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"Christianus mini nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."-"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1884

NO. 319

BISHOP WALSH ON THE INTERME-DIATE STATE.

The announcement in the daily press on Saturday that His Lordship the Bishop of London would, on Sunday evening, lecture in St. Peter's Cathedral, on the doctrine of an "Intermediate State in the Next Life," had the effect of bringing together the largest congregation of the season - in fact, there was not standing room in the church. Vespers began at seven o'clock, Rev. Father Walsh, cele-The other clergy in the sanctuary were Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, Fathers Tiernan, Coffey, Dunphy, Brady (Woodstock), and Kennedy. From our imperfect and hurriedly taken notes of the lecture we are enabled to give our readers the following report:

but that which is laid, which is Christ Jesus. Now if any man build upon this

nature, venial, and do not destroy grace and charity; and it is to such the scripture refers when it declares that the just man falls seven times. can truly use the words of the Lord's prayer: "Forgive us our trespasses." St. John declares that if we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. (1st Epis. St. John, truth is not in us. (1st Epis. St. John, 1st chap.) Our Lord even assures us that "for every idle word we speak we shall render an account on the day of udgment." (Mathew, 12th chap.) Would it not be monstrous, for instance, to assert that the telling of a jocose lie crime of parricide, or the shameful sin of adultery, and that it deserves a like punishment? Hence, St. Augustine says that, "for those daily, transient and venial offences, without which this life is not lived, the daily prayers of the faithful satisfy."

must, in the second place, lay it down that, even when God pardons the truly penitent the eternal punishment due to mortal sin, He does not always forgive certain temporal chastisements which remain to be endured or expiated

by the forgiven sinner.

Our first parents disobeyed the command which God gave them—they sinned. He pardoned their sin, but on! terrible were the effects of that By it there came into the world pestilences, famines, plagues, wars, sick-ness and death. Moses and Aaron, for having sinned at the water of contradicwant of confidence were never permitted to enter the promised land, and though Moses feasted his eyes upon its beauties, yet, as a temporal punishment of his sin, he was never allowed to set his foot upon its soil. David, than whom there was never a greater penitent, offended God. The prophet of the Lord was sent to him. He confessed his sin, exclaming, "I have sinned against the Lord." The prophet said to him, "the Lord also hath taken away thy sin; thou shalt not die, nevertbeless, because thou hast given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme, for this thing the child that is born thee shall surely There remains, therefore, a tem

poral punishment due even to forgiven sin. We should also understand that no

sin, according to God's ordinary providence, can or will be forgiven without satisfying, as to all the punishment due to it, the laws of divine justice.

some by heart disease, others by apop-lexy; some are found dead in their beds—others are killed by accident on the temporal punishment due mortal sin forgiven, is very great. No sin shall go unpunished; unless it be punished by the sinner himself by penauce it must be punished by God, who is offended. Divine mercy does not violate the rights of eternal justice, but respects and con-His Lordship took his text from I Cor., chap. III, 11-16:

"For other foundation no man can lay, but that which is laid, which is Christ ment due to it, it does not absolve from the control of the cont

for some souls ere they could reach their immortal and final destiny in heaven Our Lord, who came to teach the truth and to point out the errors and corruptions that had crept into Jewish belief and practice, would have condemned this doctrine were it not true, but, so far from doing so, he confirms it ers, our Lord speaks when he says: (Luke XII., 5-9). "Thou shall not depart thence till thou hast paid the last farthing." In the parable of Dives and Lazarus, our death, was carried to the bosom of Abraham. Now, what place was this? It could not have been heaven, for no one could enter heaven before the death of then the prayer of Dives to Lazarus ave been without meaning or It must, therefore, have been would have that middle place in which the souls of the just of the old law were detained until after the death and resurrection of

Christ. (XVI., 22) Again, in 1st epistle of St. Peter, (III., 19) we read: "Carist died for our sins, being put to death in the flesh, but enlivened in the spirit, in which, also, coming, he preached to those spirits that were in prison." Now, what was this prison? It was not surely the hell of the damned, but that hell or prison of which the Apostles' Creed speaks, in which were detained the souls of God's servants who died before Christ, and to whom the Saviour came to announce the glad tidings of their liberation and of spirits the scripture speaks when it says of Christ that, ascending on high, He led captivity captive (Chap 4, v. 8), that freed from the captivity of their prison the patriarchs, prophets, and just of the old law, and led them in trimohant entry into heaven on the day of the ascension.

Our blessed Lord and teacher tells us in Mathew, (chap. XII, 32) "That he that shall speak against the Holy Ghost the sin shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come."

receive a reward. It any man's works be burnt, he shall suffer loss, but he himself shall be saved yet so as by fire."
Here the apostle draws a distinction between perfect works done in charity, beds—others are killed by accident on beds—others are killed by accident on trains or steamboats, and thus have not time to repent of venial sins, and die stained with their guilt. It is certain which stand the test of fire, and bring rewards to their authors, and imperfect works and venial sins, which are burnty than the standard of the standard o

these words are to be understood of the fires of Purgatory, and so do all the Greek and Ltin Fathers, and the constant tradition of the church. In fact, the unbroken tradition of the Catholic ment due to it, it does not absolve from the debt of temporary punishment to be undergone in order to satisfy justice. Since nothing defiled can ever enter the kingdom of heaven, and no debt of punishment due to sin can co-exist with solution in the next life was a doctrine of Christian faith ishment due to sin can co-exist with solution in the next life each other's spiritual needs, interchange was a doctrine of Christian faith together by the bonds of active charity and universally conducted together by the bonds of active charity and friendship, which defy the powers Jesus. Now if any man build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble. Every man's work shall be manifest; for the day of the Lord shall declare it, because it shall be revealed in fire; and the fire shall try every man's work, of what sort it is. If any man's work abide, which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work burn, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire."

the debt of temporary punishment to be undergone in order to satisfy justice. Since nothing defiled can ever enter the kingdom of heaven, and no debt of pungatorial expiation in the next life was a doctrine of Christian faith eternal beatitude, it necessarily follows firmly, constantly and universally thereof do, by the divine appointment, down to the sixteenth century, testines and the middle state of purgatorial explation in the next life was a doctrine of Christian faith firmly, constantly and universally togeth and accerding to their opacity, minister to satellef in a middle state of purgatorial explaints. The measure of their capacity, minister to down to the sixteenth century, testines down to the sixteenth century, testines down to the sixteenth century, testines. The middle state of purgatorial explaints and according to their opacity, minister to stone that a belief in a middle state of purgatorial explaints and scorting to their opacity, minister to such the sixteenth century, testines. The count of the care that a belief in a middle state of purgatorial explaints and scorting to their opacity minister to state that a b grievous sins. But, since this does not always take place in this life, it must true that the souls therein detained true that the souls therein detained could be assisted, relieved and freed by could be assisted, relieved and freed by could be assisted, relieved and by the unbloody rices to be effected for his solidiers sian ings that nothing exceted on saistify—in the a thirst for happiness that cannot in the saisty—and the insistify of the quenches averby driving of the equination of Ged's being. The solid is provided in the one of the preference of the provided in the constraint of the provided in the provided in the provided in the constraint of the provided in the provide eternal punishment, according to the laws of divine justice; but that there are less grievous sins which are, from their less grievous sins which are the first less assistance to those souls for whom prayers are offered while the holy and tre mendous sacrifice is going on. Chrysostom, who flourished within three hundred years of the age of the apostles, writes as follows: "It was not without good reason ordained by the apostles that mention should be made of the dead in the tremendous mysteries, because they knew well that these would receive great

> All the other great Christian writers and teachers of antiquity, down to St. Ambrose, St Jerome, and St. Augustine. tells us that the latter, after his prove that the doctrine and practice of the Church in this important regard were they are of apostolic authority, and warrant, according to the maxim of St. Augustine, "that which the universal Courch holds, which has been always rant. retained, and not instituted by councils, is justly believed to have been not otherwise transmitted than by apostolic A most touching incident is related by St. Augustine, who flourished in the fifth century, which gives us a glimpse

benefit fr m it."

into the life and practice of the Church in his day. When his saintly mother Monica was dying she said to him: "Lay this body anywhere; be not concerned about that; only I beg of you that wheresoever you be, you make remembrance of me at the Lord's altar," and the saint goes on to tell how he fulfilled this re quest, and how, after her death, the "Holy Sacrifice of our Ransom" was offered for her, and how fervently he continued to pray for her soul. The constant and unbroken tradition of as to the existence of a place of purgation and probation in the next life. This prac-tice of praying for the dead presupposes also the doctrine of the communion of

The church Catholic is a living organism -it is the body of Christ It exists in heaven in a triumphant state, on earth in

sin, according to God's ordinary providence, can or will be forgiven without satisfying, as to all the punishment due to it, the laws of divine justice.

Now it can happen, and it too often happens, that the just leave this life still stained with venial sins, or bound by the debt of the temporal punishment yet due for mortal sins forgiven, as to their guilt, and the eternal punishment due to them.

Men die suddenly in many ways—some by heart disease, others by apop-side says: "The day of the Lord than the first of them."

Some by heart disease, others by apop-side says: "The day of the Lord the first of them."

Some by heart disease, others by apop-side says: "The day of the Lord them."

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Some by heart disease, others by apop-side says: "The day of the Lord them."

Some by heart disease, others by apop-side says: "The last scriptural authority to which the Holy Fathers, with a striking unanimity, attach to this text.

The last scriptural authority to which we shall call attention in proof of a mid-spended as an article of faith in the Apostles' Creed. The Church is a vast society of the children of Christ, and each one members one of another." The attention in proof of a mid-spended word of God, and we shall call attention in proof of a mid-spended word of God, and we shall call attention in proof of a mid-spended word of God, and we shall call attention in proof of a mid-spended word of God, and we for us with God—and by prayers, alms-deeds, and other good works, we bring death—and, in accents of tenderest pity and compassion, pleading at the mercyseat of God for the rest and peace and more heart-reaching than Jeremias song of sorrow amid the ruins of his beloved city—far more touching and overpower ing than the lamentations of Racuel for row laden dirges of the Church when pleading to God for comfort and strength and patience for the living bereaved ones, and forgiveness and mercy for the departed dead. All the signs and sor-rows of broken hearts—all the crushing afflictions and griefs of widows and or of bereaved mothers-all the fears and hopes of the living for the dead-are taken up and given voices in the liturgy of the Church, and, in union with the pleadings of the precious blood, ascend to heaven, and in accents more tearful. more piteous, and more touching than ever else pleaded for the remission of

The Egytians embalmed the bodies of their dead, and thus preserved them incorrupt for centuries. The church embalms the memories of her departed children, and makes them immortal in her offices and liturgies, and she never fails and never ceases to offer supplied tions and oblations for them to Goo Even though the mother should forget band, and though men should cease to praying for the dead, prevailing at all remember the friends of their youth and manhood, yet will the church never for-repeat, one of the strongest, even get the children she bore to Christ. She if less direct than other proofs, of the truth of the doctrine of the Church pass away—even though the marble monuments raised to their memory should have passed into ruins, she will ever pray and plead for them to God, and she will never surrender her hold on them and her abiding and loving in-terest in them, until that day when she herself will look her last on a perishing These words manifestly imply that sins may be forgiven in the world to come, and, therefore, there must be a middle place wherein this forgiveness could be meted out, as it could not take place in the world to come, and, therefore, there must be a middle place wherein this forgiveness could be meted out, as it could not take place in the world and in purgatory in a militant state, and in purgatory in a mersent will look fer last on a personng world, and will be taken up into heaven, —to be there the New Jerusalem—where God will wipe away all tears—where death shall be no more, nor mourning method to come, and the complete of the c

guilt or the alleviation of sorrow, cry out

to God for comfort for the sorrows of the living, and for mercy and pardon for

the departed.

How truly did the poet sing : Mighty our Holy Church's will To shield her parting souls from ill, Jealous of death, she guards them still, Miserere Domine.

The dearest friend will turn away And leave the clay to keep the clay. Ever and ever she will stay, Miscrere Domine.

When for us sinters at our need That mother's voice is raised to plead The frontier hosts of heaven take heed. Miserere Domine.

Oh! pray for the dead. Death does not sever them from hope or from the power of Christ, Did not Martha say to in the words of holy writ, they shall be-before the throne of God, and serve him day and night, in his temple; and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell over them; and they shall not hunger

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE BY HIS DEAR FRIEND, FATHER DOWLING.

farewell of his brother priests, he asked them to remember him at the altar, promising in return to pray for them all in Heaven. On two different occasions after, he asked for and had the consolation of receiving the Holy Viaticum. He was also visited daily by the diocesan clergy and by his parishioners, young and old, who gathered round his bed to receive his parting blessing. On Thursday evening he had a last visit from His Lordship the Bishop who carefully watched over him in his illness, and who gave him a precious relic of the true cross, which he wore round his neck to the last. On Friday morning about 6.40 into the hands of his dear Lord and Master, in the sixty-seventh year of his age and thirty-eighth year of his priest-

Dean O'Reilly at the time of his death was the oldest priest in the dio-cese of Hamilton, and one of the oldest and most remarkable of the clergy of the Province of Ontario. He had served under ave successive bishops, and could recall the day when he was the only priest on active duty in the city of Tor

his pious parents made every sacrifice to give him a proper training and a good classical education. In the year 1841, being then 23 years of age, he came to being then 23 years of age, he came to Canada to visit his uncle, the late ven-erable Father O'Reilly, of the gore of Toronto, and the same year entered the college of Chambly, in the province of Quebec, where he remained for two years until he was ready for theology. In the autumn of 1843 he en-tered the grand seminary of Mon-treal, where he first met as a fellow-student his future Bishop (Right Rev. Dr. Farrell) and there re mained pursuing his ecclesiastical studies for three years under the Fathers of St. Sulpice. He was ordained priest by Right Rev. Bishop Power, in St. Paul's church, Toronto, on the 5th of July, 1846, being then twenty eight years of age. He began the duties of the min-istry as a curate in St. Paul's parish, waere he remained until the November following, when he was transferred to Gordon. He remained in Hamilton until the 6th of January, 1847, which day dates his appointment as pastor

of Dundas and the surrounding missions, including Ancaster, Flam-boro West, Oakville, Port Credit, Streetsboro West, Oakville, Port Credit, Streets-ville, Georgetown, Acton, etc. Arriving in the midst of winter the zealous young priest faced the storms and snows of the forests to seek out his scattered flock and carry them the consolations of religion. He had just finished the visitations of the several missions when, in the burning summer of 1847, he was suddenly summoned by his bishop to Toronto, to attend the hos-pitals, then crowded with victims of the emigrant fever. Bishop Power had at arate these souls, nor raise up an impassible berrier dividing them; for Christ, who is our peace, hath broken down all the walls of partition which sin and death had interposed between God's children, and hath made both one; that is, hath embraced and united the saints in heaven, his children on earth, and his suffering prisoners in purgatory, into one body, which is his church. And, as in the human body all the members are interdependent and minister to each other's wants, and feel for each other's wants, and feel body, so, in the church of God, which is the body of Christ, the various members thereof do, by the divine appointment, and according to their position and the measure of their capacity, minister to each other's spiritual needs, interchange kindly and merciful offices, are bound together by the bonds of active charity. One morning he read the burial service for twenty-seven. At last the physician reported to the bishop that the young priest showed symptoms of fever, yet such was his courage and his determination to lay down his life, if necessary, like the good pastor for his flock, that he continued on duty for five days longer. over them; and they shall not hunger nor thirst any more; neither shall the sun fall on them, nor any heat, but where they shall eat forever of the tree of lite that grows in the Paradise of God. At the close of the lecture, a liberal collection was taken up for the poor. The musical portion of the service was unusually fine.

THE LATE DEAN O'REILLY. ister to my own." The noble hearted prelate then took the stole of the confessor and proceeded to the bedside of the dying patients. After nine days' la-bor he took the fever, sent to Niagara

> Hamilton. This little historic chaoel was burned on the 13th of September, 1862. Previous to this date, however, the vigilant pastor had procured a large and commodious plot of land in the central part of the town, and here was laid on the 30th of April, 1863, the corner stone of the beautiful brick church of St. Augustine, whose commanding tower and glistening cross meet the eye of the traveller as he looks out on the valley city. This church was blessed by Bishop Farrell, at d mass celebrated in it for the first time on the 5th of Dec. 1863. It is a spacious structure, 135x53ft, with groined arches, ceilings, new pews, marble aftar, etc. It has a beautiful bell and fine paintings of the stations of the cross, and when painted interiorly will be one of the finest churches in the diocese—a monument to the zeal and generosity of the dean and his dear people. It was Father O'n eilly who also established the first Catholic separate school in the parish, a school which for years was sustained sargely out of his private income. He even gave his own stone residence, which he built in 1866, for school purposes, residing in a small cottage himself until he found means to build the present school houses. He had the satisfaction before he died to see these schools established on a firm basis and to have the little ones of his parish under the supervision of the devoted sisters of St. Joseph. He also had the joy of seeing established in his parish (through the liberality of one of his old confrers) the excellent institution in which he was destined to pass his declining days and to whose maintenance he generously bequeathed the little he had to leave of the goods of this world—his last wish to his Bishop being that even his clothes should be distributed before he died among the poor inmates of the House. The late Bishop Crinnon, who loved and esteemed him, appointed him Dean of Dundas and a member of his council, two offices which he continued to hold under the present Bishop of the diocese, who entertained the highest regard for his virtues and who has been edified and onsoled by his piety and resignation at the approach of death.

He nas gone, but like the blessed who die in the Lord, his good works follow him and whilst we have every reason to believe and to hope that he is now enjoying the beatific vision, he has left be-

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE

A PATRIOTIC POEM BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF

On Thanksgiving day an entertainment was given at Mount St. Vincent, one of the very best educational convents in Canada, situated on Bedford Basin, about four miles from Halifax. On the occasion a song written by the Archbishop of Halifax was sung, which we quote from the Halifax Herald:— SWEET CANADA OF OURS

Let other nations sing the past,
And ancient glories dead,
Their sons their glance must backward cast,
White ours shall look ahead; No deeds of rapine stain our page, Our path is hedged with flowers,

Sweet Canada, sweet Canada, sweet Canada, Sweet Canada, sweet Canada of ours, Sweet, sweet Canada of ours.

An ocean laves thy eastern shore, An ocean on thy west; The breakers dash with harmless roar Against thy rock-girt breast: hus angry nations vain shall chafe, And threat our peaceful bowers, Thy gallant sons shall guard thee safe,

CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc. All nations girdled in thy belt, The sum of empire thou,
The Gaul and Saxon, Gael and Celt
Weave wreathes to deck thy brow;
And thou dear motherland dost smile, And hope glints on thy towers,

To hear from all these words meanwhile,

Sweet Canada of ours.

CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc.

The charm of Spring some Empires boast In summer's light some shine; But Autumn of the world—its host Of garnered fruit — is thine; With thee shall end the human race. With thee earth's form and dowers, The failing sun shall gild thy face, Sweet Canada of ours.

CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc.

Let other nations sing the past, And ancient glories dead,
Their sons their glance must backward cast,
While ours shall look ahead, Republics rot, and Kingdoms fall, Time other States devours But thou shalt *pread Time's funeral pall, Sweet Canada of ours.

CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc.

One Archbishop of Halifax, a man brilliantly gifted and great in his way, gave material aid to the cause of Confederation, and he gave it frankly as a statesman and as a churchman, though he brought no per-sonal pressure to bear on his people. It is fitting therefore that another, not less gifted, perhaps with a greater refinement of true culture, should sing the hopes enter-tained by every patriot, in these graceful

THE MAAMTRASNA REVELATIONS.

