VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

No. 519

the pressure on their consciences of the great duty of helping to educate the priesthood; and hence they founded and endowed great and renowned Seminaries, in this property of the seminaries, the seminaries of presented ord great and renowned Seminaries, in which young aspirants to the holy in which young aspirants to the holy in which young aspirants to the midst of the persecultion of the penal time, out of the scarce of the scarc lic faith burning through long ages of darkness and storm, until the advent of these better and more peaceful times, when the light of our holy faith has ex panded into the calm splendors of a per

Now, what is the secret of this strong innate desire of a Catholic people to help in the creation of a Catholic priesthood? in the creation of a Catholic priesthood? This desire springs from a principle of Catholic faith. The priest is a representative of Jesus Christ on earth. "He that heareth you heareth me." Luke, x. c., 16 v. He is the cfficial public teacher of Christ's saving truth. "Go teach all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." Mathew, xxviii. c, 19 20. He is the ambassador of Christ and the dispenser of His mysteries; he is the quardian of of His mysteries; he is the guardian of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. In his consecrated hands, as he stands at the altar and repeats the words of consecration, the Son of God becomes, as it were, incarnate, and offers Himself as a visit of propitiation to His Himself as a victim of propitation to His eternal Father for the sins of men, and applies to immortal souls the saving merits of the bloody sacrifice of Calvary. The ministry of the Catholic priest is linked with the dearest associations of Catholic Hea. The minist hantiges the Catholic life. The priest baptizes the new born infant, and thus makes it a child of God, and an heir of the Kingdom of Heaven; he unfolds to the young mind the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven, and teaches it those great truths that flam out like beacons of salvation on the dark some journey of life; he causes the child to be enrolled, through confirmation amongst the soldiers of Jesus Christ, and thus equips him for warfere against the enemies of salvation. When the sinner comes beavy-laden with the burden of panion, the priest of God receives him like the Father of the Prodigal, forgives him his sine through the Sacrament of Penance, and through this wondrous mystery of reconciliation, restores him to the friendship of his heavenly Father and to the peace and protection and privileges of Diocese.

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PASTORAL LETTER

OF HIS Lordship the Bishop of London to TO THE

CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE, Relative to the annual dioceans contribution boxards the Ecclesiastical Education Fund.

John, by the Grace of God and the sp pointment of the Holy See, Bishop of London, to the Clergy and Latty of the Diocese:

Dearny Belovers Berthers:

The time is come for taking up, in the various missions of the diocese, the annual oblication for the Diocese:

Dearny Belovers Berthers:

The time is come for taking up, in the various missions of the diocese, the annual oblication for the Holy See, Bishop of London, to the Clergy and Latty of the Diocese:

Dearny Belovers Berthers:

The time is come for taking up, in the various missions of the diocese, the annual collection for the purpose of the Diocese:

Dearny Belovers Berthers:

The time is come for taking up, in the various missions of the diocese, the annual collection for the purpose of London, to the Clergy and Latty of the Diocese:

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Dearny Belovers Berthers:

The time is come for taking up, in the various missions of the

souls; and our people thus co-operate when they dedicate their sons to God, in the holy cflice of the Priesthood; or when, by their generous offerings, they contribute to the advancement of ecclesias tical education.

God's altar in the office of the Priesthood than placed in the highest positions of worldly honor. Can it be said that it is the dearcet wish of the mother's heart, in this country, to see her son a priest? It is a very bad sign of the spiritual life of a people when they do not supply a Priest hood drawn from their own sons. The hood drawn from their own sons. The best and most fruitful seed must decay before almost every house a brilliant parpeople when they do not supply a Priest hood drawn from their own sons. The best and most fruitful seed must decay

and die if it gets little or no nourishment from the soil into which it is cast.

It can truly be affirmed that the Church will never be firmly established in this country until it possesses a native Priest. hood—until it is interlaced with the feelhood—until it is interlaced with the feelings, affections, and national habits and traditions of the people—until, in fine, it is made "racy of the soil," like some glant oak that has grown gradually up in our forests, spreading its roots abroad, and driving them deep into the soil and deriving therefrom its sap and nourishment, until it has acquired the sturdy strength and magnificent proportions that bid defiance to the fiercest storms.

We, therefore, most earnestly entreat

We, therefore, most earnestly entreat Christian parents to encourage in their holy purpose those of their children whom God may call to the highand holy life of the Priesthood and to help them, according to their means, to reach that cherished object of their hearts.

object of their hearts.

We exhort the pastors of souls to have special care of the young boys who, in their opinion, give signs of a divine vocation to the Holy Ministry; to encourage and befriend them, and lead them on to piety and the love of God.

Finally, we call on pastors and people tion for ecclesiastical education a generous one. Each family in the Diocese ought to contribute, at least, one dollar annually for this purpose. This sum is, in itself, insignificant, and would not be oppressive to the poorest families, but yet, in the aggregate, it would create a fund which would enable the Bishop, not only to educate theological students, but also to encourage and help deserving students who

We confidently count upon priests and people to co operate loyally and heartily with us in this important matter, and thus enable us to discharge efficiently one of the weightiest and most essential duties of our episcopal office.

The inscription was in the people and reaches and

work.

Without a sufficient number of priests and and immortal scules would decay and perish, and immortal scules would starve for want of the bread of life. Now, we cannot have a sufficient number of priests in this country without the means of educating them, and these means must come from the generous offerings of our ever faithful people. It takes from eight to tan years to ducate a young man in college and seminary, before he is qualified by science and ecclesiastical training, for the efficient discharge of the high and holy duties of the Sacred Ministry. This one fact serves to show that a very large expenditure of money must necessarily be incurred in the education of young men for the holy ministry in this diocese.

All who have at heart the good of our holy rigiding and the decided to reflect and establishment of the holy Church of God in this free and happy country; all who walm the salvation of immortal souls purchased by the precious blood of our Redeemer, will not hesitate to give largely of their worldly means to enable the Bishop to educate a holy and efficient priesthood for this large and growing diocese.

Local improvements, such as the building of churches, presbyteries, etc., are no reasons why the priest and people of each mission should not do their utmost to promote this secred cause, and to do their duty by the Bishop and the diocesan in siltuntions.

Our Fathers in the falth in Europe felt the presure on their consciences of the great duty of helping to educate the priest duty by the Bishop and the diocesan in stitutions.

Our Fathers in the falth in Europe felt the presure on their consciences of the promote this secred cause, and to do their duty by the Bishop and the diocesan in stitutions.

Our Fathers in the falth in Europe felt the presure on their consciences of the great duty of helping to educate the priest dould and dischard and the metals and the ministry of salvation; said to make the presence of the decided to retrace here steps to St. Angele and begod of me to accompany t

On board the little ferry boat Glacial, Lady Jane, in the sweet language of la belle France, made known her loss to every swarthy tar, and when, after a whistle, a

before almost every house a brilliant par-terre of flowers blooms luxuriantly.

On a corner, standing out a little from

the other cottages, is one bearing a bang-ing sign board, which sets forth that Johnny Doucet keeps here a boarding house, and has horses for hire.
The church stands on higher land than

The cutres stands on night read than the village, and on the bright morning of which I write, its doors were wide open to admit God's good sunshine. What was my surprise on entering to find it freecoed in imitation of the Gesu of Montreal! A comply next hydring and available in inched small neat building and exquisitely finished in detail, the sanctuary in the form of the ancient spee, in the centre of which is the only bit of warm coloring, a picture of St. Angels in the clouds, on the epistle side is a frescoe of Our Lady of the Rosary, representing the Queen of Heaven bestowing the Rosary on St. Dominic; on the gospel side is one, if anything, more beautiful, portraying Our Lady's precious gift of the scapular to St. Simon Stock, Copied from the Gesu are the adoration of the Shepherd's scenes of domestic life in Nazareth and various medallions, containing the instruments of the passion, emblems of the virtues, and other devices. One beautiful medallion is a fair, faint picture of the Holy Face. All these are in the exquisite neutral tints of the rescoes of the Gesu, and the sun lit them up and glided them, and crowned each head with a warm bright halo, and rested fitfully upon the statues, and brought out the beauties of the beauties of a grand model of St. Francis of Assisi, that here, as in most of the churches in the vicinity, proclaims the existence of the Confraternity of the

Third Order.
In the shadow of the Church lies the In the shadow of the Church lies the cemetery, and in its precincts a man was mowing grass and clover. There do not appear to be many graves as yet within this consecrated spot, but such as there the consecrated spot, but such as there is the guest of Mrs. T. J. Cronin.—

St. John, N. B., Sun, Sept. 20th,

French and ran thus : To the memory

discover the loveliness of St. Angele.

From the highway down to the very brink of the limpid water slopes a verdant green carpet all starred with wild flowers of different hue, and shaded with hardwood trees—birch, beech and maple—ferns, too, and trailing vines grow richly in this fairy park, and here and there are moss grown logs, on which to sit and rest. Along the shore in one or two little coves were moored the boats of the fisher folk of St Angels who came are rest.

folk of St. Angele, who came every Friday with their finny treasures to sell them at the wharf of the Three Rivers quay.

Were it not for the boats one would not dream of St. Angele as being a fishing

commence her week's washing. Along under the beautiful green trees, over quick sand and tender grass and ferns, ruthlessly crushing under foot the nodding anemones and the trailing blue vetch, one can walk to the head of the railway wharf, and thence in a few moments gain

the Glacial.
"'Madame found her purse'" were the words which greeted me when I stepped on the deck of that small craft. Whereat I was not surprised, for it was a Tuesday, the day of the week specially consecrated to St. Anthony, and besides Lady Jane had promised a mass to the ever-obliging

On reaching home I found Lady Jane's husband highly amused at the whole pro-ceeding, "for," said he, "my wife paid her trip on the ferry boat, promised a mass to Saint Anne and one to Saint Anthony, rewarded the finder with twenty-five cents, and then discovered that her purse testing and their discovered that her purse had contained just half a dollar! But Lady Jane maintains that she values the purse for its associations and is happy.

A. M. P.

English Catholic News. The London news agent of the Sun declares that some very devoted Protestants are in a deep state of agitation because the Prince of Wales has given 50 guineas toward a new Catholic Church which is to be erected at Lynn, Eng. The Prince, however, is generally admitted to have shown good sense as well as impartiality, particularly as his Catho-lic guests at Sandringham use the Lynn Catholic church exclusively in the win-ter time. In addition to this shock to Protestant feeling comes the announcement, rather vague and indefinite as yet, of the conversion to the Roman Church of a female member of the English royal family. Who the female member is, is not stated, excepted that she is nearly related to the Queen of England, and that her conversion, when made public, will be the most memorable within the last century.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE. Contracts for the excavation and the Contracts for the excavation and the furnishing of stone for the basement of the new St. Joseph's Hospital were let some few weeks ago. Most of the stone is now on the premises, and the work of excavation almost complete. The coping and stones from the wall fronting the old

nabilities to \$31,000. The receipts from various sources, viz., Parochial, clerical, and city subscriptions, personal donation of the Bishop, Sunday filver collections, festivals, etc., amounted to about \$14,000, leaving a balance of about \$17,000. In order to meet this balance a subscription list was opened last Sunday, when \$1,500 more was subscribed. This subscription will be continued until the names of all the heads of families, young men and young women in receipt of wages have been entered, when the list of subscribers will be printed for distribution. The congregation were surprised to hear that the original cost of the Bishop's house congregation were surprised to hear that the original cost of the Bishop's house will be defrayed by the outside parishes alone, supplemented by a donation of \$1,000 from the Bishop. The estimated outlay on hospital and grounds is at present \$22,000 viz., \$6,000 on site and caretaker's residence, and \$16,000 on building now in currence construction.

on a visit to his parents, and preached at High Mass in the Cathedral last Sunday

week.

On the 1st Sunday of October His
Lordship the Bishop will visit Grafton,
for the purpose of administering Confirmation, etc. On the following Wednesday the Bishop will efficiate at solemn
High Mass in Guelph on the occasion
of the dedication of the Church of our
Ladwin that site. Lady in that city.

Miss Genevieve Coleman has returned from Washington to the convent school. Very Rev. Chancellor McEvay has re-turned from his vacation and resumed duty at the Cathedral.

Successful missions were given last week by the Rev. Fathers Keilty and Dube to the French and English speak-ing people of Buckhorn, and by Father, Lynch to the faithful of far off Chandos Lynch to the isithful of faroif Chandos a wild region still alive with bears, about fitty miles from Peterboro. The venerable Father Lynch drove all the way with a spirited team, encountering, many strange adventures.

Rev. Father Murray, during vacation has made several valuable additions and improvements to the convent and schools of Cobourg under the charge of the Sisters

Rev. Father Conway moved last week into his new brick house at Norwood. Confirmation will be held in his parish the 2nd Sunday of October. It is understood that operations in the

gold mine have been suspended for the present season. Congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts are being daily forwarded to the fortunate priest.
Successful picnics have been held by

the Rev. Fathers Casey, O'Connell and Sweeney. The latter, weary of bluehing unseen in Burnley and of wasting his sweetness in the desert air of Harwood, is sweetness in the desert air of Harwood, is in daily expectation of a large increase of territory to his already large parish. He will then have three churches for the exercise of his zeal and missionary ardour. Rev. Father Sinnett has been placed in charge of Sault St. Marle, with Father Chambon as assistant.

soon from Italy, and will go to Brace-bridge as assistant to Rev. Father Mc-The Bishop, on his return from his pas-toral visitations in the month of October, proposes to re organize the literary and

If was in naried The interferious was in French and run firms.

S. Molee Cormier,

S. Wood and the Molee Cormier,

S. Molee Cor them, to come and do the work of God among strangers in a strange land, His Lordship trusted that every encouragement and kindness and material help would be freely given them by the people whom they came to benefit. His Lordship sgain welcomed the Hotel Dieu Nuns to his diocese, and imparted his episcopal benediction.

Mass was then colchysted by Park

benediction.

Mass was then celebrated by Rev.
Father Flannery, and Holy Communion
administered, after which the Te Deum of
thanksgiving was sung, the clergy and
people all standing, when the final prayer
and blessing was pronounced by His
Lordship, and the interesting ceremony
came to a close.

body, of Miss Hanley, the daughter of our old friend, Colonel Patrick T. Hanley, of Boston. We promised that the full our old friend, Colonel Patrick I. Hanley, of Boston. We promised that the full story would be given in a future issue, and it is now being prepared for us by Major Daniel G. McNamara, of the Boston Castom House, who is the gentleman referred to in the following dispatch, which we find in the New Yest Training. which we find in the New York Tribune of Thursday last :

Special to the New York Tribune Quebec, P. Q, Canada.-Miss Hanley, the girl so miraculously cured in Boston few years ago, entered the Convent of Gesu and Mary here to-day. Among those in attendance at her profession were her father, Colonel P. T. Hanley, and Major D. J. McNamara.

The above is the happy and appropri-ate sequel to one of the most perfectly proven cases of restoration to health through prayer and faith that has ever been known. When the full statement is been known. When the full statement is made, either in the next Freeman or the one following, we are confident that our readers will be as completely impressed with the verification of this instance of the manifestation of God's goodness to those who lift up their souls to Him and a k His assistance as we have been, —N. Y. reeman's Journal.

The Irish Catholic, of Dublin, Ireland. states in reference to the reported con version of Princess Christian, that her reception into the Church will not be attended by any elaborate ceremonial.

The Northwestern Chronicle, of St. Paul,
Minn, pertinently asks, "Why should it
be?" Let us add that if the conversion
of the Kendish prices here. of the English princess be real, she will doubtless say with a far more distin guished convert, the late Dr. Brownson: "I brought nothing into the Church but my sins,"—Boston Pilot.

The safe conservatism which never moves lest it fail, I abhor : it is the dry rot in the Church, and my heart goes out to the man who never tolerated it in his calculations. Safe conservatism would Rev. Father Nolan is expected to arrive have left the Apostles in Palestine—Archbishop Ireland.

SEPTEMBER 2

Memory's Picture.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

I see her now, the fairest thing That ever mocked man's picturing. I picture her as one that drew Aside life's curtain and looked through The mists of all life's mystery, As one looks on the open sea,

The soft wide eyes of wonderment
That trasting looked you through and
through;
The sweet arened mouth, a bow not bent,
That sent Love's arrows swift and true.

That sweet arched mouth! The Orient Hath not such pearls in all her store Not all her storied, spice-set shores Hath fragrance such as it hath spent.

I picture her as one who knew How rare is truth to be untrue; As one who knew the awful sign of death, of life, of the divine Sweet pity of all loves, all hates Beneath the fron-footed fates

I picture her as seeking peace, And oil ve leaves and vine-set land; While strife stood by on either hand, And wrung the tears like rosaries, I picture her in passing rhyme, as of, yet not a part of these, A woman born above her time, A woman waiting in her place, With patient pity on her face,

Her face, her earnest, youthful face, Her young face so uncommon wise Tae tender love light in her eyes, Two stars of heaven out of place.

Two stars that sang as stars of gold Their stient eloquence of song, In skies of glory and of gold, Where God on purple passed along; That patient, youthful face of hers That won a thousand worshipers!

That silent, pleading face, among
Ten thousand faces just the one
That I shall love when all is done,
And life lies by, harp unstrung,
—Boston Transcript.

PIQUETTE.

AN IDYL OF THE COAST.

BY J, K. P.

Far down in southeastern Louisiana is a stretch of land extending from Lake Borgue to the sea. For leagues around the eye gazes upon vistas of swaying pines, rising from a gleaming sea of sand. Some, perhaps, might say there is no beauty in the scene because they see not nature's usual glorious suffusion of color there. Yet the vivid, life fraught green of the trees and the dazzling white waste below, are to me grander, in their solemn isolation and stillness, than the happy murmur of leafy forests throbbing with the echo of bird and insect life. Here, by day, only the note of the cicada falls upon the still air. The sun's rays pour down all their fervid heat upon the land until the very sand seems on fire.

But at midnight a calm like that of the dead rests upon the motionless forest. Strange seem the soft, cool beams of the moon, sleeping on the sand, when we think of the glowing fire of the day Ever and anon one hears the plaintive call of the whippoorwill as it echoes through the pines in answer to its mate The waves, crested with light, which break so restlessly on the beach, have the sound of a never-ending sigh, with which now and again the voices of the pines blend in soft swelling cadence.

Not very far from the lake, in a space cleared of trees, tive architecture. It is built or reag-tive architecture. It is built or reag-pine logs, the interstices filled with stucco. Within it is rather small, yet cleared of trees, stands a house of primi something of home comfort is there, for the place is tidy, and the occupants of the room are seated, in a contented fashion, at their work.
One is a woman whom, to look on, you

would call old, but whose movements are youthful in their quickness. There is nothing remarkable in her face but the deep passion of her eyes. She is seated in a rush bottomed chair mending a seine. Back and forth she works her shuttle through the meshes of the net, the while she sings a hymn to the Blessed Virgin of which the refrain, "Soyez notre secours dans lorage" lingers on the vibrant air.

By a wooden table is seated Jacques, her son, about thirty, we should say, from his strong, determined face. He is busy making floats for his fishing tackle. Though the adept might smile at his clumsy contrivances, which are only pieces of cork with feathers from the yet they will do better service for him than all the supply of patent flies and hoats which the gentleman angler brings

from the city.

One might think that there was some shadow between the heart of mother and son, for no word is uttered by either. It is a strange coincidence that these dwellers in the solitude learn silence from the forest, and refrain from speech if they judged it a profanation of the

A ladder in one corner leads to a room above, under the sloping roof, where you can stand erect only in the centre. Most of the available space is occupied by a bed in which a child lies sleeping. A little thing who had played on the beach for ten long, happy summers; in a bright nursery, among dainty and refined children, nurtured in home comfort, this little one would have been unhappy, for she was wild and shy, loving forest and sea, but most of all Our Lady. Beside her on the pillow lay a statue of the Blessed Mother; a little, sun burnt hand had stolen forth to touch the treasure, and rested there in sweet consciousness This statue had been given to her by

Pere Marignier, the circuit rider, who had knocked at their door and asked shelter for the night about two years before. Willingly these humble folk had received their guest, thanking God in their hearts for leading him to their

In the early morning light Piquette came to tell the priest that "Grandmere Susanne wanted to know if he liked shrimp, because Jacques was going to catch some for his breakfast." Pere Marignier in a kindly voice bade

the child come in.
Half afraid, Piquette entered the room

Her childish eyes dilated with wonder as she beheld on the top of the dresser, in which Jacques kept his treasures, a statue of our Blessed Mother fashioned of purest marble. For a few moments she stood motionless, overpowered by its beauty; then clasping her hands, she

Surprised by the question Pere Marig-nier did not answer for a moment. See ing the grieved and anxious look on the

little face, he said:

"No, little one; the Blessed Mother loves to have little children like you kiss her robe; but, better still she loves to have you call her Mother."

Soon Jacques came to tell the Pere that his breakfast was waiting. Left alone with the statue, Piquette reached up a timid little hand to touch the flowing telds of the mand to touch the flowfolds of the marble robe. She spoke to Our Lady with trusting faith, never doubting that she would be heard. That she might be the better able to see the statue she mounted a low bench, and resting her arms on the top of the dresser, looked with her heart in her eyes into the sweet face of the Virgin Mother. When the morning meal was con-

cluded Pere Marignier commenced his preparations for the journey. His breviary, crucifix and rosary were, one by one, safely stowed away in his valise. Piquette watched his every movement, her little heart agitated at the thought that the precious statue was about to disappear forever from her gaze. But as the good priest bent over the child to bless her he took the image in his hand, and extending it towards her he said with a heavy ing it towards her he said, with a benevo

ent smile:
"I leave the Blessed Mother with thee little one, for thou knowest how to love her better than I; cherish her always as tenderly as now, and she will watch over thee in life and death."

thee in life and death."

Tears shone in the dark, solemn eyes of the child, instead of the bright and happy smile one would have looked for, One word, "Merci!" she uttered in an almost inaudible tone, as she clasped the reasure to her heart.

Piquette little suspected the greatness of the sacrifice that Pere Marigaier had just made. During all the years of his priesthood this image had been his companion in his tourness companion in his tourness are at the companion. panion in his journeys among the dwel lers of the forest. Before the eyes of the dying, imploring Mary's help, it had shone as a sweet vision. Near by the altar it had rested when he offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass beneath the waving pines. Again, when he had joined these simple folks in marriage, the betrothed had knelt before the statue and prayed in unison to Our

After he had left the fisherman's home a doubt occurred to him-perhaps the child would tire of the precious gift; she was so young and simple she could not appreciate its beauty and its value; and it had been so dear to him! But then, the love and devotion expressed in that the love and devotion expressed in that pure, child face as she had pressed the image to her heart—that tearful "Merci!" No; he could not have been mistaken; so he put away the distrustful

thought. Down to the beach Piquette wandered, clasping her statue, and now and then murmuring:

murmuring:

"I love you so much, Blessed Mother!"

