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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1885.

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DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Bishop Cleary's Pastoral Visitations.

CONTINUED JOURNEY THROUGH THE PAR-ISHES_ROUGH ROADS AND TEDIOUS WORK.

WORK. On Monday, the 21st, the Bishop left Carleton Place and proceeded by the C. P. R. to Kaladar station, where His Lordship was met by the Rev. Fathers Hogan and John Twomey. The party at once set out for Flinton, the most northern point of Kingston diocese and seven miles distant from Kaladar sta-tion. The road is one of the worst in the country, rough and rude and through the barest and bleakest stretch of land on this side of the Rocky Mountains. tion. The road is one of the worst in the country, rough and rude and through the barest and bleakest stretch of land on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Flinton was reached late in the evening and despite the wearisome journey the Bishop spoke a few words to the people and arranged the order of proceeding for the day following. Mass was celebrated at 9.80 by Rev. Father Davis, who met the Bishop at Flinton, and at the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, during which the children and most of the parents com-municated, the Bishop commenced the examination of the children. This section is composed of French and Irish, so that the examination was necessarily long, in consequence of the children speaking different languages. Of the 60 confirmed 33 were girls and 27 were boys. His Lordship before leaving distributed a number of rosary basde and medals which had been blessed by the Sovereign Pontiff to the congregation. The Bishop with the clergy who accompanied him were entertained by a French gentleman named Lessard, who di all in his power for the comfort of his guests. About three in the afternoon the Bishop began the laborious journey over the Bald Mountains to Erinsville, a distance of 23 miles. The road, seven miles of which he had travelled the previous day, is fearfully bad, being nothing more than a rude track through the rocks, and the surround-ing country is so wild and bleak that there is nothing whatever to relieve the weary tediousness of the long and difficult journey. The examination of the chil-dren in Erinsville church, the next day, Wednesday, was not, however, a work of much faitgue, owing to the perfect knowledge which the children displayed of their prayers and catechism. His Lord-ship expressed his commendation publidy the next day in the highest terms ; con-gratulating priest and people upon the careful preparation, evidenced by the children's splendid answering in their sr-amination. There were 174 confirmed : boys 86; girls 88. On Friday the Bishop drove to Read, under the charge of Re Alexandria and Kenyon. 152 212 Belleville. 70 101 Brewer's Mills. 65 Brockville. 117 131 Canden and Chippewa. 108 102 Carleton Place and Fergu-son Falls. 40 44 Chesterville. 60 80 Cornwall and Dickinson's L 140 172 Cysler. 109 109 Frankfort. 40 38 Stirling. 14 14 Gananoque, Lansdowne and Howe Ialand. 140 189 Hungerford and Tweed. 87 79 Kemptville and Mountain. 138 151 Kitley. 51 56 Philipsville. 68 72 Kingston and Cushendall. 149 215 Loohiel and Greenfield. 84 114 Loboro' and Railton. 47 48 Madoc, Marmora and Queensboro'. 49 38 Moose Creek. 77 78 Morrisburg and Iroquois. 34 55 Napanee and Descento. 73 81 Perth and Burgess. 148 150 Picton and Wellington. 59 55 Prescott, Troupetown, Car-dinal and Spencerville. 167 218 St. Andrew's. 154 113

drove him to St. James' Church, Yonge, where His Lordsbip examined and con-firmed 106 children after 11 o'clock mass on Sunday. This is a new mission which the Bishop has established, and is, at pre-sent, under the zealous care of Rev. W. Walsh, assistant in Brockville. The peo-ple have just completed a neat residence for the priest, who expects to reside entirely with them next month. The Bishop expressed his approval of all things in the new parish and wished them a pros-pretured to Kingston on Monday, having completed the second visitation of the entire diocese, which, owing to His Lord-ship's visit to Rome, was necessarily inter-rupted for along time. During his second visitation, now finished, His Lordsbip has administered the sacrament of Confirma-tion to all the young people of his exten-sive Diocese. We congratulate our Bishop and laborious duty of his office, and hope that His Lordship will now be enabled to which his unavoidable absence has been felt by his faithful children in Kings-ton. —Kingston Freeman. Correspondence of the Catholic Reco. DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. A VISIT TO FORMOSA, AND CONSECRATION

CONFIRMATION

CONFIRMATIONS.

Name of Place.

Flinton. Smith's Falls.....

Females

A VISIT TO FORMOSA, AND CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH. In one of my rambles through this beautiful and fertile province of Ontario, my good fortune brought me on the 12th of September to the charming county of Bruce, where, having learned that the sol-ern and unusual ceremony of the conse-cration of a church was to take place at Formosa, on Sunday, the 13th, I betook myself thither to witness this rite of the Church, of which I had often heard, but had never seen. I was hospitably enter-tained by a good friend in the neat vil-lage. On a knoll overhanging the village and overlooking the principal averue leading to Formosa is built the Church of our Immaculate Mother, which forms the most attractive feature in this beautiful sylvan scenery. Its lofty tower and spire, outopping the woods in the neighbor-hood, causes its cross-crowned summit to attract attention as it flashes in the morn-ing the sheen of its splendor from the sys of the rising sun. I learned from my host that the ceremony would commence at an early hour, as the bishop is an early informed that the great celebration would commence soon after six o'clock a. m. Having made my morning ablations and got myself ip readiness and wended my way to the church capped hill, to my utter anaster and cut or dressed lime-stone. The truly a stately edifice worthy of the ADMINISTERED IN THE DIOCESE OF KING STON BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CLEARY. His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, has administered the Sacrament of Con-firmation in all the Missions of his dio-cese during his second circuit of Visita-tion, which he completed last Monday. The number of persons confirmed is 7,310, as shown in the following list :-

built in ashier and cut or dressed line-stone. It is truly a stately edifice worthy of the ages of Faith. On inquiry I learned that it is built from designs originally fur-nished by Joseph Connelly, Eaq. the dis-tinguished and accomplished architect of Toronto.

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nished by Joseph Connelly, Esq., the dis-tinguished and accomplished architect of Toronto. The style adopted is the early English Gothic, which, though severe, is always beautiful in its lines. This fact is verified in our Lady's Church of Formosa. It consists of a nave, siles, transept and apaidal choir or sanctuary, with tower and spire and two vestry rooms, one for the clergy and the other for the boys and laity. In the tower are three bells, which sent their sweet chimes from an early hour of the morning over the surrounding plains, calling the faithful people of this German settlement to unite with their zealous and devoted pastor in witnessing the fulfilment of his and their hearts' dear-est aspiration, the solemn consecration of their church. At half past six o'clock the procession emerged from the humble residence of the pastor, dear Father Elena. There was the cross-bearer with his acolytes and thurifer, followed by the youths with red cassocks and surplice. After them came the clergy and then, under a canopy borne by gentlemen, the venerable Bishop, Monsig-nor Carbery, robed in cope and mitre, with crosier in hand, accompanied by the pastor. This indeed was to me a most unlooked-for sight; how I felt myself carried back again to old Catholic Europe. The Bishop proceeded to the front en-trance of the church, where, before the door, which was firmly closed, he seated himself on a faldstool placed over a rich carpet. He then began the great rite by reciting prayers and paslms with the clergy, after which the whole procession, led on by the cross-bearer, made many circuits of the church, the bishop the while sprinkling the foundations, the upper and lower part of the walls, and at each time he passed the great or principal 89 154 298 124 385 218 385 118 272 93 175 129 122 271 246 94 284 188 119 106 upper and lower part of the walls, and at each time he passed the great or principal entrance of the church, he knocked with his crosier at the great door asking ad-mission, to which a deacon inside replied, until at length at the fourth call or knock the door was opened and the bishop with the procession entered. I was fortunate enough to get in. The interior of the church was perfectly enough to get in. The interior of the church was perfectly destitute of furniture in the shape of pews. After some time and the recital of many prayers and invocations, the assirt-ant deacon laid a line of ashes through the diagonal of the church, from N. W. to S. E., on which the bishop inscribed the let-ters of the Latin alphabet with the end of his crosier, and then was made another line of ashes from S. W. to N. E., on which he inscribed the letters of the Greek alphabet with the end of his crosier. With this mystic ceremony I was deeply inter-ested, though I could not, at the time, understand its signification, until I was afterwards informed it signified the union of the Greek and Latin church on the one great foundation of faith. After many ceremonies and prayers the bishop pro-ceeded again to the front door of the church, which he anointed, and coming outside resumed his seat on the faldstool and addressed the assembled multitude still remaining outside of the church. The still remaining outside of the church. The substance of the address was to announce that the church was solemnly consecrated and set aside forever to the worship and service of God. He announced the terand set as to forever to the working and service of God. He announced the ter-rible penalties inflicted by the Church on all or any who should dare to do it any violence or injury. He enjoined on all the great duty of supporting the public worship in that church and the necessity of supplying a decent maintenance for the clergy who are to minister in it. After this the Archdeacon read the decree of the Holy Council of Trent enforcing ecclesi-astical immunity. Then as the Bishop with the clergy re-entered the church, he told the people that all could follow and enter. Straightway the vast edifice was filled to its utmost capacity by the faith-ful people of the mission, and the wide-spreading neighborhood; there must have been at least four thousand persons pre-sent. with the clergy re-entered the church, he told the people that all could follow and enter. Straightway the vast edifice was filled to its utmost capacity by the faith-ful people of the mission, and the wide-spreading neighborhood; there must have been at least four thousand persons pro-sent. The bishop then commenced the cere-mony of consecrating the high altar, which is a solid stone structure. During the course of this mejestic ceremony there

was another procession of the relics of the holy martyrs, enclosed in a silver shrine, which was borne on a litter richly draped with red satin, and carried by priests with lighted torches around the exterior of the church, and followed by the vast congrega-tion; this was one of the most impressive passages in the ceremonial. It gave ccca-sion to a fervent ontburst of the faith of this good people. The ceremony was repassages in the coremonal. If yeve total sion to a fervent ontburst of the faith of this good people. The ceremony was re-sumed on the return of the procession, and after some time was witnessed the thrilling scene of five blazes of fire send-ing forth perfumed incense from the five crosses on the altar and sepulchre in which the relices of the martyrs were enclosed. Meantime the bishops and clergy were all prostrate in prayer and the entire con-gregation were filled with awe and rever-ence. Afterwards the twelve crosses on the walls of the church were anointed by the bishop and the ceremony of conse-crating the altar terminated. a strike.

Catholic Record.

the bishop and the cremony of conse-crating the altar terminated. Immediately after the great ceremony the altar was prepared with the cloths and other ornaments, all which the Bishop had blessed, and then he celebrated a low mass at the newly consecrated altar, attended by all the clergy. When the Bishop had terminated his mass of the day, the Very Rev. Father Elena, attended by Dean Laussie as dea-con and Father Wey as sub-deacon, and Father Kloepfer as master of ceremonies, began the high mass. The music all through was Gregorian, under the direc-tion of Mr. Mueller. After the gospel a ser-mon on the solemnity was preached in German by Very Rev. Dr. L. Funcken, in which he displayed his great oratorical power and profound ecclesiastical learn-ing. He was listened to with the most rapt attention and admiration by the vast multitude present.

ing. He was instened to with the most rapt attention and admiration by the vast multitude present. The Bishop presided at the mass and in the end gave the solemn blessing, after which he delivered a learned and most impressive discourse in English. Thus terminated the most memorable and important celebration that ever has been witnessed in Formosa; indeed we might add, or the diocese of Hamilton, as the church in Formosa is the first solemnly consecrated in the diocese. The ceremony commenced at half-past six o'clock and anded at one o'clock p. m. The church is 150 feet long, sixty feet in the nave and aisles and 90 feet at the transepts. The nave, aisles and sanctuary are richly groined and the arches of the alales are supported by clustered columns with richly carved capitals. There is a large organ, with elegant gallery for the arches. The engits 170 feet. All the work has been paid for nor was any collection made outside the mission. The whole expenditure exclusive of haulage, whole expenditure exclusive of haulage, stone and lime was thirty-four thousand dollars. The entire ceremonial of this day was prepared and conducted by Rev. Father William Kloepfer, C. R., of Ber-

lin. We sincerely wish good Father Elena many happy years to enjoy this church, which is mainly due to his prudence and zeal in conducting the work and bringing it to so happy a completion. A CORRESPONDENT.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH IN IRE-

St. Bridget's Church, Kildare, Ireland, over which Dr. Cavendish is to preside, was finally dedicated last Sunday. Arch-bishops Croke and Walsh, Bishops Duggan and Lynch, Mr. Parnell and the heads of various religious orders were present. In replying to an address on Saturday even-ing, Archbishop Walsh took the opportun-ity to denounce Dublin Castle, and to declare in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenancy. Archbishop Croke also preached a sermon in the presence of the assembled Bishops and priests. He urged the people to remain steadfast in their religion, but not to forget their duty to their country. The sermon moved desply the large congregation which had assembled from a wide area. Mr. Par-nell, as a Protestant, did not attend the service, but on its conclusion was shown service, but on its conclusion was shown through the church. His presence gave rise to an extraordinary scene. Men and women clambered on seats to catch a view of the Irish leader, but though the a view of the Irish leader, but though the excitement was great people observed decorous silence. Parnell was then conducted to the Convent, where lunch was served. The Irish leader sat be-tween Archbishops Walsh and Oroke. After lunch Parnell repaired to a plat-form erected outside the church to re-ceive addresses from local bodies. He began his speech by recalling his arrest a few years ago, and by congratulating the people upon the changed position of the national cause. He went on to point out the significant union of priests and people against British misrule. In point out the significant union of priests and people against British misrule. In these few years you have jumped over coercion and shattered landlordism, he exclaimed, and the question which is the absorbing topic and root of all other questions is that landlords are standing upon the brink of a precipice, and are doing their best to get pushed over while endeavoring to get blood out of a stone. During last year land has not earned judicial rents. Irish landlords are about to enter into a conspiracy to exact judicial rents, which are not more sacred said he came among them with nothing, and preferred to take nothing away with him shows what a devoted pastor the parish ioners of St. Peter's have lost and the Diocese of Mobile has gained.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

per cent. The new Democratic English Parliament will not be so tender of the rights of landlords as the last one was. The new Democratic Parliament, elected by household suffrage in England, will not continue to go on paying twelve thousand Irish policemen for the pur-pose of extracting rack-rents for Irish landlords. Would it not be a wise thing for Irish landlords to recognize this situa-tion in time to see that if they are lot measonable they, will be thrown over-board altogether. Parnell concluded with an earnest appeal to the people to claimed for tenants the same privilege of boycotting obnoxious persons as is possessed by English workingmen when combined against an unjust employer in a strike. paper correspondents and telegraph agents. The London Standard has a cor-respondent at Rome, or pretends to have one. Recently its correspondent informed that paper, and it was considered of suffi-cient importance to be sent by cable from London to the "Associated Press" of the United States, that: "The Pope agerly reads reports of the electoral chances in Ireland. He unceasingly admonishes the Irish Bishops from supporting the Na-tionalists." Now none but a fool could concoct this statement and none but fools would believe it. Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, is a pronounced Nationalist. He was known at Rome to be so when he was created Archbishop. He was consecrated at Rome, had repeated personal confer-ences with "the Pope," and returned to Ireland a more pronounced Nationalist, if possible, than ever. Some time pre-vious to this a large number of the Irish Bishops and Archbishops visited Rome and also conferred with His Holiness, Leo XIII., and then returned to Ireland more Irish and more Nationalist than they were before.

CATHOLIC FRESS. N.Y. Freeman's Journal. The Christian Advocate evidently known; the workid. It tells the plain truth to a young woman who asked a question about tround dancing: "If you could have the remarks made by some of the young means the some time pre-you would indignantly refuse ever to lei their arms encircle you again." This is true enough. The young woman who is sufficiently careless of herroputation to let herrself be embraced to waltz music in a promisecuous assembly must expect to the are their daughters and sister from the contamination of the public ball-room. A few muttered words of "introduction," apoken perhaps by a comparative stranger, gives a young man the privilege of hugging a s will tune lasts. If he makes his own of "introduction," apoken perhaps by a s will tune lasts. If he makes his own ontor the best in the origing at the privilege of hugging young woman to slow music as long as wong woman to slow music as long as young up, and neithers of the privilege of hugging young woman to slow music as long as work tune lasts. If he makes his own of distroduction, "apoken perhaps by a comparative stranger, gives a young 'foul tonge; and, in the present state of boom companions, in the present state of foll tonge; and, in the present state of portuer's care, nor her cown self respects follows promisencous "from data cing." There is a "assiety" paper in London called Life, edited by an amiable and popular little Hungarian Jew Sight Tel-man. This man of discernment his take rank with the worthies of his periors. There is a discovery which entitles him to take naw with the worthies of his periors. There is a discovery which entitles him to the discovery which entitles him to the discovery which entitles him to the work. Was resumed after a lapse of the the Hums River are the boil toright here and an addiscovery which entitles him to the work. The stand in a well-known chap-ter of Disraeli's "Coningsby." He has found out that the Jewain are at t

London Universe. There is a "sassiety" paper in London called *Life*, edited by an amiable and popular little Hungarian Jow hight Tel-bermann—we beg pardon, Doctor Telber-mann. This man of discernment has made a discovery which entitles him to take rank with the worthles of his per-suasion celebrated in a well-known chap-ter of Disraeli's "Coningsby." He has found out that the Jesuit's are at the bot-tom of the Home Rule movement in Ire- whole expenditure exclusive of hadinge, it on sona three of Disrael's "Coningsby." He hading the world.
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 Inst. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, last found out that the Jesuits are at the bottom of the Home Rule movement in Ireland in the instead of the sona second se where in matters political and ecclesiastic. But the benighted Anglo Saxon might at last understand that the Romanist snaketo use a very unceremonious locution of our Teuton kinsmen—is not exactly the friend of the political connection of Ire-land with England. Mr. Parnell, though a Protestant born, is mainly the instru-ment, for the time being, of the Jesuit fraternity." If the doctor had only kept ment, for the time being, of the "seut fraternity." If the doctor had only kept his own counsel he might have made a better market of his information; but he felt that he had a duty to the "upper suckles" of fashion in Buckley Squeer and its neighbourhood, and he discharged it. Had he gone to those Jesuits and whispered what he knew, they would have given him a mint of money to hold his tongue. But 'tis too late now; Jeames de la Pluche and Jamimer Hann are fam-iliar with the machinations of Loyols. Now that Dr. Telbermann has crushed the Jesuits, perhaps he will oblige by having a go.in at the Papacy unless he prefers to lend a hand to his co-religionist, Adolph Rosenberg, at reforming the mor-als of "the benighted Anglo-Saxon." Ave Marla. priest " priest " The rumor of Archbishop Trench's con-version is revived, this time with much particularity of detail. A London paper states that Dr. Chenevix Trench, the ex-Anglican Archbishop, had entered Mill-town Park, the head house of the Jesuits. in Ireland, for the purpose of making a retreat as a convert to Catholicity. Some time ago rumors of a similar nature were put to rest by an announcement from young Mr. Trench, of the firm of Keegan, Paul, Trench & Co., denying emphatically the statement that his father had gone over to Rome. Now, however, the the statement that his lather had gone over to Rome. Now, however, the rumors are revived and abroad, and added to them is the extra assertion that. Miss Trench is following her father's footsteps by receiving instruction in the doctrines of the Catholic religion. Ave Maria Ave Maria. A telegram in the daily papers last week reported that Mgr. Sullivan, recently consecrated Bishop of Mobile, declined to accept a purse of \$1,000 from his late congregation in Washington, advising them to present it to his suc-cessor for the benefit of the church. He

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 Yonga
 of Confirmation to 246 persons, of whom 139 were males, and 107 females. On Monday morning the Bishop blessed and erected a new set of stations in Father Mead's church; and explained the nature and advantage of the holy exercise of the Way of the Cross. Subsequently His Lordship interviewed the School Trustees, and transacted much important official business. On Wednesday the Bishop pro-ceeded to Gananoque, taking the Grand Trunk at Marysville. The Rev. Father McDonell, pastor, accompanied by Father Corbett, of St. Andrews, and Father McRae, met His Lordship at Gansnoque Junction, and a numerous body by Father Corbett, of St. Andrews, and Father McRac, met His Lordship at Gansnoque Junction, and a nuncrous body of people with the children for Confirma-tion gave a hearty welcome to the Bishop when the train arrived at the town. The children were examined next day and received a deserved tribute of praise for their good answers in the Christian Doctrine, and 140 boys aud 139 glits were confirmed the next day, Friday, 2nd. This number includes the children of Lansdowne and Howe Island. On Satur-day morning the Bishop, accompanied by his Secretary and Fathers McDonnell and McRac, paid a visit to the Howe Island Church. The Island congregation met His Lordship at the ferry landing, and forma-ing a procession behind the Bishop's car-risge, proceeded to the Church, which is situated about five miles from the land-ing place. After the recital of the Rosary, the Bishop addressed the congregation, and expressed his great pleasure at seeing them, and their Church, and their Island home. He encouraged them by wise words, to be more careful to sanctify their homes than persons nearer to the priest words, to be more careful to sanctify their homes than persons nearer to the priest and his holy influence; and bade them watch vigilantly over their children, and as a means to these ends he exhorted all parents to establish family prayers, par-ticularly at night, so that the God of the family, the Father in Heaven, might watch over and sanctify every household. family, the Father in Heaven, might watch over and shartify every household. After giving them a brief word of advice concerning the method of sanctifying those Sundays on which their pastor is unable to give them mass, His Lordship gave his Episcopal Benediction, and promised to pay a special visit to Howe Island, early next summer. The Bishop shock hands with every mem-ber of the congregation, and bade them an affectionate farewell. He proceeded by the afternoon Express to Mallorytown, where Father Wm. Walsh met him and many long years. -Kingston Freeman.

