KK.

THE

V

has for s, an en-ordered perience gard en-pors. He nally in purpose ost suit-ason his h Broad-rises not men, but ll enable

RTH,

House,

JR

DA.

TITU-

he Capi-n all its

ra thor-

nguages, iglish, is

stablish-putation. onserva-d Music, agers for struction music as

on to rend happy
woke and
rinciples,
ners.
th recitady in the
harming
nate the

OR.

ENT.

form a

ded by 12 years

Arising

menced

INTS-

es of such en as the he noble

ars sucenturies Christian

A.D. 795,

fortunes

d finally

Monarch

whose

ngs, and

ASION.

535, oc

N, A. D.

N, A. D.

T, A. D.

ION of

pression. LAND

, August

- Their

OF IM-

5 to A.D. fills 91

PENAL

y James

l in one

o, green gold de-contains

ELAND

\$3.50.

il on re-

ST.,

ED

HOOL.

## CLERICAL

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House. N. Wilson & Co.,

> Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly. LITURGY.

136 DUNDAS STREET

I.

The Conditions for gaining the General Advantages and Indulgences of the Scapulars.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the question of Scapulars, touched upon recently in your journal, may I ask you to inform your journal, may I ask you to inform me what are the prayers necessary to be said in order to gain the indulgences attached to the several Scapulars:—black, white, brown, red and blue.

Further, where these various Scapulars

are worn as one, i.e. attached, is it necessary to say all those prayers?

Yours, S.

To answer this question satisfactorily, it is necessary to refer to the distinction that exists between the General Advantages that result from membership of the confraternities of the several Scapulars, and the Indulgences which the members can gain by complying with certain conditions. certain conditions.

The General Advantages are chiefly

The General Advantages are chiefly the following:—

I. During life:—I, The members of a Scapular confraternity are associated with the Religious Order represented by the particular Scapular. This means that they participate in the fruit of all the good works of the Religious who belong to the Order, that is, in the fruit of their prayers, meditations, Masses, fasting, penances, alms, and all else that go to form the spiritual treasure of the fasting, penances, alms, and all else that go to form the spiritual treasure of the Order, or Institute. Now, the Brown Scapular or Scapular of Mount Carmel, represents the habit of the Carmelites; the White, with a little red and blue cross, or Scapular of the Holy Trinity, represents the habit of the Trinitarians; the Black or Scapular of the Seven Dolours, the habit of the Servites or Servants of Mary; and the Blue or Scapular of the Immaculate Conception, the habit of the Theating.

of the Theating.

Of the Theating.

With respect to the Brown Scapular in particular, Popes Clement VII. and Clement X. declared that the associates Clement X. declared that the associates participate in a special manner in the fruit not only of the spiritual works of the Carmelites to whom they are united as a confraternity, but also of all the good done throughout the whole Catholic Church.

2. Moreover, the associates of these Scandard Properties of these Scandard Properties of the Scan

Scapulars participate in the privileges and have a claim to the various induland have a claim to the various indulgences enjoyed by the Orders to which they are specially united as confraternities, for the Congregation of Indulgences has declared:—"Sodalitates canonice erectae, privilegiis et indulgentiis gaudent illorum Ordinum Regularum quorum fruuntur titulis, juxta Constitutionem Clementis VIII."

3. Those who are appelled to

these Scapulars, being members of a confraternity, have not only a claim to the indulgences which the Church grants so indulgences which the Church grants so liberally to the associates on certain easy conditions, but, moreover, each one shares in the fruit of the good works done by all the members—by the bishops, priests, members of Religious Orders, and the thousands of the faithful who

wear the Scapular.

4. The associates of the Scapular of Mount Carmel have received the promise of the Blessed Virgin, according to the revelations made to St. Simon Stock, to be adopted by her as her favourite and privileged children, and to enjoy during life her special protection both for body and soul: "Accipe delectissime fill," said the Blessed Virgin to St. Simon Stock, "meae confraternitatis signum, tibi et cunctis Carmelitis privilegium in quo quis pie moriens aeternum non patietur incendium. Ecce signum salutis, salus in periculis, foedus pacis et pacti sempiterni."

At the approach of death :- 1. Each of the Scapular confraternities has a formula for a general absolution in articulo mortis.

2. The associates of the Scapular of Mount Carmel are encouraged to hope for the very special assistance of the or the very special assistance of the Blessed Virgin at the point of death: "in quo quis pie moriens aeternum non patietur incendium." This is called the "Privilege of Preservation." It means that the Blessed Virgin, by her powerful intercession, will draw from the divine treasury, in favour of the associates, special graces to help the good to see the part of the second to the special graces to help the good to perse vere to the end, and to move sinners to avail themselves of favourable opportun-ities of conversion before death seizes on them. This privilege may also mean that sometimes, owing to the influence of the Blessed Virgin, the hour of death is postponed to give an associate, who is in sin, a further opportunity of conversion; and writers add that this privilege may be sometimes exemplified in the case of obstinate and obdurate sinners when God permits death to come upon them when they are not wearing the Scapular either as the result of forethought, or

from indifference, or neglect.

III. After death:—1. Masses, no matter at what altar they are offered, for the deceased associates of the Blue Scapular have the plenary indulgence of the privileged altar attached to them.

2. The deceased members of the Brown Scapular have a special share in the fruit Scapular have a special share in the fruit of the daily prayers of the Order of the Carmelites, and of the Holy Sacrifice which they offer once a week, and occasionally at other times during the year, for the deceased Carmelites and associates of the Carmelte Confraternity.

3. Finally, the associates of the Scap-

ciates of the Carmelite Confraternity.

3. Finally, the associates of the Scapular of Carmel, enjoy (on certain conditions, however, which we will mention later on) the remarkable privilege known as the "Privilege of Deliverance," or the "Sabbatine Indulgence." This privilege refers to, and is grounded on, the promise of the Blessed Virgin made to Pope John XXII., to withdraw promptly from Purgatory, and especially on the first Saturday after death, associates of the Scapular of Carmel. The account of this revelation Pope John XXII. embodied in his famous Buil, Sacratissimo uti ied in his famous Bull, Sacratissimo uti culmine, more commonly called the Sab-batine Bull on account of the promise of deliverance on the first Saturday after death. The genuineness of this Bull has been questioned on the ground of internal tokens of the absence of authenticity, and also because it is not found in the Roman Bullarium. It is, however, printed in the Bullarium of the Carmel-

printed in the Bullarium of the Carmel' ites and in many other works.

Leaving the discussion of the authenticity of this Bull to others whom it concerns more directly, it is enough for us to know that the privilege of deliverance has been explained and sanctioned by succeeding Popes. Paul V., when giving permission to the Carmelite Fathers to preach this indulgence to the faithful, explains the nature of it in this Fathers to preach this indulgence to the faithful, explains the nature of it in this way:—"The Carmelite Fathers," he says, "are allowed to preach that the people can believe that the Blessed Virgin will help by her continual assistance, her merits, and her special protection, atter their death, and particularly on Saturday (the day consecrated by the Church to the Blessed Virgin) the souls of mem day (the day consecrated by the Church to the Blessed Virgin) the souls of members of the Confraternity of Mount Carmel, who have died in the grace of God, and who have in life worn her habit, observed chastity according to their state, and recited the Office of the Blessed Virgin, or if they are not able to recite the Office, who have observed the fasts of the Church, and abstained from meat on Wednesdays and Saturdays, except when Christmas falls on either of these days."

The second Nocturn of the Office of the Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel, given in the Roman Breviary, speaks in much the same language of this privilege. We read in this Office: "It is piously believed, since her power and mercy have everywhere great efficacy, that the Most Blessed Virgin consoles with special maternal affection the asso-ciates of this Scapular, when detained in the fire of Purgatory, who have practised the fire of Purgatory, who have practised certain light abstinence, repeated certain prescribed prayers, and observed chastity according to their state in life, and that she will endeavour to bring them to heaven sooner than would other. them to heaven sooner than would otherwise happen."
Such are the General Advantages of

membership of the four Scapular associations; and the conditions necessary to be complied with in order to entitle one-self to these advantages are :—

1. To observe exactly what has been prescribed respecting the material, colour and form of each Scapular.

2. To receive the Scapular from a priest who is duly authorized to interest the scapular from a priest who interest the scapular from a priest who in the scapular from a priest who in the scapular from a

priest who is duly authorised to give it. 3. To wear constantly the Scapular and in the way prescribed.

4. To get one's name inscribed in the

book of the confraternity, in the case of certain Scapulars where this condition is still necessary. Enrolment on the register is not neces

sary for the Confraternity of Mount Carmel. This concession was granted by Gregory XVI., on the 30th of April, 1838; and his declaration was confirmed by a decree of the Congregation of Indulgential Carmel Carmel Carmel ces on the 17th of September, 1845. Neither is enrolment necessary to entitle oneself to the privileges of the Scapular of the Immaculate Conception or Blue Scapular; but it is necessary for the Scapulars of the Holy Trinity or White Scapular, and the Seven Dolours or Black Scapular.

Now the conditions just mentioned are the only ones prescribed for membership of these Scapular confraternities or asse ciations. No prayers are necessary, no special good works, in a word, no other special good works, in a word, no other condition. I must, however, except the special advantage of the Privilege of Deliverance or Sabbatine indulgence, for which the following conditions, in addi-tion to these processor for myselvals. tion to those necessary for membership of the confraternity, are required: 1 chastity, according to one's state in life 2, the daily recitation of the Little Office 2, the daily recitation of the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin, as given in the Roman Breviary. Those who say the Canonical Office comply by means of it with this condition, even though the Office is already, as in the case of priests, a matter of obligation. For those who cannot read, this condition has been changed into abstinence from meat on

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Passing from the General Advantages of wearing the Scapulars, we come to the indulgences attached to them. On this point few remarks will suffice.

It is no small advantage to have numerous indulgences specially granted on easy conditions in favour of those who wear the Scapulars. These conditions vary a good deal, and to know exactly what are the conditions required for a particular indulgence, we must examine the terms of the grant, or consult some approved book on indulgences that treats of it. To illustrate what we say, we will mention a few of the indulgences granted in favour of those who wear the Brown Scapular, with the conditions attached:

1. A plenary indulgence on the day of receiving the Scapular. Conditions: Confession and Communion.
2. Plenary indulgence in articulo mortis. Conditions: Confession, Communion, and the devout invocation with the lips, or at least with the heart, of the Holy Name of Lesus. Name of Jesus.

3. Five years and five quarantines, Conditions: accompanying with a torch the Blessed Sacrament to the sick, and praying for them.

4. 100 days. Conditions: devout recital of the office of the Blessed Virginia.

gin.

Thus each indulgence is granted on certain conditions which can be known certain conditions which can be known

THE MIRACLE BY WHICH HE SUMMONED PAOLO MASSIMO BACK FROM DEATH.

In the "Life of St. Philip Neri," written in Italian by the Most Reverend Archbishop of Capua, formerly superior of the oratory of Naples, and admirably translated by Father Pope, another affectionate son of St. Philip, a charming story is related. St. Philip Neri was the Apostle of Rome and founder of the Congregation of the Oratory, to which Cardinal Newman, Father Faber and many other learned and holy men have been attracted in our day. He was born in the year 1515—the same which marks the birth of St. Teresa—and died in 1595, after a life of extraordinary virtue, illustrated by many miracles. He was attended in his last moments by his faithful disciple, Cæsar Baronius, the famous Church historian. St. Philip was a great lover of children and he never seemed more happy than when in their company. Among his young friends was Paolo Massimo, whose family is distinguished even in Rome, not only for its illustrious descent, but for its many virtues. On the 10th of January

young friends was Paolo Massimo, whose family is distinguished even in Rome, not only for its illustrious descent, but for its many virtues. On the 10th of January, 1583, when Paolo was about fourteen years old, he fell sick of a fever which lasted for sixty-five days without intermission, so that he was brought to

THE THRESHOLD OF DEATH.

St. Philip went to see him every day, for he loved him tenderly, and many of the Fathers of the oratory visited him frequently, marveling that a boy so young could endure with such patience an illness so long and so painful. St. Philip knew well, by a supernatural light, that Paolo would die; and he was glad and grateful to see him in such holy dispositions, and gave directions that he was to be sent for when the end drew near. On the 16th of March the poor boy was so very much worse that his father, Fabrizio, sent off in great haste a servant called Francesca to tell Philip that if he wished to see his beloved Paolo alive he must come at once, for that he was now at the point of death. When Fergesca reached to see his beloved Paolo alive he must come at once, for that he was now at the point of death. When Francesca reached St. Girolamo, where the saint lived, she found that he was saying Mass. She therefore left a message for him, and returned to the dying Paolo. Meanwhile death was hastening on. Father Camillo, the rector of the parish, was sent for, gave the dying boy extreme unction, and then made the commendation of his soul to God, watched his death and then soul to God, watched his death, and then, sour to God, watched his death, and then, when all was over, took his leave. The sorrowing father closed the eyes of his beloved son, and Francesca was preparing for the burial. Just half an hour after Paolo's death St. Philip arrived ; Fabrizio went down to the door to meet him, and said with tears: "Paolo is dead!" Philip then asked: "Why did you not send for me?" "We did send, Father," replied Fabrizio, "but, unfortunately, you were saying Mass at the time." Then

THE SAINT ENTERED MOURNFULLY into the room wherein by the body of Paolo, and threw himself at the foot of the bed, praying with great fervor, while his heart beat with unwonted vehemence and his whole body trembled. He then arose, took some holy water, sprinkled it on the face of the boy he had loved, and on the face of the boy he had loved, and put a little of it in his mouth. And then he breathed upon the face, laid his hand on the forehead, and called to him with a loud, clear voice: "Paolo! Paolo!" The boy opened his eyes as if he had been roused from sleep, answered, "Father!" and immediately added: "I had forgotten a sin and should like togotaevore." a sin, and should like to go to confession. St. Philip thereupon sent away those who were gathered round the bed, and putting a crucifix into Paolo's hands, heard his confession. He then called all back into the room, and began to talk with Paolo about his mother, who was with God, and about his sister, a nun in the Tor di Specchi, who had died two months before and whom Paolo had tenderly loved. The conversation lasted about half an hour, and the boy answered everything with a clear and distinct voice, as if he had been in perfect health. The color had come back to his wasted face, and it seemed to those present as if there was

NOTHING THE MATTER WITH HIM.
At length St. Philip asked him: "Do you die willingly?" and Paolo answered: "Yes." St. Philip a second time asked him the same question, and Paolo answered again with great decision that he died most willingly, especially because he was going to see his mother and sister in Paradise. Then the saint blessed him, in Paradise. Then the saint blessed him, and said: "Go, then, and be thou blessed, and pray to God for me!" And with a placid countenance, and without the least movement, Paolo breathed out his soul in St. Philip's arms. There were present at this scene Fabrizio Massimo, with two of his daughters, who were afterwards nuns in St. Maria; Violante Santa Croce, his second wife; Francesca, the servant, and several others. It was to them all an impenetrable my stery that within an hour Paolo should have died, and been raised from death, and then have died again. After St. Phi ip Neri's death, the room in

which Paolo was raised from death was changed into a chapel, enriched with costly marbles and with many relics of the saints. Now this chapel of the Palazzo Massimo, which is still called Palazzo del Massimo, which is still called Palazzo del Massimo, which is still called party to all the Ministerial officials, high and Massimo, which washes of the miragle) is low, to speak in moderate terms of the saints. Now this chapel of the Palazzo Massimo, which is still called Palazzo del Maracolo (the palace of the miracle), is visited year by year by both Romans and strangers with great reverence, especially since it was declared by

POPE GREGORY XVI., on Tebruary 2, 1838, to be a public chapel. Nearly three centuries have passed away since that wonderful March 16, 1583, and its memory is still fresh in the hearts of the people of Rome, who flock in crowds to the solemn feast which is celebrated on space nor time can divide the generations of the faithful in the Church of God; as we kneel in that chapel we assist with faith and gratitude at that ever memorable miracle, the awakening of Paolo Massimo from the slumber of death at St.

#### Philip's call. LETTER FROM IRELAND.

The Irish News Agency sends the fol-

London, July 18th.
Your readers will probably like to hear
how the Irish party regard the conflict
between the two Houses of the British
Parliament. You will understand that
a cardinal and fundamental principle of
the policy of the party is to have a general election as soon as possible. The eral election as soon as possible. The reasons for this are obvious. But besides those which will at once occur to your readers, there is the desire to capture the country while it is solid and united and undistracted by faction. It would be unwise to exaggerate the difficulties of the situation, but at the same time there are some dangers, and the sooner they are exorcised the better. If the country be once captured by the National Party—the party of sense and honesty—if behind Mr. Parnell there is the best intellect of the National ranks, it is needless to say that he would be much stronger against any attempts to distract the country. Then, staunch as are the Irish people to their present lead-ers, politics is an uncertain game, and it is a wise rule to take the tide when at its flood. Another consideration which raights bearily with the Irish Marsh flood. Another consideration which weighs heavily with the Irish Members in their desire for an early dissolution is the feeling that in the present Parlia-ment Ireland is very much at the mercy of the English parties in the matter of redistribution. A very significant fact in connection with this consideration is the prominent and active part which Mr. Goschen took in the work of trying to effect a reconciliation between the two parties. Goschen is well known to be one of the most virulent and effective enemies of the Irish people in the House of Commons, and it is notorious that the chief reason he urged in favour of this reconciliation was the fact that, if there were a general election, there would be an increase of the Irish party from forty to seventy-five men; and that the last great chance would be gone of docking the Irish representation. It was with a certain sense of relief that the Irish members accordingly heard that negotiations had broken down, and that in all probability the question of Irish representation will be considered with seventy-five Irish members to have their word upon the subject. Another reason why the Irish members like the present state of things is that it is their convic-tion that Ireland is best off when the two English parties are at each others' throats. In the division of the English, especially if it be confronted by Irish union, there is hope for Ireland. For these reasons the present situation is

the Irish cause.

Nor are any hypocritical pretences made upon the matter. Various attempts have been made to rope the Irish in England and Scotland into the agitation against the Lords; and these attempts have been occasionally accompanied by offers that might almost be described as flattering. Thus at Glasgow a proposal was made that the Irish should attend the Liberal Demonstration bearing their own flags, playing their own bands, and with an Irish member to represent them. The executive of the Irish National League of Great Brit ain, the organization in England and Scotland which is independent of, but affiliated with the organization in Ireland, were applied to for advice on the subject. They unanimously and without any hesitation decided that the offer should be rejected; and they advised our people to take no part in the dem-onstration, at least as National Leaguers. If any reason were required in addition to those already presented for observing this attitude of reserve on such an occa sion, it would be found in the fact that among the speakers who are expected to take a prominent part in this demonstration is Mr. Trevelyan, and an Irish popular representative was cooly asked to take his place on the same platform and as the friend and ally of the minister who is the official mouthpiece of the policy of forced emigration and coercion for Ireland. The lesson is being taught the English Liberals in a way they are not likely to forget, that coercion Liberal ministry is a crime that Ireland will never forget and never forgive.

Then the Irish people have ceased to

viewed with much joy by the friends of

have any confidence in the sincerity of English radicalism and take up an attitude of healthy scepticism towards the present movement. Everybody knows

low, to speak in moderate terms of the Upper Chamber. Thus Mr. Fawcett, in his ante-Ministerial days, was known as one of the fiercest Radicals in the House—who on one occasion went so far as

to declare himself a Republican—made a speech the other night in which he distinctly warned the people against being too hard upon the House of Lords. Then the Cabinet is notoriously composed of a number of Whigs and Peers to whom the idea of a hereditary Chamber is almost as dear as to the highest Conservative. As to the Radicals below the gangway they are men without a particle of real Radicalism in their nature. Most of them are in Parliament for no better reason than a desire to climb into the circles where lords abound. It is needless to any that and work have where lords abound. It is necessary that such men have no more desire to do anything against the existing state of things than Mr. Gould or Mr. Vanderof things than Mr. Gould or Mr. Vander-bilt has for legislation against the mono-

poly of capitalists.

Another reason for not encouraging the Irish population to join actively in the agitation is that there is already a strong and unhealthy tendency in several of the English cities to make the English Liberal and the Irish National cause one. This, it need scarcely be said, is one of the fundamental and mischievous fallacies of Irish politics which it has been accepted. it has been most difficult to eradicate.

The last general election gave the Irish people a terribly severe lesson upon this point. Under the influence of the antiIrish manifeste myllighed by Lord Perpoint. Under the influence of the anti-Irish manifesto published by Lord Bea-consfield, the Irish were instructed to vote for the Liberal candidates in all the constituencies in which they had power; and this order did much to produce that overwhelming Liberal majority which has enabled a Liberal Ministry to trample on Ireland with impunity for the last four years. If the alliance between the Irish and the English were cemented once and the English were cemented once more, old party ties and traditions would more, old party ties and traditions would resume their sway; and it might be difficult in some places to get the Irish as a body to vote for a Tory; and, of course, for a Tory they will certainly be asked in some districts to vote. It would obviously be unwise to enter into personal details on this subject now; but this much may be said that there are some Liberals whose return it is almost impossible to regard as sanctioned by the Irish voters. These are the men who have voters. These are the men who have made themselves remarkable by the bitterness and offensiveness of their

comments on the Irish cause during the many hours of trial and suffering of the past few years. The present political prospect is that we shall have the general election in December or January. The House of Lords will not, according to present appearances, consent to the second reading of the Franchise Bill in the Autumn Session, upon which Mr. Gladstone has now resolved, and it is hard to see how the Government en restreet the second the Government can postpone the appeal to the constituencies after that. Many of the Irish members will spend the greater part of the vacation in Ireland, and they will devote their efforts to or-ganising the country in preparation for the great and momentous struggle that is approaching. A recess of great activ-ity by the ablest and most trusted members of the Irish party is deemed very desirable by all those who have been watching the signs of the times. The absence of all Irish members of weight from Ireland throughout the Parliamentary Session is one of the things that pro duce the disorganisation which goe for six months of the year. Probably after some weeks of meetings and speeches by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Harrington, and others, whatever little trouble has been created will be recorded and the needle will will be remedied, and the people will meet the great opportunity presented by the general election with closed and solid, and not divided and distracted ranks

## ALLUMETTE, ISLAND.

REV. A. M. LEYDEN AND SISTER VISIT THE SCENES OF THEIR CHILDHOOD.

The Rev. A. M. Leyden, O. M. I., M. A., Professor of Mathematics in the Col-lege of Ottawa, and his sister, a gradu-ate of the convent of the Sacred Heart, s now on the Allumette Island, visiting their numerous relatives and acquaint ances, and the Rev. Father Lynch, their ances, and the Rev. Father Lynch, their old friend and former pastor. Father Leyden celebrated mass last Sunday at Chapeau and preached a fine sermon. Commenting on the text, "No prophet is acceptable in his own country," he hoped that his ministry would prove acceptable in the sense in which he used the term "prophet." He alluded in a very feeling manner to the happy coincidence of his celebrating the holy sacrifice of his celebrating the holy sacrifice where he had received holy baptism, and in presence of the venerable pastor who had baptized him. It filled him with emotions of mingled joy and sorrow, joy at finding himself once more among the friends of his boyhood days, and sorrow for the absence of beloved friends who now lie cold in the adjoining ceme tery where the tombstones have grown numerous since he had left the parish

more than eighteen years ago.

The rev. gentleman and his sister are the guests of Mr. Patrick Fitzpatrick, the worthy mayor of the island, the death of whose wife about two weeks ago has been a cruel disappointment to his visi-tors. Father Leyden will celebrate mass next Sunday also at Chapeau, where his many former acquaintances and warm friends will have the pleasure of paying him a visit.—Pembroke Observer, Aug. 1. WEDDING BELLS IN WINDSOR.

The most elegant matrimonial event of the season was solemnized on the morning of the 23rd inst., at St. Alphonsus church, when Mr. Edmund J. Scully, official stenographer of Essex County, was united in holy bonds with Miss Eva White, daughter of Mr. J. White, of Windsor, and sister of S. White, M. P.P. Long before the time fixed for the ceremony crowds gathered in the sacred edifice to witness the arrival of the company. The altar was rich in floral decorations and wax lights, the prie dear were tastefully trimmed in white and green, a carpeted way led from in white and green,a carpeted way led from the carriage to the sanctuary, twelve pews in the main aisle were held in bondage by white ribbons, reserving them for the wed-ding guests. James E. Connelly and Donald Campbell acted as ushers. At 9 Donald Campbell acted as ushers. At 9 o'clock the wedding party arrived. The groom went to the altar on the arm of his elder brother, James Scully. The groomsmen were Mr. Joe. Reaume and Mr. Walter Scully. The bride on the arm of her father followed. She wore a cream brocaded satin en train, over which fell the bridal veil held back with a jewelled bin diamond brooch and ear-rings, and a brocaded satin en train, over which fell the bridal veil held back with a jewelled pin, diamond brooch and ear-rings, and a corsage bouquet of orange blossoms completed the toilette. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Bella Scully and Miss Della White, dressed in white nun's veiling, with lace garnitures and tiny white lace bonnets. Very Rev. Dean Wagner, assisted by Father Dunphy, performed the marriage ceremony and solemnized mass. After the nuptial blessing, the organ peeled forth Mendelssohn's Wedding March and the bridal party retired to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joe. White, sr., where about thirty relatives and friends sat down to a sumptuous dejewer. At 2 o'clock the newly wedded pair were "at home" to a number of invited friends. In the evening they started for a two weeks' bridal tour to Buffalo and the East accompanied by the congratulations of their relatives and friends, who wished them a long and happy life together. The wedding presents were handsome and too numerous for particular notice, the finest being a set of ents were handsome and too numerous for particular notice, the finest being a set of silver, the gift of Mr. Watson, the pay agent of the Indian Reserve Claim.