She fashioned a shrine with patient care, by heaping up the sand and moistening it with sea-water. In a short time the sun had rendered the little grotto as hard as if built of rock. As the waves dashed on the beach she ran down to meet the rippling water and described. meet the rippling water and despoil it of its burden of sea-weed. With the choice of nature she laid sprsys of red and yellow upon the white sand, with here and there a fragment of brown sea-

After several hours of busy toil she lay down on the beach beside the little altar to rest her tired limbs, and gazed in sweet contentment upon the placid face above her, fancying that it smiled upon her the approval of her Mother in eaven. In imitation of old Susanne she softly entoned: "Soyez notre secours dans l'orage" When the sweet words dans l'orage" When the sweet words had died away on her lips, she said: "That is for Jacques, Mother, when it is stormy on the lake, Grandmere told

me to sing it every day."

During all the summer day, with its urning heat did the child lie there on the sands, the waves often dashing the spray over the graceful little form and kissing the brown, soulful face, with its dreamy eyes and heavy hair.

As the sun sank, quenching its fire in the gently swelling tide, she saw Jacques sailing homeward, his boat laden with fish. High above her head she raised the status that he might sent it. the statue that he might see it and thank the Virgin Mother for watching over him all the day. A surprised look was on the fisherman's face as his eye rested on the little figure holding aloft rested on the little ngure notding alout the shining image, the strong sea breeze tossing her long, dark hair about her face, and the last, lingering beams of day casting a glimmer of gold over land and sea. His freight of fish gleamed in the sea. His reign to his greather in the dying light like the glittering hoard from a goblin's den. He was loath to may the stillness and stood there by his moored boat, drinking in the rare picture with

all its glowing beauty.

Soon Piquette turned to him and said: "I am going to bring my Blessed Lady here every day, Jacques, so that she can watch over you when your boat is far out on the lake."

Then they walked homeward through the broad aisles of pines. They met Susanne coming down the path. Fol-lowing her gaze, they turned their faces towards the glowing west, where the sun was just setting beneath the waters. As their eyes mirrored the last faint beams shooting upward from their ocean tomb, they sank upon their knees. Here in the wilderness, far from chapel and convent, the dawn and twilight were the signals for prayer. The beautiful words of the Angelus fell softly on the evening air, and their echo lingered long after the prayer was ended.

The three turned and entered the low-

roofed cabin. An expression was on the faces of the cld woman, the little child and the strong man, as if an angel's wing overshadowed them.

Awhile they lingered over their even.

ing meal; then the sombre eyes of the child grew weary and she climbed the ladder to the room above. Kueeling beexclaimed:

"Oh, I know! it is the beautiful Blessed
Mother that Grandmere has told me

fore her statue, Piquette poured out the simple longings of her heart. She only asked of Our Lady to take care of Grand-

Poor little one! Susanne was very kind, but she was old and could not sympathize with her in all her hopes and pleasures. Isolated from all childish friendship. friendships, she turned to the Blessed Virgin and made of her a friend as real as if she lived and walked beside her. To her she told all her sorrow for dying birds and withering pines, forgetting her grief almost as soon as uttered, in the thought that "Blessed Mother would be sorry,

II.

Two years of calm, sweet existence came and went, flowing into the past as gently as the ebbing tide. Except when the ain poured down into the seething, tosing lake, and the breakers lashed the shore, Piquette was generally found on the beach lying beside the altar of sand which she fashioned anew each morning. Sometimes Jacques would take Pi-quette with him in his firling boat. In the early morning the child would run-

eagerly along the beach to see what the 'sand fiddlers were doing." If she could find a tiny musician gaily scraping one claw over the other, she would call out to

Jacques:
"It's fair weather, for the fildlers are

playing"
But if she found them busily digging holes in the sand, she knew that they were burying themselves to avoid being washed away by the storm that would be surto come before night. Then she would return to Jacques with a grave counter. ance and beg him not to go out on the water that day.

When the pine and pelmetto lifted their

dewy heads to greet the rising sun they would embark; the child draggleg the would embars; the child dragging the tawney yellow seine down to the water's edge, and laughing with glee because she was helping. For four or five hours Jacques busied himself about his craft; then as the sun seemed to stay his course in the very zenith, he would lower the course rath path the schoolers was entirely in the very zenith, he would lower the queer sa'l until the schooner was entirely over shadowed by it. Lying there in the shade upon a pile of nets, his face lost something of its weary expression while he listened with restful antisfaction to the

he listened with restful satisfaction to the happy prattle of the little girl.

As he lay there one day idly dreaming, he heard Piquette talking, as she so often did, to her statue:

"Why is Jacques always so sal?" she said. "He never smiles as you do, Mother; and sometimes he takes me in his arms and looks at me so that his eyes harn my face. I am afriad of him then, Mother, and run away."

The innocent words brought back the one great sorrow of his life, which he had

one great sorrow of his life, which he had tried so hard to forget. A sob of agony shook the gigantic frame of the man, and one hand fiercely locked itself in the meshes of the seine. Piquette jumped up to show him a star fish of faint, pink ue, which she had found in his crabnet. Seeing the intense suffering in his face, but half bidden by his weather beaten hat, the child crept back to her playthings, has aver full of

her eyes full of terror.

In a few moments he rose and began hoisting the sail. The quiet and rest were now intolerable. He must do something. Perceiving Piquette's anxious expression he called her to him. She obeyed with pparent reluctance.

In his usual tender tone, he said . "What did you want to show me, little one? You are afraid of me sometimes, you say. Well, I promise Blessed Mother you shall never have reason to fear me again."

Reassured by Our Lady's name, she took hold of his great, strong hand, and answered :

wont run away any more Jacques, "I wont run away any more Jacques, for I know you wont hurt me."

At eventide, when they were sailing homeward, the white caps breaking in delicate foam over the boat's side, Jacques, with his hand on the tiller-rope, asked:

"Did Grandwage over tell reserved."

"Did Grandmere ever tell you of your

"No, Jacques," she responded; "I asked her one day, but she only wiped her eyes with her apron."

with her apron."
"I will tell you about him, then,"
resumed Jacques. "He was my only
brother, and the fishermen said they could never tell whether it was Raoul or myself they had bargained with for the day's catch, we were so much alike. One catch, we were so much alike. One morning as we were baiting our hooks before setting sail, he asked what I had done with the silver which I had received the night before for my fish. I refused to tell, for I had given it to old Louis, who tell, for I had given it to old Louis, who lived farther up the coast and was only able to earn a few sous a day by basket weaving. I was afraid he would laugh at me for being so soft hearted. Finding I would not speak, he accused me of losing it all, gambling with Claude D'Arnay. It roused my passion to think that he believed I would break my oath to the mere to main a false pleavune. I struck mere to gain a false pleayune. I struck him a blow in the face, and then walked off towards the cabin."

A look of agony swept over his countenance. He paused a moment and then controlling himself with an effort, he con-

"Raoul sailed alone that morning. About noonday a fearful squall sprang up on the lake. I watched for the schoonersail until darkness feil. As the night wore on the storm grew worse, but at day break it lulled. As I wandered along the shore, strewn with timbers from foundered vessels, I saw a piece of our own little craft, with the tiller-rope still attached. Then I knew that my brother, who had helped me to all the good of my wayward life, was lost to me on earth forever. ittle one, may you never know the grie that came over me when I rem that my last act towards him had been a

Jacques' eyes were wet with tears that five years of bitter suffering had never drawn from him. Putting her arms around him Piquette tried to comfort him. After a while she said :

"I will ask Blessed Mother to be good to you as she is to me. Tell her you will

As the child said this she lifted the statue for him to kiss. In a spirit of simple faith, 'his lips reverently touched the garment of Our Lady, the Mother of Sorrows, while in the depths of his heart he begged her to ease his grief.

The wind was blowing in fitful gusts the weakened system valuable assistance in the weakene

about so often." And the child walked slowly toward the image, her little heart overflowing with love.

Turning to the priest, she asked:

"Will the Blessed Mother mind it I while one! Susanne was very kind, but she was old and could not sympathic with her in all her home and most to half the branching it took him but a few monators and most to half the home.

ments to haul the boat high on the beach beyond the reach of the waves. His car-go of fish was soon sold. Taen they started toward the cabin, Piquette lader with shells and sea weed which had been

with shells and sea weed which had been entangled in the selne. After their frugal supper was finithed she crept off to bed like a tired bird seeking its nest.

One day Piquette was on the beach wearing baskets of the faint green Qatanier strips from the piny woods near by. Suddenly the great mass of black clouds which covered the western horizon surged upward, obscuring the entire heavens as if upward, obscuring the entire heavens as if envious of the day itself. Susanne, who was far up the beach gathering drift-wood, called out to her :

"Make haste, Piquette, or the storm will break before you reach the house. Don't wait for me, for I shall come through the

what for ms, for I shall come through the wood."

The white, foam-crested waves, dashing on the shore, reminded the child of Jacques far out on the lake, so she stopped to

say to Our Lady:
"Dear Mother, I will leave you here to
take care of Jacques; I know you will
guard him and 'ring him home safe."
Then she sped toward the log-house,

Then she sped toward the log-house, the angry raindrops falling faster at every step. Despite her lottering she reached the cabin before Grandmere Susanne.

Soon the earth was shrouded in blackened night. The lake was stirred to its profoundest depths and the waters beat with sullen roar upon the shingles. Crash upon crash of thunder, echoed by the noise of falling pines, followed close upon forked gleams of lighting.

Piquette, not afraid but awed by the tempest, knelt obediently beside Susanne and told her beads that Jacques might be saved. She was anxious and restless, wish.

saved. She was anxious and restless, wishing she had not left her statue on the beach, for she knew "Blessed Lady would be lonely out there in the storm with no

The tempest lulled for awhile, but the ominous stillness was like the quietude of a tiger concentrating all his strength before he springs upon his prey.

Piquette thought that the storm had

Piquette thought that the storm had spent itself and stole out into the dark epent itself and stole out into the dark ness feating lest Susanne would call her back. The thought never entered her mind that the waves might wash her treasure out to set. She believed her Bleesed Mother was waiting for her, so she bestered enward.

hastened onward.

The corflict of the elements was again renewed with tenfold fury. Blinded by the rain and beaten back by the hurricane, she was about to rein quish her search, when a flash of blazing light rendered the devasted coast visible for an instant. Just before her she saw the statue lying in a taugle of sea weed, the grotto swept away by the invading waters; it was only the weight of the marble which had prevented it from being washed out to sea.

Joyfully she seized her treasure and with renewed courage battled with the tempest. The crashing of the thunder was not so terrible now that she had her dear Mother to protect her. She made her way slowly, guided by the light from the cabin window. She strove to keep near the tall pines, imagining they would shelter her from the storm; but her greatest peril was in these forest monarchs. After a long struggle she grew weary, and despair filled her frightened heart. In pleading accents she begged for Mary: "Mother, dear Blessed Mother, please

take me home! Like the wondrous words of the saints, her prayer was answered in an instant. A train of scathing lightning leapt out of the dense, impenetrable blackness of the heavens, rending the darkness in twain with its flashing fire.

Like an arrow sped from the bow, it darted from heaven to earth, striking, in accordance with the aim of an unerling providence, a monarch pine that in sylvan pride had raised its lofty head above its prethren. A prayer broke from the child's heart

"O Mother ! save Jacques !" As this stricken king of the forest fell, it crushed out the life of the little human flower beneath it. She who had been to Piquette truly a "Mother of love and of knowledge and of holy hope" had taken her child home forever.

her child home forever.

The same forked lightning which had felled the tree and set free the pure soul of the child had saved Jacques. It defined the outline of the familiar cost to him in his sinking schooner. Knowing he was near the shore he plunged fearlessly into the angry waters and by the mighty strokes of his powerful arms he gained the beach. The Virgin Mother had, besides taken Piquette home, answered her last prayer and saved Jacques.

"The Naked Truth."

Whilst Truth was one day bathing in a limpid river, Falsehood happened to pass, and noticing the garments of Truth on the bank of the stream, conceived the idea of exchanging his clothing for that of the bather, who came from the bath and mourned the loss sustained, but disdaining Falsehood's garb, has since gone naked through the world. Whether the origin of the expression— "the naked truth"—is mythical or other wise, it is universally known to be the "naked truth" that Dr. Pierce's Golden "naked truth" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as a curstive agent for consumption (lung-scrofula), bronchitis, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases of the throat and lungs.

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A Helping Hand "I will ask Blessed Mother to be good to you as she is to me. Tell her you will love her, Jacques; then she will take care of you."

As the child said this she lifted the

A PRETITY KETTLE OF FISH.

United Ireland, Sept. 8th. The Coercionists are crying out for a war with the United States to vindicate the reputation of Mr. Chamberlain as a diplomatist and the wisdom of the Government that sent him to America as the accredited apostle of Irish Coercion. The Standard, the official organ of the Salis-bury-cum-Balfour Government, treats its readers to a prose version of the Great M'Dermott's war song :

We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've get the money, too." we've get the money, too."
and threatens with Enjand's self-sinking
iron clads the audacious Yankees who
have dared to flout the heaven sent diplomatist, Mr. Chamberlain. Of course, this
it all bunkum. The Coercion Government has quite enough on its hands to coerce Ireland without attempting to conquer America. The British Army is not likely for some time to be engaged in any more hazardous enterprise than besieging the thatched cabins of Clanricade's tenants. The aristocratic Caerglonisks may be are The aristocratic Coercionists may be anx. ious enough for a slap at the Republic, be the notion that the English people would tolerate such a war for such a purpose is too fantastically absurd. The Yankees are not by any means the people to be terrified by tall talk or to tolerate the attempt. or even the threat to run Mr. Chamber or even the threat to run Mr. Chamber lain's Fishery Treaty down their throats with cannon balls When the Coercion-ists cool down a bit they will back out of hete cool down a bit they will back out of the ludicrous position they have assumed. Their irritation is natural They had bragged so much of Mr. Coambeilain's diplomatic triumph as conclusive evidence that Irish in-fluence was non existent in the States that they share to the fullest in the humiliathey share to the fullest in the humina-tion of his failure. The treaty was flour-ished in our faces as a Coercion trophy, and behold it is torn in pieces and tram-pled on by Irish feet. We were very willing to assume that the Treaty was but a botched piece of business at best, and that its rejection was the happiest

he not are common and a notion nor me friends, notion. They maintain some-what illogically (but when was anger logical?) that its rejection was solely due to that frish influence which for the last six months he was never done declaring was non-existent in America. It was the Irish-American whose strong foot kicked over his pretty kettle of fish and scaided him with the bot water. So be it. The rjection of Mr. Chamberlain's treaty then, if they will have it so, was the Irish-American answer to the operation for Ire-American answer to the coercion for Ireland. How does England like the answer? Is the hatred of the Irish race at home and abroad worth the big price they are asked to pay for it, when their friendship can be had so cheaply? Can the paw of the British lion be put to no better purpose than plucking the rackrents of Irish landlords out of the fire and getting sorely scorched in the process? In every man the Coercion policy drives In every man the Coercion policy drives out of Ireland a foe to England and Eng land's policy lands in America or Austra lia hungering for revenge. Is that noble animal, the Irish landlord, worth the sacrifices we make for him ?-the sacrifice, not merely of Ireland's freedom and happiness, but the sacrifice of England's treasure, of England's public business, of Eogland's tranquillity, of Eogland's fair fame, and it may well be of England's safety in the hour of danger? The other day there was a meeting in London to do honour to fighting Pail. Sheridan, the Irish American General, by whom, more than ony other man, the American Constitution was preserved. The "Forger," in its ostrich like wisdom, suppressed all allusion to his Irish origin in its reports of the speeches. But the world did not need the "Forger" to tell it that Irish blood ran in Phil Sheridan's Irish blood ran in Phil Sheridan's veins.
Lord Wolseley declared that he was as
proud of the Irish American General as if
he had held the Queen's Commission. We
may beg leave to doubt the pride would
be reciprocal. The Marshal Ney of the

be reciprocal. The Marchal Ney of the American army, who evoked victory so often from the very jaws of defeat, was an Irishman to his heart's core. "American by birth," he was won't to exclaim, "I love liberty. Irish by descent, I hate oppression. In Ireland I would be a Fenian." For England the words are worth pendering on She reads distributed. worth pondering on. She needs friends outside her own shores. The friendship of Ireland and of Irishmen in America is to be had for the asking. It is not from the United States only or chiefly that danger threatens. Europe is one vast powder magazine. A spark may produce an explosion in which England will be involved. Now is the time to deedde whether the sympathy and help of Irish men the wide world over, but most of all of Irishmen at her own door, should be with her or against her in the supreme hour when her fate hangs in the balance Now is the time to stamp out that fatal policy which would have made the Irish general who in America fought for the to be had for the asking. It is not from general who in America fought for the Constitution a rebel in his own land. When all Europe bristles with bayonets the friendship of a warm-hearted and war-

like race is surely worth having. Baldness may be prevented, and a thick growth of hair stimulated, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation also restore the natural color to hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

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References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia Lennon, Brantford, Molphy, Ingersoli; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twoky, Kingston; and Rev. The Compt.

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there will be only one express or freight charge.

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Written for CATH CATHOLICS OF

BY THE REV. MNEAS M LL. D., F. B PART

Bishop Challener, not application that had be

kindly interested hims

the Uist Catholics. He

the memorial that had

fully stating their case, of it, had it printed at l and presented to the E as well as to his own friends. All sympathis secuted people of the tions were made at the Catholic ambassadors in considerable sum of mo which facilitated the sc tion. Hearing of this g Grant wrote in reply December 16th, 1771: with Bishop Challone, haviour. I pray God to all his charity. You'll a him about the beginn him about the complying year. I beg complimen most respectful and at ner." Bishop Hay also Abate Grant of Rome to thanks addressed to B for his great zeal in Glensladale had purcha in St John's (Prince E to which he proposed to ous colony of Highland furtherance of his plan Island of Uist along wi MacDonald. Matters w factory there as he exp the families were so poo able to contribute as mu for toward the expenses Glenaladale was not to repaired to Edinburgh, a senting the state of thin £500 of the memorial m sum required being £150 enabled to proceed; and sailed in the ship he ha St. John's Island, 100 fro from the mainland. Th panied by the Reveren donald, a missionary p faculties from Rome until them renewed by the Bi Clan Ranald now interpo that his cousin, Boisdale religious toleration to t remained. The Abate (translation of the memor Father, who brought it u of the young Duke of Gi time resident in Rome, secure his interference in persecuted Highlanders, for them liberty of c Prince generously promi most vigorous endeavors to Boisdales's cruelty. charged the Nuncio at F attention of the British

the same subject.
It was now manifest landlords, and by proofs Boisdale could not shut h Catholics bad powerful fi tance, and that it would it to drive them to extrem and persecuting measure MacDonald, the Priest witness, in a letter to Ris is well worth quoting, h religious persecution was in the Highlands, by me; ceedings above related.

To Bishop Hay, September 2

"Since our) persecution, Bossdale is and is himself, to all appearson who repents the former doings. He grant most unlimited toleration

teachers, welcomes our cl

his family, uses them wit civility and with the defe entitled to. His condesc times so great, that we perform some of our fur perform some of our fur the precincts of his pale serious, he has built su house as I never expected Long Island (Uist) The that God oftentimes per order to draw good from i ous manner verified with dale's former unaccount for, his anti- Christian at insuccessful, notwithsta interest and riches, has terred others, actuated b scrupulous principles, from ing the like undertaking, general live now in good us, and upon better term fore. They no longer loo set of execrable wretches friends and the abomin and Government; so the quences of Boisdale's for had, in the end, proved beneficial to religion, and continue to do so."

The emigrants arrived John's after a fine pass weeks. It was not long us to prosper in their new ho Hay, writing to Mr. George Uist people are doing extra John's Island, coming fas-ing already much better to Such accounts were enc-were followed, in 1773, b Hay, writing to Mr. Gedde emigration from Glengari grants were 300 in number all Catholics, including th of the country gentlemen minded Glenaladale sold Scotland and went to shar of his fellow countrymen so generously and succes in their emigration to St. His departure from Scotl regretted by Bishop Hay friends, "He is sacrifici Bishop, "fortune and pe good of those poor suffere a loss to us that he should It has just been remark

often permitted in order t result. This indeed, approvay of Providence: "From oft educing good, and better still, in infinite prog The scheme of emigrati by a few benevolent inc

only put an end to a crue

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Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. MEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II. Bishop Challener, not unmindful of the application that had been made to him, kindly interested himself in the cause of the Uist Catholics. He desired to see the memorial that had been drawn up, fully stating their case, highly approved of it, had it printed at his own expense, and presented to the English Catholics. as well as to his own more particular friends. All sympathised with the persecuted people of the North. Collections were made at the chapels of the Catholic ambassadors in London, and a considerable sum of money thus raised, which facilitated the scheme of emigra. tion. Hearing of this generosity, Bishop Grant wrote in reply to Bishop Hay, December 16th, 1771: "I sm charmed with Bishop Challoner's amiable behaviour. I pray God to reward him for all his charity. You'll readily write to him about the beginning of the new year. I beg compliments to him in the most respectful and affectionate manner." Bishop Hay also requested the Abate Grant of Rome to have a letter of thanks addressed to Bishop Caslloner thanks addressed to Bishop Challoner for his great zeal in the Uist affair. for his great zeal in the Uist affair. Glensladale had purchased a large estate in St John's (Prince Edwards) Island, to which he proposed to remove a numerous colony of Highland Catholics. In furtherance of his plan he visited the Island of Uist along with Bishop John MacDonald. Matters were not ac satisfactory there as he expected. Some of the families were so nour as not to be the families were so poor as not to be able to contribute as much as was hoped able to contribute as much as was hoped for toward the expenses of emigration. Glenaladale was not to be biffled. He repaired to Edinburgh, and there, representing the state of things, he obtained £500 of the memorial money, the whole sum required being £1500. He was now enabled to proceed; and 210 emigrants sailed in the ship he had got ready for St. John's Island, 100 from Uist, the rest from the mainland. They were accompanied by the Reverend James Macdonald, a missionary priest, who held faculties from Rome until he should have them renewed by the Bishop of Quebec. them renewed by the Bishop of Quebec. Clan Renald row interposed, and meisted that his cousin, Boisdale, should extend religious toleration to the people who remained. The Abate Grant showed translation of the memorial to the Holy Father, who brought it under the notice of the young Duke of Gloucester, at the time resident in Rome, with a view to secure his interference in behalf of the persecuted Highlanders, and to obtain for them liberty of conscience. The Prince generously promised to use his most vigorous endeavors to put a stop to Boisdales's cruelty. The Pope also charged the Nuncio at Paris to call the attention of the British Ambassador to

It was now manifest to all Highland It was now manifest to all Highland landlords, and by proofs to which even Boisdale could not shut his eyes, that the Catholics had powerful friends at a distance, and that it would not be quite safe to drive them to extremities by harsh and persecuting measures. Rev. Alex. MacDonald, the Priest of Barra, bears witness in a letter to Ripper Hay which MacDonald, the Priest of Barra, bears witness, in a letter to Bishop Hay, which is well worth quoting, how completely religious persecution was put an end to in the Highlands, by means of the proceedings above related.

To Bishop Hay, September 25th, 1774.