97 79 49 3486 3824 7310 The foregoing table represents a vast amount of spiritual and moral good effected throughout the diocese of Kingston, and those alone who have been witnesses of the solemn proceedings that went before and followed the administration of the Sacrament in each parish can estimate the enormous labor undergone by the Bishop in this work of sanctifica-tion. Previous to his commencement tion. Previous to his commencement of the course of Confirmation, His Lord-ship issued a Pastoral Instruction to his clergy, directing that all children should be taught to recite from memory the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, the Dox-ology, the Apostles' Creed, the Confiteor, the Acts of Contrition, Faith, Hope and Charity, the Salve Regins, the Angelus and the Litany of Loreto, and should be prepared to answer the questions in Consity, the Saire Regins, the Angelus and the Litany of Loreto, and should be prepared to answer the questions in every chapter of the Catechism. The examination of the candidates in those several forms of prayer and in the Catechism occupied the Bishop everywhere one or more days preparatory to Confirmation. In this city of King-ston he continued it from Monday morn-ing to Saturday night. Addresses to parents respecting their duties towards their children were given invariably by the Bishop with great earnestness and practical application both before and after Confirmation in each parish. The prin-ciples of faith have been stirred into activity among the congregations, and the valuable rules of domestic piety inculcated by the Bishop have been fervently ac-cepted by the heads of families, who in many places raised their hands aloft in the church for a token of their resolve to practice them henceforward in their homes. It is confidently expected that the course of visitation just completed by the May Rey Dr. Cleary will be fruitful the course of visitation just completed by the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary will be fruitful of blessings throughout the diocese for

In the course of a sermon upon Unbe-lief, preached in the city of Manchester, England, September 6th, by Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J., he remarked that this class of unbelievers, though seeing every day evidences of the works of God, the Oreator, are yet so bent upon money-making, place seeking, and popularity hunting that, like men engaged in a race, they think and dream of nothing else.

Those who witnessed Archbishop Waish's reception at Kingstown, and his passage through the streets of Dublin, declare that no viceroy, no popular hero, no Archbishop was so received in Dublin before. The crowd was im-mense, and there was exultation in every heart, "Surely it is allowable," writes a correspondent of one of the English journals, "to trust that so

Such

Catholicity in Westport.

Strangers visiting the village of West-port in Lanark Co. are astonished at the progress church affairs are making in that retired but picturesque locality. Rev. Father Staunton, the zealous and admirable unselfishness tireless pastor, has recently formed a Separate School section whose pupils have already made marked progress. He is building a handsome two-story brick school for their accommodation; he has almost completed a large convent building and has one of the best churches in the country. Evidently Father Staunton knows what is best to be done and the best way of doing it.

The Chiniquy of Other Days.

Rev. Father Allain, P. P., Uxbridge, requests that those to whom the books bearing the above title were sent would kindly make returns as soon as possible.

2

Legend in Alsace.

Know'st thou, Gr. t then, how it happens That the dear ones die ? While the sun shines high; In that garden there are roses Beautiful and bright. And he gares round delighted With the lovely sight.

If he marks one gaily blooming— Than the rest more fair, fe will pause and gaze upon it fail of tender care; and the beautoous rose he gathers, he the beautoous rose he gathers, nd the beauteous rose he gathers, a his bosom lies-ut on earth are tears and sorrow or a dear one dies.

ABCHBISHOP WALSH.

CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MORALITY AND COMMON SENSE OF POLITICS-AN ARCHBISHOP'S INSTRUC-TION TO HIS PEOPLE-THE PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GUIDE CATHOLICS IN SELECTING CANDIDATES-CUGHT THEY CHOOSE CATHOLICS BOLELY -ARCH-BISHOP WALSH TO THE MEN OF WICK-

CHOOSE CATHOLICS SOLELY I-ARCH-BISHOP WALSH TO THE MEN OF WICK-LOW. On the recent visit of Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, to Enniskerry, County Wicklow, he delivered the following motable and suggestive instruction: "I accept, with feelings of heartfelt thanks, your kind address. It is, as you know, by no means the first address of welcome that I have received from the people of my diocess. Indeed, since I have come home from Rome I have done little else than receive, and acknowledge as best I could, the loving kindness of my priests and of my people in presenting to me addresses such as yours. Those addresses have come to me, I may say, from every possible source, from the clergy and laity of the diocese at large; from the inhabitants of important centres of population ; from ormitites organized for the promotion of special objects of Catholic or of national interest; from runicipal bodies, such as the Town Council of our metro-polis and the commissioners of the neigh-boring townships; from religious com-itable institutions; and from the repre-sentatives of those educational establish-ments in which I must ever take as special interest, whether they come to me, as they have come, from the primary schools of elementary instruction, from the more advanced intermediate schools. or from the ranks of our most successful University students. Coming to me, as they have come, from all these varied sources, they have been to me a source of deep and abiding comfort, as they are a sure guarantee of that loyal devoted-need—a devotedness which I now feel irmly assured will never fal me, unless for my own part I prove unlaithful to ness, of which I shall stand so much in need—a devotedness which I now feel firmly assured will never fail me, unless for my own part I prove unlaithful to the trust that has been confided to me by our Holy Father the Pope. [Cheers]. I prize them all. But there is one thing in this address of yours to which none of them can lay claim—one thing that gives to it a special and an unquestionable pre eminence. They all, indeed, remind me of the great responsibility to which I pre eminence. They all interest remains the first interest of the seat responsibility to which I have succeeded. They put before me that in entering upon the duties of Arch-bishop of Dublin I have inherited the mitre and the crozier of OUR GLORIOUS PATRON AND PATRIOTIC But it is here in Enniskerry that I have

But it is here in Enniskerry that I have first set foot as Archbishep of Dublin, in this county of Wicklow, St. Lawrence's own county [cheers], in which so many of the years of his eventual life were passed, and where the traditions of his sencity and of his devotion to the true interests of his native land, here even of the years of his eventual life were passed, and where the traditions of the political aspirations of the over-memories i You refer to some topics of painful

The second secon

cese of mine. [Cheers] I, too, AS BISHOF OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. LAUR-ENCE o'TOOLS, must count myself, as 1 am proud to count myself, one of the clergy of Wick-low [cheers], and in this capsoity I ven-ture to-day to offer you a few words of 1 advice as to the choise that, with your brother members of the Convention of the county, you should make. [Cheers.] And here let me say that, standing, as I do, at the threshold of this sacred edifice, and vested, as I am, in these sacred robes, I am not going to introduce one word of politics. My views on the great political questions of the day are known to you all. It is, then, unnecessary that I should enter upon any exposition of them here. Even if they were not known I should not think of doing so. I am speaking to you to day as your Bishop. [Cheers.] I wish to point out to you where your duty as good citizens lies. And I can do this withcut introducing a reference even the faintest reference.-to my nolitigal tonic on which the least And I can do this without introducing a reference – even the faintest reference – to any political topic on which the least difference of opinion can possibly exist among those who are listening to me here. Besides there is another reason why I need make no reference to sub-jects of political controversy. For I take it that in connection with the coming election, or with the preliminary selec-tion of candidater, no question of polities can arise in Wicklow. I am ready to assume that there is no one rash enough can arise in Wicklow. I am ready to assume that there is no one rash enough to dream of raising an issue as to what the political aspirations of the over-whelming msjority of the electors of this county are, or to take upon himself the responsibility, by doing so, of con-verting your peaceful county into a theatre of turmoil, discord, and con-fusion. [Loud cheers]. Assuming, then, that you are safe from a contest on polit-ical grounds,

worthy of our confidence, on whom we cannot rely that the interests of religion, as well as of country, may be safely en-trusted to his guardianship. [Cheers.] Finally, but by no means the least im-portant qualification, I would implore of you to seek as your representatives in this crisis of our history, MEN DISTINGUISHED FOR THAT MODERA-TION

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

TION which the leader of the great political movement of the day, your fellow Wick-low man, Mr. Farnell. [Loud and pro-longed cheers]. has so emphatically im-pressed upon all who are within the reach of his influence as essential, espec-ially from this time forward, for the suc-cessful assertion of your rightful claims. When I speak of moderation, there is no fear of your misunderstanding me. You know that I do not mean weakness When I speak of moderation, there is no fear of your misunderstanding me. You know that I do not mean weakness [oheers]; you know that I do not for a moment contemplate the possibility of you selecting as your representatives men who will be wanting, even to the extent of one hair's breadth, in the firm assertion of those principles to which they pleige allegiance by accepting the office of representing you. [Loud cheers.] What I do mean is that your members should be mean on whom, when the necessity arises, you may confidently rely, not merely that they will reso-lutely SET THEIR FACES AGAINST THOSE DEEDS OF

SET THEIR FACES AGAINST THOSE DEEDS OF

lutely SET THEIR FACES AGAINST THOSE DEEDS OF <u>DARKNESS</u> that bring discredit upon even the just-est cause, but that they may be counted upon in an alien, and, it may be hostile, legislature, to set forth your claims, as far as may be needful, with that dignified calmness in which the most powerful advocate of even the strongest cause cannot fail to find a new source of power and strength. [Cheers.] There are, no doubt, some other points to be looked to, for I cannot enumerate them all. But I think you may rest assured that if those that I have recounted for you be secured, the rest will no less surely follow. But you can well understand that all the advice I can give you as to the selection of candidates for Parliament will be ab-solutely useless unless you apply it, and apply it in its fulness, in the selection of the delegates who are to represent you in the Convention of the county. Such as your delegates are, such will your future representatives be. None but an honest man can see how necessary it is that honesty should be the first, the essential requisite in an Irish represen-tative in Parliament. [Cheers.] Men of taited or of spotted reputation in private life are not likely to care much for the record of the private life of those who are to be selected as the represen-tatives of this Catholic county. [Cheers.] Men who are themselves regardless or the interests of Catholicity are not likely to set much importance upon the disre-gard of all such interests. [Cheers.] And, need I say it, men whose only claim to public notice is that they hare signALUZED THEMSELVES BY THE VIO-LENCE

SIGNALIZED THEMSELVES BY THE VIO-LENCE

LENCE of their language, if they have not signa-lized themselves by the violence of their deeds, are not likely to be safe guides in the selection of representatives who are to pursus a policy of moderation, and to set their faces resolutely against deeds of crime. [Loud cheers.] But no matter what care may be taken in the selection of the delegates to this Con-vention, it cannot fail to be a source of darger unless one further precaution be taken. It is, in fact, nothing more than this, that in the acts of the Convention thought be observed that which is the fundamental rule of every deliberative assembly worthy of the name, that no act should be observed twich beforehand DUE AND FULL AND SUFFICIENT NOTICE

THE RESTORATION OF YOUR ANCIENT

THE RESTORATION OF YOUR ARCIENT RIGHTS. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Be faithful to those few principles that I have thus endeavored to put before you. If you are faithful to them, you may rest assured that the action of your county and of yourselves will be gratefully remembered in the happier days that are before us, when the present war of classes shall have ceased, and when the bitter memories of the past shall have been all but forgotten by the happy peo-ple of a peaceful, a contented and a truly united Ireland." [Loud and con-tinued cheers.]

CATHOLIC VS. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"Why don't you send Jennie to the pariah school ?" "The idea!" "Well, yee, it is an 'idea,' and one worthy of your earnest consideration." "But why should I send my child to the parish school when I can do so much better for the child by sending her to the public schools, which are so much superior to our schools ?" "In what are the public schools better than our Catholic schools ?" "O, in every respect. In the first place the buildings are, by far, superior. They are larger, healthier and much more commodious. They are fitted with every facility and every con-venience; they have every appliance that can be used to make study easy and profitable. Then the teachers are first-class in their various departments, and ladies and gentlemen of social standing that guaranteess polite education, which is impossible in schools taught by teachers shut out from intercourse with the world. I do not intend my children for the Church or the cloister; they must batte with the world, and therefore I wish them to be so educated as to ensure victory," wish them to be so educated as to ensure victory," "Your intention is excellent ; but are

victory," "Your intention is excellent; but ars you sure that the means you use are the best that can be used for the accom-plishment of your intention ?" "Certainly. What is better than a thorough education, such as is to be obtained in our public schoois ?" "True faith. When we were chil-dren we read in our catechism, "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world and loss his soul,' and 'What shall a man give in exchange for his soul ? The catechism is but an epitome of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and what it says is as true as the gospel. The one thing necessary is not and can not be taught in the public schools. We Catholics are taught that 'without Faith it is impossible to please God,' impossible, therefore, to be saved. To teach religion whose groundwork is faith is forbidden in the public schools. No religious instruction of any kind is allowed in any school supported by

No religious instruction of any kind is allowed in any school supported by State funds. The State may foster secular science, it may teach the prin-ciples of Addition, Division and Sil-ence; the State may put it in the power of a man to become a trusted officer of a banking house or to assume a re-acconsible position in some other finanof a banking house or to assume a re-sponsible position in some other finan-cial institution, but the State can not, dare not, take upon itself the duty of laboring to make a man houses, and therefore eminently worthy of the high-est condidence; the State will not teach a child religion, without which no solid motives for honesty can ever be im-pressed upon the human heart." "Do you mean to say that there are no principles of honesty taught in the schools of the State? Am I to under-stand you as saving there are no moral

ar of detection ; it is an ot for the fe not for the tear of dedection; it is an honesty that trims its sails so as to catch every advantageous breeze; it is an hon-esty that confines its exercise to things profitable for this world, and gives itself no trouble about a life hereafter. There are no moral teachings, there is no mor-ality taught in the public schools except ality taught in the public schools except the morality of paganism. A morality without religion, without the Christian religion, is the morality of a Hottentot, which is the morality of Greece and which is the morality of Greece and Rome, minus Grecian and Roman science. There can be no true morality without true religion; you might as well expect true religion without a true con-ception of the true God. "But are there not people of good morals who received their education only in the public schools?" "I don't know. But suppose I grant all your question would imply. It will not follow that you are excused from sending your child to a Christian school; that is, to a school where morals will be taught as a Christian duty and not as that is, to a school where morals will be taught as a Christian duty and not as being a social expediency or a wise pol-icy. It is your duty to provide a Chris-tian education for your children, and if you neglect or refuse to do that you are worse than an infidel. Society, or that portion of it that you wish to mingle with, may excuse your conduct, but the Almighty can not." "I am a Catholic, and desire that my children be brought up in the same Faith, the faith of my ancestors, and shall do what I can to keep them from perversion; but I am auxious to give them the best education that can be had, and therefore think it a duty I owe my children to send them where the my children to send them where the best education can be obtained, that is to the public school. You know our schools are not as good as the public schools.

true faith, and words founded on true faith at all times, in season and out of season, as the Apostle says, and conse-quently, we can not, with impunity, ex-pose our children to loss of faith and morals; but that is just the thing we do morals; but that is just the thing we do when we send them to the public schools. It is the boast of the patrons of the public schools that they are not is taught in them, and it is just inasmuch as these boastings are true that these to Catholic children." "May God direct me. I'll think this matter over when I am on my knees in "May God direct me. I'll think this in gayer." "May God direct me. I'll think this in terpones to what God will then put into ing with our parish schools. If they do int teach the highest branches of what the world calls knowledge, they do give which surpasseth all human understand ing, and which is one day to be our con-solation and comfort when human sei. "Can bell us no more,""

nce can help us no more." IBISH NATIONAL LEAGUE LIES.

RESIDENT EGAN POINTS OUT SOME PAR-TICULAR ENGLISH EVASIONS.

PRESIDENT EGAN POINTS OUT SOME PAR-TICULAR ENGLISH EVASIONS. In the Chicago Tribuns of September 29, appeared a epecial cablegram from London which read as follows: Mr. Frank Hugh O'Canan O'Donnell, home rule member of parliament for Dungarvan, Ireland, has retired from the canvass for parliamentary honors to his district. He declares that the Parnellites have persistently insulted Mr. James Carlile McCoan, formerly home rule mem-ber for Wicklow, but now liberal candi-date for Lancaster; Mr. John O'Connor Power, member of parliament for Mayo, and himself. Parnellism, Mr. O'Donnell claims, has reduced the popular organizs-tion both in Ireland and Americs by its schemes for obtaining money, sapped the foundation of self-government by abusing the nominees, and fostered deceptive con-fidence by claiming triumphs on she adop-tion by parliament of every worthless Irish measure. Mr. O'Donnell was vicc-president and honorary secretary of the Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain. The retirement of O'Donnell from the

most able and most trusted co-workers in president and honorary secretary of the find home Rule Confederation of Great The retirement of O'Donnell from the find parliamentary party leaves Joeph O. Bigger the only remaining member of the faction which, under the leadership of Charles S. Paraell, initisted obstruc-tion tactics in the House of Commons in 1877. Mr. O'Donnell's defection also calls public attention again to the Iraib ticussions which seem to daily increase in importance and bitterness. Michael Davit, who has for a long time offered a dangerous rivaly to Mr. Paraell's leader ship, is quiet for the present, but a new revolt has broken out and is all the more threatening because it is within the ranks of the parliamentary party. The chief malcontents besides Mr. O'Donnell, are the late fr. A. M. Sullivan has dor deut haif an interview to-day with Mr. Power, who said that the seeds of the present into the land question at the present time to the antional question they are entirely in normory with Mr. William Shaw, and Timothy Michael Healy. The correspon-deut haif an interview to-day with Mr. Power, who said that the seeds of the pres-ting. Bat all who had of late years a spired to any degree of leadership in the Irain party haf found Farnell to strong, and had themselves been cruabed. "What Farnell meeds," added Mr. Fower bittely," " is a class of men who are political Cir-nited at mational party Mr. Egan said that ther aspired to any degree of leadership in the frain actional party Mr. Egan said in the train be fast on y one understanding the Firsh aspired to any degree of leadership in the frain actional party Mr. Egan said that ther any definite date had been devel to strong, and had themselves been cruabed. "What the standing of these genilemen who are progreent as so to the statements and by are appresent and yos that strong the strong and in the train be bost paperset as secret and and the train during of these genilemen who are ropresented as breaking away from the straind yother ber and in

"In regard to Mr. William Shaw," said "In regard to Mr. William Shaw," said Mr. Egan, "he was at one time a Unitar-ian clergyman, but cut the church for the brewing business. He became chair-man of the Munster bank, and he was mainly responsible for the bursting up, a few months ago, of that magnificent concern with its thirty branches scat-tered throughout the south of Ireland. Mr. Shaw succeeded Isaac Butt as chair-man of the home rule party in Ireland, but was displaced by Mr. Parnell a.ter the general election of 1880, since which time he was regarded as the leader in the house of commons of some fifteen or time he was regarded as the leader in the house of commons of some fifteen or twenty Irish members, whom Mr. Glad-stone unwittingly stigmatized as 'the nominal Home Rulers.' Shaw is now utterly discredited in national politics, and neither he, O'Donnell, McCoan, Power or any other one of Mr. Shaw's 'Home rulers' dare show their faces be-fore any popular constituency in Irafore any popular constituency in Ire-land."

land." "To mix Mr. Healy's name with any of these men," continued Mr. Egan, "is simply an outrage on Mr. Healy, who is unquestionably one of Mr. Parnell's most able and most trusted co-workers in

most able and most trusted co-workers in the national movement." In answer to the inquiry as to the re-ported discussions in the ranks of the Irish national party Mr. Egan denied that any such thing existed. "Never in the history of Irish move-ments," said he, "have such harmony and singleness of purpose prevailed as since the land league six years ago. Nine-tenths of the entire people of Ire-land are to-day united as one man irres-pective of creed, in support of the na-tional movement under the leadership of Mr. Parnell. Reports of dissension between Mr. Farnell and Mr. Healy are utterly groundless, and the only differ-

the convention in person, as also the Hon. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., who will then be Lord Mayor of Dublin, and some other members of the parliamentary party.— Omaha Bee, Oct. 3.

Unanswered Prayers.

OCT. 17, 1885

Written for The Pilot A Coranach.

A pillowed head Ou the cold, cold clay, And a love and a life that died away Pray God the head that lies so low, Under the elect and the shrouding si Has less of death and deathless care Than the living heart That's buried there !

For weary years The sun has lain Below the dreary western plain, And I have watched with lifted eyee To see it rild the eastern skies; But now I know that nevermore Will light break on That distant shore.