MR. PARNELL'S GREAT SPRECH

During the debate on the address, in a forcible speech, exhaustive of the facts of the case, Mr. Harrington moved his

mendment as follows:
Humbly to assure her Majesty that it is the opinion of a vast number of the Irish people that the present method of administering the law in Ireland, more

by the Irish members on rising to support the amendment proposed on by Mr. Harrington. He said—I think, sir, it would be proper for me in the com-mencement of what I have to say upon the amendment of my hon friend the member for Westmeath, to draw the attention of the house to what that amendment really asks. One would suppose from the line of defence which has been taken by the two Government speakers, that we were asking the house, here, with all the difficulties attending a Parliamentary investigation into judicial proceed-ings, to do away with and annul the verdict under which three men were ex-ecuted, and under which five men are now suffering penal servitude for life. r we nor the amendment ask for We simply ask for an inquiry Neither we nor (hear, hear), and in making out our case for the inquiry we have brought forward evidence which is evidently too strong for the Government defenders (hear, hear) -since they say, or practically admit, or lead us to suppose, that if this inquiry be granted, the reversel of that vertict will necessarily follow (hear, hear). Apart from the strength of our case, or nature of the evidence that we should be prepared to bring before the tribunal or body which we ask this house to appoint for the investigation of this important matter, we that if any reliance is to be place for the future upon the pledged credit of a responsible Minister of the Crown—if in our debates, we can take the word of a Minister of the Crown to mean what they were evidently intended to mean when uttered, that the Government are bound by all the considerations of honor and of regard for their word, to give that inquiry, or some inquiry, which we now ask from this house (hear, hear). It is true that the noble lord the Secretary of State for War, upon the two separate occasions when his promises were made in the late hours of almost the last day of last session, did guard himself by an "if." He pro-tected himself from pledging himself

definitely to any particular inquiry; but he did promise us most definitely some inquiry into this matter (hear, hear) if the allegations which were made by my hon, friends in the debate which pro-

the noble marquis wound up his statement to the house by this declaration—"If the statements appear to be vouched for in the manner I have described inquiry will be made." The only condi-tion was that the statements should be vouched for in the manner he had described (hear, hear), and the manner in which those statements were to be vouched for was that his Grace the Archbishop of for was that his Grace the Archotshop of Tuam should vouch for the statement of facts as detailed on that evening by my hon. friends in debate. On the second occasion when my hon. friends, desirous of having some clearer statement or pledge e noble lord, recurred to the ter on the same evening when the house had gone into committee, the noble lord said he refrained from absolutely promis-ing that the inquiry should be instituted, for it was premature to say what would be the statements vouched for by the Archbishop of Tuam or any other person who might make representations to the Government. All he could venture to say was that the Irish Government would take any representation made to them into consideration, and if the facts appeared to be as they had been alleged to be that night, that then inquiry should be that night, that then inquiry should be made. The only condition attached to granting some inquiry was that the facts should be found on inquiry to be as stated by my honourable friend. These facts had reference to state ments made before the archishop by one of the informers, and of the confession by this informer that all he swore on this trial was false, perjured, and dictated by a desire to save his life; and it is impossible for us to believe that the noble marquis, when making that statement, did not absolutely intend that if it was found that the facts as stated by my hon. friend were correct, a full, fair, and impartial inquiry would have been granted into this most grave and important question (Irish cheers). I believe the issues involved in this matter are more important than any matter ever brought by my hon. friends before the house, and I feel convinced that the conviction is gaining in strength day by day that some of the Irish Government officials have very good reasons why they consider that this inquiry should not be granted (Irish cheers). They know that if the dying depositions of the two guilty men who were executed in Galway Jail two years ago-depositions which admitted their own guilt and bore the strongest testimony to the innocence of Myles Joyce (hear hear) and of four out of the five who were convicted-they know that if these depositions were produced that the house would be unable to resist the granting of this motion (Irish cheers). Why have these depositions been with-held? (Irish cheers.) The right hon. gentleman the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant is very anxious that these depositions should not be produced, and he is so anxious that he absolutely grant the depositions. The Prime Min-ister never did so (Irish cheers.) He was to grant them-he never did what he was Chief Secretary for Ireland—refused to grant them; and until he does absolutely also guilty, and that two are at large a Joyce, and the continued incarceration of Thomas Joyce, Patrick Joyce, Martin Joyce and John Casey.

Mr. Corbet seconded the amendment.

Mr. Parnell was received with cheers by the Irish members on rising the second of the right hon gentleman by the noble ford the Secretary of State for War, with the result that Ki martin, who had been sentenced to penal servitude was released and restored to his family (Irish cheers). Now, sir, I believe we should have had this inquiry, and I must protest against the tone of the right hon, gentleman the late Chief Secretary for Ireland. He almost let the cat out of the bag in an eloquent and powerful passage in his speech when he gave the house to understand (for no other infer-ence could be derived from that passage) that if the Lord Lieutenant had made a mistake—and the mistakes in question involved the life of one person and the liberties of others—that if the Lord Lieutenant had made mistakes, he (the Chief Secretary) would feel "consolation"-that was his expression—for these mistakes by the fact that crime and outrage in Ireland had been put an end to, and that the majesty of the law had been vindicated. That is our whole contention—that there are officials in Ireland who consider it is the nighest duty to use every means and all means. put down crime and outrage, uphold the "majesty of the law," and restore "law and order" (Irish cheers). I say that if that is the position of the Chief Secretary, no more fatal mistake was ever suppose that they can ever obtain the respect of the Irish people for law and order until they thoroughly purify and at the inquest, because they had them purge their tribunals from the suspicion already. They were matters of notoriety, of partiality and injustice, which cases like this must throw upon them. Until then it is impossible to suppose that the received, and what should have been given Irish people can have that confidence in law and order, and can have that desire to uphold law and order in Ireland without which you will never be able to govern—certainly never even with such a govern—certainly never even with such a lireland. The hon, gentleman was compelled to renounce his miserable quibble to renounce his miserable quibble to renounce his miserable quibble. that our case rests not, as represented by the late Chief Secretary, solely on the

into committee on the Appropriation Bill

rests on the evidence of Casey, the in-former. I say, throw away the informer Casey. Put his evidence out of the case internal evidence in them, show that they Casey. Put his evidence out of the case altogether; disregard it, as the Lord Lieutenant now wishes to do; put him on one side, and I say we have as strong and unanswerable a case as if we had no Casey at all. We have the evidence of the three "independent witnesses" themselves—its probability; its inconsistency with its probability; its inconsistency with the evidence of the informers; the im-possibility of the alleged case of identifi-cation on the dark night of the murder; the physical impossibility of the story being true. These were amongst the grounds on which they based their cases. If I say, standing here, that I could see If I say, standing here, that I could see through the wall opposite, no person here would believe me. This trial was held a distance from the locale of the murder. distance from the locale of the murder.

Some ten days were given for counsel for the accused to prepare the defence. The journey to the place involved a whole day's railway travelling, and portions of the night by horse conveyance, and the same time back. Only twenty guineas were allowed to the counsel, described by the Solicitor General as one of the most the suppressed depositions of the two boys, and observation of the ten alleged assassins—that constant observation extending throughout three miles, during which, the witnesses stated, they were close to the assassins—positively to the features of the men, and also that they were dark clothes. Well, in the suppressed depositions of the troublence observation of the ten alleged assassins—that constant observation extending throughout three miles, during throughout three miles, during throughout three miles, the witnesses stated, they were close to the assassins—positively to the features of the men, and also that they were dark clothes. Well, in the suppressed depositions of the ten alleged assassins. celebrated in Ireland—only twenty guin-eas was allowed to enable him to travel all that journey and make his investiga-tions in an Irish speaking district where the only interpreters were the police, who derers, it was set forth that the men had tions in an Irish speaking district where the only interpreters were the police, who could not be used for the purpose. No proper plans were prepared, and the pre-sence of such an aid was of the most vital importance, and it was impossible for counsel to test by cross examination the statement of the witnesses, one of whom | their faces blackened, and wore white jack (the approver) swore that he was standing in the same place where the three "independent" witnesses swore they were at the time the alleged identification took place. An adjournment for reexamination of the district after the approvers' evidence (which was absolutely new) was refused, was absolutely ignorant of these facts. The nor was leave given to go into a rebutting two depositions were suppressed. This was case. Now I think I had better explain not evidence given by informers a long to the house, as there is considerable con-fusion as to names, what the Crown case given by two of the persons attacked a fusion as to names, what the Crown case was against the ten persons charged and what our case now is by the light of subsequent events. was that the murder was committed by ten men. Three of these men have been hanged, and the guilt of two was admitted; hanged, and the guilt of two was admitted, five of the ten were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and two of the ten two depositions, and he might also have servitude for life, and two of the ten two depositions, and he might also have two depositions, and he might also have the available in the control of the remark, "Patrick Joyce has noticed the remark, "Patrick Joyce has admitted." turned approvers. We admit the guilt of one of the five who were sent to penal servitude, but we strenuously assert, and can prove on inquiry, the absolute inno-cence of the remaining four. We aumit the guilt of one of the two approvers, but say that the second was innocent, that he was compelled by fear of death to declare was compelled by fear of death to declare that which was false. No motive was assigned at the trial by the Crown against Solicitor-General for Ireland, but I vensigned at the trial by the Crown against signed at the trial by the Crown against any of these ten men. It was partly suggested that the murder was the outcome of a general conspiracy in Ireland and the of a general conspiracy in Ireland and the was satisfactory. I ask every fair minded was satisfactory. I ask every fair minded to be a supplied to the construction of the construction stooped to misrepresent the statement of the Prime Minister to this house (Irish cheers). He sought in his speech to pin the Prime Minister to a statement which the Prime Minister to a statement which the witnesses, independent and otherwise swore to ten. Now, on the hand, we have it in our power to other hand, we have it in our power to present the strongest motives for the commission of the crime by the persons we appealed to in an off-hand manner by one of my hon. friends, and he said, in reply, that it was not usual "to grant them" (Irish are undoubtedly guilty; and that one is and he said, in reply, that it these seven two have been executed, and of a desire to secure a fair trial, was not usual "to grant them" (Irish cheers). But he never absolutely refused in penal servitude who is also guilty, and ally in the bosom of a Crown solicitor in who admits his guilt, and, strange t administering the law in Ireland, more especially under the Crimes Act, has worked manifold injustice, and in the case of the prisoners tried for the Maamtrasna murders has led to the execution of an innocent man and to the conviction of four other persons equally innocent; and this house humbly assures her Majoral and this house humbly assures her Majoral and the convertion of the persons of the local Ribbon Society to which they belonged, and that one other is in England. The motive is supplied by the disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the persons of this Ribbon Society, the offence of the sporeheusion that so great and a man as Earl Spencer had made a bers of this Ribbon Society, the offence of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that exist and the callity (Irish cheers) including the ringleader and paymaster of the local Ribbon Society to which they be local Ribbon Society to which they are the sporeheusion that so great and disputes that exist and the callity (Irish cheers) are the sporeheusion that the local Ribbon Society to which they are the sporeheusion that the local Ribbon Society and that the callity (Irish cheers) including the ringleader and paymaster of the local Ribbon Society and that the local Ribbon Society and the sporeheusion that the local Ribbon Society and the sporeheusion that the local Ribbon Society (Irish cheers) are th and this house humbly assures her Majesty that it would ensure much greater confidence, in the administration of the law in Ireland if a full and public inquiry were granted into the execution of Myles Joyce, and the continued incarceration of deliberately planned for such an object, for convictions, and if the house considers but unfortunately it is but too true that in these wild districts of the country the smallest pretexts are sometimes sufficient placed in its hand for making up its mind for the commission of such crime. I in-vite the house to put out of consideration lated by the hon. member for Westmeath altogether for the moment the evidence (Mr. Harrington)-if the house thinks of the two informers. The Irish Soliettor this, and that there is a considerable dis General said in his defence of the Government the other night that the depositions were all produced. The evidence in the light of the evidence of independent of the two young Joyces, the survivors of the massacre, was deliberately withheld by the Crown, by Mr. Bolton, who was the solicitor in charge of the Crown proceedings, from the cognizance of the counsel brother, were vitally important for the defence. This, we contend, was a disadvantage additional to all the other disadvantages with which the counsel had to contend. The Solicitor General first the amendment of my hon, friend, It of all denied point blank that any deposi- may be said by the late Chief Secretary of all denied point blank that any depositions had been withheld. Then he mended | it has been said—that the foundations of that a little and said there was no deposilaw and justice in Ireland would be shaken if this inquiry were granted. Well, sir, I deny it. I believe that if the Irish Execumations. He said all the depositions were given. However, having a little whatever it might be, would, from the whatever it might be, would, from the little whatever it might be. more time, owing to some interruptions on the part of my hon. friends-interruptions which I very much deprecate, because I think it would have been much matter (loud cheers, in which some English members joined). It is there. It is of better if they had allowed the hou. gentleman to flounder on (Irish cheers and laughter), I will not say with his untruthful, but at any rate his such a nature that it will receive attention when it is brought up again and again. If an unwilling Exunfounded statements—he said that all the depositions given at the inquest land, fearful for the stability of its own position, knowing well that there has been injustice done, refuses inquiry to day, and if the Government supports it in that refusal under a threat of resignation from Land. made by any predecessor of his than to were supplied to the defenders of the But, sir, these learned gentlemen did not want the depositions given from Lord Spencer, at any rate the day must come when such an inquiry will be instituted, and when the whole truth and nothing but the truth will be known received, and what should have been given to them, were the two dying depositions that it was impossible for them to get. that our case rests not, as represented by the late Chief Secretary, solely on the testimony of an informer and a mur-positions had been withheld, and to enter derer, who admitted formerly on the trial that he was a murderer, and now admits again that he is a murderer, and who desires to unsay what he has said. Our depositions of the two boys who were both

were drafted and taken to be used as evi he recovered, and having recovered, and having received a good education from the good Christian brothers at Artane In-dustrial Schools, contrasting somewhat with the education he had received whilst in the custody of George Bolton, he i able and willing to corroborate the testi-

who were themselves amongst the victims of the attack, and the two boys who had No blackened faces. The boys stated this pre-repeatedly, and, first of all, informed the policeman of it—the constable who came to a-k about the murder the morning it was discovered. They said the men had ets. Well, such a remarkable discrepancy as that between the evidence of the principal day or two after the occurrence. The w is by the light of sub-The Government case depositions were studiously kept from the jury but not from the judge, because if he had chosen to look through the brief of the learned counsel for the prosecution recovered, but his evidence is worthless. Well, these vital documents were withheld from the prisoners' counsel. Why? I really think we should have a more satisfactory attempt at an explanation for the withholding of such documents. The late Englishman, whether trying those ignorant peasants with all the disadvantages that necessarily attend their defence, should evidence of this kind be withheld! Sir. I venture to say that the answer will be The answer will be that the Crown officials charged with the prosecution acted unfairly in this matter, and in such a way as to defeat the ends of justice by wit holding these depositions, and that accord-ing to the dictates of honor, honesty, and this matter. I do not wish to trouble the house by going into the details again. My hon. friends have done that for me very fully, but no attempt has been really made by the Government to meet out case. If the house is satisfied with the trial and punishment of these men, nothing that I could say would be of any use; the memthe offence of the socithe socithe socithe socithe thing to
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the thinks the socithe crepancy in the evidence of the witnesses and that the statements of the approve ognizance of the counsel brother, were vitally important to the This, we contend, was a defence, and that the Crown Prosecutors were culpable in not producing them—then I say the house will vote for

> in reference to the Maamtrasna massacre "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell, The reason why, I cannot tell." It has often been wondered at, the bad odor this oft-quoted doctor was in. 'Twas probably because he, being one of the old-school doctors, made up pills as large as builets, which nothing but an ostrich could boit without nausea. Hence the dislike. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and no larger than bird-shot, and are quick to do their work. For all derangements of the liver, bowels

eneficial, because you can't smother this

desires to unsay what he has said. Our case rests not upon this, but upon other duced his two speeches turned out to be correct. On the first occasion when the subject was raised on the motion for going and stomach they are specific.

DR. Low's Worm Syrur has removed stipendiary magistrate having charge of the case. They were duly attested by the

MARGARET SULLIVAN ON THE LATE A. M. SULLIVAN.

The tenderest and finest tribute paid in America to the memory of A. M. comes, as might have been expected, from the gifted pen of his namesake's wife, Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago. In

the Chicago Herald she writes:—
Perhaps nothing that can be said over his silent form would please him more than to have his life and death made a lesson for those who do not well understand how life may be a failure and a success in Ireland. The pen with which he adorned and enlivened the Nation would have become beloved of all classes of peo-ple in the United States, it was so spontaneous, so glowing, so pictorial, so eloquent.
In Ireland it was employed chiefly to
denounce the tyranny that oppressed a nation; and its highest reward was months of weary imprisonment. What a mockery is such a pen in a country where freedom of the press is subject to the caprice of an alien Governor. His power as an orator would have delighted and persuaded any Senate open to the appeal of reason and subject to the spell of oratory. What did it avail in an alien Parliament, except to irritate careless ears, and inten-sify the hatred of those whose cause, so superbly presented, was so insolently de-He studied for the bar, and the ench of Ireland, chosen by the enemy ism, and compelled him to begin life anew

yet the father literally turned away from the land in which he should have prospered, to seek their bread among strau; he ruled them by the law of the land, not by armed sovereighty. The king of the people's choice, his memory was cherished ers. His political opinions, notorious and conscientious, impossible of change, people for freedom, for the chance to get | deeper claim on their veneration. try, to leave her courts and his own home

cial bench in Ireland. useful in promoting the temperance movement. He was sought as a speaker on come from God that created the Christian every occasion when eloquence was required to help a feeble cause, and his versatility was equal to his generosity.

world. Our Lord Hunself sail:

Believe in the truth, and the truth make you free.

this respect for ecclesiastical authority was instinctive and reasonable, but the bigot's thought never darkened his mind. Indeed, his most cherished friends were of other faiths. He was fondest of July.

They suppress the fact that slavery was was the widow of John Martin and the was founded of John Witchel; after him, of John Martin. It was so great that they were not allowed to wear a special dress lest their multitude

understand that Mrs. Sallivan acted in "Oh, certainly, sir," soothingly answered Sir William, "I understand these embar-Sir William, "I understand these embar-rassments, Mr. Sullivan. I have an American wife myself."

Had A. M. Sultivan been willing at any time to serve the British Government in any capacity, there was nothing in its gift that would not have been placed at his disposal. He lived and died a poor man; his honor was more to him than any possession he might have acquired. It was his hope, his wish, to be Speaker of the restored Irish House of Commons sitting in its aucient home in Dub.iu. His ashes will be lost perhaps in their native earthunder the shadow of its columns—before even his sons will behold the realization of their father's dream.

Fae Simple and Perfect Dyes .-Nothing so simple and perfect for color-ing as Diamond Dyes. Far better and cheaper than any other dye. 10c. Drug-gists sell them. Sample card for 2c. stamp. Wells, Richardson, & Co., Bur-lington, Vt.

. Depend Upon It.

• Depend Upon II.

You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow
Oil as a pain reitever in rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful and inflammatory
complaints. It not only relieves but

EDWARD, KING AND CONFESSOR. IMPORTANT DISCOURSE BY THE CARDINAL

ARCHBISHOP.

As is customery, the Sunday within the octave of the Feast of St. Edward the Confessor was observed with special solemnity at the church of SS. Peter and Edward, Westminster. High Mass was sung by the pastor of the church. Father Kirk, and the sermon was preached by the Cardinal Archbishop. His Eminence pointed out that St. Edward, King and Confessor, represented Christian and Catholic England in a sense and with a fulness which they could not associate with any other saint in their history. He summed up in himself the centuries of Catholic England from the time of St. Augustine to his own days. Never since has England been Catholic, in the sense in which it was in his days, by which he meant that those centuries—some 400 years—were a period in which

ENGLAND WAS FULL OF SAINTS AND

MARTYRS.

There were saints of royal blood, there were priests of royal blood, there were bishops of royal blood. A multitude of them went on pilgrimage to Rome, and the union between Saxon England and Rome was never so close, filial, and loving as in those centures. The first fervour of that holds her, actually drove him out of his native land on account of his patriot- then was fertile in saints, and it was wonthen was fertile in saints, and it was wonderful to mark that from the time when in London after he had made a long and the Saxon period finished there was hardly heroic battle for existence in Dublin as a saint's name recorded in their history. purnalist and lawyer. The gifts, the attainments, and the powers of A. M. Sallivan would have brought him glory, riches, position, fame, in any civilized country. They brought him neither riches not peace nor comfort in Ireland, for, while an alien sits with arms at her gate and maintains the brutal sham of gate and maintains the brutal sham of Henry II. was a forerunner of Henry gavernment there, civilization cannot be said to have settled upon that land.

Expatriated in mid-life, his struggle at the English Bar was simply a prolonged claration ne would not sit on the throne ordeal. Only those who have encountered | if the throne were to be gained by warthe malignancy of English prejudice to ward the Irish can imagine what he almost daily underwent. His large, young and bright family to be educated; Called to rule by the voice of the people,

people's choice, his memory was cherished by them, so that generations after there went up petitions that went up petitions that yet obnoxious to all the new people upon whose good will his chances of professional success depended. In all the grim and tearful story of the fight of the Irish benediction. But he possessed a yet benediction. But he possessed a yet on there is none sudder than the spectacle was the root of the great English nation f of this brilliant, honest and sturdy man, Caristianity. It was not by warfare; it compelled, for the love he bore his coun was not by conquest; it was not by legislation; it was not by the skill of statesmen, to go into the very heart of her enemies nor by the genius of great military dictato make a new home and bring up his children. And among those enemies he the silent and irresistible action of one found truer and nobler men than the faith, one law, one Baptism—and one Crown of England has placed on the judi-God the Father of all. It was this that ial bench in Ireland.

Manfally did he return the friendship of the Heptarchy; it was this that gave to he created. Never silent where his country needed an advocate, he did not carry light of faith, the fire of charity, the unity into England a narrow or morbid spirit.
Entering sincerely late every noble work
upon which English sympathy sought his
aid, he became almost as well known
throughout that country as he was in Ireland; and he was particularly active and
useful in promoting the temperance more
self. Interty and law must go together,
selful in promoting the temperance more
self. Interty and law must go together,
selful in promoting the law such

Believe in the truth, and the truth shall make you free.
In the old law liberty had no existence He was a plous man, without cant on the one hand or affectation on the other.

In the old law liberty had no existence outside the people of Israel. Modern re

ister of John Mitchel who soothed his should be revealed, and they should bestokness in Cork.

