tional Treatment. time, energy and ears to the treat-es of the & CHEST.

HALATIONS ffections have be-ss of diseases that

es given from all se already cured. of Ontario, Duties I personally at the of Questions' and

D'LUNG INSTI-

venue, DETROIT, Mich

Catholic



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

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1881.

NO. 154

CLERICAL.

goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special of a connection has proved beyond attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

Of Flowers.

There were no roses till the first child died, No violets, no balmy-breathed beartsease, No heliotrope, no buds so dear to bees, The honey-hearted suckle, no gold-eyed And lowly dandelion, nor, stretching wide, Clover and cowslip-fields, like rival seas, Meeting and parting as the young spring breeze

breeze
Runs giddy races playing seek-and-hide:
For all flowers died when Eve left Paradise,
And all the world was flowerless awhile,
Until a little child was laid in earth;
Then from its grave grew violets for its eyes,
And from its lids rose-petals for its smile,
And so all flowers from that child's dent
took birth.

M. F. E., in Preludes. M. F. E., in Preludes.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

WHAT might not the Home Rule members of Parliament be able to do if they were genuinely united? A busybody has been making an

parties in the House of Commons whose votes cannot be counted on. There are 240 Conservatives, including Sir John Ennis. There are 63 Home Rulers, including the two Blennerhassetts, Lever and Bellingham, and excluding Stuart. The total Liberal majority over Home Rulers and Conservatives is 34, or, excluding the

Speaker and Bradlaugh, 32. It is likely that at the next general election the Home Rulers could parition" may have been an illusion either gain ten seats, or, by putting up a candidate, throw the representaon into the hands of a Conservative. This would reduce the Liberal majority to twelve. Supposing-what is priest," juggling with the symbols of not unlikely—the Liberals to lose sacred things, and aping the ceremore than six seats in Great Britain, monies of the Church of his forethe leader of the Home Rule party would have the fate of the ministry in his hands. This is the substance of the analysis. As a matter of fact. however, the belief in Ireland is that mummeries at Llanthony are only a general election would add thirty, instead of ten, to the strength of the of those things which are without Home Rule Parliamentary party. Salt or savor outside the Catholic Review. in a more hopeful condition .- Uni- who follow the sham of Ritualism,

THE New York Evening Post has

"Summer-services were held Sunday afternoon in Grace Church, on Broadway, New York. There were many parishionres in the pews, and not a few strangers.

Among others were two immigrants, seemingly of more than average intelligence. One was dark-haired, with a handsome imperial and moustache. The other was red-haired and had a boyish appear-The usher placed them in on the front pews. The dark-haired man fell upon his knees and made the sign of the cross just as the officiating clergyman had taken their positions on the altar. The strangers soon discovered that they were not in a Roman Catholic Church, but they remained in their seats throughout the rest of the service. Speaking of the incident after the services, one of the ushers said: 'A good many people come in here thinking that they are going to worship in a Catholic Church. The worship in a Catholic Church. The chimes at first allure them, and the ap pearance of the inside seems to satisfy them. A couple of immigrants went through the Catholic form of worship some Sundays ago without discovering that they were not in a Catholic Church. They were old people, however, and must have been nearsighted."

This is not the most dangerous snare that awaits the immigrants. to knock a little louder at the door His faith is in danger, but it is his morals which the land-sharks first attack. Tracts have little effect, and perverts to Protestantism from Castle Garden are few, even though they may occasionally wonder into a Protestant church because they have no guides. ', If ever thou art sojourning in any city," says St. Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem, "inquire not simply where the Lord's house is (for the sects of the profane at-tempt to call their own dens houses of the Lord), nor merely where is the church, but where is the Catholie Church, for this is the peculiar name of the holy (church), and mother of us all." And yet, now-amother of us all." days, very "high" Protestants make a false claim to the title Catholic; but Roman Catholic settles the question,-Freeman's Journal.

Why the European population of the Suppression of the Public Worship Estimates." Then later on he ably and more considerately treated by the Imperial Parliament than her cate of liberty of association, which its faculties.

Majesty's subjects in Ireland is a should belong to all who will not rething not easy to understand. In nounce multiplying their energies. Registry liawe received a large stock of stock of liament the country is informed that sociation. For workers, yes; for a convention has been signed which secures to the population of the Transvaal a complete internal self-government, or, in plainer words, Home Rule. Over seven centuries all doubt that England cannot govern Ireland with credit to herself, or with advantage to the empire at large. This is as palpable as noonday. The almost united voice of the people of Ireland demands Home Rule. The people of England have offered no objection to the idea. Why, then, any longer keep up this fruitful source of agitation and discontent? Why not have as much confidence in the people of Ireland as in the people of the Transvaal?— London Universe.

"FATHER IGNATIUS," an English "monk" who has been once or twice, to his intense delight, taken for a Several other "monks" live in this establishment and, with the help of their imagination, try to give a Catholic and mediæval air to their suranalysis of the relative position of roundings. This is hard work, but There is 640 members altogether. Of these 337 are Liberals, exclusive of the two Blennerhassetts and Sir John Ennis, whose votes cannot be counted on The counter than that of children who "make believe" they are not children, "Father Ignatius" had imitated the real Benedictines so far as he could; but bearing of the no harder than that of children miraculous places from which so much consolation flows into Catholie souls, he determined to have "an apparition;" and so they had one: the 30th of August was a day of pilgrimage to Llanthony. "Mass" was elebrated and a new statue to the of "Father Ignatius's" distempered imagination, or a manifestation of the devil, but, whether one or the other, "Father Ignatius," "playing fathers, is a pitiable figure. If he is honest, he is insane; if he is not insane, he is dishonest. In either case his followers must be fools; and the compromising between God and the devil. The ceremonies of Masonry are more respectable, though more openly devilish, than these weak mummeries of the ritual of the

Church.-Freeman's Journal.

GAMBETTA will give no quarter and he should get none. He was very frank in one of his speeches at Belleville, which lies before us as we write. He will secularize education and, if he can, he already has found that hitherto he cannot, he will kill Clericalism. Two or three sentences will show his spirit, "I come to edu-cation. Here, as in the case of the army, no struggle—complete union of all Republicans. The school is the seminary of the future—the Republican seminary. We wish it to be independent and free. The school for itself, the church for itself, the teacher for himself, and only allow-ing his threshold to be crossed by the authorized representatives of the country. The victory is ours. The only question disputed is the secularization of instruction, but it is a dispute without any possible consequences. It will suffice next time of the Senate, and the Senate will open it, knowing that it is France that summons it to open, and that the summons of France must not be unheeded. As to the Church-I saw the Church, not the churches, for only one has made it a task to fight against the spirit of humanity-I said four years ago, ' Le clericalism voila l'ennemi,' and hoped after the 16th of May to be able to say, 'Le clericalisme is dead,' but it is not dead. It has even found singular coadjutors to oppose me whom one to play their game. did not expect Against clericalism we have the republic worship, of abolishing, for instance, the salary of the desservants, which is not provided for by the Concordat, and of taxing the mortmain property. This is the true reform, and I could not view favorably

next Chamber, sufficient for the welfare of the country." It 's a consola-tion to know that M. Gambetta's bark is far more vicious than his bite. Even at Belleville he was hooted and narrowly escaped defeat and not one of the propositions which he advanced would secure a majority in the chambers. A keen observer, who is no friend of M. Gambetta, Herr Blowitz, summarizes his platform in a few trenchant sentences.

"The second part of M. Gambetta's speech may be considered as the programme of a future Gambetta Cabinet. It is more governmental than his previous speeches. But on close examination it will soon be seen that there is not a point on which a Cabinet cannot be beaten, even by a Republican, but independent majority. M. Gambetta deals with the magistracy, the army, the civil service, the clergy, and the right of associareal Benedictine, is the founder of tion. As regards the magistracy, he the new Abbey of Llanthony. proposes to diminish the number of magistrates in order to pay better those who are restrained, and to give more extended powers to the judges de paix. This is legal corruption of the magistracy in the interest of the Government from wbom the judge de paix holds his office at pleasure. With this system the Government is both a judge and a party, and the magistracy has henceforth only to render services and not to pass judgment. Of all the schemes proposed this is the most inconsiderate and the one which most jeopardizes the security and independence of citizens.

"As to the clergy, M. Gambetta proposes to deprive them of all possible influence, to make a minute investigation into the sources of their wealth and influence, and to strike these at their sources. This is just the counterpart of the Inquisition, it is a secular, democratic Inquisition. Lastly, as to foreign politics, M. Gambetta hopes to see the day when the justice of Europe will tender to France by mutual consent that which he does not think of taking by arms. This ideal of a Government of the Bishop was the occasion of a pleasing demonstration on the part of all classes of the population of Mattawa. Proceeding to the Convent chapel, His Lordship addressed the people at length, basing his discourse on the festival of the day. He announced that upon his return from Lake Talon, twenty-four miles from Mattawa village, he would hold his regular pastoral visitation of their mission. these at their sources. This is just by arms. This ideal of a Government of freedom lacks one temporary provision-viz., the locking up of anybody who should refuse to salute the horse or hat of the genius of liberty, M. Gambetta."-Catholic

from the heart that pierces the clouds and brings down Heaven's graces. We are not to display our own doors, and thus largely increase the prayers before mankind. A man in carelessly handling a

gun discharged the contents into the heart of a beloved friend and cried out: "I did not know it was loaded." He had often been warned but felt sure he was right. A soul wings its flight to its Creator and is demned to eternal punishment. "I did not know I was acting rashly. cries that soul, when it is too late to make amends. It, too, had its warn-

GENERALITIES are easily indulged n but coming directly to the point let it be shown in one simple instance where the Church opposed civilization in its true and noble sense. It is certain that the Catholic Church has always opposed, and will continue to oppose the civilization of barbarism, the refinement of crime. Her mission is to build as well as to destroy, but if she has been inimical to the interests of mankind how is it possible it could have existed to

the present time? THE effects of intemperance are manifold. Not only do they show themselves upon the individual drunkard in his bodily formation and appearances, but he raises children to be living curses of his terrible passion. His house in its squalid misery and the dejected care-worn wife, with delicate trembling children appeals in plaintive cries to the drunken father to forsake the intoxicating cup. The very devils in hell hold high revelry over him who sacrifices his reason to the baseness of animal passion, for in that, hell has one of its greatest agents for obtaining souls. The quarrel, the fight, source of reducing the Budget of the murder would never have stained many a soul, were it not for the exciting of passion through liquor. Do we need a greater argument against its use than the covert way in which it is sought? Is there any collection of human beings more repulsive than those that generally gather about the bar of a low whisky shop? The

AN INTERESTING PASTORAL TOUR. The Bishop of Ottawa in the Far

tion known as Mackeys', nearly fifty miles to the North West of the town of Pembroke. Here he was met by the Rev. Father Deleage, Superior of the Oblate mission at Mattawa. The bishop and companions met with marked attention and kindest hospitality on the part of the railway officials at Mackeys. The 26th, being the festival of St. Anne, His Lordship celebrated Mass in the presence of a small but devout auditory, and immedismall but devoit auditory, and immediately after resumed his journey. It was not, however, till 7 p. m. that he reached Mattawa, a thriving village at the confluence with the Ottawa of the river from which it takes its name. Here, besides the residence of the Oblate fathers, there is a neat Catholic church, a convent and a hospital. It is besides the metropolis of the Nipissing indicial district, and will the Nipissing judicial district, and will soon in addition to its registry office enjoy the benefits of a commodious lock-up. The Mattawa river is already spanned by a bridge six hundred feet long, the work of the Ontario government. With the extension of the Canadian Pacific R. R. the place must rapidly grow in importance. The arrival of the Bishop was the occasion mission.

Through the kindness of Mr. Worthington, of the Canadian Pacific R. R., the episcopal party was enabled to reach Lake Talon the following evening. In this neighborhood the control of the Review.

Catholic Columbian.

It is the silent prayer welling up the bornout the heart that properties the bornout the bornout the silent prayer welling up the bornout eighty French Canadian families settled. It is but two years since the work of colonization here begun, and already satisfactory progress has been made. The soil is fertile and the lineary that the bornout eighty French Canadian families settled. It is but two years since the work of colonization here. own doors, and thus largely increase the value of their lands. It were indeed difficult to point out a section of country more inviting to Catholic settlers. His Lordship in the course of his admonitions to the people at Lake Talon, urged on them earnestly and fervidly the necessity of their devoting their every energy to the clearing of their lands, and the cultivation of the soil. It is to be hoped that when he next visits this mission he will find it the centre of a large Catholic population. Needless to say that the exercises of the pastoral visitation at this place were eagerly seized on by the people to approach the Sacraments and hear the word

It was not till Friday, the 29th of July, that the Bishop returned to Mattawa, when he was again received with every mark of re-pect. The two following days were devoted to the religious exercises ob served on the occasion of the visit of a chief pastor. His Lordship preached fre-quently, and with his accustomed earnestquenty, and with ms accustomed earnest-ness in both languages. Large numbers of persons took advantage of the bless-ings of the visitation, a fact made man-ifest by the crowded confessionals and

numerous communions.

His labors at Mattawa concluded, His Lordship set out on the 1st of August for the mission at Lake Temiscaminque. journey occupied the greater part of days. A large bark canoe manned by two days. A large bark canoe manned by eight stalwart redmen is the mode of con-veyance placed at the disposal of the episcopal party to reach that place. It can-not be said, considering the distance covered, and the frequent debarkations made, owing to the immerous rapids, that any time was lost. The time was most agreeably spent during the journey. The magnificent scenery of this comparatively unknown region did not fail to attract attention. Father Proulx in his letters does justice to many of the most prominent features of this—one of the most picturesque portions of Canada. Prayer, reading and conversation occupied the time o the travellers, amongst whom was Mr. Colin Rankin, the estimable factor of the Colin Rankin, the estimable factor of the Hudson's Bay Coy's post at Temiscam-inque, till the Long Sault, a chain of rap-ids through which the waters of Lake Temiscaminque find their way into the Ottawa, is reached. Here the party re-main under tent for the night. Next day His Lordship arrived safe at the residence of the Oblate Fathers, who have in charge the Temiscaminque district. Father Ryan is the zealous Superior of this mission. His coadjutors are Fathers Laverlochere

holding his visitation at Temiscaminque, left on the third of August for that place, distant from the latter one hundred and fifty miles. On the morning of the fourth, His Lordship celebrated Mass at Mr. Angus McBrides', and addressed a few words It is useless to close our eyes to the fact this contry are permitted to follow the bend of the sist of the pleasure of a journey at once interesting and instructive.

His Lordship left Ottawa on Monday, the 25th of July, to reach that same evening, vie the Canadian Pacific R. R., the station known as Mackeys', nearly fifty miles.

It is useless to close our eyes to the fact the pleasure of a journey at once interesting and instructive.

Cramer. Their time will come. No punishment which the law can inflict upon diffyniles. On the morning of the fourth, His Lordship celebrated Mass at Mr. Andrew of the words of exhortation to the faithful who had assembled there to meet him. It was not till Saturday evening, the 6th, that the mission of Abbitibi was reached. The Catholic population attached to this mission is almost exclusively aboriginal. To the seep oor children of the forest, the Bishop's compagnons de vogage. We regret that neither time nor space permit us to transcribe in full the elegant productions of this reverend gentleman's pen. We cannot, however, deprive our readers of the pleasure of a brief recital based on Father Prouly's letters—of the principal incidents of a journey at once interesting and instructive.

His Lordship celebrated Mass at Mr. Andrew of few words of exhortation to the faithful who had assembled there to meet him. It was not till Saturday evening, the 6th, that the mission of Abbitibi was reached. The catholic population of Abbitibi was reached. To the mothers and fathers of Abbitibi was reached. To the mothers and fathers of Abbitibi words are permitted to follow the bend of their own seven wills, to choose the pleasure of the fourth, His Lordship cheef the carnon of general rejoicing. To the number of two humanded there to meet him. It was not the mothers and fathers of Abbitibi we more reached. The bishop's arrival was the occasion of general rejoicing. To the number of two humanded there to meet him. It was not the mothers and fathers of the mothers and fathers of the interior an enduring results of good as well amongst the white as the aboriginal population.

years ago, young girls are not allowed to go about the streets after dark without the white as the aboriginal population. It took four days on the return trip to get to Temiscaminque. But the journey was heartily enjoyed. A halt was again made at Mr. Angus McBride's and the Bishop once more celebrated the holy mysteries there. The country in this vicinity offers many advantages for colonization. The soil in many places is extremely fertile—as evidenced by the magnificent crops raised year after year by the Hudson's Bay Coy's officers and by many of the lumbermen. Next year a steamboat will ply the waters of Lake Temiscaminque bringing settlers then a day nearer to un so very great, that it is a grave question. ringing settlers then a day nearer to civilization. Even now a ready market for all farm produce can be had at the com-

pany's post or at those of the lumbermen.
On his return to Temiscaminque, Bishop Duhamel was the recipient of a hearty welcome. The Oblate Fathers have there a very neat and commodious chapel besides schools for boys and girls—the latter in charge of the sisters of charity. Ninetyeight persons were confirmed, and the ex-ercises of the pastoral visit closed with the Forty Hours' devotion. Thus terminated a pastoral tour over an immense re-gion by many supposed to be uninhabit-able—but the church is doing its work in bringing into public its wealth and re-sources, and in after times when colonization shall have redeemed much of it from waste and abandonment, a great portion of the credit for the new order of things will have to be given to Bishop Duhamel, who has spared no toil and avoided no sacrifice to carry the "glad tidings" to the uttermost bounds of his vast diocese.

TOO MUCH LIBERTY.

Views of a Non-Catholic Journal upon the "American Plan" of Training Children.

The following, from Andrew's American Queen, a New York journal, conveys a terrible warning by means of a horrible The fate of Jennie Cramer, the beauti-

ful but unfortunate victim of passion, and to all appearance, crime, is naturally the subject of discussion, if not of pity, in every home in the United States. Her sad, and we regret to think not uncommon story, is briefly told. The daughter or respectable parents in moderate circum is briefly told. The daughter of stances, she grew from childhood to girl-hood without those restraints which a proper domestic rule, if not religious sentiment, should have placed upon her ac-tions. Possessing the fatal gift of beauty and a lightness of heart, which, under proper training, and direction, might have made her the joy of a happy home; she was ready to listen to the seductive voices of giddy companions, and to look upon pleasure as the one bright star in the hum-drum pathway of home existence. Taught by those companions the easiest learned sons of idleness, and flattered by the at tentions of young men of better social position than her own, the girl grew up, like many hundreds of others, to believe that youth was the season for enjoyment; that dress, dancing and flirtation were the highest ideal of human duty, and that such things as housework, needlework, reading, music, or religious exercises, were only fit for common drudges, or girls without spirit or style. While it is to be supposed that Jennie Cramer's parents did to some extent attempt to train their child to be a comfort to them in their old age, it cannot be doubted that much more liberty was permitted to her than could be justified or warranted under a proper state of parental discipline. She appears to have come and gone when she pleased, that youth was the season for enjoyment have come and gone when she pleased, to have looked upon her home as a place to eat and sleep in; not as a haven of rest, or a shrine to be cherished as the dearest spot on earth. The girl was bright, happy, cheerful and goodhearted. She had the makings in her of a beautiful, lovable woman, but she was weak, frivolous, vain. and fond of admiration, and she fell, as many a fair but foolish girl has fallen, a prey to the villainy of heartless manhood It is a sad, sad story, that which is now being told, and commented on in the press throughout the country, a story which it is unnecessary to repeat, but one which should cause every mother in America to strain her daughter to her heart, and swear to guard her as she would her precious life and honor. Poor Jennie Cramer! the heart is cold, indeed, which cannot feel for ship Estimates." Then later on he uttered these shricks of bigotry: "I am, and have always been, an advoard am, and have always been, an advoard of liberty of essociation, which its faculties.

