrs. McCann came to this country

from Ireland with her parents when a child and settled in London Township. In 1841 she was united in marriage to Mr. Peter McCann, and has resided in London ever since. She was 67 years of age and had a family of eight children, all of whom survive her with the excep-

tion of two daughters.

The funeral, which was one of the largest that has been seen in London for many years, took place on Tuesday morning, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where solemn requiem mass was offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased lady. The celebrant of the mass, Rev. M. J. Tiernan, referred in most touch-M. J. Hernan, referred in most touching terms and choice language to the uncertainty of life, and alluded to the many excellent qualities of the estimable Catholic lady who had taken her departure from amongst them. The mournful cortege then proceeded on its way to St. Pater's counters, where on its way to St. Peter's cemetery, where the remains were interred. our most heartfelt sympathy to Mr. our most heartiest sympathy to air. Mc-Cann and the surviving members of the family in this, their hour of sorrow. A faithful wife, a fond mother, a true friend and exemplary Catbolic lady has gone to her reward, and may our blessed Saviour grant her the privilege of enjoying His presence forever in our eternhome beyond the skies.

### AN EVICTION DESCRIBED.

A special to the New York Herald A special to the New York Instantifrom Cork City, Ire, under the date of Aug. 5. read thus: The following intelligence comes to-day from Kilrush, county Clare, near where the Shannon broadens, and gives evidence of the peacefulness of Link Home, Palers amid the increasing Irish Home Rulers amid the increasing asperity of the landlord interest. It seems asperity of the landlord interest. It seems that some time ago a private estate—which, by the way, includes Hog Island—evicted the Widow McInery, aged 86 years, and her unmarried daughter from their cottage in a hamlet called Leaheena, but they had returned during the absence of the legal caretaker. Then proceedings were begun against them as trespassers and for a fresh eviction. Yesterday the resident magistrate, named Dunsterville, and an danger of her death, postponed the eviction. This decision, amid the dramatic expressions of gratitude of the mother and daughter, was hailed with cheers. The concourse, headed by the priest, then formed in proces-sion and marched to a spot not far away, the scene of another recent eviction. There were met similar delegations from Kilkee, Dunbeg and several other villages of county Clare, and there was another widow, named Murribay, with her four children and her venerable mother. They had been several days sheltered by the roadside under an impromptu covering for their scanty furniture. The peasantry delegations had brought boards, thatch window panes, tools, mortar and the like, and in two hours willing hands had erected on the roadside a comparatively comfortable hut, in which the widow, her children and the old grandmother were placed, while Father Quinlavan blessed the humble home and willing. the humble home and willing workers, who then peacefully dispersed for homes not much better.

### His Daddy Built Too Wisely.

London Tablet, July 24.

It seems strange, but it is true, that a Peer is a bankrupt to day because there is no possible way of making it absolutely certain that he will not some day become a Catholic. Lord Headley explained to the official receiver that the chief cause of his insolvency was the existence of a provision in his father's will that if he became a Roman Catholic his interest in the properties should determine. But for this clause he would have been able to raise sufficient money to pay every creditor, and place himself in a comfortable position. He has not the slightest intention of becoming a Roman Catholic. He first became aware of the existence of the clause in 1882 or 1883. But for that careful provision of the Protestant parent, Lord Headley would have been able to have tided over his difficulties. But with it, the Jews were a vain resource. What security could they have that the borrower would not some day fall a victim to the Jesuits, and so forfeit his estates? It seems that there is no sort of Protestant vaccination warranted to guard against the infection of Catholicity—and so Lord Headley is a bankrupt

The Pope has paid \$300,000 for the Mignanelli Palace in Rome, and is fitting it up as a printing and publishing office for religious works.

Charity

For a Number of Years,

### EWS FROM IRELAND.

On July 24, the remains of Mrs. Kenny, relict of the late Martin M. Kenny, Esq., of Elmville, county Dublin, and mother of Dr. J. E. Kenny, M. P., Rutland square, Dublin, were laid in the family burial place, Golden Bridge Cemetery. Mrs. Kenny, who had reached a good old age, had been ailing for a considerable time, and died at her residence, Marine Crescent, Clontarf. Her funeral was attended by a large number of friends.

On July 24, Timothy Murray, a porer at Carlow station, on the Great
couthern and Western line, was knocked
lown and killed while engaged in shuntng. Deceased, who had been twenty
rears in the service of the company,
eaves a widow and seven children.

Kilkenny.

The tenants on the Columbkill property of Mrs. and Miss Flood, of Viewmount, have been given an abatement of 25 per cent on the half year's rent. They also granted a similar reduction on the previous half-year's rent.

On July 28 the Sub-sheriff of the county proceeded to evict two tenants named Edward Asper and James Brennan on the estate of Mr. John Kilkelly, Crown Solicitor, at Ashgrove, near Mooncoin. Six months ago the brigade appeared there before, but, in consequence of some informality in the writs, the evictions were not carried out. Mr. J. Fanning, Sub-sheriff, accompanied by bailiffs, and escorted by a hundred of the R. I. C., under the command of M. Bodkin, R. M., and District Inspectors O'Hara and Morell, attended; but the eviction was again abortive.

carrying out two evictions in the townland of Rathcools, on the estate of H. Townsend, Esq. The bailiffs and Emergency men were protected by a force of seventy men of the R. I. C., under the command of District Inspector Roughan, of Ballincollig. A great many people assembled to witness the proceedings. One youngster took it into his head to "down" one of the bailiffs, but his missile went wide of the mark, and struck District inspector Roughan on the nose, inflicting a deep wound. The constabulary, in revenge for the attack on their chief, attacked the people indiscriminately, and without any provocation whatsoever belabored old men and young girls with the butt ends of their rifles, as well as with batons and drawn swords. The first tenant whose house they vieited was Denis Hanlon, and the bailiffs commenced operations at once by casting out the furniture in the yard. The builds and Emergency
R. B. C. Quarter the command
Impector Roughan, of Bailing
great many people assembled
like put hings.

"An experiment of the put hings.

"An experiment

Very Rev. Canon Buckley, P.P., Buttevant, died on July 21. Canon Buckley, though advanced in years, was in good health up to his fatal attack, and celebrated Mass in the morning with his accustomed punctuality. Late on that day he had a stroke of apoplexy, and in spite of the best medical skill he made no

rally:
At a meeting of the Cork Town Council on July 30th, a resolution brought forward by Mr. R. A. Atkins in favor of conferring the freedom of the city on Mr. Gladstone "in recognition of his great genius as a statesman and his efforts to restore to Ireland her Parliament," was carried by 23 wates to 5. carried by 23 votes to 5.

Merry.

On July 29, the deputy sub Sheriff, Mr. Goodman, accompanied by a strong force of the R. I. C., proceeded to a place called Meanua, about four miles from Castleisland, and evicted a farmer named Chas. Daly, a tenant of Mr. Herbert, of Cahernane. They completed their work in a very short time, as Daly did not make any resistance. About two months ago, this landlord (Mr. Herbert) visited his property where this exciton took place, and offered to sell each tenant his holding at eighteen years' purchase, forgiving all arrears. The tenants accepted the offer, when they went to Mr. Herbert to make the final settlement, he withdrew his first offer, and said that he would sell the holdings at twenty years' purchase, and Kerry. the holdings at twenty years' purchase, and that the tenants should pay the arrears due. This offer the tenantry declined to accept. There was nothing heard of a settlement until about a month ago, when poor Daly was served with an ejectment.

Clare.

The marriage of Eric Andres Shepherd, Esq., of Lea Holme, Torquay, Devon, to Kate Emily, youngest daughter of Thomas McMahon Cregan, Esq., J. P., of Arderegan, county Clare, was celebrated in St. Michael's Church, Limerick, on July 29. The ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick.

at Mrs. Kelly's house, Ennistymon, on July 23, Mr. Sheriff Mahon, at the instance of Mr. William Hogan, landlord, who processed for the amount of rent, only five days due, held a Sheriff's sale, when a piece of goods in the shop offered for sale was brought in by defendant at amount of claim, with costs. A meeting was held in front of Mrs. Kelly's house, at which were contingents with bands from Tulla, Ennis and Miltown-Malbay. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Mr. Hogan, and of sympathy for Mrs. Kelly. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hayes, of Ennis, Mr. Bryan Clune, of Tulla, and other local sympathizers.