One of the stories he was fond of telling related to the correspondence between Sir William Harcourt and his wife. Mrs. Salliyan is a native of New Orleans. William Harcourt and his wife. Mrs. Sullivan is a native of New Orieans, possessed of the high individuality of the Southern women and the independence of the American. While Michael Davitt was undergoing his penal sentence there were rumors that he was ill and that his the sum of the true condition was being concealed by the prison authorities. Mrs. Sailivan, know- arose. Caristianity alone can preserve ing that her husband, who was then in Parliament, would scorn to ask any favor Parliament, would score to ask any favor of the Government, wrote to Sir William treasure their herboom of faith. One of Harcourt for permission to visit Davitt, and obtained it. Accompanied only by a lady friend, as brove and true-hearted as herself, she made her way to the prison, are the false heart of the most perfoundly Caristian and saw the felon, heard the truth from his energetically Catholic nations on the face own lips, and brought back from his sti-ence the messages of defiance and deter-day to St. Elward's sarine they went to mination which might have been expected. When it became known that his
wife had accepted a favor from the
in which his name hat been cast out and Government Mr. Sullivan was deeply forgotten. Let them pray that the light affected, and, going to the Home Secretary, he said: "Sir William, I want you to spirit of unity, may once more be poured to the strength of the said: "Sir William, I want you to spirit of unity, may once more be poured to the said: "Sir William, I want you to spirit of unity, may once more be poured." upon this land; that the people of England

----We take pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers. I restores gray hair to its youtaful color, prevents paliness, makes the nar soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known remedy for all hair

and scalp diseases. Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Chomas' Eclectric Oil the best medicine I nive ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it give the best satisfaction. We use it as a nousehold remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a periect panacea. It will remove warts by paring tuem down and applying it ccasionally."

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Care removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is

A Fourfold Work.

Bardock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kid-neys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded. The following be popular in Dublin system of "Salva rag". The origin aggressive presty ing in Kingstown which was supp governed by Mrs. The balled slig through the street in Merrion Sque opinion was for fanatics: fanatics:—
Arrah, Mrs. Magr
But, of course, I
The quality's goir
An' pay us for I
We may curse a

NOV. 22. 1

we may rob, bl Sure they'll send And give us a f An' as sure as Each murderin If he prays wi There's my son B

mill.
An' he'd steal t
But he's got a fi
grace."
And he struts,a
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He cribs the co
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lord,
Baying. "I'm o
me." There's Mrs. Ma slain
On the banks o
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Her chi.d she sol
To Kingstown l
From the mothe

The robin will But sure 'twas h Here we are wi And damning ou And soup and l But Ned's comin' From poverty b So we't bid adies An' ould Smyle

LADY BURDE IRISH

Corresponden Here I am, chapel of the R

harbor, with C chief among wh

Innisherkin and terrible sufferin

orfolk of this

picture que dis the great fau Thanks to th priestly devotic Charles Davis, erosity of one Baroness Burd changed. Eac f Innisherkin dent priest a that they have vices and a chu Davis, when h 1879, found th town reduced t down houses, th ble dwellings tant rector an who occasional till August, fleets of Scotch men, who have of the mackers The native fi small row-boa outside the har to take any sha They were com year after year eigners bore of right the poss herring and st caught in shall resources they scanty crop of patches of lar sheltered nook

ing among the and this distriidleness, shif Father Davis torily given the affirmed dogn unwilling to w tive work is of improving and their met the contrary v the British Irish laborer able to compe the majority nant propriet tinued to beli destitution wa thriftlessness, Father Da

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these islanders profit by every their own social It was gen

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in which it was eant that those —were a period SAINTS AND

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English nation?
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ZED GREECE AND that slavery was number of serfs re not allowed to their multitude ney should be-power. Liberty aristianity foun-from Christian an world. And ealths arise, the
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recommending our readers. It youthful color, the hair soft and skin, and is alto-medy for all hair

iliff, &c., Belletith, &c., Belle-Dr. Chomas' Ec-cine I have ever ave used it for pulfs and cuts, e the best satis-is a nousefold , &c., and it is a it remove warts and applying it

le pain. Holloves the trouble. mount of pain is

Work. act at the same bowels, the kidring or caring in l satisfactory or Mrs. Smyley.

The following humorous ballad was very popular in Dublin some years ago, when the system of "Salva ion by soup " was all the rage. The origin of it was an odious and aggressive preslytising establishment existing in Kingstown, called the "Bird's nest," which was supported by a fanatical set, governed by Mrs. Smyley, of Union Square. The balled singer continued to sing it through the streets of "ublin particularly in Merrion Square till a healthy public opinion was formed, which shamed the fanatics:—

fanatics:—
Arrsh, Mrs. Magrath, did you hear the news?
But, of course, my jewel, you knew it;
The quality's going to save our sowls,
An' par us for lettin' them do it.
We msy curse and swear—the Devil may

we may rob, blaspheme, and be wicked; Sure they'll send us to Heaven, and pay out And give us a first-class ticket. So come along to Merrion-square.
An' as sure as my name is Reilly
Each murderin' thief will get mutton and

If he prays with Mrs. Smyley. There's my son Bill got six months on the

An' he'd steal the cross off a donkey; But he's got a fine place—he's a "babe o grace."
And he struts, a well dressed flunkey.
The most pious of all in the servants' hall,
He cribs the cold meat for his manomy;
He prays with my lady, and swears with my
lord,

Baying. "I'm one of the elect, oh! damn So come along, &c.

There's Mrs. Magrane, when her man was stain
On the banks of the bould Crimea.
Gave her clergy up for the bit and the sup,
An' took to 1 wither's icea.
Her child she sold f r pairry gold—
To Kingstown he did go ma'am
From the mother's breast to the vulture'

nest; The robin will soon be a crow ma'am. So come along, &c.

But sure 'twas hard times that druv us to orimes—
Here we are with our clergy forsaken,
And damning our souls for penny rowls
And soup and hary bacou,
But Ned's comin' home-no more he'll roam
From poverty he'll raise us;
So we'l' bid adieu to the swaodling crew,
An' ould Smyley may go to b—z—s

So no more will I go to Merrior-square, And, so ure as my name is Reilly, The prayer I'll say to my dying day Is, Bad luck to you, Mrs. Smyley!

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS AND THE IRISH FISHERMEN.

Correspondence of the New York Sun. Here I am, writing to you from the chapel of the Rath, overlooking Baltimore harbor, with Carberry's hundred isles, chief among which are the large is ands of Innisherkin and Cape Clear. There was terrible suffering among the starving fish-orfolk of this large, desolate, and most picture que district during the years of the great famine, in 1846 and 1847. Thanks to the intelligent energy and priestly devotion of one man, the Rev. Charles Davis, and the disinterested generosity of one true-hearted woman, the Baroness Burdett-Couts, the situation is changed. Each of the two great islands of Innisherkin and Cape Clear has for resident priest a curate of Father Davis, so that they have on each island Sunday ser vices and a church of their own. Father Davis, when he came to Baltimore, in 1879, found the once flourishing borough town reduced to a few wretched tumbledown houses, the only decent and comfortable dwellings being those of the Protestant rector and his confrere of Youghal, who occasionally spends the summer here. The harbor, from the beginning of March till August, is frequented by large fleets of Scotch, Manx, and French fisher-men, who have hitherto had the monopoly large of the mackerel fi-bery in these waters. The native fishermen, possessing only small row-boats, could not venture far outside the harbor, and were thus unable to take any share in the deep-sea fishing They were compelled to look on helplessly year after year, while strangers and for-eigners bore off the treasures which are by right the possession of Irishmen. The herring and such other fish as could be caught in shallow waters were the only resources they had, together with the scanty crop of vegetables raised in the rare

poverty and hopeless destitution prevail-ing among the populations of Skibbereen and this district was the result of Irish idleness, shiftlessness and stupidity Father Davis has forever and peremptorily given the lie to this blind, traditional projudice. He had often heard it tional projudice. He had often heard it took the first traditional projudice. affirmed dogmatically that the Irish are unwilling to work even when remunerative work is affered them, and incapable Beacon, so that his brave fishermen cau of improving even when the utmost pairs are taken to ameliorate their condition and their methods of labor. To be sure, the contrary was evident to all observers both in the United States and throughout the British colonies. Everywhere the Irish laborer had proved himself to be able to compete with the most intelligent and to rival the most successful. Still the majority of Englishmen and the dominant proprietory class in Ireland con-tinued to believe and to say that Irish destitution was the fruit of Irish sloth, riftlessness, and improvidence.
Father Davis's immediate predecessor

had applied to the Baroness Burdett-Courts, but without obtaining any favorable answer. The new pastor, thoroughly acquainted with what this lady's spontaneous generosity had done for the costermongers of London, felt sure that the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett would not close her ear nor steal her heart against an appeal properly made from the needlest district in Ireland. He wrote, inspired by priestly zeal and patriotic ardor.
Without delay came an answer bidding
him to write again and lay before Lady Burdett Coutts a detailed statement of his people's needs and of the remedial measures he judged to be most urgent. He did so, and forthwith Lady Burdett Coutts sent her confidential agent to Baltimore to confer with Father Davis, For three entire weeks the English gentheman, in every way worthy of the mission intrusted to him, stayed with the priest, verifying every assertion of his and approving every one of the remedies suggested. Upon his reporting, £3 000 was at once deposited in the bank of Skibbereen. This was soon afterwards increased to £6,000.

No interest was demanded. The fishermen were to receive loans, under the direction of Father Davis, and these were to be paid back in yearly instalments. The new boats with their equipments were new boats with their equipments were thus to become the property of the fishermen. So, at length, after many centuries of heart sickening discouragement these brave men obtained the means of laboring for themselves and by well-requited labor of lifting themselves up from poverty and all its degrading influences! The men clubbed together and joyously accepted the conditions sent them, they believed.

the conditions sent them, they believed, by God's merciful providence. How well they have profited by this golden opportunity, the following facts will tell better than the most ornate narration.

The boats are constructed in the Isle of Man on the best world. Man on the best models, of the very best materials, and cost, each, from £500 to

£700. A Manx crew, in the beginning, brought these large craft to Baltimore and taught the islanders how to manage them. They proved themselves to be apt scholars. Irish intellect, enthusiasm, and courage soon made of every schooner's crew ac-complished sailors and most successful soon made of every schooner's crew ac complished sailors and most successful fishermen. They had now a chance to prove, in their own native waters, that they could do better than Manxmen, Scotchmen or Frenchmen, and they proved it speedily and triumphantly. In 1879 there were but four boats in this district belonging to native fishermen that were in any way fit for deep sea fishing. Now there are forty two boats of thirty tons and upward of an aggregate value of £20,000 or £100,000. The owners have £20,000 or £100,000. The owners have nobly and scrupulously paid back the money loaned, by yearly instalments, and there is in every fisherman's home in Baltimore and the islands independence, comfort, competence—all the blessings which are the fruit of labor, when the tiller is good and thus are not display to the second of the second teiler is a good and true man, and when his time and his labor and his implements

are his own. Father Davis related to us one incident which vividly paints the revulsions of feeling wrought in these good souls by the unhoped for chance of becoming the proprietors of such large craft. Two stout-hearted fellows had worked for the priest from time to time at one job or another. They saw with a kind of envy the rising prosperity of their neighbors. But such was their own poverty, and so crowded was the labor market in Baltimore, that they could only support wives and children by doing such chores as chance offered them. Father Davis seeing how willing to work and rise in the world they would like a boat of their own." The poor fellows did not answer, for they did not think he had seriously put the question. "Would you really, boys," he again said, "like to have such a boat your-

selves?"
"Ah, your Reverence, do not be laughing at us; only give us a chance," was the

answer.
"Indeed I will, my brave fellows," the good priest replied. "I'll get you a boat."
The promise was made good without a moment's delay. When their boat at length was brought to Baltimore and hauled upon the beach to receive its complement of gear, Father Davis went down to present it to its proprietors. They could not believe their eyes. They would walk round and round the pretty craft, and stop in silence to look at it, as if asking themselves if this were a dream, a de

Indeed, this is the very question which the inhabitants of this district ask themselves as they see, each spring and sum-mer, the fleet of stout boats which come mer, the fleet of stort boats which come into their harbor daily, manned and owned by their brethren, laden with the treasures of the deep. They cannot believe their eyes as they see, under the fatherly hand of their priest, Baltimore rising from its ruins—commerce, prosperity, education revisiting these shores so long desolate and seemingly forsaken of God and man. Besides the mackerel fishing in which

scanty crop of vegetables raised in the rare patches of land along the shore or in sheltered nooks in the islands. Even for the privilege of cultivating these patches they had to pay high rents to the owners of the soil. Yet they are a noble race, these islanders and Baltimoreans, eager to profit by every opportunity to improve their own social condition.

It was generally believed and openly and industrial activity. Father Davis is ever watchful to provide new means and solution.

Besides the mackerel fishing in which the Baltimoreans now outstrip all rivals, the pilchard has lately become another source of profitable enterprise. This fish, rich and oily, is unpalatable to Irishmen; but when salted, packed and carefully to prove their own social condition.

Spain and all along the shore of the Mediterranean. For this ever-increasing and industrial activity. Father Davis is ever watchful to provide new means and the shore of the Mediterranean and industrial activity. Father Davis is ever watchful to provide new means and the shore of the soil vegetation of the soil vegetation.

The Habit Does not money annually to send missionaries to convert Catholic peoples to Protestantism! Protestant It was generally believed and openly and industrial activity, Father Davis is asserted that the chronic state of abject ever watchful to provide new means and appliances. He has obtained the building of a new pier in Baltimore harbor, and of run into the harbor at all hours of the

Error Contrasted With Truth.

darkest night.

We notice that they (Protestants) are discussing the necessity of a separate Courch for Africans. Weil, if that is so, why not a separate

heaven? It is the glory of the Roman Catholic Church that it includes people of every race on earth, and does not make a separ-

the blood, stimulates the vita functions, and restores the health and strength: No one whose blood is impure can feel There is a weary, languid feeling, and often a sense of discouragement and despondency. Persons having this feeling should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

PROTESTANT DECAY.

Catholic Review.

Long ago Macaulay called attention to the striking fact that the line marked out by Protestantism at the outbreak of the by Protestantism at the outbreak v. Reformation, or as soon at least as it had Reformation, or as soon at least as it had made its footing, was never changed. Protestantism did not advance beyond its original limits. As a revolt it succeeded As a missionary movement it has failed. While holding the territory that it origin ally seized, it has made no converts, but has rested, so to say, on its arms.

More recently the new Macaulay, James Anthony Froude, in considering the same subject and investigating it, is alarmed at what he calls "the Revival of Romanism in that very territory which was given over to Protestantism. In the over to Frotestatism. In the chief strongholds of Protestatism he found the Catholic foe at home. In England, North Germany, in the United States, Catholics were to be found by millions, worshipping, teaching, learning, preaching, going ahead even of the progress of the countries, and converting multitudes on the right hand and the left as they followed their way of energetic and peaceful triumph. Mr. Froude was astonished and alarmed; and, beting the Catholic Church with a standard of bating the Catholic Church with a strange fierce hatred, he sought a reason why Catholicism should advance, while Protes tantism, which was in possession and in power, should constantly recede before it. The question is worthy of sober con-templation by all earnest men. Mr

Froude suggests various explanations, the gist of the main explanation being this: The heart of man craves for truth, and the worship of a supreme Being; it craves for certitude, not for incertitude, most of all in matters of faith and worship; this certitude, this satisfaction, if Protestantism were at any time able to give, it has lost the secret. He then proceeds to lash the English Church for its lassitude and contradictions, and Protestant teachers generally for having fallen away from zeal and knowledge and what he considered their earlier, simpler, and sturdier ways. But into this we need not follow him.

Surely if Protestantism should be strong anywhere it ought to be in Germany where it originated, whence it spread, an where, in the northern parts at least, it has remained in possession and power to this day. The original Lutheranism is still the State religion of Prussia, the central power of the German Empire, of which Berlin is the capital. Time and again, on the testimony of Protestant doctors and the Protestant press, have we called attention to the rapid development of German Protestantism into infidelity, and of the hopeless lethargy into which such Protes tantism as still exists there has sunk Here again comes a renewal of the sad story of a dead faith and lifeless Church. of a dead faith and fifeless Courch. "At the Copenhagen Conference of the Evan gelical Alliance," says the Baptist Weekly, "among other topics that of religious in-differentism was discussed," and with this

"The picture Dr. Christleib presented of Germany was appalling. In Berlin with a population of 1,000,000, only 20,000, or two per cent., attended public worship. In Hamburg, with near 400,000 people, only 5,000 attended. In certain districts of North Germany there were suicides at the rate of thirty to forty a week. The state of things in the rural districts was also bad. The working classes were so hard pressed during the week, and had to work at such small wages, that they thought they were bound to labor on the Lord's Day in order to increase their income. The study of infidel books he come. The study of infidel books he represented as very common. In London it is said that over 1,000,000 out of its 4,000,000 never attend church. In Glassian in the common of the comm worship. It is probable that New York and other American cities would show figures which indicate a like indifference."

Could there be a more lamentable confession of utter decay? And yet worthy people in England and the United States, though scarcely in Germany, contribute vast sums of money annually to send misvast sums of money annually to send missionaries to convert Catholic peoples to Protestantism! Protestantism, save as a political agency, is moribund; its churches are empty; its people gone. It very much resembles the whited sepulchres to which our Lord in his anger likened the Pharisees.

NUN.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR GIRLS WHO IM-AGINE THEY HAVE A VOCATION.

The religious life is not an easy one. Men or women who become religious because they have grown tired of the world, or because they think that in a convent, or a monastery, they can have that ease and peace which in vain they sought for in a life amongst seculars, will find to their Church that it includes people of every race on earth, and does not make a separate communion for any race or condition of humanity.—N. Y. San.

French Grape Brandy, distilled Extract of Water Pepper or Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart Weed, is the best possible remedy for colic, cholera morbus, diarrhow, dysentery or bloody flux; also, to break up colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks. 50 ets. Keep it on hand Good for man or beast.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleanses the blood, stimulates the vita functions, and restores the health and strength. should be prepared to not look for per-fection anywhere outside of Heaven. The fection anywhere outside of Heaven. The vows which she will be obliged to make are of a peculiar nature, and in a certain sense they deprive her of rights which the majority of young ladies look upon as God-given. She will be obliged to be obedient, and obedient not in the ordinary sense, but obedient as the rules of the community direct, and if yoke of father or worther was irksome to have the community direct, and if yoke of father or worther was irksome to have the community direct, and if yoke of father or worther was irksome to have the community direct, and if yoke of father or worther was irksome to be a community direct, and if yoke of father or worther was irksome to be a community direct, and if yoke of father or worther was irksome to be a community direct, and now lam completely covered. It mother was inksome, too inksome to bear, she may at once conclude that it is safer for her to stay in the world. If to go to Mass on Sundays was a task, she had bet-

ter stay where that task would not be made heavier. If negligent in daily prayer, she had better remain where her rules of life would not make that negli-gence criminal. The vocation to the reli-gious life, generally speaking, makes it-self felt in a natural aptitude to live according to the spirit of religious rule, and therefore it is safe to say that the careless young lady, the girl who feels it a burden to obey father or mother, or who is too lazy to do the work assigned her at home,

lacks even the natural inclinations to the religious life. What is natural cannot entirely be laid aside, and the training of the novitiate can only help to develop that goodness of heart and general sweetness of disposition which had their existence long before the step towards the conven-

tual life was taken.
Young men and women who think they
have a calling to the religious state should not be in too great a burry. Some are so foolish as to feel that after they had once entered, it would be a kind of disgrace to back out, and thus remain, entering manently a life to which they feel are not suited, and a life in which they feel they cannot be happy. If they are good, it is no disgrace not to have a reli gious vocation, but they can do far more good in the world as good and respected people than they could in a life, whose whole duty they may perform, but perform it with the thought that they had

made a sad mistake.

If people who should understand, would but put the blame where it belongs, when they read of, or hear of any one who be-came a religious and left the life because of its defects, the defects complained of could easily be traced to a want of proper dispositions on the part of the grumbler, or to the too previous desire that the dis satisfied one had to lead a lazy and indolent life.

A state of life should be selected with the greatest care and only after a long time of thought and prayer, and even then only under the guidance or direction of those who are experienced and pious -Lake Shore Visitor.

RESTITUTION.

HOW CONFESSION BRINGS IT ABOUT.

Messrs. Davidson & Crichton, of this city, dry goods merchants, last week re-ceived a letter from a Roman Catholic clergyman of Charlottetown, P. E. I., enclosing \$895 as restitution. The amount of which they had defrauded, and the person who had so defrauded them desired to make restitu-tion and took this method of doing so.—

Halifax New Era, July 29.
This reminds us of the following, told

by Mgr. Segur :In June, 1858, I was constantly meeting at Paris, a very worthy man named Francis Atger; he was about forty-five years of age, and had exercised for twenty years the profession of a Protestant pas tor. He had been for some time pastor at Pont-de-Monvert in the Cevennes. He was a clever man, upright and honorable, and sincerely religious. For a long time his different colleagues had been in the habit of laughing at his sympathy for Catholic institutions, and had given him

the name of the canon.

