PULARS ner objects

Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1882.

borough Street Police Court charged with borough Street Police Court charged with torturing a cat to death, and a sweet specimen of a rustic bumpkin who chalks a circle on the floor and flogs his own child within the enclosure until her blood crimsons the white marks. What next? The robbery of the dead body of an Earl is nowhere in the race of criminality. Yet, there is no Coercion Act for the "dissolute ruffians and village tyrants" of this enlightened country.

Sty. heroes of the Salvation Army are

bigotry." Can an Orangeman, true to Orange principles, fraternise with Catholic or Irish national men? The question is suggested by the utterance of Henry F. Miller, an Orange leader of Boston, who remarked at an excursion he participated in with the Boston Brian Borumha Association lately that "religious differences, petty prejudices and landlordism are the curses of Ireland to-day, and the present state of oppression will continue as long as these exist." Orangeism being the perpetuation of religious differences and petty prejudices, we do not know in what way to regard the remarks of this Boston Orange leader.

poral work of mercy in burying the dead, that dead body which kinsfolk and friends

as matters of course. The following paragraph from the Alexandria correspondent of the London Times, who was traversing as well as he could the ruins of the city, is

plode, and blow them to atoms. They were only too familiar with the destructive power of shells. Did this well-founded

power of sneas. Did this went-to-under apprehension interfere with their work? Not at all. They went on as faithfully as the Sisters of Charity and Mercy always do (to say nothing of other orders; we are most familiar with these here in our

own hospitals), just as steadily as they do in times of profound peace in a Baltimore

of every creed, who wishes to know some-thing of the history of Christian heroism

An event happened last week in Charles county in this state which has excited admiration wherever mention of it has been made. A poor negro died of small-pox and friends and k indred fled from him in the charles the market has been the provided that the country of the country

Why Thus Longing? Why thus longing, thus for ever sighing, For the far-off, unattained and dim. While the beautiful, all around thee lying, Offers up its low, perpetual hymn?

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO.,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs,

N. WILSON & CO

TWEEDS now in stock.

Underclothing, Etc.

Poor indeed thou must be if around thee Thou no ray of light and Joy canst throw, If no silken cord of love hath bound thee To some little world, through weal and

If no dear eyes thy fond love can brighten. No tond voices answer to thine own; If no brother's sorrow thou canst lighten, By daily sympathy and gentle tone.

Not by deeds that win the crowd's applauses, Not by works that give thee world-renown, Not by martyrdom or vaunted crosses, Canst thou win and wear the immortal crown. Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely Every day a rich reward will give; Thou wilt find, by hearty striving only, And truly loying, thou canst truly live.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review.

A SERIES of disgraceful and sacriligious thefts in the churches of France have caused great alarm to the faithful. Not alone in Paris, but throughout the country the tabernacles have been robbed of their sacred contents. Cardinal Guibert has made these sacrileges the subject of a letter to his priests. In the first place he directs the priests to withdraw temptations of cupidity from the dishonest, by removing the sacred vessels to the sacristy, where there ought to be a safe for their protection. Temporarily he permits the Blessed Sacrament to be preserved in a corporal in the form of a burse, which can be placed in the ciborium during the celebration of Mass. After Mass the sacred vessels are to be taken to the sacristy or presbytery. He urges that the tabernacles should be so constructed that they cannot be violated, and he forbids the key of the tabernacles. Catholic Review. He urges that the tabernacles should be so constructed that they cannot be violated, and he forbids the key of the tabernacle being left on the altar except during a Mass at which Holy Communion is offered. He urges the employment of a night watchman and the use of the system of electric alarms. The Cardinal Archbishop attributes the praylenge of this species of electric alarms. The Cardinal Archbishop attributes the prevalence of this species of immorality to the corruption of the evil press, and in a pathetic and eloquent exhortation he shows how dear to every Christian and human heart, ought to be the temple of the Most High. He finds in these crimes new motives to urge the priests to labor for the sanctification of souls.

Catholic Telegraph. Barnes, the Bible-banger, is in trouble. The other Evangelists do not recognize him as belonging to the "profesh"; indeed, the Rev. Davis W. Clark does not hesitate to proclaim him a heretic, and to maintain that "any Christian, minister, or maintain that "any Christian, minister, or large who has followship with him is hayman, who has fellowship with him, is disobedient to Scripture." On comparing the style of Barnes with that of the "Boy Preacher," we are inclined to give the latter the palm for downright blashing the style of the latter the palm for downright blashing the style of the style

phemy, and yet, he is in high favor with his evangelical backers. THE editoral correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives a graphic descrip-tion of the reckless extravagance and wanton waste of the fashionable voluptu-aries during the London "season," which occurs from February to July. The writer

says:"The five thousand absentee Irish landlords are all here to spend their rents, and influence the London press, Parliament, and British opinion against the five million wretched tenantry on the sister island whom they rob and pauperize."

whom they rob and pauperize."
We suppose, if they were told their starving tenants lacked bread to eat, they would answer, with their mouths full of pate de foie gras, "Let them eat cake, then."

Two short items in recent telegrams respecting Egypt, if properly understood, are highly significant. One of these was to the effect that the (Protestant) missionaries were all safe, having taken refuge on ship board. The other was that the Sisters of Charity, (Catholic) were very effective in relieving suffering and the state of the study the history of the Church of his childhood, in which a pious mother had to the effect that the (Protestant) mission-aries were all safe, having taken refuge on ship-board. The other was that the Sisters of Charity, (Catholic) were very effective in relieving suffering and caring for the wounded. In plain English, the for the wounded. In plant Engans, the Protestant missionaries took care of them-selves and accordingly ran away; the Ca-tholic religious cared for their "neigh-bors" and therefore sought and remained

bors" and therefore sought in the post of danger.

There also were two Catholic "missionary" priests in Alexandria. How they acted, the New York World of Saturday last briefly states:

"There appears to have been two heroes "There appears to have been two heroes at the partial of the pandmon at the pandmo they acted, the New York world of Saturday last briefly states:

"There appears to have been two heroes after all in Alexandria. These were a Belgian Catholic Priest, Pere Guillaume, and a French Lazarist, Pere Mivielie, whom neither the terrors of the tremendant English bembs thrown into the unoffous English bombs thrown into the unoffending and practically defenseless city, nor the fury of the maddened Alexandrian mob could deter from their quiet and patient work of succoring the wounded and sav-ing those who were ready to perish."

this enlightened country.

Six heroes of the Salvation Army are going to India. The pity is that more of them are not going. We could manage to spare the entire howling crew. Fancy a full blooded, high-bred Mahometan gentleman being told by one of the unkempt apostles, late of the New Cut, that he must "eschew sack and live cleanly." The orthodox Moslem does not drink wine, and does wash himself, which not all the Salvationists do. If they will seek "fresh woods and pastures new," why not try Utah? Still, it was ill-natured of that Irishman who remarked, "Going to the Injies, are they? and friends and kindred fled from him in dismay. In his last illness the parish priest attended upon him, and the good physician also rendered him service, each in his respective way, but when the man was dead, no one was found willing to bury him; and so the priest took this office upon himself. He had prepared the man for death, attending to his spiritual needs; in death he rendered the last corporal work of mercy in burying the dead. marked, "Going to the Injies, are they? Musha, I suppose it is to acclimatize themselves to more tropical raygions!"

"What about the boys? One of the most edifying observances in our parochial churches is the monthly communion of young Catholic girls. There is in it, to most worldly eyes, an elevation which springs from the thought of a bright hour in sinless lives dedicated to God and the immortality which begins when this world ends. These fair faces are staid and recollectedly serene by the great thought that moves in the soul they mask, the feeling that the 'bridegroom cometh'. The figures are lissom with the suppleness of youth. The step is light with the vitality of life's morning, and as yet no shadows have come upon the young day that dawns with the Central Catholic Advocate. that dead body which kinstolk and friends refused to touch or see was carried to its last resting place on earth, and laid in the grave solely by the consecrated hands of the priest himself. Truly, says the editor of a daily newspaper in this city, in commenting on the fact, there are heroes who have never drawn the sword; this priest is one of them. These things never take a Catholic by surprise; they seem to occur of the London Times, who was traversing as well as he could the ruins of the city, is illustrative: "At last we distinguished two moving figures. We went to them and I acted as interpreter, while they told me a history which reminded one of Dante's "Inferno." The perfect calmness, the utter absence of excitement, with which they told the tale of horrors, the business-like accuracy with which they showed us where to go to find persons in distress, and the quiet manner in which, after giving us all the information we required, they left to return to their work of danger and charity, as quietly as if there were nothing extraordinary in their position, was proof of a sort of heroism which won the admiration of all and compels me to give their names. They were Pere Guillaume, a Belgian Franciscan, and Frere Mivielle, a French Lazarist." Yes, these good priests were at their work of danger and charity, working for God's sake and those of their fellow-men without any hope of reward in this world, and without thinking for a moment that they were doing anything heroical or beyond the duties of their sacred calling. There were female workers in the field too: "I visited all the hospitals, and cannot speak too highly of the devotion of the staff of the Christian Charity Sisters. In addition to their own sick, they are crowded with refugees of all conditions. upon the young day that dawns with the blessing of God upon it. Away towards the coming years these young lives speed to meet them in maturity and amid the duties of the varied stations that may be allotted to them. Theirs will be the task of being the mothers of a future generation, and to bear what they are taught to-day to the children who will in after years nestle in their bosom and gather years nestic in their bosonic and gather for the unthought-of task in the homage of Holy Communion, building wiser than they know.' They are to be the women of another generation, and in mothers' duties and mothers' cares they will dedi-cate households of the future to religion, and spread the faith from the altars where they kneel to-day. This gathering of young girls round the Holy table tells us of the vivid faith that is to be transmitted to future years when we shall have passed away. Blessed are those teachers who plant it in their hearts in those hours when it will grow into them. Blessed are the mothers who deck them with grace the mothers who deck them with grace and care for the monthly marriage feast of the Lamb. Their offspring is here consecrated to the thought of God and the edification of every Christian heart. But where are the boys? The girls gather to their monthly communion in crowds, but their brothers and the young boys are seen only in a straggling line on such occasions in their turn. There is no reason why they should not be as numerous as the young girls. If the latter are to be the women of the future the boys are to be the men of the future. What becomes of their numbers? Are they absentees, addition to their own sick, they are crowded with refugees of all conditions. Some died soon after admission into the or general hospital a cold shell from one of the ships outside the squadron penetrated the room where there were three of the of their numbers? Are they absentees, or have they the privilege of being care-less of Holy Communion? Some such Sisters, and imbedded itself in the main idea must prevail among their own brains or the brains of their parents, and yet there is nothing more erroneous." wall. The poor women were afraid it would explode, but the marines, with an officer, called and assured them this was impossible." The "poor women" naturally had a fear that the shell would explode and blow them to atoms.

FATHER O'DONOVAN.

The parishioners of St. Vincent's church Fourteenth avenue, Detroit, did not permit their good pastor, Rev. Michael O'Donovan, to go away empty-handed, or rather with an empty pocket. On Tuesday evening, 25th ult., a number of the gentlemen of the parish met in the school hall and delegated one of their number to invite Rev. Fr. O'Donovan to visit them there. When he had made his appearance, Rev. Fr. Murphy of Flint, who, with Rev. Fr. Maloney of St. Mary's church, Jackson, was among the number of those present, arose and after saying how happy he was at being chosen the humble instrument of conveying to his Reverend In times of profound peace in a Battimore hospital. Such works as these are perpetual in the Catholic Church; going on at all times and in all places—Semper et ubique. Persons who would wish to see the magnificence and extent of the everactive Catholic charities would do well to read Chateaubriand's beautiful work, called in English translations "The Genius ment of conveying to his Reverend brother, upon the eve of his departure for brother, upon the eve of his departure for Ireland, so magnificent a gift from his spiritual children, presented him with a purse of \$500, as a slight token of the high regard and devoted affection which they entertained towards him. Fr. O'Donovan, who was quite taken by surprise at receiving so substantial a mark of their favor and good will responded to study the history of the Church of his childhood, in which a pious mother had reared him, and the result was his conversion, and thence an immortal work, of which, says Thomas Arnold, in his work on English literature, "The appearance in France of the Genie du Christianisme marked the commencement of the great continental reaction. It was a great factor in that reaction. It set men to thinking as to what they were leaving when they gave their favor and good will, responded briefly to Fr. Murphy's remarks and con-cluded by heartily thanking the donors cluded by heartily thanking the donors for their generous gift. Fr. O'Donovan left on Wednesday noon, via Canada Southern railway for New York, several of his clerical friends accompanying him as far as Amherstburg, Ont., at which place they bade him good bye.—wishing him a pleasant trip and a speedy return.— Home Journal.

Among the recent notable conversions to the Catholic faith in Switzerland are the Protestant pastor Usteri, now a Jesuit in Bombay, Colonel Hess, Colonel Nusheler, Dr. Zimmerman, the wealthy banker Orell, and the distinguished Dr. Pestallozzi—conversions that have caused a profound sensation throughout the whole of Switzerland, the converts being from the and to see the contrast between a world wherein religion flourishes and a world from which its enemies would expel it Switzerland, the converts being from the highest families in Zurich, the bulwark of Ing those who were ready to perish."

North Western Chronicle.

A PERTINENT queston to ask when there is talk of Orange and Green uniting and throwing aside "prejudices and religious"

London Universe.

WE are progressing in civilization. After the gentle murderer of the mature age of two and a half years, and the gay young married man who ran away with his mother-in-law, we have a mild-mild mannered gentleman brought up at Marl-licism.

Zuinglianism. The converts received the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation at the hands of the Bishop of Coire. In Switzerland, there is a sensible movement among all classes of society towards Catholicism. Zuinglianism. The converts received the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation

PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN AS A

DESCRIPTION OF HIS GRACE'S COURT DRESS

at 11 o'clock last night conveyed home His Grace Archbishop Lynch, who has been absent in Europe some five months. been assent in Europe some tive months. His Grace, who was accompanied by the Right Rev. T. O'Mahoney, his coadjutor, and the Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G., appeared in excellent health and spirits, and in the course of a half hour's converand in the course of a half hour's conver-sation said some interesting things of his trip. It is His Grace's intention to speak, at no distant date, on various subjects connected with his trip, and amongst others about the miracles at Knock and

others about the miracles at Knock and affairs in Ireland. With regard to matters ecclesiastical he casually mentioned that several months would probably elapse ere a bishop was appointed to the See of Halifax, N. S.

As will be remembered, Archbishop Lynch, with his secretary, the Rev. Mr. Mackay, left for Europe in the middle of March last. Landing at Derry, he went to Maynooth College, and arrived there at the time the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland were holding their annual council, the Archbishop of Dublin presiding.

HIS GRACE AND ALBERT EDWARD. A significant event took place in London, whither His Grace went next, he being presented to H. R. H. Prince of Wales at a levee held on behalf of the Queen, the significance of this presentation lying in the fact that for over two hundred years no Roman Catholic prelate. hundred years no Roman Catholic prelate has been presented as such at Court. Such an honour has so far not been granted to Cardinal Manning, or even Cardinal Howard, cousin of the Duke of Norfolk, premier duke and hereditary earl-marshal. Both these prelates, it is earl-marshal. Both these prelates, it is true, have been invited to garden parties at Buckingham Palace, but simply as British subjects, and not as dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Referring to this therefore important presentation an English paper remarked at the time, that now the ice had been broken it was to be hoped Royalty would extend the courtesy to others. As a matter of fact Archbishop Lynch was presented by Earl Kimberley, upon the introduction of Sir A. T. Galt, although "The Thunderer" stated that it was done through the Secretary of State. The Prince of Wales shook hands very cordially with the Canadian Archbishop, and said he was glad to see him, as it recalled their meeting of many years ago at Toronto. The Duke of Connaught similarly greeted His Grace, who

Court habitues to see His Grace in a black court havinus to see his Grace in a social solutionity, purple stockings, and wearing on his crown a purple zucchata, or skull cap, and around his neck a golden chain with cross dependent. The Queen was gracious enough to dispense with the customary two days' notice required previous to a presentation at Court, and to allow of it taking place on the shorter notice of one day previous. Her Majesty had to be communicated with regarding all these

details, the circumstances being unusual, Whilst in England His Grace met the Duke of Norfolk and other Catholic noblemen, Cardinal Manning, and many old friends. In Dublin he dined with the Lord Mayor, and performed a good many religious ceremonies with the Archbishop of that city. Leaving England for Rome, Archbishop Lynch made a short stay in Paris, where he was the guest of the Irish College, and happened to be present at Notre Dame when 5,000 workmen of Paris assembled in the celebrated cathedral to hear a sermon preached by the eloquent Dominican, Father Monsabre. The chanting of these 5,000 voices was, His Grace remarked, something grand, and to Whist in England in State Met the Duke of Norfolk and other Catholic noblemen, Cardinal Manning, and many old friends. In Dublin he dined with the Grace remarked, something grand, and to be remembered. It was an indirect pro-test against infidelity and communism.

ON THE WAY TO ROME.

From Paris the Archbishop went via Mont Cenis to Genoa, in order to visit the Brignoli Salle College, an institution foun-ded by a rich nobleman of that name, and

A VISIT TO TURIN.

Turin was His Grace's next objective point, as he wished to inspect the famous Dom Bosco College, founded some years ago by a simple Italian priest, and which, with its branches, numbering 120, receives 16,000 boys through Italy and 80,000 throughout the world. This institution is considered in Italy the wonder of the age. It is assisted by the government and by private donations, and educates boys for professions, trades, or for the

The Archbishop called at Knock, visited the locality where the apparition and the miracles are said to have taken place, and personally examined the secretary of the commission appointed by the Archbishop of Tuam and witnesses of the apparition. He also read over the testimony taken, and which has been collected in a small pamphlet written chiefly by one of the members of the Commission.

"I convinced myself of the truth of the

members of the Commission.
"I convinced myself of the truth of the miracles," said His Grace.

A REMEDY FOR ITS CONDITION.
To quote His Grace, he went "all over Ireland—north, south, east, and west," and he had come to the conclusion that emigration is the only remedy for the very many poor who are tilling land that is not worth cultivation, and who are starving on bad land. He conversed with the poor and the rich, and was amazed at the ing on bad land. He conversed with the poer and the rich, and was amazed at the tyranny of some of the landlords. All were not bad, and those who were treating their tenants fairly were getting their rents without difficulty, but most of them were unjust and arbitrary. Evictions were still going on under the most barbarous circumstances, and it was a wonder that these existed did not resign this cruel that those evicted did not resist this cruel carrying out of the law.

HIS GRACE'S COLONIZATION SCHEME. HIS GRACE'S COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Archbishop Lynch states that he was eminently successful in the preliminary steps taken by him for bringing out a colony of Irish families to the North-West in co-operation with the Archbishop of St. Boniface and other gentlemen, the pairth of Corenment having promised to British Government having promised to lend money to a responsible company as soon as it was formed, the company to soon as it was formed, the company to advance money likewise. The people are quite prepared to emigrate if only the means of doing so are furnished to them. His Grace addressed his congregation at High Mass and at Vespers on Sunday. At both services the subjects treated were the same, he repeating at night the remarks made in the morning for the benefit of those who had not heard them. He thanked his flock for their welcome of him, and assured them that during his absence they had ever been in his thoughts. Although he had been to many countries, he turned to Canada as the best; thanked its lock for their wetcome of him, and assured them that during his absence they had ever been in his thoughts. Although he had been to many countries, he turned to Canada as the best; it was the best governed whether Liberals or Conservatives were in power. The Pope was, when he last saw him, enjoying better health than he ever had since he had occupied the chair of St. Peter. The reports scattered by the papers about his a health were not generally true. He did not give as many audiences as Pius IX, but spent his time in attending personally to the affairs of the Church, wrote a good many autograph letters, and devoted himself a good dean to literature. Hence was it given out that he was unwell. At present he was having much trouble with the King of Italy, who, like Henry worldly men, and not men devoted worldly men, and not men devoted the state of the poor. He himself studied medicine in order to give more efficiency to his efforts. He treats patients who suffer from typhoid fever; and when the cholera was raging in Germany, he went there on purpose to study its symptoms, so as to assist his own people in France. Twice the cholera appeared in the two parishes in which Abbe Petitjean has ministered. In one parish alone he saved the lives of three hundred people. He thus appears in the double character of the village priest, who does good both in words and carry away from it not only sound advice, the poor of the presbytery and carry away from it not only sound advice, the poor of the presbytery and carry away from it not only sound advice, the poor of the presbytery and carry away from it not only sound advice, the poor of the proof is not a said.

with the King of Italy, who, like Henry VIII., wanted courtier-bishops—worldly men, and not men devoted to the Church. The Pope had appointed twenty-two bishops to vacant sees, but the King would not let them take possession of them. Referring to the Knock miracles, he said he would speak at length about them on some future occasion. After all, these miracles were not matters of faith; the revelation of the truth of the Gospel and the decrees of the Church were alone so. With regard with assistance from abroad. The Phœnix
Park murders had not been committed by
real Irish. They were perpetrated so
scientifically and with such precautions
that they could not be the work of the
Irish peasantry. A German paper had
truly remarked about these murders that
the only thing Irish about them was the
apathy of the police. He hoped that God
would bring something to light to vindicate the Catholic Church in Ireland. His
Grace, when calling upon Earl Cowper, at Brignoii Salle College, an institution founded by a rich nobleman of that name, and where His Grace and Bishops Walsh and Jamot have the privilege of sending a certain number of pupils to be educated free of charge. At Rome His Grace enjoyed the hospitality of the Sulpicians at their magnificent college in the street Delle Quattre Fontani. There he met Mgr. He was twice received by H. H. Pope Leo XIII., who appeared in excellent health. He was also received by Cardinals Simeoni, of the Propaganda, and Howard, the last named of whom he calls the most hospitable of all the Cardinals in Rome.

A VISIT TO TURIN.

Turin was His Grace's next objective would bring something to ught the texthed the Catholic Church in Ireland. His cate the Catholic Church in Ireland. His facts of Grace, when calling upon Earl Cowper, at that time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, spoke to him on the subject of the numerous evictions that were being carried out, and told him that in France and in Canada the people would not subject to fit the time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, spoke to him on the subject of the numerous evictions that were being carried out, and told him that in France and in Canada the people would not subject to fit the time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, spoke to him on the subject of the numerous evictions that were being carried out, and told him that in France and in Canada the people would not subject of the Popele would not subject of the Popele would not subject of the Popele would him that in France and in Canada the people would not subject of the Popele would him that in France and in Canada the people would not subject of the Popele would him that in France and in Canada the people would not subject of the Popele would not subject of the Popele would not subject of the Popele would him that in France and in Canada the people would not subject of the Popele would him that in France and in Canada the people would not subject o

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

RESENTED TO THE QUEEN AS A PRINCE OF THE CHURCH.

An Unprecedented Honour.

ESCRIPTION OF HIS GRACE'S COURT DRESS — A DEMONSTRATION AT NOTRE DAME, PARIS—VISIT TO ROME AND RECEPTION BY HIS HOLINESS.

The train which arrived from the East to 11 o'clock last night conveyed home lis Grace Archbishop Lynch, who has seen absent in Europe some five months. Its Grace, who was accompanied by the tight Rev. T. O'Mahoney, his coadjutor, and the Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G., which is the case of Brignoli-Salle, has the privilege of sending boys thither free of charge. IRELAND REVISITED.