The later of the terrible ending of that bright young life. It is not now the time to speak of the villians who deliberately set to work against the one but there is no protection by cunningly devised schemes to blight.

run so very great, that it is a grave ques-tion whether the safer is not the better course. The period between twelve and twenty years of age, is the most important in a woman's life. It is then that she learns m a woman's life. It is then that she learns the rudiments of that knowledge which in after years is to fit her for the duties of a wife and mother. Duty and pleasure are diametrically and logically opposed. The devotee of the one can never be the steady follower of the other. A prudent and sensible parent will understand how to strike the happy mean, and while inculcating duty as a labor of love, also inculcating duty as a labor of love also in culcating duty as a labor of love, also in-troduce sufficient pleasure to lighten its pathway. No girl who is permitted free pathway. No girl who is permitted free and unfettered liberty to dance and sing and dress, and devote herself to a life of indolent frivolity, can settle down to the study of those home lessons which are hard to learn, but are worth their weight in gold. At the root of all training lies religion. Without its guiding star the light of love and the beauty of home are dim. With religion for her lamp, and love for her leading strings, no mother should find any difficulty in training a daughter, providing she is not naturally head-strong or vicious, to a love of truth and virtue. That many mothers do not perform the duty which nature, if not Divine teaching, calls upon them to perform toward their daughters, is evident from the number of young girls, who, from the number of young girls, who, like Jennie Cramer, are led astray from the paths of virtue, the thousands who contract foolish marriages, and the many thousands more, who, when thrown upon their own resources, find themselves ut-terly unable to undertake those arduous household duties which fall to the lot of every woman who marries a poor man, or man of moderate means.
Richard Grant White, in a recent arti-

cle, attempted to show that out of hundreds of girls who, year after year, are graduated from our public schools, not one in twenty or lifty is et for anything but a dressy, useless gad-about, who will not soil her pretty hands with household employment, but desires to lead the life of a lady, whatever, in her view of the subject, that may be. Making due allowance for Mr. White's poetical and linguistic imagination, there is sufficient truth in his statemen: to warrant the belief that there is something wrong in our system of training. Whatever the faults of our public schools may be, it is clear that in cases such as that of Jennie Cramer, parents have much to answer for. It is their duty to watch the direction of their daughter's tastes and habits. It is for them to say whom she shall associate with-and whom she shall not. While they can, not watch her every action, or sit in judgment upon every chance acquaintance, they can, at all events, cultivate that spirit of confidence which should always exist at least between mother and daughter. A good mother should know her daughter's heart; a good daughter should conceal from her mother nothing. It is better that a girl should go into ne company whatever, than that she should spend one evening within the contaminat-ing influence of the giddy or the vicious. It is the duty of parents to see that she associates with no one of whom they do not approve, and goes nowhere, either for pleasure or profit, until they are thor pleasure or profit, until they are thoroughly convinced that the influence of such a place is for good. The world is beset with dangers for the young. The ways of the world are only learned by experience, and the less a young girl knows of the world, so-called, until it is absolutely necessary that she should know it, the better. The trouble with the majority of young girls of the deas to which ity of young girls of the class to Jennie Cramer belonged, is that know too much. If parents did their whole duty, there would be fewer cases to record of early sorrow and death, fewer divorces, more happiness, more virtue, better health, and, consequently, greater individual and national prosperity.

The crawling serpent is more danger-

Oh, 'twas a gallant day, In memory still adored,
In a dored,
That day of our sun-bright nuptials
With the musket and the sword!
Shrill rang the fifes, and bugles blared,
And beneath a cloudless heaven
Far flashed a thousand bayonets,
And the swords were thirty-seven.

Of the thousand stalwart bayonets
Two bundred march to-day;
Hundreds lie in Virgivia swamps,
And hundreds in Maryland clay;
While other hundreds—less happy—drag
Their mangled limbs around,
And envy the deep, calm, blessed sleep
Of the battle-field's noly ground,

For the sword—one night a week ago The remnant, just eleven.— Gathered around a banqueting-board With seats for thirty-seven. There were two came in on crutches, And two had each but a hand,

And the room seemed filled with whispers As we looked at the vacant seats, And with choking throats we pushed aside The rich but untasted meats; Then in silence we brimmed our glasses As we stood up—juste'even— And bowed as we drank to the Loved and the Dead Who had made us Thirty-seven!

THE STAGE AN EDUCATOR.

The theatrical season has opened. The fences and dead walls glow with the highly-colored pictures of impossible scenes which help to make the stage such a worthy educator of the people. The schoolboy stops to gaze in wonder and admiration at the undressed nymph of the ballet as she modestly poises on one leg at the entrance of the usual "crystalline cave of transcendent magnificence;" and, with the help of older companions, soon learns to draw food for evil thoughts from these sensual and unnatural presentments. Lascivious pictures flare from every wall, and anyone who can find time to observe the effect of them on the youths that pause before them, attracted by their color. will note that they educate to destroy. In fact, in spite of the modern reaction in In fact, in spite of the modern reacted favor of the theatre, there is no more potent agent for evil-except coloriess scho and "popular" novels-than the stage at the present time. Its influence begins with the placards on the fences. It familiarizes the mind of youth with sensual suggestions, conveyed by means of these portraitures of the female form, which managers seem to find full of "drawing" power. They draw the boy and young man nearer to hell. The law is powerless wide limits to the term "obscene;" and th only defence against the impure spells which even the speechless walls throw over our boys is thorough religious in-

struction, prayer and the Sacraments.

The apologists for the stage are to-day stalked shameless—held the theatre abominable, have disappeared; but, instead of just discrimination having taken the place of unreasonable detestation, the reaction has brought the theatre unlimited praise. To-day, people whose fathers would have looked on a play-house as little better than a brothel, regard the theatre as a proper educator of their children, and show small judgment in their support of it.

The theatre of to-day is less openly immoral than at the time of the Restoration, and even certain passages in Shakespere

and even certain passages in Shakespere are elided, that the fastidious delicacy of modern times may not be shocked. The open coarseness of Congreve would not be the first you have led. Still, this life be good—that is, if you are really trying to avoid sin—you can, without a mockery, prepare yourself for death every morning and every night, reopen coarseness of Congreve would not be tolerated, but the double entente and the immoral suggestion are used to create laughter. Carefully veiled are these things sometimes—served up with regard to the tastes of outwardly-respectable people; nevertheless apparent enough to both pit and gallery. Catholics have from time to time been congratulated and gallery. Catholics have from time to time been congratulated on having adopted more liberal views in regard to the stage. But when Catholics begin to be congratu-lated on liberality, there is always danger the saints. lated on liberality, there is always in the zir. The Church has never oplated on liberality, there is always danger in the air. The Church has never opposed the theatre as the theatre; she raised her voice against it only when its name became synonymous with sensual-ity and blassphamy. If she have said to said the saints. "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen." Do this especially when about to be exposed to any danger (as in travelling) of dying suddenly. name became synonymous with sensuality and blasphemy. If she be accused of having refused Moliere and Adrienne Lecouvreur Christian burial, it ought to be remembered that neither Moliere nor the remembered that neither Moliere nor the famous mistress of Marshall Saxe was a person of edifying death. Calderon, the greatest of dramatists after Shakespere, was a priest, and an exemplary priest; Racine, though he feared too much the frown of Louis XIV., was a Catholic; and long before either Calderon or Racine lineate the scenes of Oar Lord's Passion, and to show forth, more vividly than words or painted pictures could show them the most striking episodes in the sometime of the most striking episodes in the somet lives of the saints. Who, then, can say with truth that the Church has ever been illiberal toward the Theatre? Or that she is more liberal to-day than she ever waste time over it. Do not delay was? To-day, as in those days when the comedians of Rome and of a later Greece called forth the condemnation of Chrys-

old love and on with the new," even oftener than our elastic laws permit.

To these people, then, our children are sent to be educated. That they are performing in a respectable theatre is sufficient. The play may be one written by the scrofulous Dumas, or some vicious compound made by Boucicault or Daly compound made by Boucicault or Daly from Belot or Zola. It may teach, with many delicate phrasings and dainty sub-divisions of emotion, that vice is virtue when "love" glorifles vice. This is the commonest lesson of the modern play. The drama may drag the auditors through but which they must know when the "emotional" actor or actress projects them

Parents have no right to accept the theatre at its own valuation or at the valtheatre at its own valuation or at the valuation of the newspapers—no right to subject their children to the teachings of men and women whose lives are impure and lawless. The feelings of these people must color their art. And, without pretending to assert that a parent is bound to know all about the private character of the actor who personates Hamlet or Othello, we assert that, if the actor is scandalously immoral, the parent is not justified in persiving, and moral, the parent is not justified in permitting his child to approach within the circle of his influence. There is a fascincircle of his influence. There is a fascination about the stage for the young—a fascination which most of us remember to have felt. Who has not made a hero of have felt. Who has not made a hero of purpose. When your illness becomes know that it is dangerous for the young to worship a hero of the stage, of whom men But perhaps this is asking too say with truth, that he is

say with truth, that he is a sensualist and a libertine? But perhaps this is asking too much. Parents to-day do not seem eager to be scrupulous about their responsibilities. Let them, at least, be prudent. To forbid the theatre entirely would be to defeat a good end. To discriminate justly between diagness that degrade and these that between dramas that degrade and those that between dramas that degrade and those that elevate, is not asking too much of any in-telligent father or mother. The stage is held by plays which are the products of our time, in which reverence for good is laughed at, and only "love" and luxury laugued at, and only love and luxury held up to admiration. Many parents will not see this. They are more liberal than their Catholic fathers—this is, they lost the bloom which prayer and Catholic association kept untouched; they are more lax. But, if they know how

HOW TO DIE.

Some Excellent Suggestions for the Sick and the Well.

Anybody can die. That is true : and. more than that, everybody must die; and that is just the reason why everybody ought to know how to die. Besides, one can die only once, so that, in this matter,

struction, prayer and the Sacraments.

The apologists for the stage are to-day many. And, if the stage were pure, there could not be too many. Those bigots who, inheriting traditions of the corruption of the English stage in the time of Charles II.—when Vice, breaking from under the mask of Puritanism, stalked shameless—held the theatre abountable, have disappeared: but, instead of integrated of the grace of God, to avoid sin eather.

membering that each time may last. And how will you prepare yourself? By examining your conscience; by making the very best acts of faith, hope and char-ity that you can, from the bottom of your heart; by making also a fervent act of contrition with a real earnest purpose of amendment; and, finally, by resigning yourself to the holy will of God, and ask-ing the prayers of His Blessed Mother and

But most likely you will die by sick-ness. Remember, then, whenever you

had; for he will feel it his duty to let you know what your real condition is. If, then, there is any danger at all, now is and long before either Calderon or Racine wrote, the Church used the stage, as the peasants at Ober-Ammergau use it, to delineate the scenes of Oar Lord's Passion, and to show forth, more vividly than

> TO EXAMINE YOUR CONSCIENCE.
>
> Do this well and carefully, but do not confession on the false pretence that you

ren to beware of the allurements of a theatre which has ceased to elevate and let your contrition and purpose of amend-ment be as strong and perfect as possible;

candle in a candlestick or something election which will serve to hold it, sone holy water, and a tumbler of common water with a spoon; also it will be very well to have a crucifix, that your table may look something like an altar. Of course the rest of the room or rooms should be in as good condition as possible. Think of how you would feel if our Haly Eather the you would feel if our Holy Father the Pope should condescend to visit you; how ashamed you would be to have things in confusion. But the Pope, great as is his commonest lesson of the modern play. The drama may drag the auditors through a long train of passions and emotions which pure minds ought never to know, ceive Him; but all the rest who are presented in the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the visit of the rest who is compared with the res if they know he has the Blessed Sacrament, and not get up till you have re-ceived it, unless to help to get things ready. They should also not be talking to the priest or to each other at this time

without need. Now, even if you have strong hopes of MAKE THIS COMMUNION AS IF IT WERE

with a perfect submission to whatever may be the will of God. And after it, spend as much time as you can in thanksgiving, and in asking for the graces of which you are now specially in need.

You still hope to recover; and do you

know what is the best thing to help

YOU SHOULD BE ANOINTED. Do not wait till it would be a real miracle for you to get well. What does St. James say, speaking of Extreme Unction? "The prayer of faith shall save the sick man,

and the Lord shall raise him up." All priests, and many other people also, know how often these words come true. Of course anointing will not always save your life; you must die at some time; but do not foolishly fancy, as some do, that your being anointed is a sign that you are going to die. At any rate, whether you die or not, there is something else it will do for you. What more does St. James say? "If he be in sins, they shall be forgiven him." Not those sins which you ought to confess, but the remains of your sins, which make you some-times uneasy, and feel as if you had not easily a lesson of vice may be written on the white tablet of a child's mind, let them of fact you have. It will also give you guard him. Let them not allow him to choose his own amusements.—Freeman's overcome the enemies of your soul, who may attack you in your last moments, should it be the will of God to take you

out of the world.

When you receive this sacrament, you want to prepare yourself as for the others. Have the table, the cloth, the candle and the holy water as for communion. No matter about the tumbler and spoon, or about anyone kneeling down, until the priests directs it. And besides these pre-parations, you will prepare your soul to receive the grace of God as fully as pos-

MAKE ACTS OF CONTRITION especially for the sins committed by your five senses, which will be anointed, and pray that the sacrament may have its full

Is Extreme Unction the last grace you will receive? No; you may get absolu-tion and Communion again, perhaps several times; and when it seems probable that the time for your death has come, you can receive the last blessing and plenary indulgence. This may free you from a great deal of purgatory, perhaps from the whole of it; but to obtain this indulgence you must baye
CONTRITION, THE LOVE OF GOD AND A

WILLINGNESS TO DIE, accepting death as a just penalty for the

sins you have committed.

I cannot tell you much about what comes after this. But if you have the same dispositions in your soul that you should have all along, and the holy name of Jesus, Mary and Joseph in your heart of Jesus, mary and Joseph in your heart if not on your lips, you may have a firm and confident hope that God will be mer-ciful to you, and will Himself help you in your last moments, and show you how to die .- Catholic Tracts.

BANQUET TO JOHN DILLON, M. P.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was entertained at a barquet on Monday night in the Rotunda, Dublin, Mr. Sexton, M. the Rotunda, Dublin, Mr. Sexton, M. P., presided, and among those present were Messrs. Gill, M. P., Leamy, M. P., R. Power, M. P., T. D. Sullivan, M. P. The chairman said they had assembled to do honour to Mr. Dillon. But for the expression of his will the company that would have seem such that no livid huildings would have been such that no livid huildings would have such that no Irish building would hold it.
But Mr. Dillon remembered that there
were others still in durance. The toasts
were, "Ireland a Nation," "Our Imprisoned Brothers" (drunk in silence), prisoned Brothers" (drunk in silence). "Our Guest," to which Mr. Dillon, in re sponding, said he had come there to say a few words in explanation before he lef this country for a short period. As to the eulogy pronounced upon him by Mr to think he was of so angelic a character. something of an angel descended to earth, but he had a lingering suspicion that he was subject to some human frailties still He had failed to find words to express his your obligations to the Irish people for their at you great kindness since he left Kilmainham. He desired to call attention to the fact that when the present Land Bill adopted immediately an attitude of uncompromising hostility towards it, and up to the time of his ar-rest he used whatever influence he had Well do the Scriptures say that grapes do not come from thorns or figs from thistles. Applying this, let us look at the lives of these "educators of the people," who are ready to lead us back into the heroic ages at a moment's notice, or to convey us into the presence of sublime and contending passions at the same hour every night. A moral actor is an exception, notwithstanding all the protests self-to you. You have received Him in self-to you. You have received Him in self-to you. You have received Him in this way before, often, perhaps, at the or to convey us into the presence of the convey us into the presence of the convey us into the presence of the convey night. A moral actor is an exception, notwithstanding all the protests of those who believe in the stage, right or wrong. Moral actresses exist; but they who have shown any regard for the marriage-tie are certainly in a small minority. In fact, the stage has set an example in "free-trading" which, if not confined to the matrimonial market, might have a the matrimonial market, might have a be matrimonial market, might have a the matrimonial market, might have a the matrimonial market, might have a the matrimonial market, might have a soft the present of the preparation at least was made in some sort of a suitable way. There was a lighted altar, a beautiful sanctuary, and everything else of this kind, provided by the church. But the priest cannot bring the church. But the priest cannot bring the church with him. See, then, that your friends

PUT YOUR HOUSE OR ROOM IN ORDER

ON TO WHOUSE OR ROOM IN ORDER

PUT YOUR HOUSE OR ROOM IN ORDER

There was a lighted altar, a between introduced—and he was free to admit some of them slightly in favour of the people—still no change had been made that would induce him to alter one single control to the preparation at least was made in some sort of a suitable way. There was a lighted altar, a between the properation at least was made in some sort of a suitable way. There was a lighted altar, a beautiful sanctuary, and everything else that would induce him to alter one single to the properation at least was made in some sort of a suitable way. There was a lighted altar, a but here one part of the preparation at least was made in some sort of a suitable way. There was a lighted altar, a but here one part of the preparation at least was made in some sort of a suitable way. There was a lighted altar, a beautiful sanctuary, and everything else that would induce him to admit some of them slightly in favour of way the properation at least was made in some sort of a sui

read the history of the tithe war. How was the victory of the people lost then? It was lost when O'Connell and the Parliamentary men accepted in the British Parliament a bill which they thought would relieve the people, but it simply superimposed the burden. The Irish people were paying for the mistake they then made. His fear was that the yoke of landland ascendancy being made lighter. landlord ascendancy being made lighter, much lighter, as it probably would be—and he wished it to be distinctly understood that he never said this bill would not con-

fer immense benefits on the Irish people, benefits which their fathers in 1852 would have thought invaluable, and would have thanked their oppressors for having given; THANK GOD, THEY STOOD NOW IN DIFFERENT

—(cheers)—his fear was that the yoke of landlord ascendancy might be made lighter by this Bill, and that the people of Ireland would once more bow their heads beneath it and consent again to live as slaves and agree under the property of the people of th serfs under toleration. Up to the time of his arrest, therefore, he did his best to nis arrest, therefore, he did his best to rouse the people to the true question, and to secure that the Bill would be rejected by a solemn convention, at which the people would solemnly agree not to use the Bill in any form, and to enter into a solemn agreement that the man who did use it would be a traitor to the national use it would be a traitor to the national cause. His opinion was that the Bill was intended for lawyers, for country attor-neys, and was full of legal technicalities and delays, and if once established he very much feared it would scatter doubt, suson, and u certainty among the pe His idea was that the Irish people sl stand or fall together, and the terms should have been made for the whole nation or no terms taken at all (cheers). Was there a man who believed that the Irish land-lords would have consented to the passing of this measure if they had not believed that the tribuding of the statute of the passing of the statute of the passing of the statute of that the structure of landlordism was

SHAKEN TO ITS FOUNDATION?
They knew that if the Bill was not passed the landlord ascendancy would fall. The landlords accepted the bill as the best terms they could possibly hope to get, and he honestly acknowledged that he regretted that they had got these terms (laughter and applause). He believed that if the League but kept up the siege in an uncompromising attitude, and rejected all terms till they had them at their mercy, they (the League) would nave had them terms till they had them at their mercy, they (the League) would have had them at their mercy in six months. He was of opinion that even if it was desirable for the League to attempt to prevent the people trying the Act, it would be found impossible trying the Act, it would be found in the particular trying the properties of the properties at their mercy, they can be provided to the properties of the properties of the properties at their mercy.

and he was prepared to say that under present circumstances he considered it the wisest one the leader of the Irish people could adopt, although he was one could not acquiesce in it, and as he could not with any show of consistency co-operate actively in it, he believed it was his duty to stand aside, and not to place any difficulty in the way of those who proposed to act upon that policy. He knew he ex-posed aimself to the accusation of being a coward (no, no and cheers). Any one who had been long in politics knew that political life was merciless in attributing motives. It would be said that three months in Kimainham had tamed him (no, no, and cheers). But he did not intend to be influenced in the slightest de

JOHN DILLON'S BOLD SPEECH AT

gree by such opinions (cheers).