"Since our late terror and persecution, Busdele is contented."

persecution, Boisdale is quite reformed, and is himself, to all appearance, the person who repents the most for his person who repents the most for his former doings. He grants his people a most unlimited toleration in religious teachers, welcomes our clergy always to his family, uses them with the utmost civility and with the deference they are entitled to. His condescension is sometimes so great, that we are allowed to perform some of our functions within the propingts of his paleacy for to he perform some of our functions the precincts of his palace; for, to be serious, he has built such a genteel serious, he has built such a genteel house as I never expected to see in the Long Island (Uist) This grand truth that God oftentimes permits evil in order to draw good from it, is in a glorious manner verified with regard to Bois dale's former unaccountable conduct for, his anti- Christian attempts proving on, his anti-curistan attempts proving unsuccessful, notwithstanding his arts, interest and riches, has effectually deterred others, actuated by the like unscrupulous principles, from ever attempt.

were followed, in 1773, by a numerous emigration from Glengarry. The emi-grants were 300 in number, and almost all Catholics, including the greater part of the country gentlemen. The noble-minded Glenaladale sold his estate in Scotland and went to share the fortunes of his fellow countrymen whom he had so generously and successfully assisted in their emigration to St. John's Island.

adopted only as a remedy for a greater evil, became the auspicious commencement of that Catholic christendom, which, of late years, has been blessed with such great developments in British North America North America

A glance at Bishop Hay's literary and A glance at Bishop Hay's literary and controversial labours will not prove uninteresting. The origin of his admirable Treatise on Miracles is best shown in a letter which he wrote to the Rev. William Reid, who had lately retired to Aberdeen, efflicted with asthms, February 21st, 1771. . . . "Now, with regard to the controversial affair, you know I am engaged at present in writing upon Miracles and Transubtantiation, in consequence of Mr. Duguid's dispute with Mr. Abernethy. I am only on the former part, as yet, viz: on Miracles, and I have it much at heart, as the little study I have got made upon it has and I have it much at heart, as the little study I have got made upon it has really been a great pleasure and of much use to myself. I could never have thought so many good and useful things could have been said upon that subject, as I see now may be done, and really am in earnest to get it finished. In consequence you will imagine I am well ad vanced. I'll tell you how far. It is done in the form of letters, and since my return from the North, last August, I have finished one letter, which was begun before I went North, and have got another near fit for recopying. Judge you from this whether I have time for composing . . . Conver-Judge you from this whether I have time for composing Conversions, at this time, were becoming more frequent, and there were some in the higher and better educated classes. Lady Margaret Mackerzie, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Seaforth, was received into the Coursh at Easter of received into the Courch at Easter of this year, 1771, and was confirmed by Bishop Hay on April 27th. The same year the Countess of Traquair was also reconciled to the Church. Such conversions were consoling, and gave proof that a better time had come. Nevertheless, a better time had come. Nevertheless, circumstances were not, as yet, all that could be desired. There was a great dearth of clergy, as mentioned at a meeting of the Bishops held this year at Scalan. As regarded publishing books for defence, or instruction, nothing could be done but with the greatest secrecy. Bishop Hay undertook to produce a new edition of that able piece of controversy, "The Protestant's trial by the Written Word," but was obliged to proceed with the greatest caution. In addition to the printer's interest, which, the Written Word," but was obliged to proceed with the greatest caution. In addition to the printer's interest, which, so far, held him to secrecy, the precaution was taken of concealing from him the name of the editor, a third party, who was understood to have nothing to do with the editing, being employed to deal with the printer. Bishop Hay's opinion of the work is well worth recording. "The piece itself," he says, in a letter to Bishop Grant, "in my humble opinion, is one of the most useful controversial works that can be put into the hands of your people and quite

into the hands of your people and quite fitted for this country."

About this time the more active persecution of the State having ceased, that of the press began. An accomplished writer, who had not hitherto been noted writer, who had not hitherto been noted for bitter and low spoken attacks on the Church—Dr. George Campbel, Principal of Mariscal College, Aberdeen, published a sermon which he had preached before the Synod of that city, in which he departed from his usual polished style, and fell into an imitation of the most vulgar and weak attacks on the Cetalsia. be unanswerable and the death blow to 'Popery." The consummate art with which it was written and its insinuating which it was written and its insinuating tone were its only merits. As Bishop Hay declared, it was "a poor and pitiful affair." As such, the Bishop at first had no thought of replying to it. Somehow, notwithstanding, probably as a literary recreation, he began to note down, occasionally, answers to its remarks. These he showed to some of his friends, who strongly advised that he should give strongly advised that he should give them to the public. Accordingly, he interest and riches, has effectually deterred others, actuated by the like unscrupulous principles, from ever attempting the like undertaking. Protestants in general live now in good harmony with us, and upon better terms than heretofore. They no longer look upon us as a set of execrable wretches, destitute of friends and the abomination of King and Government; so that the consequences of Boisdale's foolish attempt had, in the end, proved salutary and beneficial to religion, and are likely to continue to do so."

The emigrants arrived safely at St. John's after a fine passage of seven weeks. It was not long until they began to prosper in their new home. Bishop Hay, writing to Mr. Geddes, says: "The Uist people are doing extremely well in John's Island, coming fast on and living already much better than at home." Such accounts were encouraging, and were followed, in 1773, by a numerous emigration from Glengarry. The emi ing was completed, and the little work appeared under the title of "Detection of the dangerous tendency, both for Christianity and Protestancy, of a sermon said to be preached before an assembly of Divines by Geo. Campbel, D. D., on the spirit of the Gospel.—Ps. 1, 20, 21. By a member of the Alethelan Club, and said printed for the Alethelan Club and said

Steurophilus, who was then to be some distance from London, informing him, at the same time, of the reception the sermon had met with, and begging a speedy compliance with their request. His answer, in a letter to the club, is being presented to the public. The pressing desire of his friends for a speedy answer, hindered him from making a regular examination of the whole sermon. He has, therefore, confined himself to those parts which seemed most exception that the secured a foothold, and were clambering along the roof towards. dangerous consequences. Whatever opinion Dissenters may have of the sermon, it is not doubted but all true sermon, it is not doubted but all true members of the Church of Eugland, and all sincere and candid lovers of Truth, will be very well pleased to see the truths of Religion vindicated from the aspersions of so dangerous an enemy."

It does not appear that the author of the sermon published any reply to the "detection," although it was rumored that he was preparing one. It was, however, attacked in the news paper called the Edinburgh Courant Dr. Abernethy Drummond, a leading minister of the non juring party, whom Dr. Abernethy Drummond, a leading minister of the non juring party, whom it appears to have most oftended, fought against it in this as well as in other newspapers of the time. The author of the "detection" failed not to meet the doughty champion, and it speaks well for the journalism of the time that it gave publicity to his remarks. It would seem that the authorship was not long kept a secret, for, it is on record that Dr. Abernethy Drummond conceived such an antipathy to the author, as in a br. Abernetary Drummond conceived such an antipathy to the author, as in a few years later to raise against him and his fellow-Catholics a persecution, which, though of short duration, is spoken of as being no less violent than that which

followed the disastrous expedition of TO BE CONTINUED. THE CLANRICARDE EVICTIONS,

A STUBBORN RESISTANCE. The fiercest resistance yet offered to the evictions during this campaign took place on Saturday last. At an early hour the bagpipes awakened the echoes as the forces set out for the house of "Dr. Tuily, It stood upon the roadside, close to the road leading from the parish chapel to Woodford; indeed, a small slated building abutted from the thoroughfare directly to the house. The authorities were not content with keeping the people back from the roadway, but the fields for some considerable distance were held by the soldiers. The taking of Tully's house was to the constabulary a matter of supreme importance, and speculation ran high as to the difficulty that would be experienced. The police were drawn up in the yard, and for the first time since this campaign begran the hattering was brought out. began the battering-ram was brought out. The instrument was a brand new one, and rumour had it that the bailiffs had and rumour had it that the bailiffs had been engaged for some time in practising the best method of using this mechanical aid to the evictor. In the grounds of Lord Clauricarde's estate the drill of the emergencymen was carried out. All precautions bad been taken, and sitting in the carts with their tarpaulins and sou' wester hats, the bailiffs were evidently auxious about the heated reception to which they were likely to be subjected. The neighbors, the priests, one of the members of Perliament for the county, Mr. M. Harris, who was present, and all people likely to be friendly were kept out of heating distance.

BEGINNING THE DEVIL'S WORK.

priest. At half past eight the arrangements for the siege had been completed. A shelter to enable the emergencymen to work in some security from the boiling water was provided. This was a portable shed sheeted with wood, and with portable shed sheeted with wood, and with a corrugated iron roof. A rumber of wide wooden ladders were also provided, and the first attack upon the house was made by the emergencymen and police advancing and carrying some of the ladders to the side walls in order to allow the scaling party a way of reaching the

THE FIGHT ON THE ROOF.

Immediately the stones were sent flying down the sloping roof and the covered outhouse against which the energetic efforts of the crowbar men were directed, on top of the iron-roofed testudo. The attempt of the bailiffs to force an entrance through the wall was evidently a hopeless a member of the Aletheian Club, London; printed for the Aletheian Club and sold by J. P. Coghlan, etc."

The object of the said club was to search after religious truth without prejudice. so generously and successfully assisted in their emigration to St. John's Island. His departure from Scotland was much regretted by Bishop Hay and his other friends. "He is sacrificing," said the Bishop, "fortune and person for the said club was to search good of those poor sufferers. But what a loss to us that he should leave us?"

It has just been remarked that evil is often permitted in order that good may result. This indeed, appears to be the way of Providence: "From partial evil oft educing good, and better on to better still, in infinite progression."

The scheme of emigration, promoted by a few benevolent individuals, not only put an end to a cruel persecution,

and provided for the comfort of the persecuted, but in addition to this, its first and noblest object, it contributed by introducing into British North America an industrious and loyal population, to lay the foundations of that important colony, now known as the Dominion of Canada, and which, with its seven Provinces, extends from ocean to ocean. The emigration, moreover, which, at first, was considered as a hardship, and adopted only as a remedy for a greater of their attention to detect the dangerous to be withstood. Led by their officers the police clambered up the ladders and thrust with their bayonets at the men fin the windows, who did not for a moment give way, but wrestled with great determinant on their members, and the provinces as a hardship, and adopted only as a remedy for a greater the sermon had met with, and begging a t policemen had secured a foothold, and were clambering along the roof towards the centre, when a new opening was made, and the defenders sent the constabulary down with a run to the ground, some falling headlong, and others clutching wildly at their neighbours as they fell. The entire attention of the defenders was evidently concentrated on the middle of the building, where the fire was raging fiercest. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, District Inspector Murphy scaled the low roof at the gable end already mentioned, and made his way scaled the low roof at the gable end already mentioned, and made his way through a window just above it. The police poured in and followed faster and faster. The struggle to repel the attack on the centre of the house still continued, and the police were several times sent sprawling off the ladders. A long iron was pushed forward to try and get a leverage on the ladder, but this was clutched at by a policeman, who, however, speedily let go his hold as it had been heated in anticipation of such an attempt. attempt.

CHEERS FOR THE PLAN. The force that had taken the house in the flank had now captured the house, and the others were some time engaged in smashing a number of holes through the smashing a number of holes through the roof to admit of still further assistance being given to capture the neighbors of the tenant. Just before District Inspector Power entered he drew his sword and flung the scabbard from him to the yard beneath. When the police had secured possession an emergencyman made his way to the top of the roof, and from the chimney took down two small green flags which had been placed there. This feat was received by the soldiers, bailiffs, and police with cheers. The first person to be brought out was a lad about eighteen, who was pulled down the ladder by a police with cheers. The first person to be brought out was a lad about eighteen, who was pulled down the ladder by a constable. The boy showed no signs of disquietude, although a number of the police who had not been in the house at all rushed towards him in a menacing attitude with their batons, but the policeman who had made the arrest called out, "Don't hurt him, he did nothing Inside," and with some difficulty protected his prisoner. Three men were next to appear, handcuffed together, and were sent down the ladder. All of them bore the marks of the bayonets, having received uglylooking stabs, and one of them, a man named Sheehan, had a large gaping wound under the eye. The other prisoners were brought out, in all thirteen men having been arrested, and two girls. As the girls were coming down the ladder, they called out, "Three cheers for the Plan of Campaign." paign," THE TENANT.

Last of all to be taken out was the tenant, "Dr." Tully. He had evidently received severe frigiries, and had to be carried by the police, but he was handouff d, and he was borne by the men and placed at full length along the bank of a ditch. One of the men who had been in the house stated that "Dr." Tully had been beaten by the police very severely, and that he had received a blow of the buttend of a musket in the ribs. Tully had no wounds on his face, but appeared to have a considerable difficulty in breathing. He was placed in an ambulance waggon, and and fell into an imitation of the most vulgar and weak attacks on the Catholic religion. His reputation as an author caused this unworthy publication to be widely circulated. Bishop Hay, on returning from a visit to Traquair, found it was the subject of general conversation, and it was pronounced by Protestants to be unanswerable and the death blow to priest. At half past eight the arrange of Father Coen, the parish said that if it were not for the district that a wounds on his face, but appeared to have wounds on his face, but appeared to have wounds on his face, but appeared to have was placed in an ambulance waggon, and was conveyed to Looscaun Police Station, where be was placed in bed, and the police sent for Father Coen to attend him. The press side that if it were not for the district that a considerable difficulty in breathing. He was conveyed to Looscaun Police Station, where be was placed in bed, and the police sent for Father Coen to attend him. The press takes the nad received a blow of the buttern to a considerable difficulty in breathing. He was conveyed to Looscaun Police Station, where be was placed in bed, and the police sent for Father Coen to attend him. The press takes to have the nad received a blow of the buttern to a considerable difficulty in breathing. He was placed in an ambulance waggon, and was conveyed to Looscaun Police Station, where be was placed in an ambulance waggon, and was conveyed to Looscaun Police Station, where be was placed in bed, and the police was placed in an ambulance waggon, and was conveyed to Looscaun Police Station, where be was placed in an ambulance waggon, and was conveyed to Looscaun Police sent for Father Coen to attend him. said that if it were not for the district inspector the police would have killed

A DARTARDLY RUFFIAN.

Before the other prisoners were removed a woman named Bridget Bowles, a sister of Tully's, ran across the yard to secure a calf that the bailiff (a man named Whelan) was driving about. This man shoved her aside, and she ran towards him, when he at once struck the woman in the mouth, at once struck the woman in the mouth, breaking her teeth and bleeding her face. The woman, who had really done nothing to bring her within the law, was at once arrested, and the balliff proceeded to assist Mr. Tener in clearing the land. When this had been completed the house of a man named Tuohy in the next field was attacked. This house was barricaded, but it had a this ched roof and did not recent it had a thatched roof, and did not present any obstacle that the police were not equal in overcoming without difficulty. From a hole in the roof hot water was thrown on the balliffs, but the police at once made their way to the openings and arrested five young mon when we have being a proper to the contract of the policy and the policy and the policy are the policy and the policy and the policy are the policy are the policy and the policy are the policy and the policy are the po arrested five young men who were inside. Two small holdings were taken possession of, and the work for the day was com-

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Catholic Record.

London, sat., Sept. 29th, 1888.

VERY REV. DR. O'CONNOR.

Thursday last was indeed a day of jubl . lee and of intense, heartfelt rejoicing to both the pupils and professors of Assumption College, Sandwich. Immediately after the Ecclesiastical Conference, in which his Lordship Bishop Walsh and about thirty of his dlocesan clergy participated, a movement was made towards the spacious study hall. There were already gathered about a dozen priests from the neighboring diocese and city of Detroit, with Right Rev. Bishop Borgess, and Very Rev. Father Joos, V. G. The pupils of the college, to the number of one hundred, with several of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Basil, from Toronto, Owen Sound, and St. Ann's, Detroit, occupied the college benches and extra chairs provided for the occasion. The Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Very Rev. Father Vincent, Provincial, and Rev. D. O'Connor, President, ascended the platform, and when all had been seated, one of the college pupils arose and read the followlog touching and beautiful address of welcome to his Lordship, this being the first visit of Bishop Walsh to Assumption College since his return from his decennial visit to the Holv See :

May it please Your Lordship. Less than a year ago we were granted the privilege of saluting Your Lordship on the eve of your departure for Rome. It was not without apprehensions, surely, but atill, with more of Caristian hope, that the good God would watch over every step of that way, and bring you back in renewed strength of mind and body, that we said good bye.

And we accompanied that journey not

merely in spirit and by our prayers; in these days of multiplied news, a Bishop's these days of initiplied news, and in the full accounts we were careful to read of the honors done you by the way, and especially in the affectionate greeting of the Holy Father himself, we found some compensation for your protracted absence. There was a pleasure and an honorable pride in these readings; but the experience

of to-day is of an entirely different nature. Every apprehension which love sugs now gone, our best hopes ar realized, the difficulties and perils of tha weary journey are no longer an anxiety weary journey are no longer an anxiety, and in gladness and joy, with the warm feelings of children welcoming a father after a trying separation, we offer you our constitutions upon the successful our congratulations upon the successful accomplishment of the great work of going to see Peter; and our most earnest thanks, that in spite of duties, always heavy, but doubly accumulated by absence, you have so early done us the

onor of this visit,

May God, Who has been so propitious thus far, multiply His favors on Your Lordship's head, and by His mighty grace, convert the heavy labours of the Episco-pate, as he has manifestly converted the toils of this great journey, into means of increasing health and strength, and prolong that life which is so very precious Church, but especially so tenderly ed by those whom you have favored as much as ourselves.

Signed on behalf of the faculty and

In reply to so feeling an address, Bishop Walsh stated that it was gratifying to him to learn that, while away from his diocese in distant countries, he was not forgotten in Sandwich College, nor his name omitted in the pious prayers of its inmates. He could assure them in return, that Sandwich College was not forgotten by him, and that when questioned by His Holiness Pope Leo, as to the educational establishments of his diocese, it was with pardonable pride he mentioned to the Supreme Pontiff the name and fame of proof of his not forgetting Sandwich, His Lordship stated that he solicited from the Sacred College of the Propaganda the title and honor of "Dr. of Divinity" for their venerable assertion of His Lordship was greeted by loud acclamations of all present. The Bishop continued by stating that the eminent services of Father O'Connor, his lengthy and successful career as President of a college, long and well-established in the confidence and admiration of the priests and bishops of the two neighboring dioceses, besides his own many personal merits and virtues, fully entitled him to the honor he solicited from the Holy Father. Cardinal Simeoni graciously acceded to His Lordship's request, and he now felt sincere pleasure in reading the diploma which conferred the title of "D. D." upon Rev. Father O'Connor.

His Lordship then handed the parch ment to Father O'Connor, and placed the

Doctor's cap which he had brought from Rome on the head of the venerable recipient.

Bishop Borgess then arose and, in the name of the priests of the Diocese of Detroit, presented the newly-made Doctor with a gold ring and emerald setting, which his Lordship declared to be the spintaneous gift of the young priests of Detroit who had received their education under Father O'Connor's tutelege in Assumption College. His Lordship's remarks were received with loud applause. Rev. Father McManus, of Battle Creek

Mich , presented a gold chalice, and Rev. Dean O'Brien, of Kalamezoo, handed in a purse of money. The Rev. Dean made some very felicitious remarks as to the suddenness of the occasion, and the very short time at his disposal to communicate with Father O'Connor's reverend friends and former pupils in Michigan.

The newly made doctor seemed very much abashed by all the praises lavished on him, and the honor so unexpectedly conferred. Not until he saw the unusual gathering of friends from far and near, closing in around the college that morning from every direction, did he begin to suspect that some agreeable surprise was in store for him. He accepted this honor with very great pleasure, for two reasons: first, to mark his gratitude to His Lordship Bishop Walsh, who had by this act of extreme kindness added to the multitudinous obligations under which for so many years, even since childhood, he felt so deeply indebted to His Lordship. He accepted it, secondly, because he considered it a very high honor conferred upon the faculty of the college and upon the O.der of which he felt himself, although a prominent, yet a very humble representative. He, from his heart, and on the part of the college, thanked His Lord. ship for this high honor, as well as for his many other favors and kindnesses, and hoped he and his colleagues would ever continue to merit the approbation and esteem of London's great and holy Bishop. Dr. O'Connor then expressed his un bounded gratitude towards Bishop Bor gess and the young priests of Detroit for their thoughtfulness and extreme liberality in bestowing on him so many and such valuable gifts, of which he felt him self quite undeserving, and trusted that, as in the past, the sunshine of unbroker confidence and mutual affection had brightened their path in life, so no cloud of mistrust would ever arise to darken their future.

There was much rejoicing and clapping of hands at the end of Dr. O'Connor' touching acknowledgments, after which all retired to partake of a sumptous repast in the spacious dining hall of Assumption College.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE JESUITS.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the Toronto Mail founded a most savage attack against the Jesuits on the number belonging to that order which it supposed to be in the Province of Quebec, and which was stated to be "300 picked men," whose business is to gain the political control of the whole Province, We pointed out, at the time, that the total number of Jesuit priests in Quebec is 34, according to the official reports of each diocese, and we stated that there are some "lay brothers etc., who would certainly the distribution of the Jesuit missionaries in various parts of the world, and in every case the number of priests is more than double the coadjutors and scholastics together, so that the total number of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec would be about fifty: say 34 priests, and 16 coadjutors and scholastiques. The Mail calls these "picked men". It is not very likely that the most prominent thirty-four men of the world renowned order should be selected for the Quebec mission. We may therefore safely assume that the Quebec Jesuits are pretty similar to the members of the order in other countries, and especially in the United States. They are, like the rest of their confreres, zealous and devoted priests, well able to discharge the offices to which they are allotted, whether as having parish charge, or as teachers in their colleges. Assumption College. As an additional But the true state of the case being made known, the recklessness and unscrupulousness of the Mail in its statements of

facts and figures becomes apparent. The details of the distribution of Jesuits fully bear out our statement of the case. president, Rev. Father O'Connor. This The whole number of Jesuits in the world in purely missionary work is 2,377, of whom 1,130 are scattered in various parts of America, including the United States, Canada, British Honduras, Brazil and Pera. Yet whenever a no Popery declaimer wishes to excite the Protestant popular feeling against the order, he exaggerates the number beyond all bounds in order to make it appear that there is great danger threatening the Protestants of the country from so powerful a body plotting the destruction of their civil and religious liberty, whereas all who know ever so little about the order know them to be unassuming clergymen, zealous and learned indeed, but intent only upon the performance of their duty.

five Jesuita, in Africa 223, especially in Egypt, Madagascar and the Zembesi region; in Asia 699, especially in Armenia, Syria, India, and Chine. In the last named country there are 195. In Oceanica the number is 270.

activity are the Zambest, Syria, where there are 142 Jesuits, Bengal, Kiangsu in China, the Philippine Archipelago, the Central United States, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay. From a body so universally diffused, and so limited in the number of its members, it could imaginary "300 picked men" would be sent to the Province of Quebec.

A MARRIAGE BY DISPENSATION

The marriage of Amadeus, Dake Aosta and brother of King Humbert, took place at Turin, Italy, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The bride was the Princess Letitie Bonaparte. The bridegroom is the uncle of the bride, and the marriage was celebrated by dispensation from the Pope, the condition being annexed that the union should take place outside the ancient Papal States. The dispensation was granted because the Duke "had always een a faithful son of the Church."