This poor man first wrote to me, and afterwards spoke openly to me, of his great uncertainty with regard to the truth, and of his growing antipathy to the doctrinal anarchy of the various Protest-ant sects; and in the end he did not fail to recognize the only way which leads through truth to life. "My decision is made;—I am a Catholic," he said, when leaving ne. "I am going to arrange my family affairs, and then I will return with my two sons and my poor wife, if she will

consent to follow me,"

He was never able to return; first his affairs, and afterwards his health de-tained him in the mountains, where he died some months ago. Notwithstanding the violent opposition which pursued him even up to his last moments, he was

our discussions and confidential talks, the two following incidents which had hap-pened to him to prove to him the relig-

ious excellence of confession:—
'Years ago," he said, "I was engaged in a mission, and was riding to a little town at which I was to preach. I carried behind me at the horse's saddle a small portmanteau, which contained among to other things, a rather large sum of money—more than seven hundred france. Some clever thief, by cutting the straps of this portmanteau, contrived to rob me with such dexterity that I have never been able to discover where or how it was done. A singular idea instantly presented m a life amongst seculars, will had to their great surprise and annoyance, that they have made a great mistake. The young girl, who thinks the life of a Sister is one of inactivity and lazy comfort, will find to her regret that she will be obliged to do for strangers, what perhaps she often refused to do for those, to obey whem nature should have made it pleasant. In all large mistingtons much hard work is to all large institutions much hard work is to be done. The care of the orphan connot be undertaken, without the washing of A few weeks after the Paschal season,

From Death's Door.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

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Macetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY This DEN A Other to the regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th Inst., at their rooms, Masonic Femple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President.

[VATIOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT AT HOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of Londop Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour c / 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres., C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1884.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone has won another of his old-time triumphs. The second reading of the Franchise Bill was carried in the Commons by a majority of 372 to 242. and the third reading agreed to without a division. This is, to our mind, an echo of the popular indignation at the course pursued by the peers in last session, refusing to assent to the same measure after it had by such triumphant majorities passed the popular chamber. The Marquis of Salisbury last session took ground on this subject quite indefensible. In his speech on the bill he asked the House to remember that there was no opposition to an extension of the franchise, the question being how political power was to be distributed so that the interests of all classes of electors should be protected. He regarded as very important the statements of Lord Derby and the Lord Chancellor, that they would not attach much importance to the circumstance of a general election occurring before the passing of a measure of redistribution. If that was the feeling of the Government it might be expected that their followers would not be in much hurry to carry a Redistribution bill. As to what had been said on and to concentrate all effort upon the the point of procedure, he asked whether the demagogues, of whom they had heard so much, would draw any distinction between destroying the bill by resolution and destroying it by proposing in committee an amendment which, elsewhere, the Government had announced their intention not to accept. The question was whether the promise of the Government to bring in a Redistribution bill was a sufficient security. Nobody doubted the sincerity of the assurances given their lordships on that point; but for the last four years the Government had not been able to keep their promises. And, even supposing they succeeded in keeping their promise to bring in a Redistribution bill, would they engage free hand in modifying that measure. ing with Redistribution. The fact was, that if the Government the part of the Government which the action of the Conservatives in the Comagreed to put in the bill before their lordships a clause providing that it should not mons had amply vindicated." come into operation until a Redistribution bill was passed, the matter would be settled. If they did not, the responsi- blunder this session. Their perverse bility of the rejection of the bill would obstinacy last session aroused throughout rest on them. After a humorous com- the country the bitterest feelings of indigmentary on some of the speeches in nation. Mr. Bright voiced the honest support of the bill, the noble lord observed sentiments of the masses, when, addressing that expressions of indignation out of 20,000 of his constituents at Birmingham, doors could be produced to order. If a he declared : certain number of persons chose to assem- "The Tory majority in the House of ble and take wholesome exercise in Hyde Park, their doing so would be no indication of the feeling of the constituencies. The Opposition was charged with wanting to bring about a dissolution. Apart from this question, they had no wish to do so, for in a party sense things were going on charmingly for them; but in reference to this question, not only prudence, but justice, required that the people should be consulted. If there were an appeal to the people, the Opposition

In other words, he professed himself friendly to the measure, but wanted to have it accompanied by a redistribution bill. Why? Because he wished to secure the rejection of both, or at best their mutilation to such an extent as to eliminate the principle of representation according to population. Neither he nor his fellow peers have any real desire to ance to existing institutions." see popular privileges extended. Neither he nor any one among his lordly associates desires such a redistribution of Parliamentary seats as will accord with the genius of free institutions. Hence his cunning but rather clumsy refusal to accept the assurance of the government that the Franchise Bill will be followed by a measure providing for a redistribution of seats in Parliament. The pledge of such a purpose should be taken by the Lords, as well as it was by the Commonsthe party, after all, most deeply interested -as decisive and satisfactory. But, as we have said, the upper chamber has no real desire to see passed either a Franchise Bill or one for the redistribution of seats. Its purpose is plainly to hamper the ministry

weaknesses of the ministerial course abroad, the Lords and their supporters would fain hope to draw the nation from its purpose of securing Parliamentary re-

with what result? The curtailment of the powers of the Lords as an independent legislative chamber, and finally their effacement. Even so conservative a journal as the Tablet was, after last session, compelled to raise a warning voice to the hereditary legislators :

"Has the House of Lords suddenly become what the Scotch call fey, that in a moment it has needlessly destroyed all the painfully won work of the session, and, seemingly, in sheer gaiety? The superstition is, that in the presence of impending calamity the doomed man is visited with an unnatural gladness and lightness of heart, and some such theory seems needed to explain the irresponsible conduct of the Peers. Four months of a busy session were spent in making and shaping the Bill of the Commons, and then it goes up to the other House only to receive its coup de grace at the hands of Lord Salisbury. Even if the majority of the Peers have been opposed to the principle of the Bill, they might well have hesitated once and twice and three times before pursuing the course they have taken. But they are not opposed to it: they welcome it with open arms, and then deliberately choose open arms, and then deliberately choose to make vain the work of a session, and to enter upon an irreconcilable conflict with the Commons upon a point of mere method of procedure. We grant you that if the debate had been only an academic discussion, and empty of consequence, the speech of Lord Cairns might have been taken as making good the abstract desira-bility of uniting the questions of Redistribution and Reform in a single Bill. But no such idle position of separateness and aloofness can be claimed for the Peers. They must recognize that their deeds will have a long sequel, and know that they are not free, but bound by circumstance, and, above all, by the action of their own friends in the Lower House We have, from the first, tried to impress upon the Tory party that their true course was at once to welcome the Reform Bill question of Redistribution. If that course had been followed—if the Conservatives in the Commons had adopted anything like the attitude towards the extending of the franchise which has been taken up by the majority in the House of Lords, the Government would have had no option but at once to bring in a Bill dealing with the more difficult and far more complithe Redistribution cated question of the Redistribution. But they did nothing of the kind-the followers, or perhaps we should say the leaders, of Sir Stafford Northcote, op-posed the Bill in a hundred ways, and with only this result, that they supplied just the justification which was wanting resolve of the Ministry not to im peril the passage of the Reform Bill by up with any other question It was the folly of the Oppowhatever. sition which made it possible for the Gov-ernment to proclaim that they would see the Reform Bill hung up safely out of all that the House of Lords should have a danger before bringing in a measure dealnot now rightly complain of conduct on

> The Lords last session blundered, and are prepared, it appears, to repeat their

hatred of the Liberals as in 1832. were the peers? he asked. They were the spawn of blunder, wars and corruption of the dark ages of our history. They had entered the temple of honor, not through the temple of merit, but through the sepulchres of their ancestors. They were no better than their fathers. Some of them worse, for their privileges had produced ignorance and arrogance. The reform of the House of Lords was urgent and inevitable. The creation of new peers to pass a franchise bill would only get rid of the present difficulty. What was wanwould not shrink from bowing to their ted was limitation of the veto power of the lords. Should the people submit or should they curb the nobles as their fath-ers had curbed the kings of England? He would allow the peers to retain their present power during the first session that a bill should be presented them, but he would absolutely preclude them from would absolutely preclude them from vetoing the franchise bill or any bill a second time. Many persons, no doubt, would think him too lenient to the peers,

> Just before the opening of the present session M. Labouchere, in his organ "Truth." employed terms of the severest

menace to the Lords: "It would not surprise me." he said "were we to see somewhat rough times when the Lords throw out the Franchise Bill for the second time. The people are still in good humour, because they cannot bring themselves to believe that twenty or thirty hereditary nonentities, whose very names are unknown to them, can possibly have the assurance to put themselves against Mr. Gladstone with the country at his back. The impudence of these worthy gentlemen is indeed so astounding and bring about a dissolution, in which and bring about a dissolution, in which case the foreign and not the domestic policy of the government would by them be made, if possible, the chief topic of discussion. By fastening attention on the

form through the extension of the fran-chise and the readjustment of represen-tation.

From present indications it appears certain that the Marquis of Salisbury will pursue his course of obstruction. But with what result? The curtailment of about as much notion of the indignation which only awaits a spark in order to break forth into flame, as the fatted oxen efore Christmas of what is likely to be fall them."

Neither would it surprise us were ively times to follow the second rejection of the Franchise Bill. True, the peers may be enabled by that course to force Mr. Gladstone to a dissolution. But it is certain that on an appeal to the constituencies he will suffer no Parliamentary loss. His hands will be strengthened, while the peers must, of necessity, lose in prestige and influence. For the lords we have no sympathy. They have shown themselves bitter enemies, not only of civil, but of religious freedom. Among their number are some of the bitterest foes of Catholicity. Their very maintenance in their present position is, we venture to think, an obstacle of the most pronounced character to the spread of Catholicity in Britain. They are, as a body, interested in the preservation of the state church, which is the bulwark of Protestant ascendency, and the pillar of religious inequality. If they fall, as we trust they will fall, may they so fall as to sink beyond hope or power of resurrection. May they in death be as unhonored as in life, and their death be a warning to aristocrats and monopolists elsewhere of the danger to which a minority, powerful solely by gold and lands, exposes itself by seeking to override the legitimate wishes of the people.

THAT DISGRACEFUL OATH.

We take great pleasure in commend ing the action of the Hon. Mr. Masson, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, for refusing, on his accession to office, the oath of apostacy for Catholics and of qualified allegiance for Protestants, tendered such officials. Mr. Masson felt that he could not in conscience take the following

oath :_ "I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all con spiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown or dignity, and I will do my deavor to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracie which may be formed against her, or them and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend to the utmost of my power the succession of the Crown, which succession by an Act intituled, "An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liber ties of the subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and to the heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly re nouncing and abjuring any obedience allegiance unto any other person claim ing, or pretending, a right to the Crown of this realm, and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or has, a right to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or his declaration upon the true faith of a Christian, so help me God."

We cannot for the life of us see how any man calling himself Catholic could have ever taken any such oath, or how this standing insult to the faith of nearly one half the people of the Dominion could have been so long permitted to remain unremoved. The Montreal Gar zette says of this shameful oath :

"It is quite clear that no Roman Cathoa denial of the spiritual or ecclesiastical authority of the Pope of Rome. In this country where we have formally declared the separation of church and state, where all forms of religious belief are equal in the eyes of the law, such an oath ought not to be imposed upon a Canadian official, and Mr. Masson is to be congratulated upon having refused to

And the Ottawa Free Press states "We have always had a high opinion of Mr. Masson's manliness and hon esty; and that favorable opinion has been intensified by his manly action in the present case. We say "manly action," because no sin-cere Roman Catholic can subscribe to the terms of that oath, without violating one of the first claims of his church, and wounding his conscience if he be a true No country has anything to gain in a moral aspect by searing the coniences of any class of its citizens. The oath as tendered to Mr. Masson, and not only an insult to every Roman Cath olic but to every person standing outside the pale of the Episcopal church as in England established. It must not be England established. forgotten that the Protestants meant d implied in that oath are merely the It is unnecessary to enter into the ques-tion of the Protestant succession in Great Britain, for it is a matter which little concerns us in this country. We discuss it upon its merits as Canadians
—and not as English, Scotch or Irish-

men. As Canadians we have no state

people are apt to fall back upon first principles. Our ancestors made short work with monarchs who endeavored to force the church of Rome is its superiority as a spiritual power to all powers tem-poral."

We hope that we have now heard the last of this "Protestant succession" oath. Such a relic of post-reformation barbarism is altogether out of place in this free country. This Protestant succession business has brought more diseredit on the British crown and monarchy than all its armed enemies together could effect. It has morally and intellectually debased the House of Hanover, till imbecillity, stupidity, insanity and moral obliquity seem inseparably associated with a family that might otherwise have been venerated for good qualities that this cruel law of the Protestant succession has removed from its

Since the above writing we have seen it stated in L'Etendard that by an order from London bearing date, October, 1878, the formula of allegiance of Governors General and Lieutenant-Governors had been changed and that it was by error the Marquis of Lansdowne was sworn in on the disgraceful oath above recited. The following is the form of oath taken by Lieut.-Gov. Masson. Louis Rodrigue Masson, swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. So help me God."

DIVORCE IN CANADA.

The London Free Press, in its issue of the 6th of November, mourns the fact that there are already no fewer than six notices published in the Canada Gazette of applications for divorce. Three are filed on behalf of husbands and three on behalf of wives. The grounds on which the applications are based are, in each case, adultery and desertion. These are, according to our law, the only grounds upon which action can lie for divorce.

We could not, we must confess, help feeling amused when we read in the Free Press the recital of the procedure followed in divorce suits :

"All the evidence," says our contempor ary, "has to go before the Senate, and the issue is determined by that body. Often the testimony, no matter how unsavory is dragged out for weary hours in committee, and the time of the House occupied with petty and scandalous details which had much better come before a justice in chambers than a legislative body. It is rather a relic of a past age than, as i should be, an adaptation of modern usage Affairs at state may be ever so pressing, ye these cases, involving mere questions personal infelicity, are supposed to be taken up and sifted out by honorable senators, as though they were of national concerns the most weighty, just as, in the time of the Second Charles, the Lords in Council sat hearing such suits as that of an old man for alimentary support, almost in presence of an invading fleet, which was thought by the chroniclers of that day a rather petty business for such a body at so grave a crisis."

What, we ask, does the Free Press take

the people of Canada for? Are they so blind, so ignorant, or so stupid, that they should be treated to such a farcical statement as this. The people of Canada know something of the Senate. That venerable body, for days and days at a time, devotes, with a magnanimity beyond all praise, ten or twenty minutes to public business spiritual, within this realm, and I make and then adjourns. If it were not for the divorce suits the Senate would have little else to do except at the end of the session of course, for many of its honorable members who carefully abstain from the filthpoking indulged in by the committee on ratio is about I to 7." divorce bills-will not, we think, feel by any means grateful for the proposal of the matters of matrimonial infelicity. The Free Press poses in this matter as the poor of such urgency as divorce there should be great expedition and little expense, and goes almost as far as to advocate annexation in its admiration of the better speed with which suits for divorce are hurried through in the neighboring union. Our contemporary suggests as a solution of the England, where such causes may be heard and determined on their merits, like any other matter, than wait on the commenceaware that the English divorce court is only to aristocratic infamy and gilded for divorce :

"Nor should the grounds of action be restricted to the special offence indicated. Incompatibility of temper, leading to Protestants of the Church of England. gross and repeated acts of violence, ought to be held as a sufficient rea-on for di-vorce. By what law of nature should two persons who must be ever at war be are here to treat of this question and The wife may be in daily peril of assault from a cruel and drunke one who is naturally brutal and ferocious without being drunken, and may live in a continual state of alarm and hatred, and

is attended with the sense of dependance is attended with the sense of dependance and a continual dread of insult and out-rage. The husband on the other hand may be subjected to every species of tor-ment that eccentricity or malignity can in-vent, but all goes for nothing. He can vent, but all goes for nothing. He can get no effectual relief unless he can prove n addition that his partner had guilty of a shameful crime. The very act that this effense is legally required as the first ingredient of an action offers a direct premium for its commis-sion; and cases have been known wherein, in order to afford the basis for a divorce which every natural feeling called for and justified, the offence which has been specified was deliberately arranged, with all its attendant shame and exposure. Generous, high-toned, moral journal!

Taking this city as an instance, we defy the Free Press to say there is any considerable or even noticeable number of cases of such cruelty on the part of husbands or malignity on the part of wives as he speaks of. But establish a divorce court, and liver complaint will often be taken for cruelty-peevishness for malignity. Establish a divorce court, and there will be put a premium on conjugal infidelity. We have before us in this matter the experience of our American brethren, and a sadder experience we could not have in mind. Well, indeed, did our esteemed contemporary, the True Witness, some weeks ago declare that the divorce laws which prevail in so many states of the Union are certainly an awful havoc on the ranks of society. The sacredness of marriage is, as that journal justly points out, scouted and sneered at. Thousands to-day in the United States are governed by the belief that the marriage tie is a temporary convenience, and that where it becomes a restraint it can be easily discarded. This is truly but one step from "spontaneous divorce," and but another from promiscuity. In many places the first of these steps has been taken, the poor apparently thinking that by private arrangement they can effect that which, if submitted to the law, must be costly. The

for this moral degradation. "Competent authority," continues the that the ratio of Witness, "states livorces to marriages has doubled within the last 30 years, while the present in-crease is even greater. The Ohio Divorce Reform League has collected statistics regarding the question, which disclose an alarming state of affairs. Dealing partiwith the State of Ohio, the report of the Reform League shows that in 1865 the number of divorces granted in Ohio was 673, and 1,965 in 1883. This is an increase of 233 per cent, in 19 years. The population increased but 36 per cent., and the number of marriages 30 per cent. during the same period. The ratio in the former year was 1 to 26; in the latter The ratio in the former year was was I to 16. In 1883 Ashtabula county gave a ratio of 1 to 4, and of 1 petition or divorce to about every 2 marriages In three counties in the northern part of the State the ratio of divorces to marriages is, omitting decimals, 1 to 5. In 9 counties, mostly in the north and west, it is 1 to 7. In 43 counties scattered throughout the State, the fewest being in the south east, it is I to 10. confesses that the evil is increasing every

many states of the Union are responsible

day.
"Statistics for other States were found to be difficult of access, but the following will indicate the drift of the country: New England granted 2,113 divorces in 1878. Connecticut, in 1846, granted divorce to every 25 marriages. By 18 this ratio had so increased that it was I divorce to 10 marriages for a period of fifteen years. Rhode Island, Maine and ties of Michigan furnish a ratio of 1 to 13. 200 divorces annually and in Philadelphia the number rose from 10 in 1862 to 477 in 1882. In 29 counties of California the

Will these figures satisfy our city contemporary that a divorce court is an un-Free Press to divest it of jurisdiction in desirable luxury? Or is our contemporary, after having achieved such distinction in reporting seduction cases, so man's friend. It desires that in an affair | eager to supply its readers with the sensational that it must, at any cost to society and to the state, have a divorce court at its doors? We have so often argued the question of divorce from the standard of principle that we will not repeat ourselves. We will, however, direct the attention of our neighbor to difficulty in Canada the establishment of a an article from the pen of the learned regular divorce court, "the same as in Dr. Mahar, published some weeks ago in the Cleveland Universe. The gitted writer points out that the present outrageous laws on the score of divorce in ment of Parliament." Is our friend not most of the states were made at a time when Biblical teachings were held in one of the most expensive in the world, more general reverence than at present, that the poor man has no chance of ever and as those plain teachings could not getting there, that its portals are opened effect a greater approach to the truth then, it is not likely that they shamelessness? But the Free Press thinks would at this late day, when it may which he refused to take, we believe, is that a wider scope than even adultery and well be doubted whether any unquesdesertion should be afforded those seeking | tioned Bible law would have decisive weight in the legislature of any of the States. Dr. Mahar adds that in the United States they are approaching the degradation of the old Roman Empire, in whose days the Roman matrons could reckon their divorces by the years of their age. He shows that this downward course is but a logical development of the reformation, for wherever that deformity entered it was found necessary at once to relax the moral code. Hence the history of the early reformers is a testant succession—as Canadians we hold that in matters ecclesiastical the state has no right of interference, unless separate maintenance, if the husband can is maintained in our own day by that state has no right of interference, unless separate maintenance, if the husband can is maintained in our own day by that director of this school. He did not lose the ecclesiastical authorities try to in-

Protestantism performed before. Does not the "Revolution," as the general anti-Catholic movement for a century back on the Continent has been styled, show the identical moral weakness of the "Reformation." Is it not true that wherever this "boastful movement of this century has gained influence divorce laws have been introduced, or attempted at least. What could more plainly show that the grace of God is not in these movements?"