After paying a flying visit to Mgr. Charbonnel, at Lyons, the Archbishop hastened to Ireland, where he took part in a general ordination at All Hallows' College, Dublin, where he ordained for a short time to Maynooth he went to Castle Knock, where is situated the seminary wherein he was educated; there he was addressed by the old students, and presented with a number of volumes of the control of England acknowledgment to make, if such an army was considered necessary by the Church of England.

Excription of HIS GRACE'S COURT DRESS (Charbonnel, at Lyons, the Archbishop hastened to Ireland, where he took part in a general ordination at All Hallows' College, Dublin, where he ordained for he foreign missions 25 priests, 30 deacons, and about 40 sub-deacons and ecclesiastics of the minor orders. Returning again for a short time to Maynooth he went to Castle Knock, where is situated the seminary wherein he was educated; there he was addressed by the old students, and presented with a number of volumes of the Church of England.

ENOCK AND ITS MIRACLES.

The Archbishop called at Knock, visited the locality where the apparition and the left of the case of Brignoli-Salle, has the privilege of charge.

Laftel North Archbishop called by name, and infidelity could make great inroads into it, for it had no central authority, each one having has been done he visiting issinguished by name, and infidelity could make great inroads of the

NO. 200

THE BAZAAR.

A large and representative meeting of the Catholic ladies of London took place in the Cathedral at four o'clock on Sunin the Cathedral at four o'clock on Sunday evening last, to make arrangements concerning the Bazaar. The Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere opened the meeting in a few well-chosen remarks. He spoke of the great work in aid of which the Bazaar had been proposed and would be carried out. He said that he knew well the influence for good of which Catholic ladies everywhere, but particularly those of London, were possessed, and therefore urged the necessity of systematic and earnest action to make the Bazaar a success.

Father Tiernan also addressed the meet-Father Tiernan also addressed the meeting, he pointed out the magnitude of the undertaking on which His Lordship had entered. The construction of such a work as the Cathedral was one that demanded sacrifices from all the Catholics of the diocese, but especially those of London. He confidently appealed to all present to do their very utmost to bring success on the undertaking, which would redound to their credit and to the glory of God who rewarded a hundred fold measure every service rendered him. measure every service rendered him.

A TYPICAL FRENCH PRIEST.

Two priests obtained distinguished rewards lately at the annual distribution of prizes held by the French Academy. One is Abbe A. Fabre, to whom a prize of two hundred dollars was awarded for his work on "The Youth of Flechier," the great Catholic preacher of the seventeenth century. The other is Abbe Petitjean, who received a prize of the same value for his services rendered to humanity. We prefer to translate the very words in which the president of the academy mentioned the merits of that excellent man. He said:

carry away from it not only sound advice, but also the last coin of the poor priest, who is, perhaps, poorer than the man on whom he bestows his charity!"

This is a picture of a French priest taken from life; and this is the kind of man pointed out by M. Gambetta as "the enemy."

Baptism Under Difficulties.

The Columbus, Ga., Enquirer thus describes a baptizing scene of colored people in Georgia:

One of the most important events in One of the most important events in the history of the colored church in this section was the big baptizing at Watkinsville, Ga., recently, when 103 persons were immersed. Nearly every darkey for miles around witnessed the ceremony, besides a good sprinkling of whites. A pond had been dammed up in a branch, over a muddy bottom, and after a few contients had stirred up the soil the water penitents had stirred up the soil the water was a perfect loblolly and needed straining to render it even partially clear. Converts who went in robed in spotless white came out dripping with mud and slime. All sizes and ages were immersed, ranging from the pickaninny knee-high to the gray haired old man tottering on the brink of the grave. The remarks of the converts were ludicrously amusing, as every one went under the water shouting and exhorting. One old woman yelled out:
"I'se wadin' now through the gate of "I'se wadin' now through the gate of heaben. You sinnful niggers out dar can go to hell ef you want to." One darkey discovering his employer looking on, when he sang out: "Massa Rube, hell's your portion, but I is sabed for a crown of glory." A negro woman, as she was being led into the water, noticed some white ladies on the bank, when she yelled out: "Dar am de white folks wid all de spangles, and silks and golden slippers, spangles, and silks and golden slippers, but dey am gwine to de debbil, while me

The Two Glasses.

There sat two glasses, filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim;
One was ruddy and red as blood.
And one as clear as the crystal flood.
Said the glass of wine to the paier brother,
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other.
I can tell of banquet and revel and mirth,
And the proudest and grandest souls on earth
Fell under my touch, as though struck by
blight. blight,
Where I was a king, for I ruled in might.
From the heads of kings I have torn the

crown, From the heights of fame I have hurled men

down;
I have blasted many an honored name;
I have taken virtue and given shame;
I have tempted the youth with a sip, a taste,
That has made his future 2 barren waste.
Far greater than a king am I,
Or than any army beneath the sky;
I have made the arm of the driver fail,
And sent the train from the iron rali;
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me,
For they said, 'Behold, how great you be,
Fame, strength, wealth, genius, before you
fall,

fall;
for your might and power are over all.
Ho; ho; pale brother, "laughed the wine,
"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine;"
Sald the water glass, "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned or a murdered host,
But I can tell of a heart, once sad,
By my crystal drops made light and glad—
Of thirsts I've quenched, of brows I'vel aved,
Of hands I have cooled and souls I have
saved;

saved;
I have leaped through the valley, dashed down the mountain,
Flowed the river and played in the fountain.
Slept in the sunshine and dropped from the

sky.

And everywhere gladdened the landscape and eye;
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and

I have eased the not forenead of lever an pain;
I have made the parched meadows grow fercat lie with grain;
Lant leil of the powerful wheel of the mill that ground our flour and turned at my will;
Lean tell of our flour and transfer by you there, I flour and crowned anew,
theer, I help, I strengthen and aid;
I gladden the heart of man and maid;
Let thechain wine cantive free. I gladden the heart of man and maid;
I set the chain-wine captive free,
And all are better for knowing me."
These are the tales they told each other—
The glass of wine and paler brother—
As they sat together, filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table rim to rim.

RACHEL'S FATE.

A TALE OF CAPE ANN.

Within a week the young couple were married. Then, when the brief honey-moon was ended, Sam gave Phebe a long, silent, lingering embrace and went. judge by the tears that were shed on this occasion, Rachel and Mrs. Scudder felt the parting even more than Phebe. The latter did not weep or utter a word. Only her pale visage and the way she fell back against the wall told of her poignant

Nor did Sam breathe a syllable either. But when he was out of sight he pressed Old Harry again and again to his lips. The raven did not seem surprised; it made no attempt to escape. Old Harry and Sam had always been good friends. Now that both were bidding adieu to Cape Ann, which was never again to be their home, they appeared to like each other more than

One moonlight night, not long after Sam Bowline had sailed, a large, rakish schooner might have been observed lying to about half a mile from the beach, directly opposite the widow Scudder's abode.

For once in his life the captain of this

craft felt nervous, as, accompanied by five other men, he rowed towards a narrow cove that was sheltered from the breakers

by a rocky islet.
"How will she take it? Will she faint? Will she heap maledictions upon me? Will she die of fright in my arms?" were questions which bold, reckless Dick asked himself a score of times as the skiff drew mself a score of times as the skiff drew

near to the shore.

In a little while he came to Rachel's home, and, peeping through the west window, which was partly open, he beheld the object of his affections seated between her parent and Phebe. The old lady had been reading the Bible, but at this moment she was listening to something that Rachel was

Well. I own that Dick was always a hard boy to manage—disobedient and ever so saucy," observed the latter; "but for all that he was not really bad. As far back as can remember he was kind to me; his hand was ever ready to lift me on the pillion; he brought me the earliest wild lowers; and once, when I was lost among nowers; and once, when I was lost among the sand-hills, he stayed out a whole night till he found me. O Phebe! say what you may against Dick, I will always take his part." "Humph! I know that he thinks more of you than any other girl on the Cape," answered Phebe, "and what puzzles me is that you did not accept him

puzzles me is that you did not accept him when he proposed; for I am pretty sure that he did propose."

"I refused his offer because I love mother more than I love him," replied Rachel. "He wished me to go far, far from mother—to where I might never see her again." At this moment the door opened, and lo! the very one of whom they were speaking stood before them. He was armed with a cutlas and a pair of they were speaking stood before them. He was armed with a cutlas and a pair of pistols, and never had Dick looked so like a dare-devil as now—except for his eyes, which, strange to relate, were moistened

The widow and her daughters quickly rose to their feet. "Dick, Dick, what has happened? What brings you here at this hour?" cried Rachel, who recalled with throbbing heart his last, ominous words—"I will make you my queen whether you will or no." She had often thought of what or no." She had often thought of these words since he uttered them. He had now come to carry out his threat? "And who is this man I see gliding behind you?" she continued. Who is he? Speak!"

"And there is a face gazing in at the window," said Phebe, trembling. "You surely would not steal my child from me?" exclaimed the widow, boldly stepping between Rachel and the intruder. "Calm vourself, dame. There is nothing to fear.
The wicked spirit has left me, thank the
Lord, and not for all the world would I
rob you of dear Rachel. Moreover for her sake I here solemnly vow never to shed a drop of human blood; and in the end I will make her the richest woman in the colony." At these words, to their sur-prise, Dick fell on his knees and kissed Rachel's feet. Then, rising up, "Blessed Angel!" he continued, "if any being could have persuaded me to live ashore that being would have been yourself. But an impulse I cannot resist drives me from Cape Ann. Farewell! farewell! Then

Cape Ann. Farewell! Arewell! Then he turned and rushed out of the house.

"I verily believe that Dick is possessed by Satan. The Lord be praised, he is gone!" said Phebe. "Alas! alas!" ejaculated Mrs. Scudder, shaking her head, "his pistols and cutlass are things of evilomen. I hope my fears may not come. I hope my fears may not come

true." Presently, without speaking a word, Rachel went to the door and listened. All was still save the roar of the ocean.
"He is gone—gone. Shall I ever see him again?" she murmured. Then, before her mother could prevent her, she hastened out into the night and sped with winged feet towards the beach.

"Is that you, my beloved?" exclaimed Dick, turning round when he heard her

footsteps.

Rachel made no response, but paused and bowed her head, for there were strange men present. Dick bade his companions continue their way to the boat. Then, taking Rachel by the wrists, as he had done once before—but now it was a gentle loving grasp—"Dear girl," he said "you are my good angel. If you would only come with me my whole life would be changed. I shall be on the wide sea like a lost bark without you." "Oh! I cannot leave my mother," answered Rachel. "But for mother I might go with you." "True, true," said Dick; "and she has been like a mother to me. It was an evil spirit which prompted me to take you from her. But not all the train-bands in the colony could make you safer than you are at this moment—here with Dick who loves you with his whole heart and soul,

who would die for you."

"I know you would not harm me,"
said Rachel looking confidently at him:
while the moon, which peeped from behind
a cloud, revealed plainly enough what her
fond heart was whispering. "And Dick, I
could not bear to think that I might never
see you again. It is why I have followed see you again. It is why I have followed you." "Well, if some day I returned with plenty of gold—some day, perhaps years hence-would you sail away to my dominion and be my queen?" inquired Dick

earnestly.

"I would marry you if you came back penniless," answered Rachel. "But we must live here on Cape Ann."

"Impossible!" murmured Dick in a

"Impossible!" murmured Dick in a voice too low to be heard.

He now gazed a moment on her in sil-nce. It was a solemn moment; then ence. flinging his arms about her neck, he gave Rachel one passionate embrace and disappeared.

A few minutes later his skiff was gliding A few minutes later his skill was gliding swiftly towards the schooner.

The young woman lingered where she stood, listening to the sound of the oars; nor was it until Phebe had called her a

dozen times that she answered "May the Lord bring him back to me!" sobbed Rachel, as she bowed her head on her sister's shoulder; and Phebe inwardly repeated the words—for she was thinking of Sam Bowline—"May the Lord bring

im back to me "Goodness gracious! How it did blow last night!" said Mrs Scudder one October morning—the first October after Dick and

Sam's departure.

"I did not sleep very soundly," answered
Phebe. "Nor I," said Rachel.

"I had a dream," went on Phebe, "in
which I saw Sam's schooner off Cape Hat-

teras. She was scudding under bare poles, and—would you believe it!—in spite of the hurricane, Old Harry was perched on top of the mainmast."
"Well, I saw the Shark with her jib and

mainsail blown to ribbons," said Rachel.
"Dick was lashed to the wheel. The big
waves were sweeping the deck.
to me and just then I awoke."

"I remember the time when I had exactly such dreams," observed the widow. They used to come during the equinoctial storm. And one night in a vision I saw your dear father's schooner foundering. Sure enough he never came home; and I solemnly believe that the Almighty, in his goodness, did vouchsafe to his poor wife one last glimpse of him before the ocean swallowed him up."
"I pray the Lord that that horrid pirate

whom we heard about last week may not catch my Sam !" said Phebe.

"They say the Pirate's vessel can outsail anything that floats," remarked Mis. Scudder. "Well, he'll not capture the Scudder. "Well, h Shark," said Rachel.

"The Shark! Ugh! dont't breathe that name," said Phebe. "It is just the name one might expect Dick to give his schooner.

"You are always picking at poor Dick. Pray be more charitable," said Rachel a

little nettled.

"Well, the last time Dick was here he certainly looked like a desperado, and I am very glad that you did not marry him," continued Phebe.

"Hush! hush! Do not wax hot over interposed the widow. Rachel made no reply to her sister's speech. She merely bowed her head on the table, and if a tear fell to the floor it fell unseen. table, and

But if this night had been tempestuous the day which followed was calm and beautiful. And the day was made more beautiful still by the return of Sam Bowline, who entered without rapping on the

hardly so soon as this; you are truer than your word;" cried the joyous Phebe, as he clasped her to his heart. "Alas! I can be your word;" cried the joyous Phebe, as he clasped her to his heart. "Alas! I can be with you, my darling wife, only a few days," answered Sam. "For you must know that a terrible buccaneer has suddenly appeared on the Spanish main. The villain is creating great havoc among the shipping, and I have been commissioned by some merchants of Boston—who know how nimble my schooner is—to go in pursuit of him. They have armed me with four twelve-pounders; and should I get within range of the pirate let him be-

"Quite a compliment to the good quali-tles of my namesake," said Phebe smil-

ing. "Well, I can barely outsail Kidd on a wind. Going free, I think he may have the smarter craft," continued Sam. "You have seen him then?" said Rachel.

"Yes, once when I was steering for Char-leston with a cargo of pineapples; and if a fog had not hidden me from view Sam Bowline might not have been here to-

day."
"What dreadful creatures pirates are?" exclaimed Phebe. Then, dropping her voice to a whisper and glancing at Rachel, she added: "May it be possible that this new sea-robber is—is Dick?"

"Oh! I understand—you need not whisper. You will say anything against Dick. But I love him!" broke out Rachel. With this the latter withdrew to her chamber to mourn unseen; for down deep in her heart Rachel had some misgiving about her lover. "And yet," she murmured, "Dick solemnly promised

never to stain his hands with blood. No, no, this Kidd cannot be my Dick."

"Phebe, you should not hurt poor Rachel's feelings as you do," spoke Mrs. Scudder. "Although she is your sister, she may get to hate you; and then think of me living with two daughters who are generals." "Well, mother, I cannot help disliking

Dick," answered Phebe; "and I wish that I could set Rachel against him, for Dick is a bad egg. Hard as you begged him to live ashore and mind the farm, he un-gratefully refused; and, what is more, but for him my dear Sam would have re-mained on his father's farm, and my heart. would not have been torn with anxiety every time the wind howls and the sea "Well, dear Phebe," interposed rises." "Weil, dear Phebe," interposed Sam Bowline, patting her gently on the cheek, "your mother is right; let us not accuse Dick without better proof. The pirate's vessel is indeed very like the Shark; but for all that it may not be the

only a brief space with his young spouse; in less than a week he was again bounding over the billows, steering south in quest of the much dreaded Kidd.

Long and lonesome was the winter which followed, and it was made all the which followed, and the coldness which sprung up between Rachel and Phebe. They were still fond of sitting in the big chimney as when they were children; but now they sat apart instead of side by side. They seldom exchanged a word, and heavy grew their mother's heart at this estrange-

ment between them.
Only one incident occurred to break the monotony of this dreary winter. Towards the middle of February Mrs. Scudder and her daughters went to a corn-husking. They were gone several days, and on their return home imagine their surprise to find a bagful of Spanish doubloons concealed under Rachel's bed. How did it get

During the same month the merchants of Boston were greatly alarmed by the appearance of Kidd off the coast of Massachu-

When the long-wished-for Spring arrived Phebe confidently expected another visit from her husband. But, alas! spring and summer passed away, likewise another autumn and another winter, and still Sam Bowline returned not. But now and again came news from Marble-head, telling how the Phebe Scudder was ever in close pursuit of the buccaneer; and this cheered Phebe's heart a little, for it proved that Sam was alive and doing his

only, but for the sake of his baby by?" sighed the pining Phebe when a whole eighteen months elapsed without her laying eyes on Sam Bowline.

Quite as often, too, but in low tones to

nerself, Rachel would mourn for her absent "I cannot believe that Dick is the pirate whom every skipper is cursing," she would say inwardly; and whenever Rachel heard a word breathed against him she boldly took his part. But this cost Rachel the good-will of more than one gossipy dame; for the story of the bag of gold had got abroad, and there was a skipper's wife who openly asserted that Rachel knew more about Kidd than she said Rachel.

cared to reveal. Well, depend on it, Phebe, Sam will come home when least expected, perhaps in the middle of the night," spoke Mrs. Scudder as she trimmed her lamp one when in he strode—at least so Phebe fondly hoped and believed; for, as once before, the door swung swiftly open without any warning rap. Yes, in came a man; but,

alas! it was not Sam Bowline.
"My Dick! my Dick!" cr cried Rachel,

"You know me then? I am not so changed?" answered the pirate, taking Rachel's cheeks between his palms and "Well, my love," answered Dick, "I now listen for I have something wondergiving her lips a vigorous kiss.

continued Rachel as he fondled I see blood on your brow, dear boy. What has happened?" "Nothing, nothing only a scratch," replied Dick. Then, while Racbel turned pale, "You must know," he added, "that I am hotly pursued; but could not resist coming to see you at the

risk of my head."
"Well, dear Dick, let me lave the blood off your forehead and put a bandage on the wound," replied Rachel tenderly; "for I see that it is something more than a

In this good work Phebe assisted her; for Phebe's heart melted at the sight of her old-time playmate in this woeful con-dition. While the young women and their mother were thus occupied Dick gave a hurried account of how he had been wounded in a fray with the officers of the "It was only an hour ago," he said, and now they are on my track. But I "and now they are on my track. But I is could not resist stopping here—I really could not." "Dear boy!" answered Rachel in faltering accents, "great as my joy is, perhaps it had been wiser if you had not paused in your flight."

"Oh! they'll never get me in their clutches," continued Dick; "for you must know that I am Kidd the pirate, and Kidd is not afterial of five to one. Why look I

is not afraid of five to one. Why, look, I carry four pistols in my belt and a dirk

and a cutlass.' and a cutlass."
"Mercy on me! Dick, Dick, what have you come to?" ejaculated Mrs. Scudder clasping her hands. Dick grinned, then went on: "Many a sack of silver and gold have I buried in the sand along the coast. and one bag I hid under your bed, dear Rachel. Did you find it?" "To be sure I did," answered Rachel. "But, my beloved, how came you by all this money?

By plundering honest, peaceful merchant-men? O Dick, for shame! for shame!"

"Well, not one drop of blood have I shed—not one drop," continued Dick, who felt keenly Rachel's words. "Thank God for saying that!" pursued the latter. "At least you are not a murderer. But, I re-peat, for shame! for shame! Oh! I implore you to abandon your wicked life. Do! do! come and dwell again on Cape

Ann. "Too late," spoke Dick. "A high price has been set on my head and— But hark! Here they are. Well, I'll die, but, they shall never take me prisoner."
"Who are here? What mean you? The

"Who are here? What mean you? The officers?" cried Rachel excitedly.

While she was trembling the door turned on its hinges, and lo! Sam Bowline entered. What a meeting! How strange! how touching! Here beneath the very

roof where they had so often played in childhood! "Oh! this is terrible," exclaimed Sam, while his wife rushed into his arms. "Phebe! Phebe! do not hold me: I must do my duty. Surrender, surrender, Dick." So saying, he drew a pistol. Dick drew one also and levelled it. For a moment the young men stood provided the surrender where they are not to be a present the raven's wings must have given out, for he is a pretty old bird, and finding himself hovering night the above and oned Phebe Scudder, he alighted on the mainmast stump, and would soon have died there had I not discovered him."

"Can this be possible? What a singular provided the surrender where they had so often played in provided the raven's wings must have given out, for he is a pretty old bird, and finding himself hovering night the aband oned Phebe Scudder, he alighted on the mainmast stump, and would soon have died there had I not discovered him." it. For a moment the young men stood eyeing each other. "I hear footsteps outside. They are

"I hear footsteps outside. Iney are surrounding the house; Flee, Dick, flee!" cried Rachel. "Don't fire, don't fire!" pleaded Mrs. Scudder. Both Dick and Sam were loath to pull the trigger. Suddenly, while they were hesitating what to do, Rachel stretched out her arms, and before they could prevent her she had fore they could prevent her she had

snatched away their pistols.
"Quick! out of the window like a bird!" she said to Dick in a hurried whis-"Quick! out of the window like a bird!" she said to Dick in a hurried whisper; and almost at the same instant she discharged both weapons in the air. Then, while the room was black with smoke, and as I dare not live again in this part of the her mother and sister were screaming, Rachel grasped Sam Bowline tightly round the neck, and making believe that she mistook him for Dick, she hugged the poor fellow so hard that he was well-nigh choked.

In the meantime three or four armed

men ran into the house. But Kidd had been too nimble for them. Out through the west window he had leaped, shivering the glass into a thousand pieces; and when presently the smoke cleared away they discovered poor Phebe lying in a swoon at Sam's feet, who, with his neck squeezed as in a vise, could do nothing but

gasp for breath.

It is needless to say that this discovery of Kidd under the widow's roof was soon noised about and afforded the choicest bit of gossip that the township had ever known. Mrs. Scudder's best friends now shook their heads, and even Solomon Barebones, the ruling elder, looked ask-ance at poor Rachel. Had Sam Bowline been ashore he would have defended the widow, and Rachel would not have had so many taunts flung at her. But the Pheb Scudder had once more sailed in pursuit of the Shark, and Sam was far, far away.

One evening, a twelvemonth after the pirate's narrow escape, Phebe and Rachel were watching a little boy toddling across the floor. "If his father were only here to see him!" sighed Phebe. "Well, it is hard to be a sailor's wife," said Rachel. "When the birds leave us in the autumn we know they will return in the springtime; but when a sailor will come hom from sea only the Almighty can tell."
"Alas! too true," murmured Phebe,a tear
rolling down her cheek. "Will my Sam
ever come home again?" Nor was
Rachel's heart less anxious than her sister's, and more than once the horrid fear came over her that Dick and Sam might have met in the mid-ocean and fought and

gone to the bottom together.

The sisters were now without a mother;
the good Mrs. Scudder was dead, and a common grief had brought Rachel and Phebe's hearts together anew. Indeed, to judge by the kisses which they were showering on little Sam this evening, it was difficult to say who loved him the more, his mother or his aunt.