The Rev. Eugene McMullan, P. P., of Clonallan, died on July 23rd after a short illness, at the residence, the Parochial House, Warrenpoint. Father McMullan was born in the parish of Upper Drumgooland, in the year 1821.

nan on the estate of Mr. John Kilkelly, Crown Solicitor, at Ashgrove, near Mooncoin. Six months ago the brigade appeared there before, but, in consequence of some informality in the writs, the evictions were not carried out. Mr. J. Fanning, Sab-sheriff, accompanied by hailiffs, and escorted by a hundred of the R. I. C., under the command of M. Bodkin, R. M., and District Inspectors O'Hara and Morell, attended; but the eviction was again abortive.

Cork.

Two evictions for non-payment of rent were carried out on July 30, at Youghal, in one of which one and a half years' rent was due, and in the other in which the nuns of the Presentation Convent were under tenants, several years' rent was due by the head landlord, the Youghal Town Commissioners being the owners.

The Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, has appointed the Rev. Canon Coghlan, P. P., Blackrock, to the vacant Archdeanery of the diocese.

The Rev. James O'Shaughnessy, eldest son of Mr. Denis O'Shaughnessy, Charleville, was ordained priest by the Right Rev. Dr. Clifford, on July 11.

On July 27, a disturbance of a party nature arose in Enniskillen, caused by the visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the Conservative True visit of an excursion party from Omagh, accompanied by the

return home. After getting some distance from land, the boat became submerged and the whole of her occupants were drowned. One man clung to the boat for a little time, but he was intoxicated and could not retain his hold.

Do you wish a beautiful complexion?

Do you wish a beautiful complexion? Then use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and thereby removes blotches and pimples from the skin, making it smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance.

The great results which have attended the regular use of Quinine Wine, by people of delicate constitution and those affected with a general prostration of the system, speak more than all the words that we can say in its behalf. This article is a true medicine and a life-giving prinsystem, speak mote than an above we have the exact on the whole is a true medicine and a life-giving principle—a perfect renovator of the whole system—invigorating at the same time both body and mind. Its medical properties are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, create an appetite, enable you to obtain refreshing sleep, and to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated. In the fine Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, we have the exact tonic required; and to persons of weak and nervous constitutions we would say, Never be without a bottle in the house. It is sold by all druggists.

Some persons have periodical attacks of This offer the tenantry declined to accept. There was nothing heard of a settlement until about a month ago, when poor Daly was served with an ejectment.

Limerick.

The Sub-sheriff (Mr. Hobson), accompanied by bailiffs and a force of police, proceeded on July 27, to Castletown-Conyers for the purpose of evicting Mr. Lee, a large farmer, for non-payment of rent, the landlord being Mr. Richard F. Bailey, B. L., Dublin. The rent of the farm is about £230 per annum.

WYCLIF'S HERESY.

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH ART-ANTI PAPAL FEELING—PRECURSOR OF HENRY VIII.
—SHOCKINGLY BLASPHEMOUS CHARACTER OF WICLIF'S UTTERANCES.

FEELING—FECURISON OF HEARY VIII.

—SHOCKINGLY BLASPHMOUS CHARACTER OF WICLIF'S UTTERANCES.

Father Stevenson has added yet one more volume to the list of works, destined to explode long cherished historical illusions, that has seen the light during the last quarter of a century. We do not mean to speak of purely Protestant prejudices as to the character of John Wyclif. But it has been a favorite idea even with Catholics, that Henry VIII. had to deal with a good, simple, believing people, whom he sundered by unparalleled violence from the unity of the Church. That belief, as far as it concerns the religious character of Englishmen at the opening of the sixteenth century, must be largely modified. The majority, nay, a very large majority of Englishmen, were, no doubt, Catholics, and many of them good Catholics. But the spread of error, especially among the lower classes, for two hundred years before, despite of many severely repressive measures, had been simply appalling. The peculiar form of these errors bore a very strong family resemblance to the system that triumphed in England under Edward VI, and Elizabeth, in a word, to Protestantism. The book we are reviewing leaves no room to doubt, from the ample evidence we posses, though but a fragrant of what might have come down to us, that long before the name of Protestant had been invented, perhaps by many thousands, on English soil. Had that soil not been well prepared for it, not even the strong Tudor will could have made the evil plant take root. Neither the evil lives of many Catholics, though this element weakened the power of resistance, nor the powerful influence of the Tudor sovereigns, nor the abilities of men like Luther and Calvin, suffice to account for the success of the Protestant revolution in England. Protestant revolution in England. of men like Luther and Calvin, sumce to account for the success of the Protestant revolution in England. Protestantism has had a long pedigree. It had its rise in the Cæsarism of the Couqueror and his descendants. Its principles were embodied in the teaching of John Wyclif:

ORIGIN OF THIS ANTI PAPAL FEELING.

in the teaching of John Wyclif:

ORIGIN OF THIS ANTI PAPAL FEELING.

"Probably there never was a time when it could be said that our country was absolutely free from error, either as regards its ecclesiastical politics or its religious belief. From the time of the early Normans there had always been in England a party which looked with undisguised suspicion on the dealings of the Papal Curia, as far as they were supposed to trench on the privileges and liberties of the sovereign. Many of the nobility and even some of the Bishops would gladly have made the king independent of the Pontiff in all matters save those which were of a purely dogmatic nature. Here Pontiff in all matters save those which were of a purely dogmatic nature. Here it is enough to refer to the aggressions of William Rufus and the two Henrys, which were resisted by St. Anslem and St. Thomas of Canterbury. From the king this anti-Papal feeling descended to the nobility, and from the nobility to their tenants. This unfortunate irritation was kept alive by the system of Papal provisions, whereby patrons of benefices complained that they were deprived of their civil privileges, of which they loudly clamored for their restitution.

THE MAINSPRING OF THE PROTESTANT SYSTEM.

This was done without the authoriza-tion from the Crown needed for its legal-This was done without the authorization from the Crown needed for its legality, and was subsequently held to be invalid. Besides, in making it over to the secular clergy he expressly reserved the right of altering the arrangement at any future period if he chose. Islip's register at Lambeth contains some quaint rules for the new college. No one shall be eligible as a Fellow who has any notable mark on his face. The cost of gowns, furs, etc., is minutely regulated. Lating is to be spoken in the house, "but they are not at all to chatter together at the same time like geese or magples." The Archbishop and his successors are to have the sole power of regulating the said Hall in its head members and property, with full power to alter its statutes at will. Islip died in 1366, and was succeeded by Simon de Langbam, Chancellor of England. His legal knowledge showed him that in the eye of the law the Hall had lapsed to the Crown. Langham determined to turn Canterbury Hall into a College for the Benedictine Monks of his own Cathedral. He hegen by appropriating of the conclusions a truth that, if not wholly unknown, has at least been hitherto but imperfectly realized. When we realize it, we feel that we see more deeply into the history of mediaval England. She had done much to earn the awful punshment of a national apostacy.

Among minor points, the book we are reviewing brings out in an unexpected way the bad faith of Foxe in his "Book of Martyrs." He had access to the same sources of information on which the present volume has been compiled, and deliberately suppressed the portions which showed what abominable crimes his "martyrs" were guilty of, and how richly they deserved their well-earned the time of the "Book of Martyrs," are proved to be not a whit exaggerated. Another point incidentally dealt with is over the content of the substant of the mined to turn Canterbury Hall into a College for the Benedictine Monks of his own Cathedral. He began by appointing Henry de Woodhull, a Monk of Canterbury, Warden in place of Wyclif, who only held his office at the pleasure of the Archbishop. Thus was Wyclif, at an early period of his career, brought into collision with the monatic Order, which he afterwards attacked with the bitterest hatred. He refused to submit; appealed to Rome. wards attacked with the bitterest hatred. He refused to submit; appealed to Rome, and the cause was heard at Viterbo, before Cardinal de Rocha, formerly Abbot of Cluny. Judgment was given in favor of the Archbishop, and the monks succeeded the secular clergy of Canterbury Hall.

