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

VOL. 6.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1883.

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PASTORAL LETTER RIGHT. REV. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S. T. D. BISHOP OF KINGSTON,

To the Rev. Clergy of His Diocese, THE CHURCH, THE BIBLE AND THE POPE.

CLERICAL.

James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF KINGSTON .--TO THE REV. CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE.

CONTINUED. BY OUR LORD'S COMMISSION, RELATED IN

Eph. 6 ch

Lord to make open profession of his love —of love surpassing the love of all the others, even of St. John, "the disciple whom Jesus loved," and to whom amid the agonies of His crucifixion He had given charge of His Virgin Mother, Surely this remarkable preamble justifies the expectation that some very tender, confidential and pre-eminent office of ST. LUKE 22 chap., SUPREME DOCTRINAL AUTHORITY IS CONFERRED ON PETER, WITH A DIVINE ASSURANCE OF INFALLI-

the expectation that some very tender, confidential and pre-eminent office of trust is about to be conferred on Simon Peter, not common to him and those others from whom so large a measure of love was not demanded. Peter's heart is stirred to its depths. It was the Divine Heart of Jesus impressing its virtues and affections upon the heart of His Vicar, to be the living likeness of his life, and a sanctuary of refuge for those whom He loved more dearly than Himself. Three times also is the commission reiterated: "Feed my lambs," "Feed my sheep" (or lambs), "Feed my sheep." It is unneces-sary to say that Christ's Fold is the Church of true believers. His Kingship is constantly identified with Pastoral government in Scripture, because its prin-ciple is love and gentleness and devotion st, LUKE 22 chap, SUPREME DOOTRINAL AUTHORITY IS CONFERRED ON PETER, WITH A DIVINE ASSURANCE OF INFALLI-BLITT IN ITS EXERCISE. In the passage cited from St. Luke, 22 ch., the undying warfare between Christ's Church and the Powers of Darkness, re-ferred to in Matt. 18 ch., is again the sub-ject of Our Lord's most watchful thought and protective providence in regard of His followers. In Matthew it was be-tween the Church, represented as a for-tress, and the hosts of "the gates of hell" besieging it unceasingly. In Luke it is the Apostolic Hierarchy violently pursued by Satan, the infernal King himself, for the compassing of their ruin, and the ruin of the Church through them. In Mat-thew the security of the fortness was guar-anteed through Peter as the Rock of stability and unity. In Luke the sure defence of the Hierarchy, and, through them, of the entire Church, is Peter, as the infallible Teacher of faith, empowered to confirm them in true doctrine and re-quire their conformity. "Simon, Simon, behold," said our Saviour, intimating by this ugency of speech His own earnest-ness, and the gravity of the subject, and His special interest in the individual to whom He directs His address singly and distinctively in presence of the other Apostles. "Simon, Simon, behold, Sa-tan hath sought to have you," meaning all those present at the Last Supper table, the whole College of Apostles ("you" be-ing plural in the text). What did Satan seek to have the Apostles for i "To sift you as wheat," says our Saviour. Here also "you" is plaral in the text. Sifting or threshing is a familiar expression in most languages for severe personal treat-ment; in Scripture it is used to denote grievous persecution, crushing violence. It is not a momentary attack, a passing temptation, but a persistent, life-long pursuit of the Hierarchy by Satan, that is here indicated. St. Peter compares

their faith alive and active: teach them its high wisdom and celestial beauty: make its spirit fill their whole souls and be the quickening principle of their lives, not for the Lord's Day only, but for every day and every duty. Gather them fre-quently around the altar, purify their consciences at regular periods, and feed them with the bread of angels, the food of immortality. Guard them against the perincious pastures of bad reading and bad association, and bid them beware of wolves in sheeps' clothing. Do for them what I would do, and be prepared to give your life for them, as I have done. "Simon, your life for them, as I have done. "Simon, son of John, feed my lambs: rule, govern my sheep: and feed my sheep." THE ROMAN PONTIFES, AS SUCCESSORS OF