Ah, nevermore ! Unless, perchance, ith richer, holler radiance, crown, through cycles all uniold, te turreis and towers of the City a shall these years of rayless nigh Unit my cycs For scenes so bright! Uncloneit 0. W. T. W. B

W. T. W. B Cincinnati, O.

PARNELL AT WICKLOW

UNIMPAIRED TRUST IN ULTIMAT TGRY FOR HOME RULE. The following is a full report Parnell's speech delivered at Wic few days ago. When, he said, expressed my conviction that in Parliament we should be able our platform on a single plank, an it a plank of legislative indepen my declaration has been received English press and by some, tho by all the English leaders, with a of disapproval, and they have that yielding an independent Par to Ireland was a matter of impos But nothing during this interval the slightest degree diminished n fidence in the near success of our On the contrary, the English pr TORY FOR HOME RULE. On the contrary, the English pr the English leaders practically that Irish affairs cannot be allo continue as they exist, and that i possible to keep

possible to keep AN UNWILLING PEOPLE, unwilling representatives, in for islative connection with two oth doms. They admit that there a some change, but that two con shall accompany this change. Fi the separation of Ireland from 1 shall not be the consequence of legislative independence to 1 and, second, that we shall not be to protect our manufactures at to protect our manufactures at of those of England, Mr. Gla-manifesto declares that he is w consider our demand, provide granted that it does not involve tion. Mr. Chamberlain declares is willing to give a legislature kind, provided it has not power tect our manufactures against England. I have claimed for I Parliament that it shall have j protect Irish manufactures sho be the will of the Irish people, for me to say beforehand what freely elected Irish Parliament w but I have claimed that no Parl ary Assembly in Ireland will wo tion. Mr. Chamberlain declares but I have claimed that no Parl ary Assembly in Ireland will wor factorily which has not full por Iriah affairs, which has not full por Iriahs frairs, which has not full p raise revenue for the purpose Government as shall seem fi Assembly. I have an opinion would be wise to protect cert industries, at all events for a order to make up for loss at th which we experienced owing to legislation of times past. Irelan never be a manufacturing nation importance as to be able to o with England, but several in could be could be

MADE TO THRIVE HERE, although we should be comp seek other than our own supp the English markets on acc natural causes. But I claim for that if an Irish Parliament of that there are certain industrie land which could be fostered by tion, that Irish Parliament shot power to protect them. It is no to predict the extent to wi power would be used, but I tell lish Radicals and Liberals it is u talk of their desire to do justic land, when from motives of se they refuse to repair the most unequalities of all, namely, the tion of our manufactures by Ec times past; when they refuse injustice by giving us power to these comparatively few indu-which Ireland is adapted by stances to excel in. A claim stances to excel in. A claim put forward that some guaranta be given that the granting of la independence to Ireland should to separation. This claim is o at first sight may seem fair. be preposterous to ask Englan cede to us an engine which we are our intention to use for bring expression but there is a graseparation, but there is a greence between having such an ence between having such an and giving counter-guarantees carrying it out. It is not poe human intelligence to fore future in such matters, but point to the fact that under t rears of her parliamentary or years of her parliamentary of with England Ireland has become with England Ireland has beeo INTENSELY DISLOYAL and intensely disaffected. T withstanding the alternate poli ciliation and coercion, disaffe broadened and deepened frou day. Am I not then entitled t that the root of disaffection an feeling of disloyalty is the tion by England of the mana our own affairs. It is admitte present system cannot go on. our own affairs. It is admitte present system cannot go on. you going to put in its place? to English statesmen, in consid question, would be to trust people altogether, or to trust at all. Give with free and o our people power to legisla domestic concerns, and you mu on one thing, the desire f tion at least will not be increased tensified. Whatever chance rulers may have of drawing to t the affection of the Irish peo their destroying THE ABOMINABLE SYST THE ABOMINABLE SYST of legislative union by conce and freely to Ireland the righ age her own affairs. We can power has been freely conced colonies to protect their against those of England. colonies disaffection has di And while Irishmen going to

OCT. 17. 1885.

memories? You refer to some topics of painful significance. But they are topics from which, in the good providence of God, we may now look away, with calm and hopeful confidence. Circumstances, in-deed, have combined to invest my ap-pointment to the Archbishopric with an intent tar beyond that which an ordinary appointment of an Irish Archbishop could by possibility have possessed. But all that interest is in the past. The dangers to which you refer dangers to which you refer-DANGERS OF LAY INTERFERENCE WITH THE

HOLY SEE

HOLY SEE in the free exercise of its supreme juris-diction—all these have passed away, and I believe with you that they have passed away forever. [Cheers] But while you thus congratulate yourselves that our Holy Father, our present Sovereign Pontift, Leo XIII, has been enabled in the appointment of your present un-worthy Archbishop, to act, as he has ever acted, in the exercise of his own unfettered judgment, do not, I implore of you, allow yourselves to be carried away in any excitement of feeling on this score, from the calm and steady consideration of the great duty that now lies before you as inhabitants of this county of Wicklow. For there is before us_before you and before me— a duty AS SOLEMN, AS RESPONSIBLE, AS SACRED as any civil duty that has ever had to be in the free exercise of its supreme juris-

liament, whether British or Irish, in which the people of Ireland were truly and efficiently represented. [Prolonged cheers.] How much depends upon the deliberations of that Parliament! To me, at all events, it seems plain that what depends upon it is neither more nor less than this whether peace, con-tentment and harmony are now to be established on a firm and lasting basis in this land of ours, or to be out of sight, in hopeless postponement, beyond the limits, at all events, of our days. And if so much depends upon the deliberations of this new Parliament, to which, under the Constitution, our destinies are thus to be committed, is it not equally plain that the character and the result of the deliberations of that Parliament must in turn depend upon the choice of the re-presentatives whom you, with the elec-tors of the other constituencies through-ciple that no man shall be adjudged

will understand that I teel myself in a position thus to speak to you with abso-lute freedom from reserve. For knowing absolutely nothing of the candidates who may intend to present themselves for your approval, I am safe against the suspicion that in anything I may say, I am casting a slur upon any individual whatsoever. I say to you, then, be firm in your determination to select none but honest men-men whom you foresee, so far as human foresight will enable you to see it, will be faithful to their trust, faithful to the pledges on which they are to be elected, and faithful to them, not in the letter only but in the spirit. [Cheers.] Never lose sight of the prin-

[Cheers.] Never lose sight of the prin-ciple—for it is a principle of the law of God—that the laws of morality, of fidelity God—that the laws of morality, of fidelity to pledges and to promises, are as appli-cable to men in public as well as to those in private station, and are as appli-cable to them in the affairs of public and political life as in matters of private duty. [Cheers.] Thus, then—I cannot repeat it to you too often—have nothing to do with any candidate in whose ante-codents are cannot find grounds for cedents you cannot find grounds for solid judgment that he is a thoroughly trustworthy and honest man. [Cheers.] Secondly, let him be, so far as you know of it,

A MAN OF BLAMELESS PRIVATE, AS WELL

us_before you and before me— a duty AS SOLEMN, AS RESPONSIBLE, AS SACRED as any civil duty that has ever had to be discharged by Irishmen. You are called upon to take part in the formation of that which will be known in future history as the first Par-liament, whether British or Irish, in which the people of Ireland were truly and efficiently represented. [Prolonged cheers.] How much depends upon the delibertions of that Parliament! To [Cheers.] The records of our Parliamen tary representation show that Irishmet tary representation show that Irishmen in the past have never cared to imitate the bad example set to them by our neighbors beyond St. George's Channel by acting in any spirit of such narrow exclusiveness. [Hear, hear.] They are not likely now to enter upon so dis-honoring a career. [Loud cheers.] It is, no doubt, but natural that, so far as it can be done consistently with the safety of our general interests, we should, as a Catholic people, prefer to see ourselves represented by members of our own Church. [Cheers.] But whether our members are to be Catholics or not, let us, at all events, take it as a fixed prin-

who are chosen as representatives by the laity of the country-that they shall take no part in any proceeding of which due notice is not given. It among the candidatures, of which notice has been candidatures, of which notice has been given, none can be found to win the approval of the convention, let there be an adjournment. At all events, I throw this out to you as a suggestion of this out to you as a suggestion of mine. I PUT NO PRESSURE UPON YOU.

You can act as prudent men. But for the clergy of the diocese who may choose to attend this convention, they will have certain instructions from me for their guidance; and one of those instructions will be that if they wish to instructions will be that if they will as act in accordance to my suggestions, they will at once withdraw from the conference, if it be necessary to do so, to avoid committing themselves to any act which they had not the fullest opportunwhich they had not the fullest opportun-ity of considering in all its bearings before the opening of the preceedings. But I have no fear that anything will go wrong. There is no reason why I should fear it, I trust then, that when the convention of this county is held, as it will in a week or two, there will be present, to guide its deliberations in the ways of purdence and paces a number and prudence and peace, a number, and a sufficient number, of

THE FRUDENT CLERGY OF THIS DIOCESE I have no doubt that their presence there will be the surest guarantee that there will be the surest guarantee that all its proceedings will be conducted with order, with decorum, with dignity, with an unbroken unity of purpose, and with all due care for the interests of our Catholic people. [Cheers.] In a spirit of confidence, which you surely are bound to show is not misplaced, the skilful leader of the coming Parliament-ter comparison has curvemend this Can ary campaign has summoned this Con-vention of his own county of Wicklow to be the first assembled of all the county conventions of Ireland. As it is to be the first, let it be a model to all that are to follow. [Loud cheers.] From its open-ing to the close let every member who may be called upon to take part in its deliberations bear steadfastly in mind that he is the guardian of a sacred and a that he is the guardian of a sacred and a solemn trust. In a word, let this con-vention in all its proceedings be a stand-ivg proof that you have among you, at all events, some elements of fitness for engaging in the discharge of those more important deliberative duties that will soon come to you with

Parnell was only waiting to ascertain definitely when the general election in Ireland would be held so that he could arrange for a deputation to this country the standing of these gentlemen who are represented as breaking away from the Parnell party Mr. Egan said : "For the past five or six years Mr. O'Donnell has been known in Irish polifrom the home organization. From let-ters received by Mr. Egan from Mr. O'Brien and other members of the par-liamentary party he had every reason to believe that Mr. Parnell would attend

"For the past five or six years Mr. O'Donnell has been known in Irish poli-tics as a notorious crank, sometimes fawn-ing on Parnell and at other times abusing him. Nearly five years ago he posed as a devout Catholic and tried to set the Cath-olic clergy against Parnell, who is an Epis-copalian in religion, but he utterly failed. In 1830 O'Donnell was proposed as a member of the land league, but on my motion was rejected. McCoan went to Ireland in 1870 as a carpet bag adventurer and on the recommendation of O'Connor Power, who was then a member of the Parnell party, he was accepted as a candi-date for parliamentary representation of Drogheda, but was defeated. At the gen-eral election of 1880, owing to a scarcity of candidates, he managed to get into parliament for Wicklow county. Nothing is known about his antecedents beyond the fact that he ran a paper called the *Levant Herald* in Constantinople and was accused of blackmalling the English and Turkish government by turns. O'Connor Power is one of the most notorious back-sliders and traitors amongst the Irish race on either side of the Atlantic. The son of a policeman reared in a poor house in Ireland, he drifted from there to England.

The great doctor of the Church, St. Augustine, says that there are three kinds of people who pray and are not heard, and three ways in which they pray. First, those who pray in a bad state of mind— that is, a state of mortal sin. Man, after being regenerated by Baptism, should always have his soul in a state of purity, instead of which he very often has it in a state of sin. When we pray we should either be in a state of grace or in one of heartfelt repentance.

size of sin. when we pray we should either be in a state of grace or in one of heartfelt repentance. Secondly: Those who pray in an unfit manner-with a heart full of distractions and a mind overwhelmed with the tur-moils and affairs of this wicked world. They may be on their knees-they may be in the temple of the Almighty, but their hearts are not there. When this is the case they cannot be heard, neither can God grant them their prayers. Lastly: Those who ask for things which they should not, viz.: things of the world, or these which would be injurious to us. God, who is all love, has created man for everlasting glory; therefore, how is it pos-sible that he could grant us a petition which would only lead us to our own con-fusion and injury 1--Chimes. a policeman reared in a poor house in Ireland, he drifted from there to England, Ireland, he drifted from there to England, where he first came into notice as a mem-ber of and organizer for the Fenian organi-zation. Glib of tongue, and with consider-able audacity of character he worked himself ahead amongst the Fenian element. It is notorious that he took a part in the attempted raid on Chester castle, and that he was connected with the plot for the abduction of the prince of Wales about the year 1873. It is also no secret that he travelled the greater part of this about the year 1015. It is also ho secret that he travelled the greater part of this country over as an organizer of the Fenian party. In 1874 he was elected a member of parliament for Mayo county entirely by the influence, and with the financial assistance of the Fenian organi-stion Mwself and friend. Thomas

country over as an organizer of the "I do not know it. I can not know it, for it can not be known by me nor by you, nor by any other until it be known that these schools teach the principles of the two faiths. A merely negative teaching of correct faith, if I may so speak, will not satisfy me, and ought not satisfy you, or any Catholic parent. The duty we owe to God and our children requires something more than abstaining from teaching error to those whose edu-cation is in our hands. Our duty to God and our children obliges us to teach the

OCT. 17, 1885.

Written for The Pilot. A Coranach.

A pillowed head On the cold, cold clay, a love and a life that died away ! God the head that lies so low, r the sleet and the shrouding snow, ess of death and deathless care Than the living heart That's buried there !

For weary years The sun has lain The sun has lain he dreary western plain, are watched with lifted eyes t gild the eastern skies; I know that nevermore Will light break on That distant shore.

Ah, nevermore ! Uniess, perchan An, never the second of the se Cincinnati, O.

PARNELL AT WICKLOW.

UNIMPAIRED TRUST IN ULTIMATE VIC TORY FOR HOME RULE.

The following is a full report of Mr. Parnell's speech delivered at Wicklow a Parnell's speech delivered at Wicklow a few days ago. When, he said, I have expressed my conviction that in a new Parliament we should be able to form our platform on a single plank, and make it a plank of legislative independence, my declaration has been received by the English press and by some, though not by all the English leaders, with a storm of disapproval, and they have told us that yielding an independent Parliament to Ireland was a matter of impossibility. But nothing during this interval has in the slightest degree diminished my con-fidence in the near success of our efforts. On the contrary, the English press and the English leaders practically admit that Irish affairs cannot be allowed to continue as they exist, and that it is imcontinue as they exist, and that it is impossible to keep

AN UNWILLING PEOPLE. unwilling representatives, in forced leg-islative connection with two other king-doms. They admit that there must be some change, but that there must be some change, but that two conditions shall accompany this change. First, that the separation of Ireland from England shall not be the consequence of granting legislative independence to Ireland; and, second, that we shall not be allowed to protect our manufactures at the cost of those of England, Mr. Gladstone's manifesto declares that he is willing to consider our demand, provided it is granted that it does not involve separa-tion. Mr. Chamberlain declares that he but I have claimed that no Parliamentary Assembly in Ireland will work satis-factorily which has not full power over Irish affairs, which has not full power to raise revenue for the purposes of our Government as shall seem fit to the Assembly. I have an opinion that it would be wise to protect certain Irish industries, at all events for a time, in order to make up for loss at the start, which we experienced owing to adverse legislation of times past. Ireland could never be a manufacturing nation of such importance as to be able to compete with England, but several industries could be

natural causes. But I claim for Ireland that if an Irish Parliament considers that there are certain industries in Ire-land which could be fostered by protec-tion, that Irish Parliament should have power to protect them. It is not for me

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carry with them a burning hatred against English rule and toqueath it to their children, the Irishman who goes to Australia and finds a different system of their children, the Irishma... who goes to Australia and finds a different system of English rule, becomes a loyal citiz n, and a strength and prop to the community in which his lot is cast. I say it is possible and it is the duty of the English states-man of to-day to enquire into and examine these facts for themselves, and to cease from a task they admit to be impossible, that of going forward in con-tinued misgovernment. If these les-sons can be learned I am convinced that the English statesman who is great enough and powerful enough to carry out these teachings, and to enforce them on the acceptance of his countrymen, and to give Ireland full legislative liberty and full power to manage her own domestic concerns, will be regarded in the future by his countrymen as one who has removed the greatest peril to the English Empire—a peril I firmly believe which, if not removed, will find some day, perhaps not in our time, but will certainly find, sooner or later, and it may be sooner than later, an oppor-tunity of revenging itself by the destruction of the British Empire, for the oppressions and misgovernment of cen-turies." A mighty shout went up as

oppressions and misgovernment oppressions and misgovernment of cen-turies." A mighty shout went up as Parnell concluded. Other Home Rule members followed with remarks in favor of independence, and Father Moylan, of Caven, presented to the great leader a magnificent watch which had been sent to him by American sympathizers.

WEXFORD'S WAY.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND'S REPLY TO JOH CHAMBERLAIN.

From the speech Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., made on the lith ult., and in which he bade defiance to Mr. Chamberwhich he bade defiance to Mr. Chamber-lain, we quote as follows: Our position s simply and plainly this: We take a prac-tical view of what has occurred in Ire-land for some time gone by, and we find that eighty-five years of British - or shall I say brutish?—rule in this country has merely resulted in driving from Ireland more than one-half of the population of the country. How any population of the country. How any man, who calls himself a same man, or an honest man, can get up and advocate the existence of a government which for the existence of a government which for the last eighty-five years has ruined this country every way, which has driven out of this country more than one-half of the population—five or six millions of peo-ple—how any one can assert a claim for the continued existence of that govern-ment is a thing allogether beyond my the continued existence of that govern-ment is a thing altogether beyond my comprehension, or the comprehension of any man who looks at Irish politics merely from the standpoint of benefit-ting the whole of the country and the whole of the people as best we can. We want to substitute for this rule, which has driven our brothers our sitters our fath. tion. Mr. Chamberlain declares that he is willing to give a legislature of some kind, provided it has not power to pro-tect our manufactures against those of England. I have claimed for Ireland's Parliament that it shall have power to protect Irish manufactures should that be the will of the Irish people. It is not for me to say beforehand what action a freely elected Irish Parliament will take, but I have claimed that no Parliament-tect our manufactures against those of england. I have claimed for Ireland's a native government which will be elec-ter and our mothers to other countries, a native government which will be elec-ter and our mothers alone. That is our a native government which will be elec-ted by the people alone. That is our demand, and until that demand is fully and completely realized I can assure my Orange friends there are plenty of men in the South of Ireland with Mr. Parnell at their head, and plenty of men in the North who will never allow agitation to cease in this country, through one method or another, until that end i-brought about. One word as to the latest statement on the question of home rule. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is for one thing a millionaire, who has made his money by making screws, and giving very small screws to his workmen, who is for another thing a Radical poli-tician, who can stretch his Radicalism MADE TO THRIVE HERE, although we should be compelled to seek other than our own supplies from the English markets on account of natural causes. But I claim for Ireland of money to carry on a war of British bayonets against the naked bodies of people in the Soudan who never did anything to Queen Victoria or anybody belonging to her. This gentleman of

RATHER LOOSE RADICALISM to predict the extent to which the power would be used, but I tell the Eng-lish Radicals and Liberals it is useless to talk of their desire to do justice to Ire-al questions of right on one side, and

THE PRIEST AND HIS ENEMIES. We read in the Semaine Religiouse of

Tournai : WHO ARE THE PRIEST'S ENEMIES ?

Tournai: WHO ARE THE PRIEST'S ENEMIES ? There is not an individual on earth, whatever position he may occupy, who has as many enemies as the priest. Soldier of the Church, minister of the unchangeable law, guardian of the truth, dispenser of the gifts of God, he has for enemies all who want neither God, nor law, nor truth. The innumerable schis-matics who reject the authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, enemies of the priest; those thousand sects of heretics escaped from the fold of the Good Shep-herd, enemies of the priest; those thou-sands of ubelievers whom faith disquiets and thwarts, enemies of the priest; the malefactors who continually hear from the priest's mouth the condemnation of their misdeeds, enemies of the priest; the romancers, the singers of hascivious-ness, low and servile sycophants of all the passions, enemies of the priest; tyrants, those scourges of mankind, who of the priest: conspirators of all kinds. desire to oppress remorselessly, enemies of the priest ; conspirators of all kinds, who are preparing in darkness that anarchy by means of which they may seize on power, enemies of the priest; despoilers of the property of others, whatever title they may cover them selves with, to whatever class they may belong, enemies of the priest!

WHAT ARE THE PRIEST'S CRIMES ?

There is hardly a week in which we do not hear of some fault, some crime, com-mitted by some individual or other belonging to a more or less elevated class in the social orders. There have been in the social orders. There have been bankers who were thieves; notaries have been seen in Mazas, (the prison) and physicians on the scaffold. The people, when they see these things, have more contempt than indignation. They raise a hue and cry at the wretches, and that is all. But let a monk, a priest, a brother be branded with infamy any der. little difference does it make to the is all. But let a monk, a prices, a brother be branded with infamy any day; little difference does it make to the people that this happens only once in twenty-five years, that is in the propor-tion of one in a thousand : then they are filled with wrath, they are beside themselves with indignation. Full of contempt and jeering for the former, for vulgar criminals, they become terrible to the latter; for these latter are not only men, they are guides, and when they have fallen they have been guilty of treachery. As for the former, the people forget their names; as for the latter they keep their names eternally in mind, they execate them for all time; for these had a commission and were faithless to it; theirs was the duty to teach truth, and they have been to teach truth, and they have been leceivers.

to teach truth, and they have been decivers. I know that I am here touching upon a burning question; but fire purifies, I shall go to the furthest limit. It is the same feeling which has made the people hardly pay attention to the hundreds of scandals given by lay teachers. What difference does it make to them 1 They are men like everybody else. They be have badly ? Well, the flesh is weak, that is all. But, on the other hand, let a newspaper suddenly happen to come wearing the religious habit, let the news-paper make this scandal public : it may be exceptional, that scandal, it may be in the proportion of one to a thousand; the indifference and pity of a while ago give away to that wrath, that indignation of which I have spoken. In their sim-plicity, the liberal journalists, who ex-tite these violent feelings, imagine that they are destroying respect to religious take. The contrary is the case. They have only furnished the people istake. The contrary is the case. They have only furnished the people istally religibus, since they are astonished at one guilty man among a thousand, while they accept without the least astonishment twenty other similar cases of the indifference they are astonished while they accept without the least astonishment twenty other similar case of men like him.

HOW THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARIANS EN JOYED THEMSELVES AT THE PARNELI BANQUET.