HE WANTED TO BE A BISHOP. This was a bitter disappointment for the ex-Warden, the more so as he had wished to pose as the champion of the wished to pose as the champion of the

seculars in a quarrel with regulars, and perhaps as a "Northern" against Kentlahmen. Wyclif hoped to console himself by obtaining the vacent See of Worcester. At least so we are told by more than one English writer within a quarter of a century after Wyclif's death. If so, he met with a second disappointment. From this time he began the warfare against the teaching and authority of the Catholic Church which he continued unceasingly to carry on till his death. Were we wrong in surmising that his enmity to Rome had its first source in disappointed ambition?

HIS SHOCKINGLY BLASPHEMOUS UTTER

HIS SHOCKINGLY BLASPHEMOUS UTTERANCES.

We have theught it well by the above summary to call special attention to this first portion of Father Stevenson's work, because it relates to facts less universally known than the general character of Wyclif's heresics. As to these latter, they savor strongly of Calvinism, while on morals they have a great affinity with the doctrines of socialists and the advocates of "Free Love." In a word, his blasphemous utterances would shock the great majority of Protestants. Strangely enough, he retained to the last a respect for the honor of the Blessed Virgin. After reading what Father Stevenson has given us from contemporary sources, we think it would not be easy to deny that the brutal excesses of the Kentish revolutionaries in 1382 were in great part traceable to Wyclif's influence. Here we are forcibly reminded of what we have read about Wesley's participation in the hideous scenes of the Gordon riots, though Wyclif, unlike his successor, thought it safest to remain tranquil in his Leicestershire Rectory while bolder men were engaged in the work of bloodshed and pillage.

A WYCLIFITE BISHOP.

But the most important part of Father

in the work of bloodshed and pillage.

A WYCLIFITE BISHOP.

But the most important part of Father Stevenson's researches is undoubtedly that which portrays the religious condition of England during the two centuries that preceeded the Reformation. Wyclif's work did not expire with him. In Norfolk and Suffolk, in Essex, Kent, and Lincolnshire, in London, Salisbury, Rochester, and many other places, episcopal visitations brought to light numbers of Wyclifites, secretly engaged in corrupting the faith and morals of their Catholic neighbors. Apostate Wyclifite priests have been known to give the consecrated host to be devoured by mice. Of all the perverts to this heresy, the most celebrated, by reason of his exalted position, was Reginald Peacock, Bishop of Chichester. In his earlier career he had been a wehement defender of Papal authority, but seems to have always succeeded, by an internation of the states of the second of the s vehement detender or rapal authority, but seems to have always succeeded, by an imprudent and hot headed style of disputing, in embittering every controversy in which he had the misfortune to engage. Nothing is more common than to find men of this calibre eventually in

conviction strong upon his soul that in the struggle upon which he was about to enter he would be supported by a very large body of his subjects by whom the announcement had long been antici-

We recognize in Father Stevenson's

translated the New Testament, as others had done long before him. And here we must conclude our notice of a truly valuable work, congratulating ourselves that the efforts of a Protestant society to glorify one of the most unattractive of Protestant heroes has been the occasion of such an important contribution towards the historical vindication of the Catholic Church and her work in England.—London Tablet.

### Sisters of

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases, among the many unfortunate children under their care. Mrs. S. D. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes concerning the treatment of her daughter, who was troubled with sore eyes, as follows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

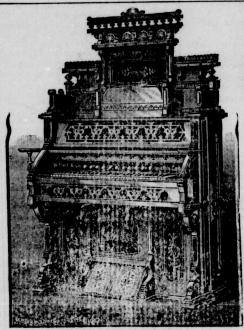
and must say that she never took anything that helped her so much. I think her eyes never looked so well, as now, since they were affected, and her general health is improving every day. She has taken but half a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: town, Mass., writes: "I was completely town, Mass., writes: half a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East
Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes:
"My weak eyes were made strong by
using Ayer's Sarsajarilla." C. E. Upton,
Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number
of years I have been troubled with
a humor in my eyes, and was unable
to obtain any relief, until I commenced
using

Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "I was completely
cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's
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writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
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The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we had be glad to learn that WIL
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Of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Law of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Law and Best Wheat Land in Western & Central and Best Wheat Land in Western & Control and Best Wheat L TO THE CLERGY. MINNESOTA

AUGUST 28 1886

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Presched in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York. NINTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—AS-

SUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.
Why do Catholics pay so much honor
to the Virgin Mary? Are they not
doing an injury to her Son by overhonoring His Mother? What is the reason, the
doctrine, of the Catholic's devotion to

doctrine, of the Catholic's devotion to Mary?

Very fair questions, brethren; questions which you should be ready to answer with intelligence and kindness. And this being the feast of our Lady's Assumption into heaven, let us renew our faith in her dignity. What, then, does the Catholic faith teach us about her? It teaches us that she is the Mother of God; and that on account of the foreseen merits of her Son she was preserved from the stain of Original sin; that she was always a virgin; and that it is lawful and profitable to ask her prayers. Such are the articles of faith concerning the Blessed Virgin.

Once you know something about her Son's divinity you easily perceive her dignity of Mother of God. Her title of Mother of God plainly rests upon the fact that her Son is God. Jesus Christ is God. His nature is divine and His person is divine. And here you must bear in mind the distinction between nature and person. He has the nature, being, essence of God. And He has the person of God, for our Saviour is God the Son, second person of the most Holy Trinity. What, then, is human about Him?—for we know that He is as truly man as He is God. The answer is that He has a human nature as well as a divine nature. He became man; and he did so by tak. God. The answer is that He has a human nature as well as a divine nature. He became man; and he did so by taking human nature from Mary His Mother. But you ask again, Is He a human person also? No, for we have seen that He is the divine person, God the Son. There cannot be two persons in Christ. He is but a single person, one individual, and that is divine. So that the divine personality of the Son of that the divine personality of the Son of God takes human nature and unites it to the divine nature. The one divine person whose name is Christ, and who is of both divine and human nature, has no human paragnality.

numan personality.

And this is the Son of Mary. Is she And this is the Son of Mary. Is she not the Mother of our Lord, personally His Mother? Can any one be a mother and not be mother of a person. Is He not personally her Son? What a dignity! What a mysterious and wonderful eminence, to be Mother of the divine person of the Son of God made man. No wonder that we honor her; although we know full well that all she has of dignity and sanctity she has by no power of her own, but by a gift of God; and that she is purely a human being. Those who do purely a human being. Those who do not honor Mary fail to appreciate the majesty of Christ; fail to understand the doctrine of the Incarnation; fail to grant the impressite of the state o

msjesty of Christ; fail to understand the doctrine of the Incarnation; fail to grasp the immensity of the divine love of God becoming man.

No wonder, then, that God should have aved her from the taint of Adam's sin, should have preserved her a spotless virgin, should have saved her pure body from the grave's filth by the Assumption into Heaven. The Angel Gabriel tells us what Mary is: "Behold thou shalt conceive in thy womb and shalt bring forth a Son and thou shalt called the Son of the Most High.

The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee and the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee, and therefore the Holy (One) that shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God."

Now, brethren, to be a mother is to hold

called the Son of the Most High.

The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee and the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee, and therefore the Holy (One) that shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God,"

Now, brethren, to be a mother is to hold an office. It is to exercise by divine right the highest powers committed to a human being. What wonderful rights a mother possesses! An affectionate allegiance is storer, balmy shall be road and branch, your chemist for relief by the use Tar Mixture;" but the highest powers committed to a human being. What wonderful rights a mother possesses! due her from her son, an obedience, instinctive, sacred, supreme, a reverential and hearty loyalty which arouses the noblest emotions in the hardest heart and noblest emotions in the hardest heart and gives birth to heroic deeds even in men of the weakest natures. A mother is entitled the weakest natures. A mother is entitled to her son's love by the most sacred of all obligations. Well, just think of it: our Blessed Lord was and is yet bound to His Mother by that imperative divine law; He was and ever will be subject to the sure test and—for a noble nature—the most resistless impulse to do His Mother's will and to make her happy. He owes her love, obedience, reverence, friendship, support, companionship, sympathy. And He that doth all things well, would He not do His whole duty as Son, would He not be a model Son? Would He not grant her lightest wish while He lived with her on earth—will He not gladly do so now in heaven?