"Oh! if it were my husband," thought Phebe. While her heart was fluttering, in somebody came and into somebody embrace her sister flew. "Dick! Dick!" was all that Rachel could utter "Dick ! Dick

and for more than a minute Dick could only murmur, "Rachel! Rachel!"
"O strange, vagabond being that you are! tell me have you come back to stay?"
said Rachel, as soon as her emotion subsided a little. "Have you come to live contact." tentedly on Cape Ann, or are you still a hateful pirate? Are the officers of the

ving her lips a vigorous kiss.

"Oh! how I have waited and prayed for ful to relate, and something that will greatly interest Phebe. "Indeed ! ejaculated the latter, drawing nearer and placing her hand on his shoulder. "Is it about my Sam? Oh! pray go on-

speak "You must know," continued Dick, "You must know," continued Dick,
"that after I had given my pursuers the
slip here a year ago I steered for the Indian
Ocean. The Phobe Scudder kept ever in
my wake. But, although I had resolved to be no longer a buccaneer, I durst not surrender. Well, on and on I sailed, with Sam almost within gunshot. If my guns had been heavier I should have stopped to but I had only nine-pounders and

was short of powder.

"At length a violent tempest arose and the Shark came very near foundering; indeed she would have gone to the bottom only that she was built in Marblehead." "Well, a couple of months after this hurricane I spied a wreck in the distance. I made for it, and lo! found that it was the Phebe Scudder. Both masts were gone, the rudder too: the waves were washing over her deck, and not a soul was on board. except Old Harry, the raven, who sat on the stump of the mainmast. He was ex-

ceedingly thin and so exhausted that I had to force food down his throat." Here Dick was interrupted a moment by a loud wail from Phebe.
"Well, the sight of Old Harry touched

my heart : it brought so vividly before my heart; it brought so vividly before me this hallowed spot that I made up my mind to return and take my chances of the gibbet. Ay, return I would, in order to give my Rachel one more kiss, even if it cost me my life. Accordingly, I altered my coarse and steered for the North Atlantic, the raven in the meanwhile nave lantic, the raven in the meanwhile never

Hantic, the raven in the meanwhile never uttering a croak.

But one day, after I had crossed the equator, he startled me by saying thrice, 'Latitude 11 south, longitude 100 west.' Ay, thrice he pronounced these words; but I was so taken aback that perhaps my but I was so taken aback that perhaps my ears deceived me. I listened attentively in hopes that he might speak again; but since he has kept perfectly mute." "What can Old Harry have meant?" said Rachel. "Well, I will tell you what I

think has happened," continued Dick. "Sam Bowline, finding his vessel dismantled by the hurricane, has taken to his small boat and sought refuge on some island in the Pacific Ocean. There he has repeated to Old Harry over and over again the latitude and longitude of the island. until by and by the bird has been able to pronounce the words. Then away Old Harry has flown to bring the message to Cape Ann. There was little likelihood of his reaching here; but it was Sam's only chance of a

joy lighting up her countenance.
"Well, I have given you my notion of what has occurred," went on Dick, "and I would wager a hundred to one that I am correct." Then, I beseech you, make haste and bring relief to my dear Sam,

"Precisely what I mean to do," answered Dick. "And I will go with you," added Phebe.
"Just what I was about to propose,"

globe, let us all make a new home in a far-off island, in a lovely land where there is everlasting sunshine, where you, Phebe, will find your lost husband, and where I shall find my queen." Here Dick glanced at Rachel, who smiled and said, "Amen."

Late as the hour was, the young women began forthwith to prepare for their de-parture. Before midnight they had filled Dick's skiff with many articles which would prove useful during the voyage; and then Dick rowed them to his schooner, which lay half a mile outside the breakers. Down in the cabin they found Old Harry, now quite grey, and who seemed to recognize them; for he lifted his drooping head

and hopped toward Phebe.
"Latitude 11 south, longitude 100 west," he spoke while she was bending over him. But he spoke only once and there was something welrd in his tone.

Phebe fancied that she heard what Old Harry had uttered repeated by a voice in the air, and she glanced at Rachel, whose Harry had uttered repeated by a voice in the air, and she glanced at Rachel, whose countenance likewise wore an expression of awe. Then, turning her eyes again on the raven, she discovered that he was

Happily for the success of Dick's enterprise, a heavy fog enveloped the Cape for the space of three days, so that nobody perceived the Shark at anchor. By the end of this time the sisters were quite ready to depart. Ay, Rachel had even contrived to get wedded to Dick, thanks to a disguise which he assumed.

Nevertheless, the ruling elder, who performed the ceremony, had a faint suspicion that all was not right; and in less than an hour after the Shark had spread her sails to the breeze, the abandoned home was visited by a curious throng, who shook their heads and wondered very much what had become of Phebe and

The long voyage to the Pacific was safely accomplished: and, just as Dick had surmised, Sam Bowline was found dwelling on an enchanting isle, where the balmy air, the birds, and the flowers might have made a scene from the Garden of Eden. Sam never returned to his native land

nor did Phebe, Dick or Rachel. But a generation later, when the American war f independence broke out, Commodore Paul Jones had no braver lieutenants under him than the two young men who called themselves Americans, but who hailed but who hailed from the far South Sea. One of these was the son of Phebe, the other of

Rachel. What became of Kidd the pirate did always remain a mystery. It was said by some that he died on the gibbet. He van-ished, at all events, as suddenly as he had appeared.

THE END "Father Forgive Them."

The following beautiful and touching

incident is related by Father Alphonse Ratisbonne of his sojourn in Palestine: "His Excellency the Patriarch had ap-pointed me to preach at Calvary on Good Friday (of the year 1858.) This great day having come, I went to the venerable basilica at the appointed hour, my heart filled with unutterable emotion. While I was following the solemn procession of the Franciscan Fathers which departs from the Magdalen Chapel for the different stations enclosed in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, through an immense and dense crowd, I suddenly felt a little hand slide into mine; it was the hand of a young Israelite whose two sisters were educated by the Daughters of Sion. Frightened at finding himself alone in the midst of such a crowd, Abraham Mourad wanted to place himself under my protec-tion. I was deeply touched by this rencontre in such a place and on such an

"I held the dear child by the hand as as far as Calvary; but when I arrived there I was obliged to leave him in order to place myself near the altar of the rucifixion, which belongs to the Greeks. It is there, on the very spot where the Virgin Mary stood, with transpierced heart, at the foot of the Cross, that on Good Friday of every year the priest must lift up his voice and speak of Jesus Cruci-fied, in the midst of the tumult and disorder of the crowd which remind him of the day of our Lord's final sufferings. Since that day, forever execrable, when the Jews, my ancestors, uttered their deicidal imprecations on Calvary, they have never more troubled the silence of that terrible place; never has the voice of any Israelite there resounded. could I say there, trembling and with a tearful heart? What, except: Father, for-

ive them, for they know not what they dol
"My discourse was not long; and I soon came down to take my little Abra ham again by the hand and go on with the procession."

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, vrites: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Crooker, Druggist, of Waterdown, under date of June 1st, writes that "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cannot be surpassed, when all other rem dies fail then it comes to the rescue, and find the sales large and increasing. Wild Strawberry positively cures all Bowel

THE CATHOLIC SUNDAY.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., who, we believe, is one of the editors of our bright Unitarian contemporary, the Christian Register of Boston, is travelling in Europe and writing a series of interesting letters to the Register, on his experiing letters to the Register, on his experi-ence of European Sundays. At present writing he is in Spain, not a new country to him apparently. When in Rome Mr. Hale goes on the principle of doing as Rome does. On Sundays in Catholic countries he goes to Mass with the faith-ful says his prayers in his own fashion. ful, says his prayers in his own fashion, and keeps a sharp eye open on the cere-mony and his surroundings, the Christian Register reaping the benefit of his obser-vations. Yet, with all his alleged know-ledge of Catholic habits and Catholic peo-ples, and with all his native keepness, Mr. Hale seems as far removed from under-standing what the Mass is and what Catholic devotion really means, as though he olic devotion really means, as though he had never spoken to a Catholic, never opened a Catholic work, or never entered a Catholic Church. He is still troubled with the priest not being heard during Mass: and at his saying Mass in a language other than that of the people. The Catholic phrase is to hear Mass, not to hear the priest. The Mass is a sacrifice in which our Lord Jesus Christ is the divine Victim. The priest is a necessary agent. our Lord Jesus Christ is the divine Victim. The priest is a necessary agent, nothing more, there. People are not praying to the priest, or thinking of the priest at all. They are praying with him in their own tongue. As a rule, be they rich or poor, lettered or unlettered, they know every part of the Mass just as well as the priest see. They have here added. as the priest does. They have been made acquainted with it from childhood. When the priest preaches to them he preaches in their own tongue.

But the Mass is not a sermon. It is a

a matter of convenience; a universal lan-guage for a universal Church. In the Greek Church the Mass is said in Greek; and if the Church so ordained it might just as well be said in English or any other tongue. To Protestants, or what-ever denomination, the preacher is necessarily all in all: for they have no Sacrifice, and if he does not talk to them it is useless for them to go to Church. The conless for them to go to Church. The convenience of using a uniform language is shown by Macaulay, who says in his History of England: "The priests of the Roman Catholic Church have during many generations, daily chanted the same ancient confessions, supplications and thanksgivings, in India and Lithuania, in Ireland and Peru." At the same time even Macaulay falls into Mr. Hale's mistake. "The service." he says, being in a take. "The service," he says, being in a dead language, is intelligible only to the learned, and the majority of the congregatake. tion may be said to assist as spectators rather than as auditors." The service is wholly intelligible for the reasons given. Catholics are instructed in it from their childhood. The congregation assists with the priest. A deaf and dumb person granted the intelligence, can hear Mass just as well as any one present who has the full faculties of his senses. It is not necessary even to follow the prayers at Mass, but to assist, to be present while the Sacrifice is being offered, and the choice of prayers is left to the individual. He speaks directly to Christ, bows before Christ, worships Christ. Possibly half the congregation would not know the priest who said Mass if they saw him on the

street. street.

So good Mr. Hale, who writes last from the Cathedral in Granada, Spain, is distressed at many things. "No man offered to them (the people)," he says, "the consecrated wafer." He is plainly, wholly ignorant of what Catholic Communion means: yet any penny catechism would have informed him

"When the procession had occasion to go or come, they (the people) were ordered out of the way by vergers." Well, it is hard to see how the procession could come or go, unless the people made way for it. "No Church dignitary provided a seat even for the aged or infirm among them." We fear that Mr. Hale is not so them." We fear that Mr. Hale is not so learned in Spanish ways, as he would have us infer. In Spain the women half sit, half kneel during the services; the men stand or kneel at their pleasure. As a rule there are no seats in Church, save a few chairs that those who wish can procure at a cent a piece. There are no cushioned pews, nor any approach to such.

Duke and beggar are on the same footing in the house of God.

One word about the Catholic Sunday all over the world. Sunday is pre-eminently a day of rest for mankind. A day of rest should be a day of joy, for joy is rest. As a day is set apart by God for man, the first fruits of it are given to God. So Catholics are bound under pain of mortal sin to hear Mass and abstain from manual labor. That obligation observed, they are free to rest; to amuse themselves in any way they please, provided of course the amusement be lawful. The Puritan Sun. amusement be lawful. The Puritan Sunday goes against this. It makes Goda sour and angry task-master, who frowns on everything on his own day; on the child's laugh, on the boy's play, on innocent mirth. This is not God's day, but an evil mirth. Total Review. spirit's .- Catholic Review.

A HOUSEHOLD NEED FREE.

Send address on postal for 100 page book.
"The Liver, its Diseases and Treatment," with treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundlee, Biliousness, He dache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address, Dr. Sanford, 21 Duane St., New York. 191-3w-eow

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook

Co., Maine, writes: "Having used North-rop and Lyman's valuable Emulsion of co, state of the control of the cont for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made known.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine it has accomplished remarkable cures. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

IC SUNDAY.

JG. 11, 1882

Everett Hale, D. D., ne of the editors of n contemporary, the Boston, is travelling

go a series of interest-pister, on his experi-tundays. At present n, not a new country When in Rome Mr. rinciple of doing as undays in Catholic Mass with the faithin his own fashion, ye open on the cere-ndings, the Christian benefit of his obser-all his alleged knowoits and Catholic pe native keenness, Mr. lass is and what Cath-

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t the Catholic Sunday all Sunday is pre-eminently mankind. A day of rest f joy, for joy is rest. As by God for man, the are given to God. So nd under pain of mortal and abstain from manual gation observed, they are nuse themselves in any provided of course the wful. The Puritan Sunthis. It makes God a sour master, who frowns on s own day; on the child's ooy's play, on innocent ot God's day, but an evil

Review. OLD NEED FREE. postal for 100-page book. Diseases and Treatment," on Liver Complaints, Tor-ce, Billiousness, He dache, spepsia, Malaria, etc. Ad-kD, 24 Duane St., New York.

Grant Isle, Aroostook es: "Having used North-'s valuable Emulsion of with Hypophosphites of ne liberty of asking you and also whether you to give me the agency is I am confident there sale for it in this vicinity were made known.

geists on this continent ge and constantly increas hrop and Lyman's Veget and Dyspeptic Cure, and icent effects upon their ed with Liver Complaint, spepsia, Impurity of the physical infirmities, and cine it has accomplished s. Sold by Harkness & Jundas St.

"Only a Baby's Grave." BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

"Whom do you bury to day?" I asked;
And the sexton quietly said,
As he slowly turned to the gleaming sod,
"It is only a babe that is dead."

"Only a baby's grave;" and the space So narrow, and short, and small, To the callous man of a thousand graves, Seemed scarcely a grave at all.

"Only a babe," I mused; and lo:
As I sadly turned away,
My thoughts flew on to that darkened Where some one's darling lay.

And I thought of the head with its crown o gold, On the downy pillow pressed; And I thought of the tiny, waxen hands, Close-clasped o'er the snowy breast.

I knew they had chosen the lilly fair, And the spotiess, pure tuberose To shed the balm of their fragrant breath For the dear ones last repose.

I knew who would press a last fond kiss
On lips that were cold as clay;
And I knew how the mother's heart would As the casket was borne away.

For brighter far than the glowing sun, More sweet than the morning flowers, Has been that wee, frall babe to one Who has watched its dawning hours.

And I thought how the years would come How the roses would bud and bloom,
How the roses would bud and bloom,
With never a sign of love from the child,
Asleep in its shadowy tomb.

So I could not echo his calm, cold words, But with pitying love I said. "Oh! shape the grave with tenderest care, For a pure, sweet babe is dead."

THE CASE OF A METHODIST FRIEND.

The case of a young man in Boston, who writes to us as follows, is worthy of very serious attention:

"Sir, I would like to ask through your columns one question. I am a young man 25 years of age. I have been keeping company with a young lady 23 years of age for about nine months. Five months ago I joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. The question I wish to ask this. Four years ago this young lady is this: Four years ago this young lady was married to a man who treated her so badly that in six months she had to leave him and applied for a divorce, which was granted. Now in reading my Bible, I find in Matthew, chap. 5, verse 32, also Mark, chap. 10, and the first twelve verses, also in other places in Christ's teaching, that a divorced wife is forbidden to marry again while the husband is living. am very much attached to the young lady, and still want to be true to my creed and honorable to her, I am at loss how to act. Will you please give me your advice, and

By the laws of Massachusetts, where the two reside, undustedly the woman is entitled to marry again if her divorce was properly obtained. Our converse was

entitled to marry again it her divorce was properly obtained. Our correspondent can make her his legal wife.

But can the two be united in wedlock without disobeying the commands of Christ? That is a very different matter. The present divorce laws of Massachusetts and of New England generally, were not and of New England generally were not framed in accordance with the teachings of Christianity. They were based on the theory that marriage is a contract which may be broken by the misbehavior of one may be broken by the misbenavior of one or the other of the parties to it, if that im-proper conduct shall be satisfactorily pro-ved before a Judge. The marriage may be dissolved not only because of adultery, but also on account of abandonment, and for various other causes.

It seems that very many people in New England both men and women, are glad to take advantage of the divorce laws to throw off marriage bonds, without caring whether the laws are in accordance with Christian precepts or not. They are eager to escape from a conjugal yoke under which they chafe; to be rid of obligations to husbands who treat them ill or abandon them or to put away wives with whom they cannot live peaceably. Very often, perhaps generally, they are anxious to separate from mates in order that they may be happy with new ones. The divorced are more likely to marry than any other class of people, if they can get the chance. They therefore have not ac-

quired a distaste for matrimony because of hardships suffered in married life. But what does Christ say in regard to divorce and marriage? We quote the passages from the Gospels of Matthew and Mark to which our correspondent refers:

Mark to which our correspondent refers:
"But I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the causes of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery. -Matt. 5: 32.

"And He saith unto them, whoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery against her. And if a woman shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeeth adultery."—Luke 10, 11, 12.

There is no mistaking the meaning of this language. The simplest man under-stands it as well as the most learned. The teachings of Jesus Christ are in opposition to the divorce laws of Massa-chusetts. No faithful Christian can take advantage of those laws, with the words of Christ so clear and so positive before

m. Freedom of divorce is undoubtedly opposed to Christianity. The marriage of the woman divorced is also expressly stig-matized by Christ as adulterous in the passage above quoted. Our young Metho-dist friend in Boston cannot obey the commands of Christ and marry his sweetheart

Yet we do not deny that very many men who call themselves Christians would not hesitate to wed her in spite of the words which are a stumbling block for him. Genuine Christians are not very numerous in these days. Even ministers of the Gospel will explain away the words of Christ.—N. Y. Sun.

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Bilionsness.

A furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, variable appetite, alternate diarrhœa and costiveness, faintness, weariness, yellow cast of eyes and countenance, indicates serious biliary trouble. Jaundice is a dangerous disease, it is an overflow of bad bile in the circulation, any of these symptoms should be remedied without delay, and Burdock Blood Bit-ters is the remedy upon which you may surely rely.

THE POPE'S SOLICITUDE.

HIS GREAT ANXIETY IN NAMING BISHOPS-A MATTER OF CONSTANT PRAYER THAT HE MAY SELECT THE BEST MEN-LEO XIII.'S ALLOCUTION TO THE ITALIAN

From the London Tablet.

"We salute in you to-day the new pastors designed to govern each his portion of the flock of Jesus Christ, and We rejoice in seeing the number increased of those who are called to share the cares of the Apostolic ministry with Us. Most deeply is the need now felt of having holy and worthy pastors in the Church of God: now, on account of the malice and the power of Our enemies, whose aim is to combat religion and to cause the loss of souls, and on account of the continual difficulties which are opposed to the action of the sacred ministers, there is required in them all the force of a truly sacerdotal courage, all the prudence of an enlightened spirit, all the patience of a soul filled with charity and with the sentiment of

"Thus the nomination of our Bishops is one of Our greatest solicitudes, while one of Our most constant and fervent prayers is the ostende guenn elegeris, with which, according to the example of the Apostolic College, We ask of God to show Us who those are that He has chosen and who are those are that He has chosen and who are most according to His heart. We have the firm confidence that the Lord has pleased on this occasion to listen to Our humble prayer: all leads Us to think that your work in the Episcopate will be to the glory of God, to the advantage of souls, and to the honor and consolation of the Church. We see among you the illustri-Church. We see among you the illustrious Patriarch of Antioch; this dignity is the reward of a just and laborious life from his earliest years; it is the reward for long and important services rendered to the Church and to the Apostolic See in the various offices which he filled with

most praiseworthy diligence.

"On account of all this, it might be hoped, dearly beloved sons, that the way hoped, dearly beloved sons, that the way would be left open to you to enter on the peaceful possession of your sees, as all right and justice demand. But unhappily that which is occuring in Italy for some time past keeps Us in this respect also in the most serious and painful apprehension. There are still many Bishops nominated by Us who, during several months, or even years, still wait the removal of the obstacle which prevents them from entering their own diocese. Nor is it without reason We speak of obstacles and impediments opposed to them: since unless the reason We speak of obstacles and impediments opposed to them; since, unless the
newly-elected do not prefer to enter their
own sees in an absolutely private form:
destitute of every human subsidy, constrained to shelter themselves in the
houses of others, exposed to the danger of
seeing the very act of their episcopal jurisdiction not recognized, but even incriminated, as has happened at Chieti, the refusal of according to them that which

mated, as nas nappened at Cherch, the con-fusal of according to them that which they have a right to possess is equivalent to their removal from the diocese intrus-ted to their care. Now this is greatly to be deplored; for it is not only an indignity, having regard to the illustrious qualities of the persons selected, against whom the political authority itself has not been able find any just cause of complaint, but to find any just cause of compiant, but it is also a very grave in jury to the inter-ests of religion and to the regular progress of the administration of the diocese, con-strained to remain for a long time deprived of their legitimate heads. Thus the wishes of the Catholic population are frustrated—they who desire to have their pastor in their midst, and who receive him

with joy and transport when it is given them to have him.

But the worst is, that this manner of acting on the part of the public power gravely offends one of the most precious and vital liberties of the Church, notwithstanding the promises to the contrary made so amply in former times to the Apostolic See. Therefore in continuing not to do justice to the rights of the Bishops demonstrates to evidence that it is sought to hold the church in Italy in a state of oppression and slavery, and to render it impossible to Us to render it well. What would, indeed, be said of the supreme political authority, if having selected for the army the leaders deemed most fitting, and for the province the rulers esteemed so able, before sending them to take the rule in hand they should available and the church in the most fitting and for the province the rulers esteemed so able, before sending them to take the rule in hand they should available and the church in the most have a sending them to take the rule in hand they should available and the church in the most have a sending them to take the rule in hand they should available and the same of the given the leaders deemed most fitting, and for the province the rulers esteemed so able, before sending them to take the rule in hand they should available and the same troubled periods of the faith has been the fruit of generous sacrifices and of struggles sustained with Christian courage.

"We have it deeply at heart, dearly beloved children, that always, that, dearly beloved children, that always, that, dearly beloved children, that always, that, dearly beloved the faith has been the fruit of generous sacrifices and of struggles sustained with Christian courage.

"We have it deeply at heart, dearly beloved the same. I took the crucifix in my hand, held it before me, and told them all to fol.

Shots and arrows flew about us from every direction, yet, black gown, owing to the power of Him whom we invoked, we passent the middent that always, that, dearly beloved children, that always, before sending them to take the rule in hand, they should await the good pleasure of another authority which would refuse or delay it for a long time without any plausible motive? Would there not be reason to cry out against the usurpation, against the abuse? Now this is exactly what happens to Us in the nominations to the Bishoprics of Italy; about twenty dioceses have long waited in vain for pasors. This fact is a very sharp thorn to Our heart; and We should denounce it, in order that it may be still better known how difficult is the government of the Church for Us, and how intolerable is our

present position.

"May the Lord be pleased to stretch forth his hand soon and bring a remedy! Meanwhile to comfort you in your arduous office, beloved sons, We impart to you from the bottom of Our heart the Aposto-lic Benediction."

The Superintendent in Love.

Supt. E. J. O'Neill, of the Dominion Police Force, Ottawa, Canada, thus spoke to a representative of one of Ottawa's leading journals: "I am actually in love with that wonderful medicine St. Jacobs Oil. I keep it at home and likewise here in my office; and though my duty should call me hence in an hour to journey a thousand miles, St. Jacobs Oil would surely be my companion. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world, without any exception, I believe. My entire family have been cured by it. We have used it for twenty different ailments, and found it worth half a score of doctors. My men here on the Dominion Police Force, use it right along and very justly think that there is nothing like it. I be-lieve it is the long sought Elixir Vita and possesses the power of making the old young again. I know it often enlivens me, and although I am past fifty years of age, I am, thanks to that wonderful agent, a lively man yet.