#### PRESENTATION , TO REV. FATHER BROWN.

The Port Hope Times says: On Sunday morning, after the service of mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the members of the congregation presented Rev. Father Brown with an address accompanied with a purse of gold. Among others present were Messrs. P. McCabe, sr., Jas. Christopher, M. Griffin, P. McCabe, jr., Jos. Lavigne, J. Lyden, M. E. Kelly, M. Connors, J. Poland, John Anker, &c. The address, which was read by Mr. P. McCabe, jr., expressed the regret and sorrow felt by the Catholic people of Port Hope, at the departure of Rev. Father Brown from among them. After referring to the Rev. Father's successful ministry at Napanee, the address said:—"Fifteen years ago, God placed you in our midst; from that time we have seen with our own eyes what we had have seen with our own eyes what we had heard of you. It has been a long and glorious record. The work you have done in our souls by your preaching and the administering of the 'gifts of God,' each one of us knows, and we shall always keep in faithful remembrance; we treasure these in our heart of hearts, the many blessings of strictly spiritual nature that flow upon man through the ministra-

that now upon man through the ministra-tion of a pious and holy priest.

"In the advancement of the temporal matters of our parish, what great labors and sacrifices have been yours. From day to day, constantly among us, unceasingly at work, scarcely snatching—to relieve the monotony of your life of self-denial—a day for recreation or rest, you have made St. Mary's church our pride and our glory. To the ordinary observer, aware of our small numbers and our slender means, our material position is a subject of astonish-ment. To us, who have looked daily upon him who has 'borne the labor and heat of the day,' it is a matter of no surprise, for we have been the eve witnesse of the constant, patient, persevering toil of the faithful friend and good priest that God, in His goodness, placed over us." Rev. Father Brown thanked them for the address and their kind, heartfelt wishes; and expressed the pleasure it gave him to find that he had the confidence of his own people as well as the inhabitants of the town generally. He referred to the courtesy and kindness he had always received at the hands of the Protestant people of Port Hope. The courtesy shown him was far greater than he could have expected, and he prized the good will of his Protestant brethen far his hard and account the world are the protestant brethen far his her would account the world are the protestant brethen far his protestant brethen far his protestant brethen far his protestant brethen far his possible transfer was the world account. higher than he could express. He would leave Port Hope with deep feelings of regret, but, with a kind remembrance of the Christian love and good will shown him. A letter has been received from Bishop Jamot, stating that he will Port Hope next week, when Rev. Father Brown's resignation will be fully consid ered.

An advertisement appears in the Dub-An advertisement appears in the Dublin papers offering a reward of £2,000 for the recovery and lodgment, either with Cardinal McCabe, or the Dublin Probate Court, of the last will and testament of the late Mr. James Egan. The testator, who carried on the business of a woold manufacturer and merchant in High street. manufacturer and merchant in High street, Dublin, and died in 1866, bequeathed the bulk of his property, amounting close on £1,000,000 sterling to the late Cardinal Cullen for charitable purposes. This tes-tiamentary disposal of the property formed grounds for litigation by Mr. Egan's relatives, who claimed a share of the testator's money.

[From the German : for Redpath's Weekly. The evening winds are sleeping;
Around me, far and near,
The sound of augel's footsteps
Falls softly on the ear;
O'er hill and dale the darkness
Sweeps down from realme of nightAway, my heart! with sadness,
Why tremblest with affright?

The world's unrest and tumult
In deepest stillness lieJoy's mirthful voice is silent,
And Sorrow's wildered cry;
Whether thorns strew thy pathway;
Or roses fair and bright,
Away, my heart! with sadvess,
Why tremblest with affright.

Hast stumbled in Life's journey Look backward nevermore.
New grace the bounteous Giver
For thee hath still in store;
The shepherd of His people
Still guides the flock aright—
Away, my heart! with sadness,
Why tremblest with affright?

The planets in their courses The planets in their courses
Serene, majestic, roll;
The golden Wain wheels onward,
Still circling round the poie;
As thus the stars He guideth,
So thee, thro' darkest night,
Away, my heart! with sadness,
Why tremblest with affright?

## A LESSON OF LIFE.

A. Repplier in the Catholic World for July A little girl was waiting alone in her nursery for the arrival of a new governess. Being of a restles turn, and feeling the occasion to be one of great importance, she had manifested her anxiety and ance, she had mannested ner anxiety and impatience by wandering from window to window, flattening her nose against each to window, hattening her nose against each successive pane, and staring wisifully out at the bare, smooth lawn and at the great trees shaking down their last few raindrops as they shivered in the cold March wind. She was a pretty child of an unusual type, with a skin of milky whiteness, grey eyes so dark and deeply set that they passed at first sight for black, and an abundant crop of short, fair curls. Tired of the dismal prospect out of doors, she had sauntered again to the hearth, and was idly gazing again to the nearm, and the door at the smouldering logs, when the door opened and a tall girl with brown hair and bright, brown eyes stood smiling on

and bright, brown eyes stood smiling on the threshold.

"She has come, Essie," she said, "and father has sent for you."

"O Lesley!" And the child sprang hastily forward and caught her sister's frock.
"Is she nice? Do you like her looks?"

"She is lovely," was the assured reply; "and you cannot fail to like her, unless you are an obstinate little monkey. But come along; they are waiting for you now."

Essie ran down-stairs and across the hall then, seized with a sudden fit of shyness, stood hesitating at the library-door, until her companion, as though fearing she

her to be, she was certainly very pretty, and with a delicate, babyish face, and an and with a delicate, babyish face, and an appealing look in her clear blue eyes that had won its way into many an unguarded heart. She sat down now and drew Essie childish

grace that seemed irresistible, but there was no response from the silent figure ty and tarts; and the gardener, who would her side. The child's grey eyes wandered slowly for a moment over the charming face before her, and then dropped in sulslowly for a moment over the charming face before her, and then dropped in sulen coldness, while two small, perpendicular wrinkles dented her smooth white forehead. The signs were plainly visible to all who chose to read them, and they said, as distinctly as words could speak, that Miss Essie's first impressions had not been favorable. Even Miss Grantly seemed little, and the proom seemed longer than ever, with a liked nothing better than to canter along-thild end of her little pony; and the village children—those huttful associates—who worshipped with one accord the very addition of the first reader, or the all who chose to read them, and they said, as distinctly as words could speak, that frections were many and warmly repaid, which made it all the more irritating that should have taken an unreasonable conscious of this, and drew back a little, dislike to a governess who was, in Lesley's she asked in a low voice, "or shall I do so, father?"

The plant endr's grey eyes wandered for more seemed longer than ever, with a liked nothing better than to canter along-this depth of the room seemed longer than ever, with a liked nothing better than to canter along-this depth of the room seemed longer than ever, with a liked nothing better than to canter along-this deal of the rittle pony; and the village calling her to come out and be happy in their midst. Her thoughts wandered from their intricacies of the first reader, or the int conscious of this, and drew back a little, seeming hurt and puzzled, while Lesley

Lesley laughed. "No, I was not," she frankly admitted. "But then Essie is a very different child, and has more ideas and opinions of her own than I was ever allowed to indulge in. Look at her chosen friends! She is hand-and-glove with every old woman and bare-footed boy in the village, and half the time I cannot

keep her away from the very servants."
The frown on Dr. Stanhope's face deepened into a curious look of mingled fear and anger. "Do you mean to say that you permit Essie to associate with these people?" he asked. "If so, her manners need no longer be a source of wonder."

absolutely forbid Essie to have anything to do with the servants or with the village children, and puoish her every time she disobeys you. I will not have it in your disobeys you. I will not have it in your power to say that your sister gratifies a taste for low company, which you should have checked in the start."

Lesley flushed crimson. The implied reproach was almost more than she could bear. Why, after all, should her father's bear. Why, after all, should her father's annoyance with Essie always take the form of covert anger against herself? She felt distinctly the injustice of her own position, but offered no remonstrance to it. If she had gained nothing else in her guarded and disciplined childhood, she had at least learned how to be silent under provocation; and this power of self-restraint gave a strength and dignity even to the simplicity of her youth and inexperience. No one recognized that fact more clearly, or suffered from it more frequently, than her father. He felt now, as he had often felt before, that he had been unfair to her, and he knew that she would give him no opportunity either to make good his words or to revoke them. Under which discouraging circumstances he fidgeted for a moment or two and then went back to his book, out of humor with went back to his book, out of humor with both his daughters and with himself as well, yet able to take a half-comic view of

well, yet able to take a half-comic view of his own discomfiture. "She is a true disciple of Pallas Athene," he muttered ruefully when he was left alone. "And vast are thy powers, O Silence!"

But Lesley took no pleasure in her triumph. Indeed, she did not even know that she had triumphed, as she lingered in the hall, looking moodily through the stained glass window which lent a false brightness to the dreary world outside. She was but twenty-two, and had known very little of the cares or tumults of life, yet was far from thinking so. If any one yet was far from thinking so. If any one had said to her that

"Her soul was a fair, desert temple beauty. Unshaded by sorrow, unhallowed by duty.'

she would have offered an indignant denial and pointed out the greatness of the mistake. Had it not been a sorrow when her own

mother died, leaving her a very little girl to the care of aunts who loved her too well—so they said—to make her childhood anything but a burden? Had not that anything but a burden? Had not that serrow been keener still when these same relatives came in solemn state to the boarding-school where their twelve-year-old niece was strugging with fractions and the French grammar, and informed her, with a strong implied disapproval of the act, that her father had taken another wife? And when at last she was released from school, and sent with a trusty bodyguard of maid and courier to join her parent already was it not to find him. ent abroad, was it not to find him a broken-hearted widower, with a foreign might slip away altogether, took her arm and pushed her gently in.

"This is my little sister, Miss Grantly," she said briefly, as a young girl dressed in black rose from the sofa and came forward to meet them. "And unless she is going to learn a great deal more quickly for you than she ever did for me, you will have good cause to possess your soul in patience."

Miss Grantly colored, and laughed a little low, musical laugh. If not absolittle low, musical laugh. If not absolittle low, musical laugh. If not absolittle low, musical laugh. On that looking and atrociously dressed child of five, who could not speak a word of Engand to the little sister whom she had never learned to love at all. On that never learned to love at all. On that score, at least, she was free from self re-

appealing look in her clear blue eyes that had won its way into many an unguarded heart. She sat down now and drew Essie to her side, holding the passive little hand and smiling at the sober, up-turned face. "I am not easily frightened," she whispered, "and I don't feel a bit discouraged by what your sister says. She has no idea what a student you are going to make by and by."

proach.

And Essie was devoted to her with childish and unexacting ardor; but then childish and unexacting ardor; but then childish and unexacting ardor; but then all was not difficult for Essie to love any one. Lesley's affections were few and of a slow growth, but Essie's heart was captured. She loved her father and her half-sister best of all; but she loved, by and by." She spoke lightly and with a caressing without end; and the cook, who saved for and tarts; and the gardener, who would stop on his busiest days to carry water for dislike to a governess who was, in Lesley's opinion, charming. And this having and thither, with no definite aim to mar the said dryly; 'you may as where the lazy little fishes darted hither well know all."

He said dryly; 'you may as where the lazy little fishes darted hither well know all."

He said down again by the table, leaning

He spoke with manifest annoyance, and his orders were quickly obeyed. Alone with his older daughter, who stood looking absently out at the rain-washed path, his arms with more of the matter-of-fact his

lection of being rude to her nearly all the time, and of being perpetually sent to bed in consequence—which is more than will ever happen to Essie. But, to come down ever happen to Essie. But, to come down travel-stained, from his limp and greasy that I am in travel-stained, from his limp and greasy the mother-love asserts itself even in this travel-stained, from his boots worn into gaping two minutes, you say? Then I will ride Jess to the stable, and be back with you in dull blue eyes into Lesley's face.

"Permit it? No! But sometimes I cannot help it."

"But you must help it in the future! Do you understand me, Lesley? You must help."

"But you must help it in the future! here. She had only been engaged for hope lives?"

Jess to the stable, and be back with you must wo minutes at the furtherest."

"I beg you will here she and with all around her. She had only been engaged for hope lives?"

three months, and love still seemed to her a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir

a panacea for all the lift that fiesh is near to. What were a few vexations, more or less, when into her life had come this great happiness? What did anything matter, after all, when she could fall back upon this hidden spring of joy? By the time Mr. John Burroughs had given his mare in charge of a groom and had remare in charge of a groom and had re-turned to the house Lesley had tacitly made peace with her father, had said a few politely apologetic words to Miss Grantly, and had abstained from scolding Essie—three very distinct results of that short and stolen interview in the hall.

made peace with her father, had said a few politely apologetic words to Miss Grantly, and had abstained from scolding Essie—three very distinct results of that short and stolen interview in the hall.

However inauspiciously the new governess had begun her reign, it continued without any of those tragic instances which had made the pastime of Jack Burroughs' infancy. Or. Stanhope was warm in her praise; Lesley, with true womanly sympathy for her early orphanhood and her dependent condition, endeavored to make her life as bearable as she could; and Essie, if her dislike remained unaltered, had been cajoled or threatened in would have made good her footing where ever chance had thrown her; and far more totout than her wouth or wouth or would remained unit of the state of the state of passive civility. Indeed, Miss Grantly possessed that rare tact which the beauty with the dilapidated was opened, and, leading him directly to would have made good her footing whereever chance had thrown her; and far more
potent than her youth or beauty was the
subtle consciousness of people's minds and
moods, which intuitively enabled her to
please. She understood when to small please. She understood when to speak and when to let her appealing eyes speak for her with a mute and irresistible elo-quence. She was incapable of jarring upon quence. She was incapable of jarring upon the vanities and weaknesses of those around her; and while carefully refrain-ing from open flattery—that rock upon which so many vessels split—she had learned from Shenstone the important lesson that "deference is the most complicate, the most indirect, and the most ele-gant of all compliments." Accordingly she had taught herself to veil her natural gant of all compliments." Accordingly she had taught herself to veil her natural self-reliance, to ask for advice in all emergencies, to listen to it with grateful emergencies, to listen to make a feint of the state of the self-reliance and even to make a feint of the self-reliance and even to make a feint of the self-reliance and even to make a feint of the self-reliance and even to make a feint of the self-reliance and even to make a feint of the self-reliance and even to make a feint of the self-reliance. "And I've come many a long mile to ask what you have done with my daughter's child." following it. She permitted 21.

Lesley to think that she was her kindest friend, Jack Burroughs to suppose that his occasional attentions both flattered and fluttered her—which was far from being the case—and every servant in the house the case—

barks at one guest, and fawns upon another, with more innate penetration, per-haps, than we are apt to give him credit for. The child's truthful soul looked through her clear grey eyes, and in her simple directness there was something which her father thought half-barbarous, but w\_ich Lesley, single-minded herself was quick to understand and appreciate Nor can it be claimed, indeed, that her studies advanced as rapidly as Miss Grantly had predicted; but then booklearning was not at all in Essie's line. She was quick to remember all she heard, quick to draw inferences from all she saw. but hopelessly slow in extracting any in-formation out of a printed page. To Lesformation out of a printed page. To Lesley, looking back upon her own early efforts, Essie's stupidity seemed almost incomprehensible. Why, at nine years old she was studying books whose titles her sister could barely spell, and of whose contents she was likely to be long in happy ignorance. "She is either hopelessly lazy or a little idiot!" pronounced Lesley with decision, and Miss Grantly merely shrugged her shoulders and smiled her softest smile. It was exactly her own opinion, but she hesitated about giving it utterance.

utterance.

By this time spring was over and June had put forth her bravest array of flowers. The outside world was so very fair in Essie's eyes that the hours in the school dislike to a governess who was, in Lesley's seeming hurt and puzzled, while Lesley tapped her foot impatiently as she glanced at her father's darkening face.

"Essie," he said sharply, "when you have shaken hands with Miss Grantly, and have shown her that you are not absolutely without manners, you may take her up to her room. Lesley, ring for a servant ocarry the wraps, and let us have lunch directly."

He spoke with manifest annoyance, and his orders were quickly obeyed. Alone with his older daughter, who stood looking absently out at the rain-washed path, her hair blown about by the seminated and the rain-washed path, her hair blown about by the seminated and the rain-washed path, her hair blown about by the seminated and the rain-washed path, his arms with more of the matter-of-fact.

dislike to a governess who was, in Lesley's pinion, charming. And this having the hair having allike to a governess who was, in Lesley's and this having the table, leaning the it there, with no definite aim to mar and tither, with no definite aim to mar the there, with no definite aim to mar and thither, with no definite aim to mar and thither, with no definite aim to mar and thither, with no definite aim to mar the there, with no definite aim to mar and thither, with no definite aim to mar and thither, with no definite aim to mar their tranquil enjoyment. Essie often wished that she was a bird, or a fish, or anything that was not expected to know about by the multiplication-table or to write its own name. She envied Lesley, who was done with all this weariness and could ride out for hours with Jack Burroughs by her table, leaning their tranquil enjoyment. Essie often wished that she was a bird, or a fish, or anything that was not exspected to know about by the multiplication-table or to write its own name. She envied Lesley, who was done with all this weariness and could ride out for hours with Jack Burroughs by her to hour wished that she was a bird, or a fish, or anything that was not exspected to know about by the multipli

"if you are destined to shoulder all Essies misdeeds your burden is likely to be a mever forgot these few moments, when the stillness around answered to the hush within herself; for it seemed as the turnwist of her whole life, and marked governess, you surely can't expect a youngster to like her governess, can you? I used to have one myself when I was a little boy, and I have a very distinct recollection of being rude to her nearly all the drewn ear the lodge she became dreamily aware that an old man was within herself; for it seemed as the turning point of her whole life, and marked her last hours of unbroken happiness. As she drew near the lodge she became dreamily aware that an old man was the long of death, casts back even then a longing look upon the pleasures of a misspent life! "I

"I beg your pardon, miss," he said lowly, "but I'm thinking that it's somewheres near here that Mr. Herbert Stan-

"My father, Dr. Stanhope, do you she answered, somewhat sur-"He lives just at the end of the lane. You will be there in a minute."
"Your father!" repeated the old man,
with a vaguely bewildered air. "And you

are Dr. Stanhope's daughter! But he has another little one besides?"

"Yes," said Lesley shortly, resenting the question as impertinent, but softening in spite of herself at the wearied, puzzled

road and who wants to see you particu

Dr. Stanhope put down his newspaper with a resigned air and turned carelessly around; then sprang to his feet and angent and the sprang to his feet and the sprang to rily confronted the intruder. "Halleran he gasped, and Lesley saw that he was white to the lips, and that the chair he leant on shook under his nervous grasp. "Yes, it's I, Edward Halleran," re-

turned the stranger slowly, and never taking his eyes off the doctor's startled face. "And I've come many a long mile

especial manner to her wants.

On her little pupil alone was all that tact and judgment thrown away; for Essie, not clever enough herself to appreciate cleverness in other people, trusted entirely to her instincts, and was as unreasonable in her fancies as the terrier that one she ever wrote after you took her from me. You put half the world between us for fear that we should disgrace you; but when her heart was breaking in a far-off country she remembered that she had a father still."

If Dr. Stanhope had grown pale before he was ashen now, and his eyes burned with suppressed fury. "It is a lie!" he whispered, "I loved her with my whole soul, and at no time did I ever give her just cause to regret her marriage with me. If I separated her from her family and former associates it was for her happines as well as for my own, and she consented to it as inevitable before she became my

"Ay, that she did," said the unhappy father. "She loved you wall father. "She loved you well enough to give up for your sake all that had been dear to her heart. But, more than father,

with his older daughter, who stood looking absently out at the rain-washed path, he pushed adde the book he had been realing, and set for a few moments absorbed in thoughts that were evidently not of a pleasant nature, "Clealey," he washed as absorbed in thoughts that were evidently not of a pleasant nature, "Clealey," he saked, and suddenly, "it is very strange that you cannot teach Essie to be more courteous."

The girl turned slowly and shrugged her pretty shoulders. She was well accussioned to have all her sister's misded wonder how she could ever have changed to her account, and yet the process never failed to mettle her afresh. "He wond in help it, father?" she said. "Essie's whima are far beyond me, but I never dreamed she would be so rude to day."

"Rude to-day! But why should she serve begentited to be rude at all I I I om sure you were never brought up to suppose that you had he option of being polite or not, as you felt inclined."

The grange and suddenly, "it is very strange that you cannot teach Essie's whima are far the state's misded words when the collever have fretted over them. "I believe," she said, "How can I help it, father?" she said. "Essie's whima are far beyond me, but I never dreamed she would be so rude to day."

"Rude to-day! But why should she sever begentited to be rude at all I I om a sure you were never brought up to suppose that you had the option of being polite or not, as you felt inclined."

The young man laughed and drow her family admitted, "Put then Essie is a leave of the state of the many that the book here and to her all the rain which he need to have all her rain and took and the way on the way of the heave the state of the said of the way from heave, without a priest for large the police or not, as you felt inclined."

The young man laughed and drow her failed to make the word of heave all her is a state of the rain which here is a like the said of the process here failed to her not to help me here the part of the said of the word of the run and the rain the said of t

"HESTER STANHOPE." trivial spirit, and enables her to dimly realize for what she has bartered away her

There was a long silence in the room after the letter had been read, for the three who had heard it were each absorbed in their own thoughts. Down Halleran's wrinkled face the tears were running like have you come her is like my own community murmured, "and n ling used to be."

rain, and Lesley, as she watched him, felt a great pity rise in her heart for him, and for her father, and most of all for Essie. Poor Essie! What wonder that she was Poor Essie! What wonder that she was brusque and hard to train! What wonder that study was bitter and freedom sweet to one whose mother could not spell and whose grandfather was unable to read! The prejudices of birth were very strong in Lesley's soul. She had been carefully and conscientiously trained by her aunts to believe that she, whose grandfather came over from England rich and wellborn, must necessarily be better than those whose ancestors arrived carrying their baggage in a handkerchief; and that the bagage in a handkerchief; and that the possession of a great-great-grandmother, in itself a rarity, was enhanced in her case by a much-diluted drop of noble German blood. Of her father's second wife she had been told nothing, save that she was an orphan without relatives; and had never given the matter a further thought, until two men turned and faced one another, now the whole truth was exacely threat now the whole truth was savagely thrust upon her.
There was a certain sense of justice in

Lesley's mind which forced her that the old man crying by her side had been hardly treated, and that some sympathy and consideration were due to him; but her strongest feeling at this moment was one of fastidious dis-gust. There was something painfully real, and consequently unattractive, about Hal-leran's grief and poverty. He was not in the least like similar old men in books, picturesque in rugged simplicity. He was merely ragged and unkempt, and far from clean. Dust and heat and tears had streaked his withered face with grimy marks, and the handkerchief with which he sought to smear them off made Lesley wince. He stood humbly, hat in hand, with no pretence of equality in his son-inlaw's house. He was broken in years, and health, and spirits; and to those who did not understand the hidden purpose which urged him on, it would have seemed an easy matter to crush up his presumptuous elemented it with some further informa tion. On one point, Halleran, you may set your mind at ease. Hester, two days before she died, confessed to me her desire baptized her little girl. Are you contented now?"

The old man came forward a few hasty

steps, peered anxiously into the other's face, and then drew a long breath, as if a heavy burden had been suddenly lifted from his soul. "Thank God!" he said simply, "and may He reward you!" Then, after a pause, he added, with sad humility, "I'll be going away now, if you wish it. It's enough for me to know that my child's shill a still be heaved. my child's child will be brought up in her mother's faith, and I'll not so much as ask

To look in her pretty eyes."

Dr. Stanhope stirred impatiently in his chair and glanced again at Lesley, who was watching him with silent earnestness.

"You mistake me entirely, Halleran," he said dryly. "I am no advocate of any especial sect, nor do I regard the selection of one as a matter of vital importance. I never actually opposed Hester in the practice of her religion, and I would not for worlds have denied her its consola-tions on her death-bed. Essie may join whatever church she pleases when she is "You have heard old enough to decide with propriety; but I have no intention of educating her in I have no intention of educating her in your fantastic creed. Nor will I permit any interference in the matter. As for seeing her, you may do so, if you wish, on condition that you do not tell her who you are. I will send for her before you leave. And now one thing more—and, believe me, I do not want to be unkind. I fear that your eigenwaters are a very leave to the call of God."

It is certainly shocking to find Wickliff, of all people, bracketed with St. Dominic If seer that your circumstances are very poor, though they were not so when I first knew you. If this be the case I am ready and willing to make ample provision for you and your wife, for the sake of her who is goops, but you must be forgiven for saying, seems to have felt it impossible. her who is gone; but you must see for yourself that it will be best to leave here

the curtained door, watching them both with wondering, frightened eyes, her fair skin and golden hair brought into sharp relief by the sombre background against

which she leaned.

"Essie," he said huskily, "go away! This is no place for you."

The child never seemed to heed him. Her forehead was contracted, her eyes half filled with tears. Slowly she came for ward until she stood by Halleran's elbow. "And are you my real grandfather?" she asked, with a puzzled look and tone. "Were you truly my mamma's father, and

have you come here just to see me?" He stooped and kissed her gently. "She is like my own come back to me," he murmured, "and no lovelier than my dar-

Essie looked at him curiously, but without a particle of the innate disgust that dwelt in Lesley's eyes. She felt no repugnance to his rags and poverty; only a pity and a wonder that it should be so.
"You need not cry," she said softly, as she touched with her little fingers his feature and town shows."

she touched with her little fingers his frayed and torn sleeve. "You know we can buy you plenty of new things."
"Essie!" cried her father, "I told you to leave the room! Lesley, take her away and teach her, if you can, to be silent. Go!" he added angrily, as she lingered still, and Lesley, taking her by the hand, drew her to the door. Here she stopped for an instant and turned around, her little face serious and troubled, her deep each with a new determination in hi

TO BE CONTINUED.

### CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

CANON FARRAR'S TRIBUTE TO THEM-ALSO SOME STRANGE NOTIONS.