Hence our Lord Jesus Christ spent nearly His whole life in His Mother's immediate company, consenting to post-

immediate company, consenting to post-pone for her sake His Father's work of Publishing His divinity and preaching His Gospel. Hence He worked His first miracle at her request at the wedding of Cana. Hence He inspired her to prophesy that all generations should call her lessed. Hence, too, our local her Dana. Hence He inspired her to prophesy that all generations should call her bleased. Hence, too, our Lord has instilled into every Christian heart some little glow of His own deep filial love for His Mother. In truth, brethren, whatever Christ's Mother is to Him by nature that she is to us by adoption. Just in proportion to our union with Him are we bound to her. And if we wish to know Him well we addescriptive pamp

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And if we wish to know Him well we can
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Mother's. If we wish to love Him tenderly, her maternal heart can best teach
us how. And if we have favors to ask
Him we shall be glad, if we are not too
self-conceited, to obtain her prayers to
assist us.

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There is a ser lyn that Williar priest, has brok girl, because of him several yea It is just as w. J. Sherman is He has been ing for the discovered that has acted wisely—he has marries it looks to use-it looks to use it looks to use-it looks to use it looks to use it looks to use it looks to use-it looks to use it lo anti-Catholic ca

We Should B The disease derangement of neglected, it in frame, embraci pancreas, and ir system; and t miserable exist relief from suffe

mistaken for oth questions he'wi whether he him —Have I distress breathing after of heavy feeling, a Have the eyes a thick, sticky migums and teeth panied by a distongue coated? and back? Is the right side as if the Is there costivned dizziness when is horizontal position the kidney deposit after sta ment soon after flatulence or be stomach? Is the of the heart? T may not be pres-torment the suff ful disease prog one of long stam. hacking cough, expectoration. It the skin assur appearance, and covered by a co As the liver and and more disease appear, and the entirely unavail agonising disord malady is indiges small quantity of will remove the incipiency. It is the disease sho properly treated a little medicine even when it has

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we know that He is as truly man as He is God. The answer is that He has a God. The answer is that He has a human nature as well as a divine nature. He became man; and he did so by taking human nature from Mary His Mother. But you ask again, Is He a human person also? No, for we have seen that He is the divine person, God the Son. There cannot be two persons in Christ. He is but a single person, one individual, and that is divine. So that the divine personality of the Son of God takes human nature and unites it to the divine nature. The one divine person whose name is Christ, and who is of both divine and human nature, has no human personality.

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In truth, brethren, whatever Christ's Mother is to Him by nature that she is to us by adoption. Just in proportion to our union with Him are we bound to her. our union with Him are we bound to her. And if we wish to know Him well we can study in no better school than His Mother's. If we wish to love Him tenderly, her maternal heart can best teach us how. And if we have favors to ask Him we shall be glad, if we are not too telf-conceited, to obtain her prayers to assist us.

The best medical authoritics acknowl-tage the value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, as the most effectual emedy for diseases caused by derange-tents of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medical property cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to remove corns painlessly, and the volunteers and every-body else should have it. Beware of cubstitutes. Get Putnam's Extractor and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the viction before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medical property cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

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R. W. Ross, Guelph, Ont. Our Brave Volunteers

A Scandalous Slander.

There is a sensational report in Brooklyn that William J. Sherman, a Catholic priest, has broken his vows and married a girl, because of whose refusal to marry him several years ago he became a priest. It is just as well to state that William J. Sherman is not a Catholic priest. He has been for some time studying for the priesthood, but if he discovered that he had no vocation, he has acted wisely if—as the dispatch—sticlooks to us—is one of that class which anti-Catholic calumniators concoct occasionally so as to create a sensation and to show to the world that the devil is neither dead nor sleeping.—The Monitor.

ahow to the world that the devil is neither dead nor sleeping.—The Monitor.

We Should Blot Out Disease in Its Early Stages.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering, The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costivness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, in Christ. He is but a single person, one individual, and that is divine. So that the divine personality of the Son of Got takes human nature. The one divine person whose name is Christ, and who is of both divine and human nature, has no human personality.

And this is the Son of Mary. Is she not the Mother? Gun any one be a mother is children on the sufficiency of the Son of God made man, No vender is entirely what a mysterious and whose of the Son of God made man, No vender that we homor her; although we know, but by a gift of God; and that she is purely a human being. Those who do not honor Mary fail to appreciate the majesty of Christ; fail to understand the doctrine of the Incarnation; fail tograph the immensity of the divine love of God becoming man.

No wonder, then, that God should have saved her from her kint of Adam's sin, sin the grave's filts by the August possible from the stant of Adam's sin, and the stant of Adam's sin, sin the grave's filts by the August possible from the stant of Adam's sin, sin the grave's filts by the August possible from the stant of Adam's sin, sin the grave's filts by the August possible from the stant of Adam's sin, sin the grave's filts by the August possible from the first possible from the first possible from the first possible from the stant of Adam's sin, sin, should have saved and and the doctrine of the first possible from the grave's first possible from the grave's first possible from the grave's first possible from the gr

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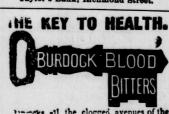
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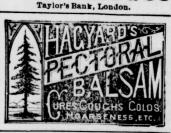
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Moved by Bro. E. O'Flaherty, and seconded by Bro. M. F. Goodwin, and resolved, that the members of Branch No. 13, C. M. B. A., Stratford, take this, the first opportunity, of congratulating our worthy Brother D. J. O'Connor on his elevation to the position of Grand President, and while thanking the Grand Council for the honor conferred on Branch No. 13 by Bro. O'Connor's election to the Grand-President's chair, we have the assure them that we believe no the treatment's chair, we beg to assure them that we believe no better choice could have been made in the interests of our noble association. We also beg leave to congratulate our worthy Chancellor, Dr. M. J. Hanavan, worthy Chancellor, Dr. M. J. Hanavan, and Bro. Samuel R. Brown, of Branch No. 4, on their re-election as Grand Medical Supervisor and Grand Recorder respectively, and wefeel satisfied that the best interests of our association will be looked after and guarded by these officers.

Carried.

Moved by Bro. M. F. Goodwin, seconded by Bro. M. J. Dillon, that a copy of the above be sent to Bro. D. J. O'Connor and Bro. M. J. Hanavan, also to the Carnolle Record and C. M. B. A. Monthly, for publication. Carried.

Yours fraternally,

Thos. F. Douglass,
Ass. Rec. Sec.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

The Government Giving the Secces donist Liberals the Go-By.

New York, Aug. 22.—Justin McCarthy writes as follows to the New York Herald:—"The debate on the address after the usual formality of opening the session of Parliament began on Thursday, went on through yesterday, and will go on on Monday, and for some days. I must not say how many, but not for many, to adopt the words of Edgar Poe, 'Still to come.' We, the Irish party, shall have two amendments, one on the Belfatt riots, and one concerning evictions and the general land question. The gen and the general land question. The general policy of the Government in regard to Home Rule we shall discuss. We have already discussed it to some extent, as in the remarkably telling and clever speech of T. P. O'Connor yesterday, on which he received the corgratulations of Mr. Gladstone. But we don't intend to move

I would advise your readers always to distrust paragraphs from the London papers professing to tell in advance what the Irish party will do in this or that emergency. We do not make up our minds lorg in advance; we could not possibly do so. We have to be guided by our minds long in advance we should not confide the result of our deliberations to confide the result of our deliberations to the London daily papers. There is a paragraph in one of the morning papers to day announcing that the Irish mem-bers have determined to prolong to the uttermost possible moment the present sitting of Parliament by debating the estimates when they come on line.

NO SUCH RESOLVE

bas been made by the Irish party. The Irish party will prolong the session if it seems to them that prolonging the session will do the slightest good for the interests of Ireland. We would resolve on Tuesday to prolorg the session if a sudden reason showed itself founded on the in-terests of Ireland, even though we had resolved on Monday to let the session come quietly to an immediate close. For a moment it will be seen the Government are leaning distinctly on the support of the Irish landlords, and are letting the secessionist Liberals go by. They promise to maintain order, as their phrase is, in the first instance, and then will do some. thing for the landlords in the way of land purchase. Now,

THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN IRELAND. is just this: —The winter will show a terrible strain on the tenant farmers in many places. It is as clear as light that many places. It is as clear as light that over large tracts of country the judicial rents cannot be paid. The farmers can be rely live; they can barely scrape out of the land means for feeding themselves and their children. How, then, can they pay the judicial rents? But, judging from the utterances of Salisbury and Churchill, the Government are prepared to regard judicial rents as someand Churchili, the Government are pre-pared to regard judicial rents as some-thing fixed, irrevocable, and sacred, in-vested with that sacred sanctity which Robert Lowe years and years ago de-clared surrounded all the property of

BRING IN A COERCION BILL.