Few marriages have attracted so much attention from the press as this one, owng in great measure to the close relation. ship between the bridegroom and the bride, and some of the Protestant and Infidel journals make very unfavorable comments on the action of the Pope in permitting such a marriage to take place. Some have gone so far as to say that the

Pope has authorized incest. The Lindsay Warder is among those journals which state that, for the consideration of a small sum of money, the Pope has given permission to commit incest; and apropos of the discussions which have of late taken place on the subject of indulgences, the wise writer in that journal declares that the dispensation granted to the Duke and his niece to contract marriage is a permission or license to commit sin, and that therefore the accusation egainst the Catholic Church that she grants such licenses for money is correct. We take the Warder merely as a sample of what Protestants and Infidels are say ing on the subject, not on account of any particular force which is to be found in the comments of that journal.

Does not the Warder see that if a valid narriage can be contracted between the two parties, there is no sin whatever in their so contracting it? Now, if he will turn to Exodus vi, 20, and to Num. xxvi, 58, 59, he will find that Jochabed and Amram, the parents of Moses, were aunt nephew; precisely of the same degree of kindred as are the Duke of Aosta and his niece, Princess Letitia. Such a marriage, then, is not contrary to the laws of nature at least. Moreover, before the special laws of kindred were established among the Jews, prohibiting, for the Jews. marriage within certain degrees of kindred, marriages were contracted as a frequent occurrence between kindred to a very close degree. The prohibited degrees established in Leviticus xviii., like the other judicial and ceremonial laws of the Jews, do not oblige Christians, except so far as they constitute part of the natural law, which is and was at all times obligatory. And it is the case that the law prohibiting marriage of uncle and niece, or aunt and nephew, is, unde Christianity, merely an ecclesiastical law. It is a law established by the Church, and the same authority which made the law can suspend its operation, or even revoke it. With proper ecclesiastical dispensation, such a marriage is perfectly lawful, and in the case of the Duke of Aosta that dispensation was obtained. There is

the Pope selling a license to commit sin is purely a fancy sketch. But what are we to say of the donation which the Duke of Aosta made to the Holy Father? We have only the Warder's word for it that the amount he states was given. Now the fact is that when marriage dispensations are given by the Church, there is no price affixed to them whatsoever. Those who obtain the dispensation from the laws of the Church are expected to make an offering for a do so; but neither the Pope, nor the the party. Bishops, nor the clergy, ever receive a cent of dispensation money, though they may receive the amount which is to be distributed in charity. It is not unlikely that the Duke of Aosta made an offering

the matter, and the Warder's picture of

for some charitable purpose Thus the whole case of the Lindsay

Warder passes off like so much smoke. We should say a word, however, on the absurd proof which the Warder advances that the marriage of the Duke is an act of incest. It says that such marriages are forbidden by "civil and ecclesiastical law." As far as the civil law is concerned, if the marriage was in accordance with ecclesiastical law, it was in accordance with the civil law of Italy. The whole case, therefore, resolves itself into a matter of ecclesiastical law, and, as we have seen, the

judge everything wrong which has been preserving the faith, honour, and integdone by the Pope, and everything right rity of the country. which their own fancy dictates to them. We all know what bitter controversies have reged, even very lately, and are still The great centres of Jesuit missionary raging among Protestants, regarding marriage with a deceased wife's sister, The Westminster Confession of Faith declares such a marriage to be contrary to the law of God, yet Presbyterians now commonly admit that such a marriage is lawful. Most other Protestants make no difficulty about it whatsoever, and a few scarcely be expected that the Mail's years ego one of the most prominent Methodist clergymen in this Province contracted such a marriage without creating any serious comment or scandal on the part of his co-religionists, and even the new Presbyterian Creed, which is up for consideration before the Presbyterian Church of England, and which, it is expected, will be substituted for the Westmineter Confession, leaves out the clause condemning such alliances. It is evident, then, that these Protestant denominations create their principles of ethics according to the fancy of the times; or will the Warder say that the Rev. William Morley Purshon had an indulgence from his brother Protestants to commit incest?

In the Catholic Church the case is different. Her principles always hold good, and they need only to be properly explained to be understood. In both cases which we have mentioned, there exists an impediment, but that impediment is of ecclesiastical institution, and the supreme authority of the Church has the power to remove it, or dispense from it. This is what the Pope did in the case of the duke of Aceta; and in the case of Henry the Eighth. Queen Catharine was similarly the wife of Henry, by dispensation, though she had been the wife of his brother Arthur. Henry pretended, it is true, to have remorse of conscience, sgainst the marriage, when he fixed his affections upon Anne Boleyn, but every one acknowledges that this remorse was but a hypocritical pretence. The marriage of Queen Catharine was recognized as valid both by ecclesiastical and civil law, and his daughter Mary, by Queen Catharine, was duly recognized as the lawful heiress to the English throne, before Elizabeth.

The Church has wisely instituted impediments to marriage within certain degrees of kindred, but there may be valid reasons on account of which a dispensation may be granted, and it is for the Pope, the Head of the Church, to decide when sufficient reasons exist for such dispensation. The Duke of Aosta's marriage, having been celebrated with that dispensation, is therefore perfectly

Amadeus was for three years king of Spain, but he abdicated the throne, owing to the determined opposition manifested against him by the Legitimists and other factions into which the Spanish people were divided. It is consolatory to find that, notwithstanding the difficulties which exist between the Holy Father, and his brother King Humbert, Amadeus remains devoted to the Church and to its Sapreme

COERCION RAMPANT AT BRAD. FORD.

By the distribution of free railway tickets a large crowd was secured at a congratulating the party upon the successes of the Unionists. He said every thing that had occurred since the Home Rule bill confirmed the soundness of the judgment which had inspired their action. The policy of their opponents, he declared, had shown itself to be more therefore no incest, no sin of any kind in and more based on disorder and lawless ness. The events of the last session of Parliament had proved that the Unionist alliance was capable of providing the country with a legislative policy which was of a distinctly popular and practical character. As long as the Unionists con tinued their duty of repressing crime, while seeking to satisfy the legislative wants of the people, the party would resist the attacks of the enemies of Eng. land and Ireland. The conference adopted resolutions approving the policy of the Government, and affirming the purely charitable purpose, if they are able to necessity of an improved organization of

Mr. Chamberlain, in an address to the conference, said he believed that the healing of the rupture in the Liberal party was improbable, and almost impossible. The Gladstonians carefully avoided putting a programme before the country, because they did not know what the unstable politician who was leading them might next propose. The speaker defended the action of the Irish Executive, claiming that the course pursued had been strictly in accordance with Parliamentary legislation. He denied that evictions were unfair. They might fall harshly upon the victims of the Plan of Campaign, but a greater injustice would people were allowed to defy the law with impunity and evictions were stopped on Constable who was so zealous for the preecclesiastical law was perfectly observed. account of the threats of members of the servation of "law and order." It is very easy for Protestant and National League. The Unionists would In the Balkan peninsula there are forty. Infidel journals, baving no fixed and continue in the exercise of their duty of

certain principles to guide them, to ad- protecting the minority in Ireland, and inst. District Inspector Hill testified that

In view of the murderous results of eviction, as it is carried on through the support given by these gentlemen to the Government, this task of supporting the Government in repressing crime exhibits no small amount of assurance. Mr. Chamberlain, however, does show a candor for which we look in vain in Lord Hartington's utterance. Mr. Chamberlain avows that the Irishmen for whom he wishes to legislate are the minority. He has no care for the bulk of the people. A declaration more heartless than this it is difficult to conceive. The general opinion expressed on Mr.

Chamberlain's speech is that he has finally abandoned all hope of re-association with the Liberals, and that the very great bitterness which he displayed in his Bradford speech indicates that he wishes to gain complete confidence from the Tories. by showing them that his own Torvisn is extreme. His jeers at the Liberals on account of their hopes of a split between the Tories and their quondom Liberal supporters, are described as "savoring of coarseness," and his approval of Irish evictions in all their hideous brutality was delivered slowly and emphatically, In spite of all his enthusiastic Torylsm, the opinion is freely uttered that his enthusiasm is disgusting rather than convincing, and that his Toryism is overdone. It is only a few days since Mr. Chamberlain wrote a long preface to the Birming ham Post's "Sketch of the Unionist Policy," and he then stated that this policy must be more than a negative policy, or the coercive policy now pursued. It appears, that like Baa'am, the power of truth influences him once in a while to advocate a just course.

INTIMIDATION IN IRELAND.

While the Resident Mugistrates ap pointed by Secretary Balfour to try cases under the Coercion Act are so ready to convict persons accused of intimidation, if they hoot the police, or toot tin horns, or cheer for Mr. Gladstone, it is pleasant to read of an occasional case where the prosecution collapses from the sheer want of a particle of evidence to support it, so that even these Removables, as Mr. Morley so aptly styled them, cannot stretch their consciences so far as to convict, though they know that Mr. Balfour requires a good crop of convictions as an evidence of their fitness for the position which they hold at his pleasure. A case of this kind came up at Dungloe

on the 21st ult., before Magistrates Hamilton and Burke. Mr. Markham, the District Inspector, prosecuted James Ward for intimidating one Joyce from drawing water for Maurice Doyle, from a pump which appears to have been the property of Sally O'Donnell. Joyce was the principal witness, and when the case was called, the Inspector asked for an adjournment. as Joyce was too drunk to give evidence. He was, in fact, lying drunk in bed. The adjournment was granted, and when the case was called up again Joyce was brought forward as the witness for the Crown. The Counsel for the defence objected to Joyce as a witness on the plea that he was a simpleton, and did not The witness, however, was admitted to be answered. Mr. Markham then asked, Maurice Doyle?" Joyce answered: "Bedo it." To the consternation of the Crown idation came from Sally O'Donnell, and

not from Ward. Mr. Markham saw that his case was police: "Call Sally O'Donnell as a witness." The Council for Ward objected to this, as the Crown could not use the evidence of a third party for the purpose of rebutting the evidence of their own witness. The objection was sustained by the beach and the case was dismissed.

Another case of intimidation, equally ludicrous, was brought before the Coer. cion Court at Cork on 31st August, and though the records of the Court show many occasions when most absurd charges of this kind were sustained, this was the most brazen attempt yet made to establish such a charge.

Constable Cooper swore that he was called "Balfour's bloodhound" by a crowd of lads ranging from eight to eighteen years of age. He had secured one prisoner from this formidable band of intimidators, in a miscreant named Pat Murphy, who was brought into .Court under the protection of his mother. It was then found that the intimidator was five years old. This was too much, even for the be done to the cause of social order if Removable Magistrate, and the case was dismissed, to the great discomfiture of the

he was doing duty in evicting tenants in that town on the 14th of August. A crowd was assembled whom he warned against creating any disturbance, and though no violence was offered and no breach of the peace occurred, a man named Patrick Loughrey called for three cheers for Parnell, Davitt and Wm. O'Brien. Several other constables gave evidence to similiar offect, one of them adding that he saw Loughrey beating a drum. No evidence was adduced that the object of beat. ing the drum was to excite disturbance, yet the Magistrates, Hodder and Keough, bound the defendant to keep the peace under penalty of £20 surety from himself, and two other sureties of £10 each, or one month's imprisonment. Magistrate Hodder had the effcontery to suggest to the prosecution to call witnesses to show for what purpose the drum was beaten, but this suggestion was not acted upon. Loughrey elected to be sent to prison, and he has, besides, for this frivolous accusation, been deprived of his situation as rate collector. Such is the manner in which justice is administered, and such

BOY BURGLARS.

A band of boy burglars has been arrested in Chicago, the youngest of them being eight years of age. This one, named William Morgan, is the captain of the gang, owing to his shrewdness. His lieutentant is sged ten, and two others are thirteen years of age. Their method was to crawl by the back yards and saw a panel out of a door through which Morgan, being very small, entered the house and secured any articles on which he could lay his hands. They always took the keys of the house for use in future operations. Godless education and the reading of sensational dime novels are doing bad work for the rising generation.

CLERICAL SCANDALS.

A paragraph has been going the rounds

of the press to the effect that a clerical scandal in France has been the cause which has induced the French Government to exclude religious orders from teaching in France. The Protestant religious press have given special prominence to this report, as it is so seldom that anything injurious can be said of the morals of the Catholic priesthood. It is a godsend to find that something of the kind has occurred even in far away France. But on this occasion the nature of the scandal has been altogether passed over in silence. It is very possible and likely that the scandal is a fiction. We are not accustomed to record in our columns the frequent delinquencies of Protestant clergymen of all sorts, but we would remind the Christian Guardian and other journals which are so ready to pounce upon even the most trivial and most improbable stories uttered against Catholic priests, that scarcely a day passes that we are not shocked by some unexpected enormity perpetrated by ministers. It is only a short time since our own community was shocked by two disreputable scandals by Methodist ministers, one of which was cloaked by Niagara understand the nature of an oath. Conference in such a way that the punishconference of Radical Liberal Unionists sworn. The prosecuting Attorney, Mr. at Bradford on the 19th inst. Lord Har
Markham, asked Joyce, "Did Ward strike Rev. Mr. Longley. It is besides notorious ment inflicted is justly considered as no you with a stone?" This question was that the Methodists in this country enobjected to by Mr. Boyle, who said : "This courage such disreputable characters s monstrous, putting the answer into the as Widdows, Mrs. Diss Debar, Edith simpleton's mouth." The bench sustained O'Gorman and Dr. Fulton to deliver the objection, and the question was not slanderous No Popery lectures, and Widdows was interrupted, only a few months Why did you stop drawing water for ago, in the delivery of a course of such lectures, in London, England, in order to be ause Sally O'Donnell allowed me not to sent to prison for detestable crimes. It is not long since the Baptist clergyman, Rev. Counsel, it thus appeared that the intim- Mr. Downes, of Boston, was detected in repeated criminal acts, and on the 29th of April last a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. Hermance, shot himself in his pulpit, breaking down, so he cried out to the at White Plains, near New York. In August a M. E Minister, Rev. David Seymour, of Janesville, Minn., deserted his wife and five children and eloped to Liverpool with a married woman, a Mrs. Henry, who also abardoned her busband and two children. Again, not long ago Rev. C. W. Millens, of Washington st. Methodist Church, New York, was found guilty on two charges of bad conduct. In July, Rev. J. R. Hutchinson, Baptist, of St. John, N. B., was also seriously delinquent, and with-In the last few days the Rev. J. B. Allison, Methodist, forged an order in Guelph, supposed to be from his father, a farmer in Nassagaweya, on which he obtained goods to the value of \$30.

The following instance of cruelty practiced by a Protestant clergyman in Ballinspittle is an example of a viciousness of another kind, almost unparalleled:

"Three men named Sealy, one of them a Protestant clergymen, were brought up on summonses at Ballinspittle Petty Sessions charged with attacking the Sessions charged with attacking the house of one of their tenants named Driscoll and forcibly breaking in the door with a hatchet and crowbar, and also with assaulting Mrs. Driscoll and her children. According to the evidence, Dr. Saalv and Mr. Lawis a solicitor. Another remarkable case was brought before the Court at Croskeen on the 6th

are the "crimes" which make up the criminal calendar in Ireland.

apparently about twelve bright as a new cent pie-paidon, sir!' 'Well! wh 'I'm an Irishmen, sir, and me if you will send he money for me. But I was my name a secret, for I gi my mother.' I looked at and thought I had got ho But no lbe was garning But no! he was genuine what he said. You was he had read the calumnies which the Parnell and the Irish party defence fund, and like a little brick, he wanted to h tion was so odd. I const the treasurer of his subs forthwith produced a ne cent piece which he desir Mr. Parnell, but not to this extravagance. If I c would tell her of it and proud of her little son. little Dan's request to the or twelve days Mr. Parn Boston newsboy's three from it will learn a lesson of of the poor Irish at this sands of dollars could no pointedly prove. But iss to the adult and rich Irish I shall say no more about dent speaks for itself. It v Mr. Parnell, and I hope in our Irish American friend

answer well and promptly MR. DILLON'S R

The unexpected and su Mr. John Dillon from D given general pleasure to friends and admirers of patriot. It was very jus his incarceration meant it was perpetrated with th Bomba Balfour, who by h ties committed against the earned this title, was perfe that Mr. Dillon's frail con not stand the hardship confinement, and where many "criminals" in sense, the selection of Mr. carceration could not but desire of getting him out foul means, since fair m accomplish the object.

To Mr. Dillon's unren

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a very great extent the e large and compact body members in the House of no one knows better tha that the power of a small n leaders is great when such any cause. Hence he very his secret when he told M that the removal of a few death would effectually Nationalist sgitation. M then named as one who to the hardships of pri Larkin died in Kilkenny treatment to which he Mr. Mandeville did not di his treatment there was su not survive after his re after he came out he too l to Mr. Balfour's diabolical the Irish question. Mr. D fully justified Mr. Balfou tions, for be was losing and otherwise failing very He did not complain of l ment, but public opinion outrage that a member loved by all for his amis and many good qualities, his learning and eloque subjected to such treatme offence than advising an in to cling to their homestes law, this was no crime even before man, outside o it was thought that Balfo public opinion to effect his arose the fear that Mr. D kept in jail to die, or at health was so shattered leave the prison to die at l

The Government seem unwilling to brave longer bis brother, Rev. Mr. Sealy, assaulted the woman and children by beating them with a cane and shoving them. The defendants were returned for trial."

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We might multiply instances, but we refrain. We do not mean to say that these depraved men followed the teach. ings of their respective churches; but we do say that the careful moral training received by the Catholic priesthood before their admission to the sacred office, and the sids to sanctity afforded by the Sacraments of the Catholic Church, make the instances very rare when priests forget their sacred calling to such an extent.

The Methodists, especially, should be more careful not to throw stones so

A GENUINE PATRIOT.

The Boston Republic relates the following occurrence illustrative of the genuine and earnest patriotism with which even the humblest sone of Erin are actuated. It is a most touching episode in the history of the struggle for Irish liberty. A curious, interesting incident occurred

A curious, interesting incident occurred on Friday evening in this city, the gentleman who was concerned chiefly being Mr. Robert F. Walsh, formerly of the staff of the Dublin Freeman, and for the present a resident of this city. He tells the story thus: "A newsboy halled me last night on Washington street. He was apparently about twelve years old, but bright as a new cent piece: "I beg your pardon, sir!" 'Well! what do you want?" 'I'm an Irishmen, sir, and you will oblige me if you will send Mr. Parnell some money for me. But I want you to keep my name a secret, for I give all I make to my mother.' I looked at the little fellow and thought I had got hold of one of the proverbially smart American newsboys. proverbially smart American newsboys.

But no! he was genuine Irish, and meant what he said. Young as he was he had read or heard of the calumnies which the Times heaped on Parnell and the Irish party; he knew of the defence fund, and like a thorough Irish little brick, he wanted to help. The situation was so odd. I consented to become the treasurer of his subscription, and he forthwith produced a new looking three cent piece which he desired me to send to Mr. Parnell, but not to tell his mother of bis extravagance. If I could find her I would tell her of it and make her feel proud of her little son. I chall carry out little Dan's request to the letter and in ten or twelve days Mr. Parnell will have the Boston newsboy's three cent piece, and from it will learn a lesson of the partriotism of the poor Irish at this side, that thou-sands of dollars could not so prettily or pointedly prove. But lan't this a lesson to the adult and rich Irishman of Boston? I shall say no more about it. The incident speaks for itself. It will be prized by Mr. Parnell, and I hope it will stimulate our Irish American friends in Boston to answer well and promptly."

MR. DILLON'S RELEASE.

The unexpected and sudden release of Mr. John Dillon from Dundalk jail has given general pleasure to the great host of friends and admirers of that brilliant patriot. It was very justly feared that his incarceration meant death, and that it was perpetrated with this object in view. Bomba Balfour, who by his many atroci ties committed against the Irish, has justly earned this title, was perfectly well aware that Mr. Dillon's frail constitution would not stand the hardship of six months' confinement, and where there were so foul means, since fair means could not accomplish the object.

To Mr. Dillon's unremitting ardor in sustaining the Nationalist cause, is due to a very great extent the existence of the large and compact body of Nationalist members in the House of Commons, and no one knows better than Mr. Balfour that the power of a small number of ardent leaders is great when such are enlisted in any cause. Hence he very candidly let out his secret when he told Mr. Wilfred Blunt that the removal of a few Nationalists by death would effectually kill the Irish Nationalist agitation. Mr. Dillon was then named as one who would succumb to the hardships of prison treatment. Larkin died in Kilkenny jall from the treatment to which he was subjected. Mr. Mandeville did not die in prison, but his treatment there was such that he could not survive after his release, and soon after he came out he too became a victim to Mr. Balfour's diabolical plan of settling the Irish question. Mr. Dillon, in prison, fully justified Mr. Balfour's prognostications, for he was losing weight rapidly and otherwise failing very much in health. He did not complain of his prison treatment, but public opinion felt it to be an outrage that a member of Parliament, loved by all for his amiable disposition and many good qualities, and admired for his learning and eloquence, should be subjected to such treatment, for no other offence than advising an injured tenantry to cling to their homesteads. Law or no law, this was no crime before God, or even before man, outside of Ireland. But it was thought that Balfour would defy public opinion to effect his object. Hence arose the fear that Mr. Dillon would be kept in jail to die, or at least until his

leave the prison to die at home.

health was so shattered that he would

endeavoring to compass the death of another able political opponent, so the country was surprised to learn of Mr. Dillon's sudden release unconditionally. Mr. Dillon, however, is of too active a temperament to remain in idleness, and he has already entered anew on the campaign which is to secure Ireland's liberation. We hope that the worst fears of his friends are not destined to be realized, that he is only delivered from the prison that he may follow Mr. Mandeville. Should this be the case, no doubt there will be found another Dr. Barr to whitewash Mr. Balfour, and to declare on oath that the prison treatment was doirg him good, physically, that to ensure to him a long life he should bave been detained there longer, and that it is the comforts of home that were really the cause of his death. But in spite of all this, the public will hold Mr. Balfour responsible, as he is responsible before heaven for the cruelties which have been perpetrated under his direction and at his command. He may evade being brought to trial for the deliberate murder of Mr. Mandeville, but he is no less guilty. We may hope, however, that Mr. Dillon will soon recover from the illness from which he has been suffering, and that he may still be able to carry out the plan which he has laid out for himself, to work harder than ever in the cause of his oppressed country.

RAISING THE WIND.

The Salvationists of Ingersoll lately announced by a flaming poster than John L. Sullivan, the great pugilist, would deliver addresses in the barracks on Saturday night and Sunday. The poster added that "he has been fighting for the Devil, but he is now fighting for the Lord." The poster was rendered more attractive by means of a picture of the pugilist placed at the head, and the tail made the whole complete by announcing that a silver collection would be taken up. The renowned pugilist did not come from the Hub for the occasion. In fact he was sick at the time : but even if he had been in good health he would scarcely have put in an appearance. Some one, however, did present himself under the name of John L. Sullivan-but if he was a pugilist, he was not, at all events, the noted one. Such methods of raising the wind are not creditable to those who adopt them under tion of fair play. However, as they seem pretence of propagating the sacred cause of Christianity.

CATHOLIC DAY AT THE OHIO CEN. TENNIAL.