AFFER THE SPEECHES.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

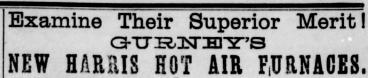
BANQUET. The speeches over, the reporters retired, and the company gave itself up to tran-quil enjoyment; and the tranquility and the enjoyment; would have digusted Irish politician of the good old days as he saw how many glasses filled with the fizzing ginger-beer or the ghastly Apollinaris, stood before the members, who had al-ready "taken the pledge." When the hour of festivity comes at the gatherings of the Irish Party, T. D. Sullivan is always the great figure. His fine, clear, powerful voice rings out in a melody of Moore, or Lover, or Denny Lane, or one of his own splendid ballads. Now his song is soft and pathetic and again it is full of his rollicking humor. He often comes with some composition just fresh from the poetic anvil; on the night of the baquet he sang for the first time a versi-fied account of an "All Night Sitting," which was bighly enjoyed by men who could appreciate every humorons point and quaint touch. Mr. Healy is probably unknown to the general world as a vocalunknown to the general world as a vocal-ist; but he is always good for a song, and if Sims Reeves would not grow pale at him as a competitor, he might well wish for his readiness to oblige. John O'Con-nor has a fine baritone and the musical taste and cultivation that are habitual in

taste and cultivation that are habitual in i Cork; and Mr. Learny may know other things than "The Rising of the Moon;" but he is known to his colleagues as the singer of one song. Thus for a while there was a complete truce to speeches, but there was a general communication that hefter the night was out one or two that before the night was out one or two that before the high was out one or two other toasts would follow. The O'Gorman Mahon, rising straight as a pine, was halled with "Cheers for the Grand Old Man," and spoke to a delighted audience of 1828, and Catholic Emancipation, and the sacrifice of the freeholders as of some-thing that happened the day before yester day.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE BIGGAR

There was another toast that has now become a standing event at dinners of the Parliamentary Party. It is not set down formally, it is often even excluded formally, as at the banquet ; but it is inevit-able, for it rises spontaneous and unanimous from the strong affections of forty men for one of their number. That toast is, "The Health of Joseph Biggar." Whenever these words are pronounced, there arises one loud, wild, undivided cheer; arises one foud, which undivided cheer; for Joseph Biggar is near the heart of every man in the Irish Party. And then occurs another curious phenomenon. A strange glimpse of the difference between the political reputation and the inmost character of men, and between the attitude of the same men to these when here of the same man to those whom he re-gards as the friends and those whom he considers foes to his country's cause. If there be a man in the Irish Party whom the enemies of Ireland regard as harder, enemies of freiand regard as harder, tougher-shall it be said, more savage in his character than another, it is Joseph Biggar. It is his friends only who know how soft and tender and true the real man When his name is mentioned in terms is. When his name is mentioned inceived of praise by a colleague, and is received with cheers by his friends, the real nature with cheers by his friends, the real nature of the man can no longer command itself. His breast heaves; if he speaks, it is with a trembling voice; with a nervous twitch, he covers his face with his hands; but the tears have already rushed to his eyes and trickle down his cheeks. Then he gets up; in stumbling words, declaring that he is but a commonplace creature; very lazy-"Oh ! oh !" shout his colleagues-"Yes, "On i on i" shout his colleagues—"Yee, yee !" says Joseph in a most earnest remonstrance; "the truth is, I've always been very lazy;" and winds up by declar-ing that he is proud to be amongst so many men so much abler and better than himself. So it was at the Parnell banquet, when Mr. Healy proposed his health. Finally, the "God Save Ireland" was led by T. D. Sullivan ; was sung by all the members standing; and the historic gather-

ing came to a close .- United Ireland. A TURNCOAT. Irish Fireside An Irishman whose first name is An. AB Insuman whose hirst name is An-thony, and who still lives, resided once at Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, and while there, had a goat that was a noted rambler. One day she was curious enough to visit the Protestant church of rainber. One day she was currot of enough to visit the Protestant church of the village, and by means of mounting a tombstone close by the wall she managed to jump through a window right into the building. When a church officer opened the door on Sunday morning, he was sur-prised to find the horned animal dancing and skipping in the building with as much seeming agility and grace as one of the mountebanks that preach at the Jail Square, Glasgow. As a natural conse-quence she was arrested and put in pound, and her master was summoned before a Dumbarton magistrate and ordered to pay all damages, but Anthony in order to get clear of the responsibility replied to his honor:



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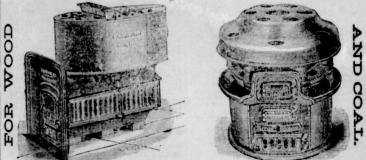
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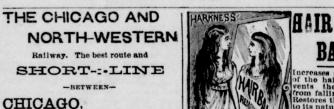


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talk of their desire to do justice to Ire-land, when from motives of selfishness they refuse to repair the most manifest unequalities of all, namely, the destruc. tion of our manufactures by England in tion of our manufactures by Legiand in times past; when they refuse to repair injustice by giving us power to build up these comparatively few industries to which Ireland is adapted by circum-stances to excel in. A claim has been put forward that some guarantee should be given that the granting of legislative independence to Ireland should not lead to separation. This claim is one which to separation. This claim is one which at first sight may seem fair. It would be preposterous to ask England to con-cede to us an engine which we announced our intention to use for bringing about connection, but there is a great differseparation, but there is a great differ-ence between having such an intention and giving counter-guarantees against carrying it out. It is not possible for human intelligence to forecast the future in such matters, but we can point to the fact that under the last 85 years of her parliamentary connection with England Ireland has become INTENSELY DISLOYAL

and intensely disaffected. That, not-

the affection of the Irish people lies in

THE ABOMINABLE SYSTEM

their destroying

the one reason he gives us for not com-plying with Mr. Parnell's demand is that England is 31,000,000 of people, and Ireland only 4,000,000. This is the argu-ment of the bully and coward—I am bigger than you and I will punch your head. It is the only argument the great head. It is the only argument the great high priest of Radicalism can bring to high priest of Radicalism can bring to bear against our admittedly just demand to exercise the right to rule our own country in our own way. We are only 4,000,000 of people! If that were so I know of many a man in England, from the prime minister down, who would aleep more comfortably to-night. We are only 4,000,000 of people! If that were so how very soon they would put their strong hands on our throat and throttle the life out of us; they would very soon carry out that suggestion made in a cold-blooded manner, by the English *Times*, when it said, "Soon the Celt will be as rare in Ireland as the Red Indian on the shores of Manhattan." But how is the shores of Manhattan." But how is it to-day? From those shores of Man

it to-day? From those shores of Man-hattan, from the glorious republic of America, beat back the voices of those men they thought to exterminate, but only expatriated, beat back their voices, aye, and from other countries in thunder-ing answer to the challenge of Mr. Chamberlain, to tell him if he is a wise politician in dealing with Ireland, he will not delude the English people into the and intensely disaffected. Init, not-withstanding the alternate policy of con-ciliation and coercion, disaffection has broadened and deepened from day to day. Am I not then entitled to assume day. Am I not then entitled to assume that the root of disaffection and of this feeling of disloyalty is the assump-tion by England of the management of our own affairs. It is admitted that the politician in dealing with relation, le will not delude the English people into the idea that they are dealing with 4,000,000 unarmed peasants, but that he will place the truth before his countrymen and tell them that there are 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 of the Irish race determined our own affairs. It is admitted that the present system cannot go on. What are you going to put in its place? My advice to English statesmen, in considering this question, would be to trust the Irish people altogether, or to trust the Irish our people power to trust them not at all. Give with free and open hand our people power to legislate on all domestic concerns, and you may depend as I am, and as you are, to drive British rule from this country. They will do so if they can by their voices, but if they are altogether ignored. I dare say that the day may come when the crack of Irish rifles on the shores of Great Britain will wake up lads like Mr. Chamberlam. on one thing, the desire for separa-tion at least will not be increased or intensified. Whatever chance English rulers may have of drawing to themselves

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THE ABOMINABLE SYSTEM of legislative union by conceding fully and freely to Ireland the right to man-age her own affairs. We can show that power has been freely conceded to great colonies to protect their industries against those of England. In these colonies disaffection has disappeared, And while Irishmen going to America Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's HOW IS THE PRIEST JUDGED ?

When laymen do not succeed in sat-isfying everybody, what can the poor priests do in these evil days? The other day, at the Brussels station, I saw get off the train. He carried in his hand get off the train. He carried in his hand a travelling bag for which three young rogues disputed. "Thanks," he said, "thanks." The interesting porters insisted; but the ecclesiastic, all the while holding his bag, continued on his way, repeating, "Thanks, my friends, thanks," Two bloused voters, who were enclained their pictures of

thanks." Two bloused voters, who were smoking their pipes, were witnesses of this little scene, so frequent in stations and in the neighborhood of the railway. "Jules," said the younger to his com-rade, "see that cure dragging his bag-gage. It's a pity that bag isn't a trunk; we'd have the pleasure of seeing him carry it on his shoulders or on his head. That's the way you respect your robe and your character, Monsieur l'abbe i And that to avoid giving ten sous to an unemployed workman, that's acurics. And those people preach charity, and pretend to love the people ! Blatherskite ! you see, Jules."

to love the people! Blatherskite! you see, Jules." "You're right, Louis." Next day another priest was com-ing out of the same station, preceded by a porter carrying his traveling bag. The two voters of the eve were there. "There's a good-for-nothing!" said Louis, "If one musn't be *lazy* to have another man carry a bag which doesn't Louis, "It one musn't be *lang* to have another man carry a bag which doesn't weigh twenty pounds!" "There's more pride than *laziness*, I tell you," said Jules, - "There's both."-"You're right, Louis."-Translated by Th. Xr. K.

Do NO VIOLENCE TO THE LIVER and general system by repeated doses of mer-cury in the shape of Calomel and blue pill. Many persons thus dose themselves even without the advice of a physician. The best substitute for such pernicious drugs, and the use of which is never followed by disastrous effects upon the general health, disastrous enects upon the general nearly, is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discov-ery and Dyspeptic Care, which perman-ently tones the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and gives a healthful glow to the cheek. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

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Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in arr, Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discov-ery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and I was at considerable expense trying to get relief: but this expense trying to get relief; but this excellent medicine was the first and only relief I received." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dandas St.

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wred by the Bishop of London, and and by the Archbishop of St. Se, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, or, and Paterboro, and leading Cath-orgeneat throughout the Dominion. orgeneatione addressed to the Pubar will receive prompt attention. writing for a change of address ariably send us the name of their

Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1885.

(OFFICIAL) DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The following circular has been addressed by His Lordship the Bishop of London to the clergy of the diocese :-CIBCULAR.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Oct. 6th, 1885.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: The following will be the subject mat-ter of our next Theological Conference, which will take place in January next at the usual places : DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.

De Romano Pontifice. MORAL THEOLOGY. De Actibus Humanis.

SACRED SCRIPTURE St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians: what the object and occasion of it were; an analysis of it to be given. The day on which the Conference will be held in London and Windsor, respect-ively, will be announced hereafter. No Clergyman is allowed to absent bimself from Conference, except for reasons deemed satisfactory by us. Your faithful and devoted Servant in Christ,

Christ.

+ JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

• At one o'clock on Saturday morning last, His Eminence John Cardinal Mc-Closkey departed this life. For some years the illustrious prelate had been in ceble health, and within a few weeks previous to his demise began to sink to rapidly as to alarm his friends and attendants. When, a few days ago, his critical condition was made known, a deep feeling of sympathy and sorrow overspread the great metropolis. So intense and universal was the regret felt at the approaching end of America's first Cardinal that the archiepiscopate on Madison Avenue was for days the centre of deepest interest, evidenced by callers from all ranks and conditions of society, among them clergy. men of every denomination, all eager to ascertain the true state of the dying prelate's health. On the morning of the ninth, His Eminence made an effort to epeak, but though weakness prevented him it was quite apparent that he understood what was going on around him. His brightness gave the anxious attendants to hope that a change for the better had set in, but as the day wore on he began to grow weaker and at four o'clock became unconscious. At five minutes before one the solemu moment of parting had arrived, and the great Cardinal then yielded up his spirit without pain and as one sinking into a deep sleep. He was surrounded by devoted priests and dearest relations. On one side of his death-bed were the Cardinal's nieces, Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Cleary, and on the other side Miss McCloskey and Miss Mullen. Behind them, standing almost in a circle, were His Grace Archbishop Corrigan, Monsignors Farley, Preston and Quinn, Doctor Mc-Donald and the assistant priests attached to the Cathedral, reciting the prayers for the dying. Doctor Keyes, the Cardinal' physician, anxiously watched at the head of the bed the ebbing life of his patient, till, at length, as the first hour of the day was about to break upon the mighty city, the end came, and peacefully and pain lessly passed from earth the soul of the second Archbishop of New York. No man of the present century No man of the present control is figured more conspicuously, and yet modestly, in the history of the Catholic Church than John Cardinal McCloskey. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1810, of Irish parents, who were not rich, but were well enough to do to send history and the second history and the second history. rich, but were well enough to do to send their son to college. Piety seemed his own by right of inheritance from the par-ents, whose devotion to the church led them to cross the East river in a row-boat for the purpose of attending Mass on Sunday morning in the days when there were no ferries. As a schoolboy he avoided the rough games of his play-mates, and earnestly devoted himself to study. In the autumn of 1821 he was sent to Mount St. Mary's college, near Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Md. During the seven years which followed, the piety and modesty of his nature, his In the autumn of 1821 he was the plety and modesty of his nature, his gentle and sweet disposition, his enthu-siasm for his studies, and his abilities as a student, won for him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. His

return was appointed assistant priest of St. Joseph's church, in New York, and six months after became priest of the parish. In 1841 Bishop Hughes nominated him first president of St. John's college, Ford In 1841 Bishop Hughes nominated him first president of St. John's college, Ford-ham, but in 1842 he resumed charge of St. Joseph's. At the solicitation of Bishop Hughes he was appointed his coadjutor, Nov. 21, 1843, and was consecrated March 10, 1844. In the division of the diocese of New York, which took place in 1847, Bishop McCloskey was nominated first bishop of Albany, May 21. His zeal, eloquence and popularity obtained him the means of building churches in every city and town, and of creating many insti-tutions of charity and education. He introduced into his diocese the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Mercy, the Grey Sisters, Hospitallers from Montreal, the Bisters of St. Joseph, and those of the third Order of St. Francis ; also the Jesuita, Oblates, Augusting, Franciscans and Capuchins. of St. Joseph, and those of the third Order of St. Francis; also the Jesuits, Oblates, Augustinians, Franciscans and Capuchins. He begav and completed the cathedral at Albany, donating to it a large part of his own income. During his last years in that city he purchased extensive buildings in Troy, destined to be used for a general theological seminary for the dioceses forming the ecclesiastical provinces of New York, and obtained for it from the university of Louvain a staff forming the ecclesiantical provinces of New York, and obtained for it from the university of Louvain a staff of trained professore. After the death of Archbishop Hughes, he was appointed to the see of New York, May 6, 1864, and took possession of it Aug. 21. Besides a large number of apacious churches built in the city and elsewhere, the archbishop established a foundling asylum, an asylum for female deafinutes at Fordham, homes for destitute children and young girls attached to St. Stephen's and St. Ann's churches, homes for aged men and women, and new orphan asylums outside of New York city. To direct these institutions and to co-oparts with the secular clergy, he introduced communities of Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, Little Sisters of the Poor, and German Franciscan Sisters for the Garman hospi-tals. He also labored strenuously to complete the new cathedral begun by his predecessor, for which he gave \$10,000 from his private purse, and to procure materials for which he visited Rome in 1874

materials for which he visited Rome in 1874 On March 15, 1875, Archbishop Mc-Closkey was made a cardinal of the order of priests, being the first American cardii-nal ever appointed. On the death of the pope in February, 1878, he was sum-moned to Rome to attend the conclave of cardinals for the election of a succes-sor to Pius IX. Not long since a Catho-lic magasine said : "Vast as has been the stride of Catholicity in America during the era spanned by the life of His Eminence, in no direction has it been more remark-able than in the Archdiocese of New York, and to this advancement Cardinal McCloskey has contributed illustriously. The completion of St. Patrick's cathe-dral-the noblest of modern Gothie fab-rics-great achievement though it is, is rics-great achievement though it is, is but a small expression of the gratitude of faithful children for what has come to of faithful children for what has come to them as the fruits of never-ceasing en-deavor in their behalf—a monument vastly grander in their fervor and affec-tion and the loyalty gotten of them." The grand cathedral on Fifth avenue, the building of which was interrupted by the civil war, was his especial care and pride. From the time when he became his corneat efforts to push the began his carnest efforts to push the work along in 1865, until the present day, many of the hours of his daily recreation were turned to advantage between the massive walls of the cathebetween the massive wans of the cather dral, while he examined personally the work of the bricklayers, masons, stone-cutters; the plans and specifications, even to minute details, being familiar to him. His active efforts in church administration came to an end some time ago, the power of attorney having been exe-cuted for him by Vicars-General William Union and Thomas Parston. In annear Quinn and Thomas Preston. In appear-ance Cardinal McCloskey was somewhat spare and thin, and apparently frail, but his chest was full and the tones of his voice clear and far-reaching. His gen-

notes or cash on hand, with location and probable cost of lot. The committee will meet to organize at Mr. P. Brady's next Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Father J. O'Connor gives the proposition a very hearty co-operation, and the members of the committee are sanguine of success now that His Lordship has ap-

proved of the step. THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

For the first time in many years the Catholics of France have shown their real political strength. In the elections held on the 4th inst, they achieved that which may be fairly called a signal victory. True, they did not succeed in winning an True, they did not succeed in winning an absolute majority of seats in the Chamber of Deputies; but they did succeed in send-ing to the National Legislature a large and united body that cannot fall far short of two hundred and fifty members. The French Catholics have long labored in their political action under great disadvantages. Divided amongst themselves on the claims and merits of the various aspirants to the sceptre of monarchical France, and as to the advisability of the continuance of the Republic, they have never been able to

present a united front at the polls. Had they done so in the election just held there is little doubt that Radicalism would have been most completely effaced. Last year in Belgium it was shown what united and determined Catholic action can effect That country had been for four years afflicted by the tyranny and intoleran of a small faction elevated to power through the indifference of the Catholi mejority. A school law as unjust, despotic and one-sided as masonic bigotr could devise had been by that faction imposed upon the people. But the hour of retribution came and the Catholics of Belgium, standing shoulder to shoulder relieved their country from the incubus under which it had labored and suffered. The example of Belgium had, no doubt, its effect on France. The Catholics of the former country sank all differences and forgot all enmities in the presence of the common foe. The Catholics of France

have likewise made an honest effort to close their ranks against the enemy of Church and society. To this effort, demanding as it did, great self-sacrifice and lofty patriotism, must be attributed the marked success of the first Sunday ia October. In the new Legislature there will, pro-

perly speaking, be three parties, the Cath. olic party being the most numerous, and the Extreme Left, or Radical section of Republicane, the weakest. The latter will, however, by its aggressiveness and popular strength in the large towns be enabled to dictate terms to the "moderate" portion of the Republic an party. The "moderates" met with the most humiliating but welldeserved defeat at the elections. Their unjust and tyrannical course during the past few years deprived them of the sympathy and support of all patriotic and thinking citizens. Their action in refer-ence to the school law and to the expul ion of the religious orders justly irritate the Catholics of France and offended the friends of Republican institutions all over the world. Government by them in France has now been rendered an impossi-

there will be the usual amount of carpthese institutions. In Germany especially ing and growling ; and we need not be surprised to see the article in the Dublin the result of the French elections ngaged deep and wide-spread interest. Review, above referred to, strongly con-In an interview with a Paris correspon-dent of the London Times Prince Hohendemned by the anonymous scribblers of that faction which had yet been in obe, the German Ambassador to France, stated :-

stated :---"In my opinion, the only possible way, under the circumstances, to form a stable government is by a union of the two Republican sections of the chamber, as I am afraid the radical Laft minority will not defer to the desires of the moderate Left majority regarding governmental measures. Europe has hither to been en-abled to live on good terms with the French republic, but the republic of yesterday. If the Conservatives use their comparative vistory solely in the interest of the country they may easily contribute toward maintaining or even improving the relations of France with the estab-lished order of things, France would enter into a period of troubles and agitations, and would require the closest watching by foreign statesmen. Every oscillation in France at the present time makes a sensible difference in the political calcul-ations which now occupy the attention of Europe." In Paris the excitement over the result

experience took sides during the war with the Southern States and at the of the elections is very intense. Radical bitterness and animosity have shown themselves in the demonstrations at the close of the great civil struggle was Gaulois and Figaro offices. Rochefort will ordained a preacher of the Gospel in the apparently be satisfied with nothing short of M. Ferry's head. The attempt Baptist Church. He has latterly resided at Richmond, Va., and is the President of the Board of Foreign missions of the to make this gentleman the scapegoat of the Republican party will, we trust, prove a failure. For him we neither feel nor profess admiration. He has in his time Southern Baptist convention and also secretary of the committee in charge of the Peabody trust. We are not disposed to question Mr. Curry's ability but we done his country grievous wrong, yet he is no worse than those who now condemn do think, judging from his antecedents, him most emphatically. In too many of and from the nature of the positions he his urjust and unpatriotic actions he was has till now occupied, a more unfit man driven by the extremists of his own party for the Spanish mission could not have been He has already been severely punished by chosen. A Baptist proselytiser is not likely an ignominious expulsion from office, and Diplomatic relations between the two can never again aspire to power in France. His reward-the universal condemnation of his people-has been that of other men who pursued a like course and followed a similar policy.