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, writes us June 3rd. "We have sold writes us June 3rd. "We have sold Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for a number of years, and find nothing equal r the purpose for which it is des-Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all forms of Bowel complaints incident to Summer and Fall.

The Cross Taken Down From The Capitol.

Pilot.

Rome, July 15th.—In an audience granted to the Federazione Piana of the Ca-tholic societies of Rome, the Holy Father delivered a very remarkable discourse.

His Holiness said:—
"To the heart of a father, the affection of his children is so much the more dear, as the circumstances in which this affecas the circumstances in which this affec-tion is manifested are the more sorrowful and painful. Such is precisely the charac-ter of the testimony of love and devotion which you offer to us to-day, dearly be-loved children, in presenting to us these new volumes filled with numerous signa-tures of Romans, as a solemn testimony of their inviolable attachment to the Church of Jesus Christ and to its visible "These repeated manifestations have a

very high significance for us, for they give a denial to those who would wish to affront the Romans by believing them, in general, less devoted to the cause of the Church, or indifferent to what is done against her within the walls of their city. "In truth, that appeared impossible.
The facts to which you have referred,
and which have come to pass, above all
on that fatal night which witnessed, a year ago, the sacrilegious offences com-mitted against the venerated remains of our glorious predecessor, demonstrate to evidence how very fierce is the war which is waged against Religion, against the Church and the Papacy, with the open intention of crushing and of destroying them, if that were possible. "Rome is chiefly marked out as the point of attack, because it is the centre of Catholicity, the See of the Pontificate, and because the faith has been able to plant deep roots here and to manifest itself here in all its

splendor.
"Men educated in hatred of religion, "Men educated in hatred of religion, and who have been allowed, with full leisure, to grow up filled with arrogance and audacity, give, in Rome here, the proofs of their iniquity. There are journals which scatter wildly and with inapunity doctrines of implety, in blaspheming and in cursing the most sacred thinge; they launch forth their offences and outrages against the Divinity itself, and, horrible to say, they chant hymns to

"Here, from the summit of the Capitol on which it had been placed with great honor by the faith of our ancestors, they have taken down and removed the august sign of redemption and salvation. Here, they have paid the tribute of honor to men who dedicated their whole lives to men who dedicated their whole lives to insult religion and to outrage the priest-hood and the Church. Here, the sects are preparing, with the approbation of the most extreme parties, to hold their assemblies, and they do not conceal what they intend to make of the Churches, the Vatican and the Pope, on the day when they will have the power in their hands.

"In presence of so sad a picture it is intended to the power in the control of the contro

impossible for a Catholic to remain in-different. It is even necessary that all those who love Religion and the Papacy with a sincere love should henceforward openly show themselves as they are. The promoters of impiety make their attacks vithout a mask; it is fitting that Catholics should in like manner defend themselves in constituting themselves the intrepid champions of their faith, and in showing that they are not disposed to sacrifice it at

any price. "This costs, it is true; but remember,

which you have undertaken, and, above all, strive with all care to keep enkindled in the people of Rome love for the Cath-olic faith and the sentiment of those duties which are imposed upon them by the very serious and sad condition of the present

"May the assistance of Heaven, which certainly cannot fail you, sustain you in your arduous enterprise, and may Our your arduous enterprise, and may Our Apostolic Benediction, which, with the effusion of Our whole heart We impart to you all here present, to your societies, to your families and to all the Catholics of Rome, be a comfort to you. TAKING DOWN THE CROSS FROM THE SUM-

MIT OF THE CAPITOL.
"Our Senates vote down Jesus
As old Rome degraded Jove!"
The Trial of the G

"From the summit of the Capitol, the cross, which entered into Rome after the defeat of Maxentius, and was borne by the conqueror under the arches of the Trium-phal Way, and from the ancient Via Sacra, ascended the capitol, on which it was placed by the victorious Constantine, has now been removed by the Roman Municipality, in accordance with a vote delivered in the Palace of the Senators. When the ancient colossus of the Roman Empire was nearing its days, when the barbarian was at the and famine decimated the inhabitants within the city walls, it was proposed by Symmanus, the last of the pagans, that the old worship should be renewed and that a pagan simulacrum should replace the Christian symbol. But the Emperor, to whom the application was made, refused, and by his refusal sealed the sepulchre of dead paganism, and, as one poet says:

"To prove there is no Jupiter.

The Senate votes for Christ!"

"Never was there a more important

cause," as Baunard, Histoire de St. Am writes, "nor did a more serious debate ever occupy popular attention in those days." There was on the one side the false wisdom of at least twenty centuries, on the other, the true faith and the true wisdom which for 1800 years has made, and will make even to the consummation of the world the dear object of our thoughts and combets. But now, the majesty of the Christian capitol has been violated. Upon the summit of its high

LEO XIII. ON THE STATE OF ROME. tower has appeared the new Rome which would strive to ape the ancient Rome. The statue which crowns this tower, and which until three months ago held the Cross in its right hand, the statue of Rome, rows in its right hand, the statue of Rome, now grasps a lance in the right hand, and holds the globe of sovereignty, of world wide rule, in the left. Late events at Tunis furnish an ironical comment on the symbolism of the globe of sovereignty The Capitol surmounted by the Cross was the symbol of Christian Rome, of that Rome which, in a new way, was the mis-Rome which, in a new way, was the mistress of the world by religion, liberty and civilization. By the change from the Cross to a lance the modern Rome, capital of Italy, would seem to declare that henceforth it is not by Christianity but by "blood and iron" it would reconquer the world. Well, so be it. But, at present, these saviestions of Francis and extended these aspirations of Empire and extended rule, are so many simple dreams that are sure to be dissipated by the first cannon shot in an inimical war. Meanwhile the modern city fathers have given a new

answer to the old question "Whether Jupiter or Jesus Shall be God henceforth in Rome?"

THE INDIAN AND THE CRUCIFIX.

Father De Smet, S. J., the celebrated Indian missionary, used to tell the follow-ing remarkable occurrence. It is given as nearly as possible in his words: "In 1840," he said, "I visited the Blackfoot Indians, he said, "I visited the Blackfoot Indians, who, though they are a very warlike tribe, received me with a kind welcome. Ou this occasion I gave them a crucifix, merely explaining to them who Christ is, and how He died on the cross for them, to bring them to heaven with Himself. Again I paid them a visit in 1855, when I was still warmly received and welcomed, in fact, with every mark of affection. This greatly surprised me, and I was going to ask the cause of it, when I was invited to a council of all the warriors of the tribe. I went, and soon found myself in the presence of their great men, and of their chieftain himself, who wore on his breast the crucifix I had given him years before. When I was seated, you may guess my surprise and delight when he began his to me by begging me to send them black-gowns to teach them the way to heaven. 'Black-gown,' said he, 'we know that what you teach us is true,' and when I asked what had brought this conviction to their minds, he told the follow-ing fact: Three snows ago, black-gown, said he, I and my warriors, thirty in all, went on the war-path against the Crow Indians, our enemies, and we entered their territory. We knew that the moment we territory. We knew that the moment we entered their land we were beset with dangers, and, therefore, we took every precaution to prevent our track being dis-covered. Besides, when we camped for the night, we built up a kind of fortres of dead wood to protect us in case of a surprise, from their shots and arrows. Spite of all our care the Crow Indians dis-Spite of all our care the Crow mains dis-covered our trail, and during the dead of night surrounded us with a body much larger than ours, and then raised their wild war-cry. We, who were within the enclo-sure, giving ourselves up for lost, began to sing our death song, when I bethought myself of the crucifix which you, black-cover, gave me and the words you said. gown, gave me, and the words you said.
I saw there was no hope but in it. Then
I addressed my fellow-warriors, and I said
to them: "Trust in Him who died on the
cross for us!" and taking the crucifix, I cross for us!" and taking the crucifix, I held it aloft in my hands, and prayed to the Great Spirit to save us. I then kissed the crucifix and placed it on my head and rubbed it over my arms and breast, and gave it to my companions. They all did the same. I took the crucifix in my hand,

Catholicity is a recognized power in New York, and its importance from any point of view can scarcely be over-esti-mated. It is always a unit. There are never any divided councils. There is none never any divided councils. There is none of the feeling of responsibility to a something which in politics would be called a "constituency" that is observable in the governing affairs of other denominations. It is more than is understood by a close corporation. It is an aggregate in which Is it any wonder that gay Provence was the land of the troubadour, of romance and of poetry! Surely, these beauteous surroundings are calculated to awaken poetry in the soul and call song to the lip. Let us look further. What is that dark none can transcend his own business, as defined by a higher authority, the fountain of which is in Rome. Each clog in this vast and complicated mechanism knows only itself, and this knowledge it generally keeps to itself, except it be called upon for information by the superior in Orders. Many of the "institutions" of this world are almost over-anxious that everybody should know how they are flourishing, and in one form or another they are always parading real or imaginary figures. Cathnone can transcend his own line, broken at intervals by white spots, which bounds the horizon on the right parading real or imaginary figures. Catholicity does not fall under this category. It is a mighty, but a silent force and seldom parades in print. Besides, its "make-up" is such that the statistician finds it difficult to bring the details under dominion. Indeed, he is extremely for-tunate if he secures anything approaching trustworthy aggregates. Under Episcopal definitions in a city like New York, a "parish" is an abstraction. In the Catholic understanding, however, it has definite geographical proportions and lines of demarkation, generally determined by the capacity of the church editions of the country of the church editions of the country of the fice and the characteristics of the popu-lation for which it forms a religious centre. Thus, one parish may contain 25,000 Cathwhile another can scarcely muster a thousand. The number of "good Catholics in any parish is nearly always a matter of guess-work, the determining factors being the attendance upon the various services, the births, the deaths, etc. From these data, if the priest be so inclined, he can make up pretty trustworthy estimates, and such estimates are from time to time sent to superiors.—New York

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great

A REMINISCENCE OF A SOUTHERN

Who does not know Marseilles—that beautiful sunny city, rising as it were from the blue waters of the sun-lit Med-iterranean and warmed by the brightest rays of the god of day; fanned by the tions after liberty, the same profound religious feelings, the same generous, warm-hearted, hospitable, open handed disposi-tion. The resemblance in the national failing is perhaps quite as striking. Like the Irishman, the Marseillais dearly loves dorous breezes of sweet Providence, land odorous breezes of sweet Providence, and of poetry and song, and watered by the grand old Rhone, which leaves proud Avignon, the city of the Popes, far behind to throw itself into the arms of the glorious Mediterranean at Marseilles? What a never to-be-forgotten sight it is to sail bright August morning to see the tall spires of the many churches and convents rise glistening into the radiant atmos-phere; to watch the at first, indistinct phere; to watch the at first, indistinct mass gradually clearing itself from the haze which envelops it, and assuming a thousand different forms till at last we recognise the various well-known points of view? Yes, that is Chateauneuf, that imposing-looking pile of buildings down by the water's edge; that long white line along the coast is the Cornish-road "chemin des Cornishes" which reaches away to far Genoa. Look at those fearful looking cliffs, those dreadful precipices of solid rock which form the coast from Marseilles to Coulan. Now we catch a glimpse of the Cannebiere,—that splendid Cannebiere, half quay and half boulevard, of which the honest Marseillasis so justly of which the honest Marseillais is so justly proud. There is the Prado, the fashionable omenade, where the upper ten of Mar-illes drive or walk in the afternoon, seilles drive or walk in the atternoon, where magnificant villas, stately mansions, and gay gardens abound, with here and there a "cafe chantant," a skating rink, a circus, and various other places of amusement. Now we can distinguish the dome of the grand new cathedral, which has trand Merseillais fatters himself will the proud Marseillais flatters himself will surpass St. Peter's at Rome when entirely completed; the Jesuits' Convent, those of completed; the Jesuits Convent, mose of the Dominicans, the Carmelites, and the Franciscans—all, alas! now shut up, tenanted only by the faithful guardians left in charge by the communities after their expulsion. All this and much more their expulsion. All this and much more do we see in the town; but there on the mountain, towering above all, is that glorious shrine dedicated to the Mother of glorious shrine dedicated to the Mother of God; there, crowning the steep hill, high over the Rue Paradise and the boulevard Notre Dame, rises the exquisite church Notre Dame de la Garde. That beautiful building on the eyrie-like height may well fill the heart of the faithful Marseillars with wild and in the control of the state with pride and joy. It is worthy of her in whose honour it is raised, for every charm of architectural art was used to embellish it. What a fitting throne for that gracious Virgin whom mariners call the Star of the Sea is that church on the steep hill overlooking the broad Mediter-ranean, and at whose base one of the most important maritime towns of Europe lies. It certainly cannot be said that the pulse of Faith does not beat warm and strong in the heart of erring France as long as the many pilgrims from the most remote corners of her broad land continue to wind daily round the hill to offer their homage to Notre Dame de la Garde. The many "ex-votas" with which the church and crypt are decorated testifies the touch-ing confidence of the Marseillais in their Heavenly Mother and their gratitude for Her intercession. Many and many a goodly waxen candle has been promised Notre Dame de la Garde by the tempesttossed seaman if he should ever enter port again, and behold the colossal gilt statue of le Bonne Mere et set petit Jesus, which s placed on the highest pinnacle of the hurch, and which can be seen for miles over the sea before the harbour is gained. A staircase winds up through this statue, which is pierced with windows from which most charming views greet the eye on every side. From those in the head of the Divine Infant the most enchanting prospects are obtained. You have beneath you and before you, as far as the eye can reach, a glittering blue expanse of the Med-iterranean; then the fair kingdom of Provence, its groves of orange trees, laden with fragrant wreaths of white blossoms and a wealth of golden fruit; broad fields of maize, frosts of dark, sombre olive trees; of fig trees with luxuriant foliage and luscious tempting fruit; of twining vines, bending under the weight of the heavy bunches of grapes they bear; of many ar old ivy-covered chateau; of hundreds of charming white villas, with bright red roofs and green blinds, embedded in rose gardens, and stand out under the un-clouded blue sky against the dark green foliage of the olive groves. Ah! the beautiful, never-to-be-forgotten country.

The dark line is simply the chain of the Maritime Alps which stretch into fair Italy, and the white spots are the snow-capped mountains, of which there are many in this range. Turn to the left and behold the gloomy Pyrenees meeting and supporting the sky. Here there is no lack of eternal snows glistening dazzlingly in the sun all the year round. And now look at that broad silver band which winds et a cheap ticket ""
"Oh, go on out of that," said Pat.
"I am in earnest," said the official.
"But I couldn't do it," argued Pat.
"Well, you'd better try," said the offiaway as far as the eye can reach, and then divides itself before joining the sea—that is the Rhone. Yes, there is a brave sight

to be seen from the windows of Notre Dame de la Garde. Let us descend and stroll to the flower market (a charming

spot) early in the morning. It is held in

the open air on a quaint old boulevard, the

numerous stalls spread out under the shade of gigantic trees, while the fleur-

many-coloured wares to the passers by.
And there are many other places of inter-

est to be seen in Marseilles. There is the Palais de Justice, Longchamp, the Peo-ple's Park, the Zoological Gardens, the

Botanic Gardens, and many more.

Decidedly Marseilles is well worth a visit, and even those who go out of

their way to spend a few days there never regret doing so. But what shall we say of the kindly, insociant Marseillais? Truly,

cial.

"How shall I do it," asked Pat.

"Well, you see that big fellow in the sheep-skin coat? Go to him and tell him you are a Mormon, and you want one of the cheapest tickets to Salt Lake.

"Bedad, I'll do it," said Pat, and after care hittle questioning and parley, he got

some little questioning and parley, he got his stamped ticket, and then turning to his stamped toket, and then turning to the leader, he naively asked: "Will ye be after tellin' me how many of the women I will have to take?" The leader looked at him suspiciously istes, many of whom are young and pretty, dressed in the gay and picturesque peasant costume of their pays, make bouquets and offer their sweet-smelling,

The leader looked at him suspiciously for a moment, and then told him he must look after his own women. Pat walked over to the official who had given him the advice, and flourishing his ticket, said: "It's all right—it't all right," and mingled with the Mormons.—[McGee's Weekly.

One of the best answers an infidel ever their way to spend a few days there never regret doing so. But what shall we say of the kindly, insociant Marseillais? Truly, it is an agreeable task for one who has lived amongst them and learned to appreciate their many sterling qualities to sing their praise. Much have they in common with us, and after all that is natural enough, for did not the earliest

colonists of Ireland come from Greece and was not Marseilles founded by the Greeks 400 years before Christ? Whether the resemblance in character be traceable to fact or not, it really exists. In both people do we find the same lofty aspira-

and keenly appreciates a joke, even when it turns against himself. This reminds me of a story told me some time ago by an old French naval officer, himself a native of Toulon, and who knew Marseilles "comme la pocke," as the saying is. I will relate it as it was told me, and conclude—
"Once upon a time, some 50 years ago, a famous Harlequin delighted the theatregoers of Marseilles. He was so charming that the ladies, all of whom were in love with him, could not decide whether they preferred him on or off the stage. Some declared him equally handsome in the harlequin's costume as in ordinary garb, others the contrary. One evening howothers the contrary. One evening, how-ever, all Marseilles had rendezvous at the theatre to see this favourite player of some celebrated piece, in which he ex-celled. The house was full to overflowing: one box, however, was unoccupied until the last moment. After some minutes an old lady entered, making a great deal of noise. She was a most remarkable look-ing personage; tall, of a decided embon-point, most ridiculously dressed, laden with flowers, feathers, laces, ribbons, and all manner of gewgaws. Everyone looked at her, and it was murnured round the house that she was some grandee just ar-rived from Paris. The provincials gazed at her, and criticised her appearance to their heart's content. At length they tired of this, and found that the time had arrived for the curtain to rise. They waited a few minutes and then began to testify their impatience in the most energetic manner. Behind the curtain the engette manner. Benind the curvant the en-tire company, dressed and ready to go on, waited for the harlequin, who did not ap-pear. The manager was frantic, and sent messengers in every direction to learn the cause of the delay; but in vain. No one had seen the truant. The consternation was great indeed when a servant arrived was great indeed when a servant arrived to say that the harlequin was very ill and quite unable to appear that night. There was no one to take his place, so the manager was obliged either to return the money to the public or else announce a change in the programme. He chose the latter alternative, and the news of the favourite's illness and the substitution of another views for that in which he was to nanother piece for that in which he was to have played was received with resignation by the audience. With one exception, however. The Parisian lady rose in her box and in a loud tone acdressed the manager in the most extraordinary manner; calling him the most opprobrious manager in the most extraordinary manner; calling him the most opprobrious names, and telling him that he and his harlequin only wanted to cheat the public. She insisted that the latter was not ill, and would not listen to reason

not ill, and would not listen to reason from anyone.

"I will let you see that you will not treat me thus," cried she. "If there is any gallantry left in France some one will defend me. I will have my rights. I travelled twenty miles yesterday to see this harlequin of yours; I took this box for his herefit and I am not to see him for his benefit, and I am not to see him because he takes it into his head to get sick! . . . Well, sick or well he must sick! . . . Well, sick or well he must play, or he will be sent to prison; there is a prison for such crimes!"
"But, madame, he is in bed."

"Well, then, he is amusing himself. I will see him. I have paid for him, and I

must have him.
... I am sure he is behind the scenes now, and trying to cheat the public in

this manner."
"If you think so, madame, you may come and look for him yourself."

"I will, then."
A roar of laughter greeted these words.

It did not, however, intimidate the in-trepid female, who immediately jumped from the box on to the stage, to the great surprise, however, was still greater when they beheld this heavy, extravagant-look-ing person transformed into their youth-ful friend the harlequin.

The First Irish Mormon.

Last week a new batch of Mormons, about a thousand in number, arrived at Castle Garden. They came from Russia and that rich recruiting ground of the "Saints" the Scandinavian Peninsula. England and the land of John Knox, of England and the land of John Knox, of course, contributed their quota as usual to the unclean herd. They were forwarded by the Eric Railroad to Salt Lake City. Among them was the first, last and only Irish Mormon that ever crossed the Atlantic. He was a stout, strapping young fellow, who had just fifty-one dollars when he landed, and wanted to get as far West as that would take him. There is a special rate provided for Mormons, and one of the asinat would take him. There is a special rate provided for Mormons, and one of the Garden officials said to him: "Why don't you join the Mormons and get a cheap ticket?"

The Catholic Mecord

reet. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped. LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. Coppery—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIN RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in it one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man agement the RECORD will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage ment of the clerky and latty of the diocese.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, Hohn WALSH, Bishop of London.

MT. THOMAS COFFEY

Office of the "Catholic Record."

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM MGR. POWER. The following letter was given to o agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, adminitrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

strator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 39, 1882.

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

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

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

ood work.

I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MOR. POWER,
Administrator
FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOF HANNAN, St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

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

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,

Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1882.

THE JESUITS IN THE EAST.