THURLES. Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was presented with an address of welcome from the people of Thurles and its vicinity on August 25. The presentation, which took place in the Market-square, was made the occasion of a great demonstration in sup-port of the Land League. Large continents came from the surrounding districts gents came from the surrounding districts of Holycross, Ballycahill, Clonculty, Two-mile-Borris, Templetuohy, Moyne, Gurtnahoe, Boherlahan, Dualla, etc. Several of these were accompanied by bands and banners bearing the usual inscriptions. Each contingent included a body of horsemen, and altogether the demonstration was one of the most imposing that has been held here. A large number of clergymen and prominent persons were on the platform. Rev. James Cantwell, on the platform. Rev. James Cantwell, Administrator, Thurles, acted as chair-

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who was reeived with loud cheers, said Mr. Eviston, and men of Tipperary—I cannot find words to express how glad I feel to find myself once more upon the soil of Tipperary and in the midst of men who did me so high an honor when I was away from my own country (cheers).
The words of this address attach is finitely too much importance to the short term of imprisonment that I have undergone, for if these has the state of the short term of the s there be a fault in the Irish race, that fault is that they are too kindly, and that they make a great deal too much of any exertion a man may make in their cause; but one thing I have learned to know during the few months I spent in prison, what the men suffered who really did suffer imprisonment for the cause of their

Land Act, and taking from it all the benefits they could take from the bill, and yet not weaken the arm of the League, and not weaken the revolutionary policy of the League—and if they proved to be right, God knew that

THERE WOULD NOT BE AN IRISHMAN MORE THERE WOULD NOT BE AN IRISHMAN MORE GLAD

CHAPLES WOULD NOT BE AN IRISHMAN MORE THERE WOULD NOT BE AN IRISHMAN MORE Who could do seven years of a living death who could do seven years of a living death than he would be at the result. He knew who could do seven years of a living death than he would be at the result. He shew the difficulty experienced in getting the people to stand erect before their masters, and he knew how slowly this movement grew in the beginning. He knew how starvation nursed it, and the conviction was rooted in his mind that but for necessity the Irish neonle would be where the starvation nursed it, and the conviction was rooted in his mind that but for necessity the Irish people would be where the League found them—at the feet of the landlords. Others hold that a spirit had been aroused in the people which would never be quenched. He looked with considerable distrust to t e future for he had read the history of the title ter. history has cast such a glory and a beauty round the Irish name (cheers); and I would appeal to the young men of Ireland to day that they pledge themselves that, so far as in them lies, they will never allow that tradition to die (cheers), and that if in the future far greater sacrifices should be asked at the hands of our people than have been asked by the Land League there will be found in Tipperary, and in all Ireland, hundreds and thousands who will be ready to venture in the paths which John Devoy and Michael Davitt trod before them. I have here a few lines which I read the other day which were written by some American, and which was first published in the New York Su think they are lines that every Irish far-mer and every Irish farmer's son should

Brave is the cause he loved,
And faithful with heart and brain
He has the tortures proved
Of dungeon and toil and chain.
Dungeons may claim him stilli,
And tortures may come in a throng,
Yet is it is resolute will
Unconquered and firm and strong.
Prisons can never bind
The spirits of such as he,
Chains do not load the mind
Of one who dares to be free.
Suddenly torn and reft
From tasks that were not yet done,
Still in the land he left
The work of his brain goes on.
Till in the path he showed
His followers planted their feet,
Treading the difficult road
Till the work shall be complete.
Still by the poor and oppressed.
In cabin and shieling and gien,
Davitt is honored and blessed
And known as a leader of men.
theers). If it shall have been Mich

cheers). If it shall have been Michael the homestead of every Irish farmer, ave. and of every Irish laborer, the fear of eviction; if it shall have fallen to him to take away fear from the mind of every man who lives on Irish soil, will he not say that all the years of imprisonment he reward, which sets free his country from the most degrading thraldom that ever was imposed upon any people (cheers). It would ask you how is it that a nation and handed to Mr. Eaton, the magistrate like the Irish people can hope to become great and to advance on the path of national greatness and power. There are two ways-one is to maintain and cherish the traditions of greatness and of virtue that have been handed down to them that have been handed down to them from the past; the other way is to find out the faults of our people, to recognise what has made us weak in the past, and to resolve that you will not allow her majesty's writ to be obstructed. This episode over, the column resumed its march upon the house of one William Roche. Let the local reto resolve that you will not re ple trying the Act, it would be found impossible. It would be impossible for him to be a party to such a policy, and the only course, therefore, for bim was to retire from public life for some months—(cries of "No, no")—and leave those who believed in this policy unembarrassed to carry it out (loud cries of "No, no," and cheers). He fully recognized the skill and wisdom of the PROGRAMME MR. PARKELL HADLAND FORM. ness. Every man in Ireland will do well to consider now and in the future whether there is not a great deal of truth in these accusations, and should apply himself to see that they do not injure the Irish cause in the future. But of all the faults of the Irish people there is one that has troubled me more, perhaps, than any other, and that is the fatal facility with which our people forget and forgive they allow themselves to be wheedled by soft language, and humbugged by traitors. You must learn to know this—that in Irish politics you must never forget, and you must be very slow to forgive The traitor to his country in Ireland has sometimes only to say a few soft words to the people and wait a little bit until he an opportunity to sell a third time, and I am not sure they won't get it. You should never forget an act of traitorism, and you should take years before you forgive it. One thing I will ask the people of Tipperary—that they will never forgive the present Government, notwith-standing the friendly exertions of what used to be a National journal, the Free-man's Journal. If the Irish people are so ungrateful, so weak, and so base as to for get the men who are now locked up in the jails of the country for having dared for their cause, the Irish people deserve not liberty. If they forget the men who intheir cause, the Irish people deserve not liberty. If they forget the men who in-sulted Father Sheeby and the rest of the men who are confined in Naas, Dundalk, Galway and Limerick Jails, then the Irish people will show a weakness that would make anyone despair of their cause (hear, hear). The Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech delivered last Friday in the House of Commons, announced-and I confess that he surprised me, although I expected little good from him—he anexpected fittle good from him to nounced that it was not his intention to allow those men out, even now that the Land Bill has passed. He was not contented with that announcement, but he went on to say, giving his reasons for not allowing them out:-"Take the case of the Loughrea prisoners.

where there are seven men confined for conspiracy to murder."

Now of all the base and cowardly pieces

of slander that I have ever heard uttered in public, that is the lowest and the basest and the most cowardly. On the word of a common informer whose name is not known, he seized those men and put them into prison, and, having silenced them, he proceeds to blast their character and call them murderers when he has them locked up and they cannot answer him. If he had the common decency to say that he locked them up because they were Land Leaguers, I would say "All right; that is a fair fight." But a more mean, a country in the past. I learned to know for the first time what they suffered. My imprisonment, as they say in America, did valuable effect as a precedent for the abrogation of tariffs. The disregard of players for the obligations of marriage is notorious. Their motto is, "Off with the

He said then—he hoped it would be
put Your House or room in that opinion, and
he repeated it now—if men thought that
treatment to guilty of other foul crimes, I cannot
they could pursue the policy of trying the
treatment very tolerable; but I learned

He said then—he hoped it would be
proved he was wrong in that opinion, and
he repeated it now—if men thought that
treatment very tolerable; but I learned

He said then—he hoped it would be
proved he was wrong in that opinion, and
he repeated it now—if men thought that
treatment very tolerable; but I learned

World's Dispensary Dime Series of panproved he was wrong in that opinion, and
he repeated it now—if men thought that
treatment very tolerable; but I learned

Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

will never forgive this Government for its action (cries of "Never"). I will not say to-day one word on the question of the Land Bill, for I propose to speak on some future occasion upon that question But this much I will say, and I think i worthy of the consideration of every farmer in Ireland, that I observed the passage of that bill, for we were allowed to read the newspapers in Kilmainham. I observed that the men who were anxi-ous to pass the bill were the landlords and not the tenants. I will not say anything upon the new situation created by the passing of this bill, but this I will say, that nothing within the last four months has given me more pleasure than to see that the time had come when the Irish tenant could be perfectly careless about the passing of the Land Act (cheers), and that the landlords were anxious and beg-ing that the Land Act should be passed. How stood the matter five years ago? The Irish tenant was asking for a Land Act, but he got only insults in reply. To-day the Irish landlord begs for an act. The great question of the day is, Will the tenant use it (cheers)? Whatever policy the Irish people may be called on to adopt in reference to that act I have one strong hope, and it is this—that a spirit has been aroused in the Irish people of such a character that no matter v acter that no matter what happens in the future they will never allow the landlords to trample upon them again (cheers).

MISS ANNA PARNELL'S RACE WITH A SHERIFF.

Mr. Parnell's obstructive performances

in the senate are quite eclipsed by those of his sister in the field. The Irish papers contain highly interesting accounts of the part played by this lady in the evictions which took place a few days ago on the Kingston estates at Mitchelstown, County Cork. The Land League, finding their tenants unable to hold their ground against the landlords, sent Miss Anna Parnell their assistance. Last Thursday that lady, accompanied by several local "leaguers," appeared on the Kingston estate just as a small army of cavalry, infantry, con stabulary, engineers, commissariat and hospital staff was about to start on a fresh expedition against the anti-renters. Miss Parnell and her fair auxiliaries hung on the rebellious district and proceeded to carry out the law, set vigorously to work to defeat them. Every house was barri-caded and had to be broken open, when the rent was in each case immediately paid, in spite of the advice, entreaties proaches of Miss Parnell. Her ence caused so much delay and excitement that at length she was "put away from the door" of one Michael Haggarty, whom she was exhorting to hold out and keep the rent. Upon this she at once wrote commanding the expedition, a protest in which she said she was commissioned by "a society" to attend "in the interests of the evieted tenants and demanded liberty to do so." Mr. Eaton answered that he

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The Sea-Girt Isle.

Come fill up the cup, we'll drink to-To the land that gave us birth; The sparkling wine with its rosy lig Was made for the sons of earth. Was made for the sons of earth.
And oh! if a tear our eyes should di
When we think of the friends we i
We'll steal a ray from the goblet's bi
And bathe the tears in bliss.

Then fill the cup to the sea-girt isle, To the dear remembered few. To the dear remembered few, Whose lips, perhaps, at this mome In the homes our childhood knew For, alast full many a year has flow Since our parted bosons met, But affection's chain was round us the And its links are shining yet. The strings of the harp have murmu

nd memory like an angel bright From Eden's blissful bowers. Vill fill the soul with a holy light, And cover the heart with flowers. Yes, our country's love embalms the Wherever our barks may sweep.

With many a tale of woe, But there's joy to-night and the tide From its innermost founts shall fle

REDPATH'S LETTERS.

What an American saw on a Day's Trip to Derry.

LONDONDERRY, August 12, Londonderry has a history the through thirteen centuries. St. 6 built a monastery here as long ag The English forces made their trance in 1566. I'wo years after powder magazine exploded accide for there was no skirmishing fund lays—and it blew up the fort town, and blew out the British But the crimson-coated curses ca to roost again in the year 1600 erected the Fort of Culmore. Th mander, Sir Henry Dowcra, recei James I. a charter "for the estab and regulation of the town." Sir Caher O'Doherty captured t and burned it, and put the gar the sword. Five years later Kir granted (most graciously as the n Sacred Majesty is) a charter to Society, which, after various conf restorations, modifications, and renables the Corporation—that is the City Government—of London

TO BLIGHT THE PROSPERIT and levy taxes on the inhabitant Irish city to-day. Londonderry, and Berwick-on-Tweed are the walled towns of the British Islan walls here are well preserved an good repair. Several of the cam were used in the defence of Lond during the siege of 1689, are still position as at that time. The pastions are in perfect condition serve to keep alive ancient he races and religions, and hence t lish Government takes care to them. The public buildings of derry are solid structures and rat ome; and, like everything in the cepting the working-classes, they dence of a substantial prosperi There are numerous reli olden times in the vicinity of derry; but as there are books endescribe them, I shall not waste and life in telling about them. American who comes here should

THE GRIANAN OF ALLEACI about three miles from Londond is a hill surmounted by a grea fort, which English guide-books describe as "a Pagan ruin," but Irish exultingly depict as the sea kings after the fall of Tara. "H Mr. O'Doherty, yesterday, "her apital of Ireland one thousand and here for 600 years the O'N the country after the destruction The scene from this summit is most charming landscapes in Irela most charming tendscapes in frei fort commands a magnificent mountain, and valley, and bay, and loughs. You see three cou THESE GLD IEJSH KING

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League and landbords—the line ors of the kings and invaders.

I was taken to see the Grian James E. O'Doherty, who, as has already made a long fight tyranny of landlordism in this of in Bonegal, and by Mr. Jame Loughlin, the President of the ional Land League of Los Such notes of the conversation I shall now write out. I shall now write out.
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THE LEAST MERCIFUL TO THEI excepting to those peasants, cases and districts, who reside a own "demain," and who have generations as semi-serfs of the f castle. Many of the new la brutal and tyrannical; but not excels in avarice and caprici late Lord Leitrim, or the pr Lucan, Sligo, and Lansdowne. heartless corporation in all I dealings with its tenants is the of Trinity College, Dublin. have I seen such ghastly squa appalling wretchedness as in the tenants of Trinity Colleg-veen and in the Island of Va county Kerry.
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The Sea-Girt Isle. Come fill up the cup, we'll drink to-night To the land that gave us birth; The sparkling wine with its rosy light Was made for the sons of earth. Was made for the sons of earth.
And oh! if a tear our eyes should dim.
When we think of the friends we miss,
We'll steal a ray from the goblet's brim,
And bathe the tears in bliss.

Then fill the cup to the sea-girt isle, To the dear remembered few, Whose lips, perhaps, at this moment smile. In the homes our childhood knew; For, alast full many a year has flown. Since our parted bosoms met, But affection's chain was round us thrown, And its links are shining yet.

The strings of the harp have murmured long, With many a tale of woe. But there's joy to-night and the tide of song From its innermost founts shall flow; From its innermost founts shall in-ind memory like an angel bright From Eden's blissful bowers, Vill fill the soul with a holy light, And cover the heart with flowers,

Yes, our country's love embalms the heart, Wherever our barks may sweep, As the leaves of the rose, tho' torn apart, Their share of the perfune keep. Then thus, while every goblet foams, Let this be the pledge we'll give—Our native isle and our early homes, And the land in which we live.

REDPATH'S LETTERS.

What an American saw on a Three Day's Trip to Derry.

LONDONDERRY, August 12, 1881. Londonderry has a history that runs through thirteen centuries. St. Columba built a monastery here as long ago as 546. The English forces made their first entrance in 1566. I'wo years afterwards a powder magazine exploded accidentally— for there was no skirmishing fund in those lays—and it blew up the fort and the own, and blew out the British garrison. But the crimson-coated curses came back to roost again in the year 1600. They erected the Fort of Culmore. Their commander, Sir Henry Dowcra, received from James I. a charter "for the establishment and regulation of the town." In 1608 Sir Caher O'Doherty captured the town and burned it, and put the garrison to the sword. Five years later King James granted (most graciously as the manner of Sacred Majesty is) a charter to the Irish Society, which, after various confiscations, and renewals, a direct pronouncement of the protestant farmers. restorations, modifications, and renewals, enables the Corporation—that is to say, the City Government—of London TO BLIGHT THE PROSPERITY

and levy taxes on the inhabitants of this Irish city to-day. Londonderry, Chester, and Berwick-on-Tweed are the three walled towns of the British Islands. The walled towns of the british islands, walls here are well preserved and kept in good repair. Several of the cannons that were used in the defence of Londonderry, were used in the defence of Londonderry, during the siege of 1689, are still in their position as at that time. The gates and bastiens are in perfect condition. They serve to keep alive ancient hatreds of races and religions, and hence the English Government takes care to conserve them. The public buildings of Londonderry are solid structures and rather handsome; and, like everything in the city, excepting the working-classes, they give evidence of a substantial prosperity in the past. There are numerous relics of the their old estates yet?" olden times in the vicinity of London. derry; but as there are books enough that describe them, I shall not waste my space and life in telling about them. But the American who comes here should not fail

THE GRIANAN OF ALLEACE, and here for 600 years the O'Neils ruled the country after the destruction of Tara." The scene from this summit is one of the most charming landscapes in Ireland. The most charming fandscapes in freiand. The fort commands a magnificent view of mountain, and valley, and bay, and rivers, and loughs. You see three counties.

THESE GLD INISH KINGS,

to use our native tongue, "knew their biz." No hostile force could approach them in any direction without exposing their numbers and intentions. A th sand years ago! and yet the same fight is kept up—not now between native king and foreign invaders, but between Land League and landlords—the lineal successof the kings and invaders, was taken to see the Crianan by Mr.

James E. O'Doherty, who, as a solicitor, has already made a long light against the tyranny of landlordism in this county and in Bonegal, and by Mr. James Coll Mc-Loughlin, the President of the Irish National Land League of Londonderry. Such notes of the conversation as remain I shall now write out.

All of the county Derry was acquired under James I. by London guilds. Some of these companies have made a few improvements in their agricultural holdings, but most of them have been SHOCKING EXAMPLES

of the commercial spirit-they have made the most of their prerogatives by letting out their estates to middlemen, as in the case of the London Mercers. Yet as a rural properties, on an average, is better than that of the Irish landlords. This is Mr. O'Doherty's statement, and it confirms what I have heard elsewkere in

reland—that the charge is untrue which sserts that the worst landlords are the purchasers under the Encumbered Estates, and the Disestablishment Acts, and the London Corporations. Everywhere I have found that the "ould family" landlords are the most tenacious of their feudal pre-THE LEAST MERCIFUL TO THEIR TENANTS,

excepting to those peasants, in certain cases and districts, who reside around their own "demain," and who have lived for generations as semi-serfs of the Teac-mor, of castle. Many of the new landlords are brutal and tyrannical; but not one of them excels in avarice and capriciousness the late Lord Leitrim, or the present Lords Lucan, Sligo, and Lansdowne. The most heartless corporation in all Ireland in its dealings with its tenants is the Corporation of Trinity College, Dublin. Nowhere have I seen such ghastly squalor and such appalling wretchedness as in the hovels of the tenants of Trinity College at Cahirca-veen and in the Island of Valencia, in the

county Kerry.
"What do these guilds do with their rentals?" I asked Mr. O'Doherty.

"They spend it for the benefit of the No one has any claim on it.

only the IRISH Society
that owns the site of Londonderry, as I told you, hold their rights in trust for the

people."
"How does the Irish Society spend their

"They seemed to be philanthrophic," said Mr. O'Doherty, "but it was a great swindle. They spent their income or nearly all of it in banquets in London and management, and they do it expenses of management, and they do it yet. A large body of them come over here every year and make a grand progress at the expense of this fund, and they have costly banquets in Londonderry and Coleraine. Practically they do nothing for the people, except to give donations to some of the schools. If their revenue belonged to the people of Londonderry, they would give ten times as much for schools, and reduce the taxes of the city one half. Taxes in this city amount to five shillings in the pound on the valuation. The ten-ants pay the taxes—that is 25 per cent. over and above their rental. In November last a large portion—one-fifth or one-fourth—of the city fell into the hands of the Irish Society by the lapse of long leases, and they not only

person of the protonic person of the protonic person of the protonic person of the protonic person of the person o up possession on a quarter's notice."
"The old tenants got no compensation?"

"Does not the Ulster custom prevail in

"Yes, in every part of it, and it always has; but the Ulster custom never protected city tenants." this country?"

"What is the general condition of the county Derry?"

"What is the general condition of the county Derry?"

"What is the general condition of the county Derry?"

has enabled Belfast, with fewer natural advantages to outstrip us. You have seen here how, in the former church grounds, and their estates not sold to capitalists who would become rack-renters and continue the old system, and add to its burdens,

but to the actual possessors, or farmers who would till the soil themselves."
"Will the Land Eill help this county?
"Not much, as it will only help the already comfortable farmers.

will not prevent the annual draining of money from the county seat as rent to absentee landlords, and if rents now should be fixed at a reason ble rent the American conspetition will make what would be a fair rent to-day a rackrent in six years. Yet, once fixed by the Land court, the rent must remain unchanged for fifteen years."

teen years."
"Is there much emigration from London-derry for the United States. They carried 7,775 passengers. 53 ships sailed to British North America, with 3,183 passengers. This gives a total of 10,603 emigrants from this port in one year, increase 6,358 over 1879. Last year only 889 emigrants re turned, 624 of them from Canada."

LORD DUNRAVEN ON THE LAND BILL.

JAMES REDPATH.

The earl of Dunraven, in protesting agasnst the short time allowed for the consideration of the Irish Land Bill, said "he was not a strict Sabbatarian, and had even advocated in that house the desirability of enjoring reasonable recreation on the Sun-day, but it was impossible that racking one's brains over the tangled intricacies of that bill could be considered wholeome recreation for anyone."

And Dunraen, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
O'er that blessed bill of Billy's, puzzling

at it o'er and o'er;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a child's that had been screaming,
And the gas-light o'er them streaming ws them heavy red and rore;

And his voice from out its pages rises in a muffled roar:
"Hang the bill! it is a bore!"

ROLY HILL.

A Sacred Shrine in Wisconsin that may Rival the Famous Lourdes.

Holy Hill, Wis., July 26th.-Seven miles southeast of this village lies the tallest hill in Wisconsin. In the geographical and geological reports it is called Laphen's Peak. Its loftiest elevation is not less than 600 feet above the surface of Lake Michigan, and it rears its head proudly above the tops of the surrounding hills, and it can be seen for many miles in any direction, while from its northern point a splendid view of a great expanse of country may be had. Locally, Laphan's peak is known as St. Mary's Peak, or Holy Hill. The country lying contiguous to Holy Hill is inhabited chiefly by foreign-born farmers, those of Irish, Norwegian, Bohemian, and German extraction being most numerous. It is as though communities of Mecklenburger, Luxemburger, or north of Ireland peasantry had been taken up bodily, transported to Wisconsin, and set down intact and in isolation. They retain the habits, customs, and style of dress of the mother country in a great measure, though the younger generation is, from pure force of circumstances, taking on a ery thin veneer of Americanism.

Holy Hill gained its greatest notoriety from the fact of its having been the home of a hermit for a series of years. It was about twenty years ago that the strange being made his appearance in the vicinity and took up his abode in a sort of kennel dug into a ravine that juts into the south side of the hill. Previous to his advent it was known that the hill possessed sacred properties, and the farmers thereabout city tenants."

"What does the Ulster custom mean here?
I find that it covers entirely different usages in the different parts of Ulster."

"The Ulster custom here," replied Mr.
O'Doherty, "means simply the right to sell the good will of a farm. It does not mean fair rents nor fixity of tenure. The rents in the County Derry have been constantly in the Gounty Derry have been constantly the hill in prayer and meditation. More than two centuries ago Father Marquette and the daring explorer, Joliet, had planted the top of the eminence and the top of the eminence and rising, and the revolt against landlordism is very strong here. They returned two liberals for this county at the last two general elections—a thing hitherto unheard of in later years the property was purchased in later years the property was purchased by the Catholic Church. It was, there-fore, holy ground in a double sense, and TESTANT FARMERS against the landlord system. The land-lord candidates were defeated by an immense majority, although personally they were the most popular m:n in the county."

"What supports Londonderry?"