What then? Then, if the secessonist
Liberals stand by their promises to resist coercion without remedial measures,
the Tories will go out or will have to
apply their minds beforehand to the task
of devising remedial measures. Only
one remedial measure is worthy of conone remedial measure is worthy of conone remedial measure is worthy of considering, and that is Home Rule. Will the Tories take that jump? On the whole I am inclined to think they will. There is no way of keeping long in cflice without settling the Irish question. I am disposed to think the Tories are determined to keep long in office if they nossibly can Some men whose judgment. possibly can. Some men whose judgment I highly respect are of the opinion that the Conservatives will divert the attention of the country from home politics

AN EXCUSE FOR ENGAGING IN A FOREIGN

AN EXCUSE FOR ENGAGING IN A FOREIGN WAR.

Well, if they want such an excuse they have it ready in their hands in the papers about Batoum and Russia just laid before Parliament, Russia simply snubs our late Foreign Secretary and tells him the Russian Government are alone to judge whether Russia has kept or broken her engagements. So if it is the Tory cue to fight they have got their cue now, But I do not believe the wildest Tory is inclined to bring on a war with Russia while the frish question is still unsettled. Several years ago Bismarck said to an American statesmen, who told me the story, "England is OUNTED OUT OF EUROPEAN POLITICS

who told me the story, "England is
OUNTED OUT OF EUROPEAN POLITICS
while Ireland remains an enemy at her
gates." Gladstone saw this. Among other
things, he would have turned the enemy
at the gate into a friend. If he had had
his way that grand result would have been
accomplished. But even the Tories must
see the danger of that enemy at the gate;
they must turn him into a friend, or
must take good care not to get into a
quarrel with an enemy outside the gate.
"Where is Chamberlain, asks the Pall Mall
Gazette. So lately as last April Chamberlain declared that if he had power he
would, in view of the dangers of the

lain declared that if he had power he would, in view of the dangers of the coming winter, bring in a bill to stay all evictions for a period of six months in Ireland. Now the Tory Government have announced that they

WILL HELP THE LANDLORDS
to enforce the existing law. Why does not Chamberlain get up and denounce them? As yet no secessionist Liberal of any mark has spoken in the debate. Apparently the Tories just now do not take the trouble to conciliate them. If something is not said on the part of the Government on Monday to conciliate something is not said on the part of the Government on Monday to conciliate them by modifying Churchill's utterances on land and land purchase, Chamberlain and his set will, for very shame's sake, have to repudiate their Tory allies. "Marry and amen." as Robert Browning would say.

JUSTIN MCCAETHY.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, FROM DUNWICH.

Last week witnessed the completion of a substantial dwelling, since May last in course of erection for Mr. John Lynch, a prominent member of this thriving mission. On the morning of the 23rd inst. the new structure was blessed according to the rite prescribed by the Roman ritual and the holy sacrifice of

Rev. Father Flannery, pastor of the mission, his assistant efficiated. As a testimony of their respect and to assist the family to welcome, in a becoming manner, their Divine Redeemer as the first ner, their Divine Redeemer as the first guest in their new home a large number of friends had assembled; and the celebrant availed himself of the occasion to congratulate Mr. Lynch and his family, not so much upon the crection of a comfortable dwelling, as upon the nature of the means adopted to commemorate its successful completion—to thank them, in the name of their bishop and of their pastor, for their many years of kindness to the clergy and their many personal sacrifices in the interests of religion and to invite those present to unite with him in earnest supplication that the blessings of God might descend and rest upon the new dwelling and its future inmates.

We, too, extend our congratulations to

We, too, extend our congratulations to Mr. Lynch and his estimable family, and trust that the temporal blessings to be enjoyed by them in their new home may be but a foretaste of the blessings of eternity. eternity.

FROM MAIDSTONE. dence of the Catholic Record.

The Maidstone parish annual picnic was held in Mr. Little's grove, adjoining the church, on Wednesday, 18th inst., the weather being everything that could be desired. At an early hour crowds came in from all quarters, and by noon the beautiful grounds were thronged with people, all intent on having a very pleasant day, seeming to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. The old folks chatted with their neighbors, and compared this with former picnics, bringing to mind many an interesting episode in the history of the parish. While the fathers and mothers thus discussed the past, their sons and daughters walked around and talked of the happy future which we hope is in Robert Lowe years and years ago declared surrounded all the property of landlords. There

WILL THEN BE WHOLESALE EVICTIONS.

The landlords in many places feel exasperated against the Nationalist tenantry, and at the same time are inspired with new courage by the advent of a Conservative Ministry. I have no doubt they will endeavor to enforce with all the vigor of an unpitying law what they have been taught so long to regard as their rights. Under such conditions it is utterly impossible to repress all outrage in Ireland. Parnell may do his best; Davitt may do his best; Davitt may do his best to maintain order over the country. General order will be maintained, the voice of Parnell and of the League will be listened to, but here and there disorder will be inevitable and irresistible, born as it is of men's natural passions and of men's unnatural sufferings. The result is the Government will next session try to

BRING IN A COERCION BILL.

What then? Then, if the secessonist Liberals stand by their promises to resist coercion without remedial measures, the Tories will go out or will have to apply their minds beforehand to the task of an elegant repast, turnished by their promises to resist coercion without remedial measures, the Tories will go out or will have to apply their minds beforehand to the task of an elegant repast, furnished by the ladies of the congregation. After dimer Mr. N. A. Caste, Warden of Essex, took the chair, and announced that several of the happy future which we hope is in and daughters walked around and talked of the happy future which we hope is in and daughters walked around and talked of the happy future which we hope is in the happy future which we hope is in the hattenantry, and an daughters walked around and talked of the happy future which we hope is the refreshment booths they persuaded all the parts we not idle. To the refreshment booths they persuaded all tempting befare and thempting delicacies, which they dispensed with willing hands, their bewitching smiles giving an additional

M. P.; Messra. Odette and White, Windsor; Dr. Allworth, Kingsville; Dr. Brien, Essex Centre; Morand, Reeve of Sandwich East; J. E. Doyle, Maidstone; and Rev. Fathers Ferguson, Sandwich, and Cummings, Woodslee. One of the most interesting features of the day was the contest between Mrs. C. M. Guigan, Sandwich East, and Mrs. P. Tiernan, of Maidstone Tawnshin, as to who would dispose wich East, and Mrs. P. Tiernan, of Maid-stone Township, as to who would dispose of the larger number of tickets on a sew-ing machine, to be drawn for among the prizes. Mrs. Tiernan sold \$277 worth of tickets and Mrs. McGuigan \$145. Those ladies received a prize of \$50 and \$25, re-spectively, and they deserve great credit

for the large amount collected. The sewing machine was drawn by No. 1424, held by Harry Hayes, of Maidstone. Much credit is also due to the ladies who furnished the dinner, as also to those who waited on the table; not forgetting those gentlemen who for some days before the picnic worked hard and late to prepare the grounds and otherwise help to make the picnic a success. We congratulate Father O'Connor and his parishers on the success of the picnic. The Essex Centre Band furnished excellent music on the occasion. The amount realized altogether will be upwards of \$700.

Correspondence of the Catholic Becord. FROM UPTERGROVE.

The Rev. W. J. McGinley, P. P., The Rev. W. J. McGinley, P. P., is going to have a picnic on Aug. 31st, the proceeds to be devoted to furnishing the presbytery. The Rev. Father has had the house thoroughly renovated at considerable expense and it requires furnishing in the worst way, and the proceeds of the picnic are to go to that purpose. It is to be hoped that there will be a grand gathering and that the picnic will be a financial success. The Rev. Father since coming here in July has worked indefatigably for the good of the parish. We wish him every success. Mr. Gillespie, who has taught this public school for the past six years, has gone into the mercantile business, and in a few days there will be a vacancy in the school. It is a grand opportunity for a first class teacher. The RECORD requires a live agent here this fall to solicit new subscribers. It is a valuable Catalitic teacher. to solicit new subscribers. It is a valuable Catholic journal and one that ought to be in every Catholic family.
Aug. 23, 1886.
VERITAS.