ST. PETER, POSSESS ALL HIS PRIMA-TIAL POWER AND PREROGATIVE BY DIVINE RIGHT OVER THE UNIVERSAL

DIVINE RIGHT OVER THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH. Peter never dies. The Rock-support of the Church shall last as long as Church itself shall last. The bearer of "the keys of the kingdom of heaven," the supreme "binder and looser" of con-sciences, the infallible defender of the faith and chief Pastor of Christ's universal fold, was not appointed for the first quarter of the end of time. Now the rule of trans-mission of authority is by succession in the Chair or See. So Christ ordained. At what time and in what terms He de-livered this ordinance, is not recorded in the Written Word, which barely mentions that is, the unity and charity of the Cath-tert of the resurrection he was "for Church of trae believers, in a province is prin-ciple is love and gentleness and derotion unto death. In a previous chapter of this Gospel, John 10 ch., He describes herd ; 1 lay down my life for my sheep. And other sheep I have that are not of this fold; them also must I bring, and the effer, without exception, layman and cleric, priest and bishop, the preachers and to eleric, priest and bishop, the preachers and the hearers, all who bear the mark of the same and privilege of Christian—that is, followers of Christ—by "hearing His profession, and uniting together in com-munion of pen and pasture, are here munion of pen and pasture, are here munion of pen and pasture, to form

 LUCKTOON, ONLL, FINDARI, NOVE, 90, 1000.
 defines of the Church, and, besides, it is only be onformity they are 'confirmed?' and the start is bring them under the discipline of the interest of the church scalar records of the Church's Transmitter and worth the start is based. We can harely touch upon the transmitter and worth the start is based. We can harely touch upon the start is that the Dogmatic definitions of Peter successors, apart from Council, in Councils, and confirmatory of Councils, have ever been regarded by the universal Church as absorbed in the start of the start is that the Dogmatic definitions of Peter successors, apart from Council, in Councils, and confirmatory of Councils, have ever been regarded by the universal Church as absorbed in the start of the start is the start of the start is the start of the start of the start of the start is the start of the start of the start is the start of the start is the start of the start is the start of the start of the start of the start is the start of the start is the start of the start is the start of the sta Carthage concerning the re-baptism of her-etics, in the 3rd century, and demanded conformity to the Tradition of Rome; and, although St. Cyprian, who treated the question as purely disciplinary, vig-orously defended the usage of his See, his latter area the compared of the sec letters, even those written at the very time of the dispute, far from questioning St. Stephen's Primacy of jurisdiction, dis-tinctly mentions that "Christ was pleased to found His Church upon Peter." In unbecoment latter he meter