As the American people drift farther away from even the few plain, positive precepts which their ancestors drew from the Sacred Scriptures, we must, as Dr. Mahar very forcibly indicates, expect a still greater departure from proper moral legislation. Would the Free Press have us follow the downward march of the infidel communities of the prairies, or of effete commonwealths on the Atlantic seaboard? If so, we commend to his attention the following sound reflections from the same article in the Universe:

"Divorces are a good index of moral decadence, and a movement to change legislation regarding them is an indication of similar import. Marriage has so long and universally been a subject of legislation, matrimonial vicissitudes are so simi-lar the world over, that progress in laws on the subject can only come from a better religious knowledge. A clamor there-fore for new laws of matrimony can only mean a recognition of moral decadence, for nobody can claim that there is true or more general knowledge of religion in the country now than at a previous period. One of the two: the clamor arises from a better appreciation of morality or from an appreciation of the fact of worse immorality. The former is untrue beyond

a doubt, the latter remains." We will conclude by reminding the Free Press that a divorce court, whether after an English or an American model, cannot be etablished in this country without grievously wounding the conscientious feelings and convictions of one-half our people. We desire further to add that, in so far as the divorce laws unhappily established in so Province of Quebec is concerned, no court established in this country could, in our estimation, take cognizance of petitions of divorce mensa et thoro. The decrees of the Council of Trent are in force in that Province. They were in force at the time of the conquest, and, therefore, substantially form part and parcel of the Treaty of Paris (1763).

We hope that the day is far distant when any Province of Canada will be reduced to the same level of moral degradation as the northern reserve in Ohio, or the sickly states of Vermont and Rhode Island. We want here a manly race. But, if we welcome divorce, we bid good bye to manliness, to truth and honor and purity. We want here female virtue : but. give us divorce, and then begins the reign of shame and debasement.

A NEW SUPERIOR-GENERAL.

In Le Moniteur de Rome we read that the general chapter of the Institute of Christian Brothers, assembled to select a successor to the venerated and regretted Brother Irlide, has made choice of Brother Joseph, one of the assistants of the defunct superior-general. The election of Brother Joseph will be welcomed with joy by the whole society, by all interested in the good works it directs Hampshire gave a ratio of 1 to 10 and by the faithful friends and generous 78. Chicago, Louisville and 24 counpairs it has everywhere secured. patrons it has everywhere secured. Called in 1874 to fill the position of done. The Senate—making exception, divorces are increasing 50 per cent. faster dashed assistant to Brother Olympe, Brother than marriages. In St. Louis there are by the government a member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction

as a representative of the free schools In this body, so ill disposed in general to the education imparted by religious, Brother Joseph won respect and esteem by the dignity of his character, the firmness and independence of his counsels. the rectitude of his judgment, his modesty and rare good sense.

These eminent qualities will greatly facilitate the discharge of his present onerous duties Combining the humility of Brother Phillip with the energy of Brother Irlide, fortified by the same en lightened and profound piety which was theirs, he will be enabled to preserve and defend as well as to increase the noble heritage now confided to him

The Paris Universe gives a touching account of Brother Joseph's election, the translation of which we borrow from the N. Y. Freeman's Journal:

"The Brother deputed to announce the election, said: "Dear Brother Joseph, you are the Superior General of our Society." Brother Joseph's eves filled with tears. He received tokens of obe dience from the members of the chapter. and then proceeded to the chapel of the community, where the Te Deum was sung. In the chapel, the new Superior ccupies the stall left vacant by Brother Irlide; the exercises were terminated by prayer by Brother Joseph for the son

of his regretted predecessor.

Brother Joseph, known in the world as Joseph-Marie Josserand, was born at St. Etienne, March 30, 1823. He was one of the first pupils of the "little novi-tiate" of the Brothers, which he entered June 9, 1836. On March 3, 1838, h was admitted into the "grand novitiate. In 1842, he directed the first class; in 1845, he was sent as professor to a school in the Rue France-Bourgeois, Paris, which was the scene of his greatest energy and zeal. In 1852, he was made counts over for bers. On Apriwas elected A Institute, and pation to live Brother Josep soul to the cau BELGIA The Ottawa the 10th inst., "The clerica

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in a society for good works, which now counts over four hundred active mem-bers. On April 19, 1874, Brother Joseph was elected Assistant Director of the Institute, and he left his beloved occu-pation to live in the Mother House. Brother Joseph is devoted heart and soul to the cause of Christian education."

BELGIAN LIBERALISM.

The Ottawa Free Press, in its issue of the 10th inst., stated:

"The clerical reactionaries in Belgium have nearly run to the end of their They obtained power by promis ing to lessen the taxes on spirits and tobacco which the Liberals had increased, and then used their position to change the educational system which the masses regarded as a fixture. This statement of facts gives another complexion altogether to the movement, which some sectarian journals in this country sought to circulate. The tampering with the educational laws had the effect of coales. cing the various wings of the Liberal party and brought about such a popular uprising that at the recent communal election Liberal victories were won in even places which had not known Libera councillors for twenty years past.'

The writer of these lines is either hopelessly governed by prejudice, or entirely ignorant of the real state of affairs in Belgium. The issue before the electorate of Belgium last summer, was freedom of conscience vs. brute force in the all important matter of education. The so-called Liberal administration. which came into power in 1878, had inaugurated the brute-force system. The sacred rights of conscience were ruthlessly invaded by their school law, the true purpose and intent of which was to dechristianize the rising generation of Belgians. So course, admit that darkness is to be disdeep and intense a feeling of indignation | pelled by enlightenment, but he will, no did the passage of this law create that it doubt, confess that where a little light Now, what is the moral that I wish to was termed by the masses, for whom the Free Press is so solicitous, La loi de mal- harm. We regret that we have heur and a firm determination seized upon the Catholic majority of the nation | bell's discourse. The meagre summary to drive the men from power who had given in the daily press fails to give our devised and carried out so iniquitous a readers a just idea of this gentleman's project. The electoral campaign of 1884 was fought out on this issue. The radicals were beaten. They have taken their defeat with bad grace, nay, even suc- Advertiser report the "great teacher," ceeded in frightening the king himself, wno has, slas for royalty, proved himself | ileo devoid of that fortitude that is the monarch's highest attribute. Of one thing the Free Press may rest assured, radicalism cannot rule Belgium. It may obtain momentary triumphs, but these triumphs inflict more injury on the victors than the vanquished. We quite understand our contemporary's allusion to sectarian journals. If there be any paper in the Dominion which has proven itself sectarian in the worst sense of that term it is the Free Press.

THE QUEBEC CABINET.

Our readers will remember that we lately advocated the appointment of a traced onward the development of Galrespected Protestant gentleman to the lieo's mind, noting his progress in mathlately advocated the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. We did so out of regard for the feelings of did so out of regard for the feelings of attracted thousands of students, including the feelings of attracted thousands of students, including the feelings of the feelings of attracted thousands of students, including the feelings of the f the minority in that Province. Since Mr. Masson's appointment rumors of impending changes in the Provincial ministry have gained ground. One of these rumors is to the effect that Messrs. Lynch and Robertson, of the present Cabinet, are to retire for Messrs. Beaubien and Wurtele, whereat the Montreal correspondent of

the Globe waxes wrath: The contemplated change in the Local "The contemplated change in the Locatical Cabinet, and the threatened wiping out of the English representation, is creating more stir among the English Protestants of both parties than some people think. Mr. Lynch is to be provided as soon as possible with Mr. Schillier's place as the Clerk of the Crown. The latter does not look like a dying man, so his superannulook like a dying man, so his superannu-ation is now talked of, as the registrarship of Waterloo, which Mr. Lynch was to have had, has gone to a French Canadian, and Mr. Lynch must have a place for his fidelity to his party. Mr. Robertson does not care how soon he is replaced, as he has got all he wants for his Quebec Central Railway, and there is little honour now in holding the Treasurership of this bankrupt Province. Speaking to a leading politician to-day, your correspondent was surprised to hear him—well knowing his broad liberal views—express himself in favour of only giving the English Pro-testants one seat in the Cabinet, because a few of the English constituencies in the Eastern Townships are being depleted of their English votes through the farmers going West and French Canadians taking their places. The English Liberals, how ever, will not, it is asserted, submit to this should their party come into power at the next elections. They will insist upon the two representatives."

Messrs. Lynch and Robertson may, indeed, as the worthy correspondent seems to think, be retired, but not with the result he speaks of. Mr. Wurtele is a Protestant, and will, in any change that may take place, have a Protestant colleague. According to population the English-speaking Protestants of Quebec are entitled to but one representative in the Cabinet. They have always, however, had two. The Globe correspondent has nothing to say on behalf of the Irish Catholics of the Province, a numerous and respectable body who have had no representation in the Cabinet of Quebec since confederation. The Hon. John Hearn or Mr. Carbray, who both have seats in the Legislature, are fitted for the position. But if neither of these gentlemen is avail-

Province from which to choose. The Protestant minority of Quebec has always, in regard of the claims of English speaking Catholics there, pursued a very narrow, selfish, and ungenerous course. There have been honorable exceptions amongst them, but we speak of them as a body, and tell them plainly what we think. Their claims to the Lieutenant-Governorship had, we feel assured, met with more general approval had their course been

CAMPBELL ON GALILEO.

The East Middlesex teachers' Associa tion meeting in this city last week was made the occasion of an unlooked-for display of bigotry on the part of a gentleman from whom we had expected better things. Dr. Campbell, chairman of the City Board of Education, having think with him, to bear in mind :been invited to read a paper before the Association, selected as his subject "A Great Italian Teacher." Our contemporary, the Advertiser, assures us that this was one of the most interesting, instructive and finished lectures with which the association has ever been favored. If perversion of fact be interesting, bigoted the pendulum, the lock, the theory of narrative instructive, and ignorance of historical teaching, a proof of finish, we the best catalogue of the stars, electric are quite prepared to concur in the Advertiser's appreciation of Dr. Camp Advertiser's appreciation of Dr. Campbell's effort. But, as these are not the Flavis Gioja in 1302—when I add likewise generally accepted groundwork of legitimate commendation, we must admin ister the doctor a little treatment that

cannot fail to be of some benefit to him. Believing, as he does, in the adage similia similibus curantur, he may not, of has entered, a little more can do no not before us a full report of Dr. Campignorance of history or malevolent distortion of the facts it records, and the teaching it conveys. According to the the central figure of the lecture, was Gal-

"An interesting picture of I taly at the beginning of the seventeenth century was drawn; the social and intellectual condition of the people in the day of the country's greatest pride was described, and the asthetic influences of the time were set forth. He referred to the childhood of Galileo, and next to the condition of medical learning in the Middle Ages, and Galileo's experience as a medical student. As showing the bent of his mind and character, the lecturer mentioned the fact that Galileo studied Euclid two months by listening at a classroom keyhole. It was pointed out that children ought to be taught especially in those departments for which they have the natural ability and taste. He argued that the best teacher was he who could individualize most, and then ing princes and nobles, and his work was characterized by earnestness and enthusiasm. Allusion was made to the pro-found sensation created by his astronofound sensation created by his astronomical discoveries, to his esponsal and advocacy of the Copernican philosophy, which was met by the combined opposition and persecution of the church and quasi scientists of the day. The Inquisitorial Council declared that the stability of the sun and the diurnal revolution of the sun and the diurnal revolution of the earth were false and absurd, and the earth were false and absurd. heretical in religion, and compelled Gal-ileo to renounce his heterodoxy. His prepare his famous dialogue between the philosophers, and the elevation of his friend to the Papal chair the opportunity to publish it. The dialogue fell like a prepared to say, 'You have spoken of Gailleo, of his discoveries, and of his cience; but you have said nothing of his prison and his torture, nor of the Inquisito publish it. The dialogue fell like a bombshell. Old Galileo was led to the dungeon door, and there solemnly abjured the heresy that 'the world moves' Throughout the lecture was interspersed and pointed with most useful and practical observations for teachers. He pointed out that the great truths of nature do not conflict with the truths of revelation, and in con-clusion said: For two centuries and a half the story of Galileo's life has told the world of the weakness of falsehood and the strength of truth, of the feeblethe human mind can fail when bigotry and ignorance directs its course. Happy we, if we but learn from history to avoid the blunders men have made; to shun their evil ways and gain wisdom from their follies; to emulate their virtues, to read the lessons their lives can teach, and where they have wisely laid founda-

tions deep and strong to build thereon better than they could build." The doctor's whole contention may be summed up to convey (1) the idea that Italy in the Middle Ages, that is to say when it was most Catholic, was retrogressive and its people debased; (2) the belief that Galileo was persecuted by the Church because of his learning and discoveries, and (3) create the impression that the Church was then the enemy of learning and progress. Now, as the Protestant writers of note have likewise Catholic Church is an unchanging body, if it were in the Middle Ages the enemy of learning and progress, it is likewise so at the present time. This we cheerfully concede. But those who have read history without prejudice know that the tory without prejudice know that the Church was then the protector of science When he came forward with that theory But if neither of these gentlemen is available, there are surely many others in the nal Wiseman has it, "flourished more, or it is now agreed, he could not and did glory of the French nation."

originated more sublime or useful discoveries than where it has been pursued under the influence of the Catholic religion." Cardinal Wiseman, it will even by the East Middlesex teachers be admitted, knew as much of Italy as does Dr. Campbell. He had at least acquired the attainments of that gentleman in so far as historical research and argumentative skill are concerned. He had never held the distinguished post of Chairman of a City Board of Education, nor yet could be point to the honor of having addressed a paper to an East Middlesex teachers' association. But he was for all that an able man, an accomplished scholar, and a finished logician. The Cardinal, once addressing a gathering of Englishmen, employed language which conveys some wholesome truths it were well for Dr. Campbell, and those who

"When, then, we see that Italy, where

the Catholic religion has the greatest influence, has discovered the laws of

motion both in solids and fluids, whether

by gravitation or projection; the orbits of the principal planets, their satellites and other appendages; that it has pro-duced lenses, the telescope, the micro scope, the barometer, the thermometer canals, the correction of the calendar ity, and, I may add, clocks, which were first put up in Italian monasteries, and that the whole of your banking and commercial system, of which the very name of Lombard street leaves us a monument, is of Italian origin, I think we really may say that Italy has done its full share, has well discharged its duty towards science, and has contributed in fact as much as any country in Europe to great, and important, to both sublime and practical inventions and discoveries. draw from all this? I think nothing is more dangerous to us, to our real pros perity, to our moral integrity, or to our social interests, than a tone of proud and supercilious superiority which we are too ch inclined to assume. I allude not to what individuals feel, but I have ob served that those who address the people, the masses, the great body of society, too often do so in a flattering tone, and even directly teach them to exalt themselves above the inhabitants of every other country. Now I think humility is a national and social quite as much as a personal virtue. I own it is painful for me to hear the people always addressed as though their first duty was self-esteem, and self-admiration, as though we were the wonders of creation for the progress we have made in science, and the great discoveries which are sup posed to raise us in the scale of exist ence above all others. The very name of an Italian or Spaniard, as connected with anything scientific, provokes a jeer or a smile. I have observed lately and have observed with pain, in reading addresses to assemblies like this, how boastful and supercilious they are, and how cheers are gladly elicited by contemptuous, though incorrect allusions to other countries. This does us no credit; for I think we may safely say, that always and everywhere true genius is ever modest, real superiority is always generous, and genuine science is at all times just (applause); on the contrary, I think we should make ourselves and the public acquainted with what others are doing, and with what others have accomplished; we should be ready to give them their true measure of praise; and thus we may also keep ourselves in useful and wholesome rivalry, not assuming superiority, but striving to attain it."

and Campbell's attention: tion, and of the manner in which the Church crushed his discoveries, and put an end to all further research. shrink, then, from all the objections made, from that great man's history, against the fostering care which you say your Church has always taken of Science?' I do shrink from objections, but not from the truth. Objections may be made which it may be tedious and take a long time to answer, but the truth is easily stated. I cannot enter into the details of this painfully interesting subness of man as well as of his power; of what the human mind can do when seeking right and doing right, and how where you will find a most able paper —where you will find a most able paper on this very subject. It was written by the late lamented Dr. Cooper. You will find the whole question investigated there both of Galileo's treatment and of the ground of his sentence. Let me just add a few observations. Galileo was 70 years old before what is called his persecution really commenced, i. e., before he was formally condemned. Now, during his many preceding years, he was not called to account for any of these dis-coveries which he had made; but, on the contrary, when he went to Rome, he shewed his discoveries, was highly honored, and Cardinal Barberini wrote poems upon him, conceived in most eulogistic strains. The popular assertion that he was imprisoned and cruelly treated, is justly and honorably given up by Dr. Whewell, who contents himself with denying the right of the Church to interfere in philosophical questions. Our acknowledged the falsehood of popular opinion. And now as to the question between him and the Inquisition. Gali-leo taught the system which had been

and insisted that it should be so received as conformable to Scripture—the moment he began to take theological grounds that tribunal interfered. was told again and again that he might as a philosopher hold his system as a theory. It was contended that there was no satisfactory demonstration of it yet; that when there was it would be me to interpret the scripture according to it. In fact the proof on which he mainly relied, a theory of the tides, is acknowledged to have been completely futile,-And Lalande observes that no real and satisfactory proof existed of the system till many years later. What was Galileo doing? He was insisting on the Church to adopt a system not demonstrable, and contradictory to the words of Holy Scripture, and he would have the scriptures bend to his theory rather than make his theory bend to the admitted view of the Holy Scriptures. Taking into account the times in which this happened, and the jealousy with which religious innovations were watched (and here it was no Catholic dogma but he truth of scripture that was involved), it is no wonder that a person thus press ing forward a theory which he could not demonstrate, should have been con demned to silence. Galileo then wrote

not prove, as the exclusively true theory,

most sarcastic work, showing that he despised the sentence and then came that condemnation not by the Church. but by a tribunal, all the circumstances of which have been so unfairly exaggera ted. Then, Galileo was never disturbed for anything which he really effected, nor for any of his discoveries for science, but simply tor endeavoring to thrust an unproved opinion on the Church. I know, is a meagre outline of the case, but if you will look into the essay which I have mentioned, you will find it fully and minutely proved. I may add, that to the end of his life, many of his best triends were ecclesiastics, and some of them occupied high positions in the Church.'

For any further information that gentleman may need on the subject, and he is painfully in need of much, we can direct him to the researches of an impartial Protestant, M. Mallet Dupan, of Geneva, author of a dissertation on the subject in the Mercure de France, 17 Juillet, 1784; Beraut-Bercastel, Histoire de

Eglise; and Bergier, Dictionaire de theologie. We cannot conclude without an expression of our profound disapproval of the practice of turning these teachers' associations into anti-Catholic gatherings, which no good citizen should patronize. We respectfully submit that the time has come when the Minister of Education should step in to protect the Catholic minority from the insults of such men as the Chairman of the London School Board of Education.

THE PRIEST IN POLITICS.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst., the Rev. Father Fillatre, D. D., O. M. I., of the College of Ottawa, discoursed in the chapel of the Congregation of Men, in that city, on the subject of the rights of the priest in politics. The well-known reputation for learning and eloquence of the rev. lecturer gathered a large audience representative of every class at the capital. With clearness and precision Fatner Fillatre dealt with his important subject, with the effect of satisfying his audience that the priest even more than any other citizen has the learning, the aptitude, and the necessary qualities to deal with political affairs in a manner

"It is possible, that in the minds of discussions. He clearly indicated that ileo to renounce his heterodoxy. His forced retirement gave him leisure to lurking an objection and that they are in other words, the separation of Church and State, was one of the doctrines of Freemasonry condemned by the Holy See, and that the true Catholic principle should thus be stated-the priest has not only a right to take part in politics, but at times it is his bounden duty to do so. The reverend father, in support of this thesis, cited the authority of Holy Writ: "The lips of the priest shall guard science and from his mouth they shall learn the law." The Catholic priesthood being the legitimate heir and successor of that of the old law, has the same rights enjoyed by the latter. Besides, did not Jesus Christ himself commission his apostles in these words: Teach all nations-nations, and not alone individual men. The priest being, by his vocation, the defender of dogma and of morality, is often by duty bound to raise his voice in politics. The priest, moreover, possesses the qualities which the study of political questions in general require. He has patriotism, disinterestedness and learning. He has that theological science which more than all others develops the mind. By his very calling the priest is freed from the anxieties of family life. He is also protected against the temptations of fortune. Wont to expose himself at the death-bed of the sick and to give himself up for souls, is he not ready, in the interest of good principles and of just government to make the sacrifice of his ease and preoccupations for the public welfare? Father Fillatre concluded his wellwrought discourse by rendering homage to the grand figure of Mgr. Freppel, who, in the French Chambers so courageously chosen to make it a theological question raises his voice in defence of Catholic

PERSONAL.

Bishop of London, left on Wednesday last is ripening for some radical measure dealfor Baltimore, to attend the sessions of ing with the liquor traffic. the Plenary Council in that city. His Lordship goes by special invitation to Hespeler, Ont, we beg to state that the assist at this greatest and most significant | Bishops of Ontario have not, in so far as church assemblage of the age, if we make we know, pronounced themselves, either one exception, that of the Council of the individually or collectively, for or against Vatican. He is accompanied by the Rev. the Scott Act. There are many priests Father Coffey, editor of the CATHOLIC in this Province who favor prohibition, RECORD. At Hamilton His Lordship was and all, with whose opinions on the submet by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton; and the Most Rev. Dr. O'Mahoney, Bishop of Eudocia, i. p. i.

THAT FLOGGING.