The result of the elections cannot be fully appreciated till the opening of the Chamber. It will then be seen what the full effect of the Catholic re-action in France has been. It is our earnest and sincere hope that the Catholics of France will not fritter away their strength upon useless discussions and unpatriotic dissensions but strive by every means to bring back their country to lasting unity and enduring prosperity.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE His most Catholic Majesty. It does seem ELECTORS

the eternal unfitness of things. Cardinal Manning's article in the Dublin Beview on the attitude of Catho lics in the coming elections will no doubt receive very close and widespread The recent socialistic demonstration in attention. We have before us but a summary of the Cardinal's article but London proves, amongst other things, that from this summary can readily infer the tone and purport of this remarkable production. His Eminence declares umself a supporter of the parliament. ary system of the British constitution generally, however hostile its workings towards Catholicity. He praises liberalism in so much as it is devoted to the care bility. Not alone amongst the rank and of the poor, the amendment of the land of their supporters did the election enforcement of local option. He furthermore strongly secular education and urges the Catholic body to put the 'religious question foremost by supporting only those candidates who favor the endowment of voluntary schools whereby parental rights may be protected and the conscientious feelings of all saved from insult and invasion. The Cardinal also advocates the appointment of a commission to examine the education question in all its details. infringed upon. But we do firmly The platform laid down by His Eminence is certainly one upon which all rights, so also has labor. It is, we main-Catholics could unite. We saw it some time ago suggested that there should be formed a pulitical alliance between Irish and English Catholics. Those who made this proposal cannot have been ignorant of the fact that the mass of the Catholics of England are of Irish origin and in thorough political accord with their countrymen of the people to Republican institutions Green Isle. It is, then, Catholics of Irish origin who have given Holy Church that much of this wretchedness is due to whatever of vitality and strength it possesses in Great Britain, There is, however, in the latter country an aristo cratic "Cawtholic" minority, which for insolence, aggressiveness and intolerance towards their brethren of the faith s without any parallel in this wide world. It is utterly impossible in the present state of things that Irish Cathoics can form any alliance with this faction unless upon terms of the fullest acceptance by it of the programme of the Irish National Party, both in respect of Catholic claims in the matter of education and Ireland's right to self govern admiration of all who knew him. His studies were not directed with a view to the priesthood. He decided for that calling, however, and after his graduation a theological course. On Jan. 12, 1834, he was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dubois. After his ordination he was sent to Rome where he studied two years, spent another year in France, and on his ment.

which, while not trenching on the rights of property, will extend some measure of relief to the working classes, and afford them solid and lasting amelioration.

OCT. 17, 1885

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

slavery but for the energy and determine ation of the Catholics of Ireland, The speech of the Marquis of Salisoury at the National Conservative Con-THE NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN. ference at Newport, on the 7th inst., was President Cleveland has appointed

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the great event in British politics of last week. This speech had been looked forward to for a clear enunciation of the the Reverend Jabes L. M. Curry, of principles and purposes of the British Conservatives of to day. It cannot be said of the noble lord that he ever lacks Virginia, a retired Baptist clergyman, envoy extraordinary and minister pleni envoy extraordinary and minister pleni-potentiary to Spain. The announce-ment of the appointment created genuine surprise. A Washington dis-patch says that several prominent polit-ical leaders were in quest of the Spanish mission and that the selection of a vigor or lucidity in his written or spoken declarations of policy. In neither re-spect was he found wanting at Newport. After thanking the Conservative union for exposing the true nature of the gaudy clergyman would be considered another promises of the seductive programme of blow at the Democratic party. The the Liberals, and urging his hearers to ame despatch informs us that though continue their efforts in behalf of Conthe appointment was made upon the recommendation of Congressman Barservatism, which he said was growing and had a glorious future, the Premier probour, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Virginia, it has given rise ceeded to enunciate the policy of the Conservative party. Referring to the to great dissatisfaction in that state. disturbances in the Balkens, Lord Salis-Dr. Curry after a varied political bury said :-

"It is no part of the duty of British statesmen to interfere in the affairs of Eastern Roumelia. The treaty of Berlin Eastern Roumelia. The treaty of Berlin has not been frustrated nor has the San Stefano treaty been restored. The policy of the Government is to uphold the Turkish empire, and wherever it is pos-sible to do so genuinely and healthily to uphold, cherish and foster strong, self-sustained nationalities which have an important bearing on the future of Europe. For the present, I have hopes that the powers will confine the disturb-ance within the limits of the Roumelian territory. Russian influence would have checked the political growth of Roumelia if the latter country had united itself with Bulgaria in 1878." On affairs in Ireland, in answer to the On affairs in Ireland, in answer to the

uestion as to what extent local government should be extended to that country. he said the extension might give more facility to the minority to do justice to the majority. He regarded the integrity of the empire above all other political considerations. He expressed approval of the imperial federation movement, but added that his plans in regard to the matter had not yet been tangibly shaped. He believed in a closer reunion of England and her colonies for the purpose of proving the real strength of the nation in European councils, and this he declared to be one of the most important questions of the future. The Marquis of Salisbury further stated that the Government had received returns showing the decrease of

crime in Ireland. Boycotting, he said, was amenable to the ordinary law, which would be strictly enforced. The extension of self government to Ireland was, he affirmed, an open question, but it was desirable, as far as possible, to give Ireland the same benefits enjoyed by the rest of the United Empire.

By the press the Premier's speech has been, in general, received with satisfaction. The Daily Telegraph, a leading

discontent of an unquestionable character prevails amongst the masses in England. While sympathizing with the English peo-Liberal organ, says :--⁴ Lord Salisbury's speech was a master-piece of skill, of lucidity, of arrange-ment, and, we must add, of candor. He does not finesse. The battle may be said ple in their many grievances, we canno but regret that any amongst them should be so far duped as to embrace the pernidoce not fuesse. The battle may be said to have commenced with this remarkable address, which exhibits all the high qualities of the Tory leader, as well as his defects, and must powerfully influence cious errors of socialism. They suffer now from the evil effects of monopolist despotism and of social inequality, but were the

OCT. 17, 1855.

to coercion is due not to any friendlines of his own for Ireland, but to the dominating influence in the Cabinet of Lord Randolph Churchill. It cannot, however be denied that the Premier's speech ha on the whole produced a good impression for his party in Great Britain. Th prospects of Tory success are much course of this campaign. The Liberal are neither united nor enthusiastic. I will not, to our mind, be surprising if th Marquis of Salisbury secure a small ma-jority in England and Scotland, leaving balance of power in the hands of the Irish party, who, from the present out look, are almost certain to send eighty five members to the new Parliament Whatever the Marquis of Salisbury individual views on the subject of Hom Rule, he will, there is no doubt, be force in the presence of so large and united a Irish delegation, to devise some plan for the adjustment of Irish wrongs, or resig the seals of office into worthier and bette hands.

DON'T SEND THEM.

At a meeting held recently by som Trishmen in New York it was proposed send a delegation of Irish American or tors to the old land to do service in th present electoral campaign. Never has proposal within our memory met wi such universal and well-deserved conder nation. What practical service the mo proposed to be sent could render Irelan wa profuse display of oratory was n shown at the meeting. Against the gentlemen individually we have not or word to say. The names of many, have reason to know, were plac on the list of speakers witho authorization. All of them, of them, so far as we know, are able speakers. may, however, be permitted to express t conviction that in Ireland they wor at least cut a sorry figure. There is room in Ireland for American electi oratory. Mr. Parnell's party is now weak in respect of eloquence. It is a oratory but substantial financial supp that the Irish leader stands in need We feel specially gratified to notice t unanimity with which the proposal send the oratorical contingent to Irela has been everywhere received in Ameri The Pinneer Press of St. Pa Minn., interviewed leading Irishmen that city with the result that propose to submit to our readers, show that Ireland's friends in Amer propose not to be led away by clap to proposals, but to render the land of th ancestors solid service. The follow are the answers received by the Pion

Adjt. Gen. McCarthy-I don't thi Adjt. Gen. McCarthy—I don't thi the plan of sending orators and campa workers to Ireland feasible. They do need them there. What they want money, and we should send them mon not speakers. None of the promin men who have been mentioned are will to go, and if they did they would pra-ably get into trouble. I am very m or no do the plan. P. H. Kelly—I don't think the p practical at all. They have better ora in Ireland than we have in this coun and what they want over there is mon

in Ireland than we have in this count and what they want over there is more Campaign workers and orators from side would do no good. M. F. Kennedy—The idea of seme men over there disgusts me. They do want orators, but they do want mor-and that is what we should send the Orators and campaign workers would them no good, and it would probably great injury to the cause. Patrick Keigher—I am opposed to plan. They want money in Irelan plan. They want money in Irelar not speakers. We would not y foreigners coming over here and mi in our political affairs, and it is the s over there. It would do no good to J. D. Pendergast—I have not g the matter much thought, and I an prepared to say that sending or over to Ireland would do any good if it would I am in favor of sending to if it would I am in favor of sending to over. J. J. McCafferty--A mistaken im-sion has got abroad that the league in view the project of sending orato Ireland to speak in favor of the n ment to secure independence. The not our intention. The plan was inally proposed by one or two indiv members in the East, but it has a received the sanction of the le What is needed is money to pros-the work. There are plenty of orato the mother country. We are in est in the matter, and propose to the mother country. We are in est in the matter, and propose to we can to assist Mr. Parnell in his we can to assist Mr. Parneil in his work. The league is composed of best Irish citizens in the country, who have social position, wealth at fluence. Much enthusiasm is show the members of the league in St. We are gratified to see the public speak out in our behalf. The mass ing that we are to hold soon wi Capt. M. J. O'Connor-I am thore Capt. M. J. O'Connor-I am thord in sympathy with the movement to money to assist Ireland in her eff gain independence. So, also, a Irish citizens of St. Paul. A liberr tribution has already been mad the sum will be materially inco Too much cannot be said in favor movement, but I do not favor se speakers. speakers. J. G. Donnelly—I believe every man in the city is heartily in syn with the movement. As for m am desirous that it should succee mass meeting that is to be held so in my judgment, be productive best results. Keep the orators a however. They would do more has good.

will not certainly conduce to the peaceful solution of the Cuban problem. When Mr. Keily was accredited to the Quirinal American fanatics condemned the nomination as altogether ill-advised.

to command influence or respect in Spain.

countries are of a very close character. Nor is it unlikely that the question of

Cuba's annexation to the United States

will before long have entered the range of

practical politics. The presence, therefore,

in Madrid of a gentleman whose very

character is a menace to Spanish institu-

tions and an outrage on Spanish feelings

What will they now have to say to the

appointment of the President of a Baptist

board of foreign missions to the court of

to us that in this case President Cleveland

has struck on what may be ju tly termed

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

voice clear and lar-reaching. Insgen-tle disposition, his learning, the sound-ness of his judgment, and, withal, his modesty, even while bearing the highest honors and responsibilities, won him universal affection and respect.

BISHOP WALSH AT MAIDSTONE.

Last Sunday, His Lordship Bishop Walsh visited Maidstone for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children who had been carefully instructed by the rev. pastor. At ten o'clock a procession formed in front of the pastoral residence, led by acolytes, bearing the cross, followed by about 120 boys and girls of the Confirmation class, after whom came His Lordship in cope and mitre, attended by the paster, Nery Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. Denis O'Connor, O. S. B., President of Sandwich College.

On reaching the sanctuary High Mass was at once commenced, Very Rev. Dean Wagner being celebrant. The Bishop was assisted at the throne by the Rev. Fathers O'Connor.

His Lordship preached a very forcible and instructive sermon, and then administered the holy sacrament of Confirma tion to about 150 persons. He closed the services by some necessary admonitions to the people relative to Christian life and conduct.

The singing on the occasion deserves special mention, having been of a most excellent character.

After mass a number of gentlemen, residents of Essex Centre and vicinity, and Gesto, met His Lordship in the sacristy to consult about building a church at

work havoc at the polls. Several cabinet ministers were likewise guillotined. One of the most gratifying of the defeats is

that of M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, who made himself particularly odious and offensive in the discharge of his administrative duties. He seemed to think that he had been called to regenerate and redeem the French nation through the means of godless schools. His efforts were not, however, appreciated to the extent he desired. He has been driven from the legislature and from the high office he had so tyrannically filled.

The result of the election has arouse ntense mistrust in political circles in all countries. A despatch from New York informs us that the French elections excited the keenest interest in that city. We are told that the general opinion there is that the Republic is safe and that the

Conservative gain is not a sign of change in the attachment of the but an indication of a protest against M. Ferry's policy in Tunis, Ton. quin and Madagascar and a proof only that the French democracy declined to be

dragooned by the party in power. The Republic may indeed be safe, but the popular will as expressed at the elections has shown that the French people will not have a Republic without religion. The Radicals themselves clearly see the position into which rampant irreligion has driven the

nation. The Union Nationale sadly declares that the result of fifteen years patient work has been compromisod in a

few hours : and the Standard's Paris correspondent is confident that there will be bloodshed in the streets of Paris. We

they would not find themselves any better uestio

off. They would, on the contrary, by the The Daily News says :-

The Daty News says:--"Lord Salisbury satisfies his opponents and dismays his friends. The policy of doing timidiy what the Liberals would do thoroughly will please the older Conserv-atives more than the Churchillites. Churchill's ascendancy on the Irish policy is still apparent. It is evidently the intention to govern Ireland during the winter without coercion. Lord Salis-bury's remarks on federation will distinct-ly encourage Mr. Parnell to persevere. substitution of a tyranny more galling than that from which they now suffer, find themselves in a position more sad and deplorable. We believe, however, that the state on both sides of the Atlantic has not done, and is not doing its duty by the workingmen. We are no advocates of spoliation or confiscation, nor have we any desire to see the rights of property ly encourage Mr. Parnell to persevere. There could scarcely be a fuller admission hold of a tacit alliance between the Parnellites and the Conservatives." that if capital and property have their

The Standard on the other hand, says, tain, the bounden duty of the state to that while Lord Salisbury's speech was provide that the workingman shall reeminently practical as well as eloquent ceive equitable compensation for his labor and that he be not housed, clad and fed and vigorous, and his language decisive against a disruption of the empire, he as does not become a civilized man. Who might, with advantage, have been more that visits any of our great cities distinct on the question of Irish self-govdoes not see that the lot of many of our working people is one truly wretched in nearly every respect? It is, we know, averred ernment. This the great Tory organ proclaims the most noticeable defect in the Premier's speech. The Times, in reviewing the speech, declares :--

"His defense of the government's past policy in Ireland is most unsatisfactory. His pointing to the recent prosecutions against boycotting is an admission that the coercion act will be allowed to lapse. Boycotting will consequently extend. His programme is not a thrilling one but the faults of the working people themselves, but there is no denving the fact that a great deal of the misery from which they suffer is directly attributable to the unjust distribution of wealth and the un-His programme is not a thrilling one, but is enough to show that the conservative government is not necessarily doomed to legislative barrenness." feeling despotism of heartless monopoly. The workingman, even when not receiving

anything like adequate compensation for If the Standard and the Times, both his labor, is forced to pay the very opponents of Home Rule for Ireland. highest price for the necessaries of life. What marvel, then, if vice and crime be can justly blame the premier for lack of definiteness in dealing with the Irish so frequently the companions of poverty? question, the Irish people can condemn The workingman in the great cities of him for being, if anything, too clear in Britain and the United States, who can, his opposition to the right of self-governupon the compensation he receives for ment. His approval of an imperial conhis labor, live in any manner or bring up federation does not by any means show his family to any degree that may be that any alliance, tacit or otherwise, exists called respectable, is indeed rarely to be found. The labor question is, therefore, between him and Mr. Parnell. The one of vital interest on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a question now pressing Marquis of Salisbury has never been the friend of Ireland. His speech proves that he will to that country concede nothing that will not be forced from his hands. with the utmost urgency for solution. We earnestly trust that statesmanship will devise some solution of the problem | His expressed determination not to revert

The views here expressed are held on the subject by nine h to coercion is due not to any friendliness of his own for Ireland, but to the dominating influence in the Cabinet of Lord Randolph Churchill. It cannot, however, be denied that the Premier's speech has on the whole produced a good impression for his party in Great Britain. The prospects of Tory success are much brighter than they have yet been in the course of this campaign. The Liberals are neither united nor enthusiastic. It will not to our mind, be surprising if the Marquis of Salisbury secure a small majority in England and Scotland, leaving the balance of power in the hands of the Irish party, who, from the present outlook, are almost certain to send eightyfive members to the new Parliament. Whatever the Marquis of Salisbury's individual views on the subject of Home Rule, he will, there is no doubt, be forced, in the presence of so large and united an Irish delegation, to devise some plan for the adjustment of Irish wrongs, or resign the seals of office into worthier and better hands.

DON'T SEND THEM.

At a meeting held recently by some Irishmen in New York it was proposed to send a delegation of Irish American orators to the old land to do service in the present electoral campaign. Never has a proposal within our memory met with such universal and well-deserved condemnation. What practical service the men proposed to be sent could render Ireland by a profuse display of oratory was not shown at the meeting. Against these gentlemen individually we have not one word to say. The names of many, we have reason to know, were placed on the list of speakers without authorization. All of them, in so far as we know, are able speakers. We may, however, be permitted to express the conviction that in Ireland they would at least cut a sorry figure. There is no room in Ireland for American election oratory. Mr. Parnell's party is nowise weak in respect of eloquence. It is not oratory but substantial financial support that the Irish leader stands in need of. We feel specially gratified to notice the unanimity with which the proposal to send the oratorical contingent to Ireland has been everywhere received in America. The Pimeer Press of St. Paul, Minn., interviewed leading Irishmen of that city with the result that we propose to submit to our readers, to show that Ireland's friends in America propose not to be led away by clap trap proposals, but to render the land of their ancestors solid service. The following are the answers received by the Pioneer Adjt. Gen. McCarthy-I don't think

Adjt. Gen. McCarthy—I don't think the plan of sending orators and campaign workers to Ireland feasible. They do not need them there. What they want is money, and we should send them money, not speakers. None of the prominent men who have been mentioned are willing to go, and if they did they would prob-ably get into trouble. I am very much ot posed to the plan.

or posed to the plan. P. H. Kelly-I don't think the plan practical at all. They have better orators in Ireland than we have in this country,

In Ireland that we have in this country, and what they want over there is money. Campaign workers and orators from this side would do no good. M. F. Kennedy—The idea of sending men over there disgusts me. They don't want orators, but they do want money, and that is what we should send them. Orators and campaion workers would do

and ninety-nine out of every thousand Irishmen in America. Never before did we notice such a gratifying feeling of devotedness to the old land as we to. day gladly recognize amongst the descen-dents of Irishmen in America. This devotedness is daily taking a practical shape that must go far to strengthen the hands of the Irish leader and his follow. ers in their efforts to secure for their country the inestimable boon of selfgovernment.

ORANGE FANATICISM.

"Are we to have a Protestant Ascen dancy in Canada ? formed the subject of an article which a few weeks since appeared in the CATHOLIC RECORD. The lews therein expressed were called forth secause of the intemperate utterances of ome Orangemen in Kingston and elsewhere, who have been in the habit of raising a howl whenever a Catholic reseives an appointment from the govern. ment. At a meeting in Kingston resolutions were moved by Brothers Gaskin, Adams and Marshall, and seconded by Brothers Brown, Snook and Scally. (We give the names for the purpose of show. ing, as far as we can judge by names, what a small claim, as a rule, these individuals have to be classed as Irishmen.) Well, at this gathering of unreasonable and unreasoning followers of William of Orange, the resolution of Brother Gaskin and Brother Brown went on to relate that "any man with his eyes open can see that it is the earnest and continual purpose of both parties to curry favor with the Roman Catholics of this province and Dominion, to the injury and detriment of the Protestant population. This preference is especially apparent in this section of country, when work is given or appointments made in the asylum, penitentiary, or other Government institutions when Protestants and Roman Catholics are applying. The facts bear out the statement that the latter are receiving more of the appointments in these places from both governments than their numbers or position warrant, plainly showing that both parties are pulling strong for their support, and this is done because political parties find Protestants and Orangemen divided and Roman Catholics when looking for emoluments a solid phalanx. This meeting pledges itself in future, as a matter of self-protection, to vote unitedly for that party which will deal out even handed justice to the community. We have before us a table published in the last issue of the Kingston Freeman giving the relative number of Protestant and Catholics occupying public positions, and also those in the employ of the local

Prot. Cath Members of Legislatures. 6

and Dominion governments.

NINE to ONE.

Brother Gaskin and Brother Brown de sire that even-handed justice will be dealt out to the community. "Any man with his eyes open can see" that the Catholics have not their just share of public offices. They have, in truth, been ostracleed by these men, who, while professing to be uld do lovers of justice, are seeking to plant in

ing exercise and amusement. The course of studies-as in every house of the Sacred Heart-is, in every department, thorough and of the highest grade. The aim is to make of their pupils modest, amiable and thoroughly accomplished Christian women."

THE CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell is pursuing his canvass with great vigor and success. The Nationalists have decided to contest every Irish parliamentary seat except twelve. In the ninety-one constituencies to be contested the prospects of success are excellent. The County conventions already held have hown a marvelous unanimity and un. broken determination amongst the people. Good candidates have in all cases been selected. In most of the constituen cies apart from Ulster the contests will be merely nominal, and it may be expected that never in the history of Ireland will so many candidates have been returned by acclamation. In Ulster the struggle will be most severe. That province wa especially gerrymandered to prevent national success. The people are, how-ever, so united, determined and enthusiastic that solid victories may in many doubtful places be safely anticipated. We have never before in an acquaintance with Irish politics, noticed such unity and discipline amongst the people their leaders. Let this unity and and discipline only be maintained till the closing of the polls next November-let there be an abstention from crime, violence and intimidation for all time to come-let every man prove himself by his conduct worthy the rights and privileges of freemen-and no power on earth can prevent the realization of Ireland's hopes and aspirations. From this side of the Atlantic every phase in the struggle will be eagerly scanned and every good wish accompany the patriots in the grave and severe crisis through which Ireland is now passing.

BISHOP CHALLONER'S MEMOIRS.

Of the several excellent works of the late pious and learned Bishop Challoner, there is none of such absorbing interest to Catholics as his "memoirs of Missionary Priests and other Catholics who suffered death in England on Religious accounts from 1577 to 1684." This was a long period, and it was one of unheard-of persecution-of persecution that was not exceeded even by that of heathen Rome. The latter, with all its cruelty, was intermittent, and sometimes allowed a little respite and breathing time to the Christian people. The former was continuous, and, so long as it lasted, never relaxed in its savage efforts to extirpate the Catholic faith. This, however, could not be done. It appeared rather to grow under the scourge that was so relentlessly applied. The blood of martyrs, in modern times, no less than in the days of heathen barbarism, was destined to be the seed of the Christian Church. This truth the persecutors of England, although they had eye to see and understandings to understand, neither saw nor understood. A less ferocious policy would have been attended

Is it not quite the same whether the priest was hanged for saying mass or for iving unsatisfactory answers to the questions put to him concerning the King' supremacy and the Papal jurisdiction ? This, however, is but one solitary case and it presents a striking contrast to the sys tematic murdering of people on account of their religious belief for more than two centuries.