The Ohio Centennial Exposition, in memory of the first permanent settlement of the State, was opened at Columbus on the 4th inst., and continued open until the 19th. The settlement took place in the year 1788, so that its hundredth anniversary occurs this year, and the celebration was authorized by the General Assembly of the State. The mode adopted for this celebration by an exhibition, was well calculated to bring before the people of the old North-Western territory the wonderful improvement which has taken place in a hundred years. The forests have given way before the advance of population, flourishing cities have been many "criminals" in the Coercionist built, schools established everywhere, from sense, the selection of Mr. Dillon for incarceration could not but arise from the desire of getting him out of the way, by wealth has been accumulated by a constantly increasing population.

Friday, the 7th inst., was appointed as "Catholic Day," to afford the Catholics of Ohio, and the other States which formerly constituted the North-West Territory, an opportunity to exhibit the progress of the Church, which has grown to gigantic dimensions along with the country itself. It afforded the Catholics also the opportunity of manifesting their patriotism and loyalty to the institutions of the country. The celebration was in every respect a

brilliant success. A drizzling rain fell, but in spite of this untoward circumstance and the muddy streets, fifty seven societies marched in procession, with nineteen bands of music. When they reached St. Joseph's Cathedral Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. A short discourse was delivered by Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, in the church, after which the societies marched to the exhibition grounds, where they were eloquently and appropriately addressed by Bishop Watterson, Hon. H. J. Spaunhorst, on behalf of the German Catholic Verein, Archbishops Elder and Ireland and Bishop Gilmour. The eminent speakers urged strongly a fraternal feeling among Catholics of every nationality, and recommended likewise fidelity to the principles of the American Consti-

tution. To the objection frequently raised against Catholics, that the head of the Church is a foreigner, Archbishop Ireland made the following beautiful answer, which is as appropriate to Canada as to the United States :

"The Catholic Church brings to America, most conservative principles for the maintenance of society, making loyalty a duty. It is said sometimes that the Spiritual Chieftain of Catholics does not

from it. Well, when the first Spiritual Chieftain of the Christian religion, St. Peter, was seeking out, under the guiding hand of Providence, a place where to rest himself and thence to exercise his effice, America unfortunately had not been discovered. (Lamphers and cheers) I appears to the covered. (Lamphers and cheers) I appears to the covered. (Lamphers and cheers) I appears to the control of the Community were in proper quarters at a very early hour.

The Church recently opened in New York for Italians has been the means of covered. (Lamphers and cheers) I appears to the community were in proper quarters at a very early hour. covered. (Laughter and cheers.) I am not entrusted with the secrets of Provid-ence, but who knows but St. Peter, when looking out for the best and fairest land and a fitting site for the seat of his spiritual government, in stead of choosing the city of Rome, had America been then discovered, might not have located his See somewhere on the banks of the beautiful Ohio, or rather on these of the printing. Ohio, or rather on those of the mejestic Mississippi? (More laughter and cheers.) He located it perforce on the other side of the Atlantic. But does the fact that the Spiritual Chieftain of Catholics tives in Rome, make Catholics any less loyal than the fact that the author of the Christian the fact that the author of the Christian religion, whom all Americans love, revere and worship, did not live in America, and was not in America? (Great applause)

Our Blessed Lord, the author of the Christian religion, came from heaven to be Catholic, as God must be, and as truth must be, that is, universal in His love for all men. (Continued applause.) All were His children, and He made His religion the religion of all nations. A religion which would belong exclusively to any one people, could not be the religion of the Father of all. The Catholic Courch teaches the religion of Christ. Her Spiritual Chieftain repeats what Christ taught, and nothing else, and therefore in the truths of this heaven-born religion there is nothing, there could be nothing that would interface to the teaches. religion there is nothing, there could be nothing, that would interfere in the least with natural rights of men and chizers, with political and civil liberty of nations. On the contrary, as I have already re-marked, this religion brings to all these duties a serredness which comes from heaven and could not be derived from earth. There is no American who does not believe in the supremacy of con-science, and that is all that Catholics do when they profess their belief in the spiritual authority of the Church, and recognize that conscience is formed not by one's own individual dreaming, but by by one's own individual gressings, the superior authority of Christ's revela-

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

Since our last issue very little has been done in the frquiry on the Times' forgeries. Judge Hannen is looked upon as the leading spirit among the Commission. ers, and as he is considered to be the fair est of them, the case of Mr. Parnell will be greatly advantaged by this, though where all are known to be partisans of the Tory Government, too much must not be hoped for from them in the direcinclined to limit the inquiry to matters which have a bearing upon the accusations of the Times, to this extent they may baulk the intentions of the Government to make them a roving Commission, which, treating of everything except the point really at issue, would darken the inquiry with matters irrelevant.

THE POOR YOU HAVE ALWAYS WITH YOU."

His Lordship the Bishop has kindly given to the St. Vincent de Paul Society the use of the poor boxes of the Cathedral, and contributors will have the assurance that this society, which has, in the past, done so much to relieve the distress of the poor of the city and country around London, will continue their good work by means of the offerings which will be made to the funds of the Society through the owing to their inability to purchase fuel and suitable clothing. It is a seasor, therefore, when the poor should be especially remembered. Make your offerings for the relief of the distressed, now, and through the winter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MESSRS Archibald Cahill of Bismarck Ont., and Albert Lafontaine, of Montreal. sail on Wednesday, the 26th, for Genos, Italy, to study for the priesthood for the Diocese of London.

THE Conference of the clergy of London Diocese took place at St. Peter's Palace on Tuesday, the 18th inst., for the eastern, and at Assumption College. Sandwich, on Thursday, 20 hinst., for the western division of the Diocese.

Two young priests, Rev. Patrick Cos. elloe, and Rev. Thomas Noonan, alumni of Waterford College, have arrived to exercise the holy ministry in the Diocete of London. The CATHOLIC RECORD bids them hearty welcome to Canada.

Austin E. Ford and Robert E. Ford, in the last issue of the Freeman's Journal of New York, declare themselves to be the purchasers of that journal. As proprietors of the Irish World, they are Republican, but the journal is to be conducted as a Catholic paper, aside from politics. We wish it every succes in this sphere.

The Rabbi Gottheil was one of the first who came to the assistance of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart after the burning of Manhattanville Convent. He offered the Jewish hospital as a retreat for the pupils till other arrangements could be made. The offer was not accepted, however, as

doing a large amount of good. Three Italian priests attend it, and four masses are celebrated every Sunday, a large number of Italians assisting at every

THE Rev. Z. Racelot, procurator of the Cathedral of Montreal, has appealed to the Catholics of the archdiocese to complete the cathedral. \$100,000 are still required from the people of the archdiocese, \$300 000 having been already given for the purpose. It is expected that the appeal will be generously responded to by the 400,000 Catholics to whom the appeal is made, and the grand and imposing structure will be then in fit condition for public worship.

MR JOHN DILLON has been released from jail unconditionally, by order of the Lord-Lieutenant, in consequence of the medical report of his ill health. His term of imprisonment would not have expired until the end of the year. On his arrival at Dublin a host of friends greeted him warmly. He is much thinner and paler than when he was sent to prison, and is evidently ill. Mr. Parnell congratulated Mr. Dillon by telegram, and declared Mr. Dillon's release to be a great victory for Ireland and a signal discomfiture for Balfour's Coercion. Mr. Dillon has already addressed a public meeting, and said that he will apply himself more earnestly than ever to the cause of Iraland

THE Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo calls attention to certain superstitious prayers which vendors are selling: one professing to have been found on the grave of our Lord, and the other purport ing to have been written by our Lord, and found fifty-three years after His death. These prayers are fraudulent. The Union and Times says: "The vendors should be kicked out of every house where they offer these prayers for sale." These prayers appear once in a while in Canada, but not to the same extent, apparently, as in the United States. Boware of them. Keep to the authorized prayers of the Church. There is no need for these bogus catch-

WHEN the Rev. Father Kennedy, who had just recovered from a severe and dangerous illness, was arrested under Coercion law, and taken to Cork jail, the Protestant Dean of Cork, with large numwith the warmest expressions of their sympathy and respect. Balfourian rule is evidently having its effect in drawing more closely together the various classes and creeds in Ireland, and uniting them in the demand for justice to their suffering country. This is a result which was not expected by those who inaugurated the wicked policy of permanent Coercion, and it will undoubtedly hasten the time when Home Rule will be attained.

It was stated by some of the Tory organs that the Parnell defence fund is a failure, and that it amounted to only from this cause. Balfour's Prison Board £500. The statement also appeared in has refused to change this rule. some Canadian papers, but at the time it be on us, and with this there is always an increase of suffering among the noor. reached £1,000, independently of the Liverpool movement in the same direction. New lists are being opened throughout Ireland, and there is every prospect that it will be a great success. On the other hand, the landlords are determined to pay the fine imposed on the Cork Constitu tion for slandering Mr. Wm. O'Brien. The collection of the landlords at last account reached only the sum of £77 wherewith to idemnify the slanderer. The success of the landlords is fully up to the morality of their cause.

> Science gives in a late issue some interesting facts concerning public school attendance in the north and south of the United States, taken from the last report of the Commissioner of Education. viz, for the year 1886-87. It is stated that "notwithstanding the tremendous strides that have been made in the development of the school systems of the Southern States during the past ten years, they are still far behind the Northern States in regard to the proportion of children enrolled in the public schools. In the South Atlantic States only 89, and in the South Central States only 79 children out of every 100 six to fourteen years of age, are enrolled as pupils in the public schools. The best showing is in the North Central States, having 121 pupils in the public schools for every 100 children six to fourteen years of age. This should be a matter of congratulation, considering the relatively low density of population of those States." The figures for the North Central States are certainly very flattering, but they will scarcely generate much confidence in the accuracy of the reports.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., is said to be a very expert short hand writer, and so beautifully does he wield the pen in this elegant The Government seem to have been unwilling to brave longer the odium of sumed that we are more or less alienated the morning after the fire, and all the pupils pages of the Phonographic Magazine.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

To the attack on the house of Mr. Tully To the attack on the house of Mr. Tully the boat builder on Lind Charicarde's estate a desperate resistance was made. The police at last charged with fixed bayonets, and scaling the house made many holes in the roof through which they thrust their bayonets in ficting many serious wounds. The graphone suring serious wounds. The garrison, cousist-ing of thirteen men and boys and two gtrls, after a determined resistance yielded to the superior force of police and emergency men, and all were placed under arrest. The house, a handsome brick building, was built entirely at Tully's own expense, nevertheless it was demolished by the police.

A young man named John Fahy who was in ill health was one of a family evicted on Lord Clanricarde's estate on 31st August. The shock so increased the maiady that the young man died in a few days. Such are the acts of tyranny which days. Such are the acts of tyranny which are perpetrated under the present crueilaws by which Ireland is governed. A week previously Mrs. Magrath of Moyasta similarly died from the shock of being evicted. As many persons from Engiand, and especially press reporters, now attend the process of eviction in many places, in order to make the details public, it is to be hoped that the desays public, it is to be hoped that the descrip-tion of such scenes will aid in bringing before the English public the necessity of redressing Irish grievances without fur-ther delay.

United Ireland has a cartoon entitled "the United Ireland has a cartoon entitled "the sad fate of coercion," "Coercion" is represented as a bull dog which has just been killed in a fight with the pup "Home Rule." "Home Rule" has by his side his master Pat looking very joyful, and exclaiming "Its picking up money to be backing this pup," while on the other side Balfour is carrying away the carcase of the bull dog "Coercion" in a wheelbairow, while himself, Loid Sailsbury, and members and supporters of the Government form a funeral procession. Sansoury, and members anosupporters of the Government form a funeral procession consoling themselves with the remerk, "He'd have won the money if it had not been for the other deg"

The Dublin Evening Mail, in order to show that Balfourian rule in Ireland is show that Balfourian rule in Ireland is not quite so harsh as that of Germans in Alsace, asked triumphantly the other day, "where in Ireland had any one been punished for singing a song, as some Alsatians were for singing the Marselllaise?" United Ireland replies by citing the case of a man named Coleman who was sentenced on the 3-d inst. at Blanney for singing "the wearing of the Green," in a public house at Blanney. A policeman hearing house at Blarney. A policeman hearing the song, entered the house and ordered the singing to cease, a thing he had no right to do. A commotion ensued, and a glass was thrown at the policeman. Several persons were summoned, but all the cases were dimissed except that against Coleman, who was described as

The favoritism with which the law regards the landlords is well illustrated by the case against Colonel Turner, R. M., Mr. Studdert, agent on the Vandeleur estate; bers of the Catholic priesthood, and many members of Parliament, met him with the ways of the Catholic priesthood, and for hearing before five Castle Magistrates for hearing before five Castle Magistrates at Knock on Aug. 21. They were charged with filegally evicting John Fienagan, Mary O'Dea, and Johanna O'Dea at Tullycrine, on the Vandeleur property. David Sheehy, M. P.; Mr. Waddy, M. P., and several leading Nationalists were present in court. Dr. Counsel, B. L., prosecuted. The magistrates refused to hear the case and threatened to remove Dr. Counsel by and threatened to remove Dr. Coursel by force for asserting that the bench was packed by friends of the accused.

Balfour's tyranny towards Irish prison Ballour's tyranny towards Irish prison-ers is venting itself on Mr. Patrick O'Brien M. P., who has been visited in Kelkenny juli by Mayor Egan and other friends. He has been deprived of light in his cell after 8 p. m., and his health has greatly suffered

The large number of Irish Protestants who have subscribed to the Parnell inwill unite in the demand for justice for

London being the stronghold of the Coercionists, great interest is being manifested in the proceedings of the Registration Courts now being held. It is conceded that the Liberals have made exten sive gains.

Mr. Gladstone proposes to make in November a determined campaign in Birmingham. Greathopes are entertained that Birmingham, the head-quarters of Liberal-Unionism, may be gained to the Liberal cause. It is considered certain that Mr. Chamberlain will, at all events, be proved to have lost much of his strength there.

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE GOOD-WIN.

Mrs. George Goodwin died at her late residence on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock, after an illness of but a few days. The cause of her death was puerperal con-vulsions, of which she had fourteen. She was unconscious for thirty eight hours before her death. Deceased was born at Chapleau, P.Q., on the 18th August, 1854, and was consequently thirty-four years of age at her death. She was daughter of Mr. John Lynch of that place, nd eister to Dr. D. P. Lynch of Almonte she was a lady widely known in this city of two sons and three daughters, the eldest being a girl of nine years. Drs. Grant and H. P. Wright, of Ottawa, Dr. Ross of Montreal, and Dr. Lynch of Almonte, were in attendance. Two weeks ago deceased was delivered of a fine boy, and since then has been up and feeling quite strong. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Goodwin and his little flock of orphans in their bereavement .- Ottaw

DEATH OF A NUN.—The funeral of Sister Mary Louisa Bertrand (Malone), took place at St. Joseph's Convent, after a short illness, from inflammation of the lungs, on Saturday morning last at Hamilton. It was largely attended. She was in her twenty-third year and fifth of her religious life, and was sincerely regretted by a host of friends. Deceased was daughter of Mr. M. Malone, of the Customs Dept.



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SEPTEMBER

Written for the CATHCLIC RECORD. THE OBLATE MISSIONARIES,

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM THE GREAT

At the request of His Lordship, Bishop Clut, I present for publication in the columns of your valuable paper the following letters, which I have translated from the French. They cannot fail to be interesting to your numerous readers, showing, as they do, the unbappy lot of the poor Indians of the far North, and the heroic zeal of the undaunted missionaries who condemn themselves to a sionaries who condemn themselves to a life of hardships and misery for the spiritual welfare of these poor unfortunate people.

P. F. O Donnell, Priest.

St. Mary's Church, Montreal,

Sept. 15th, 1888.
LETTER OF REV. FATHER PASCAL TO HIS LORDSHIP J. CLUT, O. M I., BISHOP OF ARINDELE AND AUXILIARY OF

M'KENZIE

Mission of the Nativity, July 13th, 1888.
MY LORD AND DEARLY BELOVED
FATHER,—The last letter I had the FATHER,—The last letter I had the honor of receiving from your Lordship was dated St. Peter's Church, May 5th, 1888. I had received a previous one from London, Sept. 20th, 1887, whilst a third and former one came also from Montreal, bearing the date of February 12th. Thus, my lord, the mail faithfully brings us your blessings, so precious and so consoling for us. The first of those two letters gave me almost the assurance that we would have the happiness of seeing our tender father again during of seeing our tender father again during the course of the summer, and what was still better, of enjoying his presence at the Nativity, in our new residence,

the Nativity, in our new residence, which is a little more becoming than was the old one; but behold our hopes have been blighted.

We are again doomed to pass long months before seeing the realization of our desire. This is a great sacrifice for me, my lord, as it is also. I am sure, for all your children of the North, who were already in house and longing for the already in hope and longing for the happy moment, when they would be allowed to cast themselves at your feet to receive your benediction. Our merci-ful God, whose designs are hidden, has disposed things otherwise. We must be resigned to everything in this world of trials and adore His holy will.

You asked me, my lord, in one of your letters, to pray and to have others pray for the restoration of your health. This is a duty, my lord, in which I do not fail, and I venture to say, if my prayers had the slightest merit in the sight of God, you would have been long ago reunited to your children, and restored to

their affection.

In reading over your letters, my lord I see clearly that your heart, always so kind and so tender towards us, is afflicted. You look upon yourself as a father now far away from his children, as a general removed from his army, as a nilot separated from his crew. This pilot separated from his crew. This seems to explain that burning thirst for news and details, in which your lordship takes the liveliest interest. I will there-fore try, my lord, to do justice to your lawful enquiries and devote the few lawful enquiries and devote the lew moments of quiet furnished me by the fastness of our mountains, to lisp a few words. It will be a kind of reparation for my long silence, and the sobriety of news, to which I have been condemned last fall, partly by my absence, partly by my journeys and partly by my numerous occupations, which are in-creasing year after year, owing to the difficulties and the poverty of the coun

The winter which has just passed away, my lord, will be a memorable one in the annals of the Nativity, and its souvening will live as a souvenir of disaster and mortality among our poor Iodians. You have learned from Rev. Father Doussal's letter what a narrow escape we all had from being condemned to all the rigors of famine, through the loss of our nets las fall. I will not attempt to tell you, my Lord, what were then the sentiments of my poor heart; the tears that streamed down my cheeks told the tale plainly enough to our disheartened brothers. It was therefore only by dint of economy Brothers, and of the Rev. Sisters, that we have been able to sustain our school, and pull through until spring without too much suffering. God is so good! There are so meny pious souls in heaven and upon earth praying for us and for our

Your paternal heart will be sorely stilled, my lord, when you hear the bitter effliction with which divine Providence has visited the greater number of our Indians during the severe, cold winter through which we have passed. At this moment I recall to mind forty two deaths, and of this number twenty four were from the effects of hunger and cold. The Cree of little Red River have dispersed. Several of them have gone to St. Henry's of Vermillion ; others have come to sw the number of the Cree element of

Urged on by want, these poor families reached the fort and the mission, after having devoured their dogs, and in the most abject destitution. What was to be done with so many on our hands; how were we to keep them from dying ? How ever, from the bosom of our poverty we found the means of extending them hospitality for a few days. I gave them
a few fishing lines, and they succeeded, by
dint of crawling along, it must be said, in
reaching La Pointe A'l'abro and La Grand where the company's fishermen and the half-breeds furnished them with the means of living. Four or five old women died from hardship and cold, but they were comforted by the succor of our holy

We had reached the time of Holy Week. I was after returning from the shanties, where I had gone to spend a month with our Brothers, in order to facilitate their religious duties. Up to that time I had not heard any very alarming news from our dear Montagnais. I knew they were all dispersed in the depths of the woods since fall, when they left me, after having faithfully fulfilled their Christian

But the country was becoming poorer and poorer, and the hares had disappeared for two years. I was apprehensive of hearing sad news from one quarter or famine and death on the road. The auchter, when there arrived one of our sight of them alone inspired compassion.

Consequently, as soon as the Easter his teeth. Consequently, as soon as the Easter festivals were over I went to Lake Brochet. I left the mission with Thorny Huppe, who conducted my little dogs harnessed to the sledge, on which were placed our blankets, our provisions and my little portable chapel, in order to exercise the holy ministry and say mass.

Here are the details I gathered from Antoine Lavlolette and a few poor women who succeeded through a miracle in reaching. Lake Brochet, after walking nine days through snow a foot and a half deep, living only on frozen rose buds and aspen

days through snow a foot and a half deep, living only on frezen rose buds and sepen bark softened by fire. The tribe was composed of five lodges, and of twenty-eight persons, of whom seven were hunters, the rest being composed of women and children. The following are the names of the most prominent among them: Catholic Laviolette, Baptist Laviolette, Joseph Mackre. Kadaltral Francols, his son Joseph Kadaltral, who was already married.

Francols, his son Joseph Kadaltral, who was already married.

Having gone forth in quest of game and furs, these poor people pursued their way more than a hundred and fifty miles beyond any habitation, through the ravines and the mountains which extend between Athabaska and Fond du Lac, Fort McMurray and Portage Laloche.

The hunting was fairly successful at first, but little by little became very paitry.

Want began to manifest itself seriously in the camp. The hunters exhausted

in the camp. The hunters exhausted themselves in their vain efforts to shoot the moose and the reindeer that fled before them. Worn out by the fatigues of the chase, the men were the first to succumb. Some of them, from sheer exhaustion, fell in the snow and gave up their soul to God, without any one being able to find out their last abiding place. Others expired in the place. Others expired in the arms of their children, who, being thus snatched from the affection of their father, lost

from the affection of their father, lost also the mainstay of their lives. Seeing themselves in the jaws of dis aster, having nothing to sustain them upon earth except the providential hand of God, these poor, unfortunate people directed their course towards Lake Brochet.

The immense distance which separated them from the place of their destination was too great and the cold was too intense. The dogs were all dying of hunger. The children were barely able to crawl along and mothers carried in their arms their infants in swadding-clothes. Stronger than the others, the two women of whom I have already spoken succeeded in reaching Antoine Laviolette's. They were nothing but skin and bone, their tongues, parched and paralyzed from long fasting, were capable of articulating but a few plain-tive sounds. Antoine immediately set out with Peter, his brother, and his two sons, to render assistance to his kindred and their children. His intention was more to bury the dead than to succor the living, as, from the report of the two women, want and famine had been reigning in the camp for over two months; many were dead, and the others would perish before he could reach them.

Full of confidence in the Divine Mercy, our brave Antoine journeys night and day. His heart is filled with sorrow, day. His heart is filled with sorrow, tears flow from his eyes, yet his fingers count the grains of his chaplet in his mitten. At the end of three days he finds a corpse on the road. It is the body of his brother in law Kadreltral, contracted and dead by the side of a great hundle of wood, which he had small bundle of wood, which he had things are said of him that I thank vainly tried to set on fire. Farther on are two women and four children lying such a precious director. steam are two women and four children lying around a little fire, awaiting only the artened brothers. It by dint of economy the part of our good in Pay all retain a spark of life, but the Ray Sisters that we have to the part of our good in Ray Sisters that we have to the part of our good in Ray Sisters that we have to the part of our good in Ray Sisters that we have to the part of our good in Ray Sisters that we have to the part of our good of the mare unconscious and can be received as a precious director.