Preaching at Westminster Abbey, in aid of the Bishop of London's Fund—the object of which is to promote the employment of additional "Mission Clergy" in the Anglican parishes of the metropolis—the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar said:
"Let we say plainly what I think Side

"Let me say plainly what I think. Side by side with the old existing agencies we need new methods, new forms of self-denial. We want more elasticity, more force, more power of adapting ourselves to conditions. I once showed over this abbey a humble Roman Catholic Bishop who was going to some distant land as a missionary. The next day he sent me a narrative of a great work, in which, though no name was mentioned, I do not doubt that he had urged him on, it would be as year to crush up his presumptuous interference. Perhaps Dr. Stanhope thought so as he sat wrapped in moody contemplation. He had loved this man's daughter with the strongest affections of his heart. Her beauty had tempted him to break down the barriers of caste, and it strong him sharply to know that in her is strong him sharply to know that in her gradation. Doubtless had they been Protestants, and had the fact become known, lists trouble she had turned weakly away from him for help and sympathy; that not even in the end had she given him trust and confidence; and that, having lavished all things on her, he had yet failed to make her happy. For Halleran to come seeking his grandchild was in Dr. Stanhope's eyes, preposterous; and that his long-guarded secret should be shared by his older daughter was a bitter humiliation to his soul. He glanced up now and met her clear brown eyes fixed on him with a mute inquiry that roused him into speech. mute inquiry that roused him into speech.

"Give him back the letter, Lesley," he said wearily. "I did not know that it had ever been written, or I could have supplemented it with some factors."

I could have supplemented it with some factors and poverty, it which the romain Church has often welcomed, trained and utilized amighty zeal in the cause of Christ—alone, with scarcely a penny of income, and with no penny of endowment, he went to talk a many these wretched western. with scarcely a penny of income, and with no penny of endowment, he went and toiled among those wretched masses, living in a single room in the lowest neighborhood on such coarse food as they before she died, confessed to me her desire to see a priest, and I procured one for her. He was a French Jesuit in charge of a mission in Algiers, and he administered to her all the rites of her church and baptized her little girl. Are you continued in the state both as they supplied. Rapidly did a humble church and mission-room and schools spring up as he labored, and his small needs were gladly provided by the grateful offerings of the poor, for whom, otherwise than in talk, he had thus shown otherwise than in talk, he had thus shown his pity. Then, like the Apostles of old, leaving station after station thus founded to some other worker, he started for new neighborhoods; and church after church, and mission room after mission-room, and school after school rose in every low quarter in which he had worked, like , the beacon-fires which answer each other from the summit of the hills. one man's large, noble, unknown, unnoticed, apostolic work; and where there is such work such results will always fol-

At this generous testimony no one who has paid attention to Archdeacon Farrar's words and works need feel surprise, any more than at a subsequent passage of the same sermon, in which he urges that the

gifts necessary for such work, and the "call," are not given to all men:

"The day has come when we need among the clergy some saint or prophet, who, like Wicklif, or Dominic, or Francis, shall send forth a new order clergy, consecrated, not by earthly irrevocable vows, but by mighty self-sacrifice, and by the hands of invisible consecration

con, we must be torgiven for saying, seems to have felt it imperative to go in for a little claptrap of the Rock pattern about celibacy—which is certainly never "compu'sorily imposed" on any one in the Church, but always "humbly accepted to the church accepted to the churc in voluntary response to the call of God"

—just to balance his previous praise of a
Catholic missionary. And why later on Catholic missionary. And why later on does he recommend having "mediaval Tertiaries?" Surely modern Tertiaries, such as the modern Church owns in thousands and thousands—although they do not, as the Times once seemed to expect, walk about with bare feet and shaven crowns-would better suit modern circounstances. No doubt a married mission-ary is a pitiable spectacle, but it is equally certain that the religious life will not flourish without those supernatural aids which alone are to be found in the Church, and least of all in a sect whose "Bishops" their clergy the example of marrying not once only, or even twice only. To produce "a Dominic or a Francis" is only possible for the religion of Dominic and Francis; and what the plain words of an Apostle have not taught them, Protestant parsons will hardly care to learn at this time of day even from an Archdeacon.— London Register.

## Butter Buyers

everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy-looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the very large. form color throughout the year by using the improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and AUGUST 9, 18

A Soul It was God's temple
Beho
With love and faith
Beho
Its altar was the Spi
Its incense rose to Hi
With praises rang its
Beho

In ruin lies this tem
A thi
It breathes no more
Thi
Its hymn of love is h
No angels flock here
The serpent's slime is

HENRY GEORGE'S

DUKE OF Henry George's 1 Duke of Argyll's sav s a vigorous and brill Duke as to the cor Scotland Mr. George That power over m

ownership of land as their bodies the Duk manifestations if he w of the Scottish land large farmers, and, in over even the well-to professional men, where it is the custon large capital is req aided in many cases t thee, enables the l direct power over ev That many substanti driven from their ho cause they voted or w voted against the w lords is well known. land was driven fro way a few years sin cally offended his cally offended his l England, I was told o who died there late comfortable practice estate of a Scottish voted for a Liberal given by the landlor no longer to be en people feared to disc obliged to leave. H not succeeding in pined away, and wor destitution but that made in Leeds wrote supporting whom he who came to Leeds. days of life, and ass children. I mention name of that gentle to me. It was Sir S During my recent

telling me frankly t apply for a hall, red for myself, as I was THE TYRANNY If this be the condo, the condition of imagined. One of the have feared the lan feared the factor me and the ground offic tor." But there is even the croftersforty-eight hours' out of what by cou large farmers or tax the landlord or ager the class of farm ser bothies. Can the American slaves wh as these white slave or who had less of enjoyments of life?

The slaveholders

their opinions be kn ction the landlords

dislike. In one tow

me by night, and as

case that I heard o religion of the slav Argvll will doubtles power which one m over another. Yet the disruption of the forty years ago, Sc merely evicted ter meant ruin and d refused sites for ch mission for the peo land and worship dictates of their con has told, in "The how one minister, live on the land, ha the sea in a small b sides without shelte and even on the ser flowed around the the communion. B ness which has bee land by land monor trated than in the I keeping them off h six years, a Scottish gregation the use o

poses of worship, him a resolution of In the large citie can not, of course, in the large cities ing from the reduc ownership assume Negro slavery had were not so many o stantly occurring in selfish interests, if pathies or the restr would have preven slaves from lodging people in the centre lodged and fed and

With all allow sessions of a great to understand ho can regard as an a tory of agricult Scotland since 174 tioned, and the fact I presume that he Highlands. But this history "anim nothing so close as economist of the an account of a vis tion or so ago, spe which, in a workh sexes and ages, ev

three years, earni ing oakum," or as with which a Polis

uriously, but innate disgust . She felt no poverty; only should be so.

should be so. said softly, as the fingers his You know we things.", "I told you to take her away to be silent. It is she lingered to be the hand, are she stopped I around, her bled, her deep om her father's ligure by his ack even then, ally; and as the their sight the I one another, nination in his

ED.

IONS.

TIONS.

ster Abbey, in n's Fund—the ote the employ-ion Clergy" in the metropolis rrar said: at I think. Side ag agencies we ans of self-denial. core force, more es to conditions, bey a humble ho was going to issionary. The

issionary. The ative of a great no name was ow among the in Wales there ministration in f shocking dethey been Probecome known, ic meetings, in-bscription lists, ands of methods on and idleness, two thousand and spasmodic ble priest had Belonging to yed to celibacy Romish Church ned and utilized of Christ—alone,

of income, and ment, he went retched masses, in the lowest rse food as they Rapidly did sion-room and bored, and his rovided by the oor, for whom, had thus shown Apostles of old, n thus founded started for new chafter church, mission-room se in every low d worked, like swer each other ills. Such was

unknown, un-and where there will always foldeacon Farrar's el surprise, any t passage of the e urges that the work, and the l men:

Such was

int or prophet, inic, or Francis, rder of mission earthly irrevoy self-sacrifice, ble consecration the celibacy and v, compulsorily ions which eat

e, but humbly onse to the call to find Wicklif, ith St. Dominic t or prophet"— th of the religi-The Archdea-en for saying, erative to go in he Rock pattern certainly never on any one in umbly accepted he call of God' nowns in thou hough they de et and shaven it modern cir-

but it is equally fe will not flour-tural aids which he Church, and e "Bishops" set f marrying not only. To pro-rancis" is only f Dominic and f Dominic and in words of an hem, Protestant to learn at this Archdeacon.

to take white, ept at "grease" nothing t nothing but uyers therefore to keep a uni-e year by using made by Wells, gton, Vt. It is be relied on to

AUGUST 9, 1884.

It was God's temple years ago—
Behold it now;
With love and faith it once did glow—
Behold it now;
Its altar was the Spirit's throne,
Its incense rose to Him alone,
With praises rang its every stone,—
Behold it now.

A Soul in Sin

In ruin lies this temple fair—
A thing of shame;
A thing of shame;
It breathes no more of holy prayer,—
This place of shame;
Its hymn of love is heard no more,
No angels flock here to adore,
The serpent's slime is on its floor,—
Dark place of shame. TREACY.

#### HENRY GEORGE'S REPLY TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Henry George's recent reply to the Duke of Argyll's savage attack upon him is a vigorous and brilliant production. In answer to certain statements made by the Duke as to the condition of affairs in

Scotland Mr. George says:—
That power over men which arises from ownership of land as well as ownership of their bodies the Duke may see in varied manifestations if he will look. The power ownership of land as well as ownership of their bodies the Duke may see in varied manifestations if he will look. The power of the Scottish landlords over even the large farmers, and, in the smaller towns, over even the well-to-do shopkeepers and professional men, is enormous. Even where it is the custom to let on lease, and large capital is required, competition, aided in many cases by the law of hypothee, enables the landlord to exert a direct power over even the large farmer. where it is the custom to let on lease, and large capital is required, competition, aided in many cases by the law of hypothee, enables the landlord to exert a direct power over even the large farmer. That many substantial farmers have been driven from their homes and ruined be-cause they voted or were supposed to have voted against the wishes of their landlords is well known. A man whose repu-tation was that of the best farmer in Scottation was that of the best farmer in Scotland was driven from his home in this way a few years since for having politically offended his landlord. In Leeds, England, I was told of a Scottish physician who died there lately. He had been in comfortable practice in a village on the estate of a Scottish duke. Because he voted for a Liberal candidate, word was given by the landlord's agent that he was no longer to be employed, and as the people feared to disobey the hint, he was obliged to leave. He came to Leeds, and not succeeding in establishing himself, pined away, and would have died in utter destitution but that some friends he had made in Leeds wrote to the candidate for destitution but that some friends he had made in Leeds wrote to the candidate for supporting whom he had been boycotted, who came to Leeds, provided for his few days of life, and assumed the care of his children. I mention to his honor the name of that gentleman as it was given to me. It was Sir Sydney Waterlew.

During my recent visit to the highlands I was over and over a result of the result.

I was over and over again told by well-to-do men that they did not dare to let their opinions be known, or to take any action the landlords or their agents might dislike. In one town such men came to me by night, and asked me to speak, but telling me frankly that they did not dare apply for a hall, requested me to do that for myself, as I was beyond THE TYRANNY THEY FEARED.

If this be the condition of the well-to-do, the condition of the crofters can be imagined. One of them said to me: "We have feared the laudlord more than we have feared God Almighty; we have feared the factor more than the laudlord, and the ground officer more than the fac-tor." But there is a class lower still than even the crofters—the cotters—who on forty-eight hours' notice can be turned out of what by courtesy are called their homes, and who are at the mercy of the

Free Church (and in many cases eviction meant ruin and death), but absolutely refused sites for churches and even permission for the people to stand upon the land and worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. Hugh Miller has told, in "The Cruise of the Betsy," how one minister, denied permission to live on the land, had to make his home on the sea in a small boat. Large congrega-tions had to worship on mountain roadsides without shelter from storm and sleet. and even on the sea shore, where the tide flowed around their knees as they took the communion. But perhaps the slavishness which has been engendered in Scotland by land monopoly is not better illustrated than in the Highlands, where, after keeping them off his land for more than six years, a Scottish duke allowed a congregation the use of a gravel pit for purposes of worship, whereupon they sent him a resolution of thanks!

In the large cities tyranny of this kind can not, of course, be exercised, but it is in the large cities that the slavery result ing from the reduction of land to private ownership assumes the darkest shades. Negro slavery had its horrors, but they were not so many or so black as tho e con stantly occurring in such cities. Their own selfish interests, if not their human sympathies or the restraint of public opinion would have prevented the owners of negro slaves from lodging and feeding and work staves from longing and recaing and working them as many of the so-called free people in the centers of civilization are lodged and fed and worked.

With all allowance for the prepos-

sessions of a great landlord, it is difficult to understand how the Duke of Argyll can regard as an animating scene the history of agricultural improvement in Scotland since 1745. From the date mentioned, and the fact that he is a Highlander, I presume that he refers mainly to the Highlands. But as a parallel to calling this history "animating," I can think of nothing so close as the observation of an economist of the Duke's school, who, in an account of a visit to Scotland, a genera-tion or so ago, spoke of the pleasure with which, in a workhouse, he had seen "both sexes and ages, even to infants of two and three years, earning their living by picking oakum," or as the expression of pride system. Sold by with which a Polish noble, in the last cen-

tury, pointed out to an English visitor some miserable-looking creatures who, he said, were samples of the seate, any one of whom he could kick as he pleased!

"Thousands and thousands of acres," says the Duke, "have been reclaimed from barren wastes; ignorance has given place to science, and barbarous customs of immemorial strength have been replaced by habits of intelligence and business." This is one side of the picture, but unfortunately there is another side—chieftains taking advantage of the reverential affection of their clansmen, and their ignorance of a advantage of the reverential absence of a foreign language and a foreign law, to reduce those clansmen to a condition of virtual slavery; to rob them of the land which by immemorable custom they had enjoyed; to substitute for the mutual tie that bound chief to vassal and vassal to chief, the cold maxims of money-making greed; to drive them from their homes that sheep might have place, or to hand them over to the tender mercies of a great

farmer.
"There has been grown," says the Duke, "more corn, more potatoes, more turnips; there has been produced more mon people cannot now touch. A High-land poor-law physician, whose district is on the estate of a prominent member of the Liberal party, was telling me recently

MISERABLE POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE among whom his official duties lie, how insufficient and monotonous food was insufficient and monotonous food was beginning to produce among them dispassed like the pellegria in Italy. I asked him if they could not, despite the game-keepers, take for themselves enough fish and game to vary their diet. "They never think of it," he replied; "they are too cowed. Why, the very moment any one of them was suspected of cultivating a taste for trout or grouse, he would be driven off the estate like a mad dog."

Besides the essays and journals referred

driven off the estate like a mad dog."

Besides the essays and journals referred to by the Duke of Argyll, there is another publication, which anyone wishing to be informed on the subject may read with advantage, though not with pleasure. It is entitled "Highland Clearances," and is published in Inverness by A. McKenzie. There is nothing in savage life more cold-bloodedly atrocious than the warfare here recorded as carried on against the clansmen by those who were their herehere recorded as carried on against the clansmen by those who were their hereditary protectors. The burning of houses; the ejection of old and young; the tearing down of shelters put up to shield women with children and tender infants from the bitter night blast; the threats of similar treatment against all who should give them hospitality; the forcing of poor helpless creatures into emigrant ships which carried them to strange lands and among a people of whose tongue they were ignorant, to die in many cases like rotten sheep, or to be reduced to degradation. An animating seene truly! Great districts once peopled with a race, rude it may be and slavish to their chiefs, but still a race of manly virtues, brave, kind, and hospitable—now tenanted only by sheep or cattle, by grouse or deer! No one can read of the atrocities perpetrated upon the Scottish people during what is called "the improvement of the Highlerd." the Scottish people during what is called "the improvement of the Highlands," without feeling something like utter contempt for men who, lions abroad, were such sheep at home that they suffered

breaking, and the blasphemy that has been preached as religion will not be heard much longer. The manifesto of the Scottish Land Restoration League, calling upon the Scottish people to bind themselves together in solemn league and covenant for the extirpation of the sin and shame of landlordism is a lark's note in the dawn. As in Scotland, so else-where. I have spoken particularly of Scotland only because the Duke does so But everywhere that our civilization extends the same primary injustice is bearing the same evil fruit. And everywhere the same spirit is rising, the same truth is beginning to force its way. Against it are strong forces—authority, wealth, the power of the schools, of the press, and too often of the pulpit. But what are these to the power of truth?

## Time is Money.

Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate cases after hundreds of dollars had been paid to physicians without obtaining relief. It cures Constipation, Piles, Biliousness and all kindred disorders. Keep it by you.

R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says: have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my customers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long using two time with a lame back, by bottles. I have lots of customers, who would not be without it over night.

PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DANGER, in the shape of digestive weakness, lassitude, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, should not be disregarded. Use Northrop & Lyman's Vegerecarded. Use Northrop & Lyman's vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and avert the peril to health. It removes all impurities and gives tone to the whole system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Drug-

### "SARSFIELD'S ROCK."

congregation a meeting would be held at Sarsfield's Rock, and a demonstration made there. The demonstration at the Rock was one of the grandest and most imposing that could be conceived. There were ing that could be conceived. There were fully twenty thousand people assembled around the base of the eminence, from the top of which floated several Irish flags, bearing the inscriptions, "Faith and Fatherland," "Ireland a Nation," "Sarsfield is the Word and Sarsfield is the Man," "The best blow for Ireland was struck here." There were also numerous banners borne by the various bodies belonging to the

repeated, and during his address the en thusiasm was unbounded. Among those accompanying the Archbishop were nearly one hundred priests, the Mayor and Corporation of Limerick, the members of the various County Boards, and a large number of prominent residents of Limerick. ber of prominent residents of Limerick and Tipperary.

The Limerick Mechanics' Band and the

Boherbhuidhe National Band, with their banner, attended, and several bands were

hill to-day; but, in a very special manner I wish to make my acknowledgments to the members of the ancient and patriotic Corporation of Limerick,-headed by their venerable chief, Mr. Lenihan, for having once again done me the honor of gracing our Church ceremonial with their guished presence (cheers).

This spot, my friends, on which we now

stand, associated as it ever shall be with the name and fame of one of Ireland's greatest sons, the immortal Sarsfield. (tremendous cheering), is furthermore re-markable, let me tell you, for its contiguity to the townland on which another great and sainted Irishman first saw the light—I mean the most Rev. Dermod O'Hurly, Archbishop of Cashel (renewed cheering), who died a martyr's death in Stephen's Green, Dublin, on the 30th of June or thereabouts, just three hundred years ago—that is, in the reign of the meek and virtuous Queen Be the year of our Lord 1584. Le you a brief sketch of his life and suffer you a brief sketch of his life and suffer-ings, as I think it may be most appropri-ately given to-day and here. The mar-tyred Archbishop Hurly was born in the year 1519, at the villa of Lickadoon, not far from the site of the present Boher station-house. His father held a large farm there, his mother being nearly allied by blood to the great family of the by blood to the great family of the O'Briens of Thomond. He very likely made his early studies in the city of Limerick; but, at all events, at a more advanced period of his career, we find honorable mention of him in the Universities of Louvain and Paris, where he won his degrees in theology and canon law, with much distinction. We know that he was appointed Archbishop of Cashel on the 11th of September, 1581; but we are not so certain as to the precise date of his reaching Ireland after his consecration. It may be fairly presumed, however, from circumstantial evidence that he landed near the town of Drogheda, in the month of October, 1585. He travelled, of course, in disguise, accompanied by one solitary priest named Dillon, who, unfortunately, was arrested, soon after their landing, and

cast into prison, where he was detained for four months. I am not going to trace for you at any Complaints in the market.

length the trials, the troubles, and wan-

Archbishop Croke on Love of Country,

Limerick Junction, Sunday, July 12.

To-day a grand and imposing demonstration,—in honor, as announced, of "Faith and Fatheriand,"—was held at assisted to keep the segent and for the care in the storie spot where the defenders of Limeric kt wo centuries ago intercepted and destroyed the siege train of the Williamite army. The occasion of to-day's demonstration was the dedication by the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, of the new church of St. Bridget, which has been erected in close proximity to the historic spot. The foundation store of the edifice was laid twelve months ago; and, in the comparatively limited time intervening, the Rev. M. Power, the respected Administrator of the parish of Fallasgreen and Temple-bredin, has been enabled to have the church prepared for the ceremony of dedication, and open for Divine service.

The building, which is erected on a commanding site overlooking the counties of Limerick and Tipperary,—on the twin borders of which it stands,—is in the modern Gothic style. It consists of a nave, transepts, and a chancel, providing ample accommodation for the large number of parishioners. A handsome tower, which is included in the design, has been erected. The high altar is of Caen stone, supported by marble pillars. The builder, Mr. James Newstead, of Fermory, has given great satisfaction by the before noon, High Mass was commenced at the high altar, which Archbishop Croke bleesed and declicated, last year, there was no delay to the ceremonies; and, a little before noon, High Mass was commenced at the high altar, which Archbishop Croke blae previously blessed. A large and most respectable congregation filled the church. A great number of priests were prevent, and the Mayor of Limerick and many members of the Corporation, in their robes, and attended by the mace-bearer, occupied seats in the chancel. After Mass, Archbishop Croke preached an elonguent service and the chancel After Mass, Archbishop Croke preached an elonguent se

features of the life and suffering of the sainted Archbishop Hurly, who was born and raised not far from this spot, and whose Christian heroism has shed such a lustre on the Church and diocese of which

he was so distinguished an ornament. (Cheers.)
But why do I refer to this subject, and

say that it is appropriate to speak of it here, and to day? I refer to it for five plain, distinct, and, as I believe, weighty reasons. I refer to it, in the first place, because it is not in anywise expedient— but the contrary—that the sufferings of our fathers in the faith should be either unby the various bodies belonging to the trades, friendly societies and National Branches of the surrounding districts.

The appearance of Archbishop Croke on the summit of the "Rock," was greeted with enthusiastic cheers again and again repeated, and during his address the enthusiasm was unbounded. Among those accompanying the Archbishop were nearly one hundred priests, the Mayor and Corporation of Limerick, the members of the various County Boards, and a large numconstancy and devotedness to any good constancy and devotedness to any good cause—be it sacred or secular—will be sure, in the long run, to be crowned with success, besides giving a clear title to the lasting gratitude of posterity (loud cheers). I refer to it, fourthly, in order to prove that the struggle in which we are actually engaged—for the elevation of our country The Rev. Power then read an address to the Archbishop from his devoted priests and people of Pallasgreen and Templeard, Bock on his third visit within a comparatively short time to this historic spot. enjoyments of life?

The slaveholders of the South, in no case that I heard of, interfered with the religion of the slaves, and the Duke of Argyll will doubtless admit that this is a power which no mean ought not to have over another. Yet he must know that at the disruption of the Souths Porteivers not merely evicted tenants who joined the Free Church (and in many cases eviction neant ruin and death). In the many case eviction refused in the prosition of the slaves ago. Scottish proprietors not merely evicted tenants who joined the Free Church (and in many cases eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves ago. Scottish proprietors not merely evicted tenants who joined the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves ago. Scottish proprietors not merely evicted tenants who joined the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves ago. Scottish proprietors not merely evicted tenants who joined the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves ago. Scottish proprietors not merely evicted tenants who joined the prosition of the slaves eviction neant ruin and death). In the prosition of the slaves are required to under the pendent proprietor of the slaves and the submitted to under the pendent proprietors not merely evicted tenants who joined the prosition of the slaves are storing to the submitted to under the pendent proprietors not merely evicted tenants who joined the proprietors and distinct the faith we press my deep sense of gratitude and obligation to all my other friends who have come to meet me on this have those who had gone before us, ignormal throughout the companion of rather than contentedly settle down as slaves—our faith would be banned to-day as it was in the days of the martyred Archbishop, and we ourselves be left still striving for even that moderate measure of civil and social equality which we now, thank God, possess (cheers). I shall say address. Others are, I understand, to speak to you, and I shall content myself then with wishing you, in coval then with wishing you, in conclusion, health, and happiness and prosperity (im-

mense applause). THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.-N family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood, build them up, increase their appetite, and rejuvenate their whole system. No other preparation so well meets this want. It touches the exact spot. Its record of forty years is one of constant triumph over

lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, much trouble is saved by having it always

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Graven-hurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable have used Northrop & Lyman's vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Denogist Dandas St.

Druggists, Dundas St. From Kingston.

N. C. Polson & Co., druggists, write that Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry has long been the best remedy for Summer

#### Special Correspondence of the Pilot. ENGLAND'S SPY SYSTEM.

'LADIES' SENT ON SECRET SERVICE TO

ably conclude that the Irish Giant may be wheedled by the blandishments of au English Traviata into a confession of the English Traviata into a confession of the sources of his strength. Cunning fellows those Englishmen are, to be sure! All human weaknesses are laid bare to their omniscient eyes—no foible is too shallow for their observation. Having but one intellectual and moral standard, up to it all mankind must necessarily come—a kind of Procrustean bed upon which all other minds must be stretched, to be stretched like india-rubber if they be too short, to be depeded if too long. Hence, stretched like india-rubber if they be too short, to be depeded if too long. Hence, the latest device of the heads of the Home Department in England to probe the secrets of Irishmen by means of lovely woman. Of course there can be no pre-tence at originality in such a resort. Not to go very far back into the antique, it is as old at least as the days of Palmerston. But the present is the first time within But the present is the first time within living memory, I believe, in which the experiment of the female spy has been tried on a grand scale for the unravelling tried on a grand scale for the unravelling of Irish troubles. Possibly the musty "pigeon-holes" of the Birmingham tower may some time show me my error; so that I write subject to future correction. But let me tell you of the grand device of the English Home Office, its beautiful simplicity, its iris career, and the ridiculous and hopeless collapse of the brilliant bubble. It is as fine a story as ever caught the pen of Sue or Dumas.