OUR HEROIC PRIESTS.

GENEROUS TRIBUTE TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY FROM A LUTHERAN MINISTER.
A Lutheran minister writes the following beautiful letter regarding our Catholic priests to the Deutsche Landes

Pope Gregory VII was well aware of what he was doing when he enforced with unrelenting strictness the celibacy (though already prescribed by the old canon laws) of the priests in the Roman Church. Yes, we Evangelical pastors are great in words, and whoever overhears us in our private circle must obtain the highest idea of our courage; even whoseever hears us at our conference should become terrified at our energy. But if it depends to transfer our words Roman ritual and the holy sacrifice of the Mass celebrated beneath it roof. For many years past the home of Mr. Lynch has ever been the home of the clergy attending the Dunwich mission; and the celebration of the Holy Mysteries, on Monday last, was aspecial favor granted by His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese in acknowledgment of this long period of generous hospitality.

In the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Father Flannery, pastor of the rich was a special favor of the results of the rich was as a special favor granted by His Lordship the Bishop of the Rev. Father Flannery, pastor of the Rev. Father Flannery, pastor of the rich was as a special favor granted by the sacrificated as a setting whosever hears us at our conference should become terrified at our energy. But if it depends to make head against the world, and to cover with our bodies that flag which we have held up so defiantly but shortly before, then our souls fall to the ground, our courage to whosever hears us at our conference should become terrified at our energy. But if it depends to make head against the world, and to cover with our bodies that flag which we have held up so defiantly but shortly before, then our souls fall to the ground, our courage to words at the world, and to cover with our bodies that flag which we have held up so defiantly but shortly before, then our souls fall to the ground, our conference should become terrified at our energy. But if it depends to make head against the world, and to cover with our bodies that flag which we have held up so defiantly but shortly before, then our souls fall to the ground, our courage to world and the world and the world and the world, and to cover with our bodies that flag which we have held up so defiantly but shortly before, then our souls fall to the ground, our courage to world and the wo what determines the whole issue is that our courage is artificial, that is wanting in solid background. The Catholic clergyman knows that God has placed real objects in his hands, but we dispose only of words. With us rhetoric has overgrown all; we are preachers, but we should be priests also; of that we hardly have the presentiment. Many a nobly educated mind is driven into the bosom of the Roman Cnurch on account of this

> militant one, and it lies in the nature of the thing itself that her priests mus fight in the foremost ranks. But how much those warriors not bound to this life by wife or children excel their married comrades in courage and disdain of death is evident enough. A glance at the Roman priests of the present age proves how well Gregory understood the nature of his Church, and with what certainty he made calculations for her. The band of Roman priests is a band of heroes. They wage the war forced upon them by the present state of worldly affairs with an uninterrupted paspartonts, the latest styles and finest fight in the foremost ranks. But how of worldly affairs with an uninterrupted fire, reminding one of the old Roman

With amazement the world looks upon those men, who cannot be compelled by any force whatsoever to do anything conany force whatsoever to do anything con-trary to the regulations of their Church. They allow themselves to be driven from office and from their tables; they allow themselves to be cast into prison,

allow themselves to be cast into prison, and, uncurbed, they persevere, and repelled to day, they will be found to-morrow at their old posts. They are priests, they are warriors, they are men. It is not the least prerogative of the Roman Church that in her are to be found priests, that is, men of deeds and not of retarding the second prices. found priests, that is, men of deeds and not of rhetoric or words alone. A haltyear may have passed since the terrible news reached us that a French vessel ran into a Spanish steamer in the darkness of the night, and sank beneath the stormy waters in ten minutes with passengers and crew. While the flood burst into the ship and startled from their sleep the unfortunate While the flood burst into the ship and startled from their sleep the unfortunate passengers, who gathered in wild disorder upon the deck, the one weeping, the other praying, the third staring in silent despair, a Catholic clergyman hastened from one group to another, announcing to all contrite of heart pardon of their sins in the name of God, before whose judgment seat they should appear in a few moments thereafter! Sublime picture of a priest! Praise your generals who in the battle's tumult present their bosoms to the hostile bullets; extol your statesmen who with present their bosoms to the hostile bul-lets; extol your statesmen who with tranquil eye look into the barrel of the pistol raised against them by an assas-sin; compared with the priest they must step into the dark. Where all have lost their presence of mind he is calm; where all shudder at the open grasp of death, he reaches up with safe hands into heaven and offers life to the dying.

dying.

And among one hundred clergymen
of the Roman Church we find ninetynine equal to this. Among one hundred clergymen of the Evangelical Church we

might perhaps find one.
You will find no contradiction existing between the idea of the Church, its clerical offices, and the matter of fact state of both

The Assumption of Our Lady. BY THE REV. B. BELANEY, M. A.

When Mary's sinless soul had passed away, And while her breathless body lifeless While Death, in joy, stood gloating o'er his

while feath, in joy, stood gloating over his prize,

Prize fruit and crown of all his victories,—

"Assumpto est!" a choir of angels cried,

"Assumpto est!" an empty tomb replied.

Angels and saints, alternating to greet.

Their Queen in heaven, "Assumpto est!"

repeat.

Not with the golden beams of that glad day Has that sweet song of triumph died away: "Assumpta est" Assumpta est." Is sung In every land, by every race and tongue, "Assumpta est! Assumpta est!" will be The song which saints will sing eternally.

O Mother blest! though hence of thee bereft, Thy spirit with thy children still is left; Thy love remains, to be with theirs en-twined. Thy tender heart to be with theirs en-shrined. By this consoled, to heaven we raise our eye. And lo! thou'rt there in all thy majesty!
Twelve radiant stars encompassing thy
head,

head,
The sun, as mantle, o'er thy shoulders
spread,
The moon beneath thy feet, to all proclaim
Thy royal state, thy ever-living fame, What homage is thy due, O glorious Queen!
Thy children read in this celestial seene,—
In that we see thee, through the vision

given, As thou art seen by all the hosts of hea-As thou art seen by all the house of the type; In that we see how God has glorified The Virgin Mother of the Crucified; In that we see, too, what our love must be, If like the love that God Himself gives thee.

CARD OF THANKS.

Rev. Father Allain, P. P., of Uxbridge, Ont., returns thanks to all his friends who have bought or sold tickets for his bazsar, and requests us to announce that at the requests of his parishioners he has decided to postpone the drawing of prizes from the 1st of September to the second week in October, thus giving ample time to all parties still holding unsold tickets to dispose of them and make their returns at or before the 30th of September.

St. Catharines Business College.

The Fall Term of the St. Catharines Business College and Phonographic Insti-tute opens Sept. 6th. This College has met with marvellous success in both de-partments. It has a full staff of experienced teachers, grants diplomas in both the partments. It has a full staff of experienced teachers, grants diplomas in both the Business and Shorthand courses, the only College in Canada having a prescribed course in Phonography and giving a diploma to those passing the examination and attaining the required speed in writing. Send for Catalogue. W. H. Anger, B. A., Principal, St. Catharines, Ont.

His Holiness Leo XIII., has granted on the ordinary conditions, a plenary indul-gence to priests on the occasion of their first Mass, as well as to their relatives, to the third degree inclusively, who are present thereat. To all others who assist at the Mass is granted an indulgence of seven years and two hundred and eighty days.

Why add sorrow to the afflicted? More pair for the seven years.

painful to Christ are the wounds of our sins than the wounds of His Body.—St. Bernard.

BIRTH. In Trenton, on the 22od of August, the wife of L. H. La France, Esq , of a daughter.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Light Summer Dress Materials in Printed Muslins, cream and white spotted Muslins, black and white Linen Lawns, Victorias, India Muslins and Cheeks, at J. J. GIBBONS'.

paspartonts, the latest styles and ness assortment in the city. Children's pictures

GLADSTONE, PARNELL AND THE IRISH STRUGGLE.—Wanted, the right man to in-troduce this work. Must be recommended. Apply at once.—J. S. Robertson & Bros 110 Dundas street, London.



TEACHER WANTED. WANTED - FOR R. C. SEPARATE Ing a second-class certificate; duties to com-mence on Aug. 30th, next. W. FINLEY, Secty-Treas.