Most painful is the news, my Lord, I have to tell you. It may be even, said, without exaggeration, that this year will us of hot tea and returned with her the prove assuredly one of the most dissease evening. Here everyone thought. limbs. He hastens to offer them a little boiled fish and restores them to life. Here he leaves his brother and one of his sons, to cut wood for them, succo Your paternal heart will be sorely As for himself he presses on continually, is not able to decently bury the dead. The ground is frozen. He can only with draw the bodies from the teeth of car nivorous animals, by enclosing them in a little framework built in the shape of a small house. This accomplished, he recites his resary on their tomb for the repose of their souls. Antoine's strength is breaking down, his provisions are ex hausted, yet there is still down in the ravine a whole family which has been un noticed. He succeeds in reaching the place; as he approaches he discovers a odge, still standing, but which is without He enters and beholds a circle of corpses lying around the embers of an extinguished fire. Passing from the one to the other he finds that some of them are dead, others have the death rattle in their throats, nearly all are unconscious and are only awaiting death. With a heart sorrowful and afflicted beyond the powers of imagination to describe, at the sight of these poor creatures condemned to death, yes to certain death, for the distance from which assistance could come is great, and relief cannot reach

nearing sad news from one quarter or aucther, when there arrived one of our good old Montsgaals, who, in placing his hand in mine, said to me, while sobbing:

"Father, I come to amounce to you a great misfortune; nearly all our kindred are dead from starvation; my brother Antoine is inconsolable, as well as his aged mother. They are very anxious to see you, to hear a few consoling words from your lips."

Consequently, as soon as the Easter his deed in the road. The sight of them alone inspired compassion. There was a little boy there whom I propose to place among our orphans of the school, who was a real skeleton. His eyes were sunken and the skin of his deed from starvation; my brother face was dried up and blackened from your lips."

Consequently, as soon as the Easter

I spent two days with these poor ufferers; I gave them several ext tions, prayed with them and for them, heard their confessions, celebrated Mass and prepared a dozen for their Easter duty. This spring I profited by all these misfortunes to stimulate our Montagnais a little. We have had a numerous attendance at the mission this spring. To day I count two hundred and fifty Communions and three hundred confes-

We have celebrated a solemn service for the dead in presence of all the Indians. These poor people were greatly consoled and filled with emotion at it. consoled and filled with emotion at it.

I am as happy as I can be at learning that Rev. Father Grouard is sent to us as superior of the Nativity. The presence of a man so worthy, so holy and so able, cannot fail to do good to our poor neophytes. I am longing for this dear father to bring us reinforcements. Brother Henry has left for St. Charles

What expressions can I employ, My Lord, to thank you for your kindness and your charity towards us. Say a short prayer for us. My Lord; recommend our most difficult work to pious souls. Present our most profound re-

mend our most difficult work to plous souls. Present our most protound re-spects and our thanks to the Rev. Oblate Fathers of St. Peter's, to the rev. gentle-men of St. Sulpice, the Rev. Grey Nuns

and those of the Hotel Dieu.

P. S. I forget to tell Your Lordship that the future is looming up gloomy before us. The country is inundated this spring to such an extent, that it is beyond description. Barges pass over la Pointe aux Monts. It was with the utmost difficulty we saved our two oxen. tris impossible to get the least forage for our cattle. Fish is scarce. The cariboo have entirely disappeared on Fond du Lac. The fields have been submerged. The spring has been very late. The crops will not amount to much. It The crops will not amount to much. It is raining every day. The little Father de Chambail will not be able to arrive before the middle of July, on account of the ice. Fishing has failed in Lake Mamain. Our potatoes and our rye present a poor appearance. The ground is nothing but mire, God has many

trials in store for us.

The net thread is going to render us an immense service. A thousand thank My Lord. I will try to send another pair of moccasins, although I am very poor in postage stamps. Would you have the charity to send me a few in a letter, if you please, as well as a few garden seeds, carrots, radishes, cabbage, Siam cabbage

and salad.

Bless, My Lord, your unworthy but respectful and grateful child, ALB, PASCAL, Priest.

Athabaska, July 4th, 1888.

To His Lerdship Bishop Clut, Montreal:

MY LORD AND DEARLY BELOVED
FATHER:—We have received your kind
letters, but alse! there is sadness mingled
with the joy which they being use Alice with the joy which they bring us. Already everything was being prepared to give your Lordship a reception such as the North has not yet witnessed, and behold you inform us that your return to our midst has been postponed until next year. However, as God has willed it so, we have only to say, "Domine non nostra voluntas sed tua fiat." (Lord not our will but thine be done). As a compensation he sends us the Rev. Father Grouard, who is coming to reside at the Nativity, as superior of the mission. I do not know

most of them are unconscious, and can no longer stand on their weakened limbs. He hastens to offer them a little out the revenue actual by the storms of out the ravages caused by the storms of last fall, which, in breaking up the ice after our nets had been placed in the water, rendered our fishing material un-serviceable. By dint of labor and in-dustry, however, we succeeded in repair ing them pretty well; but these first accidents were but the forerunner of misfortunes far more serious that were soon to follow. Famine came well night exterminating a great portion of our

poor Indians. Ever since the month of November they began to arrive here, in bands of two, three and four families, so emaciated and exhausted from hunger that they could barely drag themselves along. More than once were they seen disputing with dogs over the filthy slops that had been thrown into their troughs; it was a heart rendering sight. We assisted them assuredly as far as our scanty means would allow, but living as we were our-selves, from hand to mouth, so to say, having all our own orphans on our hands and being all threatened to run short of the necessaries of life, what could we do in presence of such a large number of indigent who were all equally worthy of our compassion! The consequence was that there have been many victims, and am surprised that their number not larger, seeing the impossibility in which the general poverty placed every one of coming to the relief of the starv-

ing.
The first to die was an old Crewoman, the aged wife of Rabaska. She lived with her youngest daughter and come is great, and relief cannot reach them in time, weeping and praying for them, he leaves them behind; good bye, he says, until we meet again in Heaven, and hastens to retrace his steps. Poor Indians! You pray from time to time, My Lord, for these dear Montagnais; they love you so much. For my part, I must admit that this disaster has deeply afflicted me. I have often shed tears at the souvenir of these poor unfortunate

kept up a fire, and thus have spared her the suffering of cold; unfortunately they all died of hunger, and this is why they spent the greater part of the day begging here and there the few mouthfuls of nourishment that kept them alive. This was what the poor old woman did

herself as long as she was able. She expired a few hours after I left.

A little later a scene more heart-rending still took place on the other side of Lake Clair. There were there two families, the one Cree, the other Mon-tagnais. They had already eaten all tagnais. They had already eaten all their furs; after the furs came the turn of the dogs, and after the dogs the parings of leather and of old shoes that were not strictly indispensable. Pinched harder and harder by want, they at last decided to leave for the mission. But decided to leave for the mission. But they were already so exhausted that they could hardly walk. In the troop there was an old infirm woman, and as there was an old infirm woman, and as ber infirmities would not allow her to follow the band, what was done? They decided to leave her behind. This was decided to leave her behind. decided to leave her behind. This was for her neither more nor less than a death sentence. The others arrived here only after travelling seven days and looking more like skelstons than living beings. The poor unfortunate woman, who has been since buried, died in the very encampment where she had been left; she was the widow of old

Croche.
On all sides was heard nothing but On all sides was heard nothing but rumors of famine and of starving people. Many died without the succor of religion, but some there were who received that last consolation, among others the aged mother of Walistikwan, who had taken refuge at the Grosse Isle with his family. She sent for me towards the order. she sent for me towards the end of February. As I was alone, and as I had consequently to return the same day I said Mass before the usual hour, and started with Brother Henry. To go and return, we had thirty-six miles to cover. Fortunately, my young companion had a tunately my young companion had a pair of good legs and strong lungs. There was a time when my own were strong and vigorous enough, but that is not to day. When overcome by fatigue I would throw myself for a faw moments. not to day. When overcome by fatigue I would throw myself for a few moments upon the sledge; as for him he kept running all the time. On my arrival at the camp all the Indians presented themselves to shake me by the hand. Poor people! There also they were struggling with the horrors of hunger. In soite of that they were shown. In spite of that, they were so happy to see the priest, that they seemed to for get their miseries, and the good old Sakiskvel said to me: Father, when I see you it is as if I saw God himself; we were afraid you would not arrive in time. She who sent for me, is then very ill, said I?Oh, yes, her breathing is already said 1702, yes, her presuming is already almost extinct. Hearing this answer I pressed on without delay to where she was. As she saw me entering, she raised her two hands towards Heaven and cried out in a voice choked by the oppression that was sufficiently the oppression that was sufficiently thanks thanks. Eather now since er: thanks, thanks, Father, now since I have seen you I am no longer afraid to die. I heard her confession at once, and administered the last sacraments; it was

all I was able to do. While I was pre paring her to appear before God, the brother prepared the scanty dinner we had brought along. Scanty as it was, however, we had to divide it with those who crowded round us. I then went to bestow a last blessing upon the dying person, and we started on our way home, where we arrived at ten o'clock at night The following day, two men brought us the body of that poor woman, to be deposited in the cemetery of the mission.
In the beginning of March a young half-breed who was coming from Poin a' l'alsi, suddenly came across a woman stretched on the snow. The disorder of her garment showed plainly that she had fallen there accidentally. Believing her to be dead, he urged on his dogs a her to be dead, he urged on his dogs at full gallop, and arrived at the fort overcome with fright. Being informed of the fact, Mr. McDougall immediately ordered two men and a sledge to send for her. Having arrived at the spot, the men spoke to her but received no answer, yet she still breathed. They therefore hastened to light a fire to revive her. They gave her a few mouth same evening. Here everyone thought she was dead, and it was under the same impression, that I went myself after their return, to enquire if she were a Christian or an infidel, so as to proceed, were it necessay, with the ceremony of the burial, for no one knew who she was. But what was my sur prise, when a little Cree boy came running up to me saying: "N. ota Reyalitch pimitius," father, she is still alive. And true enough, I found her full of life and in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties. I therefore saked her mental faculties. I therefore asked her where she came from, who were her parents, and where she lived. She replied that last fall she had come down from the little Red River, that he mother had been frozen to death seven years ago, and that her father, called Nekanikopin, was then at Riviere aux foins; my name, she added, is Catherine. I then asked her if she had often seen the man of prayer. I remember having seen him prayer. I remember naving seen nim only once, she said. After having pointed out to her the goodness with which God had protected her against the dangers to which she had been exposed, I explained the fundamental truths of religion, and asked her to go to confession. She did not even know what con fession meant. I explained it to her in a few words, and as soon as she under stood that it was the only means insti tuted by God for the remission of sins, she consented without any difficulty. I had been rightly inspired, for the long privations she had endured had so con tracted her digestive organs that a fev days afterwards she died suddenly choked by the food with which she could not satisfy her appetite. She was between sixteen and seventeen years of

Nerviline. What is it? Nerviline is a combination of the most powerful pain-relieving substances known. Nerviline is not a nostrum, but a prepara-tion which has received from members of

duties. More industrious than the Crees, in winter they are not slow in devising means for passing through the rigors of the rough season. They know how to task of God their daily bread, first by prayer, then with their guns, their fishing-lines, their axes and their hare snares.

age. Poor child! She had remained fainting in the snow three days and two nights. It is astonishing that she was not dead ten times over, for the thermometer marked between thirty five and thirty six degrees.

Rev. Father Pascal must have informed

you of the tragical end of Catholic and Laviolette's troop. I will not speak

about it, You see, My Lord, the days we have ust passed through have been extremely evil. However, in the mysterious design of divine Providence, there is no evil of divine Providence, there is no evil which does not result in some good. This is the sweet reward he has reserved for us in the calamities by which we have been overtaken. Up to the present the chief of the Crees of little Red River had obstinately refused to embrace the faith. Not satisfied with rejecting the grace of salvation, he showed himself more attached than any of his tribe. self more attached than any of his tribe to the ridiculous and criminal observ-ances which had been handed down to them from their ancestors. Well, against all expectation, last winter I had the consolation of baptizing him and his family. Since then he has come to see us several times, and he continues to pray regularly. pray regularly.

Want has been succeeded by inunda-

Want has been succeeded by inundation. The whole country of Athabaska, with the exception of the highest points, literally presents the appearance of a vast, boundless sea. There is no forage to be found anywhere. Hence the necessity for us to get rid of our cattle. Rev. Father Pascal has already sold three cows. I wish we could keep a couple in order to re-establish our flock in better days; but it is very doubtful if we can succeed. tul if we can succeed.

To complete the account of our situa-tion, it remains for me to tell you that our crops are anything but promising. However, there is nothing surprising in this after all the inclemency we have had, and which still continues. During the first part of June the thermometer nad, and which still continues. During the first part of June the thermometer ranged from nine to ten degrees below zero every day; towards the 18th there came a heavy fail of snow, which lasted nearly two days, and since then we have continual rains.

Be kind enough Mr. Leak to the last of the continual rains.

Be kind enough, My Lord, to send me a copy of the Votwe Offices; mine is incomplete and is falling to pieces. Before drawing to a close, allow me, My Lord, to ask for one of your most affectionate blessings, and please accept once more the blessings, and please accept once more the expression of the respectful obedience of the least of your children,
S. M. L. DOUSSAL,
O. M. I.

"EATING CROW."

A VERACIBUS STORY OF HOW A YANKEE SOLDIER'S MOTHER WIT SAVED HIM. A correspondent of the Atlanta Consti

A correspondent of the Atlanta Consti-tution tells the following story: During the "uopleasantness" between the States and England, there were located on the opposite sides of the Niagara river a British and American fort, and during an armistice the soldiers of both garrisons were accustomed to ga hunting. were accustomed to go hunting. Among the American troops was one long, lank, stuttering specimen of the genus Yankee, and the specimen of the genus Yankee, and the genus Yankee stuttering specimen of the genus Yankee, who would persist, in spite of orders to the contrary, in going across the river on his hunting expeditions. One day, when on the Canada side, he had poor luck and got nothing, but resolved not to go back empty handed. While passing through the grounds of an English gentleman, he spied a crow, and blazing away, brought it down. The Englishman had witnessed the shot, and resolved to punish the offender for poaching on his had witnessed the shot, and resolved to punish the offender for poaching on his grounds. As the Yankee was loading his gun he approached, and, complimenting him on his shot, asked to look at his gun. The unsuspecting Yankee handed it to him, and the Briton, bringing the gun to his shoulder and covering the Yankee, at used him for trespassing on his grounds, and ordered him, on pain on his grounds, and ordered him, on pain of death, to take a bite out of the crow. of death, to take a bite out of the crow. The soldier begged and pleaded, but to no avail. The Englishman had the drop on him, so he finally bit a piece from the breast of the crow. The Englishman to hear off lishman, after warning him to nis premises in the future handed him his premises in the future handed him back his gun and bade him clear out. No sconer was his rifls returned than he covered the Briton and asked him to finish the crow. Then it was the Englishman's turn to begoff, but the Yan kee was firm, and the Englishman with many a wry face, did succeed in downing several bites of the unvavory bird. His wounded honer being appeared, the wounded honor being appeased, the Yankee betook himself back to the fort, The Englishman the next day went to the American commander and told his version of the affair, and demanded that the culprit be punished. From the des-cription given the American officer knew the offender must have been the stutter ing soldier, and ordered him to be brought before them. When he came in the captain asked him if he had ever seen "the gentleman" before. The Yankee shifted uneasily, from one side Yankee emited uneasily, from to the other, and after several attempts, finally answered that he had, "When finally answered that he had. "When and under what circumstances?" asked the captain. "I d-d dined with him y-y-captain." stuttered the

"What's female beauty, but an air divine, Through which the mind's all-gentler graces shine."

This may be good logic in poetry but in real life the "the mind's all gentler graces shine" to better advantage when enclosed in a sound physique. Dr. Pierce's enclosed in a sound physique. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flawing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "lemale weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing down sensations, chronic congestion, inflamma tion and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

accompanied with "internal heat."

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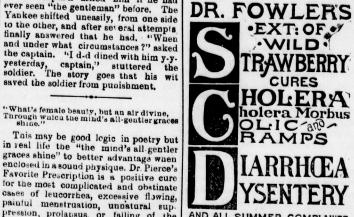
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SHORT INSTRUCTIO MASSES [Delivered by the Re

boe, rector of the church Aquiras, Brooklyn, N. XXXVII

HOLY ORD Dear People : Holy C ment instituted by C Christ to perpetuate the

Christ to perpetuate the giving power to perfor functions, and the grathen holily.

The Council of Tre Orders to be a sacrat words: "If any one sa Sacred Ordination is no herly a sacrament institute." perly a sacrament instit or that by sacred Ordin Gaost is not given, or the not imprinted by this sa a person who was one ever become a laic, let hi The brief character of will not allow me to p that by Ordination the pr various powers and the 1

sion which he exercise outline the proof for the pursue the study of the O4 one occasion Our Say Apostles: "All power is heaven and on earth. teach ye all nations: ba the name of the Father and of the Holy Ghost, to observe all things I h you. As the Father hat send you. Receive ye t whose sins you shall fo forgiven, and whose retain they are retained, to you, whatsoever you earth shall be bound also whatsoever you shall loo be loosed also in beaven. occasion He gave them p bread and wine into Blood. "Do this in comm Here we have everything sacrament, Divine institu ior sign, and the confe The Apostles ordained p nicating to them the grathis sacrament. St. Pau St. Timothy of the gra when he was ordained. the grace which was prophecy, with laying of the presbytery."
"I put thee in mind t

grace of God, which is in the laying on of my hand I might adduce cop from the Fathers, espe writings of St. Gregory John Chrysostom, St. C. dris, and St. Augustine, from the earliest times I been considered a sacran however, for the sake of popularity, be content the sources whence the f tion on the subject may h

There are seven Order keepers, readers, exor subdeacons, deacons and first four are called Min sure and Episcopate are a among the Orders, because only a preparation for (second only a degree of These seven Orders form ment, because all of the same end, and bave their in the priesthood.

The Tonsure, which is

towards the reception of separation of the recipien

of the faithful, is of very

It was undoubtedly pre-old law, when the Jews Promised Land, and God of the land to each tril sacerdotal tribs, to whom am thy portion and the The Fathers tell that it apostolic times, and sor owes its origin to St. Pet lished it in honor of Our S of thorns. The conferring sure is an impressive c Bishop is seated before calls the candidate by na show that nobody can enstate, unless called by Go The candidate steps fo the altar, to show the which he corresponds wi vocation. He is clothed which reminds that hence be dead to the pleasures of left arm he carries a surpl of purity and innocence hand he carries a lighter should consume his her him to spend himself in God. The Bishop clips the crown of the candidat form of a circle, saying, at with the person receiving "The Lord is my portion It is Thou, O my God, wh me to my inheritance."

The recipient is a cle Tonsure is received. He certain rules in regard to his life and dress, and he privileges belonging to cle
"All the Orders," says "All the Orders," says
"refer to the Eucharist, and
comes from the relation
have, more or less, with
Sacrament. The lowest of
is that of Doorkeeper. E
has its relation to the Bless
for he is charged not to adi
might disturb the Divine to see that order and observed in the church w Sacrifice is offered.

There are many unfit tholy Eucharist on accounting properly instructed duty of the Lector to inst pare them. In the early sion by the devil was v especially among the pagar seen from the New Testar writings of the Fathers, the Exercist is to banish the Church showed her cont power of the devil by c power of expelling him up inferior ministers. Acco present discipline of the priests having the express riests having the express the Bishop are permitted Even this office of Exorcist

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Chittenango. Chittenango, nat hundreds length. He are highly feet in form eets are all sician could nated all the and I think y other can impare with ur pills get

certain in e testimony of Martinsimilar prep-

g once used s." — Berry, lls, Lowell, Mass.

SY. ario will, we that Wilson ondon; have yo of Sicilian nuineness for y acertificate out of Studies Marsala. We ginal of the its authenti-Ontario are amples of this se.

SENTS KING POWDER storekeeper retitifasked O., TORONTO

urs. W RATES ISLAND luron, ine City.

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DI. NESS, y remedy to cothers have cothers have diving a cure, ERE HOUTLE tive Express thing for a ess CR'S

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ELS." Ingersoll's commendate, Archail 4 other hops, five prominent 25. Paper Address GRAVES.

or that by sacred Ordination the Holy Ghost is not given, or that a character is not imprinted by this sacrament, or that a person who was once a priest can ever become a laic, let him be anathema!" The brief character of these discourses will not allow me to prove at length that by Ordination the priest receives the various powers and the Divine commission which he exercises. I can only outline the proof for those who wish to pursue the study of the subject farther. On one occasion Our Saviour said to His Apostles: "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth is given to me in

heaven and on earth. Going therefore teach ye all nations: baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things I have confided to you. As the Father hath sent me, I also you. As the father hath sent me, I also send you. Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained. Amen! I say to you, whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven." On another occasion He gave them never to shape occasion He gave them power to change bread and wine into His Body and Blood. 'Do this in commerction of Me," Here we have everything essential to a sacrament, Divine institution, an exterior sign, and the conferring of grace. The Apostles ordained priests, communicating to them the graces peculiar to this sacrament. St. Paul twice reminds St. Timothy of the grace he received when he was ordained, "Do not neglect the grace which was given through prophecy, with laying on the hands of

the presbytery."
"I put thee in mind to rekindle the

"I put thee in mind to rekindle the grace of God, which is in thee through the laying on of my hands."

I might adduce copious quotations from the Fathers, especially from the writings of St. Gregory of Nysse, St. John Chrysostom, St. Cyril ot Alexandris, and St. Augustine, to prove that from the earliest times Holy Orders has been considered a secrement. We must been considered a sacrament. We must, however, for the sake of brevity and popularity, be content with indicating the sources whence the fullest informs tion on the subject may be derived. There are seven Orders, namely, door-

There are seven Orders, namely, door keepers, readers, exorcists, acolytes, subdeacons, deacons and priests. The first four are called Minor Orders, and the three last Major Orders. The Tonsure and Episcopate are not enumerated among the Orders, because the first is only a preparation for Orders, and the second only a degree of the priesthood.

These seven Orders form but one sacrament, because all of them respect the same end, and have their consummation in the priesthese. in the priesthood.