About the middle or towards the end of May last, a young lady, not unknown in Irish literary circles, was in London, sight-seeing. Among other places, she went, of course, into the House of Commons. While going over this abode of legislative wisdom, she was joined by a lady of distinguished appearance and elegant manners. The attraction of

elegant manners. The attraction of mutual unacquaintance with the intrica-cies of the building furnished a plausible reason for seeking companionship. The unsophisticated Irish girl never dreamed of anything singular in the circumstance. She entered into conversation freely, and the result of the evening's interview was that something like a friendship sprang up for a time between the two ladies. By a very singular coincidence, it hap-pened that the strange lady was going to Ireland, and the date of her departure timed so nearly with the return of the young Irish lady that an arrangement for a journey in company was made. They arrived in time for the gaieties of the summer season. At the Trinity College Park races, the resort of all the beauty and

ently limitless. Going under the guise of a married woman (Mrs. Tyler was the name entered on the hotel book), she represented that her husband and herself, being of different tastes, had agreed to pursue them apart, and that her penchant was Irish nationality. She asked, after a while, for an introduction to some one in London to whom she could be of service in this way. Mr. O'Connor referred her to Mr. Colbert, a sterling patriot around whom the "authorities" had long been trying to cast their nets. She went back London and met him several times developing still stronger philo-dynamite proclivities than before. Colbert had been put upon his guard by O'Conner, and he entered fully into the spirit of the fun. Money was offered by the lady for the purpose of taking out of the country anybody implicated in outrage trouble : to keep up the fun a little was accepted on the pretence that somebody was to be got away. Satisfied with her operations in London, milady returned to Dublin, and again the interviews with O'Connor recommenced. Sitting in her drawing room at the Gresham Hotel, one evening Tomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, was no concealed listener. While engaged neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and in this survey, his attention was attracted by sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on band.

a number of fragments of letters and telegrams lying in the grate. He took up a few of them, and one of the first morsels on hand.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but haddens, and the could do nothing; but haddens, "Mrs. Tyler, Gresham Hotel, Dub-haddens, "Mrs. Tyler, Gresham Hotel, "Mrs. Tyler, Gresham Hotel, "Mrs. Tyler, Gresham Hotel, "Mrs. Tyler, Gresham Hotel, "Mrs. Tyler, "Mrs. Tyler lin." Here was a discovery! What more significant corroboration of a well-founded suspicion could possibly be forthcoming By this time a splendid system of fooling had been arranged. Several choice wags men who had no more connection with secret societies than the Man in the Moon, had been got into the ring. Gay dinner parties were arranged. Champagne of the rarest brands, and the choicest of Havanas were freely handed round, and plots for blowing up Dublin Castle, the Houses of parliament and other fabrics discussed with great gout and good humor during the post-prandial moments of delight. Milady was always the most unexceptionable of Bitters.

hostesses. Surrounded by jocular males, with no other lady in the room, she was cold as Castalia's fountain in her conversation, giving the correct tone to all the flow, and keeping the company rigidly to Dublin, Saturday, July 5.

"The Philistines are on thee, Samson!"
Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Jenkinson, the astute heads of the English Home Office and the detective system, having both, doubtless, got an excellent scriptural education in their youth and been religiously "trained up in the way they should go," both know what this ancient admonition means. As Englishmen they naturally know how powerful are the wiles of women. As Alcides laid down his club at Omphale's feet, as Samson surrendered his forty-horse power locks upon the lap of Delilah, they not inexcusably conclude that the Irish Giant may headquarters in Dublin, was to arrive on the scene as a confederate and in reply to a query, "What's the latest from Scotland Yard?" to point to the lady and say, "Mrs. Tyler!" and then bring the farce to an end by dismissing the lady with laughter. But she herself cut short the programme by suddenly going off, either because she found she was being fooled or because she found it has going off, either because she found she was being fooled, or because she found it became necessary to consult with her chiefs regarding the steps to be taken consequent on the unexpected magnitude and success of her discoveries. After her departure a brief statement announcing the success of the hoax appeared in the chief Dublin papers. It will in due time form the subject of a full and exhaustive history. What are we to say of a Government which can stoop to devices like these of the employment of male spies like Talbot and Warner was a mere venial sin as compared with the treachery of employing temptresses in the shape of womentemptresses not only to ensnare men into

temptresses in the snape of women-temptresses not only to ensuare men into the betrayal of dangerous secrets if they had any, but to hurry them into the com-mission of the most daring deeds of out-rage. With all the allurements of personal grace and soft speech and honied compli-ment, with all the advantages that unlimited funds could bestow, with the belief that a heroine was encouraging them to patriotic if foolhardy deeds, who can tell what number of foolish individuals might have fallen into this most shocking and unscrupulous trap? Of all the devices of the British Government to ensnare innocent Irishmen, this introduc-tion of miladies into the political world is the most daring and demoniacal.

### Catholic Nuns and the Cholera.

Toulon, July 10.

Sister St. Benoit, whose family name was Lacroix, aged 71, died here of cholera last night. She was a member of a wealthy family, and since 1873 had been Superior of the Sisters of St. Maur, who keep a boarding school. She had been forty-nine years a nun, belonging first to a convent at Toulouse. The deceased was much esteemed in the town. She received the last sacrament with great Toulon, July 10. was much esteemed in the town. She received the last sacrament with great composure. The funeral took place this afternoon, 300 persons being present, besides all the Toulon clergy.

The third Sister of Charity, Sister Vincent, who was seized with cholera, is better.

cent, who was seized with cholera, is better.

The Evening Standard of Monday says:
"Those a imirable women, the Sisters of Mercy, who have been driven from the wards of Paris hospitals, and who are continually attacked and insulted by the atheistical press, are to be met with, now that an epidemic is raging, beside the sick beds of cholera patients in the Toulon and Marseilles hospitals, braving danger Park races, the resort of all the beauty and fashion of the metropolis, the two were met, strolling, by Mr. James O'Connor, of The Irishman, au old friend of the young Irish lady. An introduction to the stranger took place, and from that more ment the success of Sir William Harcourt's ment the success of Sir William Harcourt's alleviate the sufferings of their fellows. stranger took place, and from that moment the success of Sir William Harcourt's and Mr. Jenkinson's neat little plot was in terrible jeopardy.

and forgetting injuries in their desire to and forgetting injuries of their fellow-creatures. Three or four of them have already succumbed to the disease, but their places, and if they in others take their places, and if they in their turn are carried off, others will replace them. The calm courage of the sisters forms a striking coutrast to the almost childish panie which prevails throughout France in face of the cholera visitation and which indexes the cholera visitation and which indexes the cholera visitation. tion, and which induces people to fly terror-stricken from their homes, instead of remaining to encourage and hel who cannot seek safety in flight. men are warm in their praise of the sis-ters as hospital nurses; and before the present epidemic broke out had protested against the measures adopted for laicizing ospitals to the detriment of the patients It is quite certain, in the event of cholera visiting Paris, that the sisters would be applied to, and equally so that they would resume their former duties at the bed of ckness and death.

Another victim to duty, Sister Anatohen, has died of cholera at St. Mandrier owing to her attention to the hospital patients.

A telegram to the Times, dated Toulon, Sunday, says: Three more Sisters of Mercy have been attacked by cholera. The Bishop of Marseilles visited the

cholera hospital on Saturday, and left 500 francs for distribution among the poorest the sufferers.

The Times correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday, says: I have just visited
Pon Rencontre Hospital, which has been
admirably fitted up. Three nuns and a
chaplain are working on the staff. There are four wards, two for mild and two for evere cases. There are at present twelve patients here, seven being severely attacked. I was disinfected both on entering and leaving.

For its soothing and grateful influence on the scalp, and for the removal and prevention of dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, stimulated the growth of the hair, and gives it a beau tiful soft, glossy and silken appearance.

## Woman's Weakness.

Much of the weary weakness peculiar females is caused by irregularities that could be promptly remedied with that Excellent Regulating Tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters.

## Can Deafness be Cured?

Mr. John Clark, of Millbridge, Ont., leclares it can, and that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the remedy that cured him. It is also a specific for all inflammation and pain.

## A Remarkable Record.

The most remarkable cure of Scrofula on record is that of the Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, whose case of Scrofulous Abscess baffled the skill of seventeen

mne Catholic Mecorb Published Weekly at 486 Richmond Street, London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

Ottawa Agency: P. J. Coffey, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy. \$2.00; hree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten opies, \$12.50 Payable in every case in avance. Advertising rates made known on appli-

Atlon.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Bishops of Ottawa, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

All correspondence addressed to the Publisher will receive prompt attention.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 9, 1884. BISHOP WALSH AT DUNWICH.

The good Catholics of Dunwich, in the County of Elgin, were on Sunday last, delighted with the favor and privilege of a visit from His Lordship the Bishop of London. Through the exertions of the Rev. Father McRae, the worthy assistant of the zealous pastor of St. Thomas, Rev. Father Flannery, the Catholic church in Dunwich has been lately enlarged. The structure, now quite large and commodious, was solemnly re-blessed by the Bishop, assisted by Fathers Flannery and McRae. His Lordship preached on the occasion and was particularly impressive and felicitous. He congratulated the Catholics of Dunwich upon their zeal for Catholics of Dunwich upon their zeal for Holy Church, of the constitution and divine mission of which he then dwelt at length. His Lordship's fervid and eloquent discourse will long be remembered by those present Sunday last. Many of those were Protestants of various denominations, who had long been anyious to inations, who had long been anxious to hear the Bishop of London. His Lordship's visit to Dunwich will leave lasting memories of good in that portion of his diocese and long form a source of encouragement and gratification to the faithful

ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA AND THE JESUITS.

Catholics of that township and district:

The life of Ignatias Loyola is one of the most enraptucing interest. Born in one of the most critical periods of human history. Ignatius was destined to play a most important part in the awful religious struggle that disturbed mankind in the Germany, Catholic Spain gave to Chris magnitude and far-reaching significance, did Ignatius Loyola come into the world. Baptized in the parish church of Aspeitia, his infancy was passed in his ancestral home of Loyola under the care of pious and devoted parents. Born in a great age, an age of heroism and fortitude, his mind was in early infancy impressed with the tales of military always most faithfully kept, yet was daring and prowers attempted and troubled with violent temptati achieved by his countrymen at home and which the most rigorous fasts did not dein far distant lands. The military profession offered him and all young gentle. glory, and labored under great anxiety men of birth in those days such attractions that he was irresistibly drawn into its ranks. He had all the qualities of a soldier. Daring and resolute, but humane his spiritual exercises, and taught him the and honorable, he might, had not God had other and greater designs upon him, have

A shot from a cannon had carried with it to the neck, and as he passed by in A shot from a cannon had carried with it to the neck, and as he passed by in the fragment of stone which struck and night, cried out to him, "Whither are yet bruised his left leg, and the ball in its going ! Do not you hear the thunde rebound broke and shivered his right leg.
The bones were first badly set and the surgeons deemed it necessary to break his to appease heaven." The lewd young man, leg again; but the second setting induced at first affrighted, then confounded a violent fever which brought him to the turned back, and changed his life. By the very verge of the grave. On the feast of SS. Peter and Paul he received the last which they were fallen. He often served sacrament. For the Prince of the the sick in the hospitals; and one day special devotion. He now implored his overcome himself he not only dressed his help with great fervor and confidence. Oue night he thought he saw in a dream mouth, saying, "Since thou art afraid for the apostle touch him and deliver him one part, thy whole body shall take its from danger. When he awaked he found that his prayer had been heard; the pains

While confined to the castle during the cure of his knee, he devoted himself, as we have said, to reflections of a serious charac-

of quality who buried themselves alive in caves and dens, pale with fasting, and covered with haircloth; and he said to himself. "These men were of the same frame self, "These men were of the same frame in mof; why then should not I do what they have done?" In the fervor of his good resolutions he thought of visiting the Holy Land, and becoming a hermit. But these pious notions soon vanished, and his passion for glory, and a secret inclination for a rich lady in Castile, with a view to marriage, again filled his mind with thoughts of the world; till returning to the lives of the saints, he perceived in with thoughts of the world; till returning to the lives of the saints, he perceived in his own heart the emptiness of all worldly glory, and that only God could content the soul. This victssitude and fluctuation of mind continued some time; but he observed this difference, that the thoughts which were from God filled his soul with considering received. which were from God filled his soul with consolation, peace, and tranquility; whereas the others brought indeed some sensible delight, but left a certain bitterness and heaviness in the heart. This mark he lays down in his book of Spiritual Exercises, as the ground of the rules for the discernment of the Spirit of God and the world in all the motions of the soul; as does Gardinal Bona and all other wifers does Cardinal Bona, and all other writers who treat of the discernment of spirits in the interior lite. Taking at last a firm

the interior lite. Taking at last a firm resolution to imitate the saints in their heroic practice of virtue, he began to treat his body with all the rigor it was able to bear; he rose at midnight, and spent his retired hours in weeping for his sins.

One night being prostrate before an image of the Blessed Virgin, in extraordinary sentiments of fervor, he consecrated himself to the service of his Redeemer under her patronage, and vowed an inviolable fidelity. When he had ended his prayer he heard a great noise; the house shook, the heard a great noise; the house shook, the windows of his chamber were broken, and a rent was made in the wall which remains to this day, says the latest writer of his life. God might by this sign arms; this vision replenished his soul with spiritual delight, and made all sensual pleasure and worldly objects insipid to him ever after. The saint's eldest brother, who was then, by the death of their father, lord of Loyola, endeavored to detain him in the world, and to persuade him not to throw away the great advantages of the honor and reputation which his valor had gained him. But Ignatius being cured of his wounds, under pretence of paying a visit to the duke of Najara, who had often come to see him during his illness, and who lived at Navarret, turned another way, and sending his two servants back from Navarret to Lovola, went to Montserrat

We will not follow the saint in his pious journeyings to Montserrat, Mantesa, nor to the Holy Land.

Before his return to Europe, after study sixteenth century. Eight years after the ing two years at Barcelona, he went to the sixteenth century. Eight years after the birth of Martin Luther at Eisleben in university of Alcala, which had lately been all ranks of people, and because he instifounded by Cardinal Ximenes. He was tendom the man who was to meet and then advanced in years and made but overcome the false teachings of the fiery little progress in his studies. He suffered and audacious German. One year before also very much from patty persecution, the fall of Granada and the total efface. not only there but also in Salamanca, ment of Moorish power from Spain; one whither he went under the advice of the year, too, before the discovery of America | Archbishop of Toledo. He finally resolved by Columbus, two events of surpassing to leave Spain and proceeded to France where he concluded his studies. Here among the students of the university of Paris he gathered about him those who

liver him. He was also tempted to vain advice was a healing balsam to his soul The saint at last prescribed him a course of risen to the highest eminence in the career of an interior life. St. Francis Xavier, a young master of philosophy, full of the Wounded in an engagement with the French, he was carried to the paternal castle of Loyola, where, while undergoing the treatment rendered necessary by the wounds he had received, he gave himself up to reflection and meditation. These were of a grave and painful character. proof against his exhortations, Ignatius like pious stratagems the saint recovered Apostles Ignatius had from infancy a finding a repugnance to touch the ulcers of one sick of a contagious distemper, to one part, thy whole body shall take its share." From that time he felt no natural

repugnance in such actions.

James Laynez, of Almazan, twenty-one left him and his strength gradually re-turned. years of ege; Alphonsus Salmeron, only eighteen; and Nicholas Alphonso, surnamed Bobadilla, from the place of his birth, near Valencia, all Spaniards of great parts, at that time students in divinity at Paris, associated themselves to the saint ter. These reflections were the result of pious reading. There being no works of romance to be found in the castle of Lorels he read the lives of our Lorels have a live of the saint in his pious exercises. Simon Rodriguez, a Portuguese, joined them. These ferrent students are the saint in his pious exercises. Simon Rodriguez, a Portuguese, joined them. Loyola, he read the lives of our Lord and | together a vow to renounce the world, to of the saints. Whole days he spent in the perusal of these pious works.

Says Alban Butler:

go to preach the gospel in Palestine, or if they could not go thither within a year after they had finished their studies, to He chiefly admired in the saints their love of solitude and of the cross. He considered among the anchorets many persons of the end of all their studies the 25th patrimony, without the administration

day of January in 1537, and pronounced this vow aloud, in the holy subterraneous chapel at Montmartre, after they had all make their renunciation.

(for this latter condition is now essential are placed beneath the altar of God. His activity and zeal bore down all opposition; and under his rule the order of Jesuits received the holy communion from Peter Faber, who had been lately ordained priest. This was done on the feast of the Assumption of our Lady, in 1534. Ignatus continued frequent conferences, and joint exercises, to animate his companions in their good purposes; but soon after was ordered by the physicians to try his native air, for the cure of a lingering Three others also joined them : Clau-

native of Dauphine, and Pasquier Bronet, of Picardy. In all they were ten in number. In 1536 Ignatius proceeded to Venice, and in 1537 was there joined by his nine companions. Thence they all with the exception of Ignatius went to Rome where they were graciously received by Pope Paul III. who granted them an indult whereby those not yet priests were permitted to be ordained by any bishop they might choose. They were accordingly ordained in Venice by the Bishop of Arbe. All said their first masses in September and October. 1537, except Ignatius, who deferred the enjoyment of that unspeakable privilege till Christmas Day. By a bull dated the 27th of September, 1540, Pope Paul III. approved of the new institute under the title of "The Society of Jesus," a title of Loyola's own selection. He was himself and entered upon the duties of his office on Easter Day, 1541, when ent to his constitutions. At the founder all the members of the order made their religious vows. Ignatius himself drew up the rules for the good government of up the rules for the good government of his society. The principle underlying these rules is that the members must strive in the first place for the sanctification of statements of this brilliant though erratic ing up the crucifix before the eyes of the their own souls, by joining together the active and the contemplative life, there being nothing so well calculated to qualify a minister of God to save others as the sanctification of his own soul in the first place. Secondly, they are to labor for the salvation and perfection of their neighbor, and this (1) by catechising the ignorant, which is the basis and ground of religion and virtue, and however mean and humble, seemingly the most necessary and indispensable duty of every pastor. and (2) by the instruction of youth in piety and learning, upon which the world's reformation principally depends. Finally, (3) by the directions of consciences, missions and the like.

He appointed no other habit than that sed by the clergy in his time, the more tuted an order only of regular clerks. He would not have his religious to keep choir, because he destined their time to enoir, because he destined their time to evangelical functions. He ordered all, before they are admitted, to employ a month for a general confession and a spiritual exercise. After this, two years in a novitiate ; then to take the simple poverty, chastity, and obedience, which vows make them strictly religious men; for by them a person in this Order irrevocably consecrates himself to God on his side, though the Order does not bind itself were to be the first members of the Society of Jesus.

These are spoken of by Butler in these Society, his first vows being made under this condition. These simple yows are only made in the presence of domestics. The professed Jesuits make these same yows again (commonly after all their studies) but publicly, and without the olemn vows, absolutely binding on both sides; wherefore a professed Jesuit can be no more dismissed by his Order, so as to be discharged from his obligations by which he is tied to it. In these last is added a fourth vow of undertaking any missions, whether among the faithful or infidels, if enjoined them by the pope. There is a class of Jesuits who take the other vows, without this last relating to the mission and these are called spiritual coadjutors. So this Order consists of four sorts of persons; scholars or Jesuits of the first vows; professed Jesuits or of the last or four vows; spiritual coadjuto:s. and

temporal coadjutors.

No particular bodily mortifications are prescribed by the rule of the Society; but wo most perfect practices of interior mortification are rigorously enjoined, account of which Suarez (t. 3, de Relig, who treats at length of the obligations of their Order, calls it the most rigorous of religious Orders; the first is, the rule of Manifestation, by which every one is bound to discover his interior inclinations to his superior; the second is, that every Jesuit renounces his right to his own reputation with his superior, giving leave every brother to inform immediately his superior of all his faults he knows, without observing the law of private correction first, which is a precept of fraternal charity, unless where a person has given up his right.

The general nominates the provincial and rector; but he has five assistants nominated by the general congregation, who prepare all matters to his hands, each for the province of his assistency; and these have authority to call a general congregation to depose the general if he should evidently transgress the rules of the Society. Every provincial is obliged to write to the general once every month, and once in three years transmit to him an account of all the Jesuits in his province. The perfect form of government which is established, the wisdom, the unction, the zeal, and the consummate knowledge of men, which appear throughout all these constitutions, will be a per-petual manifest monument of the saint's admirable penetration, judgment, and piety. He wrote his constitutions in Spanish, but they were done into Latin by his secretary, father John Polancus. It is peculiar to the Society, that the It is peculiar

to a religious vow of poverty,) till they make their renunciation. St. Ignatius forbade the fathers of his

Society to undertake the direction of nunneries on the following occasion. In nunneries on the following occasion. In 1545, Isabel Rozella, a noble Spanish widow, and two others, with the approbation of pope Paul III. put themselves under St. Ignatius's direction, to live according to his rule; but he soon repented and procured from his Holiness, in 1547, the above said prohibition, saying, that such a task took up all that time which he desired to dedicate to a more general good in serving many. When certain women in Planders and Piedmont afterwards assembled in houses under dius Le Jay, a Savoyard ; John Codure, a afterwards assembled in houses under vows and this rule, and called themselves Jesuitesses, their institute was abolished by Urban VIII. in 1631, the end and exercises of this Society not suiting that

The constitutions of the Society of Jesus as prepared by Ignatius, received the the hearty approval of the Holy See. And council of Trent pronounced the body a pious institute-pium institutum. Gregory XIII. in his bull quanto fructuccius, recognizes in the order a divine instinct, twenty sovereign pontiffs solemnly approved its constitutions, which were not condemned even at the unfortunate and painful period of its suppression. Not only have pontiffs and prelates commended the constitutions of the Society of Jesus, but great order soon went forth conquering great statesmen like Richelieu pronounce them a work of genius. Macaulay himself is forced to admit the marvellous success of the order founded by Loyola and obediverse to be found under every disguise, and in cover country scholars, physicians. selected as the first general of the order is forced to admit the marvellous success and the society he affects to sneer, and fling upon their devoted heads the missiles of statements of this brilliant though erratic writer. Throughout these statements malevolence will be seen struggling with honesty of purpose, and though the latter can scarcely be said to triumph, its efforts lead the author to statements that in the proper place have their value.

Macaulay says:

"It is not, therefore, strange that the effect of the great outbreak of Protestantism in one part of Christendom should have been to produce an equally violent outbreak of Catholic zeal in another. Two reformations were pushed on at once with equal energy and effect, a reformation of doctrine in the North, a reformation of manners and discipline in the South. In the course of a single generation, the whole spirit of the Church of Rome underwent a change. From the halls of the Vatican to the most secluded hermitage of the Apennines, the great revival was everywhere felt and seen. All the institutions anciently devised for the propaga tion and defence of the faith were furbished up and made efficient. Fresh engines of still more formidable power were constructed. Everywhere old relig ious communities were remodelled and new religious communities called into existence. Within a year after the death of Leo, the order of Camaldoli was purified. The Capuchins restored the old Franciscan discipline, the midnight prayer and the life of silence. The Barnabites and the society of Somasca devoted themselves to the relief and education of the poor. To the Theatine order a still higher interest belongs. Its great object was the same with that of our early Methodists, namely to supply the deficiencies of the parochial clergy. The Church of Rome, wiser than clergy. The Church of Rome, wiser than the Church of England, gave every countenance to the good work. The members of the new brotherhood preached to great multitudes in the streets and in the fields. prayed by the beds of the sick, and admin-istered the last sacraments to the dving. Foremost among them in zeal and dev Pope Paul the Fourth. In the convent of the Theatines at Venice, under the eye of Caraffa, a Spanish gentleman took up his abode, tended the poor in the hospitals, went about in rags, starved himself almost to death, and often sallied into the streets. mounted on stones, and, waving his hat to invite the passers by, began to preach in a strange jargon of mingled Castilian and

"A new vision then arose in his mind and mingled itself with his old delusions in a manner which to most Englishmen must seem singular, but which those who know how close was the union between religion and chivalry in Spain will be at no loss to understand. He would still be a soldier; he would still be a snight errant; but the soldier and knight errant of the Great Red Dragon. He would be the champion of the Woman clothed with the Sun. He would break the charm under which false prophets held the souls of men in bondage. His restless spirit led him to the Syrian deserts, and to the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. Thence he wan-dered back to the farthest West, and astonished the convents of Spain and the schools of France by his penances and vigils. The same lively imagination which had been employed in picturing the tumult of unreal battles, and the charms of unreal queens, now peopled his solitude with saints and angels. The Holy Virgin descended to commune with him. He saw the Saviour face to face with the eye of flesh. Even those mysteries of religion which are the hardest trial of faith were in his case palpable to sight. It is difficult to relate without a pitying smile that, in the relate without a physing same transubstan-sacrifice of the mass, he saw transubstan-tiation take place, and that as he stood praying on the steps of St. Dominic, he saw the Trinity in Unity, and wept aloud with joy and wonder. Such was the celebrated Ignatius Loyola, who, in the great Catholic reaction, bore the same part which Luther bore in the great Protestant

movement.
"Dissatisfied with the system of the Theatines, the enthusiastic Spaniard turned his face towards Rome. Poor, obscure, without a patron, without recommenda-tions, he entered the city where new two princely temples, rich with painting and princely temples, rich with painting and many-colored marble, commemorate his

activity and zeal bore down all opposition; and under his rule the order of Jesuits began to exist, and grew rapidly to the full measure of his gigantic powers. With what vehemence, with what policy, with what exact discipline, with what dauntless courage, with what self-denial, with what forgetfulness of the dearest private ties, with what intense and stubborn devotion to a single end, with what unscrupulous laxity and versatility in the choice of means, the Jesuits fought the battle of their church is written in every page of the annals of Europe during several generations. In the order of Jesus was concentrated the quintessence of the Catholic spirit; and the history of the order of Jesus is the history of the great Catholic reaction. That order possessed itself at once of all the strongholds which command the public strongliolds which command the public mind, of the pulpit, of the press, of the confessional, of the academies. Wherever the Jesuit preached, the church was too small for the audience. The name of Jesuit on a title page secured the circulation of a book. It was in the ears of the Jesuit that the powerful, the noble, and the beautiful, breathed the secret history of their lives. It was at the feet of the Jesuit that the youth of the higher and middle classes were brought up from childhood to manhood, from the first rudiments to the courses of rhetoric and ments to the courses of rhetoric and philosophy. Literature and science, lately associated with infidelity or with heresy, now became the allies of orthodoxy. Dominant in the South of Europe, the and in every country; scholars, physicians, merchants, serving men; in the hostile court of Sweden, in the old manor houses f Cheshire, among the hovels of Con-

dying.
"The Old World was not wide enough for this strange activity. The Jesuits invaded all the countries which the great maritime discoveries of the preceding age had laid open to European enterprise They were to be found in the depths of They were to be found in the depths of the Peruvian mines, at the marts of the African slave-caravans, on the shores of the Spice Islands, in the observatories of China. They made converts in regions tempted any of their countrymen to enter; and preached and disputed in tongues of which no other native of the West under-

stood a word.