Bishop Challoner's work presents fund of most valuable information concerning the saints and martyrs of the time to which it refers. Its republication at the present day, in such an elegant form. oon to the Catholics of the British Dominion and the United States of America, and a source of instruction beyond all price to the youth of all Eng-lish-speaking lands. The Cardinals and Bishops of the Church, both in Europe and America, have shown a lively interest in the laudable undertaking, Cardinal Manning actually causing the proofs to be read to him as the work was passing through the press.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

We have received the following letter rom Mr. John P. Sutton, who is working on behalf of the Irish National League of America, an organization that is now making a special effort to send financial aid to the party led by Mr. Parnell, with a view to strengthen their hands in the agitation for obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. We intend to commence shortly the publication of the names of those who send money to us for this purpose London, Oct. 8th, 1885.

Editor Catholic Record

DEAR SIR :- At a time when the eves of the world are concentrated upon the position of political parties in Great Bri-tain and Ireland, it is needless to say that tain and related, it is needless to say that every intelligent man, no matter what his race, must feel, more or less, a certain amount of interest in the electoral con-tests soon to take place in England, Scot-land, and Ireland. In England the combat lies between Tories and Radicals; the Whigs are dead as a party, dead from dethe varies and a wart of capacity to dis-cern the wants of the age. Between the Tories and Radicals the battle will be fierce, ending probably in a working majority for the Radicals; that is, as between the two English par-ties, leaving out the Irish members. Now, on which ever side the majority may b found between these two distinctively Eng-lish parties, it will not be sufficiently large to cover the English minority, combined with a solid Irish vote. On any question with a solid Irish vote. On any decision dividing the British parties, the decision will undoubtedly rest with the Irish party. They are thus practically masters of the situation. It is true these British members may coalesce on Itish questions, and leave the Irish in a small minority, compara-tively speaking, but there are British and the lively speaking, but there are British and foreign questions on which it would be absurd to suppose the British members will not divide in proportion to the strength of their respective parties. The will not divide in proportion to the strength of their respective parties. The issue of these questions depends altogether on the vote of the Irish representatives. The threat of coalition against the Parnel-lites is, therefore, the silly emanation of the average English politician, whose obtuse intellect seldom soars above the brutal idea of force. Equally stupid is the menace to diafranchise the Irisbanation. We laugh at the very idea, well knowing that no British statesman would dare the terrible consequences that would ensue We laugh at the very idea, well knowing that no British statesman would dare the terrible consequences that would ensue, for we Irish are to-day a people very much in earnest in the struggle we have now undertaken for land and liberty. These wild words, idle vaporings and hysterical screams from a very unintelli-cent British press remind me very much with more success. That great Protestant, Dr. Johnson, called the Scotch reformer Knox, "the ruffian of the reformation." He was less a ruffian than the proud English nation. He spent his reforming gent British press, remind me very much

Ontario and their descendants are afraid to identify themselves with the constitu-tional efforts of their kindred in Ireland, they pay a poor compliment to the free institutions of this Dominion, and are only fit to be the serfs they were before they came to be free citizens of a coun-try, the Legislature of which plainly informed the British Government, that the symmetry of Geneda way with the the sympathy of Canada was with the Irish people in their legitimate efforts to obtain for Ireland those rights and priv-ileges that have made Canadians happy and contented. contented.

and contented. If they are ashamed, then let them change their names, and cease to be vile excressences on the fair fame of a brave old race. Let them crawl on to the grave, types of those whom Byron calls Vipers that creep where man disdains to climb."

Surely it must not be said that Ireland ppealed in vain to her children in Canappea appealed in vain to her children in Can-ada. Surely, there must be some homes in Canada that cherish tender memories of old times and old faces beyond the sea. There must be some that still sing the songs they heard by the Shannon or the Suir. The weird tales and traditions of sold meantain the some bline solar the Suir. The weird tales and traditions of wild mountain glen, crumbling castles, and moss-grown cromleachs, are not all forgotten by the Irish in Canada. All have not turned away from the mother that bore them, all are not deaf to her pleadings, all are not callous to her fate. To these, then, I appeal in Ireland's name for help in this her hour of need. Though feeble she is able to grasp the cup of health and happiness. Help her to raise it to her lips, and to quaff of its life-giving waters, and old Erin will grow young again. Her face will regain its beauty, and every Irish heart will be proud to hail her again as "Queen of the Sea."

I cannot meet all those who sympathise I cannot meet all those who sympathise with Ireland face to face, but through the medium of the CATHOLIC RECORD I ask them to club together and send their sub-scriptions to the editor of this journal. If ever Ireland needed help, and if ever self-respect urged every Irishman to toe the mark, with his kith and kin through-out the world now is the time and now is out the world, now is the time and now is JOHN P. SUTTON, Organizer I. N. L. A. the hour.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

On Monday morning a Solemn High Mass was sung in the Church of the Oblate Fathers, Ottawa, for all the benefactors of the College. The celebrant was Rev. Father Ferron, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Fathers Cousineau and Constantineau as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The Rev. Director, Father Tabaret and the Faculty of the College were present in the sanctuary.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

Friday last being the feast of St. Denis was celebrated with great eclat in Assumption College, Sandwich, in honor of the patron saint of Rey. Denis O'Connor, the President of that institution. Their Lordships the Bishops of London and Detroit were present to do honor to the occasion, as well as a large number of the clergy of both dioceses. We are glad to note the fact that this excellent College is in a most flourishing condition.

AMHERSTBURG CONVENT.

We are informed that a large wing is to be added to the Amherstburg Convent to enable the good sisters in charge to accommodate the increasing number of pupils in their select school

EDITORIAL NOTES.

reply to a rumor that he intended returning to Protestantism, he said : "It as possible that a soul in bliss should return into the grave, as that a man who, like me, after a life of error and search, has found the priceless jewel of truth, should, I will not say give up the same, but hesitate to sacrifice for it blood and life, nay, many things perhaps far dearer, with joyful heart, when the one good cause is concerned.'

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- Among the many graduates of the University College of Ottawa who have secured prominent public positions, we are happy to see Mr. Christopher A. Evans, formerly of Portage-du-Fort, and now assistant city editor of the Pittaburg Die patch. After a brilliant classical course he graduated with distinction from the class of '83, and was declared next in merit to the winner of the Papal medal for the best thesis in philosophy. He was not long connected with the Dispatch when his accurate and brilliant reporting attracted the attention of Monsignor Capel, then lecturing in Pittsburg, who called in person at the office and complimented the young and talented reporter. Whether Mr. Evans' future lot be cast in Leadington, Mich., where his family at present reside, or in the thriving and populous city of Pittsburg, where his ability and integrity are already well known and appreciated, his many friends in Canada and the United States wish him succe

- The New York Freeman's Journal of last week contains an item from the Holy Land which is of interest to all Catholica "Everything connected with the Esstern Church," says our contemporary, "is interesting to us at present. The attitude taken up by the Holy Father has very evidently touched the hearts of the schismatics. Lately a new mission was founded at Hossou, in Palestine, by the Greek-Catholic patriarch, Mgr. Bracco. A group of forty families immediately asked for a priest to instruct them in the Catholic catechism. The patriarch, according to instructions received from Rome, permitted them to join the Catholic Church without giving up their own rite. But the converts insisted on becoming "Westerns," as they called it. Their prayer was granted. A chapel was opened, and a Latin missionary sent to them. Their zeal is great, for many of them have to travel miles for Sunday Mass, yet they are never absent. In a short time two schools are to be opened for them. As the West falls away, the East returns."

- Even in papers which have not ever been actuated by any particular friendliness towards the cause of Ireland we now find statements which tend to show the outrageous procedure of the English press in treating of matters in the sister isle. The Toronto Mail, a few days ago, received from its Dublin correspondent the following despatch, which throws much light on the "Irish Outrage" business of the cable man : The Mail says : "The London Liberal papers continue publishing lists of outrages committed by moonlighters in this country. As pointed out some time ago, there is a suspicious vagueness about the reports of these outtrages, the names of the criminals and the localities of the crimes being invariably omitted. There are occasional cases of threats and intimidations, it must be admitted : but just at present there appears to be a desire on the part of the landlords to provoke their tenants to vio-lence, and then the English press is worked for all its worth, with a view of coercing Lord Salisbury to adopt one. sided legislation in their favour. The Liberal papers, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be fair to this coun. try, now lay stress on these outrage fictions, so as to embarrass the Government, and this accounts for the divergence be agrarian tween newspaper reports of crime and the facts as revealed by contabulary reports and criminal statistics,"

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Orators and campaign workers would do them no good, and it would probably do great injury to the cause. Patrick Keigher—I am opposed to the

plan. They want money in Ireland-not speakers. We would not want foreigners coming over here and mixing in our political affairs, and it is the same over there. It would do no good to send

J. D. Pendergast-I have not given the matter much thought, and I am not prepared to say that sending orators over to Ireland would do any good, but if it would I am in favor of sending them

over. J. J. McCafferty--A mistaken impres-sion has got abroad that the league has in view the project of sending orators to Ireland to speak in favor of the move-ment to secure independence. This is not our intention. The plan was orig-inally proposed by one or two individual members in the East, but it has never preside the sanction of the league. received the sanction of the league. What is needed is money to prosecute the work. There are plenty of orstors in the mother country. We are in earn the work. There are plenty of orstors in the mother country. We are in earn-est in the matter, and propose to do all we can to assist Mr. Parnell in his good work. The league is composed of the best Irish citizens in the country, men who have social position, wealth and in-fluence. Much enthusiasm is shown by the members of the league in St. Paul. We are gratified to see the public press speak out in our be half. The mass meet-ing that we are to hold soon will be a success.

Capt. M. J. O'Connor-I am thoroughly in sympathy with the movement to raise money to assist Ireland in her efforts to Inducy to assist including the formation of the second sec ment, but I do not favor sending speakers.

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J. G. Donnelly-I believe every Irishan in the city is heartily in sympathy with the movement. As for myself, I am desirous that it should succeed. The mass meeting that is to be held soon will, in my judgment, be productive of the best results. Keep the orators at home, however. They would do more harm than good.

The views here expressed are those held on the subject by nine hundred | ing the pupils every facility for invigorat. | efforts, assail it with success.

this country the system of Protestant ascendancy which for so many years disgraced the United Kingdom. Such a system cannot ever flourish in Canada, and it would be well were our Orange neighbors to realise this fact at once. What they really desire is all the public patronage, not an equal share. And this they would call justice.

THE SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

It is indeed pleasing to note the rapid advancement being made by the good religious of the Sacred Heart in educational matters in all parts of the country. No sooner do we chronicle the establishment of a thoroughly equipped and well patronized school in one section than we are informed that steps are being taken to found another in some other place, where their influence for good amongst young ladies soon makes itself felt. For many years a highly successful house has existed in the city of Detroit. It has been, indeed, so well patronized that a short time since the establishment of another school became a to fail. necessity. For this purpose a beautiful site was purchased at Grosse Pointe, a short distance from the city named. In

referring to this new school, an American paper says : "One of the best schools visited was the Academy of the Sacred Heart, for young ladies, at Grosse Pointe. near Detroit. This institution, under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, is delightfully situated upon an eminence commanding an extensive view of the broad and beautiful waters of Lake St. Clair. Its position is unrivaled for beauty and an invigorating, health-giving atmosphere. The buildings, erected ex. pressly for a boarding-school, are commoall modern improvements and conveniences. The grounds are extensive, afford-

energy in furious harangues, which his adherents called sermons-preaching of the gospel. They delighted in his language, as in a low state of society the passer-by lingers on his way in order to regale his ears with the slang of the streets, so often vulgar and obscene. The English did worse, they rioted systematically in cruelty and torture. The result was such as they deserved, and their labours were calculated to produce-a steady increase of the Catholic people and a load of infamy that will never cease to stain the page of history. The followers of Knox persecuted, indeed, but they refrained from shedding blood. The celebrated historian Dr. Robertson states that in Scotland not a single Catholic suffered death on account of his religion. According to other historians, however, it would appear that one, at least, did so suffer. Spottiewood endeavors to vindicate

King James from having taken the blood of a priest on account of his religion, but unsuccessfully. Hence their system was attended with a certain degree of seeming success, although destined finally

As it is only by great labors that great rewards are won, so it is only by much suffering that the highest enjoyment and greatest glory are attained. In the ancient world, to the dark and dismal night of heathen persecution succeeded the bright and happy day of Christian light. The power of the world, concentrated in one vast Empire, was levelled against Him who came to be the light of mankind. Finally, He arose in His might, dispelled the darkness and made unto Himself a new and glorious worlda kingdom that could not be overthrown. The beginnings and growth of this kingdom could not be stayed a single day by dious and imposing, and are supplied with all the powers of earth and hell ; nor could the same powers in these latter ages, with all their ingenuity and persistent

turkeys on the approach of Thanksgiving day, or the noise made by a scared old hen cackling round a barn yard. The old hens of the British press have

The old nems of the british representatives and ready wit of the Irish representatives have gained the mastery in British politics. There is no disguising the fact, and hence, this flood of bombast and tall talk. Like

this flood of bombast and tall talk. Like certain people of the East, the British organs imsgine they can frighten the enemy with ugly faces, and discordant sounds. This is pure unmitigated folly; the Irish question has to be looked fairly and squarely in the face, and the dose of Irish legislative independence must sooner or later be swallowed by our noisy friends, so there is no use in their increasing the quantity of leak they will have to season quantity of leek they will have to season it with.

it with. There is but one hope left to the enem-ies of Ireland, and that is, that Parnell will not be properly sustained by the Irish race. It is a slender reed to lean upon. The Irish in Ireland are solid, to a man, in their allegiance to their leader. The Irish in the United States have sprung to Parnell's assistance with all their old time energy and generosity. Noble Chicago the other day cabled her splendid subscrip-tion of ten thousand dollars to the Irish cause. A clorious rivalry in filial generos. cause. A glorious rivalry in filial generos-ity to old mother Ireland has sprung up om Maine to Texas. The Irishmen in t Australian Colonies but lately remitted the munificent sum of £2000 sterling as a first instalment of their support to the Parliamentary Fand. Away beneath the Southern Cross, by the waves of the broad La Plata, the Irishmen of the Argentine Republic are preparing to prove their fealty to the traditions of their fathers. Canada and Newfoundland alone are dead to Irish National feeling. It is true, the men of Quebec have done, and are doing yeoman's work; they are second to nome on the broad continent of America. Montreal gives a feeble sign of life. It is also true, that after my visits to Toronto and Hamilton, the movement first instalment of their support to the to Toronto and Hamilton, the movement to Toronto and Hamilton, the movement was set on foot in those cities, and it would be premature to pass judgment on the result. The beginning has been good and I must hope the end will be satisfactory. But I must say it with sincere reluctance, that I could not imagine there was such a want of Irish national feeling as I have discovered in Ontario. If the Irishmen of

- The Western Watchman, of St. Louis Mo., cories to us this week in an en larged form. We wish our excellent con temporary every success in its new venture. We direct special attention to the masterly address of Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, in this issue. It is just the expression of opinion which we would expect from such a noble prince of the Church. It breathes forth the warmest love of country, combined with sage advice to his countrymen to do no wrong while battling for their just rights.

- A farmer saw an advertised receipt to prevent wells and cisterns from freezing. He sent his money and received the answer : "Take in your well or cistern on cold nights and keep it by the fire." We would advise our readers to take a lesson from this incident when they feel like sending money to unknown and irresponsible persons who promise to give them an opportunity of making a fortune by sending a few dollars to their address. - Advices from London, England, bring us the intelligence that quite a sensation was caused in the Church Congress by a proposal to erect a figure of Christ upon the cross of Westminster Abbey to redeem the pagan aspect of the place. The assembled clergymen became much excited over the proposition, which was applauded by the Ritualists, but bitterly denounced by some others as a sinister attempt to revive "popery." The execution of the project is doubtful, but it is said that a huge crucifix has been ordered to be placed in St. Paul's cathedral. A statue of Her Majesty, or of Beaconsfield, or of even Gen. Booth, would most likely be tolerated, but a statue of our blessed Redeemer -no, never ! That would be "Popery."

HYMENEAL

The Detroit Free Press of Oct. 11 con-The Detroit Free Press of Oct. 11 con-tains the following: At St. Aloysius pro-cathedral, by Rev. Father Ernest Van Dyke, on Wednesday at 7 a. m., Miss Mary Adams, of this city, and Mr. Adolphe J. McLaughlin, of London, Oat., were united in marriage. The wedding, although a quiet one, had all the pleasant eddpendent that make such occasions life. adherences that make such occasions life-long remembrances. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Belle Adams, attended by her sister, Miss Belle Adams, and the groom by Mr. Elward J. Carlin, of London, Ont. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr. M. A. Adams, and after the ceremony an ele-gant wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents. The happy couple left on the evening train for their future home in London, Ont., and with them wont the best wishes of many friends, who will regret the loss of one of Detroit's prominent society ladies. In connection with their many friends In connection with their many friends

in London, we desire to extend onr congratulations to the newly wedded couple and sincerely hope that every joy and happiness may be theirs in their journey through life.

The scheme submitted by the authori-Ine scheme submitted by the authori-ties of Montreal Seminary to the Holy See for the establishment of a Canadian Theological College in Rome has been approved of, the Superior of the Semi-nary having received word to that effect a few days ago. Rev. Father Leclaire, P. S.S., will leave shortly for Rome to make

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

6

Internet production Internet in the second of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the internet of the propose of establishing a branch of the propose of establishing

Kildare, Another great national demonstration was held at Monastereven, county Kildare, on Sunday, Sept 13. Mr. Leahy, M. P. for the county, occupied the chair. Mr. J. J. Clancy, M. A., the selected Nationalist candidate for Dublin county, represented the Central branch of the National League on the occasion. Mr. Leahy advised his audience to scout land-grabbers from their midat and to use the terrible weapon of boycotting with jus-tice.

Kilkenny.

tite. Kilkenny. On Sept 13, at Knockroe, about four miles from Kilkenny, some two thousand people assembled to condemn the recent attempt at eviction in the Mullinavat dis-trict. Father Holohan, C.C., Freshford, was in the chair ; and the chief speakers were Mr. Marum, M. P.; Father Walshe, G.C., Tullaroan ; and Mr. C. J. Kenealy, Kilkenny Journal. Groans for the police and for the agent, Hamilton, were loud and for the agent, Hamilton, were loud and for the agent, Groans for the police and period. The second second second second were the labored so assiduously and zeal-on al for the sicharge of the onerous period, nas left his native country and severs the ties of home and kindred at the policitation of his Eminence the Cardinal many admirable qualities and rare admin-istrative talents, is desirous of securing is services in connection with a new peolesitical college about being esta-built in the architocese of Sydney. Weren

At Murrintown, on Sunday, Sept. 13, there was a magnificent gathering of Wex-fordmen to express shorrence of land-grabbing. About half a year back a meet-ing that was to have been held in the same grabbing. About half a year back a meet-ing that was to have been held in the same place for the same purpose was proclaimed by Earl Spencer, and about a hundred policemen were sent there to prevent the people of the district from assembling. The men of Wexford would not allow themselves to be beaten, so they held four meetings in the vicinity, and left Murrin-town in quiet possession of the Constabu-lary. No proclamation was made of the meeting at Murrintown. Where would have been the use if another batch of four meetings should have been held instead i A very large assemblage came together, with bands from Lady's lalaod, Drimagh, Castlebridge, and Murrintown. On trees, near the platform, figure. representing three local land-grabbers, were hung, and each of them bore the name of a grabber or a placard. At the close of these pro-ceedings these figures were set on fire and kicked about the field by some of the crowd. Beddes Mr. W. Redmond two M.P.'s were present-manely, Mesars. Biggar and John Barry. Mr. Thomas Devereux, P.L.G., presided. Louth.

Louth.

Inght. Information was immediately given to the police, but up to the present its property has not been traced.
 Description of the property has not been traced.
 On Sept 18, at Braff, the Sheriff, Mr. Hower, proceeded there from Linear-tech, and asized thirty cow, the property of two tenants on the Bevan etast, for non-payment of rent. The Sheriff, in addition to his bailing, was accorded by a much larger body. A matters progressed, when the Sheriff had eitad the cattle, intelligence sended on the ringing of the chapel bells, and the Sheriff had his party ware hooted with much his party ware hooted with much his party was accord by the constant on the back. Eventually the cattle, intelligence sended on the brief of stillards in the stated, ware thrown and a woman was arreated by the constant on the back. Eventually the cattle, intelligence sended on the brief or stillards in the stated, ware thrown and a woman was arreated by the constant on the back. Eventually the cattle, intelligence sended on the brief and hailiffs inside the armed cording of the chapel bells, and the Sheriff and his party was prove the or police with the steriff and hailiffs inside the armed cording into orgo for schellary to being part was cloud at tast arrived in League. The sched at tast arrived in League. The sched at tast arrived in League, the castle ware in mobers were anound of the writs in the sentiff spossensu.
 Clare.
 A branch of the League was established members were carolled, under the presiding to be found was the contact with their pooret brief of League, outrage was cloided, and as usual nove the rendered the aniset in the brief of the chapel bell of the song on the solution the base of mobinastic of the chapel bells, and the preside the annel of the chapel bell of the song of the chapel bells, and the song of the chapel bells,

parity, but no other disturbance took place. The Sub-sheriff was only able to capture a few calves. Tipperary. In a certain district in the county Tip-perary, an exceedingly offensive notice-has been served by the Contabulary upon a number of licensed traders. The notice, which is signed by the District inspector, which is signed by the District inspector, which is signed by the District inspector, which is aigned by the District inspector, warns the traders that in the event of their applying for the magistrate's cartifi-cate for the renewal of their licenses, at the forthcoming sessions, the application will be opposed. It is added that the particular traders aided and abetted boy-cotting by refusing to supply goods to certain persons. This is a novel reason for opposing the renewal of a licensed trader's the scatter by the county of a licensed trader's the personal estate in England and Ire-land amounting to over £62,000. The testator bequeaths £30,000 to his son James, and an additional legacy of £10, 000 if Larne harbor turns out a great com-mercial success, and some other legacies. Subject to a provision for his wife during widowhood, he leaves all the residue of his real and personal estate to his son William. **Wannekan**

he gave an eloquent sermon to the parishioners and children. Referring to secret societies he advised the people to avoid them. The Land League and National League, he said, were not secret societies, they are lawful, they do every-thing openly and fearlessly, they have done a good deal in the past, and he hoped they would do a good deal in the future. But where a member dis-graced it by unlawful acts, he should be at once expelled. In the evening he administered the Sacrament of Confirma-tion to about 300 children.