The attention of the world being once more specially directed to the East, the cradle of Christianity and the theatre of the most important events in the history of the human race, it will, we believe, prove of interest to our readers to know the efforts on behalf of religion now making in that interesting region by the Society of Jesus. From some very instructive papers before us we learn that the Jesuits have promising missions in Syria, Armenia and Egypt. It is now about forty years since the Fathers of the Society commenced, after an intermission of eighty years, their good work in Asiatic Turkey. During the pontificate of Gregory XVI., two priests with a brother of the society, left Rome with the blessing of the Holy Father, to enter on the task of Christianizing Syria. That blessing has evidently borne fruit, for to-day the Jesuits have in the three countries above mentioned, no fewer than fifteen houses, with 160 religious, of whom 72 are priests, and 37 scholastic brothers. The Society has, of which has been raised by the Supreme Pontiff, Leo XIII, to the rank and dignity of a Catholic University. The college which has thus been signally favoured is that Beyrouth in Syria, under the invocation of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Church. To the University is attached a Seminary for the various oriental rites. There are now about forty students in the Seminary following the excellent course provided to them by the zeal and learning of the Society of Jesus. This course embraces, moral and dogmatic theology, Sacred Scripture, Canon law, Church history, and the study of the hebrew, syro-chaldaic and other liturgical languages of the East. This Seminary has already done great service to religion. Many of its alumni now hold important positions in the Eastern Church, several having been raised to the episcopal dignity itself. Next year a school of medicine will be opened under the auspices of the University. The collegiate course is quite comprehensive, including a thorough study of the Arab, French, Latin and Greek tongues. It is optional, however, for the student, to lay aside the study of the Arab tongue to follow a course of any one of the following languages, Turkish, Modern Greek, English or Italian. We may here remark that we should be glad to see the study of English in this and all other such institutions made obligatory especially in view of the important part the English speaking portion of the world now takes and

with the Turkish dominions in Asia and Northern Africa. The collegiate course also embraces the study of mathematics, physics, and natural history in all their various branches and terminates with that of philosophy. It covers altogether a period of seven years. The Fathers recognizing the power of the press in every rank and condition of society, established some years ago a weekly journal published in the Arab tongue. This journal now in its thirteenth year has, by sustaining truth against every form of error rendered notable assistance in the furtherance of the christian religion. The society has also an extensive printing establishment whence issues in large numbers a variety of works not alone for educational purposes but for popular use. We need not speak of the good effects attained through the diffusion by means of this establishment amongst the people of books designed to combat error, inculcate truth, and an offer of Canadian regiments to inspire piety and devotion. At Ghazir the fathers have a resi-

dence to which is attached a noviti-

ate and school. This establishment has been but five years in existence, but has in that brief time accomplished very much good. The society has also missionary posts in the important cities of Allepo and Damascus and in several other Syrian towns of less importance. While mindful of the advantages to be conferred on any people by an efficient systemof higher education, the Jesuits do not forget the education of the masses. They have under their control and direction throughout Syria graceful toadying. 88 lay teachers of whom 48 are female, in charge of as many as 67 schools, of which 40 are for boys. In these schools more than 3,500 poor children receive gratuitously the benefits of Christian education. In Egypt the society of Jesus, under the direction of the Roman Propaganda founded three years ago a seminary at Cairo, the capital of the country. This seminary which has been established for the sole benefit of the Coptic Christians, has now twelve students, the expense of whose education is entirely borne by the fathers. As soon as these stu- united kingdom by three thousand dents have completed their course of miles of water, feel themselves as inrhetoric, they will be sent to the university at Beyrouth there to follow the curriculum of philosophy and theology obtaining in that institution. If the present complications in Egypt do not lead to the massacre some concern for the honor and supor banishment of the Fathers from Cairo, the seminary will no doubt on the restoration of order, grow from small beginnings, as have indeed

In Armenia, the Jesuits have established within less than a year four important mission stations with | dents of English counties, but we do residences and schools. They expect know that if the majority of Canato occupy a fifth station by next dians were residents of Irish counspring-time. Its location will be the ties their loyalty would be of very important city of Sivas, the ancient brief duration. It is full time that Sebaste. The Holy Father, whose affection for the Oriental church is well-known, takes the deepest interest and extends his paternal solicitude to all the Jesuit establishments in the East, Under his blessing and guidance great things may justly be expectedfrom them. Of their material resources, Catholics should contribute generously whenever occasion offers itself for the support of these noble establishments. Our non-Catholic brethren by their energy and generous support of their foreign missions, set us an example we should gladly follow. Were Catholies to show even in a very limited degree the earnestness of our separated brethren, what great things could not be achieved by the Fathers of the society of Jesus for God and Holy Religion through their missions in Syria, Egypt and Armenia.

light and truth.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.

papers a great deal of extravagant parently, on their own responsibility, offer whole regiments to fight Arabi

countries. There is no danger whatever, eyen if England should, singlehanded, fail to put him down, of case very fairly thus: European interests being permitted to suffer through his obstinacy. It just occurs to us, however, that as there are two sides to every story, and as we have not yet heard Arabi's side, it may turn out that he is not the monster he has been pictured. It is, also, somewhat surprising to us to hear of Britain's introducing order and civilization into Egypt, when it keeps, through misgovernment, an unfortunate country, peopled, too, by and there is now no reason why any Catholic should vote the democratic ticket be-Christians, at its own door, in a state of anarchy and disorder. There is, in fact, as much liberty to-day in any part of the Turkish dominions as there is in Ireland. The Turks have no repression acts. Their government employs other weapons than those of a cruel and systematic hypocrisy to subdue whatever takes the share of insubordination. This is, indeed, a very peculiar time to make fight the battles of Britain. Its government has, through the colonial secretary, insulted our Parliament; in fact, told us that that which is our business is really not, but a matter of solely Imperial concern. Now, if ever there was a matter of purely Imperial concern it is this Egyptian imbroglio. Let us, then, at least in this affair, show that we can mind our business. It will be time enough, when we are called upon, to give assistance to Britain. Meanwhile, let us not make ourselves the laughing stock of America and of the world by cringing servility and dis-

A paragraph in one of the Toronto papers on this subject struck us as particularly absurd, at all events at this moment, considering the unjustifiable attitude recently assumed by the colonial office in regard of Canada. After recalling the Red River expedition and the formation of the 100th regiment that paper goes on to say, that "the offer of another regiment at this juncture cannot but be considered as a renewal of the attachment of the Dominion to the Crown, and as an evidence that Canadians, though divided from the timately concerned in the preservation of Great Britain as if they were residents of some English county." This is gush, pure and simple. Canadians did lately, indeed, show remacy of Great Britain, but only to be snubbed, insulted and outraged in their most cherished feelings. We must confess, very intimately acquainted with the loyalty of the resithis abominable bosh about loyalty to Britain, as indecent as it is insincere, entirely ceased. By being truly loyal to Canada, we shall be most truly loyal to Britain.

A CHANGED ATTITUDE.

Until a very recent date the Cathmost part, cast their votes with the At the last mayoralty election for New York city the regular democratic candidate was Mr. Wm. R. Grace, a Catholic gentleman of wellcity was at the time about 40,000. A No-Popery cry was however defeat by a narrow majority. Had Mr. Grace his majority would have, perhaps, exceeded the normal figure. thousands of instances deserted enate the Catholic people from the

change for the better. A thoughtful ency of the Canadian Parliament which retired in Oct., 1879. He Catholic American writer puts the

We notice on the part of many demo-cratic newspapers a disposition to charge Catholics with treachery to the "grand old party," and to complain that they do not manifest as much zeal in voting the democratic ticket as in former years. This we regard as one of the most hopeful signs of the time. In the past it has been the misfortune not the fault of Catholics that they have been unable from principle to support the republican party. Their to support the republican party. Their reasons for declining to cast their lot with his party were good and sufficient, but these reasons no longer exist. Party platforms and principles have broadened cause of his religion. Catholics differ on almost every question of the day, and it is natural that they should differ in politics. Therefore it is encourag-ing to see that they are no longer the slave of any particular party. When Catholies are to be found more generally in both of the great parties it will be seen that they will be treated with more consideration and respect. If a Catholic believes in democratic doctrines, let him vote the democratic ticket regardless of the actions of others of his faith. If he believes that republican principles are the best let him vote for them, for that reason and no other. Catholics as a body should not be identified with a restrict that the catholics are not as a body should not be identified with any particular party, except when it is necessary for self-defence, as it has been at times in the past.

These views may be taken as fairly expressing the opinions of the Gazette and we direct the many American citizens professing the Catholic faith-and in this light certainly indicate a marked change of attitude on the part of such citizens towards the two great political parties of the republic.

THEN AND NOW. The Montreal Gazette is one of

those journals that at the time Mr. Costigan's resolutions on the subject of Irish grievances were pending in the Canadian Parliament had not a word of disapproval of them. That journal was then studiously, we will not say obsequiously silent. As soon as the resolutions had been honored with the unanimous assent of the Capadian Commons, the Gazette had no other words than those of praise for them, and thought that the Irish in Canada should congratulate themselves on the position taken by the Canadian Parliament on the subject. This, as our readers know, was before the late elections. The Gazette is on such occasions particularly careful not to hurt the susceptibilities of any large sections of the people, more especially since its editor in chief has had political connection with the constituency of Caldwell. That gentleman is an adept in the art of silence-silence is an art in politics-whenever his political exigencies require it. He has also learned to say one thing and mean quite another. Now, we devery much misapprehend the views sire not to impute motives to him or their establishments in Syria and of the majority of our people if they to any one else, but this we must elsewhere, to be a great power for show any such concern again till the say, that in our opinion the aforegood and an influential centre of insult recently offered us be in some said editor in chief would not have before the late election contest per mitted such an article as that which under the title of "Lord Kimberley's Reply" appeared in the Gazette of the 1st inst., to be given space in that journal. In any of his professions of friendliness for Irish Catholics we never believed, especially when we remember his violent denunciation of the perfectly legal course of Mayor Beaudry in 1877-8, and the teeble insidious attempt of the Gazette to make the Catholics of Canada in a certain sense responsible for the death of the unfortunate man Hackett. We prefer the open enemy to the false friend, and on this ground olics of the United States, for the raise our voice in emphatic and indignant denunciation of the article democrats. They seem to have got referred to in the Gazette of the 1st. not a small return for their services. That article begins by the following refreshing assurance: "Regarded by themselves as an indication of sympathy with Irish suffering and an expression of opinion as to the known and recognized ability. The means by which that suffering might normal democratic majority in the be removed or relieved, there was nothing wrong in Mr. Costigan's resolutions." Thanks Sir Editor! raised and Mr. Grace barely escaped Nothing wrong if regarded in themselves! Did Mr. Costigan ask the the Protestant democrats stood by House to look at them in any other light? Did he not intend them to be an indication of sympathy with We notice in certain Canadian They, however, broke ranks and in Ireland, and an expression of opinion as to the means by which its from 1874 till his acceptance of loyalty in reference to the Egyptian to the enemy. Their conduct on suffering might be removed? If crisis. We have journalists who ap- that occasion has since served to ali- there be anything in the position of the Gazette, it is to our mind this, the retirement of Mr. Masson, held democratic party. We cannot now that it occupies the disagreeable Bey. With the latter, or any other again expect to see a solid Catholic position of the man who having con- In the Commons he represented the leader of Ismalite fanaticism, we vote, especially in New York, cast nived at a falsehood, feels he must have no sympathy. But the fight in for any of its candidates. This is, utter another himself to cover his will continue to hold in matters Egypt is one that concerns not Eng- although we have no sympathy with own fault. Our contemporary legislature. Mr. Starnes was a but that tendency was never so commercial and political connected land alone, but all other European the republicans, a very decided says: "As to the wisdom or expedi- member of the Joly administration, marked as to-day. Europe could

took prominent part last session in assuming the functions of teacher to the Parliament of Great Britain support of Mr. Chapleau's railway there was room for difference of policy. Mr. Starnes was a member opinion." No doubt there would of the old Parliament of Canada and have been, if any one had proposed has held a seat in the Legislative that the Canadian Parliament should Council of Quebec since Confederaassume such a function. But neither tion. Mr. Blanchet, the Provincial Mr. Costigan on the one side, nor Secretary, was elected for Beauce Mr. Blake on the other, ever hinted at the general election of 1881. He at such a thing. The following is is entirely new to official life. nich-as a specimen of true inwardness-"As even prudence and good taste have sometimes an ungracious air, parliamentarians who, though they wished as well to Ireland as Mr. Blake, did not consider the occasion a fitting one to champion her

cause, refrained from uttering a re-

monstrance which might have been

misunderstood, and so the resolu-

tions were allowed, as on the record,

to pass unanimously." Charming

Sir Editor! So the resolutions were

allowed to pass unanimously. But

in the Senate-Senators have no con-

stituencies to face—the writer tells

us they met with an opposition that

Lord Kimberley's reply has shown

to be well founded. "In fact" says

special attention of our Irish

Catholic readers to the words,

"in fact the words used by Lord

Kimberley express the thoughts

which must have passed through the

minds of several experienced mem-

bers of both houses at the time when

the Parliament by the force of circum-

stances found itself committed to

these resolutions." Can the cau-

tious scribe of the Gazette tell us

just when Parliament stood com-

mitted to the resolutions. Before

mons Parliament stood nowise com-

mitted to them and any and every

sat in Parliament entertaining views

akin to those now enunciated by the

Gazette and did not do so, must stand

condemned as a poltroon as abject

as Parliament ever held. We have

far more respect for the five sena-

tors stupidly fanatic as they are

known to be, who openly opposed the

resolutions when introduced into

their chamber, than for the cowardly

Commoners who, for fear of losing the

constituencies their pusillanimity has

dishonored gave them tacit approval.

Our Montreal contemporary closes

its article by the following sentence

verily of a piece with the rest of it.

'On the whole, then, we are sure we

express the opinions of many, both

in public and private life, when we

say that it would have been better

both for Ireland and for Canada if

the resolutions had been withdrawn."

This may, indeed, to the opinion of

many, it is certainly the opinion

of some, but if it were truly the

opinion of many it should certainly

have found some more dignified ex-

pression than the growl from Mr.

White of Hastings and Mr.

Tyrwhitt of South Simcoe, the day

On the whole we will say that the

production of the Gazette drawn out

by Lord Kimberley's despatch is one

not creditable to its high position

amongst Canadian journals and also,

we hold, not in accord with the

honest sentiments of the masses of

the Canadian people.

after the resolutions had passed.

The immigration returns from Emerson, show that from January to July, 41,693 persons entered the Province of Manitoba. Nearly twothirds of the whole number went through the "gateway city" in the months of March, April and May. The immigrants were, for the most part, Canadians from the older Provinces. The total number of immigrants for the year will not fall far short of 75,000, that for next year will be much larger on account of the increased travelling facilities offered by the completion of the Thunder Bay Branch of the C. P. Railway. If the European immigration into the eastern Provinces reached a volume large enough to cover the depletion of population caused by the departure of so many thousands to Manitoba and the North West, these Provinces could easily bear with the loss of wealth and numbers their departure entails. The Province of Ontario has hitherto supplied, and will likely continue to supply the largest number of settlers to the North West. Ontario is not, however, overpopulated. It presents a very fine field for European immigrants of some means desirous of these resolutions received the unanifollowing agricultural pursuits. We mous support of the House of Comwould sincerely rejoice to see at least a portion of the large Lower Canadian emigration to the New member was, till then, perfectly free England States directed to the Canato discuss their terms. He who then dian North West.

> The pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, condemnatory of Le Courrier des Etats Unis, has been followed by one from the bishop of St. Hyacinth, who takes strong ground, not only against that journal, but all other publications of an irreligious character. "Immoral and irreligious books and journals," this worthy prelate declares, "have caused, and are causing, anarchy, revolution and ruin in the Old World. Parents should see that no impure or irreligious productions ever enter their homes, or even be placed before the eyes of children." The timely and paternal exhortation of Bishop Moreau will be productive of good results not only in his own diocese, but everywhere his pastoral

Austrian Silesia is at this moment the theatre of an agitation which may have very grave consequences. The races of Slavonic origin in that country demand that the Slav tongue be made its official language as well for all governmental as for educational and judicial purposes. The German is now the official language of Silesia. The Austrian government has, as yet, taken no steps to suppress the agitation, its policy being to conciliate the adverse claims of the various nationalities under its sway. The Germans are, however, very uneasy lest the demands of the Slavs be complied with. They consider the latter people very aggressive and unreasonable in the position they assume. It is altogether probable that the Imperial government will grant a partial concession of their demands to the Slavs. Than this they can hardly expect more. The Austrian government will, we fear, find it daily more difficult to reconcile the diverse aspirations of the many races under its control, particularly those of Teutonic and Slavonic origin. Of late everywhere these races are found in contact; a very remarkable but exceedingly well defined line of antagonism seems to be drawn between them. They are now the most powerful races in Europe, and it would certainly appear that as soon as the Mussulman has ceased to be the object of Slavonic hostility the Teuton must prepare for his fierce assaults. The tendency of these races has election for Laval in the Provincial been always towards consolidation,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Mousseau has succeeded in forming a government for the Province of Quebec. The new ministry is composed as follows:

Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Premier and Attorney-General. Hon, W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Hon. J. C. Wurtele, Treasurer. Hon, J. Dionne, Minister of Public Works. Hon. J. Blanchet, Provincial Secretary. Hon. Hy.

Starnes, Commissioner of Railways. Messrs Paquet, Flynn, and Loranger, who formed part of the Chapleau government, retire, making room for Messrs. Mousseau, Blanchet and Starnes. Mr. Mousseau sat in the Dominion Parliament office a few days ago in the Quebec government. He had also, since a portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet. county of Bagot, but will likely seek

easily give room to two mighty em- treasury board will be instituted. pires, one Germanic, the other Slav- and the most extended powers given onic, but the territorial organization of such political structures would almost of necessity bring the races into collision and lead to a hostility never to disappear but with the complete decadence of one or the other.

umbia, some time ago, decided that the Tax sale Act of that Province is ance of the exact provisions of this under his advice. The act may conbut the Attorney General of the majority. Province must surely be credited decide whether on a matter of 1871. He held the portfolio of of late, amongst our Provincial judigrowing desire to attain notoriety by declaring various acts of local legislatures ultra vires and unconstitutional. In a matter of such gravity and importance there should formity of practice observed. No court but the Supreme Court of ing force.

The Democrats of Georgia have for Governor. Mr. Stephens is one He was also, for many years, a member of the House of Representatives.

The was also, for many years, a member of the House of Representatives.

The members of the F. M. 1. All obtains are issuing tickets for their Picnic to take place shortly. It is hoped that this event will be deservedly patronized, as there is He took strong ground against of office. secession, though opposed to intervention on the part of the federal government in the domestic affairs of the several states. When the South did, however, decide on secession, he threw in his fortunes with those of his fellow citizens of that portion of the republic, and was elected to the first House of Representatives of the Confederate States. He was subsequently elected Vice-President, Mr. Jefferson Davis being time placed under arrest, but soon released. In 1866, he was elected U. S. Senator from Georgia, but not permitted to take his seat, as that state had not complied with the provisions of the reconstruction acts. A few years later he was returned to the House of Representatives, in which he has ever since sat. Mr. Stephens' public career covers a period of more than forty years of the most eventful period in American history. He has written a work on the constitutional aspects of the civil war. This work has been widely read. His election to the governorship of Georgia, of which there can be no doubt, will, it is to be hoped, afford him leisure to follow up this work with others of a similar character, the result of reflections on the results of that gigantic struggle.

The programme of the New Quebec government is said to be as fol-

1. Colonization the cardinal foundation of the Ministerial programme, encouragement to railways, opening of highways, distribution of public taxation on a new and systematic basis. 2. Reform in the administration of public lands and forests so as to aid the development of the Province, to protect colonists, and to increase the revenue. 3. Encouragement of the working of mines and consequent development of this new source of revenue. 4. Reorganization of the Civil Service, so as to increase its efficiency and reduce the number of employees; competitive examinations to be introduced. 5. A better control of the public expenditure. A ated.

to the auditor-general.

The resignation of the Government of Nova Scotia, which soon followed the elections in that Province, has led to the formation of a new administration, headed by Mr. W. T. Pipes of Cumberland. The The Chief Justice of British Col. names of his colleagues who will hold office, are Messrs. Gayton (Yarmouth), Church (Lunenburg) and White (Cape Breton). Mr. Pipes is a young lawyer of prominence in illegal, and that all lands sold under White (Cape Breton). Mr. Pipes is it must be returned to the owners a young lawyer of prominence in with costs. We must confess ignor- his native country, and holds a high position in the liberal party of Nova act, but they were, it is to be pre- | Scotia. He was at one time a cansumed, framed either by the Attor- didate for the Commons against Sir ney-General of British Columbia or C. Tupper, but suffered defeat. He was returned to the Provincial Partain some objectionable provisions, liament at last election by a large

Mr. Gayton has served in the legiswith sufficient knowledge of law to lature of his native Province since purely local concern the legislature Public Works and Mines in the Hill transcended its powers. There is, administration for a few months previous to its defeat in 1878. Mr. ciary throughout the Dominion, a Church of Lunenburg sat for that county in the Dominion Parliament from 1872 till 1878. Mr. A. J. White, who, we believe, takes the place of Attorney-General in the new administration has had long be the utmost stringency and uni- Parliamentary experience in his own Province, and was also a member of the Hill Administration pre-Canada should have power to declare vious to its defeat. There are also any act of a Provincial legislature four members in the New Cabinet invalid after it has passed through without portfolio, viz. Messrs. T. the hands of the Dominion Minister Johnston and D. J. Campbell with of Justice, every facility should be seats in the legislative assembly, afforded citizens in the various Pro- and Messrs. Morrison and Cochrane vinces to appeal to the Supreme with seats in the legislative council. Court for judgment on the constitu- In New Brunswick a change of adtionality of any act of doubtful bind- ministration is spoken of as soon as the legislature meets for despatch of business, so also in Prince Edward Island. In Manitoba the Pronominated Mr. Alex. H. Stephens vincial elections will be held in the fall and will, there is little doubt, of the most remarkable men in the result in some surprising changes. United States. He is now in his The Cabinet formed by Mr. Beaven seventy-first year. In early life he in British Columbia just before the served in the legislature of Georgia. late elections in that Province has

WE read that the Rev. J. A. Cummane, of Newport, Maryland, acted as priest and physician to a small-pox patient who was deserted by everyope, and when the unfortunate man died he also acted as undertaker and sexton. We are likewise informed that the Baltimore Sun, speaking of this action of Father Cummane, says "There are heroes who never draw a sword." We are quite prepared to President, Mr. Jefferson Davis being President of these States. After the war, Mr. Stephens was for a short mane has indeed proved himself a and material in plant were utterly desagree. hero; but such heroes are not scarce in the Catholic church. The writer is personally acquainted with a priest who, just out from the seminary, for several months, like Father Cummane, had to discharge in the mission entrusted to him the duties of priest and sexton. There were at times confided to him cases of diphtheria and small pox resulting fatally. He attended fearlessly every case and had upon more than one occasion to inter the victims of these dread diseases. There are indeed heroes who never draw a sword.

WE did not make special mention

of the return of the Princess Louise to Canada. We were, nevertheless, glad to know that Her Royal Highness landed safely and that she will be with us in Canada for some time longer. Her Royal Highness, during her last stay in this dominion, was, in our opinion, grieviously maligned. There may be some in our midst who love not titles. We are of those who are not specially enamored of them. Still, we have never regarded it as a crime for one to inherit that which so many covet. The Princess Louise has proven herself a lady of distinction, learning and exceeding good taste. We are sorry for one thing only, and that is that she did not return to Canada sooner. Her Royal Highness, by benevolence and largeness of spirit, endeared herself during her brief stay in Ottawa to all who came in contact with her. We do not hesitate to say that the Catholic people PERSONAL.

Our readers will, with us, be happy to learn that the good ship Servia, with His Lordship Bishop Walsh and Fathers Wag-ner and Flannery on board, safely reached Queenstown on Thursday last.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch has returned home after his voyage to Europe, where he was the recipient of distinguished honors. We are glad to know that His Grace is in excellent health.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary of Kings-

In a late issue, by the merest accident we published without giving credit some very acceptable matter from the Ave Maria, viz., a sketch of the late D. F. Mac Carthy. We now make with pleasure th Carthy. We now make with pleasure the amende honorable to that worthy periodical. We had not the slightest intention of claiming credit for the article referred to by our contemporary.

HAMILTON LETTER.

The Picnic under the auspices of the German Catholic Society was a decided success. The weather proved delightfully favorable, although an inclination to rain favorable, although an inclination to rain prevailed for a short time during the afternoon. The refreshment tables were arrayed plentifully, and the ladies in attendance thereon deserve notice for the courtesy with which they performed their parts, as also for the zeal they displayed for the success of the affair. There were two bands present to enliven the proceedtwo bands present to enliven the proceeding, and the music discoursed was particularly fine. The drawing of prizes took place in the evening, the list being certainly a good one. A lady's gold watch and other valuables completing the roll. Rev. Fathers Cleary, Lillis, Slaven and Perguanan were present during the after-

Bergmann were present during the after-noon, and other citizens of distinction. On Saturday morning the body of a man was discovered floating on the water near Beckett's dook. Apparently the body had been in the water about two weeks, as decomposition had commen-rendering the features indistinct. clothes he wore prove that he was attached to some regiment. The nature of the case is not known—whether he committed suicide or was maliciously dealt with by unknown parties. An inquest was unknown parties. An inquest was deemed unnecessary and the body was interred on the afternoon of the same

day.
The Emerald Beneficial Society held their annual picnic at Barrie on Monday A vast excursion left the city last. seven o'clock a. m. anticipating a gala day. The Society marched in procession to the Hamilton and North Western to the Hamilton and Boston Station, playing as they proceeded swee t

The members of the F. M. T. A. Society no society existing more worthy of our

During the past week the parochial Mass was celebrated in the beautiful little chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, as the repairing of the Cathedral has commenced.