TEACHER WANTED. MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR Head Department of Trenton Separate School. Appl cations, stating qualifications and salary required, to be addressed to P J. O'ROURKE, Sec., Sep. School Board Trenton, Aug. 18th, 1886.

ORGANIST WANTED.

Wanted, a competent organist for St. Patrick's, Hamilton, Oat. For particulars as to salary, etc., apply to REV P. Cos-grove, Administrator of same church.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

AND ST. BASIL'S CHURCH, TORONTO. BAZAAR AND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

500 PRIZES! Last Week of October, 1886, Tickets, 25cts.

-PRIZE LIST.--

Prizes presented by—

1 The most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D. D.,
Archbishop of Toronto:—46 Rev. F. Duffy, Dixle:—47 Rev. L. Beausang:pair Bronze Candelabra.

2 The Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary,
D. D., Bishop of Rev. John Francis Jamot,
D. D., Bishop of Peterboro:—4 The Right Rev. James Joseph Carbery,
D. D., Bishop of Hamilton; lst prize,—5 Ditto, 2nd prise.—4 The Right Rev. Timothy O'Mahony, D. D.,
Bishep of Endocea:—7 His Eminence Cardinal Newman: prise
with autograph,—8 His Eminence Cardinal Manning: large portrait presented by a friend.

Prizes presented by—46 Rev. F. Duffy, Dixle:—47 Rev. L. Beausang:pair Bronze Candelabra.

48 A Friend: Oil Paloting, 350, 00

50 C. Stewart Parnell, Leader of the Irish
Parliamentary Party:—51 Mr. Balgent: A valuable landscape o
Paliting:

51 Mr. J. Guinahy, Orillia, \$20.00 gold piece.

53 Mr. W. Guinane, Toronto:

54 Mr. J. Herbert,

65 Mr. W. O'Connor,

66 Mr. W. J. Smith,

67 Mr. P. Boyle, "Irish Canadian:"Handsome
Bible.

38 Rev. B O'Connell: Davia's Irish in America.

59 Rev. W. Bergin, Toronto: \$10.00.

40 Rev. M. Crespin, Amherstbarg: Histoire des Girondins Illustree; 3 vois., large.

41 Rev. W. Brennan, Stockton, Cal., U. S.:

1st Prizz, Gold Embroidered Panel, \$15

42 Ditto, 2ad prize, Carved Ivory Fan, \$7.00

43 Ditto, 3rd prize, Curlosities from Callfornia.

44 Rev. J. P. J. McEvoy, Jersey City: Piece of Blarney stone.

45 Rev. J. Feeney, Priceville, Pair Bronze Horses.

6 The Right Rev. Timothy O'Mahony, D. D.,
Bishe p of Endoese:

7 His Eminence Cardinal Newman: prise
with autograph,—
18 His Eminence Cardinal Manning: large
portrait presented by a friend.

9 His Grace Archishop Walsh, of Dublin:
prize with autograph,—
19 His Grace Archishop Croke, of Cashel:
prize with autograph,—
11 St. Michael's College: \$30.00,
12 Assumption College: \$30.00,
13 "\$20.00.
14 Redemptorist Fathers: Toronto.
15 Basilian Fathers, Owen Sound: Indian
16 The Right Rev. Timothy O'Mahony, D. D.,
17 Mr. J. Herbert, "10 00.
18 Mr. J. Herbert, "10 00.
18 Mr. J. Smith, "10 00.
19 Mr. Coffey, London "Record." Handsome
19 Mr. Coffey, London "Record." Handsome
19 Mr. Coffey, London "Record." Handsome
10 10 00.
10 Mr. J. Smith, "10 00.
11 Mr. J. Smith, "10 0

14 Redemptorist Fathers: Toronto.
15 Basilian Fathers, Owen Sound: Indian pany.
16 Passilian Fathers, Amherstburg: Keg of party.
17 Loretto Convent, Stephen's Green, Dublin: Ist. Afternoon teaset.
18 Ditto, 2nd.—
19 Loretto Convent, Bray, Ireland: Ist prize.
20 "" 2nd prize.
21 Loretto Convent Toronto: Plusm Mantle Drape.
22 St. Joseph's Convent, Torosto: Ist. Oil painting, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.
23 Ditto, 2nd Embroidered Sofa Cushion.
24 Convent of he Precious Biood: Pair of Stattes, B. V. M. and St. Joseph.
25 Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton:—
27 Ursuline Convent, Chatham: Painted panel.
28 Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton:—
27 Ursuline Convent, Chatham: Painted panel.
28 Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton:—
29 Very Ray. F. P. Rooney, V. G., Toronto:—
30 "" P. D. Laurent, V. G. Lindsay, breakfast cruet.
31 Very Ray. F. J. Dowling, V. G., Paris:—
32 Very Ray. T. J. Dowling, V. G., Paris:—
33 Ven. Dean O'Connor, Barrie:—
34 Ven. Dean O'Connor, Barrie:—
35 Ven. Dean O'Connor, Barrie:—
36 "" Wagner: Oil painting, \$20.00.
36 Ven. Archdeacon Cassidy: Silver water pitcher, value \$25.00.
37 Rev. F. O'Beien, Kalamazoo:—
38 Ven. Dean O'Connell: Davia's Irish in America.
39 Rev. W. Bergin, Toronto: \$10.00.
31 Rev. F. O'Beien, Kalamazoo:—
32 Very Kay. T. J. Dowling, S. Silver water pitcher, value \$25.00.
32 Very Ray. T. J. Dowling, S. Silver water pitcher, value \$25.00.
33 Rev. F. O'Beien, Kalamazoo:—
34 Very Ray. T. J. Dowling, S. Silver water pitcher, value \$25.00.
35 Wen. Regin, Toronto: \$10.00.
36 Ven. A. A. Post: Drawlogs for \$3.000 house, \$50.
36 Ven. Aderica Silver water of the follows, \$10.00.
37 May. C. Silver Water Pitcher, 20.
38 Silver Ray C. Silver Water Pitcher, 20.
39 Wen. Hench Silver Water Pitcher, 20.
30 Wen. Hench Silver Water Pitcher, 20.
31 Rev. F. Piccure.
31 Very Ray. T. J. Dowling, V. G., Paris:
32 Very Ray. T. J. Dowling, V. G., Paris:
33 Ven. Dean March Silver Water Pitcher, 20.
34 Rev. F. O'Beien, Manier Silver Water Pitcher, 20.
35 Silver Ray C. Silver Water Pitcher, 20.
36 Ven. Arch

87 Hand St. Patroom Set 6.

9) Mr. T. J. Tracv: Bedroom Set 6.

9) Junes Nolan: E-ssy Chair, \$:9

92 Mr. Hennessy: Immaculate Conception,
\$20. \$20, 93 Miss Flannery: Bedroom Tollet Set, 12. 94 Mrs. J. M. Grant, Umbreila Stand, 10.

Mis. J. M. Grant. Umbreita Stand. 10.
Flush Perfume Case, &.
Sardine Lifter, Silver.
Boquet Holder, \$10.
Boquet Holder, \$10.
Miss M. Blace: Fruit dish, silver, 8.
Miss J.a. Mason, from Little Ones: Egg Set. \$8 100 Pair Embroidered Gentleman's Slippers, Etc., etc., in all five hundred prizes

The ladies in charge of Bazaar will request a committee of representative gentlemen to preside at the drawing of prizes. Their names and date of drawing of prizes will be announced in the daily Press. Bazaar last week of October.

The duplicate with remittance to be returned to Rev. L. Brennan St. Michael's College, Toron'o, or Mr. James Mason, Manager Home Savings and Loan Co., 104 Isabella street, Toron'o, not in James Mason, Wanager Home Savings and Loan Co., 104 Isabella street, Toron'o, not in James Mason, Manager Home Savings and Loan Co., 104 Isabella street, Toron's not later than October 15th, 1889.

ST. JEROME'S

COLLEGE BERLIN, ONT.

and conducted by the Resurrectionist Fathers, offers in its Commercial, Classical and Philosophical Courses excellent facili-ties to students preparing themselves for Business or for the higher Professional

For further particulars apply, before Aug.

REV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D.,

9.3 CEE 3

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for the Masonry and Bricklayers' Works, etc., of Parliament Buildings," will be received at this Department until twelve of the clock, noon, on Thursday, the second day of September next, for the excavating and the masonry and bricklayers' works, labor and materials, and certain other works, etc., in connection therewith, required for and in the erection and construction of the proposed new Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the Province of Ontario.