AN OBVIOUS DANGER.

Catholic Review. With working Catholics, earnest and zealous in all things concerning the Church, it might be a reasonable wish that poverty would continue to be the portion of their brethren in this coun-iry, if wealth is to have upon the major-ity the debasing influence which it has had upon the few. It is a well-known and sorrowful fact that our wealthy Catholics are worth very little in any way to Catholicity or to Catholics. The wealth, position and refinement have become barriers between them and their laith, instead of making them the strong outposts of the Church. Every genera-tion of the children becomes weaker and more harmful than the preceding. If they do not drift altogether from the faith it is because a ridiculous family feeling holds them to the ancient moor-ing.

Mati le the Disease that is Coming Internet state and sides and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and aleepy : the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky alime col-lects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach ; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greeniah colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has eril forebodings. There is a gid inter, when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive : the skin is dry and hot at times ; the blood becomes the some tinged with yellow, the urine is rediment after standing. There is neglined when that the steit, and sometimes inter with a sour taste, and sometimes into a stight taste ; this is frequently stended with palpitation of the heart ; the vision becomes in paired with spot inters with a sour taste, and sometimes inter

remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :--I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast: --I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what yon represent it.

you represent it. J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal :-

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

Reneved of catter, and grosses. Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And-over :-- I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. For saie by Wm. Saunders & Oo., Drug-gists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

giss, London, and A.J. white (L.d., branch office, of St. James et., Montreal, P. Q. Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest, and throat. It promotes a free and easy ex-pectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, olds, short-ness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vaniah under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of their lungs, croup, quinsey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The num-ber of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palat-able that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the noor from tite heapefits put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits. Fatal Attacks.

What is Catarrh 1

What is Catarrh 1 Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or uncon-sciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the pres-ence of a vegetable parasite in the lin-ing membrane of the nose. The predis-posing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomcos,from the retantion of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspira-tion, badly ventilated sleeping apart-ments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the ling membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration specifics for the cure involution of the bronet is up the ustachian tubes, causing deafness; bur-rowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in the succes, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the par-site, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. -The Mail.

-The Mail. YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE BACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offer-ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. All the tracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of in-vigorating exercise. System of education thorongh and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed. French is tanght, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are heid monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minent feature. Musical Epirese take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict atten-tion is paid to promote physical and intel-lectual develoument, habits of neatures and sconomy, with refinement of manner. Ters to sa ithe e diffeuity of the times, without impairing the select character of the institution. Tor, or any Priest of the Diceses.

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URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Urmu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Kallway, 60 miles from Detroit. This spacious and com-modious building has been suppiled with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chemille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and fullion per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100, Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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Call or write for catalogue and terms. Planos repaired by competent workmen. Tuning by Mr. John Evans.

THE



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LONDON, ONT.

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FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECO

States.
 The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:
 Ist, It is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the interopolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence Thd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence The Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charged.
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 Experience and scilitors in this Agency are in the scilations and correct filling of such orders.
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 Any business matters, outside of buying and observations of this Agency will be only one as carly as any other thouse can supplied by me as carly as any other buying from this Agency will be strictly and conselections at the stending of the adjustice of buying and your orders to this Agency.
 Ath business matters, outside of buying and over your your strictly and conselections are carly as any other buying manufactures the strictlos of this Agency are shiftling the strictly and conselections are buy anything, send your orders to

away lying, speak ye the truth even man with his neighbor, for we are me bers one of another."

bers one of another." Yet, even without these supernatu reasons and motives, the duty of tru fulness is plain to every one by the li of natural reason alone. The gift speech which so strongly marks the of animals, enables us to clearly commu-cate our thoughts to each other. then, we make it a means of deceiv others, we plainly offend against the of nature, which is God's law. In ev-relation of life we are obliged to dep upon the statements of other men; have a right to the truth from them, it is, therefore, our duty to tell the tr to others. We can have no feeling security if we cannot trust the wor those with whom we are brought daily contact. If lying is common in class or community, it creates a spin distrust and uneasiness instead of mutual confidence which should pre-A high sense of honor in men of Yet, even without these supernatu

A high sense of honor in men of world will often make them strictly tr ful. Such men despise a lie, as somet e and mean and utterly beneath th

OCT. 17; 1885.

The Footsteps of Decay.

OCT. 17, 1885.

FBOM THE SPANISH.

Oh, let the soul its slumbers break-Arouse its senses and awake To see how soon Life, and its glories, glides away, and the stern footsteps of decay Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide Down which our flowing minutes g Away so fast, Let us the present hoar employ, And deem each future dream a joy Already past.

Let no wain hope deceive the mind, No happier let us hope to find Too mark to day; Our golden dreams of yore were bright, Like them the present shall delight-Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be, That into one enguling sea Are doomed to fail-Are sea of death, whose waves roll on O'er ting and kingdom, crown and throne And swallow all,

Alike the river's lordly tide; Alike the humble streamlet's glide To that sad wave. Death levels poverty and pride, and rich and poor sleep side by side, Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting-place; Life is the running of the race, And death the goal; There all our glittering toys are brought-That path alone, of all unsought, Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth Are all those glittering toys of earth That lure us here; Dreams of a sleep that death must break, Alas ! before it bids us wake, We disappear.

Long ere the damp of death can blight, The cheek's pure glow of red and white Has pased awa; Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair-Age came and laid his finger there, And where are they ?

where is the strength that spurned decay, The step that roved so light and gay, The heart's blithe tone ? The strength is gone, the step is slow, And joy grows wearisome, and woe ! When age comes on !

Preached in their Church of St. Paul th Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Nin Avenue, New York.

"Wherefore, putting away lying, spe-ye the truth every man with his neighbor for we are members one of another"-Ep iv, 25.

St. Paul here teaches us that truthfiness of speech should be a mark of the who profess the truth. He speaks the darkness of understanding, the ignorance, the blindness of heart of the who are alienated from the life of Go "but you," he says, "have not so learn Christ. You have been taught the truth as it is in Jesus. You have be taught to put off the old man who corrupted according to the desires error, and to put on the new man, we according to God, is created in just and holiness of truth, wherefore, putt away lying, speak ye the truth events.

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition (Week. Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W J. THOMPSON.

at Drogheda, to the memorial church, at Drogheda, to the memory of the sainted and martyred Primate, Dr. Oliver Plun-kett, is proceeding apace, and, from the progress already made, the building prom-ises to be one of the grandest ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland. edifices in Ireland. Meath.

The Very Rev. Philip Gaughran, P. P., Duleek, died on Sept. 14, at his residence. Father Gaughran was V. F. of the Dio-cese of Meath, and for twenty-two years Pastor of Duleek.

cese of meath, and for twenty-two years Pastor of Duleek. Cork. A splendid demonstration came off at Killeagh, on Sept. 13, on a farm from which Mr. Thomas Cronin was evicted a year ago. The meeting was held to pro-test against that eviction, and also to stimulate the National League in the dis-trict. On Sept. 17, a body of tenants number-ng sixteen, on the property of Mr. Ear-row, an absentee-landlord, walted on the agents, Messre. Hussey & Townsend, and eaked for a reduction of thirty per cent. on their present rent. Mr. P. O'Callaghan, who acted as spokesman for the tenants, wrplained that when Mr. Euston was agent to the property he granted a reduc-tion of twenty-five per cent. The low prices of agricultural produce, he said, placed them in such a position, that they were unable to realize the entire amount, and on those ground they asked for the above reduction. The full rent was at first demanded, but, after the tenants were who acted as spokesman for the tennit, explained that when Mr. Euston was agent to the property he granted a reduc-tion of twenty-five parcent. when times were not quite so bad as at present. The low prices of agricultural produce, he said, placed them in such a position, that they were unable to realize the entire amount, and on those grounds they asked for the above reduction. The full rent was at first demanded, but, after the tennats were interviewed, individually, the agents stated that they would put themselves in communication with the landlord and let them know the result. The property is situated in the parish of Inniscarra. A mysterious raid was made last Sun-day night, on Carliale Fort, one of the defenses of Cork. All that can be learned of the affair, at present, is, that a party of men seized four guns and two swords during the night, and got away with them without disturbing the garrison. The sentry on duty, close to the spot where the arms were kept, did not perceive any one in the vicinity, and stated that he heard no unusual noise. The police are aiding the might and clue to their where-aiding the might and to the reactive any one in the vicinity in their search for the raiders, but as yet no clue to their where-abouts has been obtained. Kerry.

when whood, he leaves all the residue of his real and personal estate to his son William. Monaghan. The landlord ordered a sale of grass on the farm of the evicted John McGovern, of Enagh, near Rockcorry. A multitude f people went to witness the expected sale, but there were no buyers among them. The people were deeply moved by the appearance of the homestead-ruined walls, cold hearths, scattered furniture, desolation and misery on every side. An old man of 81, with his wife of 81, tried to shelter themselves within the walls of We leave the answer to those most

oultivated children of His household? Are they never to learn that their place is within the fold, that their refinement, wealth, influence were given to them, not for their own pleasure alone, but for use; that they are no more permitted to coquete with heresy, and mary into it, and feed upon it, and bring themselves and their children in it, than if they were beggars? The more quickly and sharply their unfortunate condition is brought home to them, and the more promptly they are brought into line, the better tor the faith to which they are a dis-honor. terror he sought shelter from the thunder shower. There is not a blade of grass upon this evicted farm that does not belong to honor. this old man.

Mayo.

Mayo.On Sept. 16, a large force of police
accompanied by Mr. Rogers, engaged by
Mr. Ruttledge, Sheriff, Castlebar, pro-
ceeded to Cahercon village, near Kinvara,
where three helpless families were evic-
ted. The groatest excitement prevailed.
The property belongs to Mr. Studdert,
Londonderry, and is in Chancery, Mr.
Sheriff Ruttledge being receiver. Last
November, the tenants say, they were
promised 25 per cent. on their paying
the year's rent, which they paid, sign-
ing documents necessary to make it a
judicial rent. They now state this arrangement has not been carried out by
the receiver.
Roscommon.Years Teach More Than Books.
Among other valuable lessons imparted
by this teacher is the fact that for a very
log time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical
Discovery" has been the prince of liver
correctives and blood purifiers, being the
teale consulting physician to the rich
patient, and praised by all for its magnifi-
cent service and efficacy in all diseases of
allments of the respiratory and digestive
systems, liver disease and in all cases where
the use of an alterative remedy is indi-
cated.Roscommon.The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly attended,
in, says : "Scott's Emulsion is very pal-

to Catholics in the matter of church work. Their societies for young men, etc., enjoy the assistance, personal and pecuniary, of the highest in the land. Why do not wealthy Catholics imitate them in this point as well as in others ? We leave the answer to those most concerned. We are anxious to know if a day will aver come when the wealth concerned, we are anxious to know at a day will ever come when the wealth and influence which have come and are coming to certain clever, industrious and fortunate members of the faith will be used in its one-twentieth part for the honor of God and the service of His peohonor of God and the service of his peo-ple. Or are these lucky ones to be a per-petual drag upon His work, a constant menace to the faith of the simpler, un-cultivated children of His household ?

Years Teach More Than Books.

abouts has been obtained. Kerry. On September 14th, a large and impos-ing demonstration took place at Aghnager bridge, in the parish of Pelor, about four

Fatal Attacks. Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those inci-dent to the Summer and Fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic, Diarrhœs, Dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

once it will do again. THERE is no secret or patent in the preparation of "Myrtle Navy" tobacoo. It could be produced by any manufac-turer, but no manufacturer could make it pay at the price, unless he could pur-chase on a large scale and sell on a large scale. He could not sell below the pre-sent price without a loss even if he could purchase on the lowest advanta-geous terms. To get a large market, therefore, without which he would have no inducements to go on, would be the work of many years. This is the reason why Messrs. Tuckett & Son have the command of the market, and they are wise enough to know that they can retain it only by keeping the price down to hard pan figures.

pan figures.

pan figures. Pile Tamors however large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic, powder or ointment. Consultation free. Write for pamphlet and references, enclosing two letter stamps for reply. World's Dis-pensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Las, Channes L cachella mains for

Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Jas, Shannon, Leaskdale, writes : For many years my wife was troubled with chil-blains, and could get no relief until about two years ago ; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was then so excruciating that she could not sleep at night Your agent was then on big night. Your agent was then on his regular trip, and she asked him it he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas'

Eclectric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her astonishment when in a few days, the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural con-dition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used.

DR. WM. HANOVER, M.D.C.M., McGILL, Montreal; M.R.C.P.S., Ont. Office and residence, 398 Dundas st., London. DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Post office. Service doors east of 88.1y

B. C. MCCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., D. 78; Dundas Street west. Money to loan

M DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 8 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE E20 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-cases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygicalc Physician.

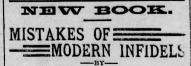
Reetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENKETT OASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HABT-WAN, Pres., JAS. COROBEN, Bec. Soc.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY -The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. BIPPI, President.



short distances in section in which he re-sides. A pply with references, to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay Street, New York. 362-8w



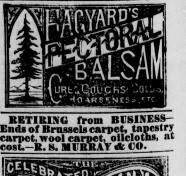
REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES.

REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES, PARKHILL, ONTARIO. Comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll. "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome."-Letter of Bishops of London, Ont. Highly recommended by the Catholic Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterboro', Ottawa, Buffalo, Detroit and Peoria; also by the Protestant Bishops of Detroit, Toronto and Ontario, and by the press of Canada and the United States. Beni on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a speciality of manufacturing the intest designs in Church and School Furni-ture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to say of Canada are negotial to the control of the control of the he Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been ex-pressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this ime since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pays for new Churches in that country and ireland. Address-

Bennett Furnishing Company, London, ONT., CANADA. References : Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnis; Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingeraoli; Cor-coran, Fathill, Twody, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.





Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, Is a PORE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, ime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate consil-tutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE. Trade Mark on Every Package.

has and mean and uttely beneath it base and mean and uttely beneath it If, then, purely human motives, a sense of worldly honor, will keep from lying, how much more should fault be avoided by those who claim trying to serve God, and who are stantly assisted by His grace. Our has told us that liars are the childre the devil, "for he is a liar and the f thereof." But we are called to be children of God, who is the Eternal T we have been given the light of the faith. We glory in the certain trui our religion; should we not then be ous for the cause of truth in all t even in the least. Absolute, unswe

our for the cause of truth in all the ours for the cause of truth in all the even in the least. Absolute, unawe truthfulness in speech should, ther mark the true disciple of Christ. "But," some may say, "a lie is of venial sin." Yes, it is true that which is not mailcious, which doe and is not intended to, harm our nei in any way, is not a mortal sin; but the meanest of venial sins, and we that a long and terrible purgatory those who are guilty of deliberate sin. Moreover, carelessness about commission of venial sin leads to offences, and there is nothing whit so readily lead a man into oth graver faults as the habit of deli-untruthfulness. intruthfulness.

untruthfulness. Cultivate, then, a love for trut seek to acquire the habit of truth even in the smallest matters. Ev despises a deceitful person, and t nothing a man resents so much fa called a liar. If you do not like called a liar, do not be one.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Imitations and counterfeits hav appeared. Be sure that the word FORD'S' is on the wrapper. Non ine without it.

M. A. St. Mars, St. Boniface, toba, writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclec is a public benefit. It has done v here, and has cured myself of a b in one day. Can be relied u remove pain, heal sores of variou and benefit any inflamed portion body to which it is applied.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equ a worm medicine; the name is Graves' Worm Exterminator. The est worm destroyer of the age.

OCT. 17, 1885.

The Footsteps of Decay.

FBOM THE SPANISH.

Oh, let the soul its slumbers break-Aronse its senses and awake To see how soon Life, and its glories, glides away, and the stern footsteps of decay Come stealing on.

nd while we view the rolling tide, hown which our flowing minutes glide Away so fast, is the present hoar employ, addeem each fature dream a joy Aiready past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind, No happier let us hope to mnd To morrow than to-day; Our golden dreams of yore were bright, Like them the present shall delight-Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be, That into one enguling sea Are doomed to fail-The sea of death, whose waves roll on O'er ting and kingdom, crown and throne And swallow all,

Alike the river's lordly tide; Alike the humble streamlet's glide To that sad wave. Death levels poverty and pride, And rich and poor sleep side by side, Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place; Life is the running of the race, And death the goal; There all our glittering toys are brought— That path alone, of all unsought, Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth Are all those glittering toys of earth That lure us here; Dreams of a sleep that death must break, Alas i before it blds us wake, We disappear.

Long ere the damp of death can blight, The check's pure glow of red and white Has pased away; Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair-Age came and laid his finger there, And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay, The step that roved so light and gay, The heart's bilthe tone? The strength is gone, the step is slow, And joy grows wearisome, and woe ! When age comes on !

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of such.

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

reached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST "Wherefore, putting away lying, speak ye the truth every man with his neighbor, for we are members one of another"-Eph. iv., 35.

for we are members one of another"-Eph. iv, 35. St. Paul here teaches us that truthful-ness of speech should be a mark of those who profess the truth. He speaks of the darkness of understanding, the ignorance, the blindness of heart of those who are alienated from the life of God; "but you," he says, "have not so learned Christ. You have been taught the truth as it is in Jesus. You have been taught to put off the old man who is corrupted according to the desires of error, and to put on the new man, who, according to God, is created in justice and holiness of truth, wherefore, putting away lying, speak ye the truth every man with his neighbor, for we are mem-bers one of another." Yet, even without these supernatural

bers one of another." Yet, even without these supernatural reasons and motives, the duty of truth-fulness is plain to every one by the light of natural reason alone. The gift of speech which so strongly marks the dis-tinction between man and the lower animals, enables us to clearly communi-cate our thoughts to each other. If, animals, enables us to clearly communi-cate our thoughts to each other. If, then, we make it a means of deceiving others, we plainly offend against the law of nature, which is God's law. In every relation of life we are obliged to depend upon the statements of other men; we have a right to the truth from them, and it is, therefore, our duty to tell the truth to others. We can have no feeling of those with whom we are brought into daily contact. If lying is common in any class or community, it creates a spirit of distrust and uneasiness instead of that mutual confidence which should prevai. A high sense of honor in men of the world will often make them strictly truth ful. Such men despiase alie, as something base and mean and utterly beneath them.

THE LAST SLAVE AUCTION IN ST. LOUIS.

"Moro" in the Cleveland Leader. The last public sale of slaves in St. Louis, Mo., was in January, 1857, or 1858. A Cleveland gentleman who was present recently described the scene to me. The auctioneer was named Lynch, and the sale took place on the courthouse steps. A crowd of 50 or 75 men had collected to bid on the blacks they wanted, and to pick up bargains if any were offered. Well in front, clad in overalls and cowhide boots and ornamented with short black pipes were four Irishmen. They talked among themselves and gibed the deep-mouthed auctioneer. Americans and Germans stood about in silence as if the sale of human beings was proper enough. The Irishmen, however, were in for fun as well as mischief. Directly a woman was brought out. She was old and thinly clad. "How much do I hear for this woman !" screamed the auctioneer. "Moro" in the Cleveland Leader.

was brought out. She was old and thinly clad. "How much do I hear for this woman !" screamed the auctioneer. "Be jabers, he's sellin' his wife," ex. claimed one of the Irishmen, loud enough to be heard in the next block. "That's not his wife, Pat," said the second Irishman. "She's his mother. Did ye ever see the like !" he continued, turning to his companions. "Just think of a man who'll offer his ould mother to the highest bidder. I suppose ye'll be selling yer father next," he screamed to the auctioneer. The crowd yelled with delight and Lynch ordered the slave back to the pen. No one would bid a cent. The good-humored sarcasm of the merry sons of Ireland was too much for the auctioneer. He colored up, bit his lips, but wisely held his peace. A mother and her child were brought out next. The child clung to its mother's neck and hid its innocent face in the folds of a faded red kercbief. The woman evidently was no stranger to the block, for she looked the crowd over with a defiant eye and smiled scornfully when she had taken in the scene. "A healthy mother and her young one —who will start the bidding ?" cried the auctioneer, glancing suspiciously at the Irish contingent. "Well, did ye ever ?" said Pat, removing his pipe and drawing his wristband across a wide expanse of mouth, "The bloody thief wants to sell his own sister." "It's his wife, sure," exclaimed a red-haired companion of Pat, "an' the young one she's got is his daughter. See the noses. If his nose isn't like the young one's may St. Peter shut the dure in my face."

face." The crowd roared afresh. Lynch glared at the row of Irishmen and vainly asked for an offer. No one would respond, and Pat and his friends continued their jeers. "Kiss the ould woman before she goes,

said one.

said one. "Bring out yer grandfather an' the rest o' the family," cried the second. "The young one has hair like its lovin' father," screamed the third. "Hooray for free America," screamed the fourth, waving a dilapidated hat above his head.

the fourth, waving a diapidated hat above his head. The spectators laughed immoderately, while Lynch became so furious that he declared the sale at an end, and immedi-ately slunk out of sight, and there were no more auctions of that kind in St. Louis.