Last week a discussion arose at a meeting of the city council, regarding the water-works-Some considered it a propriety to procure a steam-engine for the purpose, but it met with opposition from others that thought the pressure of the

water insufficient for an engine.

A terrific fire occured on Sunday even ning at 5. 30 p. m. consuming the ele-gant new building of the Tribune office on James St. North. It is a total wreck. troyed. The fire caused the greatest consternation especially to those living in the vicinity. The noble chief of the Brigade and his men worked faithfully and saved the buildings in proximity to

GALT LETTER.

There are seventy or seventy-five Cath-olic families in the beautiful town of Galt amongst its 5,500 inhabitants. The RECORD has a good list here, owing to the encouragement of its many friends and admir-ers. His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Bishop P. F. Crinnon has befriended it as well as the Bishops and clergy generally. On Sunday last, Rev. M. J. McGuire of this place announced to his congregation that an agent of the paper would canvass in its interests during the week, and called upon his hearers to read the RECORD instead of such literature as is-RECORD instead of such literature as is-contained in the "N.Y. Ledger" and "Har-

contained in the "N.Y. Ledger" and "Har-per's Weekly." The Reverend gentleman spoke well, also, of the "Harp" a Canadian monthly Catholic magazine.

The Catholic church of this place towers over the town, being located on one of its loftiest elevations. About two years ago when it was opened, a short notice was given concerning it, so that the readers of given concerning it, so that the readers of the RECORD will not now hear of it for the first time. The building and its inthe Crucifixion is on the wall in the rear of the altar. The "Stations of the Cross" are of a size entirely suitable to the dimensions of the church. A mission cross is creeted at the vestry entrance commemorative of the commemorative of the mission given by the Redemptorist Fathers in May A. D.

Every year the people are supplied with real palms on Palm Sunday, instead of the tamarac and spruce substitutes of days now passed and gone.

The Separate School has an average

attendance of seventy five pupils under the care of Miss McCowell, to whom due honor was given in the RECORD of the 28th

THE CONVENT AT KNOCK.

The indefatigable Nun of Kenmare has published the following letter, which con-tains an unusual amount of common-

SIR-As the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch has kindly mentioned my new Convent at Knock, and subscribed to it, I beg space to say a few words about what I propose to do. Apart from the great object of at-tending to the many pilgrims, and giving them religious instruction, we hope to es-tablish an industrial training school where girls of all ages would be received, whether orphans or otherwise, with the principal object of training them for useful and practical home-duties, for good domestic servants, or for situations or employment suitable to their various stations. Unti now we have not been able to carry out this long-planned and long-hoped-for project. To make it a success will require no ordinary care and no ordinary effort, but, with the blessing of our ecclesiastical superiors, and the cordial co-operation of friends, we hope to see the work begun ere

A NEW YORK PRIEST. THE REV. FATHER

has already house in New York for training boys for their future life in such a way as will make them useful and practical members of society. Is it too much for us to hope to do the same with the Irish girls? Are girls to be exported like cattle to America at the caprices, or so-called benevolence, of a few Englishmen, who can see no other way to benefit Ireland than to depopulate her; is bleeding to death the way to render the body, physical or political, prosper-ous? If even the English people could only be led to see their true interests they would stop emigration as a crying evil, as a time will come when they will look in vain for stalwart men to fight their for eign foes, for strong arms to reap their harvests, for toilers in their mines and facnarvests, for toners in their mines and fac-tories, and even for men to cultivate Ire-land. That some emigration may be necessary, or rather that it may be unavoid-able, we do not doubt, but is Ireland to be devastated by both emigration and fam-ine? and if it is, where are our rights as a nation, and where will the church find her best priests, her best nuns, her most devo-ted and faithful children? ALREADY WE KNOW TOO WELL THAT VOCA

TIONS ARE BECOMING MORE SCARCE. and that the demand for Irish ladies to enter convents in foreign lands is becoming daily more urgent, while the supply of laborers is fewer. But all are not called to the altar or the cloister, and our work at Knock in the Industrial Training-House will be for those who will be the future wives and mothers of Ireland. To teach girls how to avail themselves of the great benefits, social, and we may even say, re-ligious, which will certainly follow the practise of practical home industry, is our great ambition. To teach them to occupy every moment in some way that will be both useful and remunerative; to teach each what each has most aptitude for doing whether as

TEACHER OR LACE-WORKER, OR KNITTER, OF DOMESTIC SERVANT; to teach all and every one how to make to teach all and every one how to make their poor homes more comfortable for their fathers and their brothers, by practis ing simple industries, by rearing fowl, by keeping bees, by saving their eggs prop-erly, by making their butter so that it will command a higher price, by knitting stockings in odd spare moments; to teach them to win their households—for these girls will, most of them, be one day wives and mothers-from drunkenness, for though it is said that drunkenness is the cause of poverty, I believe the reverse is rather the true state of the case, and that poverty is the cause of at least a great deal of drunkenness. If our men and boys got a little better food—a hot cup of coffee, a good cup of tea, were possible—or had such a pot au feu as the French peasant can make so cheaply, and which our peo-

low her example.

Here near us in the little village of Mayo was one of the most famous monas-teries of our own Island of Saints. It is called "Mayo of the Saxons." A picture of its ruins is before me as I write. want to make Knock, not Knock of the Saxons, but Knock of the Celts, and the place may y t be made as glorious a sanc-tuary of prayer and work as were the abbeys of the olden time. This is a work for every Irishman; it is above all a work for every Irishman to help—prevention is better than cure. People are generally very willing to help those who have fallen, but we need more than this above all in the present state of Ireland. It is a serious religious question, and it is a serious social religious question, and it is a serie as some question. At present I am entreated— I may say implored—by two foreign Bishops and the Superiors of three religious houses to find and send them subjects, with whom no fund is required and even all their expenses will be paid; yet such has been the depopulation of Ireland of late years that, as the respected

ONE OF THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN

the Record will not now hear of it for the first time. The building and its internal decorations are "simple in their neatness." The statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, holding the Divine Infant, are placed on the altar on either side of the crucify. A large rainting of the American cities weak after weak and IRELAND girls go to ruin, or by intermarriage with Protestants, and by not having the careful religious instructions which they would have in Ireland, lose their Faith.

Sister Frances Clare.

—Dublin Freeman, July 8th.

The colored minister who whipped his Justice. He had no money, and was given a week in which to pay. On the intervening Sunday he preached from the text, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," Princess to this country, where not only her exalted rank, but her noble personal qualities, are fully apprecitive from our esteemed correspondent of ated.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, drawing from it the conclusion that he had punished his wife properly. Then had punished his wife properly. Then had punished his wife properly. Then the sked the congregation to contribute the \$4 for his fine, and they did it, though the plate had to be passed six times before that city in our next issue. THE IRISH ABROAD.

The following address from the Irish people in Victoria and their descendants to the people of Ireland has been kindly forwarded to us for publication:-

"Fellow-countrymen and friends-The news spread quickly that it was your in-tention to celebrate either the centennial anniversary of the Dungannon Conven-tion or Grattan's Declaration of Ireland's Legislative Independence, two events which, in their political significance, are inseparably associated. Almost as rapidly as signals were flashed from mountain to mountain in those 'dark and gloomy days,' of which 'no true man fears to speak,' the word passed to all parts of the where your kindred have found a resting place, and are putting forth those high qualities for the exercise of which in their native land there is no adequate reward under the legislation of an alien Par-

liament.
"When the announcement reached us, we welcomed it with pride and pleasure. We received it as a call to be up and doing for Fatherland, and responded to

that call with alacrity and enthusiasm.

"In several parts of this colony the declaration of Ireland's legislative independence has been celebrated, in conjunc-tion with the name of Henry Grattan, whose memory all faithful Irishmen re-vere. Victorians of Irish descent com-memorated that glorious event in a spirit as loyal and true as that which animated their fathers. From the parent, who is familiar with the wrongs and sufferings of our race, his son had learned "the story of Ireland," and the lesson had sunk deep into his heart.

"The chief demonstrations were in Melbourne and Ballarat. In each of these cities a banquet was held at which there was a large attendance of Catholics and was a large attendance of Cathones and Protestants, of clergy and laity, of mem-bers of the learned professions, and of politicans of opposite parties in this colony. On several questions these gentlemen differed, but on one they were unanimous -they were all agreed that Ireland's claim to self-government and to the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges which constitute national independence, is feasible and inalienable.

"That resolution was boldly and ably

maintained by the principal speakers; it was enthusiastically affirmed by the whole assemblage in each case, and with feelings of lively gratification we convey it to you, as an encouragement to unswerving perseverance in your struggle for the regen-eration of Ireland. It was a profession of national faith on our part; receive it you as a pledge that we shall adhere to you as brothers through weal or woe, and that henceforward, as in the past, we shall most cordially give you all that sympathy and substantial assistance to which you are entitled, and which it is our duty to "In the history of our race you have

security that we shall be faithful to our promise. The sufferings of an oppressed people are a bond of union which cannot be broken; and in history, ancient or mo-dern, sacred or profane, whose sufferings have been greater than yours? Even those on whom the hand of God lay heavily did not endure more in their bondage than you have suffered under the hoof of a foreign despotism. The Israe-lites were not delivered from servitude more galling or degrading than that in which you were bound for centuries, and from which you are not yet wholly emancipated. Another people have been even longer in tribulation that you have but none have passed, or are passing, through the fiery ordeal with a spirit more defiant or hopeful than that which sustains you. The unabated ardour and determination with which you are still struggling for your rights demonstrates that your national vitality is unimpaired and indestructible. This unswerving fidelity with which the Irish abroad identifies themselves with your wrongs, and your efforts to right them, proves that we are a can make so cheaply, and which our people could make if once taught how, half the drunkenness and misery would disappear. We must begin with the yourg. If one girl is taught to make things more comfortable at hame, other girls will for comfortable at home, other girls will fol-

That unanimity of sentiment, aim, and action is our strength. It constitutes the power by which we shall overbear opposition, whatever guise or form it may assume. That power is spread over land and sea, but is concentrated on one supreme purpose. Wherever, on two continents, strong men delve or hew, it exists at call for the service of Ireland. Wherever the English tongue is spoken the fertile and active Irish brain is working in her holy cause. Wherever the ubiquitous Celt has set his foot, prayers ascend to heaven for the oppressed. Heaven is besieged with supplications for the deliverance of Ireland from chronic poverty, periodical famines, and the mis-rule which is responsible for these and all her other grievances and humiliations.

"But there will be an end of this, and the end is near. Though Ireland's population has been many times decimated, and her children are scattered over th face of the earth, they are but one people. Their dispersion has not diminished, but enlarged their means of serving her. Their determination to work out her complete freedom from foreign rule resists all hostile influences. The policy of England may change; their resolution never.

They cannot be deluded by gifts or crushed by coercion. What their country has by coercion. What their country has been it shall be again—a free and indeendent nation.

"This is no dream. It is said tauntingly that the Celt lives in the past, but it was only natural that in his vassalage and in his mourning the ancient glories of his should have had fescinations for the Irishman. Even now he cannot forget these, or the bitter persecution he has had o endure; but, nevertheless, he confronts he difficulties that surround him as becomes a self-reliant man with a strong will and a fixed purpose. From the past he derives comfort, strength, pleasure; but being a man of action, he has been, being a man of action, he has been, through a long night, manfully working out the destiny of his country, while hope-fully looking for the rising of the sun. The unexampled moral courage and

you are effecting, all prove that you possess, in an eminent degree, those qualities which should enable you to win back your plundered rights, and fit you to it is composed of the faith."

successfully work representative institutions based on a free constitution. Other countries of smaller area and population, whose natural resources are not nearly so rich, enjoy that blessing, and whilst their rich, enjoy that blessing, and happy, you are people are prosperous and happy, you are poor and discontented. The remedy for your wretched condition is obvious, and neither you nor we shall cease to press on all sides, in all seasons, and under all cir-

cumstances, for its adoption.
"These reflections, and others, which it "These reflections, and others, which it is unnecessary to mention in an address directed to a people who are now educated in the political and economic history of their country, have been suggested by the celebration we have held. A vivid remembrance of the most glorious episode in the modern history of Ireland inflamed our love of Fatherland, and impelled us to address you with the object of drawing still closer those ties of kindred which we proudly and affectionately acknowledge.

which we proudly and knowledge.

"As Irishmen by birth or descent, we address you in the first place; in the next as Victorian colonists. In the latter capacity we gladly bear testimony to the freedom and prosperity we enjoy here. These blessings are mainly the fruits of These blessings are mainly the gruit own These blessings are mainly the fruits of self-government. We manage our own affairs, and manage them in our own way, to our own advantage, without let or hindrance from any other power what-soever. We were in pupilage to New South Wales, the older settlement, and, not without cause, were discontented. Our affairs and our interests as a provinwere neglected and our progress retarded. Yet no seas separated this territory from the mother colony, the dividing line being an imaginary one through the con-tinent for many miles. In this case there were no antipathies or jealousies of race to render the union incompatible and detestable. There was not on either side detestable. There was not of centuries of a bitter remembrance of centuries of misrule and injustice. We had no prescriptive or immemorial rights which should be respected. We were but a few should be respected. He were great thousand people, and if there were great tour feet these were wholly resources at our feet these were wholly undeveloped. Nevertheless we demanded self-government as the only remedy for our grievances, and the demand was not "With how much more reason do you

press, and we support, your claim to Home Rule. You do not solicit a concession, but demand the restitution of a right of which you were defrauded. Ireland is not on her knees, nor are her sons beggars. For boons obtained as suppliants they are under no obligations. They have obtained no concession which they have not won. They ask for none which they cannot win. The hard lesson they have been taught by long and bitter experience is that they must trust themselves alone. That lesson guides you at present, and your self-reli-ance, indomitable courage and perseverance, are regarded with admiration and pride by your kindred abroad. The manifestation of these virtues, so conspicuous in your calm, unyielding resistance to tous in your calm, unyielding resistance to coercion, strengthens the strong claim you have on us for support. The prudence and firmness with which you are acting is to us an assurance that victory will soon reward your heroic constancy: but whether the happy day of deliverance from foreign rule be near or distant, we shall always remain true to you and Inisfail. Inisfail.

John Gavan Duffy, M. P., Francis Longmore, M. P., Daniel Brophy, M. P., W. O'Callaghan, M. P., James Toohey, M. P., T. P. M'Inerney, M. A. L. D., Jeremiah Dwyer, M. A., Barrister-at-Law. J. L. Freeman, Past President, St. Patrick's Society, Chairman Centenary Committee L. Kenyon, Hon. Sec. Centenary Com

St. Patrick's Hall, Melbourne. 17th April, 1882.

THE POWER OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

The biographers of St. Dominic relate a confession which that glorious servant of God and Mary forcibly extorted from the sworn enemy of the Holy Virgin through the tongue of an Albigensian heretic, who, on account of his blasphemies, was tormented by fifteen thousand devils that had taken complete possession of his body. The unfortunate heretic was carried to Carcassona, where, during the exorcisms employed on him by the Saint, he was asked whom, after God, of all the inhabitants of Heaven the devils most dreaded, and who, on that very account, is deserv-ing of being most loved, honoured, and glorified by men? The possessed heretic with diabolical obstinacy long refused to answer that question. The Saint then saw the ever glorious Mother of God descend from Heaven, surrounded by over a hundred angels clad in golden armour, and approach the demoniac. She touched him with the golden wand she carried in her hand, and commanded the rebellious spirits in him, for their confusion and for the greater glory of God and that of His Mother to obey St. Dominic, and to answer the question he had put to and to answer the question he had put to them. After writing in the most horri-ble manner, and after making known their rage with a thousand grimaces and hellish shouts, they answered, saying: "O our enemy, our confusion and shame why have you descended from Heaven, to torture us? Must we then be forced by you, the advocate of sinners, and the assured road to Heaven, to make known a truth that is so hateful and hurtful to us? Hear then, O Christians, hear what we must announce to you. The Mother of must announce to you. The Mother of God, who is here present, has all power to deliver her servants out of our hands. She dissipates all our sly and cunning wiles even as the sun scatters the clouds, and she dashes to pieces all our plans. We proclaim now, being compelled by her to do so, that not one of those who have perto our Kingdom—hell. A single sigh from her has more influence with the from her has more influence with the Most Adorable Trinity than all the prayers of all the other Saints together! by herself sends more terror into our ranks than all Heaven besides, and it is impossible for us to succeed in any manner against her faithful servants. patience you are displaying, the extraordinary personal sacrifices you are making, and the great social and political reform through the efficacy of her prayers;

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NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

By Rev. L. A. LAMBERT, OF WATERLOO NEW YORK.

CONTINUED.

INGERSOLL. "He (God) ordered the murder of millions."

COMMENT. He never authorized or ordered the murder of any one from Abel to Garfield. God is the author and given

of life, and those he places on this earth he can remove at his will. No man has a right to live one instant longer in this world than his Creator wills him to reworld than his Creator wills him to remain, be he yet unborn, or innocent or guilty. As creatures of God we are absolutely his and can have no rights whatever as against him. To God the death of man is but the passing from one state of existence to another, from one department to another in the same Universe. Death is not applications or real-warrier in the another in the same Universe. Death is not annihilation or reabsorption into the elements of matter, but a transportation from one state to another in which man retains his individuality and conscious identity as truly and really as does he who passes from one room to another in the same house. Physical death therefore is a trifling circumstance in man's im-mortal career. Now he who has the absolute right to transpose man from one state of being to another, has equally the right to select the method of his removal, right to select the method of his removal, whether by old age, disease, the deluge, the sword or by what we call accidents. By whatever method man is withdrawn from life's fifth force, his death om life's fitful fever, his death is in pursuance of the original sentence passed on the race by an infinitely just Judge. This sentence awaits you, and your philos-phy will not obtain for you a stay of pro-

phy will not obtain for you a stay of proceedings or an exemption.

But to return. He who has the absolute right to take life cannot be guilty of murder in taking it, for murder is an unjust killing, and there is no unjust killing in the taking of life by him who has the absolute right to take it. There is no escape from this reasoning except by denying the absolute right, and you cannot deny this but by denying God's existence; for on the hypothesis that he exists, he is Creator, and being Creator, the absolute right or dominion over the creatures necessarily follows. Then in the last necessarily follows. Then in the last analysis, this right is to deny God's exist-But you cannot logically deny his existence since you say in your lecture on "Skulls" that you do not know whether

he exists or not. It follows from what has been said that when God ordered the execution of the Canaanites it was not a command own Commandment, for it was unjust killing that he forbid, and the destruction of that guilty people was just because ordered by him who had the absolute right to order it, whether they were guilty

I have dwelt at some length on the absolute right or dominion of the Creator over his creatures, because you harp on what you call his murders through your whole article. That which one has an ab-solute right to take at any and all times, one cannot be unjust in taking when he

As to the Canaanites, they were guilty of death, although they were not put to death, but driven from Palestine in about the same manner that the whites are driv ing the Indians from the homes of their forefathers. The unparalleled wickedness and filthy abominations of the seven nations of Palestine commonly called Canaanites, were such as to make their Canaanites, were such as to make their national expulsion or extermination a just punishment and a useful lesson to other nations. The nature of their crimes may be found in the eighteenth Chapter of Leviticus. Read that Chapter and you will understand why Jehovah held these beastly people in abhorrence. The Mor-mons and Oneida communities are as pure as the driven snow in comparison with ebasement, I quote some

their example:
"Defile not yourselves with any of these things with which all the nations have been defiled, which I will cast out before you. And with which the land is defiled; the abominations of which I will visit that it may vomit out its inhabitants. Keep ye my ordinances and judgments, do not any of these abominations
* For all these detestable things the inhabitants of the land (Canaanites, Amhorites) have done that were before you, and have defiled it. Beware of them lest in like manner it vomit you also out, if you do like things, as it vomited out the nation that was before you. Every soul that shall commit any of these abominations, shall perish from the midst of his

people."
These abominations are described in the first part of the chapter. Read it carefully that you may know the abominable wretches you sympathize with.

The author of the Book of Wisdom des-

cribes some of the sins of those people, and justifies their punishment in words that I cannot do better than quote:
"Thou chastisest them that err, by little

and little; and admonishest them, and speakest to them, concerning the things wherein they offend; that leaving their wickedness, they may believe in Thee. For those ancient inhabitants of the holy land, whom thou didst abhor, because they orks hateful to thee by their sorceri es and wicked sacrifices, and those merciless murderers of their own children, and eaters of men's bowels, and devourers of blood from the midst of thy consecration; and those parents sacrificing with their own hands helpless souls, it was thy will to

destroy by the hands of our parents * Yet even those, thou sparedst as men, and didst send wasps forerunners of thy host, to destroy them little by little. Not that thou wast not able to bring the wicked under the just by war, or by cruel beasts, or with one rough word to destroy them at once. But executing thy judgment by degrees thou gavest them a place of repentance, not being ignorant that they were a wicked generation, and their malice natural and that their thought could never be changed. *** Neither didst thou for fear of any one give pardon to their sins. For who shall say to Thee: What hast thou done? or who shall with-stand thy judgments? or who shall come before thee to be a revenger of wicked stand they judgments? or who shall come before thee to be a revenger of wicked men? or who shall accuse Thee; if the nations perish; which thou hast made? For there is no other God but thou, who

hast care of all, that thou shouldst show hast care of all, that thou shouldst show that thou dost not give judgment unjustly. Neither shall king nor tyrant in thy sight inquire about them, whom thou hast destroyed. For so much then as thou are just, thou orderest all things justly; thinking it not agreeable to thy power to condemn him who deservest not to be punished. For thy power is the beginning of justice and because thou art Lord of all, thou makest thyself gracious to all. For thou showest thy power, when men will not believe thee to be absolute in power, and thou convincest the solute in power, and thou convincest the boldness of them that know Thee not

boldness of them that know Thee not But though being master of power, thou judgest with tranquility, and with great favor disposest of us, for thy poor is at hand when thou wilt. * ** Thou hast made thy children to be of good hope, because in judging, thou givest place for repentance for sins. For if thou didst punish the enemies of thy servants, and them that deserved to die, with so great deliberation, giving them time and place whereby they might be changed from their wickedness, with what circumspection hast thou judged thy own children * * therefore whereas thou chastisest us, thou scourgest our enemies in very many ways scourgest our enemies in very many ways to the end that when we judge we may to the end that when we judge we may be think on thy goodness, when we may be judged we may hope for thy mercy. Wherefore thou hast also greatly tormented them who in their life have lived foolishly and ungodly, by the same things which they worshipped. For they went astray for a long time in the ways of error, astray for a long time in the ways of error, holding those things for gods which are the most worthless among beasts, living after the manner of children without understanding. Therefore thou hast sent a judgment upon them. * * But they that were not amended by mockeries and re-

were not amended by mockeries and reprehensions, experienced the worthy judgment of God." (Wisdom. Chapter XII. Here we find that those people, whom you beslaver with your gushing sympathy, were sorcerers, murderers of their own children, offering them with their own hands in sacrifice to idols; and man-eaters. On the other hand we learn the merciful way in which Jehovah warned them and gave them time and place for them and gave them time and place repentance. When they rejected his mercy he punished them with justice, and for doing this you accuse him of murder. Those who knowing the crimes of these people condemn the punishment inficted on them are as guilty as they. You con-demn Mormonism and Oneida commundemn Mormonism and Oneida communism, and yet you volunteer to advocate those bestial Sodomites of Canaan whose unnatural crimes discovered unnatural crimes disgraced the race to which they belonged and contaminated the land which God had given them to

dwell in.