"The city lives chiefly by shirt manufactories and general trade. In the eastto disturb or drive min away. The cined himself Francois, and had little to do with the people of the neighborhood, who, respecting the venerable appearance and sacred calling of the man (he let it be

was not for the manufactories, Ulster,
IN SPITE OF THE CLESTER CUSTOM
would soon be almost as distressful a
county as Connaught."
"Do all the London Cerporations retain
"The pieus Francois attributed his physical
cure to God, and said it was a reward of
prayer; that God had forgiven him, and "No," replied Mr. Beherty, "not all of them; some of them have sold their estates within the last century; it has been a misfortune for the tenants, as most of the purchasers have rack-rented them."

"What is the general condition." "What is the general condition of the county Derry?"

THE GRIAMAN OF ALLEACE, about three miles from Londonderry. It is a hill surmounted by a great circular fort, which English guide-books sneeringly describe as "a Pagan ruin," but which the Irish exultingly depict as the seat of their kings after the fall of Tara. "Here," said Mr. O'Doherty, yesterday, "here was the rapital of Ireland one theusand years ago, and here for 600 years the O'Neils ruled the country after the destruction of Tara."

"What is the general condition of the county is largely manared by a great circular fort, which English agents and on English principles, but modified by the Irish, or rather, the Uster customs. Of course with occupier ownership, if every farmer owned his land, and every city house holder owned the ground on which his house stands, we should be very body and marvellous are the tales told of relief given to the distraight souls who thus asked for help from on high. Everybody in the vicinity puts the utmost faith in the

young girls making the ascent in shotted shoes, which bathed their feet in blood. shouldings are springing up in London-berry. The same studden increase of property would be developed everywhere if the London guilds were disestablished morning is usually the most favorable time for witnessing the devotions of the worshippers. People came on foot and in wagons from the intimate neighborhood, and from long distances that require days to travel, oftentimes bringing supplies and camping out for a week at a stretch. They bring a sick friend, or else some pious man or woman to pray for beloved ones who are too weak to come. The presence of the person desired to be beneficially. fited does not seem to be absolutely neessary, and a great many cases are by the natives to prove the efficacy of the prayer cure at a distance. The recitals are of a character frequently to stagger

belief, but the natives put the most im-plicit confidence in them.

One of the most notable cures that have en wrought at the hill is that of Louis armes. He came there ten years ago a hopeless cripple, and left a sound man. 'How do you know he was not an impos-ter?' I asked of an old Irishman near the foot of the hill. "How do I know it? Indade, sor, I know it because I helped to carry the poor fellow up the hill when he was ak he couldn't drag himself along. so weak he couldn't drag himself along.
Both his legs were paralyzed, or something,
and no better than sticks; an' sure didn't.
I see him throw his crutches away at the
top of the hill one day and come a boundin' down like a boy? It's the evidence of
me own eyes, sor, and me own sinses, that
God give me, bless His name."

Marmes remained at the hill three or
four months, coing up the pathway two.

four months, going up the pathway two, three, and four times a day. Nearly everybody has a word to say about him. He is the standard cure, and next to the old hermit, Francois, is the most talked about. He is well known in and about have no faith in the curative powers of the hill admit that they remember him before and after his pilgrimage to the holy eminence. All accounts agree that he was a terrible wreck, almost helpless, a burden to himself and to others, previous to the period of his trial of the prayer cure, when ever afterward he was as active and supple as the average man. Marmes's crutches are on exhibition in the decrepit chapel

Almighty for having relieved his suffer. A SCOTCH CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT and with a price set upon them dead or

Marmes does business at 255 Grove street. Milwaukee, and when I went to see him he appeared loth to enter into conversation about his experiences, but upon being assured that I was merely a chance tourist, and had no sinister object in view, he talked freely about his cure. Marmes is a tall, heavy-set Frenchman, without any special mark to distinguish him from others of his class. He said he had been a sailor, and was wrecked in a storm on Lake Michigan eleven or twelve storm on Lake Michigan eleven or twelve years ago. He remained in the water two days, and when rescued off Evanston both legs were frozen. He tried every remedy within his reach, but could derive no benefit and one day, when about to start for a cure near Fond du Lac, he heard of Francois, the hermit, and determined to try the prayer cure. "I inmined to try the prayer cure. "I improved from the first day I reached the hill," he said, "Medicine did me no good, and I know that but for the goodness of God I should have always remained a helpless cripple. When I laid my bur-den upon the shrine of the Blessed

and I know that but for the goodness of God I should have always remained a helpless cripple. When I haid my burden upon the shrine of the Blessed Virgin I felt instantaneous relief, and improved from that moment. I am going to make a pilgrimage to the hill in a few days, and will make a present to the church."

Mrs. Freyberger, an old German woman who has lived near St. Augustin for thirty years, tells of a picture peddler from Buffalo by the name of Joseph Hook who came to Holy Hill two or there years ago. He was badly ruptured, and lived in the old hermit's hut until it was burned down. He was completely cured, and his truss, Mrs. Freyberger says, is in the collection in the seven-by-nine chapel. Mrs. Freyberger also knows of two other men suffering from ruptures who were cured by prayer on Holy Hill, but she forgets their names. She knows, too, of an Irish boy who lived a few miles east of the hills who have adhered to their lan-bad have preserved their land have adhered to their lan-bad have preserved their land have adhered to their lan-bad have preserved their land have adhered to their land have preserved their land have adhered to their land have preserved their land and have preserved their land have adhered to he he home of his adoption by allows." An anusing specimen of this doption have house how her adhout two hours and half, and arrive at Lancaster, the county to hour in the county town of Gherarry, the home of his adoption had an half, and arrive at Lancaster, the county town in the safety of

This was nine years ago.

Mr. J. M. Gaus, an old resident and a
Justice of the Peace, proved to be a perfect mine of information on miracles.

"Three years ago," he said, "a boy eight years old was brought here from Fond du Lac. He was so lame he couldn't and the last day he ran down the hill like

"I know of another case," he continued. "Several years ago a little deaf and dumb son of Matthew Simmers, a farmer who son of Matthew Simmers, a farmer who lives near here, was taken to the hill and prayed for. Speech was miraculously given to him, and he has enjoyed the use of the organ of speech ever since, in addi-tion to which he hears as well as anybody. Last Pentecost day, a year ago," the old man went on, "Fred Koontz of Marsh-field, Fond du Lac County, brought a five-year-old girl to the hill. Her legs were as limber and useless as leather straps. You might have cut them off and the child would have felt no pain. They remained here three days, most of the time being spent on the hill in prayer. time being spent on the hill in prayer. Two weeks afterwards I heard that the child was improving, and lately I learned that she had recovered the use of her legs, which are now quite strong. A woman from the same town, by the name of Mrs. Flesh, came to the hill at the same time,

Selfast, with security of tenare, is ten times the size of Londonderry, and yet, at the era of the Union, it had no chance of surpassing or even equalling us. But our insecurity of tenure under the Irisk Society has enabled Belfast, with fewer natural advantages to outstrip us. You have seen advantages to outstrip us. You have seen there how, in the former church grounds, side, afterward made a strange report of what occurred. For hours the patient never moved or showed signs of life never moved or showed signs of life. The mark of death was upon his brow, and his features were those of a dead person. The cold extended from the legs and arms over the entire trunk, and the silent watcher thought many times that his boy was dead. Suddenly a warm moisture ap-peared on the little sufferer's forehead. A change came over his whole system. The damp of death gave place to a gentle perspiration. Consciousness returned, and pain and delirium which had preceded the last decline passed away. In short, a change for the better had taken place. and the next day, when the tired pilgrius returned, they found the patient on the gh road to recovery. They in turn said that the Lord had filled their souls with a that the Lord had lined their soils with a perfect calm, and that from the moment their feet touched the consecrated ground of Holy Hill they had experienced a blessed faith in the success of their mission. They firmly believed that God had answered their prayers. The name of the boy who is said to have been thus saved by prayer is Rudolph Neumeister or Lumer.

Four or five years ago, three women, who said they lived on Wells street, near St. Michael's Church, Chicago, visit the hill and remained two weeks praying for a boy relative, who was believed to be fatally afflicted with a dropsical affection. of the head. His head was swollen to three times its normal size, and the mon-strous deformity was daily growing larger. One day the women received word from home that the swelling was subsid-ing, and three days later information reached them that the patient was well. This cure they attributed to prayer. The doctors had abandoned hope.—N. Y. Sun.

A Lady Wants to Know

the latest Parisian style of dress and bon net; a new way to arrange the hair. Millions are expended for artificial appliances which only make conspicuous the fact that emaciation, nervous debility, and female weakness exist. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is sold under a positive guarantee. If used as directed, art can be dispensed with. I will overcome those diseases peculiar to females. By druggists.

A reporter, in describing a railway dis-

Catholic World.

"You will hear more Gaelic spoken in Canada in one week than you would hear during a month's sojourn in the Highlands!" Such was the astounding assertion made some time ago at a Montreal dinner-table by a Scottish laird, himself of Canadian birth, and an extensive land, owner in Ontario as well. during a month's sojourn in the Highlands!" Such was the astounding assertion made some time ago at a Montreal
dinner-table by a Scottish laird, himself of
Canadian birth, and an extensive landowner in Ontario as well as in North
Britain. And such is indeed the case.
Along the shore of Lake St. Francis, and
bevond, where the broad blue riobon of
the St. Lawrence is dotted with tiny verdant islets, among which loyal Canadians
peep shyly across to the State of New
York, dwell a sturdy race of men as truly
Highland in heart and speech as when
they left their beloved hills a hundred
years ago. A nature, if loyal to one attachment, will be loyal to all. These
Highlanders in Canada have preserved
their faith and have adhered to their language and traditions.

To visit the Gael in the home of his

dwellers therein do not mend their ways. In Charlottenburg are also the parishes of St. Raphael's, Martintown, and Williamstown. The township of Lancaster lies east of Charlottenburg, and was called the "sunken township" on account of the first French setters having considered it too swampy for habitation. Lochiel lies to the north and boasts of quite a rising town. Alexandria, containing seven hunger. town, Alexandria, containing seven hundred inhabitants, a high-school, and a convent under the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Kenyon is north of Charlottenburg, and is, like the others, a county of magnificent agricultural development

The counties of Stormont and Dundas are, if we except a few Germans, entirely Scotch, but are not Catholic, as is Glen-garry. The pioneer settlers were from the valley of the Mohawk, whither many had emigrated from Scotland and from Germany before the Revolution. When the proclamation of peace in 1783 de-prived the Scottish soldiers who formed the Roy I New York Regiment, under Sir John Johnson, of their occupation, nothing was left for them but to accept the offer of the British Government as the offer of the British Government and settle on lands granted them in Canada West. Loyalty came more natural to their mountain instincts than policy, and they were in those days much more conof a good many other cases, but these are all I know of my own knowledge excepting Marmes and Francois.

Other cases innumerable are cited by the people who have lived within the shadow of the hill, but a few more will suffice. It is related that a few months ago a mother and two sisters of a dving. scientious than practical. Each soldier re-

Scotland, not in actual strife or blood-shed, but in the merciless bigotry and continued obstruction that con ily to those "children of this world, who are wiser in their generation than the children of light." The old chieftains who had clung to their God and their who had consider the constraint of the priest; St. Raphael interceded, the bip slid off, and in the Quebec Gazette, don, and their sons of tender age, re-Edinburgh Casale or in the Tower of London, and their sons of tender age, removed from the influence of early associations, were the helpless pupils of the sanctimonious dominies, who banished from their young minds every ray of Catholic hope and joy, and sent them back to their country as strangers and sojourners—sometimes as fierce denouncers of the faith in which they were how a solourners.

"Carried to Colme's Kill, the Sacred storehouse of their predeces And guardian of their bones,"

In rugged Inverness, where the mighty houses of Clanranald and Glengarry, divided by Loch Nevish, held watch and ward over the heather-clad mountains and deep and dangerous arms of the sea; back through the brace of Lochaber to where the McDonells of Keppoch dwelt under the shadow of Ben Nevis; Sound of Sleat, by whose waters MacDonald of that ilk kept his enemies at bay, and westward to the wild rocks of the the brides, the clan Donald practised their faith. By dint of much caution, and with great labor, these faithful mountaincaution, and eers were fed with the sacraments of their church. Priests' heads were then as valuable as were those of wolves in the days of Alfred, and if a soggarth was caught by 'the Reformed" woe to him! In of these dangers, young men escaped to the Continent, and in the Scots' College, Rome, and at Valladolid, in Spain, studied for the priesthood. After their ordinaon the side hill, where they were placed when their owner threw them away in a laster, says: "This unlooked-for accident paroxysm of thanksgiving to the came upon the community unawares." Jesuits and Irish secular priests, outlawed,

the hill, who came there lame and on crutches, but who, after three days, was permanently cured. He was quite a young boy, and she well remembers seeing him throw away his crutches and run about and play like other boys of his age.

This was nine years ago.

Mr. J. M. Gaus, an old resident and a like of the roads here are attocious. T provide means for the insurrection which they hoped would put their exiled prince on the throne of the Stuarts. The ravages of war had laid their lands waste, the more progressive Lowlanders and the absentee nobles were turning the tenant-holdings into sheep-walks, inch by inch their birthright was leaving them, their dress was forbidden, their arms seized, their very language was made contraband; so, facing the difficulty like brave men, they determined to emigrate. In the year 1786 two ships sailed from Scotland to Canada filled with emigrants. The first left early in the season, but sprang a first left early in the season, but sprang a leak and was obliged to put into Belfast for repairs; resuming her voyage, she reached the American coast too late to at-tempt making Quebec harbor, and there-fore landed her passengers at Philadelphia. The emigrants were lodged in a barracks evacuated by the troops after the pro-clamation of peace, but in the course of the winter a third misfortune befell them: the barracks took fire and burned to the ground, consuming in the flames their ground, consuming in the flames their worldly all. These poor pilgrims then went through to Lake Champlain in boats, and were met at He-aux-Noix by their friends who had already established themselves in Ontarie. Who but Highland hearts would undertake such a journey for friends? At a bad season of the year,

they bestowed on their villages, such as Matilda, Williamstown, Charlotte, and Mariatown, which latter was, we are told, "called after Captain Duncan's daughter Maria." There were many Catholics also in Sir John Johnson's regiment, and they probably turned the first sod in what is now Glengarry; but the real influx of Catholic Highlanders did not take place until 1786 and 1802.

Throughout the last century religious persecution prevailed in the Highlands of Scotland, not in actual strife or bloods to Greenock the priest addressed his flock. of Greenock the priest addressed his flock and put them under the protection of St Raphael, the guide of the wanderer. A few moments later there was a wail of terror; the ship was aground." Sies air er glaneau, agus diambh urmaigh."—"Down on your knees and pray!"—thundered

ers—sometimes as fierce denouncers of the faith in which they were born.

Strong in loyalty and conservative to the heart's core, for years the powerful clan of MacDonald escaped unscathed. Descended from the mighty Somerled, Thane of Argyle, by his marriage with the daughter of Olaf, surnamed the Red, the Norwegian King of the Isles, this branch of Siol Coulu (the race of Conn) had accepted the faith of St. Columba, the "royal O'Neil," and never wavered from his teachings. For centuries they had lived and died Catholics, and the bones of their chieftains had been "Cataraqui was the ancient name for Kingston; there, however, they did not go, but to what is now known as St. Raphael's there they fell to work, in spite of numerous hardships, to construct their houses, and also to build the pioneer church, called "Blue Chapel." Of course church and parish were dedicated to their archive and away from any comfort or from medical aid to soothe or assuage his malady; he was deprived, too, of the services of a was deprived, too, of the services of a brother priest to administer the consolations of religion. His people rallied round him, and the strongest men came forward; they constructed a leabath gladain, and carried him upon it through the forest paths and over the snow mountains to Williamstown. Hence, when the ice broke up, he was taken in a canoe down Riviere-aux-Raisins to the mission at Lachine, where he died on the 19th of May, 1803. He was succeeded in St. Raphael's by a Father Fitzsimmons. TO BE CONTINUED.

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else. - Providence Advertiser.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All matter intended for publication must is the name of the writer attached, and nust reach the office not later than Tuesday

th week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS. COFFEY.

Publisher and Proprietor.

Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Oid as well as New Address, and thus insure the prompt delivery of the paper.

We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to 'how much they owe,' and requests 'to send bul. By consulting the date on your paper both will be answered. The label on its paid to.

When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscribtion, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper sheps. Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the amount of their indebtednes when they make this request. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.
London, Ont.. May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage—

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1881.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. A large number of delegatessome say four hundred-from the various branches of Methodism, are assembled in London to discuss a great variety of subjects, and likely pass some very strong resolutions against certain other systems not identical with their own. The meeting is attracting very little attention outside the Methodist body itself, for the very simple reason that it contains no element of intellectual strength, or ecclesiastical cohesion and authority, necessary to give weight and prominence to the deliberations of such an assemblage. If the gathering now in session in London could even within its own sphere formulate any decision likely to be received and acted upon by those tent with habitations which Mr. Redreligious bodies which it claims to path declares inferior to those oc represent, then the outside world cupied by the negro slaves in the might devote some attention to its proceedings. But the Conference is specially inhibited from formulating any such decisions. It has than slavery. The convention which simply met for discussion. Discus- met on Thursday last, was called sion without decision is one of the together to discuss the momentous easiest ways of provoking doubt and dissension. The great weakness of Protestantism is in fact the absence of authority from its representative bodies. We have had of late years many large representative Protestant assemblages, and we defy the most ardent adherent of any Protestant sect to point to one enduring result consequent upon their deliberations. We have had Pan-Anglican and Pan-Presbyterian meetings. The most noted divines of these bodies attended and spoke or read papers at great length. These men simply expressed their own individual views. They knew perfectly well that many listening to them, while professing to hold with them the very same standard of doctrine, differed very materially from many of the opinions they expressed. Neither of these assemblages could dare formulate any decrees concerning doctrine or discipline. Anglicanism is not any stronger on account of its so-called ocumenical gathering. Nor could a dozen Pan-Presbyterian meetings, even if assembled within sight of the Vatican itself, add in the least to the activity and influence of Calvinism. The present Methodist conference is said to contain representatives of twenty-five threaten. The world at large is different Methodist bodies. If these

delegates. The conference will, as a fighting for home and fatherland. matter of course, effect nothing of a lasting character. Its members have the benefits of social enjoyment, but will return to their homes no wiser than when they went to London as to what Methodism really does teach and ordain. The œcumenical conference will be forgotten by the outside world before it adjourns, for instead of being a display of strength it is undoubtedly another evidence of the weakness of a system based on delusion and excitement.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

The Convention which assembled

in Dublin, on the 15th inst., must

be considered one of the most impor-

tant gatherings of Irishmen that has ever taken place. One thousand delegates, representing every portion of the island, there met to discuss one of the gravest social and political problems of the age. The fact of a people numbering five millions and, a half being kept by iniquitous legislation, not only from the possession of the soil they till, but compelled to pay a tax called rent for this very soil, to men who do nothing to enrich, but everything to degrade and impoverish their country, is an anomaly which can no longer be tolerated. The Irish nation has long been kept in poverty and debasement by means of its infamous land system, and the land owners. to cover their own crimes, sought to lay the blame on the people themselves. The stranger, who looked not beneath the surface of things in Ireland, would naturally ask himself: how is it that a reople so physically well favored, with a soil of surpassing tertility, and a climate so salubrious, are content to live in such abject wretchedness. Were he to hearken to the declarations of the landlord or his agent, he would certainly denounce, as many have denounced, the people as lazy and thriftless. But, if he knew the history of Ireland, and became acquainted with the mode of land tenure prevailing in that country, his judgment were one of condemnation of the confiscation and robbery which gave Ireland's soil to one of the most worthless classes of men that have ever dishonored the world-a class that subsists on the impoverishment of an industrious and noble people. If the Irish people have to be consouth before the war-it is due to the system of land tenure which has so long held them in bondage worse question as to the attitude the people should in a body assume towards the land bill recently passed by the British Parliament. Many of the very best of friends of Ireland are divided in opinion as to the probable results of that measure. Some expect the very best effects from its operation, others consider it cumbrous and unworkable, and really devised in the interest of the landlord class. A few months will tell whether the act can accomplish all that its promoters promised. But granting that it can accomplish very much of what its friends predict, it cannot be looked upon as a final settlement of the land question. We ourselves see one really good feature in the bill, and an important one it is, the removal of the practically absolute dominion of the landlord from the soil. But it does not go far enough in this direction, and the people must not cease struggling till their own rights in the soil are fully admitted and irrevocably established. We notice that the London Times, commenting on the assembling of the convention, sees fit to indulge in menaces as puerile as they are in-

nocuous. The Times may bluster and

We have rot as yet before us the proceedings of the convention, but meeting.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The late French elections have placed the republicans in a very disagreeable position. They have now no monarchical minority of any account to contend with, and are already at work quarrelling amongst themselves. Gambetta, who came out of the contest with little success and no eclat, looks with distrust both on the President and the Premier, M. Ferry. He has not now, however, the following or the prestige to enable him to dictate terms to either. He played the part of cabinet maker just long enough to disgust the people with his pretensions, and divide the republican party most hopelessly. M. Ferry does not of himself command a majority of the deputies, so that his government can be maintained only through the jealousy of certain of the contending factions into which the chamber is divided. Any time, these, factions unite they can bring on a ministerial crisis, of which there are two or three every year in France. We may, therefore, look for stirring times when the chambers reopen. The leader of the radical party, M. Clemenceau, is a man of undoubted ability and not friendly to Gambetta. Many republicans of moderate views look upon him with favor, so that he may be considered one of the "coming men" in France. It is difficult to say how far the chambers will go in the work of harassing the church already begun. We greatly fear, however, that what has already been done is but a prelude of acts of greater injustice to follow. That it may not be so France the world over.