Garcia Moreno's Devotion to the Blessed Virgin.

How a Papal Bull Convinced the Lawyer. When Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore was Bishop of Richmond he was the defendant in a suit relating to some church property. When he was called to the witness stand the plaintif's lawyer, a legal luminary, who still shines in Rich-mond, after vain endeavors to involve the witness in contradictions struck on a blan Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feeling? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? One-side headache ? Backache ? Frequent attacks of the "blues" ? Fluttering and distress of the heart ? Albumen and tube casts in the water ? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgis ? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength ? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels ? Denwise he day alternation Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water ? Chills and fever ? Burning patches of skin ? Then YOU HAVE

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

legal luminary, who still shines in Rich-mond, after vain endeavors to involve the witness in contradictions, struck on a plan which he thought would annoy the bishop. He thereupon questioned Bishop Gibbons' right to the title of Bishop of Richmond and called on bim to prove his claim to the office. The defendant's lawyer of course objected to this as irrevelant, but the Bishop, with a quiet amile, said he would comply with the request if allowed a half hour to produce the necessary papers. This was allowed. The bishop left the court room and returned in twenty min-utes with a document which he proceeded to read with great solemnity, all the more solemn as the paper was all in Latin. The plaintiff's lawyer pretended to take notes industriously, bowing his head once in a while as if in acquiescence, and seem-ing perfectly convinced in the end. When the reading was finished he announced that the Papal Bulls just read were en-tirely satisfactory, at the same time apolo-gizing for his expressed doubts. The next ady it leaked out that the Bishop, unable to find the Papal Bulls at his residence, had brought to court and read. a Latin cessary on Pope Leo the Great, written by one of his ecclesiastical students and for-warded by the President of the college as a specimen of the young man's skill in Latin composition. The smart lawyer has not heard the last of it yet.

TWO NOTED MINSTRELS,

WHO HAVE WON FORTUN

"Billy" Emerson has recently made a phenomenal success in Australia, and is

Emerson was born at Belfast in 1846. He began his career with Joe Sweeney' minstrels in Washington in 1857. Late

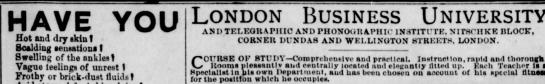
He began his career with Joe Sweeney's minstrels in Washington in 1857. Later on he jumped into prominence in connect tion with Newcomb's minstrels with whom he visited Germany. He visited Australia joined Haverley's minstrels in San Fran-ci-co at \$500 a week and expenses. With this troupe he played before her majesty, the queen, the Prince of Wales, and roy-alty generally. After this trip he leased the Standard theatre, San Francisco, where for three years he did the larget business ever known to minstrely. In April last he went to Australia again, where he has "beaten the record." "Billy" is a very handsome fellow, an excellent singer, dances gracefully, and is a true humorist. "Yes, sir, I have travelled all over the world, have met all sorts of people, come in contact with all sorts of customs, and had all sorts of experiences. One must have a constitution like a locomotive to stand it." "Yes, I know I seem to bear it like major and I do, but I tell you candidid that with the perpetual change of diet, water and climate, if I had not maintainein my vigor with regular use of Warner's safe cure I should have gone under long ago." George H. Princose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is even more emphatie, if posiminstrels in Washington in 1857. Later on he jumped into prominence in connec-tion with Newcomb's minstrels with whom he visited Germany. He visited Australia in 1874 and on his return to America joined Haverley's minstrels in San Fran-cico at \$500 a week and expenses. With this troupe he played before her majesty, the queen, the Prince of Wales, and roy-alty generally. After this trip he leased the Standard theatre, San Francisco, where for three years he did the largest business ever known to minstrelay. In April last he went to Australia again, where he has "beaten the record."

ago." George H. Primrose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is even more emphatic, if possi-ble, than "Billy" Emerson, in commenda-tion of the same article to sporting and

tion of the same article to sporting and travelling men generally, among whom it is a great favorite. Emerson has grown rich on the boards and so has Primrose, because they have not equandered the publis's "favors."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Catarri, Asthma, Bron-chitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful cur-tive powers in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent mazs, with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 Nth 4th St., Philadelphia. Pa. (Na



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Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and re-appear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous poisoned blood breaks discover and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one-it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specifie for the universal

DETGITING

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

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WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary,

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 1st October, 1885. 365-3w]



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tary Course, five numbers; Advanced Course, thirteen numbers. These School Books have been prepared by Catholic religious teachers of high culture and long practical experience. Acting upon the suggestion of many prominent educators, who felt that the wants of our Catholic Schools and Academies in the Dominion called for more appropriate text-books, the publisher presents them to the public, confident that their merits will insure success. Address the publisher,



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ful. Such men despise a lie, as something base and mean and utterly beneath them. If, then, purely human motives, a method with gold, as a sign that abe sense of worldly honor, will keep men from lying, how much more should this fault be avoided by those who claim to be trying to serve God, and who are con-stantly assisted by His grace. Our Lord has told us that liars are the children of the devil, "for he is a liar and the father thereof." But we are called to be the children of God, who is the Eternal Truth; we have been given the light of the true children of God, who is the Lternal Truth; we have been given the light of the true faith. We glory in the certain truth of our religion; should we not then be zeal-ous for the cause of truth in all things,

ous for the cause of truth in all things, even in the least. Absolute, unswerving truthfulness in speech should, therefore, mark the true disciple of Christ. "But," some may say, "a lie is only a venial sin." Yes, it is true that a lie which is not malicious, which does not, and is not intended to, harm our neighbor in any way, is not a mortal sin; but it is the meanest of venial sins, and we know that a long and terrible purgatory awaits those who are guilty of deliberate venial sin. Moreover, carelessness about the commission of venial sin leads to mortal offences, and there is nothing which will so readily lead a man into other and offences, and there is nothing which will so readily lead a man into other and graver faults as the habit of deliberate untruthfulness.

Cultivate, then, a love for truth, and seek to acquire the habit of truthfulness even in the smallest matters. Everyone despises a deceifful person, and there is nothing a man resents so much as being called a liar. If you do not like to be called a liar, do not be one.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word 'HORS-FORD'S' is on the wrapper. None genuine without it.

M. A. St. Mars, St. Boniface, Mani-toba, writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day. Can be relied upon to remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The great-est worm destroyer of the age.

any

all solemnity on the first Sunday of October. "When the news of the crime com-mitted against the head of the nation was received, this noble army, consecrated to our Lady of the Rosary, solemnly pro-tested its sorrow for the deed, and pro-claimed, that it would maintain the established order of government. "Before yielding his last breath, Garcia Moreno had time to express his hope and his faith. "God,' he said, 'does not die.'"

Mothers To Blame.

The plain fact of the case is that the American mother of the poorer classes is more careless of her duty than the mother of any other nation. The daughter of a decent French tradesman or artisan would never be allowed to go or artisan would never be allowed to go to balls unprotected, or clandestinely to pick up chance acquaintances in the street. On the other hand it is only within a very few years that the young girl of the gentler class in America has been properly protected from insult and scandal by the constant presence of her mother or some one wiser in the world's ways than herself. No matter how poor a girl is, the moral atmosphere about her may be as pure as if she were reared in a palace provided her mother wills it. To do it she will not turn her loose on the street to carry on flirtations with the street to carry on first swith married men, or send her unprotected to balls, while she remains at home satisfied that the "young folks should have their fun." This is plain talk; but mothers who will read it know that it is true, and know, too, how much they are to blame that it is true.

....

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agree-able to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

One Experience of Many. Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble !" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my

Life ! My trouble always came after eating food-However light And digestible,

For two or three hours at a time I had

to go through the most Excruciating pains, "And the only way I ever got"

Relief !"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained !! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until "At last ?"

I was taken ! "So that for three weeks

I was taken! "So that for three weeks lay in bed and Could eat nothing !!! My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain. Their efforts were no good to me. At last I heard a good deal "About your Hop Bitters! And determined to try them." Got a bottle_in four hours I took the Got a bottle-in four hours I took the

contente of Ontente of One ! ! ! ! Next day I was out of bed, and have

not seen a "Sick !"

"Stok !" Hour, from the same cause, since. I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such "Advocate as I am."

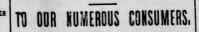
GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Downright Cruelty. To permit yourself and family to affer !' With sickness when it can be prevented

and cured so easily. With Hop Bitters ! ! !

SP None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

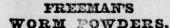
RETIRING from BUSINESS -Damask lace curtains, plano covers, embroidered table cov-ers, velvet table covers, lat cost-B.S. MURRAY & 00.



On account of the tobacco crop of 1883 being so poor, we did not buy much, and selected only the best of it, as we always wish to keep our "T. & B. Myrtle" brand up to the stan-dard; and therefore there may be a scarcity of "T. & B. Myrtle" Plug for a short time. If such is the case, there will be a full supply on the market by the end of October. The tobacco we are now about to manu-facture is the finest we have ever had, and

we know it will please our numerous custo-mers. Yours respectfully,





Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Pargative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Castroper of worms in Children or Adults.

BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000

A BIG OFFER. To infroduce them, we self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one THE NATIONAL CO., 23 DAY ST., NEW YORK

....

ND ckage.



morning of Oct. 8, in the Charter House buildings, London, a row of thirteen eight-storey ware-houses, Aldersgate street. The flames spread with such rapidity that in a few hours the buildings and contents were almost totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss £3,000,000.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

O. M. B. A Supreme Recorder's Office, Allegany, N. Y., Bept. 20, '85. Annual statement of Supreme Recor-ir, of moneys received from Grand guncils and Branches under his juris-guncils and Branches under his juris-

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1 Pullman, Ill		
1 Paducab, Ky	891 15	
	and the second se	-

trabsforred to Tress.... 168,782 09

\$ 420 82 ance on hand We, the undersigned, composing the inance committee of the supreme com-ill C. M. B. A., hereby certify that we ave this day examined the books and ng the I C. M. E. A. hereby control that we are this day examined the books and cocounts of C. J. Hickey, supreme re-order, comparing the same with reports rom grand council and branches under is jurisdiction of monies paid to him ince the last session of the supreme ouncil; also the books of James M. Velsh, supreme treesurer, and found the coounts of those officers correct in all sepects, fully agreeing, one with the ther, and showing evidence of careful and systematic discharge of duty. C. B. FRIEDMAN,

ing evidence of chr lischarge of duty. C. B. FRIEDMAN, JOHN A. LAMBING, JOSEPH CAMERON,

1,956.81

439.6

city.

Finance committee of supreme con C. M. B. A.

 WTATEMENT OF THEABURER'S ACCOUNT.

 Balance in hands of P. Walsh, held by

 order of the court according to report

 submitted at Supreme Council sessions.

 Membership in good standing about 11,200.

 BENEFICIARY.

 Got. Ist. 1884.

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587,80 2,800.66 173,956.81 172,000.00 2 888.46 8,828.08

erdrawn..... ABLITTES-Nothing except what s due Supreme Recorder. SETS-Balance due from Grand Councils and Branches for supplies,

00 000 00 008 applies on hand estimated value

Tctal, . . \$1,200 00 (Detailed statement will be published soon as complete reports are received rom Grand Recorders.) 0.000 the largest . \$1,200 00

from Grand Recorders.) Net gain during year, 2,200, the largest increase since the organization of the asso-ciation. In submitting this annual state-ment I desire to congratulate the officers and members on the prosperous condition of the association in all respects. Since Jan-uary 1st all other mutual co-operative asso-ciations doing business in this state have had an increased death rate, requiring at least 15 assessments to date, to pay their liabilities, while our death rate has materially decreased, requiring only 11 liabilities, materially thes, while our death rate has ally decreased, requiring only 11 ments. This is largely due to the ent medical certificate, and the ientious care of our local and vising medical examiners to adsupervising medical examiners to ad-mit none but those who are physically qualified. According to the annual re-port of the Superintendent of Insurance of this state, the C. M. B. A., is the best mutual benefit association in the United States, on account of the economical management of its business, and also on account of its just graded scale of assess-ments, members paying according to their age when admitted, etc. All that is necessary to make it the safest and cheapest co-operative life insurance asso-

cheapest co-operative life insurance asso-

NEWS NOTES.

A starving laborer took three apples from a garden, and was sentenced by Bailie Hunter, of Dundee, Scotland, to forty days' imprisonment.

At the request of the King of Dahomey, Portugal has assumed protection of the kingdom and coast of Dahomey. The King of Dahomey, as a token of respect for the Portuguese Government, will cease his festival massacre.

Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said that all Liberals were agreed that the office of the Lord Lieutenancy should be abolished. He thought that in time Eng-land would venture to yield home rule to Ireland, maintaining, however, the rights of the Crown.

Irish National League, Quebec.

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P

IRISH FRIEZES.

Plain and Fancy.

which will no doubt be created at next session of Supreme Council. Let us by united and harmonious efforts con-tinue the good work and he able able by united and narmonious entries con-tinue the good work, and be able to re-port a membership of at least 15,000 a year hence. All of which is respectfully submitted. Fraternally, C. J. HICKEY,

Supreme Recorder

The Members of Branch No. 13, Strat. ford, at their last regular meeting, Wed-nesday evening last, had a pleasant sur-prise for their recording secretary, Mr. D. J. O'Connor, in the sinspe of a light of this month just passed 314 deaths occurred in the city; 30 in St. Jean Baptiste, 21 in Octos St. Louis; Which they presented to him on the occasion of his marriage. The presenta-tion was made in a few well-chosen words by Rev. Father McGee, and very feelingly responded to by the recipient. Mr. O'Connor has, since the organiza-tion of this Branch, been one of its most active and zealous members, devoting a very large portion of his time to the suc-cessful working of the branch. After the meeting Mr. O'Connor invited the members to his house where a few woil-they retired, having wished Mr. O'Connor and his amiable bride long life and pros-perity. M. J. H. The Members of Branch No. 13, Strat.

Assessments Nos. 12 and 13 have been

Assessments Nos. 12 and 15 nave been issued to pay the beneficiaries of the following deceased brothers :--Thomas Fitzsimons, Tonawanda, N.Y.; W. J. McCann, Stratford, Ontario; J. F. Girard, Detroit, Mich.; Hugh McKernan, Girard, Detroit, Mich.; Hugh McKernan, Ellicotville, N.Y.; Joseph Engel, Detroit, Mich.; John Schira, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Bernard McCaffrey, Buffalo, N.Y.; John Hurley, Erie, Pa.; Adam Reiser, Erie, Pa.; John Hart, Meadville, Pa.; George Yochune, Dansville, N. Y.; Patrick Keleher, Corry, Pa. Making 68 deaths from Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st. The membership in Canada in good standing at present is 1,600, and 32 under supervision. In New York State the membership in good standing is 5,590, and 59 under supervision. SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

8

In Montreal the number of deaths from In Montreal the number of deaths from small-pox for the week, ending Friday night, were 285 in the city; 18 in St. Jean Baptiste village; 18 in Cote St. Louis; 13 in St. Cunegonde, 9 in St. Henri, and 1 in St. Gabriel. For the nine days of this month just passed 314 deaths occurred in the city; 30 in St. Jean Baptiste, 21 in Cote St. Louis, 17 in Ste. Cunegonde, 14 in St. Henri, and 1 in St. Gabriel.

in a day or two. An unofficial report has reached the United States Minister at Lisbon that 50 persons from America, men, women and children, under the care of a Bishop, re-cently landed on the west coast of Africa in an utterly destitute condition, and be-came at once a charge on the local Govern-ment of Benguela for food and shelter. They were Mathodist missionaries, visiting Africa to instruct the natives in Christian-ity, arciculture and the mechanical arts. ity, agriculture and the mechanical arts. A tract of land was granted them on

A tract of land was granted them on which to make a permanent settlement. A young woman named Maria Cook was lately brought before the Ryde Borough Bench, London, England, charged with assaulting her husband. A few nights ago he came home a little the worse for liquor and went to bed, and when he woke up the following morning he found himself fastened down by ropes, hand and foot. His wife informed him that she was going to cure him of drunkenness. The membership in Canada in good standing at present is 1,600, and 32 under supervision. In New York State the membership in good standing is 5,590, and 59 under supervision. SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Secretary. Cholera has appeared in San Bandilio Lunatic Asylum at Barcelona, which has seven hundred inmates. Seven cases and four deaths are reported in the Asylum.

and that all Irishmen and friends of Ire-land, regardless of creed, be invited to enroll themselves therein. Moved by James O'Brien, seconded by Wm. McDonald : Whereas, it is contrary to good govern-ment that the legislative representation of a country should be in the hands of one class of the people; and because the system of unpaid representatives directly leads to such a result, and is at the same time contrary to the principles governing this Dominion, and since there are no public funds in Ireland from which her representatives can be paid,

there are no public funds in Ireland from which her representatives can be paid, and the people already burdened with heavy voluntary imposts, are unable to remunerate them as they deserve, and in order that the best and truest men of Ireland be secured as her representatives in parliament, be it resolved, that we, the Irishmen of Hamilton, do hereby pledge ourselves to contribute according to our means for the support of the parliament-ary fund now inaugurated by the Irish National League of America. Mr. E. Williams, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressed himself in sympathy with the cause. It was seconded by Mr. A. P. Roach. A call was then made on those present to come for-

seconded by Mr. A. P. Roach. A call was then made on those present to come for-ward and contribute to the parliamentary fund, which was heartily responded to, the sum realized being \$100. After a cordial and unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting adjourned until Friday evening next, to meet in the hall of the E. B. A., to organize a branch of the Irish National League.

Pursuant to adjournment another meet-ing was held on the evening named. There was a good attendance and the greatest of enthusiasm was manifested. The following officers were elected : Presi-dent, Ex-Alderman C. Donovan ; lat Vice-President, J. Byrne; 2nd do., D. McBride; 3rd do., M. Kennedy, J. O'Neil, Secre-tary; W. McDonald, Treasurer; Erecu-tive Committee, Michael Kennedy, Henry Arland, D. Mulcaby, John Ronan, John O'Hara, W. Lyons and Thomas Mullens. After the objects of the meeting were explained and extracts from the constitu-tion read a call was made for the enrol. ment of members, when a rush was made for the Secretary's desk, a large number coutributing their fee, which was §1 each. Some few who were not present at the last meeting in Larkin Hall contributed toward the Parliamentary Fund as well. Pursuant to adjournment another meet

MARKET REPORT.

Rev. Dr. O'Ryan delivered a splendid lecture in St. Patrick's Hall, Quebec, in aid of the Parliamentary Fund on the 2nd inst. The hall was crowded by the elite of Irish society in Quebec. The lec-turer was introduced by Mr. Gallagher, President of the Quebec Branch, and wel-comed by Mr. Lynch, President of St. Patrick's Literary Institute. A vote of thanks moved by Councillor John Power received enthusiastic endorsation from the audience. The entertainment con-cluded with touching Irish melodies by Missee Corrigan, Gallagher and O'Malley. Signed, G. F. JEWELL, Auditors. P. F. Boyle, Auditors. London, Ont., Sept. 14, 1885.

Bank of Commerce over-

London, Ont., Sept. 14, 1885. To the Board of Water Commissioner London, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,-

GENTLEMEN,--We herewith submit our summarized re-port of the receipts and distursements of the London Water-works for the quarter ending August 31, 1855, together with the Becretary's detailed report, which we have examined and found correct, vouchers having been produced for all payments made, and all receipts recorded upon the water rate rolls, being duly accounted for. We have size been able, with the aid of the reports in the Inspector's book, to exer-rise a sais - off' office set that upon hil services water having been found ' on' upon the rolls. All of which is respectfully submitted. G. F. JEWELL, } Anditors.

G. F. JEWELL, Auditors. P. F. BOYLE, Auditors.

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F. A. LAFOREST. Gen'l Agent for Canada, Berlin, Ont.

and crozies, the symbol of a Bishop's minority, rested by the side of the Cardi-minority, rested by the side of the Cardi-the head was raised above the level of the coffin, and was easily seen from below. Inity wax candles threw a soft mellow light over the bier. 5,000 persons were altered within the walls of the cathedral directen o'clock. While the throng was waiting the opening of the solemn mutiem services the Papal Zouaves marched down the centre alse and took positions about the cathfalque. A ment later the doors of the sacristy use flung open and a long procession of the robed priests and acolytes filed down the steps to the seat directly in front of the high altar. The priest chanted THE OFFICE OF THE DEAD.
Then came the singing of Pashm xciv. Thus not, however, till the priests came be Miserere that the full richness and any of the well-trained voices of the addition of the solem. Frint, assisted by Rev. Father Miser areas the the chanting came in end the priest resumed their seats is a short period of waiting followed. By great organ peaked forth a voluntary weding the mass, and now two acolytes in a short period of waiting followed. By ready out from the sacristy and we be yanother procession of priests, as and the Archbishops. When all ready the choir chanted their sents in a short period of waiting followed. By ready out from the sacristy and we belore the high altar. The HIGH DIONITARIES' PROCESSION. The came the Bishops in their sombreas and the Archbishops. When all ready the choir chanted the requirem in each the origing mass at the Archbishops. When all ready the choir chanted the requirem in each the prise the seates in a low y out from the sacristy and we belore the high altar. The HIGH DIONITARIES' PROCESSION. These areas the bishops in their sombreas and the Archbishops. When all ready the choir chanted the requirem in each the bishops of Baltimore. The dischard bousehold, were masters of the solemants, and finally the Moseigrames and the Archbishops. When all ready the BLUE, BRONZE AND Elysian Overcoatings Melton Overcoatings. Cheviot Overcoatings.

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THE SERMON WAS FREACHED Arabhishop Gibbons, of Baltimore. The stofthe sermon was tofthe sermon was leclesiastes, XLV. "The Lord exalted and the made an everlasting cove-it with him and gave him the prissi-som of the nation and made him blessed wer

THE CATHOLAG RECORD.