The more close the examination into the conduct of Mr. Atty. General Miller, campaign in Halton, we can only state of Manitoba, the more it is galling for that official. Brutal and high-handed con- any special instructions to the clergy duct, such as he has proved himself guilty of, is fortunately rare among Canadian officials. Hence the indignation aroused in the city of Winnipeg and throughout the Province of Manitoba by Mr. Millar's flagrant disregard of decency and humanity. We last week cited the opinion of the Winnipeg Siftings on the subject. Albany, Kings (Brooklin) and Eric (Buf-Our readers will, we know, bear with us if falo). we favor them with the laceration which that journal in a later issue very properly | Daniel E. Finn.

administered Her Majesty's Attorney-

lays it on: "Want of space and lack of time pre- Edward F. Reilly "Want of space and lack of time prevented us addressing you, Mr. James Miller, last week, as we should have liked to have done. We will endeavor to John P. Rockefeller Lewis A. Myers George F. Roesch James Taylor Heath atone for our lapse of good manners this week and leave you nothing to wish for.

And now, Mr. James Müller, AttorneyGeneral of Manitoba, lend us your atten
J. P. Windoly tion while we talk pleasantly, if at the same time a little familiarly with you. We believe that you are to day the best $Edward\ P\ Hagan$ We believe that you are to day the best hated and disliked man in the city of John H. O'Hara Winnipeg and you have none to blame or thank for it but yourself. In your John F Kenny Eugene. S Ives official capacity as an adviser of the James Haggerty Leutenant Governor and a member Henry A. Barnum of the Government you have to bear the blame of imposing upon the people of this particular portion of the Domin- $John\ B.\ Shea$ ion an unwarranted indignity. With an absence of humanity difficult to conceive you not only had a miserable wretch flogged for doing what was natural under the circumstances, but you attended the execution of the sentence, and with a few choice friends ocrats. gloated your eyes with the writhings and torture of the victim. Are there not dog and cock fights enough going on that you must lower your own and the dignity of the government by witnessing a jail flogging? So outrageous was your conduct feit to be, that upwards of five thousand citizens marched

denounced." The Manitoba Free Press spoke the honest sentiments of the community

in orderly procession the night after the

occurrence and denounced you and your conduct as both deserved to be

when it declared: snow storm, and flayed in the presence of his fellow prisoners, and an appreciative group of semi-official onlookers is not to be tolerated at this stage of the world's history, even if the performance

which on Thursday morning proceeded from the Provincial gaol yard they are not likely to take kindly to the revival of such music, in Wunnipeg at least. Brutal crimes, we believe, deserve adequate punishment; and no one would regret the restoration of the whipping-post for women beaters and assailants of the proceeded of the provincial gauge proceeded of the provincial gauge proceeded of the provincial gauge, Galt; M. J. Cleary, J. Lennon, Brantford; Maguire, Galt; M. J. Cleary, J. Lennon, J. Bergman and M. Halm, Hamilton; P. D. Donohoe, Sandwich; M. O'Reilly, Leslieville; F. W. Lillis, Eiora; Feeney, Dundas; Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; Moiphy, Ingersoll. The office and mass commenced at 10.30, His Lordship presiding. The of defenceless childhood, but it is neither brutal, nor degraded, nor unnatural, for prisoner to make a dash for liberty. It is all of these, however, and more, too, to abuse such a prisoner, as John Mc-

at present on this beastly business; but we warn those responsible for it that the priest. Immediately after mass the like had better never occur again in

Manitoba. Mr. James Miller has, it appears, a constituency of one vote. That voter might do his country service, and certainly relieve Mr, Norquay of grave embarrassment by requesting the Attorney-General to resign. We do not believe that any constituency in the North-West will ever again send the Attorney-General to the Legislature. We commend the citizens of Winnipeg for their manly stand on behalf of outraged humanity. It speaks well for this new community that it should have entered such a protest against barbarism as will forever prevent the recurrence of the scenes reprobated by the leading papers of the North-West.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- The result of the Presidential contest is no longer a matter of doubt. A plurality of more than one thousand has been, by the official count, declared for Cleveland in New York. The electoral vote will in New York. The electoral vote will in the death of Father John O'Reilly, therefore stand as we first announced, for The slab that was laid over the vault had Cleveland 219, for Blaine 182.

rights and the maintenance of the true glory of the French nation.

1,748 to 1,018. In Norfolk county aged 66 years. R. I. P.".

the majority for the Act was 1,178. These figures go very far, in our estimation, to His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, show that public opinion in this country

> - In reply to a correspondent of ject we are acquainted, advocate the more rigid enforcement of our license laws and the further restriction, at the earliest moment, of the number of places licensed. In respect of our friend's second enquiry as to the instructions, if any, issued by His Grace the Archbishop to his clergy, during the late Scott Act that His Grace could not have issued there, as that county is not part of the diocese of Toronto, but belongs to Hamilton.

- In reply to a correspondent, we are enabled to give the list of members elected to the State Assembly of New York from the following counties: New York,

Moses J Wafer. Richard Nagle Peter K. McCann General for Manitoba. The Siftings thus Charles Eiseman Patrick Burns Michael J. Coffey Thomas F. Farrell Patrick H. Roche Michael Brennan George H. Lindsay Robert E. Connolly Henry Heath Mortimer C. Earl William F. Sheehan Frank M. Giese William M. Hawkins

John Kraus Amos H. Baker ALBANY COUNTY Stephen H. Niles H. M. L. Hotaling Patrick Murray Terence J. Hardin

It will be seen that in these great centres the Irish element has held its own. The next Assembly will be politically divided into 74 Republicans and 54 Dem-

CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC.

The numerous orders we daily receive for the Catholic Family Almanac attests its popularity and excellence. We urge on those of our patrons and friends who have not yet sent their orders to do so at once before our supply is exhausted.

THE LATE DEAN O'REILLY.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. hind him a name and a record that will be held in lasting and grateful remembrance by all his friends, but especially "That for no greater offence than an effort to recover his liberty, under tempting circumstances, a prisoner in a common gaol should be manacled, stripped to the skin in the midst of a mento for the Dean. May his soul rest

sanctuary, was surrounded by many lights. The stalls for the clergy were lights. which on Thursday morning proceeded P. Lennon, Brantford; Maguire, Galt

cantors were Rev. Fathers Cleary and Bergman. At high mass the Bishop was celebrant, Fathers P. Lennon, and to abuse such a prisoner, as John McCormick was yesterday abused within the limits of this city.

Wery Rev. E. I. Heenau, T. Cormick was yesterday abused within the limits of this city.

M. O'Reilly and F. Donohoe as deacons at the throne, Very Rev. Father Dowling, V. G., as assistant Father Dowling, V. G., as assistant the limits of the company of F. W. Lillis deacon and sub-deacon, Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G., as mas-Bishop delivered a touching and earnest address on the priestly virtues, the untiring zeal and devotion, and the many amiable and attractive qualities of the deceased, who endeared himself to all creeds by his charity and amenity of manners. He was never known to re fuse an alms through suspecting imposi tion in the applicant. The address terminated, the solemn obsequies were minated, the solemn obsequies were commenced by the Bishop and the clergy standing around the coffin, after which was formed the general cortege, led by cross-bearers and acolytes, the clergy following with lighted tapers and singing the psalms of the Liturgy. The body was borne by his brother priests, who even contended among themselves for the opportunity of showing their love and veneration for Father O Reilly. As the procession wended its way around the beautiful church the effect was most imposing. Having arrived at the vault, the opening of which is within the church in the north transept, the Bishop took his place at the head, and the last touching rites being concluded the body was lowered to its final resting place amidst the abundant tears and fervent prayers of the surrounding priests and sorrowing vast congregation, each of whom feels they have lost a father and a friend inscribed on it the following pithy and The Scott Act has been carried in appropriate words:

"Rev John O'Reilly awaiting the Resur-

For all these things he wept and prayed while dim, The stars shone thro' the interlacing leaves, And the wind, like a soul that, wand'r ng.

From the dark forest only answered him. But when three days were past, the gloomy Suddenly seemed a royal court where

shone
Majestic queens and princesses, and one
He knew was M. RY. first in glory stood.
Three queens attended one in silver white
And pearls, one in crimson, ruby genmed,
And one in gold, with radiant topaztrimmed,
Each owned a train of fifty virgins bright.

While filled with admiration, Dominick
Gazed on the wondrous vision, Mary spoke.
"Lo! these are prayers by which thou
shalt invoke
My aid, and I shall come with succor, quick.
Those queens are chaplets of my Rosary—
The white queen shows the joy that Gabriel
gave.

The visitation Jesus in the cave.
The presentation, my felicity.

When my sweet son was in the temple The queen in blood-red robes will tell of

woe.
The agony of Jesus, and each blow
Dealt in the cruel scourging, Jesus crowned
With thorns, Jesus b-aring oninfully
The heavy cross, and last, that awni scene
My Jesus crueifled, two thieves between—
A sight for weeping angels, and for me.

"And she in dazzling gold arrayed, will Remembrance of our glorious mysteries,
The resurrection, the ascension—these,
Ye sons of men with jubilation sing.
Of pentecot, and that most bilesful day
When Mary was assumed, and finally,
Her coronation, Queen of Heaven, we see
Queen of all those that unto her will pray.

"Thrice fifty Aves shall commemorate
Those mysteries, and for all biessings ask.
Thine, Dominick, thine be the gracious This new devotion to disseminate; And where it snall take root, thou wilt be

All evils disappear, wolves to lambs chang-And children of the church, tho' long estranged,
Return, as straying sheep that seek the fold.
Peace shall descend from Heaven to every hearth
And men from earth to Heaven will ascend.
And Heaven in their daily lives shall

Who crown me thus with roses on the earth." Long centuries have passed, the holy saint Now dwells with Mary, his dear queen,

above; But still that prayer is breathed from lips Around the world, and lo! strong grow the Lowe, Que. E. C. M.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

Mr. Patrick Cell, successor to Mr. Matt
Anderson, as Dublin Crown Solicitor, is a
Catholic. It was Mr. Matt Anderson's
practice, when a jury had to be rigged in political cases, to challenge every person whom he did not believe was morally certain to convict.

Had A. M. Sullivan been a crowned king who had besides conferred vast bene ang who had bestors conferred vast bene-fits upon his subjects, his death could not possibly have called forth more levish tes-timonies of respect and admiration. It is simply true to say that from the Irish leader himself, downwards, all classes of the Irish people joined in one common impulse of grief at the thought that one who had been so true to Ireland, had been so unexpectedly snatched from among them. Even in leading English journals. both in London and the provinces, articles appeared, expressive of deep regret at his all too early death, and appreciative of the high qualities which made him one of the most prominent public figures of his time. The Dublin Tory journals, too, with which, for a score of years, he had carried on manful political conflict, each cast its stone on his cairn with no ungracious hand. During the three days that the body lay at Dartry, thousands of mourners came to look their last on the dead face that was so well known to them living. By their bearing, all of that enormous throng showed a sense of personal loss, and but few went into the chamber where the body lay without off-ring up an earnest prayer for the eternal welfare of the soul that had so lately quitted it.

One consequence of the county Dublin

revision is that the Nationalists are already taking steps to select two candidates to put in the place of King-Harman and Hamilton. The fate which overtook the former in Sligo at the last election awaits him in Dublin when the dissolution

Carlow.

The Shillelagh Board of Guardians has sanctioned the erection of nineteen laborers' cottages upon the electoral divisions of Clonmore, Haroldstown, Hacketstown, and Coolballintegart The ratepayers have consented to a permanent charge of 2d in the pound.

It is generally understood throughout the county, that the authorities in Mullingar are anxious to have the informer Cole removed out of the county. They consider it a mistake that he was ever permitted, after his turning informer, to reside in Westmeath, and that if he were in a more congenial climate he would never have made those confessions which have placed the Government in a corner as to how they shall deal with men con-victed of a benious crime, and condemned to the horrible tortures of penal servitude on the evidence of a self-convicted per-They also consider that if he were now got out of the county, there would be an end to the revelations. He is at present surrounded by a number of "true blue" Orangemen,—some of them police, and other Emergency men, who are circulating reports as to Cole being influenced in the making of his confession by his wife, who, they say, is constantly crying out against the fact of the people not

given notice that they will not permit ing season. The district in question is that hunted over by the Duhallow Hunt. At the Petty Sessions Court of Ahida-lane, on Oct. 23d, ten farmers were decreed for refusing to pay their respective por tions of the "Blood-tax," awarded on the 12th of June to Mrs Honoria Spence, of Hulliberg, for the marder of her husband, James Spence, at Lisladden, in October, 1883. Only three out of the ten persons summoned appeared, and they stated be-fore the presiding magistrate that they refused payment on the ground that the tax is urjust, and that they would not pay until compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. He said that he also con-sidered that the tax was very unjust, but as the law stood he had no alternative but to give decrees for the amounts sued me forty or fifty more landholders will be proceeded against in a similar way next court day. There is peculiar hard-ship in this proceeding, as Spence's mur-der was clearly one of those crimes with which the Crimes' Act was never intended to deal.

The members of the Limerick Corpora-tion who have opposed the payment of the police tax to the Government have ex ed their determination not to yield, and state that they are prepared to suffer imprisonment, if it becomes necessary, to maintain their position.

It is an unfortunate coincidence that

Limerick.

just before Lord Spencer's mandamus arrived in Limerick, Death had served another kind of mandamus on one who had been foremost and most unflinching in the resistance to this new species of highway robbery. Michael Kennelly, one of Limerick's stout Town Councillors. breathed his last sigh on Oct 18, and was breathed his last sigh on Oct 18, and was borne to his grave at Kilmurry by his brother-corporators, headed by the Mayor, and a host of the friends who in life had known and loved him. One of Kennelly's last public acts, it ought to be recalled, was to rise from his sick bed to vote against any compromise with the Castle on the ques-tion of the tax. In early life he was a Repealer, in later years he gave his ad-hesion to the Home Rule programme, and in his declining years we find him an ar-dent supporter of the principles of the Irish National League. The Sarsfield Bruch passed a vote of sympathy and condolence with his relatives in their sad

Mr. Parnell, M. P., has addressed a letter to the Clonnel National League in answer to a communication respecting the claims of Count moore, M. P., to con tinue in the representation of the Borough. Mr. Parnell says he feels sure the Irish Parliamentary Party would not receive Mr. Moore into their ranks as he, in conjunction with a number of other the most critical times in the history of Ireland. To this desertion, Mr. Parnell adds, the Irish Party attribute a great deal of the coercion, and much of the calamity which has fallen upon the country, as it would have been impossible, he asserts, for the Government to have passed the Coercion Act if the sixty Nationalists returned by National co-

stituencies had presented a united front A National League meeting amounted to be held at Doon, on October 19th, was ordered by the authorities to be "sup-pressed." A large force of police was on the ground, and after Mass Mr. Irwin, A National League meeting announced e ground, and after Mass Mr. Irwin, M., addressing Father O'Donnell, said he had authority to proclaim the meeting, and he requested the rev. gentleman O'Donnell then requested the people to disperse. Father O'Donnell then requested the people to disperse under protest of having their liberty interfered with. In the evening a number of delegates from various branches of the National League were branches of the National League were entertained by Canon O'Donnell at the Parochial House, and before separating they adopted a strong protest against the action of the Government in suppressing the meeting.

Mr. Patrick Black, a Catholic, has just been appointed to the magistracy for Antrim county. After this the Deluge!

On Oct. 24, H M. steamship Valor THE WONDERFUL HISTRONIC DEVELOPMENT us, arrived in Dundrum Bay. board nineteen convicts, and afterwards they were transferred in the steam pinnaces belonging to the ship to the quay of Newcastle, in charge of a number of officers from the convict establishments to of the Society for the Prevention of officers from the convict establishments at Chatham, who accompanied them on the voyage. A large force of police, under District-Inspector Leatham, of Downpatrick, awaited their arrival. Mr. Murphy, late of Mountjoy Prison, governor of the new Downpatrick convict prison, received them at the prison gate, accompanied by a large number of warders. The convicts appeared to be all and comedienne, has devoted the praeasts. ders. The convicts appeared to be all young men who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in connection with the Phoenix Park tragedy, and the Crosmaglen treason felony cases. Much Crosmaglen treason felony cases. Much Crosmaglen treason felony cases Much curiosity was evinced to get a glimpse of Fitzbarris,—"Skin the Goat,"—but as the crowd were uncertain as to bis identity, nearly every convict was addressed as, "There is Skin the Goat," by number of music; she began to sing before she could talk. Before she was four years could talk. Before she was four years and she created a sensation and received bers of the crowd. However, in answer to one of the curious who addressed a rather old-looking man as "there's Skin the Goat," the convict replied, "Y s, that's my name and I don't deny it." As he show in Boston. Next she sang in a con jumped off the car he lifted off his prison cert given by Brown's Brigade Band, and in 1879 made her debut as Little Butter-

About three hundred persons, including ladies, assembled at Omagh, on Oct 20, to make a "great Tory demonstration," with W. F. Black, D. L., presiding. Among the resolutions adopted was one that said, "This meeting views with alarm the home and foreign policy of her Maj-sty's ernment." We doubt that her Maj-sty's asked the reporter.

Government will view with alarm this the control of the little lady?" asked the reporter.

being speaking to them.

Cork.

Four hundred and six people left
Queenstown for America during the week
anding October 19.

The farmers in the district of Kilworth
and Araglen, to the number of 51, have

struments were brought into requisition to have the lid removed. This was effected without an "explosion;" when, lo! there was neither "clockwork," dynamite, nor nitro-glycerine! There was only a harmless little book,—a ledger,— which had been sent down from Dublin by the agent of the affrighted one. The incident has occasioned much amusement in Omagh, and it is suspected that the loyalist feels sheepish.

avan. Ballytrain has just experienced another instance of the effects of British civilizainstance of the effects of British civiliza-tion. Two poor girls, hitherto frequently imprisoned for trespass on their former farms, are now undergoing a term of six months' imprisonment for a similar offence. The circumstances of the latest arrest are such as to create universal dis-gust and indignation. Talk of the dark ages! What could be more savage than, for such an offence, to be arrested at mid-night, dragged from a sick bed, handnight, dragged from a sick bed, hand-cuffed, and conveyed for several miles to a police station. Yet, such was the treat-ment to which the women of Ballytrain were subjected by the forces of "her Majesty the Queen."

Armagh.

Another instance of Orange rowdyism is reported from Lurgan. It would appear that James McAvoy, a Catholic, was on October 18th, attacked by a band of Orange ruffians, one of whom it is alleged, stabbed him twice in the side. McAvoy is in a

Orange forecasts are gloomy enough at present. Portadown Orange Hall was on October 17th the scene of a loyalist display. There was little or no enthusiasm. The Orange heroes appear to have lost all vitality. The speeches of Master Cobsin witality. The speeches of Master Cobain and the other gentlemen were pitched in the humblest key. The Grand Master said:—"If the Franchise Bill were passed it meant practically that 'loyalty' was to be swamped, and that treason was to be the umpire and arbiter of Ireland's future." This was bad enough in its way. But then think of the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, who said: "It was impossible to stem the tide of democracy, which was to stem the tide of democracy, which was coming with a full sweep on this country, and the people would in a short time be the masters of the situation." "Their very constitution would become democraadded the modern Solon of Porta

Kildaragh is a little village in Donegal whose inhabitants are evidently suspected of treason. Recently it was stormed by the forces of the Queen. The "raid" of Inspector Sullivan and his Royal Irish was not altogether fruitless in its results. Their ostensible purpose being to procure arms, they ransacked the houses of the rearms, they ransacked the houses of the re-spectable inhabitants in a most offensive manner, and unearth-d an old flint gun of the 17th century and several other curiosities. They then returned in tri-umph with their trophies, apparently pleased with the results of their chivalrous "The Crown and constitution" are now safe in Kildaragh. Rule Britan-

John T. Donnellan, of Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon, grocer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

The splendid success of the Nationalists at the Revisions, are, to a small extent, set off by trifling losses at such places as Athlone. Here, owing to the tactics Athlone. Here, owing to the tactics adopted by the corruptionists, twenty-one votes were knocked off the Nationalists. me of the devises resorted to in order to effect the result, are without parallel in the annals of pettifogging sharp practice. Poor voters are actually made to come upon the table and submit to a cross-examination, the delicacy and good taste of which may be judged from the fact that some of them were searchingly ques tioned as to whether they or their wives had got medicine from dispensary doctors without a fee. Such a line of examination as this reveals a calloussess and a dis-regard for human feeling, which we are glad to see confined to Athlone; and even the coalition party, in whose behalf it was exhibited, are ashamed of it.

A MOTHER'S DREAD.

OF A FAMOUS CHILD ACTRESS

cup in the Juvenile Phafore Company. Since then she has sung in opera and

Government will view with alarm this formidable expression of opinion from the Omagh three hundred, "including ladies."

A funny thing occurred in Omagh, on Oct. 17. Entering his office, a person of loyal persuasion, to his consternation, observed a box or parcel, which he at once suspected to be an infernal machine. Its size, shape, and whole external appearance conveved no other idea. The loyal gentle-

"And so I am. Why, I have reduced my "And so I am. Why, I have reduced my weight over twenty pounds within three months and I never felt better in my life. If any who are troubled as I was questions this, let them try Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I used, and they will, I am sure, be speedily convinced of its truth. I believe it is the finest medicine in the world, and any number of my friends to whom I have recommended it have found it as

have recommended it have found it as beneficial as it has been to me."