The law of obedience is the main principle of the perfect discipline that characterizes the society, and on this point the rules of St. Ignatius have been subjected to the most wilful and brutal misrepresentation. Let us, however, hear the saint himself on the subject. At one time he writes thus: "All shall study chiefly to observe obedience and to excel therein. They must have before their eyes God, our Creator and Lord, for whose sake they render obedience to men." Again: "Let each one persuade himself that those who live under obedience ought to allow themselves to be moved and directed by Divine Providence through their superiors, just as though they were a dead corpse, which allows itself to be carried anywhere and to be treated anyhow, or as an old man's staff. which gives itself to the use of him who holds it in his hand in whatsoever way he will." The obedience of the Jesuit is, indeed, entire and absolute in all things where there is no sin, but it is no slavery for it springs from the highest motive, love of God. "In all things," declared the soldier saint, "that are not sin, obedience to superiors should be prompt, docile, joyous and persevering, inspirited by love, rather than by servile fear, and exalted by the knowledge that God himself commands in the person of superiors." "The obedient religious," likewise says St. Ignatius, "accomplishes joyfully that which his superiors have confided to him for the general good, assured that thereby he corresponds truly with the Divine Will." Such is the view of the heroic founder of the Society of Jesus on the subject of the Jesuits have been by none others so bitterly and so unjustifiably assailed on this point as by members of the Masonic would smite the body, a secret order which demands of its members the most absolute subjection to the commands of men whose purposes are to the members unknown, an order which is defined by some of its own mem-

bers in these terms . "Freemasonry is an institution removed from all yoke of Church or priesthood, from all caprices of Revelations and from all the hypotheses of the mystics.' hypotheses of the mystics, as we too well hypotheses of the hystess as the too steel know, signify simply the existence of God, declared many times by brother Massol, by the partisans of moral independence, by the Positivists, and by the Freemasons, be "an hypothesis which cannot be verified.

And a Masonic journal, the Chain of Union, speaking of the immortality of the soul, said, many years ago:

soul, said, many years ago:

"Who can affirm that the soul, emanating from God, is immortal? Who has any proof of it? For centuries Popes and Councils have sought for this evidence and have not found it, . . and they will never find it in heaven, because the human soul is self-created."

Yet men who follow leaders proclaiming doctrines of this kind and yet claim to be Christians are the men who most delight in reviling and injuring the society of Jesus. The members of this latter institute have but two purposes in view, the greater glory of God and the salvagreat services to the Church; where his form stands sculptured in massive silver; where his bones, enshrined amidst jewels,

and rob man of the eternity of happiness that is his heritage. In their dark and tortuous methods Masonry is followed by its disciples, who know not where they

A VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

We take much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a new edu-cational work by the Christian Brothers of Toronto, entitled "Lessons in English" -elementary course. It contains nearly 200 pages, royal 12mo; well printed on neavy toned paper, neatly and strongly bound in full cloth. This work is essentially a new idea in

the study of English. For the first time, in this country at least, the student finds compiled in one volume all the great requisites for acquiring a practical knowledge of this highly important subject. Grammar, Composition, Spelling, Dictation and Literature are treated simultaneously, commencing with the simplest principles and proceeding to the end by very gradual stages. The lessons have no extrinsic or useless matter; but, while being pithy and compact, they are in every respect thorough. The exercises that accompany the lessons are admirable. Apparently they were selected with a view to give the pupil practical hints and suggestions in almost every branch of useful knowledge. In this category we find dealt with : History, deography, the Laws of Health, Natural History, Letter Writing, and (attention, Christian teachers!) the principles of Christian Morality. The selections for literary analyses have been taken from the works of the best English writers in prose and verse, and therefore, besides the practical utility primarily intended, they are capable of affording intellectual entertainment and refinement. The religious tone of the book is its crowning feature. Hitherto it has been the custom to restrict all reference to Christian morality to its own peculiar text book and studiously exclude it from all others. The mischievous consequence was that pupils tacitly learned that religion needed form but a very small fraction of their educational course. But besides the negative good, there is a better, the positive, and this important truth is fully recognized by this work. A careful examination of it will prove that secular knowledge, so far from being injured by its association with religion, derives therefrom its greatest utility and beauty.

The work is undoubtedly a meritorious one, worthy of a place in every school in the land, and it is hoped that it will receive that full measure of success to which its great value entitles it.

The present course is called the Elementary, but the authors intend to publish shortly two other courses to be called respectively the Intermediate and the Higher, all of which will include both pupils' and teachers' editions.

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. Father Deleage, O. M. I., which took place in Ottawa on Friday, the 1st inst. Father Deleage had been for thirty-five years a missionary on the Gatineau, at the Desert, and in the Hudson Bay country. He was a most devoted and successful missionary. In him the

Oblate Fathers lose a holy priest. R. I. P.

NOT SO.

The Ottawa Free Press says: "THE CATHOLIC RECORD asks if it ever declared "that the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell wa the Catholic people? But in the Cabinet," it continues, "we have a Langevin, a Chapleau, a Caron and a Costigan to counteract the influence of the ex-grand Master." Surely Mr. Bowell is not such an enfant terrible that it takes all these worthies to counteract his pernicio influence. There is, however, an intima-tion underlying the reference to Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, from which an earn est belief in the principles of political eralism prevents us from endorsing While having no particular love in a political sense for the Orange body, and recognizing the institution as the avowed opponent of the Liberal party, we never heless do not believe that a man should be excluded, if acceptable in other senses, from participating in the administration of the country because he

happens to be an Orangeman any more than if he were a Catholic." The Free Press here does us an injustice. Much as we condemn Orangeism, loathe its principles and despise its miserable attempts to do Catholics wrong, we do not advocate and have never advocated the exclusion of Orangemen as such from any office or preferment. Orangeism should not, however, be made, as it has been in some instances, the chief qualification and claim to office and promotion. Does any one fail to see that if Mr. Mackenzie Bowell had not been for years grand Master of the Orangemen of British North America he would not hold the place he fills to day. Mr. Bowell may be an excellent man in many ways. It is not, however, to any mental strength of his, but to his loud and long profession of Orangeism that he owes

In the matter of l we have a few words pears that the gover it in view to devise ation that would pr classes and creeds in fore, however, givi important subject, v to excerpt from the scheme in so far as i stood. Our contem

AUGUST 9, 18

UNIVERSITY

"Although no de been taken in this d University Federation inder consideration several of the leading idea has hitherto be cable, owing to the sterests of these is account of the jealo account of the jeald larly been supposed but which probabl imagination of o which has been prop of a great Provinc would, like Oxford a of a group of Arts comon head. This he morely examining a powers, but would at This would necessita sity Professors quite of the individual of each college would of its most able Profess The instruct versity staff would forming part of the rould be compulsor of all the colleges thus be left free in such other branc such colleges wish to struction in its cour common University be nothing to preve "As for the financ would be little char state of affairs. Ea

supported as at pres mination, and wou ject to the general s matters, of the Univ sity and University ported by the ende and by the State if much as the Universentative of all th endowment and Sta eration. The colleg would not be avers ment, are University St. Michael's and M latter, though not a lege, would under become so. It is cadvantage would ollege, that the ob each would remain

and that the union

tutions the usefulne

by the struggle to each other in which gaged." So far so good, b the Mail and all of in this matter that scheme of federati Catholics exclusive university training acceptable. This i ment and in its full it to be understood mention is made of lege in the list of t institutions given however, a fact, an ter's attention to to this fact, that the olic colleges in this great work in the cation. We have don. Assumption that of Hamilton. Berlin: in the arch Michael's College, Capital, the College institutions had, di term, an aggregat dred students in at tions for the next

there will be very students in attenda in Ontario, a nur largely increased a lege, Kingston, is lics of Ontario hav proud of the effi tions for higher ed at their extraordi desire them to ma they do, there mu university in this at once cries our "monstrous," and small way in the university. "We offend our Protes distress the fair-m ists;" "any such i lic auspices will r Protestant univ chorus raised alor in private, when Catholic univers But the same cl oppose the found

versity in this opposed to Separ to their establis class of men by p are veritable stu of all educations as anything in th by the efforts of decry they are th

1L

vledg-

others

glish"

nearly

ted on

rongly

dea in

time,

t finds

great

ubject.

Dicta-

simul-

mplest

end by

have

, while

are in

ercises

admir-

elected

actical

every

n this

istory,

atural

ention,

les of

as for

from

ters in

besides

ended.

lectual

The

wning

others.

s that

of their

es the

positive,

recog-

amina.

knowl.

by its

there-

torious

school

it will

ccess to

he Ele-

o pub-

e called

d the

le both

ce the

. M. I.,

lay, the

een for

on the

e Hud.

levoted

im the

ngevin, igan to

x-grand ot such

l these

intima-to Mr.

olitical

lorsing.

never

admin-use he

y more

injus-

ngeism,

its mis-

wrong,

er advo-

nen as

rment.

e made.

ne chief

nd pro-

that if

een for

Bowell

mental

d long

e owes

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION.

In the matter of University Federation we have a few words to say. It now appears that the government of Ontario has it in view to devise some method of federation that would prove acceptable to all classes and creeds in the province. Before, however, giving our views on this important subject, we may be permitted to excerpt from the Mail its outline of the scheme in so far as it is at present understood. Our contemporary says :

"Although no definite action has yet Walthough no definite action has been taken in this direction, a scheme of University Federation is, we understand, under consideration among the heads of several of the leading Universities. The idea has hitherto been deemed impractiidea has hitherto been deemed impracticable, owing to the apparently diverse interests of these institutions, and on
account of the jealousy which has popularly been supposed to exist among them,
but which probably lives only in the
imagination of outsiders. The plan
which has been proposed is the formation
of a great Provincial University which
would, like Oxford and Cambridge, consist
of a group of Arts colleges having a comof a group of Arts colleges having a com-mon head. This head would not have merely examining and degree-conferring powers, but would also impart instruction. This would necessitate a staff of University Professors quite distinct from those of the individual college. To this staff each college would contribute as many of its most able Professors as might be agreed its most able Professors as might be agreed upon. The instruction given by the University staff would be upon subjects forming part of the common University course, and attendance upon such lectures course, and attendance upon such lectures would be compulsory upon the students of all the colleges. The latter would thus be left free to impart instruction in such other branches of learning as to each might seem meet. Should one of such colleges wish to include religious instruction in its course, in addition to the common University course, there would be nothing to prevent it doing so.

"As for the financial arrangement, there would be little change from the present state of affairs. Each college would be supported as at present by its own denomination, and would govern itself, subject to the general supervision, in certain matters, of the University. The University and University College would be sup-

sity and University College would be sup-ported by the endowment of the latter, and by the State if necessary; but, inas-much as the University would be repre-sentative of all the colleges, and could relieve them of a large amount of work, the latter would virtually share in such

endowment and State aid. "The above is but an imperfect outline of the scheme which is now under consideration. The colleges which, it is thought, would not be averse to such an arrangement, are University, Victoria, Trinity, St. Michael's and McMaster's Hall. The latter, though not at present an arts col-lege, would under the new arrangement become so. It is claimed that no undue advantage would be given to any one college, that the objects and interests of each would remain wholly in its own care, and that the union thus effected would place upon a firm basis a number of insti-tutions the usefulness of which is curtailed by the struggle to live independently of each other in which they are now en-

So far so good, but we desire to remind the Mail and all others who feel concern in this matter that in our estimation no scheme of federation that will not give Catholics exclusive control of their own university training will to them prove acceptable. This is a very plain statement and in its fullest meaning we desire it to be understood. It will be seen that can prevent it, the Protestantizing of mention is made of but one Catholic college in the list of the would be federated olic children through bible reading, and institutions given by the Mail. It is, however, a fact, and we desire the minister's attention to be given for a moment to this fact, that there are in all four Catholic colleges in this Province, all doing a great work in the cause of christian education. We have in the diocese of London, Assumption College, Sandwich; in that of Hamilton, St. Jerome's College, Berlin: in the archdiocese of Toronto, St. Michael's College, and in the Dominion Capital, the College of Ottawa, These institutions had, during the last scholastic term, an aggregate of about eight hundred students in attendance. The indications for the next scholastic term are that there will be very few short of a thousand students in attendance at Catholic colleges in Ontario, a number certain to be very largely increased as soon as Regiopolis College, Kingston, is re-opened. The Catholics of Ontario have every reason to feel proud of the efficiency of these institutions for higher education and to rejoice at their extraordinary success. Do they desire them to maintain their success? If they do, there must, say we, be a Catholic university in this Province. "Impossible," at once cries our faint-hearted Catholic "monstrous," another, interested in some small way in the maintenance of the state university. "We are too poor;" "it will offend our Protestant neighbors;" "it will distress the fair-minded among educationists;" "any such institution under Catholic auspices will not be as respectable as a Protestant university." Such is the chorus raised aloud in public or whispered in private, whenever a proposal for a Catholic university in Ontario is made But the same class of people that now oppose the foundation of a Catholic university in this Province were likewise opposed to Separate Schools or indifferent to their establishment. We know this class of men by painful experience. They are veritable stumbling blocks in the way of all educational progress. But as soon as anything in that respect is accomplished by the efforts of men whose honesty they decry they are the first to exclaim "we did

it." To further enlighten our readers on the project of University federation, project upon which the Minister of Education has, it appears, set his heart, we propose calling our readers' attention to the views expressed by the Christian proposed Ottawa Gerrymander. Guardian, the organ that lately howled "idolators" at the Catholics. The good Guardian says:

"It is announced in the papers that last week the Minister of Education held a conference with representatives of the conference with representatives of the different colleges, in order to ascertain their views on the subject of university federation. University College, Toronto, was represented by Dr. Daniel Wilson and Mr. Mulock, Victoria College by Chancellor Nelles and Dr. Burwash, Queen's College by Principal Grant and Mr. McLennan, Trinity College by Provost Body and Hon. G. W. Allan, McMaster Hall by Dr. Castle and Professor McVicar, Woodstock Institute by Mr. Wol. Vicar, Woodstock Institute by Mr. Wolverton, St. Michael's College by Father

"As the meeting was strictly private, no authentic report of the proceedings has been published, but it is rumored in the daily papers that there was no actual opposition to a real federation of university colleges around one central State University. The opposition to a fair plan of federation is more likely to come from the graduates and managers of To-ronto University than from the friends of the Church colleges. Should the federation scheme fail from that cause, the blame must rest on those whose zeal for University College was not controlled by patriotism and wisdom. As far as we can understand the situation, it seems to be this: The Minister of Education has, on behalf of the Ontario Governnas, on behalf of the Offario Govern-ment, consulted with the representatives of all the university colleges and theo-logical schools, in order to get informa-tion as to the state of sentiment on this subject; and we have no doubt the Government means to take up the matter in good earnest and formulate some scheme for the university work of the country. This is a task that requires much care and thought. It is better that it be well done than that it be hastily done; for upon the kind of scheme presented it will depend whether there will be a fed-eration of colleges and one university, or whether the whole project shall fall through."

It, as the Guardian says, the Minister

of Education has, on behalf of the Onta-

rio government, consulted with the representatives of all the university colleges and theological schools, why did he not invite the heads of all the Catholic colleges in the Province to the meeting referred to by our contemporary. Mr. Ross cannot be ignorant of the fact that there are existent university charters for the College of Ottawa and Regiopolis College, Kingston, and that there are two such flourishing institutions in this Province as Assumption College, Sandwich, and St. Jerome's College, Berlin. Or did the Minister forget these things In any case the meeting was a huge mistake, and did well to keep its proceed ings private. The sooner Mr. Ross understands the better it will be for all parties and for his own success specially as Minister of Education, that Catholic claims to equality in the matter of education cannot be satisfied by bible reading in the schools, on the one hand, or by university federation on the other. Any one with eyes to see must understand that it is our duty to prevent in so far as we schools attended by fifty thousand Cath. system of the Province by the absorption of our Catholic colleges in a huge state combination controlled by the enemies of our faith. The Guardian, as might be expected, is not opposed to the new

scheme: "By our Church giving a candid consideration to any scheme for one Provincial university, we are in no way departing from the 'traditional policy' of Canadian Methodism. The Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians, and New Connexion Methodists, undertook no university work. The conference of the late Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada repeatedly expressed itself in favor of one university, with a system of affiliated colleges, if this could be arranged on fair and equitable principles. The M. E. Church maintained a university college for substantially the same reas-ons as the Wesleyans. Our true policy at the present juncture is to give fair con sideration to any plan that will allow us to share in the provision made by the State for higher education, and at the same time give adequate security for the character of professors and the exercise of our own Church. If no scheme fairly securing these objects is practicable, in that case we can depend upon the loyalty and liberality of our people to main-tain such a system of education as the interests of our Church, and the country The very fact of the Methodist organ

pronouncing in favor of federation ought to open the eyes of Catholics to the danger of the proposal. For our part we will have none of it. If there be any federation, let it be of our Catholic Colleges. But let us not surrender our rights to those who shout idolator the moment the sacred name of Catholic is mentioned. Let us be firm in insisting on our rights, and no party, however aggressive, no government, however strong, can long withstand the demand of a united and determined Catholic body in Ontario.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday of last week a promising son of Mr. Daniel Nolan, of this city, aged six years, was drowned while bathing in the Thames. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents in their affliction.

THAT GERRYMANDER AGAIN.

We are very happy to perceive that Tribune, endorses our position on the It

Our contemporary states:

"The CATHOLIC RECORD objects strongly to the proposal now made to create new wards in the city of Ottawa. The city is at present so divided that the Protestant minority elect a majority of the members of the city Council. The proposal is to carve the Protestant wards so as to make two new Protestant wards and give the minority of the inhabitants two-thirds of the representation. Some of the Ottawa papers protest against the introduction of the question of representation according to denominations into the discussion ing to denominations into the discussion of the proposal, but the Record is right in opposing so glaring an injustice. The people of Ottawa often follow unprincipled leaders and at their instigation do strange things, but it is to be hoped that they will not allow those whom the majority usually permit to act as their guides and leaders if not their masters to accomplish this wrong. to accomplish this wrong."

The editor of the Tribune is well ac quainted with Ottawa and knows where of he speaks when he condemns the pro posal of the faction bent on the disfranchisement of the Catholic majority in Ottawa. We are informed that there is a petition now in course of circulation in certain portions of Ottawa asking the Lieut,-Governor in Council to ratify the illegal action of the gerrymander committee of the city council. The faction is no doubt in earnest, and our friends must be up and doing. We shall take every means within our own reach to see that the Lieut. Governor and his advisers are very fully informed of all the facts of the case. But those most interested, the Catholic citizens of Ottawa, must themselves be active. A little vigilance on their part would have prevented the faction from proceeding so far as it has with the scheme. It is not, however, too late for them to take a leaf from the book of the enemy. Let them be firm, earnest and united, and this monstrous iniquity and injustice will not be inflicted on them or the city with whose progress they are identified.

### A DESERVING INSTITUTION.

Our readers will, no doubt, have already noticed the advertisement in another column, of the Academy of Notre Dame Du Sacre Cœur, Rideau St., Ottawa. We have, as our readers are aware, insisted in season and out of season on the grave obligation resting on parents to make choice of good schools for their children.

Without good schools Catholicity can-

not make in this new country any real or solid progress. Fortunately for the Cath-olics of Canada they are blessed with many excellent schools, convents and colleges, wherein our youth may receive a sound Christian training. The Capital of Canada, we are happy to say, lays just claim to a pre-eminent place as a Catho-lic educational centre. Amongst its institutions of learning we know of none more deserving of public patronage and hearty, generous support than the Convent of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, Rideau St. This institution possesses many advantages that give it just claim to the patronage of Catholics, not only in the metropolitan city, but everywhere throughout the Dominion. Its admirable location, its carefully graded course of studies, its sound disciplinary arrange-ments and its cultivated staff of preceptresses all combine to establish that This institution, founded in 1849, has acquired a widespread reputa. tion for thoroughness and efficiency. Its pupils are not alone distinguished for rare mental attainments, for pro-ficiency in the languages, mathe-matics, and music—but are within its walls prepared for the practical side of life—pupils are there taught that home is woman's true kingdom, how to adorr it and make it happy, and that mental refinement is nowise incompatible with ability to perform those domestic duties, the fulfilment of which is the very crown and glory of Christian womanhood. this is not all. Within the walls of this institution, children are, in season and out of season, made to remember their Chris tian duties. The true end of human life i ever held before their youthful eyes, and the happiness to be found in the practice of virtue unceasingly inculcated. word, the sole aim of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur is to form good practical Catholic ladies. Since its foundation in 1849, this establishment has sent forth many ladies who occupy brilliant positions not only in Canada and the neigh boring republic, but on the other side of the Atlantic. And many of these ladie confide their daughters to their early teachers, for whom they justly en-tertain warm, affectionate and lasting esteem. The last academical year was

unusually successful. We heartily commend this institution to the friends of Catholic education throughout the Dominion. We can bear personal testimony to the justice of the claim that the community spares no exertion to render their institution an attractive and happy home, where elevating influences evoke and develop in their pupils correct principles, courteous bearing, refined manners, and all those polite accomplishments which should distinguish young ladies of good education.

The Convent building is situated in one of the most agreeable and salubrious parts of the city, and is a large handsome structure, amply provided with all modern improvements. The apartments throughout are spacious, well ventilated and well heated.

there has been for many years an entire absence of sickness among the that we are their most malignant opponents, thirsting for their blood, and seek absence of sickness among the our respected contemporary, the Toronto pupils attending this institution. that the superior advantages offered by this establishment, particularly the extreme facility for acquiring the French language and the thoroughness and acknowledged efficiency of its Musical Conservatory, have secured for it a very considerable patronage from the United States, an important minority of the pupils at present being Americans. The certainty of thus meeting companions of American origin is a feature much appreciated by young ladies from the neighboring Republic, as the unpleasant feeling usually occasioned by being striking in the new world than it is in the thrown among strangers is to a great extent obviated.

> Sacre Cour has our very best wishes for continued success in the noble work of Christian education.

> > AN ORANGE REPORT.

Some kind friend, for the present unknown to us, has very thoughtfully favored us with a copy of the "Report of the twenty-fifth annual session of the right worshipful the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West, held in the town hall, village of Allison, County of South Simcoe, on Tuesday the 19th, and Wednesday the 20th days of February, 1884. The document was printed, as might be supposed, at the Sentinel office, Toronto, and is in some respects interesting even if it contains nothing novel.

In the Grand Master's address we find reference to the Newfoundland out-

"The recent attack on our brethren in Newfoundland is yet fresh in your mem-ory. How our brethren when quietly returning to their lodge room from attending divine service were ambushed and shot down without a moment's warning, their only crime being that they were Protestant and wore an orange

colored ribbon.

"Brethren, it is the old story; it has been told in Ireland a thousand times; it has been told in Fort Garry, Montreal and Newfoundland, and shows to us as plainly as the sun at noon-day that where Romanism has the ascendency tolerated, and that the teachings of Rome are the same to-day as they were in ninety-eight; that to break faith with heretics is no sin, and killing is no mur

Yes, Brother Bennett, it is an old story, told, as you say, in Ireland, told in Fort Garry, Montreal, and Newfoundland. Orange brutality and murderous treachery are well known in all these places and because held in check and at times severely punished, the brethren howl in baffled anger. If Orangemen were allowed with impunity to murder and to outrage peaceable Catholic citizens all were well. But the line has to be drawn somewhere, and at outrage and murder the Catholics of Newfoundland drew it, to the dismay of the Orange cutthroats. In terms sad and truly doleful Brother Bennet alludes to the defeat of

the Orange bill in 1883: "You are also aware of the fate of our Orange Bill in the last session of Parlia-ment. The Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, at its last meeting in St. Catharines appointed a committee (of which I was an humble member), to take into consideration the best course to adopt with regard to incorporation. The Committee came to the unanimous decision to again submit the Bill to Parliament at its next session, and I am glad to say that it received its first reading on Fri-day, the 15th inst. What its ultimate fate will be time alone can tell. You are no doubt aware that a most singula combination took place at the last ses sion to defeat our Bill. We had the astounding spectacle of Protestant Lib eralism and ultramontanism allied to defeat our Bill-Liberalism because of the loyalty, and Ultramontanism because of the advanced Protestantism of the Orange Order. But we trust that wiser councils and common sense will prevail on this occasion, and give to us the same British rights which we have ever given to others, and which is our boast to up hold—civil and religious liberty."

The fate of the bill in the session of 884 was not known at the time of the delivery of his address, but the good man, no doubt, felt defeat in his bones, and not all the inspiration which a gathering in the banner county of Simcoe could afford was of any avail to rouse him to hope and to courage. The foul spectres of Liberalism and Ultramontanism haunted his vision. He could not, in the near future, at all events, see any brightness in the prospect of Orange incorporation. Another 'chapter' in the report is taken up with a sermon preached by the Rev. Rural Dean Cooper, B.D., grand chaplain. We are assured that morning prayers were said before the sermon was delivered, but are left in the dark as to what, if anything, was done in the way of praying after that fiery pronouncement. Rural Dean Cooper was brimful of Orange fierceness. Outside of a lodge room and far from the county of Simcoe he might have been otherwise. But we must, of course, take him as we find him. Said the Dean:

"We are charged with being a turbu-lent and factious people, disturbing the peace of the nation, stirring up party strife in the mother country and in the Dominion of Canada, and preventing that peace and harmony which ought to pre-

It is a fact worthy of mention that vail. Roman Catholics are led to believe ence of sickness among the bils attending this institution. is also worthy of remark in the remark in the remark in the remark in the restriction of the Roman price those not only in this restland accounts what in this restland accounts whether a country what in this restland accounts whether a country what is also worth account to the restland accounts whether a country what is also worth account to the restland accounts whether a country whet tion of the Romish priesthood not only in the mother country but in this, a priesthood that is bound to rule its people with a rod of iron and keep the balance of religious and political power to itself. As Ireland as been governed capilly aconomically and intellectually socially, economically and intellectually by the Irish priesthood so are the French of the Province of Quebec. We cannot, therefore, wonder that the Orangeman there is looked upon as little less than a ruffian, whom to destroy would be to do God faithful service. Professor Goldwin Smith has well said that the difference between the northern and the southern Irishman, and between the way in which old. What is certain is that the southern hrown among strangers is to a great exert obviated.