INGERSOLL. He (God) gave captive maidens to gratify the lust of captors.

COMMENT. If I were an infidel or an atheist zealous for the success of the cause, would counsel you to be less reckless in your statements. Every cause good or bad suffers from injudicious advocates. The most injudicious of all advocates is he who makes a baseless assertion, or an appeal to ignorance, because he excites suspicions and brings discredit on the cause he advocates. I flatly deny the truth of your statement given above and appeal to the only record that can give us any information on the subject, namely the Old Testament. The Hebrew military law did not abandon captive women to the insolence or brutality of captors. On the contrary made special provisions for-biding the first familiarities of the solders with his captives. If you study the xxi. chapter of Deuteronomy, verses Io to 14, you will learn that the soldier was obliged to make the captive his wife or respect her person and honor. Instead of tolerating that licentiousness which the captures and laws of other nations authorized the contents and laws of other nations authorized. customs and laws of other nations authcustoms and laws of other nations auth-orized, those laws of the Hebrews kept the soldier in restraint. They show that the Hebrews were far in advance of other driven snow in comparison with
To give the reader an inkling of
gate the horrors of war. The pagan nations of that time allowed every familiverses from the end of the chapter wherein God warns the Hebrews not to imitate their example:

arity with captives, and afterwards they were sold as slaves or given to lusts of slaves. This was strictly and lusts of slaves. This was strictly and specifically forbidden by the Hebrew law, and yet in the face of all this, you have the wanton effrontery to charge the Almighty with permitting the Jews to do that which he forbid, and which they alone

INGERSOLL. "He (God) gave to Jewish marauders the flocks and herds of others."

Comment. Those marauders as you please to call them could not possibly have had a better title. God as creator of all has absolute dominion over all things. and against his title there is none. The right to confiscate property is recognized as existing in all civil society; now civil society cannot possess and exercise a higher right than its Creator. Our government confiscated millions of dollars worth of property during the late war, yet it never occurred to any one but an asinine that such confiscation was philosopher stealing. The cause that justifies the war

justifies the confiscation.

After the battle of Shiloh, when our army was pushing its way towards Corinth, I have stood on the roadside and nth, I have stood on the roadside and seen hundreds of wagon loads of cotton passing north towards Pittsburg landing. It belonged to the southern people and the government had taken it and sold it to northern speculators and marauders as you would call them. It was the Southman's flock and herd. The government had confiscated it and given it away for a consideration. You vindicate the measure and you are right in doing so. But on what principle can you justify our government in confiscating the property of its enemies while you condemn the same measure when practiced by the Hebrew government? Confiscation is a war measure and it is a merciful one be-

cause it tends to end war.
INGERSOLL. "He (God) sent abroad lying spirits to deceive his own prophets."

COMMENT. I will give one hundred dollars to the poor of this town if you or any of your disciples will make good your statement. I am familiar with the texts in Kings and Ezechiel which you probably imagine will bear you out, but if you care. imagine will bear you out, but if you care-

God abhors lying spirits, false prophets, false philosophers and deceivers of all kinds ancient and modern, and yet he perkinds ancient and modern, and yet he permits them to exist because he cannot make them impossible without destroying free will or human liberty. There were laws enacted condemning these false prophets and other popular seducers, but these laws were not enforced because these false prohets, etc., flattered the passions of the people, telling them pleasant things. They were popular lecturers in their day, and they are not all dead yet.

ALTAR FLOWERS.

There can be no excuse for using artifical flowers on our altars at a time when the grand altar of the Madre Natura, the whole fair face of the earth, is covered with the flowers thereof. Some sacristans object to the extra work of removing the failen petals, changing the water and other insignificant labors entailed by wise natural flowers for altar decorations: using natural flowers for altar decorations; such reasons should not be for a moment entertained as any excuse for palming off on Almighty God wretched abortions in paper or muslin which a colored mil-liner would throw into an ash-barrel. It iner would throw into an ash-barrel. It is no exaggeration to say that the stock of muslin lilies, roses, and geraniums, in some churches, would not be accepted as "properties" in a third-class theater. They are cheap and nasty. We once knew a priest who, upon taking charge of a certain church, indignantly seized its whole stock of artificial flowers, and made a big bon-fire, literally an auto da fe, of them. The next Sunday he preached excellent serven to his people, on the made a big bon-fire, interany an auto and performed in the mean of the mean and an excellent sermon to his people, on the gods of heathen idolaters—"eyes have they and see not, noses have they and smell not," he went on to speak of the great God of nature Who can neither deceive nor be deceived: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked." The Creator, Whose protoplastic hand made and fash-Whose protoplastic hand made and fash-ioned them, will He not know the flowers

that breathe of His presence?

All shams or lies in art are in abomin ably bad taste; whatever pretends to be what it really is not, should especially be avoided in the sanctuaries of the Church f Truth, and about the altars of the True God. A wooden altar that is made to look as if it were marble, is unworthy to en-shrine the Blessed Sacrament; and artificial flowers almost amount to a blasphemous mockery, and an insult to Him Who said "Consider the lilies," almost the only direct scriptural allusion to flowers. When it is impossible to procure natural flowers, conventionalized forms in filigree of silver or gold might be used, or the feathers of tropical birds, arranged tulip-fashion, be utilized. In such cases no one would take the objects for other than what they really were. At any rate, let us banish those tawdry muslin and paper atrocities, and all similar trash and

trumpery.

The perfume of flowers is a perpetua incense going up before the great white throne of God; their myriad tints have throne of God; their myriad tints have seemed to the sensitive souls of poets and mystics, like the fringes or phylacteries of God's garments. There is a moral shut within the bosom of the rose, but the man who could describe it, would botanize on his mother's grave. The language of flowers is like the song of the scraphin; angels, poets, and children understand it; purely scientific students, and cold, "practical" men of the world are deaf to it. It were as difficult to give a definite it. It were as difficult to give a definite analysis of the philosophy of flowers as to dissect the moonlight sonata, or to describe the unheard melody sung together by the morning stars, the concerted music of the charge at the dawn of greating of the spheres, at the dawn of creation. The man who can read aright the lessons written for our learning on the leaves of flowers; who loves to look into the limpid depths of the souls of little children; who can hug to his heart the fleeting spirit of pure music; is happy indeed, and is not far from the kingdom of heaven; the sweetness and light of the beatific vision beginning to burst upon his dazzled sion. To understand and love flowers, is to do the like with God, the Creator of them,-

'Flower in the crannied wall I pluck you out of the crannies, Hold you here root and all in my hand Little flower; but if I could understand What you are, root and all, and all in all, I should know what God and man is."

Let us then listen to the truths preached to us by the voiceless lips of these floral apostles. Let them cluster around the Tabernacle of the Prisoner of Love and chant His praises, fragrant pledges of the gratitude of redeemed humanity placed before the altar-throne of the Adorable Sacrament, styled by the Angel of the Schools "A Pledge of future Glory."—Catholic Telegraph.

A Lake of Fire.

Mrs. Brassey, an English woman, who accompanied her husband in a recent yacht voyage around the world, thus describes the crater of the great Sandwich island volcano, Kiladea: "We were standisland volcano, Miadea: We were stand-ing on the extreme edge of a precipice, overhanging a lake of molten fire one hundred feet below us, and nearly a mile across. Dashing against the cliffs on the opposite side, with a noise like the roar of a stormy ocean, waves of blood red, fiery, liquid lava hurled their billows upon an iron-bound headland, and then rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their gory spray high in the air. The restless, heav-ing lake boiled and bubbled, never remaining the same for two minutes together. There was an island on one side of the lake, which the fiery waves seemed to attack unceasingly with relentless fury, as if bent on hurling it from its base. On the other side was a large cavern, into which the burning mass rushed with a loud roar, breaking down in its impetuous, headlong career the gigantic stalacities that overhung the mouth of the cave, and flinging up the liquid material for the formation of new ones. It was terribly grand, magnificently sublime; but no words are adequately describes such words can adequately describe such a scene.'

If you are Ruined

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long ficti-tious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

OUR LITTLE GIRLS.

What is Spoiling the Dearest Things on Earth.

It is really becoming a question of importance whether or not we are much longer to have any little girls in our midst. The present high-pressure system of education forces them into "young ladies" while they ought still to be in the sheltered privacy of the nursery and the school room.

I am not overstating the case when I am not overstating the case when I declare that a little girl, simple, sweet, innocent, unconscious of herself, and willing to be guided by her parents, is just now a very lovable, but, alas! a very rare treasure. More than one mother is puzzled by the problem: "How am I to bring up my daughter so that she shall preserve until her dawning womanhood the sweet charm of girlish delicacy untuched and unthreatened?" Little maids of ten and twelve, going to school with of ten and twelve, going to school with their primary grammars and arithmetics in their dimpled hands, blush and simper if a boy happens to pass. Little girls stting by windows, sewing up seams un-der their mothers' direction, have their attention diverted by the neighbor's son on his way to the postoffice. The comon his way to the postoffice. The com-monest courtesy cannot be extended by a little gentleman to a little lady without some other child, and perhaps some silly grown person, being prompted to talk of "Susie's beau." Children who should "Susie's beau." Children who should play together like children, and not flirt and coquette like premature men and women, have gone quite beyond the stage of being juvenile.

Formerly, modest, obedient and gentle

Formerly, modest, obedient and gentle behaviour was expected, as a matter of course, from every little daughter of a respectable family. It was not supposed that people of gentle birth and manners would tolerate in their children deportment which befits the lower and untrained orders of society. To-day a well-bred boy is a delight, and when we travel, mingling with strangers in hotels, and on railroads, we single out from the miscellaneous crowds those who have been taught how to conduct themselves agreemiscellaneous crowds those with may be the taught how to conduct themselves agreeably. The majority of youthful travellers have the manners of young barbarians. They are clamorous, selfish, loud, devoted to eating all sorts of dainties, and devoted to eating all sorts of dainties, and they make their vicinage a place to be avoided. Young women, too, not unfre-quently behave in a way so thoughtless and giddy as to attract attention on the promenade and in public conveyance, and they do so, not from unfeminine coarse-ness, but because they were not allowed at the preserver period to be little girls, loved

ness, but because they were not anowed the proper period to be little girls, loved and taught, and kept in the happy background of home, as little girls should be. What is the duty of those who have the responsibility of educating and moulding the future women of the nation? Manifordly it as some a variationly to return estly it is, as soon as practicable, to return to the simplicity of our wise mothers and to the simplicity of our wise mothers and grandmothers. Let the little girls at least be set free from the dominion of fashion. Plain, stout, serviceable dresses, loose enough to allow the lungs full play, thick shoes, broad sunhats, should be given to the girls, and they should be permitted to run, skip, climb, and jump out-of-doors in the day-time to their heart's content. This will not make them hoydens. It will simply give to their animal spirits the same healthy vent which everybody admits their brothers must have. Inculcate upon them by precept and example the most exquisite neatness and cleanliness. A neatness and cleanliness. little girl's aprons and collars should daintily clean and she should be taught to hate soiled and tawdry finery. Let the mother take time to be her

daughter's intimate friend, receiving all daughter's intimate intend, rectangle her little confidences, and giving her advice, even if to do this she must surrender some other engagement.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats,

mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, ver-min, chipmunks. 15c. As a remedy for Sea Sickness, for any irritation of the stomach and bowels, for canker of the stomach and mouth, for

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tence is, for the most part, similar in character to that which preceded it. STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kid-ney Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba."

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and Kidneys. Of the celebrated Dr. Busby, school-master in the reign of Charles II. and James II., many anecdotes are told. Among others it is said that when the King one day came to see his school he persisted in keeping his hat on his head in the Royal presence. One of the lords or gentlemen in waiting remonstrated with him on this breach of courtly etiquette; but the worthy doctor replied that he had done it on purpose, for "it would never do for his boys to think that there was anybody superior to himself."—From Cassell's Old and New London.

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Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for
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the back and shoulders. I have also used
it in cases of croup in children, and have it in cases of croup in children, and have ment.
found it to be all that you claim it to be." 196-10w

Sayings of Bayard Taylor.

"To have learned not to hurry is to have doubled one's capacity for work."

"If you want to succeed as a newspaper correspondent, write just the things that your readers would look for and talk about if they were in your place, and he

your readers would look for and talk about if they were in your place, and be very careful about putting your opinion into your letters. People want the facts, and to be allowed to form their own opinions. You have all the world with you if you state the simple facts; everybody has to agree with facts, whether they will or not."

"An art critic who bimself paints judges."

will or not."

"An art critic who himself paints, judges everything from the standpoint of his own methods and prejudices. Still an art critic should practically know enough about the technique of art to understand its difficulties; he should just paint enough to be reckoned a clever amateur, but not

enough to be reckoned a clever amateur, but not enough to be reckoned a clever artist."

"The English language is gradually assimilating all the vital words in all languages. It looks very much as if it was getting itself ready to be the universal language."

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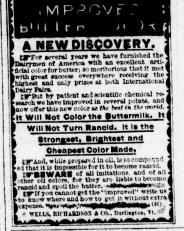
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Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It seedens and cleanses the be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. It effects are beautifully shown on brashy. weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone

t imparts.

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matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

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

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to Fby Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

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

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

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

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

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



Neuralgia, Scietica, Lumbago, Backache, Someness of the Chest, ings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

Pains and Lohes.

No Preparation on earth squals 3r. Jaces Otta as safe, sure, steeple and cheep External Remedy. A trial squals but the comparatively triling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one surfering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Language. Claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO. "Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honorable, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

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NEW YORK. HIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for purpose of acting as the Agent of any son wishing to save time, money and

extra expenses.
As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind
As your AGENT, it will purchase any busi As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want. As your AGENT, it will execute any business or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention. This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

EVERYONE SATISFIED!

That we sell Cheaper Furniture than and other place in the city, and carry a larger and better assorted stock. We can afford to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warerooms are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in of RAW SILK for

Parlor Furiture Coverings.

We have a variety store—a large stock of

Parlor Furiture Coverings,
We have a variety store—a large stock of
BABY BUCHCIES

JUST RECEIVED,

AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER
BUGGIES AND CHAIRS.
Our Parlor Set, hair cloth, \$45.00; our Bedroom Set, \$25.00; Our Ebonized
Bedroom Set, \$25.00; Our Ash and Walnut
Get Co. Bedrook it in a satchel. Call and
see us if you want to buy. We can do better
for you than any other place in the city, and
they know it.

GEO. BAWDEN & CO.
Office and Warerooms, 172 King St.; factory,
197 King St.

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St.; factory,

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Place.



- ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

LONDON CANADA POSTAL GUIDE.

SUMMER

6

ARRANGEMENT.

	ARRANGEMENT.					
MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'RY		
Great Western Rallway Going East-Main Line. For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						1
ern States New York, &c. (Thro Bags) G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-	****	1 00	10 30	8 00 8 00	1 30 2 45	6 30 6 30
For Toronto For Hamilton G. W R. Going West-Main Line.	5 7 20	$\frac{100}{100}$	5 00 5, 10 30 10 30		1 30 1 30 42 4	$\begin{array}{c} 6 30 \\ 6 30 \\ 5 6 30 \end{array}$
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London, Detroit Western	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 45
States, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, WrnStates Thro Bags—Chatham		1 15		8 00 8 00	2 45 2 45 2 45	::::
Mt. Brydges. Newbury Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	5 00 5 00	1 15 1 15		****		6 30 2 45
Thro Bags-Petrolla, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom- ing	6 30	1 15		8 & 9	2 45	
Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	6 30	1 15 1 15	1111	8&9 30	2 45 2 45	
Wilton Grove.	7 30	1 15		9 00	2 45	
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell. Aylmer.	7 30 530 47 30	1 15	,		2 45 1 30 & 2 45	
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge- town and Amherstburg St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright	7 20	1 15			2 45	
St. Thomas, &c.,	5 20 47 20	1 15 1 15		9 00	2 45 2 45	6.30
Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails. London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon-		1 15		8 00	2 40	6 30
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth, White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow. Allsa Craig.	7 00				6 30	
W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B Between Harrisburg and Fergus		12 15		8 00	6 30 1 30	6 30
B. L. H. West of Stratford G. T. R. West of Stratford B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford	7 15	12 15				6 30
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	12 15 12 15 12 15			1 30 2 45 1 30	6 30
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	7 15 6 30	12 15		11 15 8 00 11 15	11 30	1 30 6 30
Relton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tuesday and Friday) The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth		12 15				6 30
For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatch	na latta		4 15	11 15		

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are:—Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New York: Tuesdays, at 1 p. m., per Inman or White Star Line, via New York: Fridays, at 1 p. m., per Canadian packet, via Rimouski. Postage on letters, 5c. per † oz.: Newspapers 1c. per 2 oz.; reg. fee, 5c.

Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per † oz., prepaid by postage stamp: If posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding † oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c., will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, 1c. per 4 oz. Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States.

Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent. interest is fillowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Post Office,—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

London, July, 1882.

R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.

nation of Hops, Buchu, Man-nd Dandelion, with all the best and a five properties of all other Bitters, he greatest Blood Purifier, Liver ator, and Life and Health Restoring earth. No disease c an possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are us ed, so varied and perfect are their boy give new li to and viger to the age and infirm. ig feel and or miserance, image says of hundreds, 1800 will be paid for a ce so they will no root help. Do not suffer or let your friends ffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B Remember, Hop Bitters is no wise, drugged maken northum, but the Furset and Best maken northum, but the Furset and Best Hallish of Hop Hallish of Hop Hallish of Hop Hallish or family bould be without them.

IRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER licious, wholesome, an article and garden and a decided by the second secon licious, wholesome, sparkling Temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only
Absolute Cure for Dearness Known.
This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species
of small White Shark, caught in the Yeilow Sea, known as CHARCHARODON RONDELETH. Every Chinese fisherman knows it.
Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were
discovered by a Buddhist Friest about the
year 1410. Its cures were so numerous, and
many so seemingly miraculous, that the
remedy was officially proclaimed over the
entire Empire. Its use became so universal
that for over 360 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges
prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 per bottle.

Hear What the Deaf Say! It has performed a miracle in my case.

I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefitted.

My dearness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

other bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 bey Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive in return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.

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Meetings.

T. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY.—This Society meets every
Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their
rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The
objects of the society are many, the principle
ones being to cultivate a literary taste among
its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to
those who may be taken sick. The rooms are
open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
evenings, and the society has provided all
kinds of games and amusements to enable its
members to pass a pleasant evening. Every
Catholic young man in the city should belong
to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all.
CHRIS. HEVEY, Pres. Thos. GOULD, Sec'y.

Chris. HEVEY, Pres. THOS. GOULD, SEC. Y.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Brauch 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 clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually, Rev. W. O'MAHONY, Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

Brofessional.

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

R. W. J. McGelgan, Graduate, of MeGill 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. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

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ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE POST OF THE J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SOlicitor, etc.

licitor, etc. Office-Carling's Block, London. EDUCATIONAL. YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

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

French is taught free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, Vocai and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and untilectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

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

For further particulars apply to the Super-

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

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y
located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French
language, with thoroughness in the rudimen.
tal as well as the higher English branchesTerms (payable per session in advance) in
Canadian currency—Board and tuition in
French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano,
\$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20.

For further particulars address:—MOTHER
SUPERIOR.

43.1y

TERSULINE ACADEMY RSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc. etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and futition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges, For turter particulars address, Mother Superior. 41.1y

EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.

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Cure without an operation or the injury trusses in flict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 251 Broadway, New York, His book, with Photographic likeuesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

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S66 a week in your own town. Terms and containty on hand a large stock of finest, with Photographic likeuesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

S7 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples and many new ones. Repairing in all its branches. W. D. McGLOGHLON, W. D. McGLOGHLON, W. D. McGLOGHLON, ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

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

Real Estate.

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

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

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OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.,

London, Ont.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

CAPITAL., \$1,00,000,

SUBSCRIBED., \$000,000,

PAID UP. \$590,000

RESER'IF FUND., \$38,000,

TOTAL ASSETS., \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municita Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest a lowed at highest current rates.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

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Devotion to the souls in Purgatory is one of the growing devotions of the Church. To foster this plous spirit, and to afford these souls constant and efficacious assistance, a Confraternity ander the above title was established everally sears ago in the Convent of St. Louis Bertand, Lousville, Ky. The means employed are the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, and the sectial of the Rosary. To enable the Fathers continue the former, and to assist them in discharging the heavy debt on their Church, a subscription is expected from each member. Those who pay 60 cents a year, for ten year. Those who pay 60 cents a year, for ten year. Those who pay 60 cents a year, for ten year of St. Louis Bertand the Confraternity, thereby she in included as Benefactors of the Order of St. Domile for ever, which entitle them to a participation in the good works of the entire Order.

Convent of St. Louis Bertrand 196-8m

LIDNEY-MORT HE CREAT CURE - RHEUMATISM As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the actid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism on realize. Of the worst forms of this terrible disease have be worst forms of this terrible disease. have been quickly relieved, and in short time
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NOW OPEN. WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS,

The proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public.

Besides being most refreshing in summer season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements. The Plunge Bath is now ready.

Crystal Hall,

197 DUNDAS ST. LONDON. MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since 1836, Church Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

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JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 179 bundas street, another large sup-ply of beautiful violins, guitars, banjos, tam-borines, zithers, etc., etc. I have the choicest and best selected stock in Western Canada

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DECESS, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD, T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

'NIL DESPERANDUM."

Important to Nervous Sufferers. Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
for Nervous bebiltly and all Nervous
Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC
MEDICINE. This is the only remedy
which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other
affections of the Heart, Consumption in
its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the
head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion,
Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bash,
fulness, Desire for solitute, low spirits,
Indisposition to labor on account of
weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in
the back, Dimness of vision, Premature
old age, etc. Full particulars in our
pamphlet which we send securely senied
on receipt of a3 cent. stamp, The Specific
is now sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per
package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent free
by mall on receipt of money, by address.

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DOT IT DOWN! AND DON'T FORGET, IT.

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Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises cheaper than any other firm in Canada.
Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-time.
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R Please observe that we will remove on o about September 1st, to the grand premises 214 Dundas street, where we are now fittin up a Photograph Emporium and Art Studio

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SUMMER CLOTHING.

FLANNEL TWEED

TO ORDER!

\$7.50. PETHICK & M'DONALD

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GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

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Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale,
Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
and North West Territry.

Parties wanting to sell or purchase should
call on us. WM. M. Moore & Co., Federal
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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Purgative, Is a safe, surp, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having Children's Mourning Carriage.

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

KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK Dundas st., and Market Square.

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

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IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you W. J. THOMPSON.

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We have just completed the fitting up in our Show Rooms, the Latest Improved SANI-TARY WARE, including WATER CLOSETS, SINKS, &C.,
IN WORKING ORDER. A pleasure to show and explain all. Also a new assortment of Gas fixtures just received, Electric Bells, Gasfitting, Steam and Hot Water Heatings.

McLENNAN & FRYER, 244 Dundas St. THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

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FIRST PRIZES

Awarded everywhere exhibited.
Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880
and 1881. THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

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

THOS. BRYAN, and 75 Dundas street, west.

BROYER MEDALS AWARDED, 1800.

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Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly relicable article of household use.

The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.