NO. 268 Kirk was disrupted because the Reformers

Kirk was disrupted because the Reformers would not tolerate any interference of the civil power in church government. Now this happened under the mild sway of the gentle lady, Queen Victoria, who never attempted to thrust her creatures into position in the Kirk, although by law she is the spiritual head of the Kirk, as well as of the established church in Eng-land; and not under a tyrant who has been justly styled the Nero of the Middle Ages. Does it lie in the mouth of a son of the disruptionists to condemn Pope Gregory, the defender of the spiritual rights of the Church, or does it be-come the impugner of the spiritual head-ship of Queen Victoria to glorify the vio-lent usurper, Henry IV 7 Now to come to the last straw that broke the camel's back—the alleged sale of indulgences. The sale is a fiction; a falsehood manu-factured out of whole cloth. Never since the day on which Jesus Christ built the Sold an indugence, as stated. I defy Mr. Grant to produce any authentic Bull, En-cyclical, or other document issued by the Church in which the sale of indulgences is ordered, authorized, or allowed, as pro-claimed by him. Did Froude, the vera-cious, his favorite historian, furnish the catalogue of prices? Probably he got it is ordered, authorized, or allowed, as pro-claimed by him. Did Froude, the vera-cious, his favorite historian, furnish the catalogue of prices ? Probably he got it from Sterne's Tristram Shandy, a filthy novel, to whose author the words of Car-lyle in regard to Swinburn fittingly apply. It was not ingenuous on the part of Mr. Grant not to condemn the granting of in-dulgences all round. But then he should have to condemn his own papa or pope, as well as the Pope of Christendom--the Church of the Reformers as well as the Church of the Reformers as well as the Church of the Reformers as well as the Church of the reformer, and Luther, simple man that he was, not knowing how to strike a good bar-gain, inaugurated the Reformation by giving indulgences without price. Luther had as high au opinion of himself as Mr. Grant entertains of him. So he com-menced the dispensing of indulgences in his own proper behalf. When a full-bearded man, at the age of twenty-three, after due probation, Luther made a sol-emn vow to God that he would ever after live a life of chastity. The Bible declares that the man who vows a vow to of the public through the press, they be-come public property and challenge criti-cism. The Rev. R. N. Grant undertook to justify Luther in his revolt against the Church. In this he probably succeeded to his own satisfaction, and those of his hearers who were as ignorant as himself. The causes he assigns for the Reformation were the great wealth and political power of the Church. Is not commercial success The causes he assigns for the Reformation were the great wealth and political power of the Church. Is not conmercial success and worldly prosperity held up daily by reformed divines, as the marks and signs of God's favour to Protestant nations ? Froude is quoted to prove the extent of the Church's possessions —from one-third to two-thirds of all the lands. That is very precise. Froude may, in the escimation of the preacher, be what some have declared him, the greatest living historian. I should call him the greatest living historian. I should call him the greatest living historian. I should call him the greatest living historian, and in this position I am well sustained by a host of scholarly historical critics. That he is unworthy of credence, is proved by a principle laid down by himself, viz : that lying, fraud and force are comment-able in a good cause. Froude and, no doubt, his clerical admirer, would uncta-ously father this infamous doctrine on the Jesuits. In order that I may not be ac-cused of making random assertions, or setting down ought in malice, I shall cite Fronde's very words as written in XI. vol. of his History of England, page **27**: declares that the man who yows a yow to God should pay it. Luther did not. He dispensed himself from his yow. He looked upon a woman to lust after her, a nun of some feminine charms, who also had made a yow of perpetual chastity to God. To her he area an inducement and setting down ought in malice, I shall cite Froude's very words as written in XI. vol. of his History of England, page 27: "Those who pursue high purposes through crooked ways, deserve better of mankind, on the whole, than those who pick their way in blameless inanity, and it innocent of ill are equally innocent of good." Fol-lowing this highly moral guide the preacher proceeds to illustrate the political power of the Church. The fatuity of fate had made a vow of perpetual enastity to God. To her he gave an indulgence, and the pair lived together as man and wife. He granted an indulgence to Philip, Land-grave of Hesse. This conscience-stricken man, a devout student of the Bible, trem-bled in fear that he could not lead a godly life nor morit heaten, without the help

bled in fear that he could not lead a godly life, nor merit heaven, without the help of a second wife. Luther permitted him indulgence in this means of grace. Luther was more considerate of the conscientious scruples of the elect than our justices. A voice" inwardly in faith and outwardly in profession, and uniting together in com-munion of pen and pasture, are here delivered to the care of Peter, to form "one fold and one shepherd." Nor is this charge eiven for a quarter of a century only, till the man Simon shall die; but forever, till the lambs and sheep shall have no longer any need of man's care, and those "other sheep that are not of the ministry in successive generations to the ministry in successive generations to

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Co., Brantford. orekeepers generally.

DRTES. ship and Durability ABE & CO. t Baltimore Street, ifth Avenue, N. Y. temptation, but a persistent, life-long pursuit of the Hierarchy by Satan, that is here indicated. St. Peter compares him to "a roaring lion," as he "goeth about, seeking whom he may devour," 1 Peter 5 ch. St. Paul tells how he was and one shepherd."