Thintel forms of tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially notified that they will not be entitled to have their tenders considered unless the same are made on and in compliance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of the firm), followed by his postoffice address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up.

Each tender must be accompanied by an

firm), followed by his postoffice address, and with all blanks in the forms properly hiled up.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the sum of eight thousand doil lars, which will be forfeited if he party tendering declines or falls to enter into a contract based upon such tender where called upon to do so. Where the party's sender is not accepted, the cheque will be revended upon to do so. Where the party's tender is not accepted, the cheque will be revended upon to do so. Where the party's gender is not accepted, the cheque will be revended in the contract, astisfactory security will be required on reasonable and the contract, of which is amount of five per cent on the but sam, to become payable under the contract, of which five per cent, the amount of the accepted cheque accompanying the tender, will be considered a part.

To each tender must be attached the actual signatures of at least two responsible and solvent persons, residents of Ontario, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, and the darrying out of these conditions, and the darrying out of these conditions, and the darrying out of these conditions, and the bepartment.

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

C. F. FRASER, Commissioner, etc.

Department of Public Works for ontario, Toronto, lith August, 1886

\$500,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. YEARLY.

Straightioans. Terms of repayment of principal made to suit borrowers. First and second mortgages bought, advances on second mortgages and to purchase farms. No cost-incurred in making applications for money. No delay Parties payinghigh rates of interest, by recent Act of Parlia men and pay of their mortgages and obtain lower rates E. R. REYNOLDS,

ASSISTANT CATHOLIC PUPIL WANTED,

BY A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL ORable to play a simple mass. In return the 
pupil would receive a thorough musical education, with board and lodging. Address"Mus Dec.," Catholic Record office, London.

A RETREAT FOR LADIES

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE SACRED
Heart, London, beginning MONDAY,
AUGUST 30th at 7.30 p. m. and closing Saturday morning, September 4th, Hoursof
Sermons (daity. '9.30 a. m. 3 30 p. m. and
7.30 p. m. For Cards of Invitation apply to
LADY SUPERIOR,
Sacred Heart, Dundas St.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN NEW SUITINGS

All Wool Tweed Suitings, \$14 Studies in Universities and Seminaries.

TERMS - Board and Tuition, \$120 for ten All WOOL TWOCK TIOUSEINGS. \$3.50.

All Wool Tweed Suitings, \$14.00.

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YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY INSTITUTE,

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The above Institution enters upon its 40th year of existence on SEPTEMBER 1st.

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Board, Tution, Elocution, Calisthenics. Washing and Entrance Fee, \$126 per annum, Extras moderate.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OBLATE FATHERS.

TERMS: Commercial Course, per annum, - - \$150 Civil Engineering Course, per annum, 170

Special attention given to the Sciences

A complete chemical laboratory, where each student may procure a place and per-form his own experiments, is a feature worthy of attention. Spacious grounds for athletic sports, assur-ng the "mens sana in corpore sano." Studies will be resumed on Sept. 8th. Send for pros

REV. PH. PROVOST, O.M.I.,

GRAND OPENING. Grand Opening for a first-class Catholic grocer in Trenton, a flourishing town of 5,400 inhabitants, with excellent railway and water facilities. About half of population is Catholic. No Catholic grocer in business. For further particulars, address, Drawgs 9, Trenton.

LAW BUSINESS FOR SALE. A CATHOLIC BARRISTER, 6 YEARS in practice in a growing Town in Eastern Ontario, desires to go west, and would sell library and business on ressonable terms. Splendid opening. Address "Barrister," care Record office.



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VOLUME 8.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. Immac 136 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers, Holy FINE AND

A SPECIALTY. INSPECTION INVITED.

MEDIUM WOOLLENS

The Bravest Battle That Eyer was Fought. "To Miriam."

JOAQUIN MILLER. The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it

'Twas fought by the mothers of men. Nay, not with cannon, or battle-shot, With sword, or nobler pen; Nay, not with eloquent word; or thought, From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart— Of woman that would not yield, But bravely, slently bore her part— Lo! there is that battlefield!

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song: No banners to gleam and wave! But oh! these battles they last so long— From babyhood to the grave!

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars, She fights in her walled-up town— Fights on, and on, in the endiess wars, Then stient, unseen—goes down!

O ye with banner and battle-shot, And soldiers to shout and praise, I tell you the kingitest victories fought Are fought in these silent ways! Oh! spotless woman in a world of shame, With splendid and silent scorn, Go back to God, as white as you came, The kingliest warrior born!

AT LOURDES.

A GLORIOUS SCENE NEAR THE HALLOWED SHRINE, ON THE DAY FOLLOWING COR-PUS CHRISTI —CLERGY AND LAITY IN

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS. The Eucharistic manifestation of June The Eucharistic manifestation of June 25 marked that day as one of the most glorious in the annals of the history of Lourdes, wrote, "Marylander" to the Catholic Mirror of Baltimore about a fortnight ago. From the splendor that surrounded the rock of the eighteen aparations, one would have imagined that the Immaculate of heaven was expected to renew her visit to this, her favored sanctuary—that Mary was to come in person to welcome her Eucharistic Son, and to avenge the insults He has so recently to welcome her Eucharistic Son, and to avenge the insults He has so recently received at the hands of those who hold the reins of the so-called French republic. The clouds of sadness and persecution that hang over the church in these dark days of trial seem to vanish, and light looms up in the darkened horizon, telling of more glorious days and giving assurance of sweeter hopes. Yes, at Lourdes hope revives: we heard its sweet accents fall from the lips of a distinguished prelate, who, gazing in mute astonishment on the scene before him, expressed aloud what had passed in his soul: "Impossible! impossible for France to be lost to the church! Impossible for her children to remain wedded to error before such a spectacle! No pen of poet or artist can

spectacle! No pen of poet or artist can describe it, and though described, no imagination could conceive it-one must be an eye witness!" Neither is it my present intention to undertake to portray the grandeur of the scenes of that day. I only aim at giving your readers a little glimpse, by saying a few words on what happened at Lourdes on the 25th of June, the closing day of the eucharistic council The preparations for the decorations, illu minations, etc, had commenced several days in advance. days in advance.

HUNDREDS OF SKILFUL HANDS
of both artists and laborers had been at
work. Following the two parallel roads
that lie the entire length of the beautiful
valley were raised a double line of pillars
of gigantic height, from the tops of which

of gigantic height, from the tops of which floated immense oriflammes, in color alter-nating from white to blue and white to yellow. Three smaller banners waved from the centre of each post, and from this point, a garland of evergreens was suspended. This was festooned with lights of various colors, and over the whole hung Chinese lanterns of rainbow hues, thus making double circles of lights, that followed, in unbroken succession, the avenue of the Gave on one side, and on the other reaching to the Breton Calvary. Near the Calvary of the loyal, Catholic hearted sons of Brittany a magnificent triumphal arch sheltered an elaborate repository which was summounted by a pository which was surmounted by a mammoth illuminated ostensorium. The grand pontifical mass in the basilica had to be abandoned, owing to the vast concourse of clergy, which alone was more than sufficient to fill the precinc's of the sacred edifice. Hence an extensive platiance is a surmounted to the sacred edifice. Hence an extensive plating immediately in front of form was raised immediately in front o form was raised immediately in front of the grotto, where the hely sacrifice was to be offered. At 10 o'clock the proces-sional line of prelates approached the grotto, amid the salutations of sacred and military music. His eminence the cardinal patriarch of Liebon officiated pontifically. After the gospel his grace the bishop of Tarbes ascended the pulpit, and, taking

for his text THE CHRISTMAS NIGHT SONG of the angelic choirs, "Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis," he addressed himself directly to the zealous members of the Eucharistic Congress. "You march, gentlemen, at the head of these 'men of good will;' you defend with energy and courage the attacks of which our Lord is the object, in attacks of which our Lord is the object, in the adorable sacrament of his love; more than this, you multiply your acts of ador-ation, reparation, love and sacrifice. You hold your pious reunions wherever a land of faith and of liberty opens to you the way; this land, blessed by God and by man, you have found in this soil, consecra-ted eighteen times by the presence of the