Manufactured only by the proprietor, W. D. MCLARBN,
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Retailed everywhere.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, Aug. 3.—The circular to be issued by Parnell, with a view to checking the operations of the Land Corporation Co., is also signed by Dillion, Davitt, Egan, Gray, and McCarthy. It will be sent throughout Ireland to obtain signatures to a requisition asking the Mayor of Dublin to convoke a meeting during Exhibition week for the purpose of inaugurating a national fund for the relief of evicted tenants. The circular states that the organization will not be political, but evictions will be increased if tenants are left defenceless in the presence of a wealthy company.

Company.

London, Aug. 5.—It is stated that the House of Lords will receive the full support of the Conservatives in the House of Commons in maintaining the amendments. Commons in maintaining the amendments to the Arrears Bill. It is believed the Cabinet has decided to advise the Commons to reject the Lords' amendments. In parliamentary circles a settlement of the differences between the two Houses is

the differences between the two Houses is regarded as hopeless.
London Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Gladstone proposed not to take up the Arrears Bill until Tuesday, as he did not wish to do anything precipitately before arriving at what might be a momentous decision. The statement was received with cheers.

The Daily News learns that the Conservative leaders of Parliament are divided in opinion as to the expediency

servative leaders of Parliament are divided in opinion as to the expediency of insisting upon the amendments offered in the Lords to the Arrears Bill. Earl Cairns, in the Lords, and Ashton Cross, in the Commons, are said to favor a com-

London, Aug. 5.—A confidential circular has been addressed to the County Inspectors throughout Ireland, requesting them to report whether any large number of persons from their district are arranging to visit Dublics.

them to report whether any large number of persons from their district are arranging to visit Dublin on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition and the unveiling of the O'Connell statue, and whether the leading Land Leaguers of Fenian suspects are expected to be present.

Tuam, Aug. 5.—Richard Kelly, proprietor of the Tuam Herald, was committed for trial to day for publishing an article written by James Redpath, which is alleged to be the incitement to the murder of Rourke. Bail was accepted. The vicinity of the court was crowded during the examination.

The vicinity of the court was crowded during the examination.

Dublin, Aug. 5.—According to telegraph advices from every part of Ireland the constabulary are determined to have their grievances remedied or resign. Clifford Lloyd had the Limerick men paraded yesterday, and upbraided them for their conduct, saying if they were soldiers they would be shot. The mon replied they were not soldiers, and denied for their conduct, saying if they were soldiers they would be shot. The man replied they were not soldiers, and denied acting disloyally. They refused to withdraw their circular. The Inspector-General had them again paraded and told them they were acting badly; Government was losing confidence in their loyalty and they were playing into the hands of the enemies of the Government. He asked them to withdraw the circular, and promised if they do so that their claims would be represented to the Government and certain allowances made them. The men again refused and threatened to resign within eight days if they did not in the meantime receive a favorable answer. It was intimated that the officers, in consequence of Lloyd's language, will not parade for him again.

Egypt. Alexandria, Aug. 3.—Persons from Kafr El Dowar estimate Arabi's force at 70,000. Arabi has issued a proclamation accusing the English of cowardice, taunting them and daring them to attack him. He has forbidden the inhabitants to supply fresh provisions to Christians on pain of death.

ply fresh provisions of death.

HIS PROCLAMATION.

Arabi Pasha's proclamation states that Egyptian soldiers with excusable zeal fired only the buildings belonging to hostile Europeans and killed only those detected in communicating with the enemy. "The Khedive having opened the gates of the city to English troops, for this act he is deposed by the Sultan, who will send troops to assist us to drive out our enemies.

"ARABI," "Commanding Egpyt, as representative of

"the Sultan. "the Sultan."

Alexandria, Aug. 4.—There was a skirmish this morning on the left front of the British 'nes. The attack was made by the enemy and promptly rep'ied to. The en-

emy is in great force.
London, Aug. 4.—A correspondent of
the Daily News telegraphs from Alexandria: In the reconnoissance Thursday a
breastwork was found finished at a point on the Mahmondieh Canel already ed by British pickets. It is clear that pied by British pickets. It is clear that A-abi means to remain on the defensive His real resistance will begin at Kafriel Dowar. We could have skirmishes every day if Gen. Alison allowed the English to amuse themselves. He has forbidden the mere potting of Arabs who appear within range. The health of the troops is excellent. only one and a half per cent. being

Alexandria, Aug. 2.-A scree took place last evening. There is a clump of trees on the Sweet Water Canel about the centre of the British outpost, guarded by a company of the 60th Ri.es. Men were duly posted there last evening and cautioned by General Allison as to the necessity of maintaining absolute stead'iness in the event of an attack in force, and were ordered to fall back in order on a barricaded house by the canal. The instructions were apprently fully understood and the General left sat-isfied. About 2 o'clock the enemy suddenly appeared on the left of our outpost, with infantry and cave'y. They here as proached very rapid'y unobserved, and, before our men had time to check their trees. before our men had time to check their advance, they charged the clamp of trees at a great pace. The rifles fired a single volley and then broke and ran riong the bank of the chal. The outlook was very defective, and worse, still, the retreating the rallying point and never stopped ru-the rallying point and never stopped ru-they reached the fortified water-work til they reached the formed water-works bill, about a mile distant. Four of them even ran till they reached camp, where they spread all sorts of ridiculous rumors, such as that they had lost all their com-rades; had last seen Major Ward su rounded by the enemy, and similar nonsense. The company instantly moved forward to the bank of the Canal. The enemy had apparently not followed the fugitives far,

continues. Arabi sent fourteen men with a white flag to the British camp this morning. The party were received by Major Pringle, but the interview was without re-

sult.

London, Aug. 5.—The diplomatic perplexity regarding Egyptian affairs is increasing throughout Europe.

Alexandria, Aug. 5—11:30 p. m.—The object of the operations to-day was a reconnaissance in force. Commencing at four o'clock this afternoon a steady advance was made, the marines upon the railway line, the rifles upon the west bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal, and the South Staffordshire Regiment and Mounted Infantry upon the east bank. The enemy were

DRIVEN IN FROM ALL THEIR POSITIONS DRIVEN IN FROM ALL THEIR POSITIONS and compelled to bring into action all their troops available in front of their principal line of intrenchments at the Kafr-el-Owar, namely, about four battalions of infantry, a force of cavalry and several guns. The latter were completely silenced before the accurate fire of our forty-pounders. The Egyptian infantry held their ground with considerable steadiness. The marines on the railway, who were under the immediate command steadiness. The marines on the railway, who were under the immediate command of General Alison, pushed the enemy back upon their second line of intrenchments toward Kafr-el-dwar. The marines were supported by the South Staffordshire regiment and rifles. They suffered somewhat, but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under heavy fire. The object of the British operations, which was to compel the enemy to display what force and what guns they had in front of their main position. their main position.

their main position.

Canadian.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 4.—The Chinese agents are buying Crown lands in the Province with a view to the settlement of

Province with a view to the settlement of arge numbers of families for agricultural purposes thereon. This action is regarded with great disfavor by the people.

Word has been received that King Cetewayo, who is now in London, would arrive in America about the 8th proximo and would visit the capital a few weeks afterward.

afterward.

Rev. Father Bellow, an eminent
French R. C. divine, and General Superintendent of the Christian Brothers'
Schools, died on Thursday.

It is understood that the Hon. Frank

Smith has been sworn in as member of Privy Council without portfolio, Hon. D. L. Macpherson becoming President of the

Two young men named John W. Kordes and Richard A. Edwards were drewned in the Thames on Sunday last while bathing.

United States.

New York, Aug.5.—Rev. D. C. Hanselman, of the Disciples' Church, is on trial before committee of preachers, charged by the female members of the congregation with hugging and kissing them. One woman says after Hanselman performed the funeral services of her husband be called at her house and suddenly band, he called at her house and suddenly kissed and embraced her several times. Hanselman alleges blackmail, and produces a letter from the husband of one of the accusers offering a settlement for

EGYPT.

The American.

The traders begin the wars," said Sir Cherles Napier, "and the soldiers end them." The gellant general meant by this statement that trade is the great provoker of international enmities, and not the "first white winged presemples" of the "fair, white-winged peacemaker" of Tennyson's ode. The great trading com-munities have been the most constantly munities have been the most constantly engaged in war. Carthage, like Tyre and Sidon, fought incess utly for the extension of its commerce. Rome was a great trading centre, before she became a great m'ita, city, and her battle for life and death with Carthage was a battle for the commercial control of the Mediterns and Livrage the isolayer of the Romer and Livrage the isolayer of the Romer and the state of the Romer and Livrage the isolayer of the Romer and the Romer and the Romer and Ro ranean. It was the jealousy of the Roman bankers which seconded effectively Cato's "Carthago delenda est," and which led to the final destruction of the rival city. Similarly, Venice, throughout the Midde Ages, was everywhere drawn into wars for the defence and extension of her trade. Her ships of war were but the necessary escort of her great mercant e

England inherits the traditions of Tyre England inherits the traditions of Tyre, and Sidon, Carthage, Rome and Ver'ce. For the past hundred years, she seldom has enjoyed even a brief period of absolute peace. She has had more fighting than all the rest of Europe taken together. Genere'ly her fighting has been in the line of domineering over weaker powers than herself. Since 1815, she has shrunk from every kind of cellision with nations reevery kind of collision with nations re-garded as her equals; but in every corner of the world she has been forcing her rule and her trade by military power, upor

weak but resisting peoples.

The curious campaign now progressing in Egypt, is therefore not an exceptional event. It is but a new chapter in a policy which has become so well estabnished, that Englishmen begin to think themselves discharged from any considera-tion of its rightness or its wongness. It than become almost axiomatic with them, that whatever stands in the way of British trade is to be crushed by superior force. When Lord Beaconsfield went into war for "a scientific frontier," the solid good sense of England refused to follow him. sense of England refused to follow him. Liberal leaders charged I'm with setting up a Moloch can'ed "British Interests," to which he was ready to sacrifice every other people, if need were. It was one of the signal instances of b's fa'ure to understand the people he was governing. Had he said "a commercial frontier,"—had he he was that the commercial frontier, and shows

but had taken the rifles they had thrown away in their flight and secured their reserve of ammunition. The scare of the company created a terribly indignant feeling throughout the British camp. The position they abandoned has been recaptured, but it is clear that severe training in outpost duty will be required by some of our troops. The fugitives have been placed under arrest. There was a harmless demonstration against an exactly similar position during the previous night.

Alexandria, Aug. 5-6.45 p. m.—At five this afternoon the British troops, with a number of field guns served by sailors, attacked the advance guard of Arabi near Ramleh, between Mahmondieh Canal and the Carlo Railroad, firing upon the enemy's position from three sides. The engagement, which is serious, still continues. Arabi sent fourteen men with a white flag to the British camp this morning. The party were received by Major. Beingla hut the interview was withen and kills thousands of his subjects, while duces public works and palaces to ruins, and kills thousands of his subjects, while professing the keenest anxiety for the maintainance of his authority. She courts his invitation to assist in rebuilding maintainance of his authority. She courts his invitation to assist in rebuilding the edifice of public order, on the ruin she has made. And all this she does, in order to effect a change of ministry in Egypt. The Khedive's minister of war, recognized as such by his master even after the bombardment of Alexandria, is regarded as offensive to his master and hostile to British interests. To secure his removal from office this unheralded war is waged. Be it noted, that the Khedive did not make that public a peal for assistance against Arabi Pasha, which international law exacts as a preliminary to foreign interference. On the contrary, he recognized him as the only man who could maintain order in Egypt, and declared that he held him responsible for the lives of the foreigners who are resident in Egypt. So far as the rules of international law extend, England was bound to assume that the Khedive was satisfied with his servant, and was responsible for he assume that the Khedive was satisfied with his servant, and was responsible for his acts. She certainly found in Egypt no evidence of a revolt against constituted authority. At the most, there was an agitation for a larger measure of liberty of action than the Khedive has been used to accord to his people.

There is no proof that Arabi Pasha meant to take any step which would imperil the usefulness of the Suez Canal, nor even that he meant to put an end by violence to the foreign control of Egyptian finances. Here, also, the English have proceeded without that public warrant for their action, which the world has the right to exact. But this is only natural. The spirit of trade is a spirit of jealousy and suspicion. It constantly is jealousy and suspicion. It constantly is seeing remote dangers and possible perils. Its best exponent is in the fluctuations of the money and other markets, which arise so often from circumstances of no practiso often from circumstances of no practical importance, but express the nervous and feverish temper which results from making prosperity dependent on remote contingencies. The foreign control was set up in Egypt, nominally to secure the payment of the debt, but really to secure the Canal. Arabi Bey professes to be quite friendly to the control, but hostile to its policy of filling Egypt with an army of French and Erglish officials. It is the possibility that this first step may lead to the abolition of the control itself, and that to the abolition of the safety of the Canal, that has led, first to diplomatic pressure, and then to war. It is another case of the possibly desirable doorplate, with the name Thompson spelled with a P.

a P.

The conduct of the Egyptians, even as seen through the mass of misrepresentation and prejudice, is such as to entitle them to the sympathy of mankind. That they fought bravely in the defence of their untenable earthworks, is shown not their untenable earthworks, is shown hot more clearly by the reluctant testimony of their enemies, than by the evident un-willingness of Admiral Seymour to court another conflict with them. That they set Alexandria on fire before evacuating plundering is not said to have begun before the troops left the city. It was orly the resumption of the outrages which Arabi Bey had put down, with a strong hand, a few weeks before. Every despotic and concupt government tends to create a great population of reckless and deperate men, whose opportunity comes in the horrors of a bombardment. At any rate, the people of Egypt stand higher before the world to-day, than was thought possible ten years ago. The respectful terms in which M. de Freycinet refers to the in national espirations, and virtually terms "I which M. de Freychet refers to the "national espirations, and virtually pledges the support of France to these, would have been impossible, had not this Fellah leader shown of what stuff they were made. Even England is beginning to see that Egypt cannot be treated as an appendage to a capal and a debt

appendage to a canal and a debt.

The general sympathy of the world is against England in her Egyptian policy.

Germany and Austria have distinctly refused to express their approval. Turkey telegraphed to London, demanding the cessation of the bombardment. Italy has res'sted English pretensions in Egypt throughout the struggle. Russia gives her assent to the concurrent views of her assent to the concurrent views of Europe. France refused to participate in active measures, and nothing but diplomatic necessity has forced her to agree with England for a three months' occupation of the Canal. It is simply hypocrisy for England to talk of obeying the "Euro-pean Concert" in Egypt. That Concert demanded Turkish intervention, and con-It is simply hypocrisy of obeying the "Eurodemns the bombardment as a grave viola-

demns the bombardment as a grave volu-tion of the laws of nations.

One country only is made, by its repre-sentatives to assume the attitude of co-op-eration with England. That country is America. The conduct of the American commander at Alexandria has been offensively toadyish throughout. He alone sent to the Egyptians a message threaten-ing them with his fire, if their shot came ing them with his are, it they shot came his way. He placed our national vessels at the disposal of the unofficial representa-tives of England, keeping our ships within range of danger, when those of every other nation had withdrawn from the harbor. He c'one carried his crew round the harbor after the firing had ceased, to applaud the British crews by their cheers. He was the first to land marines to help in "restoring order." In every possible way, he has manifested his personal sympathy with the English expedition. That his conduct has been "above all praise," is the comment of The Morning Post, the organ of English Jingoism. Preise from that quarter is, under the circumstances, the worst censure that could be pronounced. harbor. He c'one carried his crew round worst censure that could be pronounced.

You will love and marry. It is well; it is right; but do not be in such a hurry to be grown up and away from home. Life will never give you anything eweeter, better, happier than you have now. No love purer than your mother's, no companionship like that of your brothers and sisters. Even to the man who loves you you will not be little Lily, who was a baby once, who learned to walk and to talk, and was prettier than any other baby ever was; nor the little girl who was so wonderful a genius when she played her first tune on the piano, or worked her first book-mark. He who falls in love with you will have known twenty pretty girls, you will have known twenty pretty girls, and have been in love with half of them. In some things you will fall short of some one he has known. Your eyes will not be as fine as those of Miss Lavinia, and you as fine as those of Miss Lavinia, and you will not make cake as his mother does. Here you have been perfection, even if prudence kept your parents from saying so; they cannot believe anyone quite so nice as "our Lily." Then linger a little where some one else shoulders the burdens and gives you all the ease, where the love is a love that does not change because of a new face, where the fonder you are the more you are adored. are the more you are adored.

Neatness in Women.

A woman may be handsome or remarkably attractive in various ways; but if she is not personally neat, she can not hope to win admiration. Fine clothes will not conceal a slattern. Ayoung woman with her hair in disorder and her clothes hangher hair in disorder and her clothes hang-ing about her as if suspended from a prop, is always repulsive. Slattern is always written on her person from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet; and if she wins a husband, he will turn out, in all probability, either an idle fool or drunken ruffian. The bringing up of their daughters to be able to work, talk and act like sensible women, is the special task of all mothers; and in the special task of all mothers; and in the industrial ranks there is imposed also the prime obligation of learning to respect household work for its own sake, and the comfort and happiness it will bring in the future. Household work is a drudgery; but it must be done by somebody, and had better be well than ill done.—

Monroe Journal. A gourd wound itself round a lofty palm, and in a few weeks climbed up to its very top. "How old mayest thou be?" asked the newcomer. "About a hundred years," was the answer. "A hundred years and no taller! Only look! I have grown as tall as you in fewer days than you count years." "I know that well," replied the palm. "Every summer of any life a gourd has climbed up around me as proud as thou art, and as short-lived as thou wilt be."

REMOVED.—Prof. A. M. Shrieves, Pro-prietor of Pride of the Valley Medicine, has removed from 110 Bathurst street, to 355 Richmond street.

What is Said of the "Record."

Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont,
July 31st, 1882.
MR. Thos. Coffer will please find herein
enclosed P. O. order for \$2.00, from Father
Baxter, S. J., here—his subscription to this
excellent paper. He feels convinced that it
will be a blessing in every family in which it
will be read, and prays that God may bless
the publisher and his associates.

TEACHERS WANTED.

We direct attention to an advertisement in another column from the Board of Separate School Trustees of Ottawa, calling willingness of Admiral Seymour to court another conflict with them. That they set Alexandria on fire before evacuating it, was exactly to be expected. The plundering is not said to have begun before the treams left the right of the result o for the vacant positions will be large enough to give the board the widest lati-tude in its selection.

> **"Necessity is the mother of invent-ion." Diseases of the Liver, kidneys and bowels brought forth that sovereign rem-edy Kidney-Wort, which is nature's nor-mal curative for all those dire complaints. In either liquid or dry form it is a perfect remedy for those terrible diseases that ause so many deaths.

A pint of the finest ink for families or schools can be made from a ten-cent package of Diamond Dye. Try them.

Healthy Condition of Affairs In

Healthy Condition of Affairs In Louisiana.

At the 146th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuesday, July 11th, 1882, the following result achieved was especially gratifying to the parties directly interested. Ticket No. \$5,003 drew \$75,000. It was sold in fifths at \$1 each to (1) William Martin, a well known colored barber of Bangor, Mich; (2) Phil. Witzleben, care of Meesrs. R. G. Dun & Co., Detroit, Mich.; (3) Wm. W. Irwin, a clerk in the Auditor's Office of the L. & N. R. R. Co., at Louisville, Ky., collected through the Western Financial Corporation there; (4) Ed. E. Richardson and Joseph Lyles of Reidville, N.C.; and (5) a party whose name is withheld by request. The scondicapital of \$25,000 was won by ticket No. \$2,395. The third capital prize of \$10,000 was won by ticket No. \$0,070—sold in fifths also at \$1 each to several holders among others two to C. Pittman, Mt. Vernon, Ky., collected through Farmers Nat. Bank of Stanford, Ky., one to H. B. Maynard, 220 Third st., and F. A. Mag1, 162 Ursuline; st., New Orleans, etc. The two fourth capital prizes —\$6,000—were won by tickets No. 5,888 and 29,440 also sold in fifths—one to L. Dupeire, \$34 Dauphine st., New Orleans; one to J. G. Spear, 16 Boylston Market, Boston, Mass., one to P. S. Dicharry, Ascension Parish, La; one to Jno. H. Scott, a hostler, W. & G. R. R., Washington, D. C. The other holders declined the publication of their names. The next drawing will occur on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, and will be under the sole supervision of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard Cla., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Under the new scheme recently adopted whole tickets are \$5, and fifths \$1; full information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., who cheerfully replies to all enquiries.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Female Teacher holding 2nd or 3rd class Certificate, for Prescott Separate School. Apply stating age and salary to JOHN GIBSON, Secy., Separate School Board. Box 205, Prescott, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Teacher, Male or Female, holding a 2nd class Certificate for the Separate School of Parkhill. Service to commence after the vacation. Apply to JOHN McNEIL, Secy., Parkhill P. O., Ott.

TEACHERS WANTED for the R. C. Separate Schools of the City of Ottawa, reopening September 3rd. One male teacher holding 2nd Class Ontario Normal School holding 2nd Class Ontario Norma:

Diploma—salary, 8500.

Diploma—salary, 8500.

Application to be accompanied by certificate of moral character. A knowledge of vocal music desirable.

Apply immediately to

REV. M. J. WHELAN,

Chairman Board S. S.

200-1f Trustees.

The Public is requested carefully to notice he new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

L. S. L. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable proposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been ad-

purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000. to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

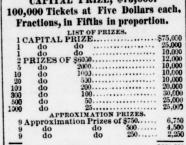
IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Ninth Grand Drawing Class I, at New Orleans, Tuesday, September 12, 1882—181th Monthly Drawing.

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Bollars each.



M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. 807 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention. 200-4w ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

BERLIN, ONT. (ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.)

This Institute, which is now greatly enlarged, is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection of Our Lord. Its aim is to prepare students for Theological Seminaries

and for Universities. The classical curriculum, a thorough course of Mental Philosophy included, embraces

FIVE years. All classes are taught in the English

TERMS-\$112.50 for ten months.

For particulars address P. LOUIS FUNCKEN, C. R., D. D.,

Rector, Berlin, Ont:

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE -LIVER -

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of is Bile, and by keeping the book is Bile, and by keeping the book

are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleame the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

61- SOLD BY DRUCQISTS. Price \$1.

KIRNEY-WORT COJLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CONDUCTED BY THE OBLATE FATHERS

OF MARY IMMACULATE.

Course Opens 6th September.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENE-LON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BUR-LEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is unavoidably further postponed to the following dates:

Tenders will be received until Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on Thursday, the tenth day of August next.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secreta

Dept. of Railways and Canals, { Ottawa, 15th July, 1882.

TEACHERS WANTED, RAFERTY'S

SHA FOAM BAKING POWDER!

JAS. RAFERTY,

LONDON, - - ONTARIO. Ask your grocer for it. 200-4w

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE.

I have just opened out in my new store, corner of

DUFFERIN AVENUE

RICHMOND STREET,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CATHOLIC

${ t BOOKS}$

INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

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

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

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY

SCHOOL BOOKS WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND.

THOS. COFFEY.



WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the Rock Cut." Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, THE ISTH DAY OF AUGUST Resident Engineer's office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

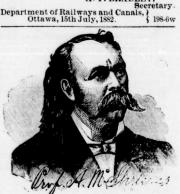
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, }

Ottawa 15th Lay 1850.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills and Fever, Fever

and Fever, Fever and Ague.

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

202 Simcoe Street, London, Ont 'The above statement of my wife's is correct,'
JAMES MCNEIL.

For sale by all druggists, manufactured by

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

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. nov10.81.ly OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.