OBJECTIONABLE REPORTS. Perhaps one of the most objectionable practices of the present day is that of reporting certain police court cases in the daily papers. A recent occurrence in this city furnishes an instance. It matters not how disgusting the details of some criminal cases, the reporter with his pencil and note book is ever ready to serve them up for breakfast table reading. It is surely time to consider whether this manner of conducting newspapers has not gone too far. We will be told, perhaps, that the proprietors know their business, and that, so long as they do not make majority. themselves amenable to the law. they are at liberty to publish whatsoever they please. This is undoubtthey are at liberty to publish whatedly the case; but respectable people, and more particularly fathers of families, will readily see the necessity of excluding from their homes these sheets wherein is detailed all the base acts of depraved human nature. A rigid system of boycotting objectionable prints would have the effect of forcing editors into the habit of observing a certain degree of respectability, by keeping out of their columns certain matters which it would be much better not to publish. It may be claimed that the public demand this. We are willing to admit that a small section of the pupulation delight in reading the description of literature referred to, but to satisfy the morbid appetite of this class it is manifestly improper to place such matter under the eyes of respectable people who do not desire it, and thousands of boys and girls who imbibe from it a moral poison which has a very injurious

We think it would be a matter of relief to decent people were the mcrning papers to keep their reporters away from the police court. We will again, perhaps, be told, the " public" demand reports of all these affairs. But, let us see who is this daily paper "public" which seems to be worthy of so much consideration. now in full possession of Ireland's This "public" will be, we think, twenty-five sects hold the same becase, and the judgment of the world found composed of a couple of dozen lief, ought it not be an easy matter is that Irish landlordism is an evil shameless old men, a number of fast for the conference to unite them that the enlightenment of the age young men, who live a reckless life under one system of ecclesiastical cannot permit to disgrace humanity. for a few years and drop unhonored government. But they hold not the TheTimes may boast of what England into a premature grave, and perhaps same belief, and any attempt made can, and might do. Afghanistan, a few hundred rough characters who

effect on them in after years.

a secession of large numbers of the can do when struggling with a people corners on Saturday nights and Sun. Under her administration of the app day afternoons. Fathers of families will doubtless now begin to ask themselves if their homes are to be expect much good and renewed un- polluted by the presence of these animity amongst the people from its nasty prints, simply because the editors of daily papers deem it a duty to cater to the "public." If this so-called public wish to be kept informed on matters coming before the police authorities, let them occupy seats at the court every morning. Let them, if you will, have a special place set apart for their accommodation. Let one of our photographers take their pictures in a group, and it will be a most amusing natter to witness what the newspapers have been dubbing the 'public." Much better, indeed, would t be, were we to go back some hundreds of years than be inflicted with a press whose business it seems to be to disseminate sensational accounts of all that is vile and horrible.

CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

We frequently hear it said that the clergy of the Catholic Church only attempt to exercise influence over the people at elections for representatives to legislative bodies. With Catholics, it is, indeed, a duty vote conscientiously-and with their priests it is an obligation to point out to their people the rules which should guide them in making selections to the legislature. The authority, for whose exercise they are writer, after a long political experience, knows it for a fact, that the Catholic clergy takes less part in elections than the ministers of sectarian bodies. We are happy to have at hand a substantiation of our view taken from an eminent secular authority, who, speaking of Methodistic political influence, thus expresses himself:

"Americans entertain a decided jealousy of the intrusion of ecclesiastical influence into political affairs. What they have is the hearty wish of every friend of European politics makes them regard it as

something not less mischievous to na-tional welfare than are the military trontiers of Europe and the standing armies that line them. The Methodist church is probably the largest Protestant body in the New World.

Its various American branches report a communicant membership of 3,521,600, souls; 1,743,000 of these are united in one single body,—the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North,—while the Southern branch of the same order and faith contains 828,300 members. To ascertain the exact social strength of this or any Protestant denomination, it is necessary to multiply these figures by three. Onefifth of the whole population is Methodist, either by membership or by affiliation. This membership is very unequally distributed. In some parts of the country,
—in Southern New Jersey, for instance,
—the Methodists have the great bulk of the population. In others, especially where the New Englanders or the Scotchwhere the New Englanders or the Scotch-Irish elements are stronger, as in Northern, the most unscrupulous and blame faith of his youth. New Jersey, the Calvinistic sects have the majority. Not less note-worthy than the numerical strength of Methodism is its direction of greater popular liberty. Mem-bership in the class-meetings is no longer compulsory. Lay-delegates have seats in the conferences. But, after all, the Methodist Church compares only with the Roman Catholic in the rigidity and the Roman Catholic in the rigidity and the thoroughness with which ecclesiastical authority is exercised by its clergy. And this organization, though devised only last century, is upheld by many as a sort of divine appointment,—as a "Providential discipline" for the Methodist body. Its affects are visible in the "close march ing order" which characterizes the bodies submitted to it. Methodi ts stick more closely to each other than do any other closely to each other tran do any other people. They hold themselves separate from society at large. They mark their separation by peculiarities of speech and phrase. Methodist recognizes Methodist as "brother," in contradistinction from other Christians. And each is expected to feel more interested in a brother's con-cerns than in those of other men. As the world puts it, "Methodists are clannish.

It is not out of any unreadiness to re-cognize the good that Methodism has done,—it is even for the sake of that good,
—that we protest against the role which
some Methodists seem to wish to force
on the Church. They want to make it a political body, and to use its omnipotent discipline in the interest of political mea-sures and candidates. So far as we have been able to learn, this tendency be with the nomination of Mr. Polk to Presidency in 1844. He was one of the many possible candidates who were posing for the office and waiting to see where the lightning would strike. At that time, the lightning would strike. At that time, the Methodist Episcopal Church was attracting much attention through the discussions over slavery which a year later divided it into the Northern and Southern branches. ference. He did so, and was made much of; and the politicians began to infer that Mr. Polk had the Methodist Church behind him. It helped to his nomination,

and began the career of Methodists, as such, in politics.

From that time to the present, the presence of the sectarian element in our political life has been a matter of notoriety.

The evil reached its height under Mr.
Grant's administration of the national

ing power, the Methodist Church got a Benjamin's portion. One Methodist clergyman got a roving commission to go around the world, with one eve on Ameri can consulates and the other on the Me-thodist missions to the heathen. Another had a foreign mission to Europe. These there were others without number. there were others without number. One unhappy occurrence threw a good deal of light on the inside manipulations. The term of Senator Harlan of Iowa being about to expire, a circular was forwarded from Wushington to every Methodist minister of the State, urging them to do their utmost to secure "Brother Harlan's" raplection. One was sent by mistake to re-election. One was sent by mistake to a Congregationalist minister, who sent it to the newspapers. As a consequence, Brother Harlan was left at home. During the Administration of Mr. During the Administration of this sec-

tarianism in politics, probally because he being a Methodist church-member, did not leave the ecclesiastical branch of the Administration to his wife. But, just at present, in Ohio the part taken by Methodists, as such, in politics, is attracting a good deal of attention. A political convention held in a Methodist camp-meeting ground, and managed by Methodist preaches has put in population. preachers, has put in nomination a Pro-hibition ticket whose avowed purpose is to divide and defeat the Republican party. These gentlemen, led by Rev. Dr. Leonard, invoke Methodist votes by the plea that the Church has sanctioned their proceedings. "The conference of Ohio," says Dr. Marleys of Urbana, who is opposed to the new movement, "a year or two ago gave notice to both the great parties that after 1881 they would not be bound by party nominations, unless something in the meantime was done for temperance." It seems, then, that the Ohio conferences are bodies co-ordinate that after 1881 they would with the State conventions of the Re publican and Democratic parties. assume that they possess a political power which the political leaders will do well to bear in mind, and that the ecclesiastical organized professedly, carries with it a political authority which must be counted on as an element of the political situation. Can any assumption be more offensive? Any more anti-American?

spiritual welfare of the American churches. we protest against this beginning of mis-chief. This evil is not one which can be confined to the Methodist church. It will spread like a plague to the rest, if it be not healed. It will drag down the whole religious life of the country to the level of the political convention, debase politics still further, while dishonoring religion. Each sect in turn will say, "Why should the Methodists control the politics of the country? We, too, can exert an influence, if we please." And in this way we shall reach a point at which the churches will have as good as lost all hold on the popular respect, be-cause they will have embarked on a career of self-seeking worldliness. The American churches have sufficient difficulty, as it is in keeping their heads above the mean motives. There is too much room for the offensive criticisms which we hear of their deference to money and to social position. But, when they take up their career as political bodies bidding for office and influence, they will have abandoned the struggle in shame.

We do not by any means subscribe to all the statements of our contemporary. We simply adduce his views, with the object of showing that the sectaries, while most active able in seeking by appeals to fanaticism to influence public opinion at DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD. the polls.

HOME RULE.

A great deal of virtuous indignation was during the last session of Hotel from Franklyn Cottage, and made the British Parliament raised con-the following statement:

the following statement:

"I sent my dispatch to Lowell at 10 p." of that body was represented as highly obstructive and untenable. ing this opinion, as is apparent from the opinion of an American author-

Mr. Forster, in a recent speech to his constituents, suggests that it is necessary to devote a session of Parliament to the work of revising the methods of Parliamentary procedure, so as to stop the waste of public time which has character-ized recent sessions. The evil to be remedied is not a new one, nor is even its preness novel. As far back as 1848, Mr. Disraeli declared it "a great national calamity" that "the system which prevails in this country is incompetent to pass those laws and carry those measures which are necessary for the public welfare." He declared this "the finis factorum of the great Dardanian House." The truth is, into the Northern and Southern branches.
A friend of his aspirations advised him to make his relations with the Methodist Church prominent at the Tennessee Conference. He did so, and was made may have a content for their discussion, especially under a system which allows every man, wise or foolish, to have his full say. Not only has Parliament become more and more the Government, assuming executive functions, but the growing complexity of English civilization has created many Governmental duties which were unknown two centuries back. The time occupied by railroad bills and bills for waterworks, and other public works, is of itself great. Mr. Gladstone aims at re-

ome further restrictions

The change most needed is the com-plete transfer of Irish business to a Parliament at Dublin. In the management of Irish affairs, the English Government has broken down worst of all. The great democratic constituencies of the English cities, it is said, are beginning to be im-pressed with the fact that the Imperial Parliament has neither the time nor the special intelligence required for Irish legislation, and to see that, if Ireland's representatives misbehave, it is because they are spoiled by their want of responsibility and the necessity of acting as obstructives. The cry of Home Rule for Ireland will probably find many echoes and much sympathy outside Ireland.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A cotemporary says that "Redpath, the agitator, tells the Irish Land League that unless part of the money sent from America is used in buying bullets, the supplies will be stopped. Redpath and ruffian alli-terate." We think it unnecessary for our confrere to be so severe on Mr. Redpath, for the simple reason that we do not believe he ever said any-thing of the sort. Writing paragraphs on the strength of the cable dispatches is rather a dangerous practice. That cable man, transmitting Irish news, is the most notorious-well, we feel very much like calling him by his proper name, but must consent ourselves by styling him a "most unreliable gentle-

THE following touching incident in connection with the death of M. Littre, is found in the Liverpool Catholic Times. The unfortunate author of the "Vie de Jesus" has been much impressed by the deathbed conversion of Littre, who was baptized by the Abbe Huvelin of St. Augustin, and who constantly repeated during the last days of his ife the words, "J'ai fait fausse rout" "I have lost my way"-in accents of sorrow and regret. At the funeral mass M. Renan goaded the assembled atheists to fury by attending the ceremony, and by sprinkling the body of his friend with holy water according to the pious custom of French Catholics. Latterly M. Renan made a remarkable speech at the French academy at the annual distribution of prizes of money to meritorious people. One of the recipients was the saintly Abbe Caron, who gives a home to fifty aged people of both sexes in his parish of le Petit Montrouge. Another prize was bequeathed by a poor girl named Emmeline Nadaud who in dying lett the trifling sum which constituted her earthly possession to the acagiven to some other demy to be poor girl of their choice who, in the midst of sorrow and tribulation, was known to be fulfilling her religious duties. It was hard to conquer one's emotion as the noted infidel writer spoke in terms of feeling praise about the true Catholic spirit. It is to be in accusing the Catholic priesthood hoped that the work of grace may be of "undue influence," are themselves accomplished, and that the infidel writer may be brought back to the

ELBERON, Sept. 19th.—The President ied at 10:35. From what can be ascertained, his death was from sheer exhaust-

the Home Rule party. The attitude President, and found his pulse at 106 beats to the minute, and all conditions were then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the President if he was feeling un-The experience of the session, however, proved that the position taken by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues was quite justifiable. It is now very with the President. About 15 minutes evident that the British Parliament cannot do anything like justice to Ireland. We are not alone in holdentered the room he found the President substantially without pulse, and the action of the heart almost indistinguishable. He said at once the President was dying, and directed Mrs. Garfield to be called and also the doctors. The President remained in a dying condition until 10:35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of some trouble of the heart, supposed to be neurlgia, but that of course is uncer-

THE SHAME OF THE AGE.

Drinking baffles us, confounds us, shames us, and mocks us at every point. It outwits alike the teacher, the man of business, the patriot and the legislator. Every other institution flounders in hopeless difficulties; the public house holds its triumphant course. The administrators of public and private charities are told that alms and oblations go, with rates, doles and pensions, to the all-absorbing bar of the public house. Not a year passes by in either town or city without some expected and hideous scandal, the outcome of habitual indulgence, often small and innocent in its origin. Some small and innocent in its origin. Some poor creature, long and deservedly high in the respect, perhaps reverence, of the neighborhood, making a sudden wreck of character. Under the accumulating influence of alcohol, aggravated, perhaps, by still more powerful, still more treacherous, agencies, the honest man turns knave, the respectable man suddenly leaves to the post of the control of the con at the conference to bring about unity in government should lead to

code, and takes a plur It then turns out, v have suspected, that tom of it, and that friend has long been could be done to check events, to hide, till t out. Do something huge mischief which other confounds us a annot be sure-crush

HAMILTON

Ecclesiastical-St. M TheBazaar-Its for ornamental, use fish pond-Exten chise-Good Pro Newspaper Notes.

At High Mass in S on Sunday last, Rev. I men. His subject viewed from the ttruth, beauty, and fide ment was thoroughly arguments logical. raduated in modul ized by a degree of spir give indications of fut The bazaar, long tall pected, commenced on last, under rather auspi

interior of the tageous positions, and arranged with a view display. The whole p ance that afforded com all spectators. The la respective tables work at their stations explai value of the different among the visitors wi canvassing for the sa calls made upon priva many temporarily gr most limitless applic to give the fair ticker for extraordinary pati ance. In a like posit Having entered the rick's table is the first meets. It makes a play, especially in pamong the best in the portrait of His Lords lmost exact in its rep tistic in execution; a ancient castle on the furnishing lengthy s noisseur; a picture of the Scottish residence many other interesting

gold watch, on exhibits the gift of the Rev.

In connection with thi

parishes have acted

throughout the bazaar

specify every article take up too much space be sufficient to refer to

way. There is a pro silver ware, sofas, cus

donations and

books, shawls, quilts, that taste, ornament possibly desire. St. Joseph's table place. The useful ar an equal position here fusely set forth. One features is a handsom niture, consisting of ioned and carved in other articles of furr chairs, cushions, ottor marble top tables, close stands, chairs, mirrors very prominent. A and unique articles are bost, a swinging wire valuable screen. Pic numerous, including t St. Patrick, His Lords Vicar General Heens and others. It will b table makes a very fin quantity and quality,

of arrangement.
Third in position The prevailing featu A large new style coor mounted self-feeding clothes, a silk rep s ware, one set glass five pieces, are among representing this clasection is well supa large engraving r St. Lawrence, a well Vicar General Heen Fr. O'Leary, and a la of the features of the Among the fancy arti tea table, a large was Besides these there as cellanies: children's
bonnets, quilts, blin
table holds a high rai
is much admired by
many points of excel
Farthest from th

in the opinion of ma St. Ann's table. with an immense va mental, fancy and art arts department mak in the bazaar. The Popes Leo XIII and ing of the Bishop, po General, Frs. Ma Keough, and two oil ing marine scenery articles are also nu gold watch, silver un stands, vases, knives precious metals. An unique are : seve tables, two embroide a peculiarly wroug The useful make There ottomans, bcoks, &c

St. Ann's table is eq Besides the pleasi amining the differen a walk around the sources of amuseme of the tables is a fish together different dreamed of by Isaa

needed is the comsh business to a Par-In the management English Government orst of all. The great orst of all. The great encies of the English beginning to be im-that the Imperial Par-the time nor the special d for Irish legislation, is because they are it of responsibility and ecting as obstructives. Rule for Ireland will ny echoes and much reland.

AL NOTES

v says that "Redor, tells the Irish t unless part of the America is used in he supplies will be th and ruffian allik it unnecesary for e so severe on Mr. simple reason that he he ever said any-ert. Writing pararength of the cable ther a dangerous cable man, h news, is the most we feel very much by his proper name. ourselves by styl-

unreliable gentle-

touching incident th the death of M. in the Liverpool The unfortunate Vie de Jesus" has essed by the deathof Littre, who was Abbe Huvelin of St. vho constantly rehe last days of his 'ai fait fausse rout" y way"—in accents gret. At the funnan goaded the asto fury by attend-, and by sprinkling friend with holy to the pious custom olics. Latterly M. markable speech at emy at the annual orizes of money to le. One of the resaintly Abbe Carhome to fifty aged xes in his parish of ge. Another prize y a poor girl named d who in dying left which constituted ession to the acaen to some other choice who, in the and tribulation was

SIDENT GARFIELD.

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rought back to the

19th.-The President m what can be asceras from sheer exhaust

19th—11:20 p. m.— come to the Elberon yn Cottage, and made ment: tch to Lowell at 10 p.

that Bliss had seen the id his pulse at 106 beats and all conditions were iet night. The doctor way. The President all, and shortly afterand Bliss returned to ind Rockwell remained . About 15 minutes resident awakened and

that he was suffering aced his hand over his immoned, and when he e found the President ut pulse, and the action indistinguishable. He esident was dying, and field to be called and the President was dying. The President remained ead. He died of some eart, supposed to be of course is uncer-

OF THE AGE.

es us, confounds us, cks us at every point. te teacher, the man of tot and the legislator. tion flounders in hopepublic house holds its The administrators . The administrators vate charities are told ations go, with rates, s, to the all-absorbing house. Not a year town or city without hideous scandal, the t in its origin. Some g and deservedly high haps reverence, of the king a sudden wreck er the accumulating innggravated, perhaps, by still more treacherous, t man turns knave, the ddenly loses principle the wise man blish, the rigidly ets his mask and his code, and takes a plunge into libertinism. It then turns out, what possibly some have suspected, that drink is at the bot tom of it, and that some poor wife or friend has long been doing the best that could be done to check, to cure, and at all events, to hide, till the truth would be out. Do something towards staying the huge mischief which in one way or another confounds us all, and may—for we cannot be sure—crush and ruin any of us.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical-St. Mary's Cathedral-The Bazaar-Its four Tables-Artistic, ornamental, useful—A wonderful fish pond—Extension of the Franchise-Good Prospects-Obituary-Newspaper Notes.

At High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday last, Rev. Father Jas. Crinnon, recently ordained, delivered his first serrecently ordained, delivered his first sermon. His subject was the "Church" viewed from the triple standpoint of truth, beauty, and fidelity. The arrangement was thoroughly methodical, and the arguments logical. His delivery though ungraduated in modulation was characterized by a degree of spirit and vivacity that give indications of future excellence.

THE GRAND BAZAAR.