"Is Corinne's health good?"

"Perfect. The child has so much life and vivacity she is overflowing with it, on

and off the stage."

The only previous instance of such remarkable precoits which history chron icles is that of the famous Peg Woffington, who first appeared in "The Beggar's Opera," when but a little older than Cor-inne.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy: the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the mouth mas a base tespecially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime col-lects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feet clammy. After a while a cough sets in a first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflic ed one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a gid diness, a sort of whirling sensation in the when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, some mes with a sour taste, and sometime with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but uone of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a medy that will act upon all at the same Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:— I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is

ncreasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast: -I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what ou represent it. J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:—

I have always great pleasure in recom-mending the Curative Syrup, for I have never kn wn a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many

grosses.
Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And over:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland :-I find that the trade steadily increases. sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :-All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it,

FORMERLY the square piano was generally used, notwithstanding it was always cumbersome and incoovenient, as compared with the more elegant upright piano. Undoubtedly this was because the former was best as a musical instrument. Improvements in the Upright Piano have latterly given it the preirence one recently made by the Mason & Hamlin Company is likely to give the upright still more acceptance. By an ingenious arrangement, they issten the strings of the Piano directly to the from plate, dispensing with any intervention of the strings, producing more pure, lefined, musical tones and much greater durability, including freedom from flability to get so easily out of tune—Boston Journal.

Let us cherish sympathy; by attention

Let us cherish sympathy; by attention and exercise it may be improved in every man. It prepares the mind for receiving the impressions of virtue, and without it there can be no true politeness. Nothing is more odious than that insensibility which wraps a man up in himself and his own concerns, and prevents his being moved with either the joys or the sorrows of another.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

A busy domestic scene-Girl in the parlor putting down carpets, mother in the kutchen putting down peaches and the little boy in the pantry putting down jam.
NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon

the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no

other purg tive They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms. Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broad-way, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear o', but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she can-not express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured. There are base her rheumatism cured. There are base imitations of this medicine for sale; see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

PROF. Low's SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan,

In Memoriam OF MISS MAGGIE COLLISSON, WHO DIED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1884.

Thy bright spirit has forever flown To join in realms of endless love

Yes! thou hast been laid with the faithful

dead Ereguilt had power to stain Thy sinless soul, by virtue led While on earth thou didst remai Thou didst bear thy suffering lightly

Oh! hadst thou still with us remained, Bright vision, oure as brief, How soon thy beauty had been stained With worldly passion or with grief.

Thy grave shall be a chosen shrine As orned with Nature's fairest wreath, Each bright season shall combine Its fragrance there to breathe.

May God in His mercy consolation shed On those your loving friends behind, And may He when changeful life hath fled Each tie of love more closely bind. Eiginfield, Nov. 10th.

CHAPTER I.
"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but got sick again, with terrible pains in back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move!

I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good.

I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed re-newed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my R. FITZPATRICK

Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.
"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemensuffered with attacks of sick headache," Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating man-

ner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle Nearly cured me,"

The second made me as well and rong as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."

ears with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint, "Pronounced by Boston's best physi-

"Incurable!" Seven bottles of your Bitters cured

nim and I know of the "Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters, And many more are using them with They almost

Do miracles?" —Mrs. E. D. Slack,
How to Get Sick —Expose yourse'lf day
and night; eat too much without exercise;
work too hard without rest; doctor all the
time; take all the vile nostrums advertised,
and then you will want to know how to get
well, which is answered in three words—
Take Hop Bliters!

**None genuine without a bunch of
green Hops on the white label. Shun all the
vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops"
in their name. Do miracles?" -Mrs. E. D. Slack.

A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES. Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Aver's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:— RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took bottles of which I was completely cured Have sold large quantities of your Sarsa-Parilla, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that is the best blood medicine ever offered to the while.

Public. E. F. HARRIS. River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882. SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanae for 1883.

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THE YEAR collected from different Spiritual Writers and suited for the Practics called "Quarter of an Hour's Solitude" Edited by Rev. Roger Baxter, S.J., of Georgetown College.

Baxter, S.J., of Georgetown Coilege, 12mo, cloth, \$200.
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NOV. 22,

The world wan Gladness, lig mirth Which reconci Its people to FARM ANI Cook the ho Let order re

Tian to hav

Large barns A half-inch pounds. Couple the pril lambs. Insilage is kraut. Mangels ma clay soil coolight sandy so English spa It takes six to produce the Feeding cos have much su leads to hoof Some perso remember the

an agricultu

published on Lime for Fo food ingredier can be furnis that of old Where this n able, oyster, c up, are a fair broken may basis for the leads to the dust mixed w in small piece absence of lin Fall Plowin reasons in fagoing at this ure now than liable to be in work, the te the air exhila of all, the be the loosely t

inclined to

drained, but i

should be plo

several times

Preparing prices one can depend large preparation i liable to be price of poul may be in the prejudice so buying. Dor them down, a their heads violently, to selves. Cate each bird fir after another number are knife and se closely, lettin all the blood are to be shi should be do while the boo they will con until cold with a damp home the for of feathers b water for no course they look plumpe

> look, which Or Prune the Roots kee Hang garl Store so frosts. Pear trees years. Parsnips a freezing.
> Prepare c

The early

You can

also melted.

tree, provide Beets and their leaves The first into this cou Mass., and is Storing C if possible, grew, for it here than in family use, i it grew, ove else where. by setting u from the r

between wit taken up fr returning a some is di tities, it wil should also ! times. Flo Stake fall

Dig over Empty an Hardy iv ley. Don't let winter. The earlie

be brought

Cook the hog feed. Let order rule the farm.

light sandy soil.

Tian to have an ice house.

There is economy in soiling.

Smooth out those frowns; They are the language of a heart's unrest,

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Large barns indicate good farms.

A half-inch rope will safely bear 500

pounds.
Couple the ewes with the males for

pril iambs.
Ensilage is not badly illustrated in sour

Feeding coarse fodder and stalks that

have much smut, it is believed by some, leads to hoof ail and abortion in cows.

an agricultural or horticultural paper

published on this continent.

Lime for Fowls.—This is an important

leads to the habit of eating eggs. Bone dust mixed with soft food, or chaik broken

ure now than in the spring; the teams are liable to be in better order to stand heavy

the loosely turned up soil in separating the particles is very great. All land that

drained, but if this can not be done, such

should be plowed in narrow lands, driving several times in the furrows to make them

may be in the crop, while its presence may prejudice some good customer against buying. Don't catch the birds by running

buying. Don't cater the birds by tanning them down, and then after chopping off their heads allow them to "flop" about violently, to bruise and disfigure them-selves. Catch them quietly; then hold

seives. Catch them quietly; then hold each bird firmly and tie the wings, and

then the legs, and hang them alive one after another on a pole. When a small number are thus suspended, take a sharp knife and sever the head of each fowl closely, letting them hang afterwards until

all the blood is out of them. If the fowls are to be shipped, plucking the feathers

of feathers by first dipping in scalding water for not over five seconds. By this

course they will not keep so well, but will

look plumper, because of the skin shrinking slightly. The fat on the surface is

also melted, perhaps by this process, for by it the birds take on a clean, yellow

Orchard and Garden.

Hang garlies in a dry cool place. Store some artichokes before hard

Pear trees are known to thrive for 250

Parsnips are perfected only by a good

Prepare celery for winter as soon as

growth ceases.

The early falling of the leaves is detri-

mental to good fruit.

You can hardly over-manure a fruit

tree, provided the roots are healthy.

Beets and roots should be divested of

their leaves and packed in layers of sand

Mass., and is still in a flourishing condi-

it grew, over digging and packing away elsewhere. And this can easily be done

between with leaves, or other litter, to keep out the frost. Then it can be taken up from one end a wanted, always

smaller compass, but the protecting should also be done, with a view to mak-

ing the celery easily accessible at all

Flowers and the Lawn.

Prune the old apple trees. Roots keep well in coal ashes.

ook, which is attractive.

freezing.

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YS, MANAGER Richmond St.

Stake fall set trees. Dig over flower beds. ipty and store the vases. Hardy ivy will grow from seed.
Pansies should be slightly protected.
Weed and manure the lily of the val-

is worth a cart load badly grown and ill-

managed.

Leaves gathered into heaps and allowed to lay and decay for two or three years, make an excellent fertilizer for

plants.

This is a good time to prune shade trees. Cut the branches off close, leaving no stump, and paint large scars, to keep quest.

The world wants smiles,
Gladness, light joyance, and that heartfelt
mirth
Which reconciles
Its people to defects of fame and birth.
Medora Clark. out the moisture.

Don't bother with plants in the window is also one of the most handsome. Several of the more common variegated species are very beautiful and succeed admirably.

Insects seldom trouble ferns.
Outside Window Boxes in the Winter. -There is no need of setting aside the outside window boxes, when the cold has used up the summer plants. If worth Mangels may safely be stored in pits the growing during warm weather, when all kinds of vegetation is abundant, why not kinds of vegetation is abundant, why not stock them up at the approach of the season of bleakness, to give the eye something to rest upon here, when nature generally is barren-looking. Small evergreens may be procured at a low price in the nurseries or even in the woods, very suitable for this purpose. Even if they had not much root it would not matter, as generally they will be used here only for the winter. Young plants of the tree box would be handsome along with the conifers. On the shaoy side of the house, the holly-leaved same as potatoes.

Clay soil cools and freezes quicker than English sparrows are made to do duty as game in New York restaurants.

It takes six cords of hard maple wood to produce the same amount of heat that four cords of hickory will. Some persons are now living who can remember the time when there was not used with pleasing effect. By starting the spring before, young plants of these might be set in pots, and brought along during food ingredient in the poultry house. It can be furnished in no better shape than the summer, for setting in the boxes in

HUGH YARNS ABOUT WOOD RATS.

that of old mortar or lime rubbish. Where this may not happen to be available, oyster, clam, or snail shells, pounded up, are a fair substitute. Egg shells well broken may also be given; there is no basis for the notion that feeding these leads to the habit of eating eggs. Bone dust mixed with soft food are this backet. "I don't know whether people out in "I don't know whether people out in Colorado are bothered yet with what we used to call wood rats," said a former res-ident of that State, "but a few years ago, when I first went out there, they kept us in small pieces also answers well in the absence of lime.

Fall Plowing.—There are at least several reasons in favor of keeping the plow agoing at this season. There is more leisin a perpetual stew. The wood rat is a natural-born, irreclaimable thief. he steals for no one had ever found out while I was there, for he don't crib things to eat, and he distributes his booty about the country without any regard to his personal benefit. When he steals something from one spot he will put in its place some article he has filched from another. I remember once I was building work, the temperature is agreeable and the air exhibitanting, while most important of all, the benefit of the winter's frost on as sharty out in Pueblo, and had a keg of nails sent in from Denver. Work had been at a stand-still for a day or so for want of them. I knocked the head out and left them in the sharty over night. Next morning there wasn't a nail in the as deep as possible.

Preparing Poultry for Market.—The prices one can command for his poultry depend largely on how the killing and preparation is done. The birds should be fat and have empty crops. No one is liable to be deceived into paying the price of poultry for the little corn that may be in the group, while its pressure may keg, but in their place was a miscellaneous collection of articles, consisting of table knives, spoons, a tin saucer, several stones, a number of chips, a buckskin glove, and worst of all, a set of false teeth.
"We knew at once that the mischievous

rats had been at work, and I set out to see if I could gather up at least a portion of nails about the neighborhood. I found a man who had lost a spoon and had found a pile of nails in his kit. The owner of the buckskin glove had been remunerated for his loss with nails, but some one's woolen sock lay in its place. By and by the whole community was out looking up missing things and dumping nails at my shanty. I got back about half of them, and the articles that had been left in their place were all restored to their owners except the false teeth. No one in the whole neighborhood had lost any teeth. The finding of the teeth came to be the talk of the country, and in a few weeks a should be done dry, commencing at once while the body is still warm. Pull a few at a time, the way the feathers lay and sent a man over to look at them, as he at a time, the way the feathers lay and they will come easily. Let the birds hang until cold when they should be wiped with a damp cloth. For marketing near home the fowls may be more easily cleaned of feathers by first dipping in scalding the water for not over five seconds. By this water for not over five seconds. By this water for not over five seconds. had been left in their stead. The teeth proved to be the judge's. Those rats must have had a high old time with the judge's teeth before they reached my place and dumped them in the nail keg.
"It used to be a favorite pastime with the wood rats to carry all sorts of refuse and garbage into houses and scatter it about. I have waked up more than once asked. to find some moist and sweet-smelling morsel from the swill tub lying across my face, or a number of them piled on the bed covers. This peculiarity of the wood rat naturally led to constant annoyances rat naturally led to constant annoyances and misunderstandings, and newcomers into the region, unacquainted with the ways of the animal, were frequently mystified, and sometimes frightened by occurrences. An Irish family once came to the neighborhood, where they had purchased a little property. They had not been there a week before the wood rats paid them a visit. Denny Ryan, the head paid them a visit. Denny Ryan, the head of the family, placed his pipe on the table as usual on going to bed one night. When he arose in the morning his pipe was gone, and lying where he had left it was a tallow candie. Denny had no such thing as a tallow candle in his house, and no one in the house had touched the pipe. This aroused his superstitious nature. He re-In a cool cellar for family use.

The first Bartlett pear tree imported into this country is to be found in Boston, tion.

Storing Celery.—This should be done, if possible, in the soil where the crop grew, for it is found to do better stored here than in other and different soil. For family use, it would be an advantage if it lated the circumstances with much awe to some acquaintances, who, seeing some pro-bable fun in store for them, did not inform him as to the cause of the mystery. One morning, a few days later, Denny found could be sufficiently protected just where his pipe in his boot, and the sock he had left there when he went to bed was gone. Denny declared that there was ghosts in by setting up boards along and two feet from the row, and filling in the space

his house. He was thoroughly frightened, and wanted to sell his property. "A number of Eastern men had got possession of some land next to Denny's, returning a good coat here, each time some is dug. In storing large quan-tities, it will be better to bring it within a and his holding, they believed, would in time be highly valuable to them. Un-known to any of Denny's acquaintances, they made him an offer for his property. It was less than he had paid, and in spite of his superstitious fear about his house, he decined to take it. A day or two after that Denny found his stove half full of potatoes, not one of which had been in the house before, and the kindling wood

attempted to force them to cancel the sale; but as everything they had done was regular, they refused to do it. Denny's friends, however, chipped in and made up quite a sum of money for him. If the wood rats hadn't bothered Denny he would have been a rich man in a year or so, for his property became worth thous. so, for his property became worth thousands of dollars.

"The wood rat is about the size of our common house rat, with a tail nine inches Don't bother with plants in the window that are known not to succeed here, even if they have come as gifts from friends.

Ferns for the House.—Of all species, the various kinds of Pteris seem best adapted to house culture. Of these Pteris tremula is one of the easiest grown as it is also one of the most hand one. Saving the provided in the plant of the provided in the day time, and won't come fooling around at night if there is any one ing around at night if there is any one

> * * * * Rupture, pile tumors, fistulas and all diseases of lower bowel (except cancer), radically cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical dress, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose two (3ct.) stamps for book. "Sir," said a little blustering man to his

religious opponent, "I say, sir, to what sect do you think I belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied the other; "but to judge from your make, size and appearance, I should say you belonged to a class called the in-sect."

A Princely Fortune. A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ shary side of the house, the holly-leaved berberry (Mahonta aquiforium) might be purify the blood and regulate all the Burdock Blood Bitters organs.

SHAKESPEARE AS A WITNESS .- Lawyer : "You say you made an examination of the premises. What did you find?" Witness: "Oh, nothing of consequence; Witness: "On, nothing of consequence; a beggarly account of empty boxes, as Shakespeare says." Lawyer: "Never mind what Shakespeare says. He will be summoned, and can testify for himself if he knows anything about the

A Good Motto.

Waste Not your substance in riotous living, which feeds impure blood and clogs the system with disease. Open the channels of health, purify the blood and regulate all the organs with Burdock Blood Bitters.

It costs nothing to speak a few kindly words, to drop a little speech of sympathy and escouragement here and there— words which the birds of the air may carry away, perhaps, but will leave us none the poorer; deeds which will take root and spring forth into goodly fruit.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice have used two bottles with the best results and can with confidence recommend it to those affected in like manner. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

A Good Guarantee. H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attacks and liver and kidney troubles. In no case has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the

same general satisfaction. A fourteen-year-old London boy writes to the Telegraph: "The greatest instru-ments for cutting your way through this world are a good knowledge of arithmetic, a good handwriting, honesty, straightforwardness and love of work.

The wealthiest man in the world is the Chinese miscellaneous banker, Han-qua, of Canton. He pays taxes upon an estate of \$450,000,000, and it is estimated to be worth a billion taels, which, in our money, would be about fourteen hundred million

Danger in the Air.

In the chilling winds, the damp atmos-phere, and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

They were sitting on the porch of the Grand Union, at Saratoga. "Are you fond of works of art, Mr. Browne?" she asked. "Very," he replied, gazing at her with undisguised admiration.

A TRINITY OF EVILS. Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia usually exist together. By disciplining the liver and toning the stomach simultaneously, they can be eradicated. The promittude and thoroughness with which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier removes this trinity of physical evils is a fact widely appreciated through-out Canada. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

An old German merchant was in formed that a lady had called to see him in his absence. "A lady," he mused aloud, "A lady?" Upon an accurate description being given, he suddenly brightened up, and added, "Oh! dot vos no lady! Dot vos my vife!"

There never was, and never will be, a

universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient —what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It Un relieves the drooping spirits of those with moses, whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses through-out the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby he had placed in the stove the night before making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life Hardy ivy will grow from seed.
Pausies should be slightly protected.
Weed and manure the lily of the valley.
Don't let the wire basket hang out all winter.
The earliest started pot hyacinths may be brought to the light now.
One good house-plant, carefully tended,

Character Makes Destiny.

Not long since we read in the papers a sentence worth being written in letters of gold:—"Acts form habits; habits form character; character makes destiny." They seem but little matters, our everyday acts; acts of temper, acts of falsehood, acts of unkindness, acts of drink. Very little they seem, but these acts and all acts make habits, and habits are strang, and as make habits, and habits are strong, and as they grow strong form our character, and our character goes with us into the eter-nities, where our destiny is fixed! It is almost trite, but well to remind ourselves, that the only matters in our own hands are our daily acts. These alone seem to be ours. Guard them well. Acts of tongue, acts of temper, acts of truth or falsehood, guard them well; for sooner or later our destiny is fixed by them, and from which there is no escape.

Archbishop Ryan has ordered that in the diocese of Philadelphia the churches shall be kept open all days of the week.

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KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS. CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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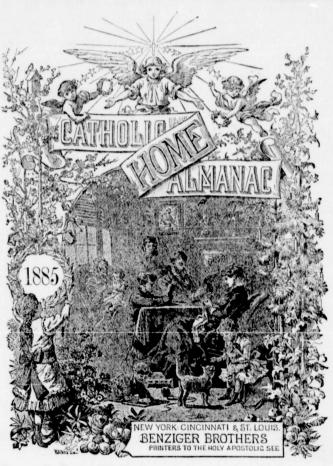
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Yours respectfully, R. ECKERMANN & WILL, Syracuse, N. Y.
For sale by D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Montreal, P. Q; Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

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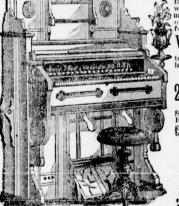
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As usual, carried off all the first prizes in Penmanship at the late London Fair. Young Men and Women who consult their best interests will attend no other. For particulars address-

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The master of a steamer chartered by the British Government to take a bat-talion of police to the Isle of Skye refused to proceed, and the owner of the steamer cancelled the agreement. At a mass meeting at Stornoway resolutions were passed condemning the action of the authorities in sending police to Skye to resist the Crofters. There are fears of collisions between the police and the Crotters when the former reach Skye, when bloodshed will result. The Bir mingham Secret Land Restoration League sent the Crofters resolutions of

sympathy, but advised them to adopt all lawful means of resistance only.

A compromise will be submitted to the crofters of Skye. If it is accepted the whole difficulty will be settled.

A severe shock of earthquake, accom A severe shock of carinquance, panied with a terrific explosive report, occurred to-night at Clitheroe, 25 miles from Manchester. The shock threw down horses and wagons in the streets, and ed great consternation among the in-

The Scotch Farmers' Alliance at Aberdeen has passed a resolution urging the crofters not to resist the police. In the House of Commons Harcourt said the crofters bad his deepest sympathy. He was not in favor of the employment of force against them, and earnestly appealed the crofters' condition. Two hundred Glendale crofters have gone to Vig, where a meeting will be held to decide upon future action. Stornoway crofters held an indignation meeting, at which they protested against the erroneous reports published in the newspapers, which have induced the government to adopt repres-

News is received that at the last moment the Crofters have resolved to submit unconditionally.