The Academy of Notre Dame du it with him unimpaired to the western the Academy of Notre Dame du it with him unimpaired to the western it with him unimpaired to the western the Novige Paragraphy of the Novige Paragraphy hemisphere. The Englishman and the Scotchman are citizens. The Irish peasant is not acitizen; he is a clansman peasant is not actizen; he is a clansman still. His objects are not political, but tribal; they are the aggrandisement of his clan, the appropriation to it of a full share of the spoils, and the prosecution of the clan feud against England,—that England which he has been taught to believe delights to impale puling infants on its bayonets, racks venerable priests, and when sword and fire have deliberately calls in famine to complete the work, and his Church is the religious bond by which the members of his clan are held together."

> "We may love the Romanist while we oppose his religion, and must oppose him on political grounds if he seeks to dismember the empire or swears obedi ence to a foreign potentate, be he Pope or king, when that obedience clashes with the mandates and laws of our Sovereign Empress and Queen.'

He wound up: "My brethren, let us keep in mind as Orangemen and Christians the solemn vows we have made and the responsibility we have incurred. 'We are on the eve,' says Sir Stafford Northcote, 'of a struggle for the Union.' There is no doubt that this is true. Shall Ireland be a Romish republic or not? is the real issue of the struggle. Shall the glorious flag of Britain and the flag of the Union hag of britain and the lag of the best of a victor-ious persecuting foe? Shall our politi-cians be left to the mercy or the tyranny cians be left to the mercy or the tyranny of Rome? Shall our glorious heritage be sold for a mess of pottage, and the martyr blood of our forefathers have been shed in vain? The loud response of every heart before me answers, No! Millions upon millions of voices answer, No! If we are faithful in the performance of any duty consistent with un variable. our duty, consistent with our principles, and powerful as we ought to be, the voice of God himself will answer, No! That voice which stilled the wind and calmed the waves will speak, and all will be well. Rome's captives shall yet be free, and the darkness of its superstitions and its crimes vanish before the light of the sun to his face that such and such an of Righteousness and truth. In meeting together to-day in this house of prayer, we, by it, confess that the race is not for the swift, nor the battle to the strong, but that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Let us go forth to our homes in the spirit of prayer and praise; let us be of one spirit and one mind, earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. May the love of Christ constrain us, and His Holy Spirit guide and sanctify us in our daily walk.

The daily round, the common task Should furnish all we ought to ask, Room to deny ourselves, a road To bring us daily nearer God.

readers believe that crankdom is bank rupt so long as the Coopers are so numerous as we find them at similar gatherings. The clerical crank is the man for such an occasion as the Grand Lodge meeting. We wish the Lodge all joy of such men. It is by such that Orangeism is nurtured and it is for them and such as they it lives.

## DEATH OF MR. JAMES REID.

Intelligence has been received of the death and funeral at Halifax, N. S., of a worthy old resident of London-Mr. James Reid. His decease occurred at had mangat of the 2-m of the state. Early last spring he was similarly affected but recovered, and a couple of months ago, accompanied by Mrs. Reid, went to Halifax, where his son A. P. Reid, M. D., medical Superintendent of the Nova

Scotia Hospital for the insane, resides.

That city is also the home of another son. Mr. Reid had been very anxious to return to London, as his wishes have always been to remain here as long as he lived. He had been over 50 years a resident of this city, coming he in 1833, and actively identified himsel with those enterprises which have con-verted a backwoods into one of the most thriving, progressive and energetic of communities. His son, Dr. Reid, can recollect when Dundas street beyond Clarence was full of stumps, and they picked raspberries in the swamp where the G. W. R. now stands. The deceased passed his 79th birthday on the 28th ult. and had just entered on his 80th yearleaving a most enviable record. Mr Reid was a member of the Council while London was yet a town, representing St. Andrew's ward in 1852. After its incorporation in 1859, 1865 and 1866, he was a member for No. 3 Ward. For many years he was a member of the Roman Catholic School Board. His home was on the corner of Clarence and York

We heartily subscribe to the eulogies pronounced on our deceased fellow-citizen and co-religionist, by the Advertiser. Mr. Reid's was truly an honorable and useful career. No man had ever a larger measure of public esteem and regard in this community than the deceased geni tleman. His death creates a void es-

streets. - Advertiser.

pecially in the Catholic body that will long be felt.

At High Mass on Sunday last the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, who occupied the pulpit, made a touching and graceful allusion to the deceased gentleman. Mgr. Bruyere's remarks were the veritable echo of the feeling of the Catholic community towards the late Mr. Reid. We extend his respected family a hearty expression of condolence in their bereave. ment. Requiescat in pace.

#### STIRRING SPEECH BY MR. WIL-LIAM O'BRIEN, M. P.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., editor of United Ireland, recently delivered a lec-ture under the auspices of the Irish Electoral Union, in Glasgow, in the course

effectoral clind, in Glasgow, in the course of which he sail:

"The grand difference between the member of the new and the old type was that in old times it was the English Parliament that was the standard test and criterion of public opinion and the centre of attraction for the Irish members; in our days it was Ireland that was the centre and cynosure of the Irish members (cheers). The only hope of reward to the Irish member addressing those Englishmen in the House of Commons lies in the devotion and approval of his own fellow-countrymen cheers). In the old times the House of Commons was the most delightful club in the world. The member then bought his seat in the cheapest market, and sold it in the highest market as a matter of business—he never thought of securing his seat for the benefit of the Irish people. The modern race of Irish members instead of modern race of Irish members, instead of finding the house a delightful club, looked upon it as a dreary prison from which they could not escape night or day, and where it was their business to make them-selves disagreeable. It was like the des cription in the penny catechism of purga tory—'A place or state of punishment through which Irish Nationalists must pass for a time, in order to earn the earthly Paradise of Irish Independence' (laughter and cheers). The only comfort was that if it was a purgatory for them (the Irish merabers), they could make it a purgatory for their friends, the enemy, also (cheers). Even still the Irish member had temptations to resist, and had blandishments enough to encounter, but nowa-days he could feel strong in the knowledge that he had a party around him and a country behind him that would cheer him and would strike down traitors without mercy. The English Government were beginning to find out that Irish renegades in these days hurt the Irish National cause less than they hurt themselves (cheers). He would compare the old class of Irish members to the Irish tenants in the old times, slavish, going cap in hand, one by one, behind one another's back, to the agent's office with some sneaking petition; and the Irish members of to-day he would compare to the Irish tenants of the Land League times who went into the landlord's rent office in a body and told him plainly ment they must have or they would know for what, and then, if he refused, marched away in a body and let him feel that when they called again he would be mighty glad to come to terms with them (cheers). Again, he would describe the path a bill had to pass in going through the house as just like a mountain defile that was as narrow and treacherous as the Khy-ber Pass, and he would compare the Irish members to the hill tribes who swoop down upon it at some awkward point and see upon it at some awkward point and see what they can carry off for Ireland before The daily round, the common task should furnish all we ought to ask. Room to deny ourselves, a rood To bring us daily nearer God.

Such is Rural Dean Cooper. Do our different field. There was no use in talk-They were fi no of that now. them with weapons with which they were more evenly matched. They sometimes heard a great deal from patriots of the O'Connor Power stamp of the want of independence amongst the Irish party, who, it was said, sink their independence to follow their immortal leader, Mr. Parnell. When those men spoke of independence, they meant independence of Irish public opinion, and they were abject and dependent upon English Ministers (cheers). pected a man who was independent, out the man who obtained a seat in Parlia-ment in order to work for Ireland as an Irish Nationalist, but used it to work for himself, and tried to break the union and discipline of his own party, was no better than a common raitor in the ranks who turned his gun against his country (cheers). In the highest and best sense of the word claimed that the National Party in Parliament were the most independent body in Parliament (cheers). They had no love for the House. They entered it with reluctance, and they quitted it in the morning with delight (laughter). There more than their own likings and their own independence—the independence of Ire-land (cheers). This he would claim for the Irish National Party—for the Irish modern members—that they are totally and absolutely independent of English interests and English ambitions. He claimed for them total and complete devotion to the interests and will of the Irish people, whatever the future might whether it was dark or bright, he fell assured that generations of Irishmen yet unborn, even though they could not look back upon it with triumph, would never have cause to look upon it with shame' (prolonged cheers).

> We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Loretto Academy, which appears in our paper of this week. This Institusituated on the Canadian side of the famous Niagara Falls, thus afford-ing the grandest view this or any other country has produced. Aside from this it offers advantages as an educational institution equalled by few and surpassed by none. The terms are so reasonable that they come within the reach of all. We would advise those of our readers who anticipate a substantial education tor their daughters to write for circular which will be sent free on application.

Don't be afraid to work; life is short, and you will have time enough to rest when it is over.

IN THE DRAWING ROOM.

Don't, in introducing, present ladies to gentlemen; gentlemen, whatever their rank, should be presented to ladies. Young men should be presented to elderly men, and not the reverse; young women

caprice. To every hostess, therefore, we

hands great bores.

Don't talk about people that are un-

known to those present.

Don't be witty at another's expense;

Like some great lighthouse, round whose base in vain
The wintry tidal torrents rage and storm;
While o'er the gloom and wrath that vex the main,
It rears unmoved its proud majestic form;
O'er winds and waves and mists its eye ser

Gleams in the sunshine, brightens in the night; Of winds and waves the sentinel and queen, Of many a snipwrecked soul the hope and So towers the great strong champion of thy

Dear Ireland mother !-breathing silent strength,

Leading the march to Freedom, without

pause— Soon may the wished-for goal end its long length!

Be thy heart glad, great mother! thou hast Bold as the winds to lead, strong as the sun

## NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Kilkenny.

On July 11th, the assizes for Kilkenny were opened by the Chief Justice and the Chief Baron, in the courthouse, Kilkenny. There was only one criminal case, namely, that of a man named Mathew Murphy, that of a man named Mathew Murphy, charged with the murder of his wife. It was postponed till the Winter assizes. The county and city Grand Juries passed a presentment for single tram lines from Kilkenny to Castlecomer, and thence to Cretyard Bridge, one from the latter place to Athy, having been passed at the pre-

ceding assizes.
On July 7th, Mr. Peter McDermott,
J. P., Sub-Sheriff, accompanied by Mr.
Kough, J. P., agent over the estate, and
escorted by a force of police, proceeded to
the estate of Mr. Waring, situate at Killeen, and executed writs of ejectment obtained against two tenants named, respectively, Kenny and Walsh, who being unable to satisfy the amount of the writs, were evicted. The rent due was for one year, up to the 29th September, last. Kenny offered a half year's repting the ment, but it would not be accepted, while Walsh admitted his inability to pay anything at the present time, and pleaded that a short time ago when he was in a position to pay rent his offer was refused.
Kenny expressed his regret at the execution of the extreme penalty of the law,
"on almost the eve of the harvest, when
the realization of the value of the crops would enable him to meet the rent de-manded by the landlord."

Queen's County.

This is how the member for the Queen's This is how the member for the Queen's County came into contact with the member for Kildare. Mr. Meldon sent a telegram, on July 9th, to Mr. O'Connor, informidg that gentleman that, unless Lord Spencer consented to expedite the Tramways Bill, by obtaining the Royal assent on or before July 14th, everything would be useless. Mr. O'Connor was then requested to organise a deputation con requested to organise a deputation, consisting of some Irish Whigs and a few others, and afterwards see Earl Spencer as soon as possible. The laconic reply of the chosen of Queen's County ran:—I would see every tram in Ireland at the bottom of the sea before I would condescend to join in a deputation to Lord Spencer or any other British Viceroy." It is not reported that Mr. Meldon made any further effort to induce Mr. O'Connor to intercede with the Lord Lieutenant.

King's County.

On July 11th, Chief Justice Morris opened the commission for King's County, in the Crown court, at Tullamore. Addressing the grand jury, he said he had merely to mention that there were bills to go before them in four cases, none of which called for special remarks. Meath.

The assizes for the county of Meath were opened, on July 7th, by Chief Justice Morris. There were only a few unimportant cases for trial.

The proposed National demonstration on the celebrated Hill of Ward augurs to be a great success. Contingents from show solicitude lest you should be negle Cavan, Westmeath, and Louth have signified their intention of being present, with bands and banners. The local committee engaged making preparations of an elaborate character, and invitations have been sent to several leading Nationalist M.P.'s and other public men, to join and take part in the day's proceedings.

Louth.

Justice Barry opened and concluded the business of the Drogheda Assizes, on July 7th. He was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal cases to be disposed of. The grand jury passed a resolution in favor of a railway extension to the quays.

Colonel King-Harman has succeeded in

his attack on Alderman Mangan, High Sheriff of Drogheda, who has received a communication from the Castle, stating that the Lords Justices had superseded him, at his own request, from the office of High Sheriff. The objection to Alderman Mangan by the King-Harman set was ostensibly his being a licensed trader, and therefore disqualified by a half-forgotten statute of William III., but really because in his official capacity he had made things uncomfortable for the jury-packers of Drogheda. His resignation is a barren victory for his opponents. Alderman Mangan has practically fulfilled the entire of his official functions for the year. His successor must be merely a stop-gap, until the next ordinary appointment. During his year Alderman Mangan exhibited his remarkable fitness for the duties of the remarkable fitness for the duties of the briavalty hy his excellent judgment, tact, remarkable fitness for the duties of the remarkable fitness for the duties of the shrievalty by his excellent judgment, tact, and high intelligence, and he found a pleasant and gratifying close to his duties the formal presentation which he made the formal pre of a pair of white gloves to Lord Justice Barry, on the occasion of the opening of down, but how much freer you will be on the Summer Commission in the old Boyne borough.

The Poor Law election contest between Messrs. David Moloney, Nationalist, and William Sheriffs, Conservative, for the electoral division of Fermoy, was decided in favor of David Moloney, who polled 334 votes, as compared with 138 votes polled in favor of Mr. Sheriffs.

## Limerick.

As our readers are aware, the Limerick damus from the Queen's Bench, upon their refusal to pay the enormous sum of £3,000, for an extra police tax, imposed upon the citizens, for very questionable services rendered under the auspices of when, in writing upon the woman suffrage question, she says: "You may look at the matter in whatever light you will; but simmer it down, and what is it but a quarrel with the Almighty that we are not all men?" Corporation were threatened with a man-damus from the Queen's Bench, upon

Mr. Clifford Lloyd. People, very naturally, inquired what the Limerick Corporation would do, in the face of this threat,—whether, having resolved to resist its payment to the last extremity, they would haul down their flag and surrender. We now find that they will do nothing of the kind. On July 10, a deputation from the Corporation was received by the Irish Party, at a special meeting, when the whole question was exhaustively discussed. The bold and manly attitude of the City of the Violated Treaty was warmly ap-

whole question was exhaustively discussed. The bold and manly attitude of the City of the Violated Treaty was warmly applauded, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, strongly condemning the applotment on the citizens of Limerick of a large sum of money, unconditionally, arbitrarily, and needlessly, "for extrapolice to form a bodyguard for Mr. Clifford Lloyd," and it was determined to bring the matter at the earliest moment before Parliament. The Town Council have circulated a statement, signed by the Mayor, Mr. Lenehan, showing the reasons why they have determined to resist the imposition of the tax. No more damning condemnation of Mr. Clifford Lloyd's high-handed proceedings, while in Limerick, has yet been published. The statement shows conclusively that the necessity for extra police never existed, and that the measures taken by Clifford Lloyd in converting a peaceable city into what was virtually a state of siege, inflicted most serious injury upon the traders of Limerick, who, as the Mayor points out, "should rather be compensated by the Government, for what they have suffered, than be prosecuted in the manner now adopted towards them." be prosecuted in the manner now adopted towards them." Antrim

The Nationalists of Ulster will not in any place dispute the right of the Orange factionists to hold meetings and listen to harangues. Their days as a political power are numbered—a fact which they fully realise. It is knowledge of this fact that causes such freaks of despairing insanity among loyal heroes; and noth-ing is more certain than that a Household Suffrage Act would effect their ultimate extinction. Let them, therefore, rave and bawl; they will soon disappear from the

stage—forever.

C van.

The assizes were opened at Cavan, on The assizes were opened at Cavan, on July 9th, by Justice Harrison. The Grand Jury having been re-sworn, he said he was glad on revisiting their fine county, after the lapse of a year, to find it in so peaceable and prosperous a condition. The number of cases to go before them was ten, none of which required instruction from him.

Donegal.

people's entertainments; on the superior-ity of anybody. Excessive praise of peo-ple or things elsewhere implies discontent with people or things present.

Don't, however brief your call, wear overcoat or overshoes into the drawing-room. If you are making a short call, carry your hat and cane in your hand, but Donegal. Dunfanaghy workhouse has closed its Don't attempt to shake hands with everybody present. If hostess or host offers a hand, take it; a bow is sufficient

Dunfanaghy workhouse has closed its doors on the unfortunate victims of landlordism of Gweedore. Men, women, and children—flung out of their homes during last week—had lain by the roadside and ditches till July 7th. Till that time there remained a lingering hope that the landlord would re-admit them as caretakers. Time, however, passed by, their last hope became dispelled and the only remaining alternative was the poorhouse. It was a alternative was the poorhouse. It was a horrible sight to witness eighteen conveyances, freighted with 150 of these unfortu nate victims, proceeding in ghastly caval cade towards "the house,"

There is a great deal of sentimentalism in

the talk about sneers at poverty. Poverty of pocket is much less often in reality sub

ject of ridicule than poverty of soul. Peo-ple will be apt to think of you pretty much as you think of yourself. If, be-

conveniences? Not they. Do not let life narrow down. Do not let the necessary carefulness "strike in." There are some

A St. Ann's Victory.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD, -An

old lady hits the nail square on the head

when, in writing upon the woman suffrage

Growing Poor Gracefully. Growing poor is harder than the actual

for the rest.

Don't, in any case, offer to shake hands with a lady. The initiative must always come from her. By the same principle don't offer your hand to a person older than yourself, or to any one whose rank may be supposed to be higher than your own, until he has extended his.

Don't, as hostess, insist upon taking a caller's hat or cane. Pay no attention to these articles. It is right that he should carry them; it is not right that you should notice them.

Don't be in a precipitate hurry to get into a chair. It is just as graceful, as easy, and as proper, to stand; and it is easier to converse when in that attitude. being so. Poverty is not such a terrible thing when we once get down to it. It is not dangerous unless it strikes in. Some times the system is strengthened ever easier to converse when in that attitude.

Don't be cold and distant; don't, on
the other hand, be gushing and effusive.

A cordial yet quiet manner is the best.

Don't stare at the furniture, at pictures,
or at other objects, and, of course, don't after. Long kept, as well as quick made fortunes are ever in jeopardy, and there is never one so poor, that he cannot be poorer; it is well to know how to make the descent with the least awkwardness.—

Don't, in any case, offer to shake hands

stare at people present.

Don't fail to rise, if you are seated. Don't fall to rise, it you are seated, whenever a lady enters the room.

Don't stretch yourself on the sofa, or in the easy-chair. Don't lounge anywhere except in your own apartment.

Don't sit cross-legged. Pretty nearly everybody of the male sex does—but, nevertheless, don't.

Don't sit with your chair resting on its

on't sit with your chair resting on its hind legs. Keep quiet and at ease in your

ted; if you take friends to task, and ascribe to unworthy motives what may, or ascribe to unworthy motives what may, or may not have been meant for slights; if you endeavor to enlist their sympathies by recounting your own disadvantages, ten to one they will drop off. If, on the other hand, you meet them as of old; if they find the same sunshine about you, do you suppose they will mind a few inconvenience? Not they. Do not be life Don't keep shifting your feet about. Don't twirl your thumbs, or play with tassels or knobs, or other articles at hand.

Cultivate repose.

Don't be self-conscious. "True politeness," says a writer, "is always so busy in thinking of others that it has no time to think of itself.

## The Spider's Thread.

who, out of their largeness of life and a natural appreciation of the beauty of har-mony, are led easily on after the ordeal of In a lecture at Boston, Mass., Professor mony, are led easily on after the ordeal of getting down to it has been safely passed. Wood dealt with the phenomena of spider life. The female is larger and much fiercer getting down to it has been safely passed. Surroundings influence spirit, and we long to have grace and fitness, and poetry of convenience about us. But the best gifts are every man's. We all have God's pure air and sunshine free; with a moderate share of labor we can all command most scrupulous neatness. If we cannot go abroad from place to place, which in this beautiful world is a deprivation, surely we can have less variety of toilet. live than the male, who, while paying his addresses, is in constant peril, frequently losing some of his legs. In one tribe the female is 1,300 times as large as the male. The spider's thread is made up of innumerable small threads or fibers, one of meratic small threads or fibers, one of these threads being estimated to be one two-millioneth of a hair in thickness. Three kinds of thread are spun: One of great strength, for the radiating or spoke lines of the web. The cross lines, or what a sailor might call the ratlines, are finer and are transitives. we can have less variety of toilet, live plainer, and let the life of the busy, toiling, plainer, and let the life of the busy, toiling, suffering world in upon us through books and papers. To grow poor gracefully is to bring our wants within our income. Reach out and bring them in, as did Noah a salor might call the ratines, are liner and are tenacious—that is, they have upon them little specks of globules of a very sticky gum. These specks are put on with even interspaces. They are set quite thickly along the line, and are what, in the his dove, till the waters abate, and you shall ride safely, even over the mountain first instance, catch and hold the legs or wings of the fly. Once caught in this fashion, the prey is held secure by threads flung over it somewhat in the manner of a lasso. The third kind of silk is that which the spider throws out in a mass of fluid, by which it suddenly envelopes any prey of which it is somewhat afraid, as for example, a wasp. A scientific experi-menter once drew out from the body of a single spider 3,480 yards of thread or spider silk—a length little short of three your own footing, to feel a divine right to all you have and are. miles. Silk may be woven of spider's thread, and it is more glossy and brilliant than that of the silkworm, being of a Mr. John Morrison, well known in St. golden color. An enthusiastic entomolo-gist is said to have secured enough of it Ann's, N. S., had serious Kidney Complaint that bordered on dropsy. After hope had nearly fled, he was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. for the weaving of a suit of clothes for

A Cure for Cholera. Procure from your druggist one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry and take as directed. It cures all

summer Complaints. The human heart is made for love, as the household hearth for fire; and for truth, as the household lamp for light.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

Some Seasonable Hints to Workers.

This month is a good time to pay the interest on your mortgage and renew the notes you gave a year ago. It is also a pretty good time to take up the notes you unwittingly gave to the cloth peddler last Christmas under the impression that you were only signing a contract.

Oats thrive best in an elevator.

men, and not the reverse; young women to elderly women.

Don't, if you are asked to play or sing, refuse unless you really intend not to perform. To refuse, simply in order to lead your hostess on to repeated importunities, is an intolerable exhibition of vanity and farmer who has 30,000 bushels of oats in an elevator need not worry about the weather. Always raise oats in a good ele-vator and keep out of a deal with the

say : Don't ask any one more than once after vator and keep out of a deal with the Chicago man.

Look after the bean poles you had left over from last year. You will look a long time before you find any. They have gone, partially into the insatiate maw of the all-devouring fireplace, and the neighbors have stolen the rest.

Raise chickens. If you have a nice little garden by all means raise chickens. Your neighbor's hens are the best ones to first refusal to sing or play. A first re-fusal may arise from modesty or hesita-tion, but a second should be considered Don't touch people when you have occasion to address them. Catching people by the arms or the shoulders, or nudging them to attract their attention, is a viola-

Your neighbor's hens are the best ones to raise. You will find them from 5.30 a. m. until 6.30 p. m. on your lettuce, onion, radish, and flower beds. You can raise them higher with a shotgun than anything tion of good breeding.

Don't talk over-loud, or try to monopolize the conversation.

[Don't talk to one person across another.

Don't whisper in company. If what you wish to say can not be spoken aloud, reserve it for a suitable occasion.

Don't talk about yourself or your affairs. If you wish to be popular, talk to people about what interests them, not what interests you.

Don't talk in a social circle to one person of the company about matters that solely concern him and yourself, of which you and he alone understand.

Don't talk about your maladies, or

else. N. B.—Always eat the hen you raise. P. S.—Cook the hen before cating. P. SS.—Before eating the hen, that is.

Crush egg shells and feed them to your own chickens, if you are foolish enough to keep any. If the whites and yolks are removed from the shells first, they will grush more easily.

removed from the shells first, they will crush more easily.

If a good horse shows symptoms of going blind and is developing a few first-class spavins, it is time to sell him. Sell him out of the country if possible. Beware of the deacon who has a little blazed-faced "pacin" mare" that he wants to trade for "iiis such a here."

Don't talk about your maladies, or about your afflictions of any kind. Com-plaining people are pronounced on all for "jus such a hoss."

Eternal vigilance is the price of the potato crop. About ten hours a day devoted to crushing potato bugs with hard sticks will probably save the upper part of the patch for you. By the time you dig the potatoes you will be so disgusted with Don't be witty at another's expense; don't ridicule any one; don't infringe in any way the harmony of the company.

Don't repeat the scandals and malicious rumors of the hour.

Don't discuss equivocal people, nor broach topics of questionable propriety.

Don't dwell on the beauty of women not present; on the splendor of other people's houses; on the success of other people's entertainments: on the superioreverything pertaining to potato culture that you couldn't look a potato in the eye without a feeling of nausea and as for

eating one—But this enables you to sell the whole bushel without a pang.

Young hens lay more eggs than old ones. This is because the giddy young things have not yet learned their value. In a few years they will know just how to stand around on a strike when eggs are \$1.75 a dozen, and then rush out and work double time when eggs are so common the tramps won't eat them.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The owner of a lot of New York tene The owner of a lot of New York tenement-houses has hired a professional person to keep the premises clear of rats for \$700 a year. He says that their injury to the building has amounted to \$2,000 a year, that their presence greatly depreciates the renting value of property, and gives it as his deliberate conviction that "the rat was the ghost in every haunted house freeze.

the ghost in every haunted house from the middle ages down. Advertising Cheats!!! "It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style, "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as "To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so prove their value that they will never "THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in al

"THE REAL PLANT SO LAYVING THE REAL PLANT SO LAYVING THE REAL PLANT SO LAYVING THE PLANT SO L "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observa-

Did She Die !