The bazaar, long talked of and long expected, commenced on Thursday evening last, under rather auspicious circumstances. The interior of the building was well fitted up, the tables were placed in advantageous positions, and the articles thereon tageous positions, and the articles thereon arranged with a view to profit and neat display. The whole presented an appearance that afforded considerable interest to all spectators. The ladies in charge of the respective tables worked faithfully, either at their stations explaining the merits and value of the different articles, or abroad among the visitors with book and result among the visitors with book and pencil canvassing for the sale of tickets. The calls made upon private exchequers were iunumerable and irresistable; but if many temporarily grumbled at these almost limitless applications, few refused to give the fair ticket sellers due credit to give the fair ticket sellers due credit for extraordinary patience and persever-ance. In a like position the sterner sex would be utterly useless. Having entered the building, St. Pat-rick's table is the first which the visitor

meets. It makes a very creditable display, especially in pictures, which are among the bes' in the bazaar. There is a portrait of His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, almost exact in its representation and artistic in accounting the contract of the co tistic in execution; an engraving of an ancient castle on the Rhine, capable of furnishing lengthy study to the con-noisseur; a picture of Balmoral Castle, the Scottish residence of the Queen; and many other interesting subjects. A costly gold watch, on exhibition at this table, is the gift of the Rev. Chancellor Keough. In connection with this, it may not be out of place to remark that the clergy of both parishes have acted most generously throughout the bazaar in the matter both of donations and subscriptions. To specify every article on the table would take up too much space; it will, therefore, be sufficient to refer to them in a general way. There is a profusion of gold and silver ware, sofas, cushions, chairs, tables, books, shawls, quilts, and other objects that taste, ornament and utility could

possibly desire.
St. Joseph's table occupies the next place. The useful and ornamental hold an equal position here, and are both pro-fusely set forth. One of the most striking niture, consisting of seven pieces, cushioned and carved in good style. Many articles of furniture, such as easy other articles of furniture, such as easy chairs, cushions, ottomans, writing desks, marble top tables, clocks, china sets, cruet tors of the Times and Spectator on the stands, chairs, mirrors, stands, &c., appear very prominent. Among the peculiar very prominent. Among the product and unique articles are a large four-oared bott, a swinging wire cot, and a highly valuable screen. Pictures too are quite numerous, including the ever memorable St. Patrick, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, Vicar General Heenan, Father Slaven, and others. It will be noticed that this table makes a very fine display, both as to quantity and quality; as well as neatness of arrangement.

Third in position is St. Mary's table. The prevailing feature here is utility. A large new style cook stove, two silver-mounted self-feeding stoves, a suit of clothes, a silk rep sofa, two sets china ware, one set glass ware, a silver set of five pieces, are among the many articles representing this class. The fine arts section is well supported. There is a large engraving representing one of the most beautiful scenes on the St. Lawrence, a well executed portrait of St. Lawrence, a went exactly Vicar General Heenan, another of Rev. Fr. O'Leary, and a large alto-relievo cast of the features of the late Bishop Farrell. Among the fancy articles are a marble top tea table, a large wax cross, several sofa cushions, and a set of sicilian fruit dishes. Besides these there are a number of miscellanies: children's toys, albums, ladies bonnets, quilts, blinds, books, &c. This table holds a high rank in the bazaar, and

is much admired by all visitors for its many points of excellence.

Farthest from the entrance, but, in in the opinion of many, nearest in merit, is St. Ann's table. It is loaded down with an immense variety of useful, ornamental, fancy and artistic work. The fine arts department makes the largest exhibit in the bazaar. There are oil chromos of Popes Leo XIII and Pius IX, an oil painting of the Bishop, portraits of the Vicar-General, Frs. Maguire, O'Leary and Keough, and two oil paintings representing marine scenery. Gold and silver articles are also numerous. There is a gold watch, silver urn, cake baskets, cruet stands, vases, knives and forks—all of the precious metals. Among the curious and mique are: several five-o'clock tea tables, two embroidered parlor tables, and a peculiarly wrought ladies satin skirt.
The useful makes an equally good
show. There are two china
sets, two desert sets, scfa cushion,
ottomans, books, &c. There is also a quantity of embroidered work. Altogether St. Ann's table is equal to its fame.

Besides the pleasure obtained from ex-amining the different articles on the tables a walk around the area discovers other sources of amusement. Not far from one of the tables is a fish pond constructed altogether different from anything ever the end of this month, has been put dreamed of by Isaak Walton. The water to the last week of October next.

is invisible, being hemmed in by lofty banks on all sides, but the rod being long and stout there is not much difficulty in casting the line over the bank. Unlike many other fishing grounds one never fails to catch something when his hook is properly baited. There are two polling booths, one for the most popular candi-date, and the other for the most popular newspaper—both doing a thriving busi-ness. Electors are not tied down to arbitrary rules on qualification. Distinctions of age or sex, possession of real estate, &c., are not recognized. The payment of a are not recognized. The payment of a Canadian dime entitles you to a vote, and just as many votes as you have dimes. Refreshment tables occupy a prominent position. Here waited upon by obliging ladies visitors may refresh themselves with the recognizer and the delication of the the necessaries and the delicacies of the season—abundant in quantity, but tem perate in quality. On a slightly raised platform stands the city (nee St. Patrick's) platform stands the city (nee St. Patrick's) band, playing at frequent intervals selections of popular music, enlivening the occasion and giving additional pleasure to the visitors, already deeply interested in the sights around them. This band, under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Nelligan, generally plays well, and on Saturday night its performance was remarked for its excellency by everybody.

Taking a general survey of the bazaar there is good reason to congratulate Rev. Father Slaven, the general manager, and

there is good reason to congratulate Rev. Father Slaven, the general manager, and his active committee, on the result of their efforts. If grandeur of display, quantity and excellence of material, and zeal of the workers count for anything, the bazaar is a pronounced success; and it the financial prospects are not so good as those of the bazaar of 1878, they are sufficiently encouraging to hope that when the end comes the results will not fall far short of early expectations. short of early expectations.

The sudden death of Mr. M. J. Walsh. which occurred on Thursday last, was a matter of complete astonishment to all his friends and acquaintances. His ail-ment, which resulted so fatally, was at first supposed to be of no serious nature, but a few days brought death to the sufferer and bereavement to his sorrowing parents. Mr. Walsh was a young man of high moral reputation, and he enjoyed the good opinion of all who knew him. He was a opinion of an who knew him. He was a great lover of music, ranked high as a bass singer, and was for years a member of the St. Mary's and Joseph's choirs. His funeral was largely attended and at the Solemn Requiem Mass celebrated in the Cathedral for the repose of his soul, the choir appeared in full strength as a mark of respect to their late fallen mem-

ber. Requiescat in pace.

NEWSPAPER NOTES. NEWSPAPER NOTES.

The comments made by the Times in a recent issue on the question of Irish self-government were generally fair and liberal. It hinted at the justice of conceding a local legislature for Ireland and pointed out the commercial benefits which that country would derive from it, and that too with profit rather than loss to and that too with profit rather than loss to the empire itself. The Times mistakes, the empire itself. The Times mistakes, however, when it attributes insecurity of investments to "threats and agitations" The utter impossibility of obtaining absolute ownership and even leasehold without ball and-chain conditions, are the real causes that make insecure the investment of capital in Ireland.

of capital in Ireland.

The Spectator also acknowledges that Ireland has a claim to self-government as just as that possessed by any of the provinces of the Dominion; but that journal excites itself unnecessarily over visions of revolution. The voice a d pen are the Irish question. CLANCAHILL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR.

After a lapse of several years, we had an opportunity afforded us on Sunday of visiting St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, an institution which has of late years attained for itself a wide and very enviable reputa-

tion throughout the country.

We were cordially met at the main entrance by Sister Angelica, who, upon being informed of our mission, kindly escorted us through the various apartments of which the house is composed, and the spacious and tastefully arranged grounds by which it is surrounded. From the refectory, which is situated on the ground flat, to the upper or private dormitory, a state of neatness and decorum was found existing. The various music halls, study and recreation apartments, class-rooms, chapel, etc., through which we passed, were all of quite large dimensions, wellventilated, and represents a most inviting appearance. During the present season a new steam heating system has been introduced, which, after several severe tests was found to work very satisfactorily. This, together with several other minor improvements now nearing completion, will make the academy replete in every

What has been chiefly instrumental in making this institution so popular is its system of education, which is both thorough and practical; and the proficiency of the teachers, under whose supervision the several classes have been The facilities it affords for acquiring the French language, as likewise a thorough knowledge of all the English branches, are unexcelled. It is pleasantly situated, and its exten-

sive grounds afford excellent facility for enjoyment of out-door exercise. The number of pupils in attendance at Mary's this season is greatly in excess of the several preceding scholastic terms, which bears positive testimony to the growing

popularity of the institution.

In conclusion, allow me through the columns of your valuable journal, to return my most sincere thanks to the sisters in charge, for the many favors done me trusting that they may continue on in the good work which they have so nobly begun, and that the success which they have met in the past may be increased ten-fold in the future. E. I. S.

THE SARNIA BAZAAR.

The bazaar which the Catholics of Sarnia are organizing for the benefit of their new church, and which was to come off at the end of this month, has been postponed

TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM.

The Very Reverend Dean Mulligan, of The Very Reverend Dean Mulligan, of St. Catharines, having completed the 25th year of his service in the priesthood, it was determined by his coadjutors in the church to mark the event by the celebration of Grand Mass, on Wednesday last. At its conclusion, an address was presented to the Reverend gentleman by the children of the parish. On return to the deanery the following address was presented to the following address was presented to him, which speaks for itself.

To the Very Reverend Dean Mulligan on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee:

Very Rev. and Dear Sir,-With feelings of deep devotion, exalted esteem and sincere affection, we approach you to-day to felicitate you upon the 25th anniversary of your exaltation to the priesthood. Grand indeed and sublime must be your sentiments on to-day when looking back upon that long past of 25 years, brightened and illumined by the glory of fidelity to the priesthood.

and illumined by the glory of fidelity to the priesthood.

We shall not wound your humility by recalling the many Christian deeds that enshrine your name in a benediction. We shall only give utterance to the feelings that rejoice at the opportunity of paying a tribute to one whom we honor as a man of noble principle, and revere as a great and illustrious priest, whose example has always inspired the young priest and the old with the true spirit of his Divine mission. The great zeal for the province when the state of the province mission. and the old with the true spirit of his Di-vine mission. The great zeal for the pro-motion of the glory of God which has shone forth on all occasions through your life and labors, has reared up an everlasting monument to thy memory on the sun-lit hills of Zion. The history of the man is told in his works, and the virtuous mois told in his works, and the virtuous mo-tive that inspired them shines forth in all the lustre of its imperishable glory. Like the great pyramids, shall the soul of the man of God tower above the selfishness of human nature, in all its imposing majesty and grandeur, till it beholds the sublime destiny of its greation. destiny of its creation. Your untiring zeal and unswerving devotion have built up superb temples to the Son of Mary that shall ever shed a halo of Christian great-

shall ever shed a halo of Christian great-ness around thy name.

Since the voice of the everlasting church bade you go forth and seek the lost sheep of Israel, you have nobly and valiantly upheld the banner of the Cross, treading in your Master's footsteps and seeking His glory in your own humilia-tion.

tion.

The great and imperishable faith which St. Patrick breathed upon the green hills of Ireland has ever found a sacred shrine in your breast, and round it beams the vestal fire of patriotism, the faithful handmaid of Ireland's immortal faith.

Ireland's pride and Ireland's glory is her religion and her priesthood. She is ever bidding the young Levite spread the Divine faith which Patrick planted upon the ruins of pagan shrines, and when he is grown old in the grandest and noblest service, having fought the good fight, her

vice, having fought the good fight, voice goes forth across the seas to the of his adoption, to hail him for the glo-rious work he has done. On to day the voice of Innisfail is wafted o'er the blue seas to tell you of the joy your faithful service has given her, and the glory it has rendered God.

Around you here to-day are devoted priests whose greatest aspiration is to fol-low in your footsteps where the meteor of virtue is ever shedding its undimmed glory. Your name shall always live in the greenest spot of our memories. The high esteem which we entertain for you to day shall never be consigned to oblivion; it shall swell higher and higher in our hearts as time rolls by. In conclusion we only weapons that the true representatives of Ireland intend to use, and by an industrious and persistent application of dustrious and persistent application of the Eternal King whom you have the bare scoper or later to personal true and we pray that the served so faithfully; and we pray that the star which has always brightened your

pathway shall never wane. Hoping you will accept this chain and cross as a memento of our love and affection.

Signed on behalf of the priests,
REV. T. POWER,
REV. P. J. GAVAN.

LOCAL NEWS.

The body of Mr. Wm. Bremner who disappeared from his home about a year and ten months ago, was found in the river under the railway bridge at the cove on Wednesday last. There being no traces of foul play it was decided not to hold an inquest.

Mr. Hugh Moran, formerly of this city, was one of the victims of the Indian massacre at Fort Boevie, Arizona, a short time ago.

Mr. Hugh McMahon will conduct the Crown business at the Elg n Fall assizes, which opens in St. Thomas on the 28th

Mr. Wm. Johnston, an old resident, died very suddenly of heart disease on Thursday morning. He was a carpenter by trade and represented a ward in the city council for a number of years.

LAWN PARTY.

A grand Lawn Party, came off on the 14th of Sept. inst. in the village of McGregor, County of Essex. It was got up by a committee of Catholic ladies and gentlemen to meet the present wants of their new church in that village. About eight hundred persons partook of dinner, eight hundred persons partook of dinner, after which there were two ladies as candidates for a gold cross and chain, namely, Miss Paquette and Miss Bondie. The cross was assigned to Miss Paquette as the successful candidate. There were two gentlemen, Mr. John McHugh, of Maidstone, and Mr. Daniel Ouelette of McGreen gor, set up for a gold headed cane or meerchaum pipe; but no decision was given. The Windsor brass band was in attendance during the occasion, and must be credited for excellent music. The committee realized over five hundred dollars. Great credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen who composed the committee and particularly the ladies who collected for the picnic. It may be remarked that four ago there was neither church nor chool in this parish and now they have a

MODERN THOUGHT.

What the Archbishop of Sydney says of it.

Archbishop Vaughan, of Sydney, in a Pastoral letter, says: If we take the Papal Chair as a centre, and cast our eyes round the world, we shall find that the Catholic Church is engaged in almost every country in a heavy conflict with her enemies. The heresies of the past which represented endless independent and antagonistic endless independent and antagonistic forces, have gradually amalgamated, and instead of having to contend with many, yet isolated foes, the Church has now, practically, to encounter only one. It is true that tints of the same color differ, yet they are but shades of difference, and represent in reality the same thing.

Men do not eccury themselves as of

Men do not occupy themselves, as of old, in denying this dogma or that; they no longer call in question isolated pro-nouncements; they do not think of setting up purer or more simple creeds. nods imply a certain faith in the su pernatural and in revealed religion. Now all this, we may say broadly, I as passed away, and the one aim of "modern thought" is to level the Catholic Church with the ground, and to make a clear way for the liberty of the passions and the uncontrolled display of the pride of man. It is the same in so-called Catholic coun tries as in Protestant. Indeed, if possible, the conflict is more unrelenting in the former than in the latter, inasmuch as Protestantism has a certain affinity with, and may be said to be the parent of, the spirit of the present age; whilst Catho-licism is, and ever has been, and must be, diametrically opposed to it. In Republi-can France the governing authorities have been acting as been acting as IF THEIR VERY EXISTENCE DEPENDED ON

THE DESTRUCTION OF RELIGION.

Not only have the Regular Orders been driven out, but in some places the very crucifixes and emblems of Christian faith have been beaten off the walls and from their pedestals with sticks, and carted away as so much rubbish to fill ditches and away as so much rubbish to fill ditters and mend the public roads. The Government of Italy—that Italy which ought to be the most Catholic country in the world— treats the religion of the people as an enemy to the State; and the action of those in power is calculated to weaken, and to bring to nought, were it possible, that great civilization which has placed the Italian Peninsula in mary ways at the very head of European greatness. In Germany the same policy of antagonism has been persisted in, and the Imperial Chancellor imagines, or would make be-lieve, that the great Empire of Germany cannot be considered safe so long as the Catholic religion is tolerated in the father-land. Even Belgium, which, imitating the liberty-loving spirit of our race, re-joices in a kindred freedom, unable to resist the universal pressure, has disgraced the Catholic name by treating the popular

AS IF IT WERE THE GREATEST ENEMY OF PROGRESS, and the main drawback to the advancement of the world. What is going on in Europe is producing its effect all over the civilized globe. Everywhere the action of "free-thought," directed by the passions, is producing the same result; and the great tide of human energy, as represented by "advanced ideas," is breaking down old landmarks and threatens to submerge the civilization of the Cross, and the venerable creed which has been the consolation as well as the base of millies and the consolation as well as the hope of millions amongst the best of men. The forces which are operating in the countries at home, and are churches and sects that sprang out of the sixteenth century are gradually losing their hold on the public mind; they are looked upon as possessing no genuine power by the leaders of modern thought. They are regarded as illogical when viewed as exponents of dogmatic creeds

USEFUL SEMINARIES FOR INFIDELTY.
With them the powers of the world enter into no internecine battle. A word of contempt or of incredulity is all they have to suffer from the leaders of "advanced ideas" who look upon them, at best, as harmless mimicries of something far more formidable than themselves, and which exerts a real influence over the consciences

and supernatural religions, and if they are treated with any tenderness it is because

There is but one real antagonist which bars the way to so-called progress, and that antagonist is the Catholic Church. If she were once disposed of, the ideas of the most advanced of modern thinkers would find no obstacle to their realization, and the old-world notions of supernatural re-ligion, of the divinity and atonement of our Sariour, and indeed, finally, of the existence of God Himself, would gradually, it is thought, melt away into the forany, it is thought, meit away into the for-getfulness of the past. Living here as we do, at the end of the world, it takes time for European thought to permeate amongs us. Were the public teachings of the leaders of more advanced ideas in Europe to be paraded amongst our colon-ists, much scandal would be the conse-cuence; and yet our small world is steadquence; and yet our small world is steadily advancing in the direction of unbelief. It is merely behind the age, but is day by day making good its steps in the direction of European infidelity. What a few

years age WOULD HAVE SHOCKED THE PUBLIC CON-

SCIENCE now produces little effect. Lectures are now produces little effect. Lectures are advertised and delivered striking at the very heart of Christianity, and attended by large audiences of approving disciples in the centre of our greatest cities, and the general tendency proves that public thought in Australia is being carried along by the same wave which is disturbing and independent the outputs of the countries at home. sickening the old countries at home. Europe, where the tide is more advanced,

s now what it was in the catacomb of St. Callixtus. Her glory is the reproach of semper eadem. And since the world, or "modern thought," which represents the new-world form of human passion and pride, cannot convert, or hoodwink, or diplomatize, or terrify the Church out of her impregnable position, it is attempting

ally, especially by means of the education of the young, to take the generations of of the young, to take the generations of the future wholly out of her hands. SEND A CHILD TO SCHOOL WHERE RELIGION

IS NOT THE BASIS OF EDUCATION, and that child will become a man without basis of religion. Send a nation to such a school, and that nation will be as the man -devoid and divested of the love of Christ and the fear of God. If the leaders of "modern thought" succeed in bringing up a generation of children to manhood and womanhood without religion, they will have depend on the control of the con will have done more to corrupt the world than all the immoralities of the Roman

You know how strenuous'y we have denounced the practically godless system of education for which we all are taxed, and for which we have all to pay. You know how much opposition, and what strong expressions of disapproval on the part of our opponents, such a course of action has been the cause of. You see how the clear enunciation of the truth has dissipated the cloud of confusion in which some were lost; and how now we have emerged out of the cloud and out of he sea, and are determined to let the world go its way, and to make any and every sacrifice for the preservation of that glorious religion which yet may, in God's good time, conciliate to herself the affections of our fellow-colonists. The future of the country is to be found

ot in Parliament or great meetings of the people, but in the schools. If you would know what sort of Catholicity will reign in this land in fifty years time, ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO INTERROGATE

THE SCHOOLMASTERto examine what is the character of the ols in which the Catholic population receives its education. If your children are sent to State schools, they will become State-children; and, like the State, their boast will be, when they grow up, that they are not clogged or hampered by any religion at all and that their one object in this life—for they will not believe in any other—is to enjoy themselves, and to avoid other—is to enjoy themselves, and to avoid anything that may be the cause of pain. If they be sent to Protestant schools, they will become Protestants; if to Catholic schools, well conducted, they will maintain and be staunch to the religion of their fathers. Dearly beloved, we are speaking in general and the main, we are n ing with exceptional cases. There is no rule without its exception. Some children who have been educated strict Protestants have become Agnostics later on in life. Catholics who have received a careful elcationics who have received a careful elucation in the family, at school, and in Catholic universities, have before now turned infidels or atheists. And yet common sense tells us that the only prudent way to turn out a generation of Catholic men and women is to give that generation, when young, a careful training in schools expressly in harmony with, and under the guidance of the Catholic religion. The desperate effort which per fas et nefas our oponents are making to get hold of Catho-c children, ought to be enough of itself to convince serious men of the immense importance of early training when there people.

throughout the world are now the main point of attack; and the Church through out the world is in harmony with herself. She may suffer fine and exile, but she may not prevaricate. She was not instituted to make money, but to make martyrs; not to divide the spoils of the wealthy, but in the face of the powerful to proclaim the Truth. So she gathers her children the closer around her the more the storm rages; and willingly suffering disturbing the peace of nations, are not without their influx in the land of our adoption. Each year as it passes adds largely to the army of unbelief. The cruelty of her enemies to strengthen and persecution for Justice's sake, she consolidates her strength, conciliates the love of tighten the bond of her unity and the cords of her peace.