The Tonsure, which is the first step

towards the reception of Orders, and a separation of the recipient from the rest separation of the recipient from the rest of the faithful, is of very ancient origin. It was undoubtedly prefigured in the rold law, when the Jews entered the Promised Land, and God gave a portion of the land to each tribe except the sacerdotal tribe, to whom He said: "I sam thy portion and thy inheritance." The Fathers tell that it dates back to apostolic times, and some say that it owes its origin to St. Peter, who estab lished it in honor of Our Sayiour's crown owes its origin to St. Peter, who estab lished it in honor of Our Saviour's crown of thorns. The conferring of the Ton sure is an impressive eremony. The Bishop is seated before the altar, with various attendants around him. He calls the candidate by name. This is to show that nobody can enter the clerical state, unless called by Go as Aaron was. The candidate steps forward towards the altar, to show the earest to show the earest to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring practical knowledge, for direct usefulness in life, to cook a meal to acquiring various attenuants around him. He calls the candidate by name. This is to show that notody can enter the clerical state, unless called by Golas Aaron was. The candidate steps forward towards the altar, to show the eagerness with which he corresponds with the Divine vocation. He is clothed in a casack. vocation. He is clothed in a cassock, which reminds that henceforth he must be dead to the pleasures of life. On his left arm he carries a surplice, an emblem of purity and innocence; in his right hand he carries a lighted taper, which symbolizes the ardent charity that should consume his heart, and impel him to spend himself in the service of God. The Bishop clips the hair on the the crown of the cardicate's head; is the the crown of the candidate's head in the the crown of the candidate's head in the form of a circle, saying, at the same time with the person receiving the Tonsure: "The Lord is my portion and my cup. It is Thou, O my God, who will restore

me to my inheritance."

The recipient is a cleric as soon as
Tonsure is received. He must follow certain rules in regard to the manner of his life and dress, and he enjoys certain

privileges belonging to clerics,
"All the Orders," says St. Thomas,
"refer to the Eucharist, and their dignity
comes from the relation which they
have, more or less, with the Adorable
Sacrament. The lowest of these Orders
is that of Doorkeener. Free his efficient is that of Doorkeeper. Even his office has its relation to the Blessed Sacrament, for he is charged not to admit those who might disturb the Divine services, and to see that order and propriety are observed in the church where the Holy

Sacrifice is offered. There are many unfit to receive the Holy Eucharist on account of their not being properly instructed. It is the duty of the Lector to instruct and pre pare them. In the early ages, possession by the devil was very common son by the devil was very common, ospecially among the pagans, as may be seen from the New Testament and the writings of the Fathers. The office of the Exorcist is to banish the devil. The the Exorcist is to banish the devil. The Church showed her contempt for the power of the devil by conferring the power of expelling him upon one of her inferior ministers. According to the present discipline of the Church, only prisest having the express permission of priests having the express permission of the Bishop are permitted to exorcise, Even this office of Exorcist has reference

Church's ceremonies upon the heart. These Orders called Minor are preserved in the Church as monuments of antiquity, and, when heaving does all darks. and, when happier days shall dawn, her Levites may again ascend to Major Orders through the exercise of the func-tions peculiar to the different Minor Orders, which are, as it were, so many steps of sanctification by which the altar is reached.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. MANUAL TRAINING.

One of the most interesting features One of the most interesting features of modern education, which is a subject discussed by the teachers of the day with a view to understand the problem, even if they find themselves unprepared to command the situation, is the Manual Training school system.

Training school system.

The name is an index of the work; The name is an index of the work; the system is neither charitable, or reformatory in its design, it offers no mantle of sympathy to screen the indigent or criminal youth from exposure to evil associates, whilst he is being trained in the path of virtue under the restraining influence of a holy guide, or legally authorized mentor; on the contrary it is a healthy department of school life, which has for its object to train the self-elected pupil to acquire a practical elected pupil to acquire a practical knowledge of some particular avocation, or trade, thus laying the foundation for future self-support in the battle for breed

Education is the offspring of necessity. It may be ornamental, it must be useful. A useful education should be the aim of every child attending school. To cultivate a spirit of honorable industry and independence appeals very strongly to the thoughtful teacher who wishes to have his ability and strength of character reflected it his pupil. Some years ago a prominent lady teacher expressed a desire to the writer of this article, that in connection with the ordinary conventual education there could be given a practical hand craft education, that would fit the young lady to leave school, and if necessary be self support-ing in her world. "I recognize," she said, "our system does not adapt its acquire ments to a purpose; we have at present one hundred and ten pupils in this in-stitution, and of that large number the prospective heiresess could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The great majority have not wealth, neither are they provided with weapons for selfthey provided with weapons for self-preservation as bread winners. Matripreservation as bread winners. Matrimony may shield many of them from personal struggle in the labor market as wage workers, but the larger portion shall be dependants. The necessity of the age demands something, yes, something more than artificial ability. In a matter so imperative, why should not our schools take the initiating step towards an industrial education?" This idea of an experienced instructress was not an experienced instructress was not an experienced instructress was not an

never be an avenue of work chosen for him by his parents or guardians. "Each one has his gift." Any reasonable person will admit that the man who is trained from early youth in whatever trained from early youth in whatever avocation he desires to follow, is the best equiped to win success in that particular field of labor, whether it is scholastic, scientific, or mechanical. The Manual Training School does not attempt to make skilled specialists, or many way to cheapen hand craft in the labor market. Its aim is to lay the foundation for direct usefulness in life, by consulting the taste as well as cultivating the opfor direct usefulness in life, by consulting the taste as well as cultivating the op-portunity for future personal success in some trade or profession. Let us consult the record of one or two of those consult the record of one or two of those schools, and also note results of similar private benefactions. In Baltimore, Maryland, the Manual Training School, as part of the public school system, was first established, and there the school is more an assured and systematic institution than in any of the other cities where it has been founded. It opened about five years ago with sixty pupils in attendance, and had, according to a late report, one hundred and eighty. Its course is a three years one. The applicant must be above fourteen years of age, must be able to pass an examination in rudimentary English, reading, writing, spelling, tary English, reading, writing, spelling, geography and composition. The school hours are from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. Of that time one hour is devoted to drawing, which is taught in its different departments, geometrical, mechanical and architectural, in order to overcome the common complaint that the workman is unable to read the plans by which he works. Two hours is devoted to the workshop, the balance of the time to study and recitation. In the workshop is wood-carving, pattern-making, carpentry and metal work of all kinds, besides machine shop work. There is also a machine shop work. There is also a physical and chemical laboratory, lecture

room, and library. The whole pupils are taught by a statf of six teachers, three academic and three specialists, all under

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW

MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Donobe, rector of the chutch of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

XXXVIII.

BOLY ORDERS.

Dear People: Holy Order is a scarament instituted by Our Lord Jesus Christ to perpetuate the Divine Life, by giving power to perform ecclesiastical functions, and the grace to exercise them holly.

The Council of Trent defines Holy Orders to be a sacrament, in these words: "If any one say that Order or Sacred Ordination is not truly and properly a sacrament instituted by Christ, Perly a sacrament instituted by Christ, Church's ceremonies upon the heart.

These Orders called Minor are preserved. commendable pride is laid, the boy resolves to persevere, his intelligence on the subject engrossing his attention, becomes more acute, his industry to gain the desired perfection becomes more practical, he appreciates and embraces the opportunity before he realizes the noble design of his patrons to ele-vate his antituon, to make him feel it is an honor instead of a degradation to earn his bread "by the sweat of his brow."

brow."

"He that hath a trade hath an estate,
And he that hath a calling hath a place of
profit and honor.

A ploughman on his legs is higher than a
gentleman on his knees."

—FRANKLIN.

In Philadelphia about six hundred children take advantage of the Manual Training school system, besides those attending the technical department of Girard College.

In New York the work is more experienced by the manufactor of the Indian

imental, but the members of the Indus-trial E lucation Society are working bravely to make a success of the training school system. To have its merits brought more plainly before the intelligent classes a course of lectures were given on Industrial Education, by gentlemen identified with leading educational in-stitutions throughout the country, but New York has reason to boast of the perfection acquired in her training school for the hospital nurses. This excellent department has been estab-lished for some years, and the most lucrative positions are offered to these trained nurses, who thoroughly understand how to care the sick and suffering. In Detroit also there is a training school for hospital nurses, and the citizens of the beautiful "City of the Straits" gratefully appreciate the generous gift of the founder, the late Dr. Farrand.

In Toledo, Ohio, the Manual Training School is doing and work and on its

School is doing good work, and on its merit is winning a permanent place as an institution of pride and profit to that city. The advantages of this training school are open to none but pupils of the public schools. In it girls follow in drawing the same course as boys. As the pupils advance in the technical training the boys enter the workshop, training the boys enter the workshop, taking carpentry and woodwork of all kinds, continuing in metal and machine work; instead of wood and metal work, girls study cooking, sewing and fitting garments, designing, modelling in clay, type writing and to care the sick. In all about three hundred pupils avail themselves of this method for practical education, and it is remarked by the superintendent that "those who take the manual work do the same amount of mental work in the regular class room of mental work in the regular class room if not greater mental strength and

tion. The keen appreciation of the benefits accruing from such an education must give it prominence, and a tion must give it prominence, and a

marked recognition in the future course of studies. Each age in the history of nations has its revolutions of events, and reforms in the administrations of law and order. Each age in the history of the individual has its social revolution of ideas, of testes, of methods and of vigorous action to meet the potent demands of the age. In school life the Manual Training description in the propagative is the propag pattment is the progressive issue of the present age; teachers admit that in the near future it will be considered a positive necessity of High School training; aniable recognization handits are pupils quickly recognize its benefits, as a stepping stone to personal success, and direct usefulness in life. The boy of to day understands that excellence and preferment is determined by practi-cal, not theoretical knowledge, and that the expert masterworkman is more in demand than the profoundly crudite scholar on the principles of the craft, Industrial education trains the youth

Industrial education trains the youth to live for a purpose, a real earnest pur pose, and that purpose is independence of character, with self support as the corner stone. In the merciless competition of the labor market the lesson most quickly learned is. "The the lesson most quickly learned is, "The survival of the fittest." This rivalry of his survival of the fittest." This rivalry of his co laborers awakens the most dormant mental and physical attributes of his nature. Man's dominant spirit of rebellion asserts itself, his enthusiasm is aroused, his toil is ennobled by the honest contest. Brain and hands do perfect work, whilst knowledge gives the light.

Through selfish motives the trades unions should not be antagonistic to the Manual Training School, condemning the system before considering the cause and

system before considering the cause and effect of the work. In the struggle for existence the school takes nothing from

Life becomes almost a burden when the body is racked with the suffering which arises from scrofuls. If any taint of this disease lurks in your blood Ayer's Sarsaparilla will expel it. The entire system may be thoroughly renovated by taking this medicine.

The following correspondence trom Paris to a London non Catholic newspaper speaks for itself: "France has been distinguishing herself creditably during these last few days. A Sister of St. Vincent de Paul, wearing on her grey gown the Cross of the Legion of Honor, stopped on her way home from Tonquin, at the door of St. Etienne to see her nephew, who is a soldier in the 19th Dasgoons, As Superioress of the Hospital of Hanol, she was well known to the troops, and the garrison of La Terrasse turned out to receive her with military honors. The officers gathered around her with marks of affectionate deferences. They had many questions to ask, and the Sister of Charity had much to tell them about their companions in Tonquin. The officers then insisted upon her breakfasting with them at the mess table, and by their attention and courtesy, vindicated the chivalrous character of the French gentleman as he was before he turned himself into a Republican. Apropos of the Sisters of Charity, M Jales Simon made a remarkable speech, at the opening of a new night refuge and two dispensaries in the Rue Laba: 'You at the opening of a new night refuge and two dispensaries in the Rue Laba: 'You will find,' he said, 'nothing that equals the work created by St. Vincent de Paul, I defy you to find in the institutions of Greece or Rome anything comparable to these women that we all see walking about our streets with their white. our streets with their white cornettes and their woolen gowns, going from one house of misery to another, never pitylog themselves, never whining, never hesitaling, loving all the wretched as a mother loves her children, with mere austerity and firmness at the bottom, because their feeling and their charity comes perhaps from a Higher source." This testimony is the more striking as coming from a man who denies all dogmatic religion, and admits only the existence of God, of an overruling Father that governs and guards His creatures. our streets with their white cornettes and creatures.

Catholicity appears to be doing quite well in New England when in three different dioceses of this section of the country the corner-stones of new churches re laid in a single day, as was the case last are laid in a single day, as was the case last Sunday, when Bishop Healy leid the corner stone of the new St. Dominic's in Portland; Bishop Bradley that of the new St. Stephen's in West Mauchester, and Bishop O'Reilly that of the new All Saints' at Ware.—Bodon Republic.

The awe-struck audience gszed On the figure, gaunt and gray;

'Twas the nurdered king, or the ghost of him.

And Hamlet was the play.
And Hamlet was the play.
His hour was brief, he sand,
He must go ere light of day,
To the place of torment prepared for him,
Till his sins were purged away,
Yes, purged was the word he used,
And I thought what a remedy rare
Would Pierce's Purgative Pellets prove,
In his case, then and there.
De Pierca's Planant Pierceis.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets have no equal as a cathartic in derange. ments of the liver, stomach and bowels. Small, pleasant in action, and purely vegetable.

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great suffering, and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a wide spread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints. There are a number of varieties of corns Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

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PURITY OF INGREDIENTS and accuracy of

compounding, make Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine the criterion of excellence. Ir Can no no Harm to try Freeman's Worm Powders if your child is ailing, fevarish or fretful. ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS of people may use National Pills without injury and with

use National Phis without injury and with great benefit. A SINGLE SCHATCH may cause a festering sore. Victoria Carbolic valve rapidly heals cuts, wounds, bruises, burns and all sores.

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French language, tith thoroughness in the
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The following are the Branches that up to this date, Sept. 25th, have paid No 11 assessment, with the dates on which payment was received at the Grand Secre-

tery somee:			A
Br. 39 Se	Date	Br.	Date
39 Se	pt. 8	12S	ept. 19
55	" 11	23	4 19
71	" 11	81	" 19
76	" 11	60	" 20
58	" 15	11	" 21
61	" 15	70	" 21
69	4 15	5	" 22
1	" 18	27	" 22
37	" 18	80	" 22
65	" 18	10	" 24
	" 18	72	" 24
	" 18	84	# 24
9	" 19	63	" 25

Resolutions of Condolence.

Cornwall, Sep. 17th, 1888,
Wherees, it has pleased Almighty God
in His Infinite Wisdom to afflict by the
hand of death the family of our Brother, John Cummins, by removing therefrom his affectionate wife and infant son.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the fraternal sympathy
of the members of this Branch be extended
to Bro. Cummins in his ead affliction,
trusting that the all wise God, who does
all things for the best, will comfort him
in his time of sorrow.

in his time of sorrow.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly for publication.

JOHN LALLY, Rec. Sec.

Kingston, Sep. 20th, 1888. At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 9, C. M. B. A., the following resolution

was passed:
Moved by M. Brennan, seconded by
Wm. Shanahan, That it is with deep regret
the members of Branch 9 heard of the death of the beloved wife of Brother Louis Gourdier; and whilst bowing in humble submission to the will of Divine humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, who decrees all things for the best, we tender Brother Gourdier and family our heartfelt sympathy in their deep sfillction. Knowing full well the void caused in the family circle by the demise of an affectionate wife and fond and loving mother, we pray Almighty God in His goodness to grant our brother and his family grace to bear with fortitude their great sfillction.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Brother Gourdier and our cfficial organs, and spread on the minutes our Branch.

M. BRENNAN,

M. BRENNAN, Secretary Branch 9. our Branch.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. EMERALD BENFFICIAL ASSOCIA-TION.

GRAND CONCERT AND LECTURE BY BRANCH 16 ON THEIR FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

Hamilton, Sept 26 1888 Branch 16 of the Emerald Beneficial Association celebrated the fourth anniver sary of their inauguration by a concert and lecture in Larkin Hell, on Saturday evening last. The popularity of the branch was evinced by the large attend-ance of friends who were present on special invitation. The following pleas-ing programme is an indication of what may be expected at a series of entertainments to be given by the Emerald's dur-

ing the approaching winter.

A selection of Irish airs, by the Union
Fife and Drum band, was well played and
had a pleasing effect. The members, num
bering about twenty, looked well in their neat uniform of blue, trimmed with white, green and gold. Song, "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," by Miss T. Sullivan, who gave as an encore 'The Angel's Whisper,'
Miss Sullivan has a sweet pleasing voice Miss Sunivan has a sweet pica-ing voice, and is a very popular young lady, who is always willing to lend a helping hand to any benevolent or patriotic movement. Song, "When 'tis Starlight," Miss Song, "When 'tis Starlight," Miss Crowthers. This young lady has a good soprano voice, and a distinct, clear enun clation, which renders her songs very clation, which renders her songs very pleasing. For an encore she gave "You May Praise Me as You Please." The "Cruiskeen Lawn" was done ample justice to by Mr. B. Thomas. He gave as an encore, "Over the Garden Wall." Miss M Delorme sang, "I am a Merry Zingarl," and for an encore "Oft in the Stilly Night." She has a well-cultivated merzzo-soprano voice, and received a merzzo-sopr judging from the manner in which he receted "The Battle of Fontenoy," ought no have an O or a Mac prefixed to his arme. On being vociferously encored, be recited "The Birth; of Ireland." This brought the first part to a close. On the curtain rising again, the following gentlecurtain rising again, the following gentlemen appeared on the platform: Alderman M. Malone, Craimen; Alderman Williamson; Messis. P. Crotty, Grand President E. B. A. of Ontaric; J. Orange, vice president Branch 1; W. Jamieson, President Branch 16; M. Geerin, Treasurer Hamilton Branch, I. N. L; T. J. Nelligan, Lesgue of the Cross, St. Patrick's; J. Cummins, Lesgue of the Cross, St. Patrick's; J. Cummins, Lesgue of the Cross, St. Mary's; P. Harte, J. Henigan, J. Wall, J. Loftus, J. Ball, John Smith, T. Coughlin, B. Thomas, Mr. Henitzman T. Coughlin, B. Thomas, Mr. Henitzman

and W. J. Sullivan.

The chairman briefly introduced Mr. James Henigan, a gentleman who held some of the highest and most important offices in the E B A, and was fully comomcean the B A, and was fully com-petent to deliver a lecture on "Emerald-ism, its aims and objects," He is a fluent and ell quent speaker, who has on various occasions shown that he is an orator of no small capacity. He cave an outline of the formation of the E B A, by a body of young men in Pennsylvania in 1869, who participated in the great American war and realized the necessity of forming such an organization. The object of the association, as laid down by their constitution, ciation, as laid down by their constitution, being, that it is a benevolent, beneficial, and religious organization, based upon the great fundamental principles of faith, hope and charity, brotherly love and advancement in literature and science, whither and practices which it aims to inculcate, cultivate and practice that it is a benevolent, beneficial, was the largest ever witnessed in this neighborhood. The Rev. Father Dillon presided in the eanctuary. The services were conducted by the Rev. surface the life of the decreased in a choice and pleasing mapner founding. virtues and practices which it aims to inculcate, cultivate and practice towards all mankind, but especially among the members of the E B. A. It regards not the nationality or politics of its members, but, of whatever nationality or political fruit." (Matt. vil.) After showing in creed, it requires every member to be a peaceable subject of the civil powers of the country. Every member must be a peaceable subject of the Catholic Clurch. He pointed out the great beneyearly communicant of the Catholic the so called Reformation in the decereed's sorrow, but for Ci urch. He pointed out the great benefatherland; of the persecution his ore is never added.

handed to his nearest relative; and, besidee, it was compulsory on all members to attend the funeral of a deceased member. He earnestly appealed to the men present to become members of the association and exhorted the ladies, especially the married ones, to use their influence with their husbands and sons, and the single ones with their brothers and acquaintances, to join it, as it was an organization of which they might feel justly proud, He was warmly applauded during the delivery of the address. A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. J. Cummins, was cordially adopted. Alderman Williamson proposed and Mr. P. Crotty seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was duly acknowledged.

thanks to the chairman, which was duly acknowledged.

This concluded the first part of the programme. Mr. Thomas then sang "The Sea is the Mariner's Home." Mr. Heintzman rectted "The Execution of Montrose" and "O'Donnell Aboo." Miss Crowthers sang "Called Back." The band then played "St. Patrick's Day," and wound up with "God Save Ireland," which brought the enjoyable entertainment to a termination. "God Save Ireland," which brought the enjoyable entertainment to a termination. Muss Rose McKinty and Miss Margaret Nelligan played the accompaniments alternately, both young ladies displaying superior musical abilities. Mr. J. Coghlan, as master of ceremonies, was the right man in the right place. The officers and members, who were most courteous and obliging to all, are to be congratulated on the great success which attended their anniversary.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. LETTER FROM COURTWRIGHT.

DEAR SIR—As it may be interesting to many of your readers to hear a little news from the Western frontier of our fair Province once in a while, I begleave to say a few words regarding the change that has taken place in the pastorate of Corunna. Father McGee has gone, and his successor, Father Watters, has arrived to find the parish, which he left some years ago, so much improved that his expressions of surprise were only equalled by those of admiration for the pastor and people who had wrought such a wonderful change during his absence from the parish in another field of labor. It is needless to say that Father Watters met with a genuine caed mille faitha on his return to the parish in another than the parish in a state of the parish in a p mille faitha on his return the parish in which he worked so earnestly and labor-

iously in former years.

To say that Father McGee departed To say that Father McGee departed from amongst us sincerely regretted is but to express the genuine feelings of all the congregation, but more especially of the people of Courtwright, whose esteem for him was of the highest order.

The village of Courtwright, which started into existence as the terminus of the St. Clair Branch Bailway has been growing.

Clair Branch Railway, has been growing Gair Branch Railway, has been growing slowly but steadily since the completion of that line, and, as a natural consequence, there was a fair sprinkling of Catholics amongst the general mass of all denomina tions who helped to build up the place. Most of those Catholics were of the work ing class, and scattered over a consider-able area in and around the village. The nearest Church was that of St. Clair, Mich, immediately opposite, while the parish Church of Corunna was four miles distant. Well, some went to St. Clair to mass, and some to Corunna, and many re-mained at home. When Father Mcmained at home. When Father Mc-Gee came here there was a straggling and confused congregation that reemed to belong to no place in particular. However, he very soon succeeded in getting them together by announcing that he would have Mass every second Sunday in Courtwright. Through the courtesy of Rev. Dr. Armstrong and his churchwardens, a building which belonged to them was rented for a nominal sum and Holy Sacrifice was celebrated regularly, Father McGee driving from Corunna, ings of the people in general he unhesitat-ingly proclaimed his intention of erecting a church. In a very short time he obtained the necessary subscriptions to warrant him in commencing operations, and his efforts were crowned with final success when the Rev. Dr. Kliroy dedicated to the service of God, in June last, a church that was built and paid for, and will re main a monument to his untiring energy and zeal, while ministering to the faithful on the banks of the beautiful blue St. Clair. That blessings may attend him in his new field of labor is the ardent wish of the faithful of Courtwright.

Yours truly,

OBITUARY.

Mr. Joseph Dertinger, La Salette. On Sunday, 23rd, Mr. Joseph Dertinger, aged sixty-two years, was burled in the cemetery of La Salette. For a year or on Friday night last, after being fortified with the last rites of holy mother Church, he succumbed to the hand of death. He was a man highly revered and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He reared a truly Christian family, one of whom was an exemplary member of the St Joseph's Community at London. The funeral, consisting of friends, well-wishers and neighbors of every class and in a choice and pleasing manner, founding his instruction on the words of Christ,

fits derived by the members compared with the small fee paid in annually. In case a member was unable to perform his manual labor through sickness, he had medical attendance free and received \$4 00 a week as maintenance during his illness, and two of the members to wait on him day and night, and, in case of death, ail the members were taxed to defray the funeral expenses, any sum left over being handed to his nearest relative; and, besides, it was compulsory on all members to referred to the fidelity of this good man, who, despite every opposition, "fought the good fight" in behalf of his holy faith, which he cherished nearer and dearer than life itself. He leaves a wife and four daughters to mourn the loss of a true husband and loved father. We therefore extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to the family in this their moment of sorton and disconnictment. row and dissppointment.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM AMHERSTBURG.