"She lingered and suffered along, pining The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bit ters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery. A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names.

"Who gave her disease various names,
"But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bit-ters, that we had shunned for years before

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he ed Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters,"—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

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.

## IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so com-pletely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the manufacture remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening oder of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 2s, 1882.

ULCEROUS "At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted with the cross running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swellen, much infantol and very sore.

SORE EYES "Full alterative medicine must be employed. They united to see a pow-be employed. They united focommending Ayer's SARSAPAHILLA A focommending Ayer's SARSAPAHILLA A result, which, by due to a complete and permanent which, by due to a complete and permanent cure of any serofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly,

EREPARED BY

PREPARED BY Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

## NEW BOOKS.

OUR BIRTHDAY BOUQUET, culled from the Shrines of the Saints and the Gardens of the Poets. By Eleanor C. Donnelly, 16mo, Cloth, \$1.00. Cloth,

gilt, \$1.25.
LIFE OF MLLE. LE GRAS,
(Louise de Marillac), Foundress of the
Sisters of Charity. Translated from
the French by a Sister of Charity. 12mo,

the French by a Sister of Charity. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

THE SERAPHIC GUIDE.

A Manual for the Members of the Third Order of St. Francis. According to the recent decisions of the Holy See. By a Franciscan Father (Cust. S. Joan. Bapt.) Cloth, 60 cts.; Roan, red edges 5cts. 5cts.
THE SAME is published in GERMAN

at the same prices.
DEVOTIONS TO THE SACRED HEART For the First Friday of Every Month. Cloth, Steel-plate Frontispiece, 40 cts. YEAR OF THE SACRED HEART.

A Thought for every Day of the Year. Cloth. Steel-plate Frontispiece, 50cts. POPULAR LIFE OF ST. TERESA OF JESUS, Preface by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Preston, With

Steel-plate Frontispiece, cloth, \$1.00 SHORTSTORIES on Christian Doctrine. ILLUSTRATING THE CATECHISM. Cloth, 6 Full-page illustrations, \$1.00. LIFE OF ST. CLARE OF MONTEFALCO.

Translated from the Italian of the Most Rev. Lawrence Tardy. By Rev. Jos. A. Locke, O. S. A. Cloth, \$1.00. NAMES THAT LIVE in Catholic Hearts, By Miss Anna T. Sadlier, I2mo

cloth, \$1.00.
A THOUGHT OF ST. TERESA'S for Every Day in the Year, 50 cents.
MAXIMS AND COUNSELS of St. Francis de Sales, THE MONK'S PARDON.

From the French of Raoul de Navery, by Anna T. Sadlier. 12mo, cloth, \$1, 25 NATALIE NARISCHKIN, Sister of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. From the French of Madame Craven. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00. GOLDEN SANDS. Third Series. From the French, by Miss McMahon,

DON BOSCO, A Sketch of his Life and Miracles. 18mo, Cloth, With Portrait, 40c. AN APPEAL AND A DEFIANCE.

By Cardinal Dechamps. Cloth, 40c.
ENCYCLICAL LETTER of the Holy
Father Pope Leo XIII. ON FREEMASONRY.
Paper, 10 cents Free by Mail.
LUTHER'S OWN STATEMENTS concomping his Teaching and its Results.

cerning his Teaching and its Results. Taken exclusively from the earliest and besteditions of Luther's German and Latin Works. By Rev. Henry O'Connor, S.J. Paper 15 cents.
THE CATHOLIC FAMILY LIBRARY.
36 600 C PIES Sol.D.
THE CHRISTIAN FATHER.

Paper, 25 cents; per hundred \$15.00. Maroquette, 35 c.; per hundred 21.00. per hundred 30,00. Cloth, 50 cents: THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER.

Paper, 25 cents; per hundred \$15.00. Maroquette, 35 c.; per hundred 21,00. Cloth, 50 cents; per hundred 30,00. SURE WAY TO A HAPPY MARRIAGE. Paper, 30 cents; per hundred \$18.00; Maroquette, 40 cts.; per hundred 24.00. Cloth, 60 cents; per hundred 36.00. BENZIEGER BROTHERS,

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See. Importers and Manufacturers of Church Or-naments, Vestments, Statues, etc.



TREERIAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adulta.

# THE MISSION BOOK

Of the Congregation of the most Holy Redeemer, a manual of instructions and prayers adapted to preserve the fruits of the mission, drawn chiefly from the works of St. Alphonsus Liguori, published under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers. Neatly bound in cloth, 685 pages. Price, ree by mail, 65c. Address, Thos. Coffey, London, Out.

TO ORDER. ALL-WOOL TWEED SUITS, SUITS,

SUITS, - - 15 SUITS, - - 16 PANTS, \$3.75 AND \$4.00

PETHICK & MCDONALD 393 RICHMOND ST.



t contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonis and may be used by the most delicate coust utions with perfect safety. Its great succes 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

18 GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package. Trade Mark on Every Package.

COOPER'S NOVELS.

25 cts Each.

Jack Tier
Oak Openings
The Heidenmauer
Stanstoe
The Heademan
The Waterwitch
Mark's Reef
The Headsman
Ned Myers
Ned Myers
Address, Thos. Coffey, London Ont.

## HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY

The following books, in paper covers will be sent to any address on receipt of

price, by writing Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.:
General History of the Christian Church, from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven, by Sig. Pastorini. 25 cents.

The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation. by Sir Jonah Barrington. 25 cents. The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 15 cents.

Sadlier, 15 cents.

Legends of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Church. 25 cents.

Life of St. Joseph, Translated from "The Mystical City of God." 25 cents. The Invasion, a great Irish Historical Tale, by Gerald Griffin. 25 cents. Canvassing, a tale of Irish life, by John

Banim, 15 cents.

Bessy Conway, or the Irish Girl in America, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents.

Winifred, Countess of Nithsdale, a tale of the Jacobite Wars, by Lady Dacre.

25 cents.
Tubber Derg, or the Red Well, and other
Tales of Irish Life, by Wm. Carleton.
15 cents.

15 cents.
Fardorough the Miser, or the convicts of Lisnamona, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cts.
Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents.
Valentine McClutchy, the Irish agent, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents.
The Emigrants of Aghadara, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents.
The adventures of a Protestant in Search

of a Religion, by Iota. 25 cents. The Jesuits, by Paul Feval. 25 cents.

Heroines of Charity. Preface by Aubrey
De Vere. 25 cents.
Life of St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and
Prince of Geneva, by Robt. Ormsby. 15 cents.
Love, or Self-sacrifice, by Lady Fullerton.

15 cents.
The Story of the War in La Vendee, by

George T. Hill. 25 cents. The Straw-Cutter's Daughter, and the Portrait in my Uncle's Drawing Room, by Lady Fullerton. 15 cents. Callista, a Tale of the Third Century, by Cardinal Newman. 25 cents.
Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs,

by Cardinal Newman. 25 cents. Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count De Montalambert. 25 cents. Father de Lisle, or Tyburn and its Vic-

tims in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

15 cents.
Life of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. 25 cents.
Duties of Young Men, to which is added Selections from Lacordaire's Letters to Young Men. 15 cents. Catholic Christian Instructed in the Sac-

raments, Sacrifices, Ceremonies and Observances of the Church, by the Most Rev. Dr. Challoner. 25 cents. Life of Father Mathew, by the Nun of Kenmare. 15 cents. Father Connell, a Tale, by Michael and

John Banim. 25 cents.
Clough Fionn, or the Stone of Destiny, by Michael and John Banim. 15 cents.
The bit o' Writin,' by Michael and John Banim. 95 cents.

Banim. 25 cents.
The Conformists, by John Banim. 15 cts.
The Boyne Water, by Michael and John
Banim. 25 cents.
The Denounced, or the Last Baron of

Crana, by John Banim. 15 cents. The Ghost Hunter and his Family, by Michael and John Banim. 25 cents. The Mayor of Windgap, by Michael and John Banim. 15 cents. Peter of the Castle, by Michael and John

Banim. 15 cents.
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn, a
Tale of Garryowen, by Gerald Griffin.
25 cents. Tales of the Five Senses, by Gerald Grif-

fin. 15 cents. Rose Le Blanc, an Original Tale, by Lady The Inheritance, Translated from the French. 15 cents. History of the Variations of the Protest-

ant Churches, by Bossuet. 2 vols. 50 cents. t. Thomas a'Becket, or the Peoples' Martyr, a legend of Canterbury. 15 cts.
The Confederate Chieftains, a Tale of the

Irish Rebellion of 1641, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents.
The Castle of Roussollon, or Quercy in the 16th Century, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents. Maureen Dhu, the admiral's Daughter, a

Maureen Dhu, the admirar's Daughter, a Tale of the Claddagh of Galway, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents, Lady Amabel, or the Receive of Byland Forest, by Miss E. M. Stewart. 15 cts. The Bridegroom of Barna, a Tale of Tip-perary. 15 cents. The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Gold-

smith. 15 cents. The King and Cloister, or Legends of the Dissolution, by Miss E. M. Stewart. 15 cents.

The Poor Man's Catechism, or the Christian Doctrine explained, with Short Admonitions, by Rev. John Mammock. O. S. B. 25 cents. The Notary's Daughter, Translated from

The Notary's Daughter, translated from the French, by Lady Fullerton. 25 cts. Short Tales and Parables for Little Chil-dren, by C. Von Schmid. 15 cents. Life of St. Patrick, by Bishop O'Farrell. 25 cents.
Bertha, a Historical Romance of the time of Henry IV. 25 cents. Life and Times of St. Bernard. Preface

by Cardinal Manning. 25 cents. Rome and the Abbey, a Tale of Conscience. 25 cents.

Treasure Trove, or he would be a gentleman, a Tale of the Irish Brigade, by

Samuel Lover, 25 cents. Characteristics from the Writings of Cardinal Newman. 25 cents. Life of Christopher Columbus, by Rev. A. J. Knight, S. J. 25 cents.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private

Buildings.

FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE
And at prices low enough to bring it
within the reach of all.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

R. LEWIS.

Some eyes mu While other Some wake wh Care-free, un O, well for the That the lon And well that May shine o There are sum Where the m Unheeding the Or the depth

AUGUST

Sunshin

Origin of the

To Cholera's p in Java, in I there or the from India no is, however, origin and it birth is said t mouth of the of disseminati ages made to head water of place more th

Indian popul most of them pressibly filth which they bad food, the drink, the a absence of all the disease or any rate, it i spread to all j returning pile from Indian ized world. 5,000 men f great temple thousand wer a large propo army of 90, the time ger Europe and started out or

tion. It soon tran

ing seasons In 1818 it vi

In 1819 it 1

and the islan 1820 it had a

China and ti in the next s same season a Central Asia Ural and Vo appeared. B out again wit on the Volga died during t province. T province. T persons were more than l being in reb the Russian destructive t went all over it was taken Cairo, where besides Jews Sunderland, great fatality cities of the appearance i emigrants to whence it wa son to New Y Mississir erious y fat prevailed in lages of the V

"Who Knoy

Four year

From the ti

ended its ca most malign

passing by, s should kiss did: after wh Previous to who had as waiting only Church also The Count lady whose Holy Satur

a great city per cent. of agree with age, which working en has destroy their anima Nature, in stimulating rop & Lyme exact remed eration of eral debility undergone it is believe

Every obs

and judicio by Northro

#### Sunshine Comes To-Morrow.

Some days must be dark and dreary, Some lives must be full of gloom. Some hearts of their cares must weary, Till they long for rest in the tomb.

Some eyes must grow dim from weeping, While others are glad and bright, Some wake while others are sleeping— Care-free, until morning light.

O, well for the hearts which sorrow, That the longed-for rest draws near, And well that the sun to morrow May shine on the paths now drear.

There are sunny isles in mid-ocean, Where the myrtle and orange bloom, Unheeding the wild commotion, Or the depths which no stars illume. As those isles to the shipwrecked mortal Tossed about on the ocean's crest, So the entrance to Heaven's portal Tells only of endiess rest.

orini.

ation,

f the

from

orical

John

mer-

tale

eton.

cts of

5 cts. antry,

agent, Wm.

earch

and

msby.

erton.

e, by

d the

ry, by

ombs,

y the

Vic-

e and

added

ers to

and the

un of

and stiny,

John

y, by

and

John

Grif-

Lady

the

vols.

fthe

ames

n the dlier.

yland

cts.

Tip-

iold-

ofthe

hris-Short

nock,

from Chil-

rrell.

time

eface

Con-

, by

Car-

Rev.

KS.

ies.

S.

eth.

nts.

-Lilla N. Cushman.

### THE CHOLERA.

#### Origin of the Frightful Malady and its Tours of the World.

ADVENT OF THE PLAGUE AND ITS FIRST TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

Cholera's peculiarities were first recognized at Batavia, the principal Dutch city in Java, in 1829. Whether it originated r the seeds of it were transported from India no one seems to know. is, however, supposed to be its place of origin and its home. Its actual place of birth is said to be the lowlands near the mouth of the Ganges, and its great means of dissemination the twelve-year pilgrimages made to the great shrine near the head water of that stream. At the last place more than a million of the native place more than a million of the native Indian population are said to gather, most of them poor, miserable and inexpressibly filthy. The conditions under which they live when assembled, their bad food, the impurity of the water they drink, the accumulation of all things offensive to sight and smell, the absolute absence of all sanitary arrangements are inconceivable to the Western mind. That the disease originates here is possible. At any rate, it is here developed; hence it is spread to all parts of India by the homefrom Indian ports to the rest of the civil-ized world. In 1781 a British army of 5,000 men found the cholera near the great temple of Juggernaut. Three thousand were at once affected, of whom a large proportion died. In 1817 a great army of 90,000 was decimated, and by the time general routes to all parts of Europe and Asia had been established it started out on its first career of devasta-

It soon traversed India and in succeeding seasons spread over other countries. In 1818 it visited the Indian peninsular. In 1819 it reached Sumatra, Singapore and the islands in the neighborhood. In 1820 it had arrived at Tonquin, Southern 1820 it had arrived at Tonquin, Southern China and the Philippines. In 1821 it was in Java and neighboring islands, and in the next six years it spread all over China and Chinese Tartary. In 1821 it reached Muscat in Arabia, and during the same season appeared in Persia. In 1822 it prevailed among the Tartar tribes of Central Asia and even reached the rivers Ural and Valcz, where it for a while dis-Ural and Volga, where it for a while disappeared. But in June, 1830, it broke out again with such virulence at Astrachan on the Volga that in that small city 4,000 died during the summer and 21,000 in the province. The winter did not seem to check its progress. In February 9,000 persons were attacked in Moscow, of whom more than half died. In 1831, Poland being in rebellion, it was taken there by the Russian armies and proved more destructive than war or famine. Then it went all over Europe. In the same year it was taken by pilgrims from Mecca to Cairo, where 10,400 Mohammedans died, besides Jews and Christians. British colbesides Jews and Christians. British col-liers took it from Western Russia to Sunderland, Eog. It then spread with great fatality through all the Northern cities of the British islands, delaying its appearance in London till 1832. Irish emigrants took the disease to Montreal, whence it was carried by way of the Hudson to New York and by way of Chicago and the Western military posts to the Mississi and New Orleans. It was not serious y fatal in New Orleans till 1833, but in that and in the following year it prevailed in nearly all the cities and villages of the Western and Southern States. From the time it started in India till it ended its career in America it was of a most malignant type. In New York there were 5,814 cases and 2,935 deaths; in Philadelphia, 2,314 cases and 935 deaths. In New Orleans the deaths were more than one in ten in a population of 55,000. In many of the rural districts of the South and West the mortality was still greater.

"Who Knows But I May Yet Become a Catholic.

Four years ago M. Adler and his wife were at St. Peter's. A priest, who was passing by, suggested to M. Adler that he should kiss the foot of the statue of the Prince of the Apostles. This M. Adler did; after which he said to bis wife: "Who did; after which he said to his wife: "Who knows but I may yet become a Catholic?" Previous to his reception, he said to those who had asked him to delay his baptism till Easter: "There are others who are waiting only for my baptism to enter the Church also, therefore I will not delay." The Count and Countess Montgelas—the lady whose conversion took place a few lady whose conversion took place a few weeks ago—were the sponsors. A Jewess was also baptized in St. John Lateran's on Holy Saturday morning.

Every observer who walks the streets of a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that this age, which makes such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of business, has destroyed in a proportionate degree their animal health and robust constitution. Nature, in this stage of exhaustion, cannot be restored of itself, but requires some
stimulating tonic, to strengthen and keep
the system in regular order, and in Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine we have the
exact remedy required. The peculiar operation of this medicine, in cases of general debility and nervous prostration, has eration of this medicine, in cases of general debility and nervous prostration, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

#### Goods Sent Home

A certain pretentious shopper, after teasing the clerks of a dry goods store beyond the forbearance limit, pompously ordered a spool of thread to be sent to her house. It was agreed that she should be made an example of and a warning to her kind. She was surprised and her neighbors were intensely interested shortly after she arrived home. A common dray, drawn by four horses, proceeded slowly up to her door. On the dray, with bare arms, were a number of stalwart laborers. They were holding on vigorously to some object which she could not see. It was a most puzzling affair. The neighbors stared. After a deal of whip-cracking and other impressive ceremonies the cart floor, was the identical spool of thread which she had "ordered." It seemed to be coming all right. With the aid of a plank it was finally rolled, barrel fashion, safely to the sidewalk. After a mortal struggle it was "up-ended" on the purchaser's doorstep. The fact that the purchaser came out a minute later and kicked her own property into the gutter detracted nothing from it. property into the gutter detracted nothing from it.

### Make the Best of Things.

We excuse a man for occasional depressions, just as we endure a rainy day. But who could endure 365 days of cold drizzle? Yet there are men who are, with out cessation, sombre and charged with evil prognostication. We may be born with a melancholy temperament, but there is no reason why we should yield to it. Despondency is the most uncom-fortable feeling a man can have. One good laugh is a bombshell exploding in the right place, while spleen and discon-tent is a gun that kicks over the man who shoots it off. Some must have to get into heaven backward.

Let us stand off from our despondencies. Listen for sweet notes, not dis-cords. In a world where God has put exquisite tinge upon the shell washed in the surf, and planted a paradise of bloom in a child's cheek, let us leave it to the owl to hoot, and the toad to croak, and the fault-finder to complain. Take outdoor exercise and avoid late suppers if you would have a cheerful disposition. The habit of complaint finally drops into peevishness, and people become waspish and unapproachable.

## CAIN Health and Happiness.

How ? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered? ney Wort brought me from my grave, as:
fter I had been given up by 13 best doctors i
." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich Are your nerves weak?

Have you Bright's Disease?

"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? Gives almost immediate relief."

Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, V Have you - Liver Complaint? iney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease I prayed to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so

"Kidney-Wort, (I bottle) cured me when I wass ame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis Have you Kidney Disease? after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its wort 810 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Vo Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations an ne after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Alb

Have you Malaria? "Kidney-Wort has done better than any remedy I have ever used in my practice."

Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vo. Are you Bilious?

I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Orego Are you tormented with Piles? one of the commended it to me."

Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, P.

Are you Rheumatism racked? by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."

Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Main Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of serial years standing. Many friends use and praise it."

Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease

### KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.



## HEADACHES

Are generally indused by Indigestion, Foul Stemach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, Stomach, Costiveness, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of

## Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

## Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS wanted for The History of Christianity, at the popular price of \$1.75. Liberal terms, The Stone papers mention it as one of the few great religious works of the world. Greater success never known by agents. Terms tree. SIINON & Co., Publishers, Fortland, Maine.

## LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE

Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line.		P.M. P.M.		A.M. P.M. P.M.		
			A . 10L .	A.M.	P.M.	P.M
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						
ern States	5 00	1 00		0.00	1 00	
(Thro Bags) New York, G. T. R. East of Toronto,	0.00	1 00	10 30	8 00	1 30	****
G. T. R. East of Toronto		3 20		8 00	1 30	6 30
Montreal, Kingston, Ollaws, Ovehec and Maritime		3 20	5 00	8 00	1 30	***
Provinces		3 20	10.90	0.00	1 00	
	5, 11	2 20	5 10 20	8 00	1 30	****
For Hamilton	5 & 11	1.4-2.00	10.20	8 00	1 80	6 30
	0 11	100 20	10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe,	5 00	1 15		0.00		
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London.	0 00	1 10	****	8 00	****	
Detroit, western States, Manitoba, &c		1 15				
Thio bags - windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnstates		12 45	10 30	8 00	12m	
Inro Bags—Chatham	5.00	12 45	10 30		2 45	
Mt. Brydges. Blenheim	5.00	1 15		8 00	12m	2.22
Blenheim	5.00	1 10		0.00	****	6 30
Newbury	5 00	1 15		8 00	*****	****
Newbury arnia Branch, G. W. R.	0 00	1 10		****	12m	
Sarula	5 00	1 15				
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming	6 00	1 15	****	0.00		
Rallway P. O. Mails for all places West		1 15		8 00	2 45	
Strathroy. anada S. R. L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	60 0	1 15	****	00000	2 45	***
anada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails	00 0	1 10		849 30	2 45	
Glanworth	6 00					
	6 00			2000	2 45	
oop Line Railway. Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.			****	9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas and Pt	6 00			****	****	
Bruce and Orwell	0.00					
Aylmer	6 00	: ***		****	6 30	
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-	6 00	1 15			1 30	63
town and Amherstburg	0.00		10.00	****	2 45	
St, Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright	6 00	1 15	10 30		2 45	
to St. Thomas, &c.,						
	0.00	1 15			2 45	
Port Stanley	6 00	1 15		8 00	2 45	6 3
Port Stanley. ort Dover & L. H. Mails. ondon, Huron & Bruce, All places between I.	6 00	1 15			2 45	6 3
ondon, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon- don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth, White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	5 00			8 00		
don, Wingham, Hyde Park Clinton Seeforth						
White Church Ripley Vincerdine & I well and				diam'r.		
ilsa Craig	7 00				6 30	
W. G. & B. South Extension	7 00				6 30	
V. G. & R.	5 00	: ***		11 30		
W., G. & B.  Thro Bags—Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	63
Wingham Luckney and Vincerdine, Blytn,						
etween Harrichurg and Formus		3 30			11 00	
etween Harrisburg and Fergus	2.1.1.2	1 (0		8 00		
L. H. West of Stratford	5 00					63
I. H. between Period	5 00					63
T. R. West of Stratford L. H. between Paris and Stratford L. H. between Paris and Stratford	5 00	1 00			1 30	63
	5 00	1 00			2 45	-
T. R. between Stratford and Toronto		12 40				6 3
leorgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	5 00			11 30		
t. Mary's and Stratford	5 00	12 40	4 40	8 00	11 30	63
Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell	5 00		4 40	11 30		63
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives,						0.0
(Tuesday and Friday)		12 40				63
			4 40	11 30		
(Tuesday and Friday).  The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth  For Great Britain.—The latest nours for despatching Mondays, at 3:20 p.m., per Cunard packet, 1970 New York						

Star Line. Postage on letters, 5c. per joz.; Newspapers ic. per 2 oz.; reg. fee, 5c. Friday, il a.m. per Canadian packet, via Quebec. A Supplimentary Mail rof despatch, via Rimonski, will close at 3 2) p.m. on Fridays.

Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per j oz., prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding joz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c., will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, ic. per j oz. Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, NewSoundland and United States. The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica (West Indies) Victoria [Australia], New South Wales (Australia), Tasmania, Belgium, New Zelland and Barbados, Norwayłand Sweden, Denmark, including Iceland, the Nethelands (Hond) Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent. Interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Post Office,—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10 p. m. for box holders only.

R. J C DAWSON, Postmaster.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS. COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAVIS Establishment

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
553, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Baltimore Church Bells Lioness Store!

McShane Bell Foundry Manufacture those celebrated BELLS and CHIMES FOR CHURCHES, TOWER CLOCKS, &c., &c. Prices and catalogues sent free. Address

sent free. Address H. McShane&Co.,Baltimore,Md BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O. MENEFFTA RETT LOAMDRA Meneely & Co., West Trev. N.Y

Potato Digging SENT ON

THE MONARCH POTATO DISSER 60 Days' Agents Wanted. Write postal card for FREE elegantly lustrated Catalogue, in Six Brilliant Colors

Monarch Manufacturing Co., 206 State St.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY, TIME, -AND-TROUBLE.

THIS CAN BE DONE BY ADDRESS-ING, OR CALLING ON, THOMAS D. EGAN,

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY 42 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

When you want to purchase Goods of any kind, or have any business or personal matters attended to. No Charge, for buying goods for you, more

than that charged by the manufacturer or importer—generally less. Whatever is ad-vertised anywhere can be ordered through this Agency.

# Lioness Store!

NOBBY HATS! NOBBY HATS!

CHEAP. CHEAP!

AND FASHIONABLE AT

## RAYMOND & THORNS ROCKFORD WATCHES



CH. F. COLWELL, 171 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Warerooms in Western Canada. Call or write before buying elsewhere.

CH. F. COLWELL. CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House,

Has now on sale one of the most mag-CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.
Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you
purchase anywhere else.
W. J. THOMPSON.

## FATHER RYAN'S FOEMS!

Beautifully Bound in cloth Price \$2.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of Price. Address Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

The family boon.

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

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

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-entire the content of the companion of the content of the companion of the content of the companion of the content of the conte

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

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branchess Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20; Por further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent. SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-

## Meetings.

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

### Professional.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
329 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for
the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases, J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and
Hygienic Physician.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: — Dundas Street, 3 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Office. 38.1y J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO-

licitor, etc. Office—Carling's Block, London. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 78½ Dundas Street west. Money to loan

DUNDAS STREET,

Piano guaranteed for five years. Buy an EVANS BROS. Piano. Remember the place Nitschke Biock, Dundas St., LONDON, ONT.

To Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to.