CHARLES KICKHAM ON SKIRMISH-

Mr. Charles Kickham was recently in van Rossa and his deluded followers:

'Every one who knows anything about me knows that I utterly condemn such nonsense. If it were possible for these men to succeed in such insane efforts it would be ruinous to the Irish cause. Would be runnus to the Irish cause.
There is but one way to obtain our freedom, that is by right and honorable methods. In a word, I would have the Irish people secure their liberty in the same way as the Americans did theirs. This skirmishing idea as it is proposed to carry it out is monstrous, and from a knowledge of my countrymen here I feel confident that they would all agree with me in condemning it as one of the most outrageous and unfortunate things that has ever oc-curred in Irish history. Ours has been a sad but always a manly struggle; defeated we have been often, but never disgraced. Better to be defeated and suffer in the right than to succeed by methods that no honest man's conscience can approve. As a noble American expressed: 'I would rather be right than be President.'"

rather be right than be President."

The subscribers to the skirmishing fund should lay these words to heart. Ireland has suffered wrong enough in the past, but she was never overwhelmed with disgrace so dire and abject as is threatened by the insane adventurers who, by their foolish gabble, try to convince the world that the Emerald Isle is a breeder of cold-blooded and cowardly assassing who are blooded and cowardly assassins, who are willing from the safe vantage ground of their own obscurity to concect plots of murder against innocent travellers.

You will sometimes hear Catholies say in excuse for their own remissness in the practice of their religion, I am just as good a Catholic as those who go to Confession and Communion often, and understand what I am doing." They will tell you that they do not curse and swear, or steal, but say their prayers every day. At the same time they are cognizant of the teaching of our Lord in the parable of the Pharisee and the Publischool in this parish and now they have a large congregation with a devoted Pastor, Rev. Father Snyder, belonging to St. Vincent. They have also a school. There is here a wide field for Catholics who want homes, as there is plenty of wild and cheap lands in the vicinity of McGregor.

"modern thought," which represents the new world form of human passion and pride, cannot convert, or hoodwink, or diplomatize, or terrify the Church out of the messelves. We are not to measure all over the world to weaken her hold upon the public conscience, and, graducan, but fail to see that the Pharisee

Nightfall.

Lie still, O heart ! Crush out thy vainness and unreached de

sires,
Mark now the sunset-fires,
hich kindled all the west with red and gold,
re slumbering 'neath the amethystine glow
the receding day, whose tale is told,
ay, stay thy questionings; what wouldst
thou know,
O anxious heart?

Soft is the air;
And not a leafter rustles to the ground
To break the calm around.
Creep, little wakeful heart, into thy nest;
The world is full of flowers even yet.
Close fast thy dewy eyes, and be at rest.
Pour out thy plaints at day, if thou must fret;
Day is for care.

Now, turn to God.

Night is too beautiful for us to cling
To selfish sorrowing.

O memory the grass is very green
Above thy gravebut we have brighter things
Than thou hast ever claimed or known, I

Day is for tears. At night, the soul hath wings

To leave the sod. The thought of night, That comes to us like breath of primrose

that comes to us like breath of primrose-thine. That comes like the sweet rhyme of a pure thought expressed luils all our fears, Which is a sermon to the soul that hears. And stirs the angel that is in us-night, Hush! for the heavens with starlets are alight.

Thank God for night!

STILL THEY COME.

550 Mormon recruits are now on their way from Liverpool to Salt Lake City. Altogether, during the past summer, over 2,000 of these precious converts have sailed from that port for the Mormon settlement. It is costing Mormonism a good deal thus to enlarge its borders; for every one of these proselytes is bought and paid for. But the sect is on a good business basis, and its rulers are too shrewd ousness basis, and its rulers are too strewd to venture an outlay that will not bring in a rich return. Mormon "apostles" scour the northern countries of Europe (always skipping Catholic Ireland), and with the lure of free transportation to free farms in a fruitful country, ensuare poor, thoughtless creatures, who have but vague ideas of what they are committing themselves to, in the matter of belief and practice. Once here, their temporal fu-ture in the hands of the Mormon rulers, the veil is withdrawn; and, destitute and "strangers in a strange land," they too seldom have courage to cut adrift, by refusing the further concession required of

Mormonism is no more confined to Utah. By means of these foreign importations added to its native increase, it has been able to extend itself far into both Idaho and Arizona. It is a plague and Idaho and Arizona. It is a piague and an abomination that may yet, if not promptly eradicated, sap the nation's life. Already, were it attempted to enforce the statutes against polygamy, who can say that the Mormons are not strong enough and fanatical enough, to dare an armed resistance—to quell which might cost the country much money and many valuable lives.—Buff lo Union.

is question of the religious future of a A LOUISIANA PRIEST AT KNOCK.

Rev. J. G. Foote, of New Orleans, writ-ing from Ireland to the *Morning Star*, says: "Leaving Claremorris we journeyed a distance of five miles by car, and arrived at Knock at 2.30 P. M. on Saturday, the 13th inst. The country here is not at all not at all picturesque. It possesses none of the natural advantages of Lourdes. For miles it is bleak and bare. The poor little chapel, with its quaint old tower, is almost the only object which relieves the landscope and breaks its monotony. Yet as we visited the famed spot, as we witnessed the simple aevotion of the pious worshippers who told their rosaries or made the Way of the Cross in this poor temple, we confess that we were far more edified than amid the lofty grandeur of the proudest Cathedral of Continental Europe. We cannot close without saying a word of the good pastor of this saintly spot, Very Rev. Archdeacon Cavanagh. He is truly a Archaeacon Cavanaga. He is truly a Archaeacon Cavanaga. He is truly a worthy man, one of the most amiable dispositions it has been our good fortune to meet. Thoroughly devoted to his flock, joying in her joys, in their sorrows sorrowing, this simple priest passes his truly sacerdotal life almost under the very shadow of Crough Patrick. Not, indeed, without a sigh of regret are we about to bid adieu to Knock, its simple yet saintly people, and its truly devoted

THE NORTH WEST.

We have received a most interesting letter from Mr. Louraine Patrick, D. L. S., eldest son of Wm. Patrick, Esq., of London Township. The young man is now engaged in the business of surveying the territory. He gives a most glowing acterritory. He gives a most glowing ac-count of the country, and would advise-all young men of Ontario who are desir-ous of finding a place of future abode where success awaits the industrious, to emigrate there at once.

HYMENEAL.—On Wednesday morning St. Peter's R. C. Church was filled with an assemblage principally composed of an assemblage principally composed of ladies, to witness the auptials of Troy W. Savage, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Alice Jane McGregor of Goderich. The wedding march, and the appropriate music was played by Miss Cooke, and the common played by Miss Cooke, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. B. Watters, assisted by Father Lennon, of Hamilton. The bride was quietly arrayed in a brown cashmere trimmed with silk beccade, and the bridesmaids, Miss Mary McGregor and Miss Annie McIntosh, of Detroit, were correspondingly attired. Messrs. George Rhynas and Chas. McGregor were the groomsmen. A host of friends paid the groomsmen. A host of friends paid their respects to the young couple after the wedding, the house of the bride's father being literally beseiged by well-wishers of the newly married pair. The gifts were many and valuable. The happy pair left on the noon train for their future home in the States. Our thanks are tendered to Mrs. Savage for a gift of wedding cake sent with her compliments -Goderich Signal.

It is more honorable to acknowledge our faults than to boast of our merits.

The darts of envy and detraction pierce the heart of those against whom they are directed only after piercing the Heart of Jesus Christ,—St. Vincent de Paul. Melly at the Gate. BY ROBERT WEST.

I left Molly Gowin this mornin' behind me, Leanin, over the gate there, to kiss me Leanin, over the gate there, to kiss me good-by; She's the loveliest lass around old Killarney, And my heart is so heavy I'm ready to die.

I think of her face now, as fair as a daisy, Of her beautiful hair and her pretty bare And oh! I'm afraid they'll be thinkin' me

The friends that I pass and the strangers I greet.

Now, don't you be mockin' my grief wid your folly, And tryin' to fill up my heart wid good cheer; Sure there's no one can half take the place of my Molly. And I'm alone always unless she is near.

I'm watching the wild birds, and won ler no longer
That none builds a nest without help of its Ah! it's only half-life I live while I wander, And I'm going right back to my girl at the gate.

-The Independent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed cures diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and cramps, and breaks up colds and fevers. By druggists, 50 cents.

It is true that the crow is a thief, and steals the farmer's corn; but it is not with out caws. What causes him to carrion

Whooping Cough and Consumption.

From Josiah Hoff, of Keyport, N. J.

"This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs, until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats. After using various remedies to no purpose, I resolved to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength. I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of when years and the severe attack of when years are severe attack of when years are severe attack of when years are severe attack of which is certified in praise of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry who have tried its efficacy in curing Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Dysentery, Nausea, and Stomach and Bowel Complaints, generally in children or adults. Every person should keep a supply on hand.

The baker's cart was standing by the climbed up and looking into the boxes feasted her eyes on cookies, and jumbles innumerable. "Oh! I'se a good mind to take a cookies."

"But that would be very wrong," said the girl of mine of a severe attack of whooping cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other reme-dies had failed."

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all

When a man attains the age of 90 he may be termed XC-dingly old. When a man attains the age of 40 he may be said

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 6, 1880.
Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. V.:
Gentlemen—I have now sold over fifty
of your Pads, and they are giving general
satisfaction. Geo. McDonald, Druggist. It is now claimed that satain prevailed over Eve by imp-ortunity. Has it been demon-strated? Yes, it is the latest devil-

Would Not be without It.

One who has fairly tested Dr. Fowler's One who has fairly tested Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, though prejudiced against proprietary medicines in general, writes—"I would not rest over night without this reliable remedy for sudden attacks of Cholic, Cramps and Cholera Morbus so prevalent in the Summer season. I keep a bottle ready at hand."

Bret Harte's first poetic "fragment" commenced in these words; "I sipped the nector of her lips; I sipped and hovered o'er her." And the last two lines were as follows; "Her father's hoofs flashed on the scene. I'm wiser now, and sorer.

A Wretched Score.

A score of years is a long time to look back upon, but when attended with continual suffering, it seems almost a century: and all this pain could be avoided if, when your liver commenced to trouble you, you had taken Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

The following notice by a Virginia blacksmith indicates Readjuster sentiment on the part of Mose's partner: "Notis.— De copartnership heretofore resisting be-twixt me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe firm will settle wid me and dem what the firm owe will settle wid Mose."

Soothing Syrups Superceded.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry is the best remedy for infants teethng, it is safe, pleasant and reliable, and ures premptly all forms of Bowel Complaints. For Canadian Cholera or Cholic and Dysentery of either children or adults there is no better remedy.

After the previous question had been called, and the ayes and noes ordered, in the Texas Legislature, a member rose and said: "My friends, I beg that for a moment you will lend me your ears, and —"Order!" cried the Speaker; "no one can lend his ears here till the ayes and noes have been taken."

Day's Pad suppressed all other results.

Day's Pad surpasses all other remedies for backache, kidney and bladder affections. \$2, by druggist, or post paid by mail. Children's (for bed-wetting), \$1.50.

ained, "those two poor creatures un-bubtedly supposed that this stuff was ick enough to float 'em."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-

ance of hardships, but we suppose they have to make a living some way or rudder. Yes, the old sea dog must go before the mastiff he can get no better position. Yes, and he has to see cow to get a living inside of the bulwarks.—E.x. If this is the weigh your rancor is to be expended upon the innocent mariner we shall say "tar tar" to the fraternity of paragraphers.

A Hard Task

the frog caught the anake's tail in its mouth and began to swallow. The result was, each disappeared down the other's throat, and nothing was left of either. If any one doubts this statement we can show him the grove!"

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it as it cost him a good well pleased with it as it cost him a good patient,-Harrisburg Patriot.

This seat seems to be se-kewered," the schoolmaster remarked as he sat down in his chair and skewered himself on a bent pin. "And if I could just find the little boy who made the plat of the hall and marked off the seats, I would chalk his back for the rest of the amusement season.' And, as he stood enthusiastically drawing And, as he stood enthusiasheaily drawing through his fingers the long, limber switch with which he proposed to do the chalking the little boy who was thus offered an opportunity to deadhead himself into a free show sat in his seat and shivered with emotion, while he mentally resolved that he would postpone any indication of merriment in which he might feel temp-ted to indulge until such time as he might be just about nine miles from where he

What Every One Says Must be True.

nurse reprovingly.
"The baker won't see me."
"But God will."

"I know; but he'll never tell baker." There is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Ecletric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and as an inward sneed to the control of the contro back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confi-

Now, we shall begin to read of the mur-muring sea, of the silent sea, of the moon-lit sea, of the restless sea, of the unruffled sea, and all that nerve soothing panacea. It is pleasant, yea, it is delightful, but it means four dollars a day and everything "extra." Do not be beguiled by it.

John Hays, Credit P. O., says:—"His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas Echectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared and although three months have elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

Said a school-teacher, "If I have ten apples, and give you five and your big brother five, what will be left!" "I'll be left," responded the younger brother, "for he will get away with all of 'em."

The word character comes from a term which means to engrave upon or to cut in. In selecting pens it is advisable to see that the name of Esterbrook's is stamped on them.

"Your meal is ready, sir," said a waiter to Hayseed, just from the rural districts.
"Meal!" exclaimed Hayseed, contemptuously, "do you think I'm a hoss? Get me some corn-beef and cabbage, young man."

Agitation in the world of homoepathic medicine has been its very soul of progress as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individuality of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the worldfamous remedy to general debility and langour "Quinine Wine,"—and which when obtainable in its genuine strength. when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery provement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the premaration of their pure. Onlining Wine. preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to its importance, and the standard excellence of the article "I declare, I never was more impressed in my life with the foolishness of flies," exclaimed a boarder to his landlady, as a couple of winged voyagers embarked in his soup-plate. "I do not understand yon, sir," she said, haughtily, "Well," he explained, "those two poor creatures understand the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skilful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.

"Jew, Turk or Infidel, but not a Papist." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry
Cures all forms of bowel complaints in infants or adults. The most safe, pleasant and perfect remedy known. Purely vegetable and free from opiates or poisonous drugs.

"Jew, Furk or Infidet, but not a rapist."

M. Gambetta in his speech at Menilmont and the churches. He is too clever in his enmity to wish for the suppression of the Budget of Worship. What the ex-Dictator of Tours desires is the transforming the property of the suppression of the Budget of Worship. the connection between Church and State into a slavery-a Christian Church in a heathen State. Petty persecution i the ideal standard of conduct to be ob served by a government against the Church of Bossuet and Fenelon. Religion is to be harassed; and every attempt is to be made to weary the nation of God. The scene at Menilmontant was full of lessons for a thoughtful Catholic. The speech took place in a low dancing hall. Nobody was admitted without a ticket. A Hard Task

To find a better remedy for dyspepsia, indication, and impurities of the blood, the platform Gambetta held forth in his usual showy style on French politics. But when he touched upon ecclesiastical subjects, it was evident that there was no hope for Catholic France under such a man. "I am for liberty of association," hecried out, "for everybody"—i. e., everybody except the Religious Ordere. The crowd inside cheered, but the crowd outside yelled, and threatened vengeance against their former idol. The only link

between the enemies of the Church in France seems to be a link of hatred greater than that of their hostility to religion. Gambetta hates Clemenceu; and they both hate Rochefort and the Communists.
The latter are split up into numerous sections all hating one another, until at length we reach Louise Michel, whose one mission seems to be threats of murder and anarchy, and who never said a good word of anybody except the Sisters of Charity, whose heroic devotion to duty she cannot help admiring while she pro-fesses to hate the God who inspires it. In her girlhood she earnestly desired to become a daughter of St. Vincent de Paul. become a daughter of St. Vincent de Paul. Her mother opposed her vocation, and now lives to bitterly repent of her obstinacy.

THE GREAT CONVENIENCE

of the NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY is that by the writing of one letter, making one remittance, keeping one account, paying one freight or express charge, one can get any kind of goods wanted, and never pay more (generally less) than when ordering direct from the dealer. It also has facilities for tangenting any rayets, or public ties for transacting any private or public business-matters needing personal and prompt attention. The advantages it offers in acting as your agent are valuable than ever.

THOMAS D. EGAN, New York Catholic Agency, 23 Barclay street, and 38 Park Place.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

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

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R. W. J. McGuigan, Graduate, of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-

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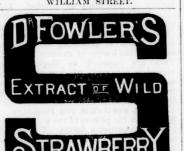
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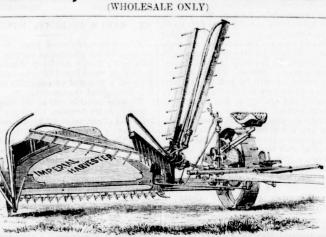
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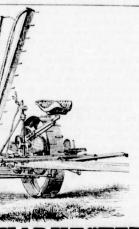
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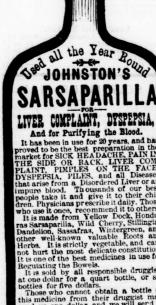
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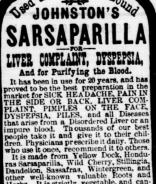
Those who cannot obtain a bottle of this medicine from their druggist may send us one dollar, and we will send it to them.

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THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 244 Queen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going, which has lately been fitted up expressly for the purpose of a Medical Institute of the reatment of Nervous a Chronic Diseases by the various Natural Remedial Agents, viz :—Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Moliere and Turkish Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hygiene.

Specialties in the following:—Diseases of the Chest, Catarrh, Deatness, Paralysis Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Tumors and Uleers, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuraigia, Erysipelas, General bebility, and the various Deformities of the Body, together with diseases of the Eye and Ear, are all treated with uniform success, by the natural remedial agents—the only rational mode of cure.

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may be restored to sound health, if such a thing
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the more too. Therefore send the new than it will at harvest time, ire to use it, you will become so when you begin harvesting you will. This to every farmer is a matter

the "Johnston" or the "Imperial"

ONDON, ONT.

freland.

THE LEAGUE PARLIAMENT. A thousand delegates attended the open-ing of the National Convention on Thursday. Twenty-one members of Parliament were present. Parnell, amid the greatest enthusiasm, took the chair. Sexton read a number of telegrams, particularly from the American branch of the League, exthe American branch of the League, exhorting the delegates never to rest until
landlordism is abolished, not to pay rent,
but to hold back their harvests, etc.
Parnell, in his opening speech, referred to
the thinning of their ranks by coercion
since the last convention. He said for
every ten imprisoned a hundred would
ion the League. He recapitulated the every ten imprisoned a hundred would join the League. He recapitulated the resolutions, and said the question of self-government was the most important. He had always considered it could never be settled as long as the questions in regard to rent remain in dispute. The Land Act left the rent question a continual source of discontent and strife between the dif-ferent classes of Ireland. He had no doubt this was designedly so arranged by the British Government. He reasserted that fair rent would be the value of land

that fair rent would be the value of land in the state of nature before it was improved by the tenant or any of his predecessors. Irishmen should encourage home manufactures, even if they had to pay dearer than for foreign goods. The things not produceable in Ireland should be bought in America, and English goods should not be bought in any event.

Sexton moved collectively the Land League's resolutions, as telegraphed previously, and they were carried by acclamation.

Previous to opening the National Convention a conference of delegates from the Labor League was held. Sexton informed them that the convention would adjourn consideration of the questions affecting the laborers until Friday for the purpose of enabling the labor delegates to confer with Parnell and the Executive of the Land League.

the Land League.
Parnell warned the farmers not to trust to the Land Act. It was designed to break the League, and nobody should appeal to the land courts until the test cases prepared by the League had been submitted. They should press forward to the abolition of landlordism and legislative independence. He advised the farmers to be the submitted of pendence. He advised the farmers to borrow money under the Land Act so as to give work to the laborers, and invited the latter to join the League. He pledged himself to head the laborers' movement f the farmers did not give them fair

The reading of congratulatory telegrams occupied an hour. Among the more notable were threats to stop American subscriptions in the event of the agitation slackening. Sexton and T. P. O'Connor were elected Secretaries. There was a

were elected Secretaries. There was a very large attendance of priests.
Dublin, Sept. 14.—The Executive Committee of the Land League will submit resolutions to the National Convention declaring that the cause of political and society ills impoverishing the country is the detestable system of alien rule, and the people can never be prosperous and content until they enjoy the rights of self-government, for which they will never cease to struggle; denouncing the Coercion Act as devised in a spirit of malignant hypocrisy and executed for the gratification of private vindicitiveness, and for the suppression of admitted public rights upon men who bore a heavy share in the movement which led the Government to initiate the Land Bill as radically insufficient, and declaring that it cannot be accepted as a just, wise or even temporary settlement of the question. The committee invites the convento determined adherence to the principles of the Land League until all its aims are fully accomplished. The resolutions sum-mon the Government to liberate without delay Davitt and other victims of official and private vengeance. They declare that so long as the "suspects" are confined it will be impossible to believe that the Land Act is meant to effect an improvement in the condition of the country, and no settlement will be satisfactory and effective which does not totally abolish landlordism. The resolutions point out the fixing of rent for a term of fifteen years to be impossible, in view of foreign

years to be impossible, in view of foreign competition in grain and meat. The Times says: "The note which the Land Leaguers uniformly breathe is the note of continued agitation. Once and for Ireland must understand that this Kingdom is and will continue to be a United Kingdom. Great Britain will no more tolerate secession than the United States tolerated it in 1860."