The new addition to the Convent of the Holy Names is now complete, and will be open for the reception of boarders on the lat October. The new building is of stone, three stories high, and is very well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. The first floor consists of the parlor and classroom: the steady description sateled of the purpose for which it is intended. The first floor consists of the parlor and classroom; the second contains that which is so dear to the heart of all religious—the chapel—which can be enlarged by opening the folding doors which divide it from one of the class rooms. The third story consists of the dormitory. In connection with the old building, the convent is now a commoditing a large number of boarders. The reputation of the good Sisters as teachers is too well known to require any praise from us, and we hope the efforts made by them to enlarge their establishment will receive the encouragement and patronage it deserves. We believe the terms are very reasonable. believe the terms are very reasonable.
All enquiries addressed to the Mother

Superior will receive prompt attention.

WAS IT A MIRACLE?

For the last six or seven years Mr. Wm. Richards, of this place, has been suffering from dyspepsia of a malignant type. From a strong, able bodied, hardworking man of 210 pounds, he was reduced to 110 pounds, and has been unable to work for some years. Latterly the disease took the form of vomiting, and life was sustained by very slight nouri-hment, such as milk. During all this Mr. Richard consulted the best medi and life was sustained by very slight nouri-hment, such as milk. During all this Mr. Richard consuited the best medical talent both in Canada and Detroit, without much relief. A few week ago, in company with his brother, he undertook a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Besupre. To one in his state of health the trip was trained. trip was a trying one. The great shrine was finally reached, and after a short rest Mr. Richard commenced the performance Mr. Richard commenced the performance of the religious exercises usual upon such occasions. On the morning he received Holy Communion, he went up to the altar with his walking stick, which has been his constant companion for years. After Communion he felt a great change for the better. He did not need his walking stick, which he left at the railing, and which now occupies a prominent position in the Church along with crutches and other articles necessary for crutches and other articles necessary for fflicted humanity who have been reliev and found no further use of them. Or returning to the hotel he gave orders for such a breakfast as he had not eaten for years. Much to the astonishment of

years. Much to the astonishment of those who were acquainted with his case, since then his appetite and digestion have been excellent, and he is gradually regaining health and strength. No doubt many will attribute his recovery to the journey, change of air, excitement, etc. The writer refrains from passing an envision envision experience. change of air, excitement, etc. The writer refrains from passing an opinion as to whether the above deserves to be classed as a miracle or not. He merely states the facts as they came to his notice. He knows the present condition of Mr. Richard to be as above stated, also remembers his comprehence of the verse are and bers his complaining a few years ago, and Mr. Richard's many acquaintances can the third is the poor state of his health as above mentioned. He himself fully believes it was a miraculous intervention of Divine Providence, brought about by the prayers of the good St. Anne.

A Russian Fable.

A lich to the squirrel said : Work faithfully for me,

And when your task is done, my friend, Rewarded you shall be With barrel-full of finest nuts, fresh from My own nut-tree." the squirrel said, "to

this I do agree." The squirrel toiled both day and night,

Quite faithful to his hire; So hungry and so faint, sometimes, He thought he must expire,
But still he kept his courage up, and

tugged With might and main, How nice the nuts will taste," he thought.

"When I my barrel gain.

At last, when he was nearly dead,
And thin and old and gray,
Quoth lion, "There's no more hard work
You're fit to do. I'll pay."
A barrel-full of nuts he gave—ripe, rich
And large; but oh!
The squirrel's tears ran down his checken. The

squirrel's tears ran down his cheeks He'd lost his teeth, you know.

Join a Pious Society:

From the Catholic Sentinel.

Belong to some pious congregation—either to that of that of the Sodality of the either to that of the Sodelity of the Blessed Virgin, the Third Order of St. Francis, the Society of St. Vircent de Paul, the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, or the Sacred Heart, which is also called the Apostleship of Prayer. Why? St. Bernardin says in doing so—

- 1. A man lives more holily.
 2. He falls into ein less frequently.
 3. When he falls, it is less grievously
- 4. He rises more easily.
 5. Walks more cautiously.
- 6. And reposes more tranquilly.
 7. He is more copiously bedewed with lowers of grace and javors from heaven. 8 He satisfied Divine justice, and avoids Purgatory with more facility.
- 9. He expires with greater confidence and resignation.
- 10. And is crowned more gloriously in the celestial mansions.

The Christian's cup may be full of sorrow, but for him the overflowing drop

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Southern Baptist Record states that 7,000,000 children are not reached by the Sunday schools of the United States. The Ottawa pilgrimage to St. Anne of Beaupre consisted of eleven burdred

In St. Peter's College, Freshfield, nesr Liverpool, there are two colored students from America—Mesers. Joseph Griffin and James Brown, of Maryland—who intend o enter the sacred ministry.

General Schofield, the successor of General Sheridan, has a wife who is a devoted Catholic. She is a convert. General Sheridan was a Catholic, and so are his wife and children. His predecessor, General Sherman, has also a Catholic wife.

The Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, have contributed to the rebuilding of the Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, N. Y., the sum of \$10,000. They recently donated \$50,000 to the Catholic University at Washington. Washington.

A pretty custom in vogue in the Province of Quebec is always to ring the church bell for christenings. No little flower is ever brought into the Garden of the Lord in those parts without a bright carillon sounding from the steeple turret, the contract of the charge of "pour annoncer au peuple qu' un enfant vient d'etre donne au bon Dieu." — Ave Maria,

It is announced that all the Masses all over the world, said on Sunday, Sept. 30th, will be celebrated as on All Souls. Day, and the principal Mass in each church is to be celebrated with all possible solemnity. In St. Patrick's Cath dral at the manufacture of the solemnity of the solemnity of the solemnity of the solemnity. 11 a. m., Archbishop Corrigan will cele-brate the Pontifical Mass of Requiem, in commemoration of the faithful departed.

Dean Lake, of Durham, is a dignitary of the Church of England; but he is also an honest and outspoken man. Last week he said in a letter to the Times. "It has come to pass that the Church of Rome, and I believe the Church of Rome alone, is essentially the "Church of the Poor." It is refreshing to find the fact so candidly acknowledged.

Archbishop Loby Lebal to Late the

so candidly acknowledged.

Archbishop John Ireland is Irleh by birth as well as by name. He is fifty years old, having been born at Burn Church, Kilkenny County, Ireland, in 1838 He was ordained priest in 1861, and succeeded to the See of St. Paul, Minn., in 1884. He was chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment during the war. On the 27th he will be invested with the pallium in his Cathedral at St. Paul.

The Dutch Catholics have just sent to Cardinal Lavigerie \$100,000 for the pur poses of his Anti-siavery Crusade. His Eminence went from Brussels to visit the Archbishop of Mechlin, with whom he concerted the establishment of committees at Mechlin, Antwerp, Liege, and at the University of Louvain, to be exclusively composed of ecclestastics, for furthering the abolition of the slave trade. An independent committee of direction is dependent committee of direction already on foot at Brussels

A few years ago a well-dressed fine-looking stranger called on Prof. Packard of Bowdin College and asked permission to look over the college buildings. The professor courteously showed bim all about the institution, and when the stranger went away he left his card, on which was the name Henry Winkley. A short time afterward the college re-ceived Mr. Winkley's check for \$40,000 ceived Mr. Winkley's check for \$40 000 with which to found a professorship of Latin, and now upon his death the colege receives \$20,000 more.

The great fire at Sacred Hear Convent, Manhattanville, revealed a most interesting fact in a musical way— being that not less than fifty two magni ficent Steinway pianos were destroyed in it. The education imparted by the nuns of the Sacred Heart is of worldnuts of the Sacred Heart is of world-wide note, but probably nothing will serve to establish in one's mind the thoroughness and immensity of the work done by them, and the severity of the loss that has been sustained by the Order, better than this plano item.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Fabre Archbishop of Montreal, arrived in London on Saturday, September 1, and was the guest of the Obiate Fathers at Tower Hill. He preached an elequent discourse in the Church to a crowded congregation on Sunday night, and in the procession which took place carried the Blessed Sacrament. The Archbishop left London on September 3rd for Paris, en route for Rome, where he will have an interview with the Holy Father. His Grace says that the Church is making great progress in Canada and the North west, and considers that this is largely due to the piety and devotion of the Irish people there.

A miraculous cure is reported from Knock. Miss B—, of Hayesthorpe, near Bridlington, Yorkshire, England, who had been for six years suffering from a painful disease of the knee, from which she was crippled, walking being quite impossible, bathed the part affected, on August 19, in the rain water which falls from the roof of the church, and in which from the root of the church, and in which a plece of cement from the apparition gable had lain. The disease instantly disappeared, and she was restored to health and strength. She went in company with her uncle, an ex-Anglican clergyman, but now a devout Catholic, living at Leaming ton, in Warwickshire. She showed her-self to Archdeacon Cavanagh and his curate, Father Mylotte.

Happy is he who finds a friend whose h art and mind harmon'ze with his own; a friend who adheres to bim through like ess of taste, feeling, and knowledge; a friend who is not the prey of ambition or selfishness, who prefers the shade of a tree to the pomp of a court. Happy is he who has a friend — Xavier de Maistre

Is not obedience also the shortest and quickest road to God? Is anything more pleasing to Him than the sacrifice of our will? Are there any means more secure of protecting us from illusion than to do the will of those who hold the place of God in our regard?—Life of Clare Vaug-

To strive to reconcile honor and dishonor, truth and faisehood, is the most hopeless problem that a human soul can possibly attempt to solve.

To give scandal is a great sin, to take scandal may also be a fault.

Waiting and Watching.

Waiting and watching the setting of sun, Waiting and watching for morning to come Tranquil, not tired, after duty well done, Waiting for life, into Heaven to bloom.

Waiting and watching for the loved gone be Scanning Elernity as if a seer. Feeling inat there is the spirit's best lore, That earth's greatest charm is, that Heaven is near.

Waiting and watching, both patient and Because we must wait till Time's course is

Loving, oh, desrly, the joys we have had, Eut loving, far more, the vict'ry we've wo Waiting and watching serene in the glow, Of all that was tend'rest, beat in the past, Thankful 'tis gone, with its joy and its woe. That living is done, and Life comes at last. I. L. C.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot. The Pall Mall Gazette, in an editorial or General Sheridan, whom it describes as "the most brilliant Irishman that America "the most brilliant Irishman that America has ever known," recalls the fact that his parents, like many thousands before and since, were driven out of landlordism, and since, were driven out of landlordism, and that they went over in the same sailing ship that carried the parents of President Arthur. It also reminds its readers that Sheridan was a Catholic and a Republican, and that one of his must famous utterances runs thus: "An American by birth, I love liberty; an Irishman by descent, I hate oppression; if I were in Ireland I would be a Ferlan."

Catholic Columbian. Catholic Columbian.

There are two great wants, at present, in the world at large: a want of faith, and a want of certainty as to the small measure of belief some professing themselves Christians, have. To both these classes, the Catholic Church is a consoling value. She has the denosit of faith. ing refuge. She has the deposit of faith, and all her children have absolute cer-

The Baptist preacher, Curry, who was The Baptiat preacher, Curry, who was, very inappropriately sent as Minister to Spain, has re igned, and will come home. He says he climate did not agree with him. Perhaps he saw more of Catholicity there, than was wholesome for a Baptist constitution. His cold doctrine would have melted from the uarmth of Spanish faith. The Presbyterian Ministerial Assembly, at a late session in Philadelphia The Presbyterian Ministerial Assembly, at a late session in Philadelphia, gave their opinion as to the Salvation Army, who are everywhere reaching out for the masses of the people who keep away from the high toned meeting huses of the popular sects of the day. One minister said: "I am not in favor of the Salvation Army. They have fine of the Salvation Army. They have fine wings, but they devastate, and are more like a lot of locusts than Christians. They are a dishonor, a discredit and disgrace to religion, nine hundred and ninety nine times out of every thousand. They are a procession of every thousand.

They are a procession of cranks, and I pray the Loid to disband the Salvation Army." Catholic Union and Times.

The Scapular is the sign by which the Blessed Virgin Mary recognizes her true children. Can, then, any Christian refuse conden. Can, then, any Christian refuse to wear her livery? Our mother has not asked heroic sacrifices, great austerities, lorg prayers, etc, she only asks that we wear her scapular devoutly and in the true spirit, in order to be saved from an eternity of misery, and to enjoy with her an endless happiness.

Catholic Citizen. A priest had occasion recently to announce the death and funeral service in the church over the remains of one of the the charch over the remains of one of the stoy-away members of his flock, so he made this keenly-startling announcement:

On next Thursday the obsequies of A. B. will be held in this church. I shall preach will be held in this church. I shall preach a funeral sermon on the occasion, and the man himself will be here—the first time in twenty years." What alesson for those lax Catholics who find so many flippant excuses for not going to church when alive, but whose corpses are carred into the sanctuary of God as if in very mockery of the foolishness of their anti Catholic

Colorado Catholic. Oberdence brings blessings; disobedience brings curses! The first sin which was of disobedience brought desolation and misery on the world. It is plain, then, It is idle to expect to find happiness in a habit of life, which is opposed to order, heaven's first law. There are many in-centives to the practice of this necessary virtue or habit, and we find in the writings of St. Ignatius Loyola, that one which is irresistible is the loving example of the Man God, Jesus Christ, Our Lord, who, while dwelling under the same roof with His parents was subject to them, and in this Holy Family the Virgin Mary, Queen of all, was obedient to St. Joseph.

A SKETCH.

The moonlight drifted brokenly through a rift in the roof of a negro cabin in the Hanover slashes, and fell on Gabriel Jones' gray bearded face. He was sitting by the fire place, where embers were glowing intermittently, smoking and meditating.

"Hanrah!" he called presently, "Han-nah!"

Silence.
"Hannah! a'say, Hannah!" a trifle

There was a rustling of the straw in the bed in the corner, and a sleepy answer— "Huh ?"

'Hannah, did you put dat watermillion I foun' in Marse Ben Scott's patch yis-tiddy in de cool spring?"
"Yes, I put dat watermillien in de cool

spring," she answered deliberately.
"Dat was right." A moment's pause.
"Hannah, did you have dat coat dat
Mister Hedley 'sisted on my takin', hind
de hay rack, like I tole you?"

Did you scall and pick dem chickens I berried f'om de man down on de river road de urr day?"

'Yes, I scall dem chickens,'
'Wes, I scall dem chickens,'
'Well, fry me one de fust t'ing in de
mornin', case I'se got t' go over t' Mister
Chicky Claptin's t'-morrer t' lead a prar
meetin' an' keep dem triflin' niggers in
de right road '' de right road.'

Then he leaned his grizzled head on the Then he leaned his grizzled head on the chair-back and snored the snore of the just, and the bull frog in the marches caught up the sound and echoed it over the Chickahominy low ground.—Richmond Baton.

A Great Prelate's Fervor.

Among the many anecdotes told of Mgr. de Merode, Minister and Almoner of Pius IX, illustrating his extraordinary zeal and devotion, we know of none more characteristic than the following:

One day he proposed to Mgr. Sauve, to whom he was much attached, to go with him to see the old city of Toscanella. On arriving at the hotel very early in the morning they had hardly got into the poor little apartment assigned to them than they suddenly heard a bell, which rang furiously and woke the whole town. It was about two o'clock in the morning.

"What on earth conditions are the same and a search are said to the morning."

morning.
"What on earth can that be for?"
exclaimed Mgr. de Merode.
He called the landlord, and asked what

it meant.

"Why," replied the astonished innkeeper, "it is for the people who are
going to gather in the harvest."

"But why are they roused so early in
the morning?"

"But why are they roused so early in the morning?"

"Oh! to hear Mass."

But it isn't Sunday or a feast day?"

cbserved the prelate.

"No matter, your Excellency; the Mass is said every morning during harvest time. The custom was instituted by a cardinal many years ago, for the poor people who have to go and work in the harvest field at the dawn of day."

"What a lesson for us!" exclaimed

harvest field at the dawn of day."

"What a lesson for us!" exclaimed Mgr. de Merode. "Think of those people, who have to work so hard, in this great heat, during these long days! They get up hours before the sun rises to hear Mass. What a lesson for us, my dear Sauve? Let us resolve to go this very morning, however fatigued we may be and not miss it while we are here."

Georgiana Fullerton.

Buffalo Union.

Buffalo Union.

Among the bosts of distinguished converts who, during the past half century, have left the death-cold walls of Anglicanism for the life-throbbing city of God—the Catholic Church—few have left the impress of so gifted and facile a pen upon the literature of those times as the late Lady Georgiana Failerton. In a letter to Mrs. Craven, congratulating her upon her Mrs. Craven, congratulating her upon her charming life of this gifted lady, Cardinar

charming life of this gifted lady, Cardinal Newman thus writes:

"Ever since I joined the Catholic Church I have never ceased to regard with respect and admiration her devoted life. Her character and spirit alike point her out as a worthy representative of those ladies of high rank who in such large numbers have joined the Catholic Faith in England during the last half century, and, despising half measures, have given up themselves and their lives to the Saviour."

Georgiana Fulletton is a name enshrined in the hearts of countless thousands of English speaking Catholics, who, in young years, have perused with pleasure and profit the voluminous writings of this high-born lady.

high-born lady.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deaf-ness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it Freez to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 st. John Street, Montreal.

Weman's Dress.

The attention of our readers is called to the very liberal offer made by American Housekeeping in their advertisement in another page of this issue. It is an undisputed fact that Worth's Freuch Tailer and the second of Dayse Cutting is plain and the puted fact that Worth's French Tailer System of Dress Cutting is plain and the book of instruction so clear that any child may understand how to cut and fit garments perfectly. Ledizor that may understand how to cut and fit garments perfectly. Ladies who appreciate neat-fitting garments, and enjoy good reading should send \$1.00 at once for American Housekeeping for one year and Worth's French Tailor System of Dress Cutting.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.

A NEW HOME TREATHENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, CATARRHAD DEAFNESS.

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrate of the upper air passages and custacnian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tynasil, Huxley and Beare, endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrace in a constant state of irritation accompanied by violent sneezing, allowing it is of chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English inanguage is spoken. Cures effected by nim seven years ago are cures still, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. These remedies are a specific for catarrhal troubles peculiar to females.

Mr. Dixon sends a pumphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of ten centa in stamps. The address is A. H. Dixon & Marrier.

MARRIED.

At Merrickville, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Father Kelly, Mr. E. C. Armand, of Arr-prior, to Miss Maggie Driscoll, of Merrick-ville. GOLD, Live at home and make more money working or u than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly, outfit free. Terms Free. Address. THUE & CO. Angusta, Maine.

New Fall Trouserings.

New Fall Suitings. New Fall Overcoatings.

New Fall Neckwear.

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First Door North of the City Hall. Our New House-Furnishing

Goods in Table Linens, Shee . ings, Towellings, Pillew Cottons, Tickings, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Napkins, Table Covers, etc., just received and selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS'.

VOLUME 9.

"A FACT."

If you want Good Ore Clothing or Furnishings our Stock.

The Best and Cheape the trade.

N. WILSON & CO

112 Dundas. - Near Ta

THE CHURCH ITS OWN WIT

The Vatican Council, in its Deci Falth, has these words: "The Citself, by its marvellous propagation of the comment sanctity, its inexhaustible fulness in all good things, its Counity and invincible stability, is and perpetual motive of credibility an irrefragable witness of its own legation." ("Const. Dogm. de Fide Cathc. iii) Its divine Founder said: the Light of the world:" and counch He added: "A city seated hill cannot be hid." The Vatican Casys: "The Church is its own wil My purpose is to draw out this ass

My purpose is to draw out this ass more fully.

These words affirm that the Chu self-evident, as light is to the eye through sense, to the intellect. N the sun at noonday, there is noth the world more manifest than the visible Universal Church. Both the and infidelity of the world bear with it. It is loved and hated, trusted It. It is loved and hated, trustee feared, served and assaulted, hon and blasphemed: is is Christ or Anti the kingdom of God or the impost Satan. It pervades the civilized No man and no nation can ignore it can be indifferent to it. Why is all

How is its existence to be accounted Let me suppose that I am an unbe Let me suppose that I am an unne in Christianity, and that some friend a make me promise to examine the evito show that Christianity is a divine ation. I should then sift and test evidence as if it were a court of law in a cause of life and death; my would be in suspense; it would in me. in a cause of life and death; my would be in suspense; it would in no control the process of my intellect. had any inclination from the equilibit would be towards mercy and hop this would not add a feather's weighter evidence, nor sway the intellair's breadth.

After the examinatian has been pleted, and my intellect convinced evidence being sufficient to prove Christianity is a divine revelation, n Christianity is a divine revelation, nethaless I sm not yet a Christian. this sifting brings me to this conclusi a chain of reasoning; but I sm not believer. The last act of reason brought me to the first act of faith. are generally distinct and separable. acts of reason are intellectual, and je of the interference of the will. The of faith is an imperative act of the founded on and justified by the prand conviction of the intellect.

erto I have been a critic; he forward, if I will, I become a discipl The last act of my reason, then, is tinct from my first act of faith prec in this: So long as I was uncertain I pended the inclination of my will, a act of fidelity of conscience and of lo to truth; but the process once comp

and the conviction once attained, my imperatively constrains me to bel and I become a disciple of a divine re-My friend next tells me that there Christian Scriptures, and I go three e process of cr examination and final conviction, the act of reasoning preceding, as before,

He then tells me that there is a Ch claiming to be divinely founded, diviguarded, and divinely guided in custody of Christianity and Christianity

Once more I have the same two process of reasoning and of belleving

There is, however, this difference in subject matter: Christianity is an o of supernatural truth appealing intel ually to my reason; the Christian So tures are voiceless and need a with tures are voiceless and need a with They cannot prove their own miss much less their own authenticity or spiration. But the Church is visible the eye, and ible to the ear, self-menting and self asserting; I cannot exciton it. If I go the east, it is there; go to the west, it is there also. If I at home, it is before me, seated on the if I turn away from it. if I turn away from it I am surrounded It pursues me and calls to I cannot deny its existence; I cannot indifferent to it; I must either listen to or wilfully stop my ears; I must bee or defy it, love it or bate it. But my fi attitude towards it is to try it with for sic atrictness, neither pronouncing it to Christ or Antichrist till I have tested origin, claim, and character. Let us t down the case in short-hand.

1. It says that it interpenetrates all nations of the civilized world. In som holds the whole nation in its unity others it holds fewer; but in all it is p ent, visible, audible, naturalized, known as the one Catholic Church, a na that none can appropriate. Though of claimed and controversially assumed n can retain it; it falls off. The wo knows only one Catholic Church, a

2. It is not a national body, but ext national, accused of its foreign relati and foreign dependence. It is int national, and independent in a sup

national unity.
3. In faith, divine worship, sacred ce onial, discipline, government, from highest to the lowest, it is the same