Eleanor G. Donnelly !

REID'S

CRYSTAL

The Largest Stock, Largest

Warehouse,

AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

IN CANADA.

DECORATING WORKS.

 $\mathbf{W}$ . J. Reid & Co.

GLASSWARE,

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

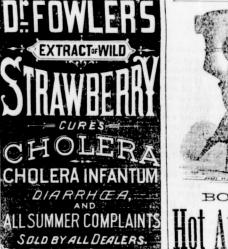
ETC., ETC.

CROCKERY

CHINA,

LAMPS,

FANCY GOODS,



# SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

FOR COAL OR WOOD, are the most perfect and powerful heaters made. Plansland estimates given for heating all kinds of buildings. Send for Catalogue. PIANO

LAIDLAW M'F'G. COMPANY, Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, Porcelain Lined Pump Cylinders, and Enamelled Ware. Manufacturers. 84, 86, 88 AND 90 MARY STREET, HAMILTON, ONT LONDON, ONT.

# DOMINION

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C.

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

DR. JAS. M. STEVENSON'S NEW DRUG STORE, RICHMOND ST., NEAR DUNDAS ST.

Try our WINTER FLUID, the best remedy for chapped hands, etc. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, ONT

Parties at a distance may consult Dr.
Stevenson by letter. Enclosing two threecent stamps will ensure a reply.

NONSUCH

NONSUCH

NONSUCH: NONSUCH

NONSUCH

NONSUCH: NONSUCH:

NONSUCH: NONSUCH:

wash in one hour what usually takes one day by the old way. NONSUCH: Will not tear or wear out the clothes. No labor or fatigue caused by using it.

commands the approval of all and NONSUCH!

NONSUCH! NONSUCH

COMPANY, Detroit, Mich., and London, Ont IT COSTS NOTHING

FINE DISPLAY PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITES,

CHIFFONNIERES SIDEBOARDS, DESKS, CABINETS.

ETC., ETC. a fine line of Embossed Silk and Mohair ushes and other coverings at the LONDON FURNITURE CO'Y.,

INSURE WITH THE London Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE IN-SURANCE IN CANADA. Assets, 1st January, 1883:

\$310,781.97.
With 39,719 Policies in Force. n cities, towns and vinages insured state rates.

Parties will be called on by P. J. Quinn, our agent for City and Suburbs, or Jas. Mc-Leod, London East. by leaving word at Leod office, 428 Richmond Street.

D. C. McDONALD,

MANAGER.



BOYNTON

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS Hot Ain Bunnoon HUL ALL PULLED

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

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

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 64 per cents, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.
London Ont.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

GUIDE FOR DEPUTIES ORGANIZING NEW

Wherever it is desired to form a new Branch of this Association it will require, that, 12 or more practical Catholics, all that, 12 or more practical Catholics, all above the age of 21 years, and under 50 years of age, with the knowledge, consent, and approbation of the parish priest, or the bishop of the diocese, in whose jurisdiction such Branch is sought to be established, said Catholics being persons of geod moral character and in good health, join in a petition for a charter to have such Branch established. Those signing such petition thus become Charter to have such Branch established.

Those signing such petition thus become

"charter members," this petition must
have attached to it the certificate of the
parish priest that such signers are practical Catholics. They then select one of their number as secretary, pro. tem., who forwards the petition to the Supreme or GrandRecorder, according as the petitioners reside or not within a Grand Council jurisdiction. Upon the receipt of such petition the Supreme or Grand Recorder will at once forward to such Secretary pro. tem., a sufficient number of medical examination blanks. Each petitioner will without delay submit to a medical examination by a Catholic physician if possible. The examining M. D. must carefully fill every space in the blank requiring an answer, and forward immediately to the proposity appropriate according to the proposity appropriate according to the proposition of the proposition o properly appointed supervising medical examiner of the jurisdiction. When 12 or more of these have been approved by or more of these have been approved by him, the Grand or Supreme Recorder will immediately notify the Secretary pro.tem., of the fact, and furnish him with a certified list of the names of the signers that have been approved, together with a set of supplies, consisting of the printed blank forms and books required to con-duct the business of the Branch. He will at the same time notify a Deputy to

with the Secretary pro. tem. of the peti-tioners, and arrange a date and other preliminaries for the opening of the new aranch. The petitioners now become candidates for admission into the C. M. B. A., and their Secretary pro. tem. will provide a them to the Branch. their Secretary pro. tem. will provide a suitable hall or room for the opening of

the new Branch. All things being in order and not less than twelve candidates present, who have complied with all the requirements laid down in the constitution and regula-

tions,
The Deputy will call the meeting to

1st, He will produce, and read his authority to institute the branch, (letter from Grand or Supreme President or Recorder.)
2nd, He will then call upon the secre-

tary pro, tem. to produce the certified list of candidates. He will then call the roll of them from said list, and require that each one be identified as the candi-

date whose name is called.

If no secretary protem, has been selected, he must appoint one now, to take down minutes of the proceedings to be offerment, secondary. afterwards recorded. In this case the deputy will have the list of candidates. He will also appoint a marshal pro. tem. to assist in conducting the ceremonies, or if accompanied by one or more mem-bers of other branches, they will assist in erforming these duties.

3rd, He will then invite those present

to kneel, and will recite the usual open-

ing prayers.
4th, He will next explain the duties of members to the association and to each other; the fees and assessments; times for their payment, &c. He will also read to them the obligation, and put to them the usual questions as to their willingness to perform these obligations required to give bonds.

That if the Parish Priest is not himself a member or is not present, a committee should be appointed to inform him of the establishment of the Branch, and to invite him to act as and duties.

5th, He will then invite the candidates to stand. He will select one of their number to read the obligation in the name of all, each one following in spirit.
At the close of the reading he will inquire, "Do you all promise to keep this obligation?" The answer will be "We

6th, The candidates will next be invited to approach the table of the Secretary pro. tem., where, under the direction of the Deputy, each candidate will sign the branch roll book, and will also fill out, or cause to be filled out and sign a blank form for "application for a benefi-ciary Certificate." The Deputy will ciary Certificate." The Deputy will countersign these applications in lieu of their being impressed with the branch

To save time when convenient these may be prepared in advance.

Each candidate must state clearly therein the full name and the particular amount each person is to have assigned, except when assigned to one's children, then it is better to write, to all my children who survive me, equally; or a certain sum equally, as the case may be. 7. He will next direct the nomination

and then the election of officers, according to his discretion. But if selections for the offices have already been made, he will require to be furnished with a written list of the same, which he will read over to the members initiated, and will inquire if there are any objections to any of the nominees; if no objection is made, it will be taken for granted that the nominations are correct, and that the nominees will accept. Should any objection be made it is in the discretion of the Deputy to order a new nomination and election for one or more, or all of the said offices.

Any office that may have been omitted should be filled before proceed-

Recording Secretary, Assistant Record-

The list as selected being approved, or the electing being completed, he will declare the member so chosen duly

elected to said offices.
Sth. The Acting Marshal under instructions from the Deputy, will present the officers elect for installation.
All the officers having been installed

and taken their positions, the officers acting pro. tem. are discharged from

duty.

The deputy will then make the follow ing official declaration which should be recorded in the minutes of the new

recorded in the minutes of the new Branch:
"By virtue of the authority in me vested, I now declare this branch duly instituted as Branch Number —— of Grand Council of —— as the case may be; and that its members having been duly initiated, and having paid into the beneficiary fund of this branch the initiation assessment. I do afficially declare tion assessment, I do officially declare them, and each of them to be entitled to all the rights and privileges accruing to a membership in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. 9th. He will then instruct the new

per capita tax has been paid; not even Branches newly organised a few days or weeks previously to the date of the meeting of the Grand Council. That the new Branch President is, by

the fact of his election to that position, created a Chancellor, which only takes place in the case of a first President of a proceed to the locality to institute such Branch. The Deputy upon receiving such notification will at once correspond new Branch; but as he cannot fill both positions he may appoint a Chancellor pro. tem., who, however, gains no privileges by that position.

That he must at his earliest opportun-

That if the date of organizing a Branch is on or after the date of the annual election immediately preceding the meeting of the Grand Council, (in a Grand Council jurisdiction) the Branch is entitled to elect a Representative to said Grand Council, also an Alternate. The Deputy will call the meeting to order, taking a seat at the President's table, the candidates occupying seats on the floor, leaving the officers' positions vacant.

He will proceed to business in the following order:

Let He will produce and read his chair after having served as the Branch's entitled to the honors of the Chancellor's. chair, after having served as the Branch's

emblems not sanctioned by the Supreme

He should also show how the ballot box and gavel are to be used, and ex-plain the duties of the Marshal and the four principal officers when balloting for new candidates.
Explain the time and method of mak-

ing nominations and conducting elec-tions of officers, both regular and to fill vacancies.

That the books of ceremonial should

not be taken from the ball, but remain there to be used by substitutes when the proper officers are temporarily ab-

To fix a day and hour for the regular

neetings of the Branch, and to provide a suitable Hall.

To fix the amount of the bond to be given by the Treasurer and other officers

its spiritual adviser. Instruct the Financial Secretary how to call the roll of members for payment of dues and assess-ments and to read the sums paid at each meeting.

The Branch medical examiner is appointed by the President and Trustees. 12th. If necessary instruct privately after the meeting or the next day, if convenient, the Recording Secretary in the best method of writing and keeping the

That he must keep accurate minutes of all applications, reports of Trustees on candidates, elections of candidates, rejections, suspensions, re-instatements, resignations, expulsions and deaths, and make immediate report of and make immediate report of same to Grand or Supreme Re-corder. To be particularly careful to take the application of new members for beneficiary certificates, and forward them

promptly to the Grand or Supreme Re-To retain all membership applications

and not allow them to be sent with the medical certificate to the Supervising Medical Examiner. The Financial Secretary to keep an account with each member, and to make

quarterly and annual reports of the mounts received. The Treasurer to keep the Beneficiary Fund separate and apart from the gen-

eral fund. That no moneys can be paid out of the general fund unless upon the war-rant of the President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary, after a vote of the branch, but that the beneficiary fund can be drawn upon by the call of Grand or Supreme Recorder, which operates as a draft upon said fund, and the said call is the authority of the branch

President and Secretary to draw a war

rant for the same; but no call can be

paid from a surplus on hand in the gen-The officers to be chosen at this stage of the proceedings are a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a report to the Grand or Supreme Research Page 2018. Recording Secretary, Assistant Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, tution of such branch, with a list of its officers, the application for the Beneficiers when held officer only in the secretary of the se tees who hold office only during the ary Certificates, and the Recording Securrent year; and two Trustees who retaries' Report of membership, which

hold office for one year after the next the Deputy should countersign, on account of the branch not yet having a

annual election.

The trustees elected at the first annual election of a new Branch, and at every annual election thereafter are elected to hold office for two years.

The list as selected being approved, or the electing being completed, he will office so the election of a new Branch, and at every annual election thereafter are elected to hold office for two years.

14th. Deputies are allowed \$2.50 per day for their time actually spent in organizing a branch, and instructing its officers, including the time spent in travellence of the organization. C. M. B. A. Deputy.

> ORILLIA .- Our Orillia subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their in-debtedness to Mr. P. Fitzgerald, who has authority to receive the same.

### LOCAL NOTICES.

FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. a specialty.

MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.

Orrect report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

to all the rights and privileges accruing to a membership in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

9th. He will then instruct the new President to open the Branch and conduct its first meeting in regular order, during which time he will instruct the branch and its officers on the following important duties:

That Branches must pay an annual per capita tax of 50 cents per member for all members in good standing on the roll book on the 31st day of December each year.

That no Branch is entitled to representation in the Grand Council, (when in a Grand Council jurisdiction) unless said per capita tax has been paid; not even Branches newly organised a few days or weeks previously to the date of the



LORETTO ACADEMY Niagara Falls, Ont.

# SEMINARY

Education of Young Ladies, under the direction of the Ladies of Loretto, a branch of Loretto Abby, Rath farnham, Dublin.

Canada's Great Exhibition & Industrial Enterprise. TO BE HELD AT

LONDON, CANADA,

SEPTEMBER,

22, 23, 24, 25 AND 26, 1884.

\$17,000.00 IN PRIZES

\$2,000 in excess of 1883. ,049 in Special Prizes by Friends o the Western Fair.

The Western Fair for 1834 will far surpass all its predecessors. The prizes are larger, and the new leatures and novelties to be introduced will make it the most attractive Exhibition ever held in Canada. Wait for it. Write or call on the Secretary for Prize Lists, Posters, Programmes, or information required. required.
E. R. ROBINSON, GEO. McBROOM, Secretary.

MR. J. M. DENTON, of London, has for many years enjoyed, and still enjoys, an enviable reputation for turning out ordered Clothing for the Clergy. A large experience gives him an advantage in this regard enjoyed by few other merchant tailors. He always makes his purchases personally luthe English market, selecting for the purpose above named, the choicest and most suitable textures manufactured. This season his stock of West of England and French Broad-Cloth is unusually large, and comprises not only those goods suitable for clergymen, but also lines in Tweeds, etc., which will enable him to carry on business on as advantageous terms for the general public, as any house in the Dominion.

DENTON & WADSWORTH, MERCHANT TAILORS, Richmond St., next door to Revere House London, Ont.

## WANTED.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, HOLD-ING a Second-class Certificate, for the Primary Department of the Chatham Cath-olic Separate School; one capable of teach-ing singing, preferred. Salary \$275 per annum. Apply up to 9th August next, to the Secretary Catholic Separate School, Chatham.

COLLEGE

## OTTAWA REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT.

GONFRS UNIVERSITY DEGREES

STUDIES TO BE RESUMED 3rd SEPTEMBER.

## Classical & Commercial Courses

Our courses of Mathematics and Natural Sciences are so organized as to facilitate to candidates their preparations for the exami-nations for admission to the schools of medi-cine and law, the military school, the pro-lession of surveying, etc. During the last year of the Commercial Course a professor, practised in business, makes it his special object to prepare his pupils to fill any position in any branch of commerce.

By its position and its special method of teaching the College of Ottawa gives a won-deful facility in cultivating the study of English.

## PAPAL MEDAL

annually granted for successful competition in Philosophy by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. as a special mark of commendation and favor. TERMS:

Board, tuition, bed and bedding, washing and doctors' fee payable half-yearly in ad-Classical Course, per year - . \$160

Drawing, vocal music and German free of

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS. VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, O.M.I., D.D.,

## N. D. DU SACRE CŒUR Young Ladies' Literary Institute, OTTAWA, - CANADA.

THIS FLOURISHING INSTITU-

THIS FLOURISHING INSTITU
TION, favorably situated in the Capital of the Dominion, is complete in all its appointments.

Superior facilities are offered for a thorough acquisition of the modern languages, particularly French, which, with English, is a common language of the school.

In the Department of Music this establishment has acquired a brilliant reputation. The superior department of the Conservatory is devoted exclusively to Sacred Music, to the training of organists and singers for church service, and to the special instruction of pupils who may desire to follow music as a profession.

The community spares no exertion to render the institution an attractive and happy home, where elevating influences evoke and develop in the pupils correct priaciples, courteous bearing and refined manners.

Musical soirees, interspersed with recitations, tableaux, etc., are given weekly in the presence of the teachers, forming charming reunions, which tend to accentuate the home-like cheracter of the school.

The table is supplied with an abundance of excellent food, and the apartments throughout are spacious, well ventilated and well heated. Address—

LADY SUPERIOR.

## PAST AND PRESENT.

THE SUBJOINED HEADINGS will nable the intelligent inquirer to form fair idea of the scope of this great work:

PAGAN IRELAND. — Founded by Partholan, B. C. 1969, or about 312 years after the Deluge.
CHRISTIAN IRELAND. — Arising

from the slough of Paganism to glorify St, Patrick's mission, which commenced

IRELAND, the ISLAND of SAINTS Rivalling Paradise with the virtues of such holy and learned men and women as the Prophet, Saint Columbkille and the noble Virgin, Saint Brigid. The years succeeding A. D. 544 for many centuries placed Ireland at the head of Christian

civilization after Rome itself.

THE DANISH INVASION, A.D. 795. which continued with varying fortunes until the reign of Turlough I., in A.D. 1072, when the Danes living in Ireland finally acknowledged allegiance to the Monarch of Ireland. In this chapter are recalled the glories of Brian the Brave, whose splendid victory at Clontarf in A.D. 1014 the glories of Brian the Brave, whose splendid victory at Clontarf in A.D. 1014 shattered the power of the Vikings, and justly entitled that great king to be called the Sobieski of his age.

THE ANGLO-NORMAN INVASION, 11, 1169 and

THE ANGLO-NORMAN INVASION, A.D. 1169, and THE REFORMATION, A.D. 1535, occupy sad chapters of Irish history. THE VOLUNTEERS, A.D. 1782. THE UNION, A.D. 1801. CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION, A.D.

THE REPEAL AGITATION, A. D.

1840 to 1847. THE FENIAN MOVEMENT, A. D. THE WRETCHED CONDITION of the COUNTRY—Coercion and oppression. THE LAND WAR, and THE LAND

LEAGUE MOVEMENT.
A RETROSPECT—1782 and 1882.
THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION, August oth, 1882. THE IRISH HIERARCHY - Their

iews on the Land League.
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF IM-PORTANT EVENTS, B. c. 2035 to A.D. 1883. This interesting chapter fills 91 Then is given PARNELL'S HISTORY of the PENAL LAWS, filling 168 pages, and TALKS ABOUT IRELAND, by James

Redpath, filling 96 pages.

This great work is comprised in one large volume of 768 pages, octavo, green or blue si'k grain cloth, elegant gold de-signs, profusely illustrated, and contains

## A COLORED MAP OF IRELAND

PRICE \$3; GILT EDGES. \$3.50. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. We will send the above by mail on receipt of price.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO 275 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

## "NOTES ON INGERSOLL."



The following extracts are from some of the many and lengthy notices which these 'Notes' have received from the Press-Protestant and secular as well as Catholic-through-"They are written by the hand of a master." -- Washington Catholic.

"Remarkable for keenness of logic and (these Notes) play havoc with many of the infidel's t theories." with earthor completely turns the table on the doughty Colonel. We commend the volume to all who would see the assumptions and crudities and mistakes of ingersoil turned inside out, upside down, end for end, over and over."—Chicago Star and Covenant Leading Universalist paper in the Western States.)

"There is neither truth, nor life, nor argument left in Ingersoil when Father Lambert ias done with him."—Chicago Western Catholic.
"The author takes up and thoroughly riddles the implous blasphemer."—Louisville Western Recorder (Protestant)

"It is a book that should be in the hands of every Catholic."-Notre Dame Scholastic.

"Reader, get this book, and after reading it yourself, pass it to your neighbor,"—Dono oe's Magazine. "Should be read by Christians of all denominations. Father Lambert scourges the little infidel with his own whip."—Springfield [Miss.]Herald.
"Father Lambert has completely upset all the infidel's sophistry and exposed the shallowness of his eloquence."—Catholic Columbian. "The refutation will serve to dissipate the haze of doubt which may have found its way into the hearts of the faltering, through the seductive oratory of the infidel humorist."

—Raltimore Mirror.

-Baltimore Mirror.

"Father Lambert takes a firm hold of the infidel at the very start and keeps him in the joils until the disposes of him. Every man in the United States, of whatever religious belief, or no belief, should have a copy of the book."—Bay City Chronicle.

"We hope this pamphlet will find numerous readers among non-Catholics who desire, to see the rot and rant of Ingersoil rubbed out by the learning and logic of Father Lambert—San Francisco Monitor.

"As acceptable to any good Methodist or Baptist as it is to any good Catholic. It is cold not include:

Successful beyond any of the efforts in that direction heretofore made." techester Union. "An able reply. A stepping-stone to salvation for those who are wandering in the vale of doubt and darkness, but who would embrace the light could they but find it."—Northwestern Chronicle, 8: Paul, Ninn.

"Decidedly the most vigorous review and handling of Ingersoll that has yet appeared."

-Louisville Old Path Guide (Protestant). -Louisvitte Old Path Guide (Protestant).

"Fully answers the blatant infidel,"-Central Methodist (Cattletsburg, Ky).

"Humorous and entertaining - pungent and incisive; they are centre shots, and never fail to floor the rh torical blasphemer."-Western Watchman, St. Louis.

"An earnest and clear reasoner. The pamphiet should have many readers."-New York Herald.

Heraid.

"In this book Lambert gives Ingersoil a scathing such as he has never had before. He takes the very hide off of him. He chews him into mince-meat, and spits him out, and an awful spit it is, too. On nearly every page of his book Lambert makes Ingersoil a liar. This is the most deserved castigation this Attila of infidelity ever enjoyed. It will be good for his soul (if he has any) to read his own condemnation and digest it."—American Christian Review, Cincinnati (Campbellite).

"Written with singular controversial insight, depth of thought, and breadth of learning. Father Lambert has a clear, strong, picturesque style, and quickness of perception, as well as originality of thought—a mind that closes on a fallacy with the sudden snap and tenacious grip of a steel trap."—Burdalo Courter.

"Full of sharp criticisims of Ingersoil."—Christian Secretary (Protestant).

"We heartily endorse the favorable notices it has everywhere received."—Berlin, Ont., Daily News.

Sent on Receipt of Price, 25 Cents.

Address, THOS. COFFEY,

## Catholic Record Office, London, Ont. **BUY YOUR SHIRTS**

GUARANTEE ALL OUR WORK.

Our own make White Shirts 75c., \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS-THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

W. E. TURNER, Garlick's Old Stand.

THE LONDON

# GAMES

CRYSTAL GROUNDS,

AUGUST 13, 1884. 52-COMPETITIONS-52

## \$1,000 IN PRIZES.

CHEAP RAILWAY RATES from all points have been arranged.

**Grand Scottish Concert** -AT THE-OPERA HOUSE

IN THE EVENING. For programmes and any particulars apply by letter addressed to the Secretary Caledon ian Games Committee, London. 303-2w

## FIRST-CLASS CORSETS.

Ladies wishing to have their orders renewed in the Guthrie Champion health Corset will be pleased to know that a lady will permanently reside in London, acting as agent for the celebrated Corset which has been recommended by the Medical Faculty as conducive to health as well as comfort. The ladies of London would do well to reserve orders until called on by the representative of the firm who manufacture the Champion L., Mrs. Lees, 138 Fullarton Street, or she may be called upon between 12 and 2 p.m., or 6 to 8 p.m.

London, July 28th, 1884. To His Worship the Mayor, C. S. Hyman,

Esq.:

Esq.:

Ry,—We, the undersigned ratepayers of the City of London, Ontario, believing that it is the wish of a large majority of the citizens, as expressed in several letters to the city papers, that the Civic Holiday should this year be held on a Monday, to allow parties desirous of having more than one day's outling, humbly request Your Worship to issue a proclamation setting apart Monday, the 18th of August next, as the Civic Holiday. Your compliance therewith will confer a favor upon the citizens; and your pathioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

James Cowan & Co., J. C. Treblicock, C. McCallum, Hewitt Fysh, D. Dodd, W. H. Bartram.

A. B. Powell & Co., H. E. Turner, Kelley & Son, W. D. Ferguson, NicholasWilson & Co., John Millar, Pocock Bros.

C. McCallum,
W. Bryce,
W. H. Sartram.
A. B. Powell & Co.,
H. E. Turner,
Kelley & Son,
W. D. Ferguson,
Nicholas Wilson & Co.,
John Millar,
Pocock Bros,
Edraund Beltz,
Burns & Bapty,
Wilson & Muuro,
Fitzgerald, Scandrett
F

James Cowan & Co., C. McCallum and sixty-two others: In compliance with the above I do hereby proclaim

## Monday, 18th Day of August next, A HOLIDAY

within this municipality, and request the same to be observed as such by the suspen-sion of all business during that day. CHAS. S. HYMAN,

VOL 6.

of Clerica turn out and better ments the tern Hous N. Wil

136 DU Written for th The light of faith r lovely land, But temples of the every hand; Grave, venerable maids Served zealously T sacred shades

Two vestals of Ne morn recline Beneath a marble dess was ensh Their robes of wh But sadness o'er the mysterious with the spoke the year beauteous che "Listen, my friend which has op With undefined for my breast.

"Thou knowest the ted to the shring there none but to rites divine;

Last night with bloom vigitations." "But suddenly it And a form of n jewelled three She took my hand pered, 'Come Let me lead thee fi lasting day!'

"Then passed we fi statues seem! I shrank from the we from the to 'er moors and f and mountai 'Til at last we rer leaden billow "Far, far across the further shore It seemed a land clouds hung. Pale lightnings f hollow murn Came faintly from ghostly wing.

"Fear not, my ch as I drew bac Then on we glided sea-bird calle On—on, we sped u some shore b Where lotus flov 'mong rank's "It was a land of and still; But hark! that cr the blood to a Then saw I in a warriors, bar Processions, group by—their only

"As on they passe long? how lo Black clouds hung lights flashed But on we speed, cipitous, sub) Above, the clouds neath, a radia "Strange, beauteo and turn as w
To greet and ask a
'How long?'
'What means that
was answered
'They seek deliver
hast never kr

"Not here we rest before us lay A deep, broad gul down;--but fe Beyond its chafing ing dawn. A horizon of glo drawn. "My guide with m from the dizz And o'er the dread airy skiff; We reached the sh sense failed n And words can ne vellous and to

"Such forms of glot to and fro,
While grand, ent whelmed us i
I could but fall might be,
Who formed this j
could it be ?— "And yet we had that land,
The suburbs of the hand.
While, filled with face I lay I heard a voice w it seemed to "Then saw I One
divine,
Whose eyes of lig
ingly in min
He seemed to be
the land,
For all bowed to
not understa

"And yet, oh, my
of gems or g
But a coronal of y
lime enfold;
His hands were

"And as the scent
robe aside
I saw beneath, in
that opened
And methought
every race a
Who had found
grief and pai "He plucked a greplaced it in a And then the viswell, happy For I awoke, and mortal day, And our markle day.

And our marble d Years passed aw.
came reality
A Christian mart
vision'ry
In heaven with
was crowne
By Him whose d
of wounds.
Lowe, P. Q.