A Dublin correspondent says that the National Land League convention which Mational Land Beague convention when meets on Thursday, is especially interest-ing as the first organized assembly of the kind since the repeal of the Convention Acts. Its importance as regards the par-ticular object for which the delegates are summoned cannot be over estimated. London, Sept. 15.—The Carlow branch of the Land League instructed its delegate to the National Convention that the Land Act should have a fair trial.

The Prince of Wales, who is still in Liverpool, goes soon to Scotland, when every member of the Royal family from every member of the Royal family from the Queen downward will be across the border. This circumstance affords a singular contrast with the Royal disregard for Ireland, Prince Leapold having this week declined an invitation to visit the contrast with the Royal disregard cland, Prince Leapold having this Social Science Congress at Dublin.

The Assistant Inspector-General of the Irish constabulary has arrived at Limerick and taken charge of the town until Thursday, in connection with the recent anticipated disturbances. Six hundred police are expected, and the greatest excitement prevails.

At the Land League meeting on Tues day, Sexton said the evictions at Innistark showed that the foreign Government of Ireland was a determined accomplice in any cruelty the landlords wished to perpetrate. It was in vain to place confidence in the administration of the law.

There will be eighty-four more evictions at Mitchellstown to-day. A large force of military and police are encamped there. Miss Parnell is expected to be present.

A Dublin despatch says : From the outset it was apparent that the delegates to the Irish Convention were pretty evenly divided between those in favor of accepting the Land Act and those in favor of re-

jecting it and relying upon the League to obtain a larger measure.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Land League is in its infancy. The irreconcilable element, which is at present uppermost will find its level, and the League, like the Trades Unions, become one of the steadying, and in the best sense of the word, conservative forces of the social system.

London, Sept. 12th.-Golletta, a messenger proceeding to Zeaghouan, returned and reports that a small body of French troops is fleeing from a large force of Several Frenchmen have been

There has been severe fighting at Zag-Thirty-six-thousand French troops have

gone to Algeria since April 6th.

Arabs attacked the French camp at Zaghouan. The fight lasted twenty-eight hours. Supplies are being entirely cut off. The French position is considered

difficult.

A Turkish troopship arrived on the 6th with three batteries of artillery and 2,000 troops. Another vessel arrived on Tuesday with 2,500 troops.

London, Sept 14th.—Advices from the west coast of Africa state that the King of Dahomey, with an army of Amazons, raided and destroyed the towns of Ignous and Ekepo, northwest of Abekonta. They had populations of many thousands. All unable to escape were brought to the capital of Dahomey for sacrifice at the great annual custom.

great annual custom.

The Arabs have partially destroyed the aqueduct which supplies Tunis with water, and the town is threatened with a water

Canadian.

Prescott, Sept. 12.—About eleven o'clock this morning a man named Daniel Sullivan, who was at work on a ballast train on the Grand Trunk Railway, was thrown from a car and almost instantly killed, being almost cut in two.

killed, being almost cut in two.

Kingston, Sept. 11.—Elijah Vankoughnet, the Buck Lake murderer, made a desperate attempt to escape on Friday afternoon. He was so intent upon his work of forcing the bars out of his cell window that he did not hear the Warden until he stood by his side and asked him quietly what he intended doing when he got the bars off. The prisoner was so astonished at the sudden appearance of the Warden that he dropprisoner was so astonished at the sudden appearance of the Warden that he dropped from his perch and gave up the attempt. He said, in reply to questions, that he would either have been shot in the attempt or would have got away and then killed himself; it was a matter of indifference which as long as he died.

Designing the man was was hung up by

Desjardins, the man who was hung up by the heels recently at St. Therese, is sup-posed to have been the victim of one of own pranks. It is said that he has nis own pranks. It is said that he has been a man of many peculiarities, having at one time dressed up as a nun, and at another shrouded himself like a corpse. At any rate he bears no marks to show that the hanging affair was such a very brutal outrage as at first described.

United States.

There is considerable excitement in Brooklyn, N. Y., over the reported flight of Stewart, ex-Secretary of the Board of Education, who was under bonds of \$10,000 to answer for the embezzlement of

A Bay City, Mich., despatch says a falling tree on the Glencoe & Pinconning railing tree on the Glencoe & Pinconning railinad, on Sunday, tore off the roof of a caboose of a freight train, and killed Earnest Vought, Wm. Lynch, Reuben Wright and Frank Beverly.

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Harry P. Aloysius Northrop, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, S. C., Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina

olic of North Carolina

NEWS FROM IRELAND BY MAIL.

The Freeman's Journal says that the con-tinued wet weather has already seriously

injured the corn crops.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AND DAVITT.

The speech of Sir William Harcourt on The speech of Sir William Harcourt on the subject of Micheal Davitt's release will be read, says the Freeman's Journal, with a feeling of very bitter disappoint-ment, and there can be no peace in Ire-land while men like Michael Davitt are in land while men like Michael Davitt are in prison. It adds, alluding to the whole body of imprisoned suspects: "Their continued incarceration will give rise to an agitation more formidable than any previous amnesty movement. When that previous aninesty movement. When that agitation reaches a certain point the prison doors will be thrown open, but the act will have lost the grace which should now attend it." Speaking on behalf of the moderate Liberals, the Irish Times condemns the line taken by Sir

William Harcourt. NO LAND LEAGUERS NEED APPLY.
The magistrates of the Queen's County will grant no gun licenses to Land-Leaguers. In every case they refuse. Mr. Chawnor, who opposed the application of Mr. Harty, of Kinnety, for a license to have a gun, has been severely boycotted. His meadows are lying waste, and his farm

operations totally suspended
GENTLEMEN LABORERS.
At Blackwater, within three miles of
Limerick, a novel sight is to be witnessed.
The tenants of Colonel Macadam, an extensive landowner in the district, made a demand for a reduction of rent, and the gentlemen who have been appointed as agents did not see their way to acceding to the demand. The result was that the growing crops on the colonel's land would not be purchased, nor could laborers be procured to cut the meadowing. In this abnormal state of things the gentry of the neighborhood offered their assistance to the agents, and with them they have been engaged during the past few days in cut-ting the hay and saving the crops. They have provided themselves with food, cooking utensils, etc., and, in charge of a guard of police, are making fair progress in the work. The service of six Emer-gency Committee laborers have been availed of, but it is stated that one of these was badly beaten.—Freeman, Au-

gust 27. THE MITCHELSTOWN EVICTIONS The evictions on the Countess of Kingston's property at Mitchelstown, County Cork, were resumed last Thursday week The doors were strongly barricaded, and made as secure as possible against the entrance of the sheriff. In several places

sheriff in front of the expedition, as on former occasions she had obstructed the

execution of the queen's writ. Her car having been moved to the rear of the column, she was obliged to go through the fields so as to reach the tenants to be evicted before the sheriff In this she was in most cases outwitted, for the sheriffdid not visit ail the houses she went to, and while she was expecting his arrival he was while she was expecting his arrival he was going on with the evictions at another place where he had not been. As the expedition reached Kildooney Wood, where Crowley was shot by the military during the Fenian disturbances, the people became rather noisy and assembled in vast numbers. It was apprehended that they would close on the expedition, and a detachment of haton men were sent out to

would close on the expedition, and a de-tachment of baton men were sent out to clear off the people. As they approached stones were thrown at them. One man coming towards Miss Parnell was re-quested to go back with others, but he refused and sustained some injuries, for which he was subsequently treated in which he was subsequently treated in Mitchelstown. Later on the expedition reached a point at which the people had a convenient opportunity to throw stones at them. The rocks on which the people mustered were so steep that they could do damage to the police before they could be reached by the latter. The position was so critical that Major Stewart had to advance with a company of Royal Scots to assist the police. The attacking party, being overpowered, beat a hasty retreat, and

the police. The attacking party, being overpowered, beat a hasty retreat, and one man who was caught throwing stones was arrested. Twelve farms were visited. In ten cases the rent was paid, and in two the tenants were reinstated as caretakers. A force of Emergency men, fully provisioned for a month, accompanied the party to take possession of the evicted is, but their services were not required.

The Emergency men who were placed in houses on Monday continue to hold possession of them. The evictions will be continued to-morrow. JOHN DILLON IN THURLES. On Sunday the people of Thurles had an opportunity, of which they took full advantage, of welcoming back to freedom their gallant young representative, Mr. John Dillon. From all parts of the surrounding district the people flocked into

rounding districts the people flocked into Thurles and formed one of the largest demonstrations that the premier county has known for a long time. The Rev. Jas. Cantwell, who is such a staunch advocate of the cause of the Land League, occupied the chair, and on behalf of the people exthe chair, and on behalf of the people ex-tended a warm greeting to Mr. Dillon on his reappearance in the midst of his con-stituents. stituents An address of welcome was then read, and Mr. Dillon, in reply, the spirit of true heroism, spoke lightly of his imprisonment. His detention in Kil-mainham had at all events, he said, taught him to appreciate what men like Micheal Davitt and John Devoy must have suffered when they endured seven years of a living death in a convict prison. Mr. Dillon then expressed a hope that the Irish people would never forget the men who insulted Father Sheehy and the "suspects" who are now imprisoned in Kil-mainham, Naas, Dundalk, and Limerick jails. He announced that on a future oc-

casion he would speak on the question of the Land Act. A committee has been formed, with Mr. Sexton, M. P., as chair-

"At the request of Father Burke 1
write to you in his name to express his
very deep sorrow for disappointing you
on Sunday next. Father Burke has been very unwell for the last two months. Still he lived in the hope that he would would Still he lived in the hope that he would be able to keep his engagement with you. This morning, however, a sudden and serious aggravation both of sickness and of pain has compelled him, however reluctantly, to give up the idea of travelling—in fact, it would be just now for him a physical impossibility. I need not say that Father. Burke deeply regrets the say that Father Burke deeply regrets the

isappointment."
Father Wheeler then preached an quent sermon from the text, "And I, John, saw the Holy city, the New Jerusalem, coming down from heaven, as a bride adorned for her husband; and I heard a great voice from the throne saying, Behold the tabernacle of God with men, and he shall dwell with them and they shall be his people, and he shall be himself with their God." After High Mass his Lord-ship the Most Rev. Dr. Power gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the opening ceremony, which had been looked forward to so long by the people of Carrick-on-Suir, concluded.—Freeman, Aug.

IRISH MAUFACTURE.

At the last meeting of the Nenagh Guardians Mr. Felix Delaney gave notice that "Irish manufactured goods ought to be utilized for the use of the immates of this workhouse as far as practicable, thereby increasing employment and reducing pauperism." Mr. Delaney said the encouragement of the wollen factorthe encouragement of the wollen factories already in existence would tend to develope industry, and create a market for the raw material. The adoption in the several workhouses in Ireland of resolutions similiar to that, of which he had given notice would soon give an impulse to the Irish trade. They would wear material manufactured out of native wool at home instead of the Sayan should, the money instead of the Saxon shoddy, the money laid out for the payment of which would never find its way back to Ireland. At all events, in his own humble way, he would do all he could to support and advocate home manufacture.

A WARK OF ESTEEM.

The sixteenth annual celebration of the Northern Caledonian games was held at the village of Lucknow on Sept. 14th. In the evening a grand concert was held in the Skating Rink, on which ocheid in the Skating Rink, on which oc-casion our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. John Dromgole, was made the recipient of a handsome present for his wife, in consideration of his many acts of kindness in assisting at these gatherings. The following address was read by Chief McCrimpon.

McCrimmon: Dear Sir,—The Caledonian Society of Lucknow, deeply impressed with a sense of their obligation to you for the many valuable and varied services you have valuable and varied services you have rendered them year after year, in the management of their public and private entertainments, the unselfish interest you have taken in everything that conduces to their welfare, the valuable and unsolicited assistance you have so kindly and cheer-fully rendered at their various demonstrations and entertainments, the enthusiasm which you infuse in others, and with which you enter yourself, into all their sports and national pastimes, the substantial pecuniary aid which you have been the medium, through your commercial friends of rendering them at their annual tournaments, but above all, the friendly and fraternal feeling which you have been so largely instrumental in establishing and sustaining between them and the other great branch of the Celtic race—the Irish nation; these and many other services which you have so kindly rendered so im-press the society with a sense of their obligations to you, that they feel it would be lacking in that spirit of fraternal feeling that is so essential an element in their organism and constitution did they fail to recognize in some tangible form their appreciation of and gratitude to one who, although not of them, has done so much first the Them there for a holder and the some control of the solution of the solution and the solution and the solution are solutions. for them. They therefore, gladly avail themselves of this happy occasion—the inauguration of their new Caledonian Park—to present through you, to your esteemed partner in life, these articles of plate, as a slight token of their esteem for you personally and of their appreciation of the more valuable services you have rendered them. Trusting that you and your amiable wife may long be spared to be useful members of society, a credit and honor to your many friends, and a joy and comfort to one another, is the earnest wish of the Caledonian Society of Lucknow.

D. A. McCrimmon, Chief. L. C. Macintyre, Secy. GEO. McHARDY, Treas.
Mr. Dromgole, in response to the address
made the following reply, and was applauded time and again during its deliv-

The grand reception you have given me this evening in the eloquent address just read, and the beautiful presentation which through me you have given Mrs. Dromgole is so much better than I deserve, that I cannot find words sufficiently serve, that I cannot find words sufficiently strong to express the deep sense of pleasure I feel at being the recipient of such an honor. You speak of the obligation your Society is under for services rendered at your celebration and assistance given at your games. All I have to say, Sir Chief, on this point is, if I have been of any service to you, the work has been a labor of love without the desire of fee or reward. The motives which actuated me to work for your Society, and the history of the interest taken in your games is told in a few words. Six years ago I arrived in Lucknow on business, and seeing the town in holiday attire and large crowds on the streets, I was told that the annual games of the Lucknow Caledonian Society had been held that day. In the evening I was waited upon by a deputation invit-ILLNESS OF FATHER BURKE.

A very handsome church dedicated to St. Michael was consecrated on Sunday in Carrick-on-Suir by the most Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Waterford. It had been arranged that Father Thomas Burke was to preach the sermon, but after the first Gospel the Rey. J. A. Wheeler and the sermon of the sermon been arranged that Father Thomas Burke was to preach the sermon, but after the first Gospel the Rev. J. A. Wheeler, O. P., Waterford, ascended the pulpit and explained Father Burke's absence by reading a letter from a priest at Tallaght to father Fitzgerald. The letter, which was dated Friday, said:

"At the request of Father Burke I write to you in his name to express his corredge, and I am glad if I have assisted in producing that good feeling. But allow me, dear sir, to say that the great liberality displayed by you and your members, on all occasions, and at your members, on all occasions, and at every opportunity, has done much to cem-ent that feeling which should characterize

ent that feeling which should characterize our Canadian people, a union of races irrespective of creed or nationality, with but one view in mind, and that the build-ing up of our grand Dominion into a vast and prosperous empire. Permit me, in conclusion, to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind remarks to Mrs. Dromgole, and let me in her name, thank you again for the honor conferred

upon us this evening.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD reporter takes the liberty of telling the many readers of this week's paper that Hanratty has opened out an immense stock of general dry goods, millinery, mantles, shaw's, hosiery, gloves, corsets, gents' furnishings, carpets, &c., which are marked in plain figures and at prices which defy competition. His store is certainly one of the best lighted and most attractive in the city; it is centrally situated on the north side of Dundas St., opposite Ferguson & Co's grocery, a large three story building of 1ed brick front and is noticeable inasmuch as it is the only store on the north side of Dundas street with a similar front. We particularize as we know it will repay all visitors to our exhibition to take a look through his mammoth establishment before leaving the City. Mr. Hanratty announces in this issue the opening of his Fall stock which is large and varied. He is noted for his fair and honest dealing with his customers, marking all his goods in customers, marking all his goods in plain figures, sells for cash, making only one price, and that the lowest. We bespeak for him a large trade, and we confidently recommend him to all parties requiring dry goods of any description. Note his address, Hanratty, Dundas street, north side, opposite Ferguson's grocery.

It is as unfortunate as it is true, that it is the big-hearted and unselfishly gener-ous that are the most easily led into excesses. They are too unsuspicious by nature and too noble in impulse to foresee would do all he could to support and acvocate home manufacture.

The Chairman, in accepting Mr.
Delaney's notice of motion, said he fully
coincided with the principle it set forth.

C. MCCALLUM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.

Still offers all Classes of Goods, at Largely Reduced Prices.

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED WITH THE UTMOST CARE,

At One-half the Price usually charged.

TRY McCALLUM'S FLORIDA WATER, - - - 4 cents per bottle.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD, - - 4 " " packag

THE BEST BIRD SEED, - - 8 " " lb.,

SEIDLITZ POWDER, - - - 18 " " box. package. CAMPHOR, - - - - - - 4 CHLORIDE LIME, - - - 7 ounce.

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Portable Saw Mill and Shingle Mill,-in operation at each Exhibition.

MONTREAL

Portable Grist Mill and Chopper, and Cranson's Improved Buckwheat-Huller,

If interested don't neglect to call.

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J. B. HICKS, TAILOR AND DRAPER, REMOVED TO 208 DUNDAS STREET Eight doors East of his Old Stand.

A Choice Stock of New SpringTweeds, Cloths, &c. For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, no one excels me, while y price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit. Give me an early call.

N. B.---NO WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED.

COMMERCIAL.

SCHOOL London Markets. Ont., Sept. 12. GRAIN \$0 00 to 0 00 \$100 lbs. 2 23 to 2 25 SCHOOL SUPPLIES! Beans Barley... Rye Buckwheat ANDERSON'S Fall Wheat Flourper cwt. 3 25 to 3 50 3 00 to 3 25 6 00 to 0 00 2 75 to 2 75 2 75 to 3 75 2 75 to 0 00 1 00 to 2 25 14 00 to 18 70 12 00 to 14 60 12 00 to 13 00 terest.

Macmahon, Boultbee, Dickson and
Jeffery. Barristers. &c. London. Eggs, retail. DOT IT DOWN!

Butter per lb.
crock
tubs.
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Maple Sugar. London Stock Market. Sept 12. Sellers 126} Superior Ontario Investment Ass'n London Gas London Life.

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over to them.

from her father for climbing a ch steeple at Saranac, Mich., stan on the knob, and cheering for Ingersoll."—Ex. The devil off a greater reward than that to Lord when he took Him up to pinnacle of the temple, if He w

say many Protestants. Now we mit, is that a good reason? Do not argue the very necessity of d penance, of grief to confession? fession supposes something to con and it becomes more difficult as crimes increase in enormity. great fear with Catholics is not Confession, but that they may

"King Humbert, of Italy, has off all the debts of his father, late Victor Emmanuel, and does owe one cent himself .- Ex. did he do it? The robber stole : Peter to pay his debts. High robbery is no less a crime in b perpetrated by Kings, and H bert's conscience warns him of fact. We pity him. Better he

the debts.

Those wise journals that are discussing the so-called heresy o there is a "probation" in the life, should study up Catholic

him on the doctrine of Purgator Western Watchman

The Methodist Ecumenical Confe to-day expressed strong feeling as Methodists sending their children t mish schools. On the subject of "Sl cism," Todd, of Philadelphia, said sl cal science was the great enemy o

The Conference strongly conde theaters and dancing, Peck advo-religious entertainments as a count Government.

thus seem to have settled dow four articles of belief: 1st. I wrong, very wrong, to send inno Methodist children to "Ron schools. They are quite sure a that. 2nd. They are satisfied, ther, that "skeptical science"-v ever that may mean—is an enen Methodism. 3rd. Dancing is dia cal, and theaters are an abomina but the parsons think a Metho substitute might be invented. think that with pastoral calls ar occasional camp-meeting our M dist friends can get along very without dancing, play-going, or substitute thereof. 4th. The optrade is a bad, soul-destroying tr except when governments engage it. But in most of the countri



VOL. 3.

CLERICAL.

WE have receive a large stock goods suitable for cle cal garments.

We give in our tail ing department spec attention to this bran of the trade.

N. WILSON & C

CATHOLIC PRESS. Catholic Columbian.

Man has two businesses to at to. One is the saving of his soul, other is the conservation of his b If he attended to both of these a should and could, this world w have little misery and trouble.

A Protestant exchange intim that the Catholics by praying for welfare of the country will get inside track of the Methodists God will turn the entire cou "A girl received a reward of

only adore him. "If I could only believe in Confessional I would be a Catho

make a good and worthy one.

Methodist minister, who taught before connecting it with etical min'sters' assertions. The tholic Church believes and tea no such doctrine as that of proba in the next life. Passing thre the portals of death every so immediately judged for eternity may be obliged to undergo a pument in Purgatory. It can randhing, and therefore is not state of probation. If Rev. The claimed that as Catholic doctrin he is reported to have done, it is another instance of the ignoran those who pretend to know all Catholic Church teaches. If gentleman had only invested to extent of five cents in a little car ism, he might have ascertained Catholic doctrine, or had he const a little child of the Catholic Su School, it might have enlight

traction. A motion condemning opium trade was introduced, but it referred to the Business Committee suggestion of Peck, because it cont words censuring the action of the E The Methodists of the world w