Earl Spencer left Dublin for London to attend a special Cabinet Council to discuss the renewal of the Crimes Act and other important questions relating to Ireland.
It is understood that the Government

will present a redistribution bill in Parliament immediately after the Lords pass the Franchise Bill, this being the basis of a compromise between the Government

and Conservatives.

Earl Granville, in the Lords, and Mr. Gladstone, in the Commons, will on Monday publicly declare the basis upon which they are prepared to proceed with reference to the Franchise Bill and redistribution of Parliamentary seats.

FRANCE. Eighty three deaths from cholera occurred in Paris, on the 11th, including those in hospitals. 119 cases were admitted to hospitals the same day. The number now under treatment in hospitals is 190. Between midnight and noon on the 12th there were forty fresh cases and 13 deaths outside the hospitals. The epidemic is still confined to unhealthy quarters of the city. It is remarked, as a peculiarity of the cholera in this city, that up to the present time the disease has chiefly attacked

old and feeble persons FRANCE AND CHINA.

A Hong Kong dispatch says the French have captured the Chinese gun-boat Fethoo. Later information shows the Feihoo was only a tender used in conveying stores. The Chinese are still besetting Keelug. The situation of the French in Tonquin is daily becoming more perilous. Outposts are subject to constant attack and great difficulty is experienced. constant attack and great difficulty is ex-perienced in procuring provisions. Between Hanoi and Sonta daily skirmishes take place. The health of the troops at Bacninh is bad. A number of men are unfit for service. A Shanghai despatch says:—China has suspended the march of her troops to Toncrowded with troops, and collisions between the soldiers and mob are of daily occurrence. The Government is losing

A Cairo despatch states that fresh rumors are current that Khartoum has been captured by Et Mahdi, and that Gordon was massacred the latter part of

Letters from General Gordon have arrived at Debbeh. A Dongola despatch states General Wolseley has received a 2. An secun letter from General Gordon, dated November 4th, confirming the massacre of Colonels Stewart and Power and Mr. Herbin. Gen. Gordon says he is still able to hold against Mahdi. Gen. Gordon's latest letter says his

position at Khartoum is very secure, and his troops are in excellent spirits. He says the Mahdi regularly receives European newspapers, wherefrom he learns the movements of the British troops in Egypt.
A Cairo dispatch says:—While the

Staffordshire regiment was passing Ambikol Cataract, a whole boat sank and two others were damaged. A sergeant

Orders have been received at Cairo to forward reinforcements up the Nile with great despatch. It is thought the position of Dongola is becoming serious.

IRELAND.

The trial of Frederick J. Allen, Vice-President of the Young Ireland Society, has begun at Dublin. The prisoner was cheered when he entered the Court. Healy, M. P., for Monaghan, appeared for Allen. He demanded that the letters which Allen had written to Fenian head-

Davitt denied that he urged the Crofters to armed resistance, but said they had right upon their side and will ultimately succeed.

The corporation of Limerick, by an overwhelming majority, has refused to pay any attention to the second writ for extra police tax. A resolution was

pay any atteution to the second writ for extra police tax. A resolution was passed denouncing the Government for the re-appointment of Bolton as Crown Solicitor for Ireland.

A Dublin despatch says:—Statements have been circulated by Maurice Healy, brother of the member of Parliament, and by Nooran himself, to the effect that Police Inspector French gave Nooran various sums of money and urged him to supply French with news of the doings of Nationalists in Cork. Nooran alleges he was urged to strange an attack on Justice Barry while he was attending Cork Assizes in order to lead to the arrest of prominent Nationalists. Timothy Harrington, M. P. for Westmeath, is gathering additional evidence

meath, is gathering additional evidence in regard to the Maamtrasna murder case and trial. This evidence the Par-nellite members of Parliament have decided to submit to the government with a request that an inquiry into the whole case may be conducted by English

Justin McCarthy, sr., and Justin McCarthy, jr., addressed the National Irish Club at Birmingham to day. Justin McCarthy, jr., delivered his inaugural address as President of the Club. He said the Irish members of the Commons would not rest until they had a Parliament on College Green, Dublin, which, he prophesied, they would have within five years.

Justin McCarthy, sr., said three of the most influential members of the Cabinet had declared in favor of the principle of Home Rule in Ireland, and he believed the English Parliament would affirm that principle before five years passed

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly. LITURGY.

Decrees relating to the number of Collects, &c., to be said on the occasion of the Quarant' Ore. 1. The Votive Mass of the Blessed

acrament on the days of Exposition and Reposition, excludes all commem-orations. During the Octave of Corpus orations. During the Octave of Corpus Christi, the Mass will be of the Octave with the Sequence, but to the exclusion of commemorations.

2. On privileged Sundays of the first

and second class, Feasts of the first and second class, Feasts of the first and second class, Ash Wednesday, the three first days of Holy Week (the Exposition is not allowed on the three last days), during the Octaves of Easter, Pentecost and Epiphany, on the Vigils of Christ-mas and Pentecost, and during a local privileged Octave, the Mass of the day is said with a commemoration of the Blessed Sacrament under one conclusion but no other commemoration is to be

It, however, a Feast of the first or second class fall on the Sunday, a com-memoration is made of the Sunday under a distinct conclusion, and the Sunday's Gospel is said at the end of

Mass.
3. On the intermediate day, when the Mass pro Pace or other Votive Mass is said, a commemoration of the Blessed Sacrament is added sub unica conclusione,

but no other.
On the privileged days, when the Mass of the day is said, a commemoration pro Pace, or of other selected Votive Mass,

is made sub unica conclusione.

4. When the Exposition is held on Ash-Wednesday, the Ferial tone for the Prayers, the Preface and Pater Noster is to be followed, and the prayer supra populum is to be said as usual. We append the Decrees.

DECRETA.

quin until further notice. Foochow is Ordinarii, juxta ordinationem Clementinam, quaeritur:

1. Utrum prima et tertia die, si non friends and acquaintances

muni, quorum commemoratio locum non habet in duplici secundae classis, tum caeteras commemorationes speciales, quae adderentur in missa currenti, v. g.

conclusione orationi missae adjuncta, among which we may mention the fol-commemorationes omittendae sint, an lowing: non, uti supra quaesitum est?

oratio SS Sacramenti post orationem missae sub unica conclusione semper cantanda sit, non exceptis feria V Coenae Domini, Sabesto Sancto, et Festo Sacra de Jesus (1998) debeant Cordis Jesus (1998) debeant de Meelan, bandsome cushion and mat; Miss Mulligan, pair of vases; Mrs. Arsheen, missae intrinseco, singulae commemorationes tum speciales, tum communes, quae in eadem missa, si cantaretur extra solemnis Expositionis tempus, essent

menti? Et quatenus affirmative, quisnam locus utrique orationi sit assignan-

quarters at Paris, giving details of the Fenian organization in Ireland, be marked et 4am questionem: Serventur Rubricae quarters at Paris, giving details of the Fenian organization in Ireland, be marked so as to prevent the possibility of any additions or abstractions being made.

The Crown Counsel protested against the control of the Crown Counsel protested against the control so as to prevent the possibility of any additions or abstractions being made. The Crown Counsel protested against the inuendo implied in this demand. The Magistrate ordered the documents to be marked, but reproved Healy for his intemperate remarks.

Missa Votiva SS. Sacramenti pro solemni ejusdem Expositione ac Repositione, Miss Jenny Dowsley, cushton tassels; Mrs. McCann, I dozen each silver knives and forks and spoons; Miss Susan Hunter, Christi, missa erit de eademotava, cum sequentia et unica oratione, absque commemorationibus et collectis. In dominimemorationibus et collectis. Davitt, in an address at Coatbridge, predicted there would be greater danger for dicted there would be greater danger for England when the passage of the Franchise Bill having augmented the Irish party in Parlament, the Government refused to allow Home Rule in Ireland.

Sequentia et unica oratione, absque commemorationibus et collectis. In dominicis wero privilegiatis primae et secundae classis, in festo pariter primae et secundae pariter primae et secundae classis, in festo pariter primae et secundae classis, in festo pariter primae et secundae pariter primae et secundae classis, in festo pariter primae et secundae pariter primae et secundae

privilegiata, canenda est missa diei currentis cum oratione SS. Sacramenti sub unica conclusione, omissis collectis et commemorationibus. Quod si festum aliquod primae vel secundae classis occurrat in dominica, tunc secundo loco, sub distincta conclusione, fit commemoratio dominicae, et dicitur ejus evangelium in fine. Missae tandem pro Pace adjungitur Oratio SS. Sacramenti sub unica conclusione: in diebus tamen exceptis, ut supra, Missa canenda erit diei currentis cum Oratione pro Pace sub

currentis cum Oratione pro Pace sub unica conclusione. Atque ita rescripsit, declaravit, ac ser ari mandavit. Die 18 Mai. 1883.

vari mandavit. Die 18 Mai, 1000. D. CARD. BARTOLINUS, S. R. C., Praefectus. CHRISTMAS CARDS

We have on hand at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office a splendid and varied collection of Christmas cards. Our cards are Catholic in design and signification, such as should be used by Catholics, instead of the meaningless pasteboards so much in vogue for the conveyance of Christmas wishes. Our cards are sold at various prices, but all are of neatest design. We guarantee making a suitable collection to parties forwarding us any specified sum, and indicating the quantity of cards they require. Address Thomas Coffey, CATH-OLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont.

CONCERT IN WINDSOR.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., a grand concert was given in the Town Hall, Windsor, William Benson, Esq., in the chair, under the auspices of the Knights of St. John, C. mmandary of St. Augustine. The following programme was acceptably executed:

Plano Duet, Masaniello Overture.....Auber Messrs. A. A. Langlois and A. Reaume. Duo, "come Where Sleeps the Dewy Vio-Mr. J. J. Cousins.

Mr. J. J. Cousing

Duo

Mrs. J. A. Kilroy and Mrs. G. W. Baby.
Contracto Solo, "The Better Land," Cowen
Miss Theresa McEnally.
Tenor Solo, "Bright Star of Love," ... Rabaudi
Mr. A. A. Langlois.

Trio, "No. XXVII."

Allegro, Adagio. Rondo.
Violin, Mr. A. Kuthven, Violincello, Mr. J.

Dunn. Plano. A. A. langlois.
Baritone Solo, "How Unhappy," ... Verdi
Mr. S, N. Langlois.
Violin Solo. ... Selected Violin Solo Mr. A. Ruthven.

crowded to the doors. Among others present were Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Fathers Scanlan, Dunphy and McManus.

WEDDING BELLS.

The peals of Mendelssohn's wedding march filled St. Columbkill's Church Tuesday morning in honor of one of those happy events which from time to time occasions so pleasant a flutter in society and always gives us pleasure to DECRETA.

In Ecclesiis, ubi chori obligatio non existit, ac solemnis Expositio quadra ginta Horarum peragitur ex mandato Ordinarii, juxta ordinationem Clementinam one estimate in the contracting couple were Miss Katie Marion, the young and accomplished daughter of Peter Marion, E-q, of this town, and Mr. Alexander Devlin, a well-known and popular young gentleman of Ottawa. A very large number of prestige by its uncertain policy. European merchants are not much affected by the demoralized condition of the country the demoralized condition of the country described by the distinct a conclusione cantare tenetur, destinct a conclusione cantar the demoralized condition of the country because the tea season is over, but the Government can hardly collect enough revenue to meet expenses.

Solution of the country because the tea season is over, but the distinct conclusione cantare tenetur, tum orationem missae de die, quamvis sit de vigilia communi, de qua ninii fit in duplici primae classis, aut de die infra duplici primae classis duplication duplici primae classis duplicati sit de vigilia communi, de qua mail fit in duplici primae classis, aut de die infra octavam, festo simplici, aut feria com-aud Miss Mary Marion and Miss Rose pany adjourned to the residence of the bride's father, where a breakfast was parde dominica per aunum, de die infra taken of. The young couple left by the noon train for Ottawa, carrying with them 2. An secunda die, quando missa propace, seu alia votiva rite assignata celebratur, collecta SS Sacramenti sub unica conclusione orationi missae adjuncta,

Gold watch and chain, from the groom 3. Utrum, si primam vel tertiam diem impeditam esse contigerit (a) commemoratio SS Sacramenti post orationem Marion, brother of the bride, a handsome sub distincta conclusione, servato ritu H. Mulligan, pair of vases; Mrs. Arsineau, pretty silver butter cooler; Miss E. Dows ley, crystal set; Miss M. Madigan, card receiver; Mrs. J. Shields, set of tidies; Mrs. John Kelly, Renfrew, a very handsome 4. Utrum, si pari modo secunda dies fuerit impedita, adjiciendae sınt tum oratio missae pro Pace, seu alterius legitime assignata, tum collecta SS Sacrimenti and Mrs. John O'Reilly Otrawa has a signata, tum collecta SS Sacrimenti and Mrs. John O'Reilly Otrawa has a signata and Mrs. John O'Reilly Otrawa has signata and Mrs. and Mrs. John O'Reilly, Ottawa, beautiful silver tea set; Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Reilly, silver ice pitcher; Mr. F. O Reilly, a pair gold opera glasses; Miss Minnie O'Reilly, Boston, silver sugar spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Rosandale, silver fish slice; Miss Rose O'Reilly, silver card-receiver; Mr. J. Mc-Cann, silver cake dish: Mr. Alex. Hunter. silver salt cellar; Miss M. Hunter, silver bouquet-holder; Mrs. J. Clancy, a beautifully bound book, the life of the Blessed Virgin; Miss Minnie Clancy, china set;

mane Sabbati Sancti a praedicta exposi-tione omnino cessandum), omnibus die-bus octavae Paschae, Pentecostes et During the service Miss Emma Fortin tione omnino cessandum), omnibus diebus octavae Paschae, Pentecostes et Epiphaniae, vigiliis Nativitatis Domini et Pentecostes, necnon octava propria privilegiata, canenda est missa diei curvilegiata, canenda est missa diei curvilegiata est missa diei curvilegiata est m

FROM MORRISBURG.

The R. C. Bazaar was a grand success and the ladies of the congregation should be complimented for their great labor. The following are the winning numbers, —5097, 1854, 4598, 794, 1436, 565, 4033, 454, 5139, 559, 4024, 3957, 4351, 2842, 2263, 66, 12×6, 4961, 2810, 322, 1855, 2645, 5129, 4883, 3845, 3882, 4887, 2761,

2040, 5129, 4050, 5040, 5052, 4051, 2761, 2830. On receipt of the winning ticket the prizes or their value will be delivered. Father Connolly wishes, through these columns to express his thanks as well as those of his congregation to the members of other denominations, and especially to the ladies of those denominations for their kind and liberal assistance during the late

The proceeds of the bazaar amounted

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

ST. MARY'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The working session of the present year of the St. Mary's ladies' benevolent society, under the patronage of Monsignor Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, was inaugurated Oct. 29, at the work room, under the presidency of the bishop, who was at-tended by Very Rev. C. I. Heenan, vicargeneral. There were present Mesdames Routh, Bastien, Higgins, Kiab, O'Brien, O'Callaghan, Tuper, Leyden, Burk, and Misses Cleary, Arland, and Hogan. The meeting was opened by prayer, after which his Lordship addressed the ladies on the merits of the society, and the blessings consequent or deliver which. ings consequent on doing works of mercy in relieving our suffering and needy brethren, and encouraged them to persevere in carrying out the meritorious work they had undertaken, and not to be disheartened by any obstacles that might intervene. They were not to lose courage because they might find out that they were sometimes imposed on by unworthy claimants, as such was the lot of all human institutions, that from time to time they would be abused by the undeserving and evil minded. He enjoined a thorough and compact organization among themselves, in carrying out the end of the society, by relieving the poor, making no distinction of creed, as we are all children of the same Almignty Father, for whose sake we work for His needy little ones. The ladies then proceeded to elect the officers for the new session, which resulted in Mrs. Routh being elected president, Mrs. Bastien, vice president; Mrs. Higgins, treasurer; and Miss A. Hogan, secretary. The society is composed of active and honorary members, who contribute \$1 yearly. The active members are those who attend the work room for one hour who attend the work room for one hour each week, and visit the poor. The weekly meeting is held at their room on Park street every Wednesday at 3 p. m. His Lordship appointed Rev. M. Helem chaplain for the year. The ladies solicit the contributions of the benevolent to enable them to carry out their holy mission. Any left-off clothing and old articles of hurse-keeping, such as hed glothing are house keeping, such as bed clothing, car-pets, etc., will be thankfully received, and may be directed to Mrs. Routh, president, at the work-room, St. Joseph's convent,

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CONTENTS.

Astronomical Calculations for 1885. Rates of Postage. Calendar for the Year, with Feast- and Fasts in red and biack. The Way to Paradise; a Poem by Eleanor C. Donnelly, with full-page illustration. A Noble Wife, with two half page Bustration, and the portant of Ratin at Newport R. I. Father James Marguette and the Discovery of the Miss.scippl, John Gilmary Shee, LL. D., with full page illustration. Turning the Tables. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, illustrated. The Young Savoyard, illustrated The Miraculous Cross, a Legend of the Tyrol, from the French of Paul Feval. Two illustrations. A thristmas Story; adapted for the Catholic Charity, by the Most Bev. M. A. Corrigan, Coselphor-Archebishop of New York, with full-page illustration. The Sadiler. A Knickerboeker Justice, by washington Irving, illustrated. Catholic Charity, by the Waster Discovery of New York, with full-page illustration. The Story, etc. Achieved the Catholic Charity, by the Mary. How Donnelly, Plantant Control of the Catholic Charity, by the Mary. How Donnelly, Plantant Control of the Catholic Charity, by the Mary. How Donnelly, Plantant Control of the Catholic Charity, by the Mary. How Donnelly, Plantant Control of the Catholic Charity, by the Mary. How Donnelly, Plantant Control of the Catholic Charity, by the Mary and the Catholic Charity, by the Mary. How Donnelly, Plantant Control of the Catholic Charity, by the Mary. How Donnelly, Plantant Control of the Catholic Charity, by the Mary and the Catholic Charity, by the Catholic Charity, by the Mary and the Catholic Charity, by the Mary and the Catholic Charity, by the Mary and the Catholic Charty and the Catholic Charity and the Catholic Charity and the Ca

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Wheat—Spring, 1 29 to 1 25; Deihi, # 129 lbs, 1 30 to 1 30; Democrat, 1 29 to 1 25; Clawson, 1 20 to 1 25; Bed 1 29 to 1 25. Oats, 85c to 87c. Corn, 1 (5 to 1 25) Barley, 7c to 1 27. Peas, 1 00 to 1 65. Rye, 90c to 1 00 Clover seed, 6 0 to 7 0 Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 2 06 to 2 2.0, Oatmen, Fine, 2 00 to 2 50. Family, 2 06 to 2 2.0, Cornment, 2 20, to 1 2 50. Shorts, ton 18 00 to 2 0 00 Bran, 12 00 to 1 400. Hay, 9 00 to 11 00 Straw, per load, 2 0 to 1 400. Hay, 9 00 to 11 00 Straw, per load, 2 0 to 2 5c. Corns, 1 0 to 1 2 5c. Butter—pound rolls, 2 c to 2 c; crock, 18c to 22c; turks, 15 to 29c. Eags relati, 22c to 24c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, lb., 114 12 2c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20 to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 1 5c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 70c. Dacks, per pair, 60 to 76c. Potatoes, per bag, 35 to 40c. Apples, per bag, 35 to 40c. Apples, per bag, 35 to 40c. Apples, per cwt, 400 to 6 (6. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 76. Lamb, per lb, 8c to 9c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 475 to 500.

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TORONTO.

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Wema of Clerica turn out and better ments th tern Hou N. Wil

136 DL Editorial Corresp THE PLE

All eyes declare it Thou art sublime Where'er I turn gleaming. Biest emblem of dreaming Of other lands, wi Is not-as on the Dear Monmenta To pay it due res of glorious Sol fa Giving it gladur Ecstatic day drea The acknowledge Not for the fir

tory have the ey which holds wat peake. Thrice the prelates of Church gathere of its majestic ca growing church On the first o fathers of the Cathedral of Be end James White

more presiding Bardstown, Be

eloquent and sta Bishop of Char-inican, Edward cinnati: the Rt compelled to leassume the mi William Matthe Bishop of St. L. New Orleans, logians. Engla little body of I the Jesuit Fath Sulpicians, repr This Council a the synod held resolutions of decrees, thirty-proved at Rom This first cou ous other coun ecclesiastical Pr ecclesiastical leg character and f amed. It w the sake of u the governmen Plenary Counc cordingly, in 1 held in Baltimo rick, Archbish Four other ops attended, Trappists and ican, Augusti

great gatherin the civil war was again ju Plenary Counc the world its broken unity, condition of the results of the the nation ha of Archbishop bishops, thirty and the super congregations. cil form a mos of church doct ods have been vears after th vincial Synod of the venera the third Plen Then one arch administrator

Sulpician orde

Most Rev. Dr Grace, in tha the reasons council, and "Our Holy paternal solic the faithful desired all the United States cil to consider ing the salvati the Lord's vi infirm health nal Archbisho

well qualified mature wisdo

thirteen archi

seven mitred thirty superior

on the 7th

was read in diocese of Bal