Peter 5 ch. St. Paul tells how he was "buffeted" by him, 1 Cor. 12 ch ; he was also "hindered" by him from going to Thessalonica more than once, 1 Thess. 2 ch. 18 v.; and, writing to the Ephesians, he makes little of all his sufferings inflicted by men in comparison with what he had to endure from evil Lord, is a poor and very inadequate trans-lation of the Greek verb used in the second sentence, which denotes principally ruling and governing authority, as Gre-cian literature, for instance, Homer's Hiad, and the sacred Scriptures in scores spirits, the agents of Satan. "Our wrest ling," says he, "is not against flesh and blood, but against the rulers of this world of darkness, against the spirits of wicked-ness in high places." How does Jesus Christ provide for the defence of the of passages, both of the Old and New Testaments, evidently demonstrate. Look-Hierarchy against this terrible enmity of Satan? By investing Peter with com-mand, and fortifying him with the priviing now at the text immediately under consideration, we can recognize the admirlege of infallibility of faith, that, through his guidance, exhortation and correction, the whole body of the Church's Teachers the whole body of the Church's Teachers may be "confirmed" and effectually protected against the wiles and violence of the implacable enemy. "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath sought you (all the bishops) to sift you as wheat; but"—What i "I have prayed for thee" (for Simon individually); What for i "That thy faith fail not." The special prayer of God the Son to God the Father in behalf of His Church, that she may not be made the prey of Satan after the effuupon the loving thoughtfulness of the true pastor. Therefore the Saviour be made the prey of Satan after the effu-sion of His Blood for her, shall most cer-tainly be heard, as His "prayer and sup-plications" are always "heard for His reverence," Hebr. 5 ch. 7 v. Simon's faith is henceforth assured of infallibility Cor. 3 ch. 2 v., Hebr. 5 ch. 12 v.) of prayer and pious sentiment and Christian Doc by the prayer of Jesus. But is this for his sole benefit? No, but for him and all the Hierarchy, and the universal Church trine from their earliest youth: provide "solid food" of Sacramental grace and doctrine of mystery for the strengthening of God. The firm defence of all is centered in the faith of one. Hence, in of spiritual life in them as they advance in growth; look carefully to their educa-Hence, in sequence to the promise of infallibility in faith, comes the office and the command: tion of mind and manner in the Church, in their homes, in the schools, in their companionships, and books, and places "and thou, once converted," (that is, after thy fall to-night and conversion to-morrow, or the Greek word may mean of resort; encourage, exhort, instruct them; be instant "in season, out of season, re-prove, entreat, rebuke in all patience and simply "turning towards them") "con-firm thy brethren." Here is the prindoctrine." 2 Tim. 4th ch. Do this yourself, and do it through your subordiciple of the everlasting security of the Church—that is, of the Hierarchy, as Teachers, and the faithful, as believers, nate pastors, bishops and priests: do it for the love of me. The little ones are against the machinations and persecutions of Satan. One man's faith is guaranteed my dearest ones; they are the hope of the future. "Feed my lambs." 2nd, "Feed my sheep" also. They once were my lambs, but now they have reached maturof Satan. One man's taits to guaranteed, is infallibility; he, thus guaranteed, is charged with the office of directing, cor-recting and "confirming" all other recting and "confirming" all other Teachers and guides of the faithful; to ity and conscious strength; they move in the plains by the freedom of their will and his authority of "confirming" corresponds their duty of conforming: otherwise it would be an idle office, and insufficient the guidance of their own judgment. Your gravest duty to these in their fulness of age, be they wise or unwise in the

the ministry in successive generations to in that See. On condition, therefore, of the privileged fellowship of the "one fold legitimate election to the Episcopal See of

The triple form of the commission is of St. Peter, together with his office, be-The triple form of the commission is beautifully significant, especially when read in the original Greek text, which refers the second charge, as well as the third, to Christ's "sheep," and employs a different verb in each case. The verb "feed," which in the English version is common to the three sentences of Our

of his succession to St. Peter in St. Peter's See. The same divine law that confers Peter's rights on his successor, confers it on the heir of his See; since no one else could be truly called his successor. This has been the Catholic faith from the Apostolic days.

Popes from Rome for seventy-five years in the 14th century, the question was mooted whether the Papal See may not be transferred elsewhere. But the Pope of the East, one of whom was St. Paul consideration, we can recognize the admir-able diversity of the three charges given by Christ to Peter : 1st. He makes provi-sion for "the lambs," the little ones of the fold, who require a nursing care and asidnous attention to their wants and weaknesse through the season of their growth. They can do nothing for themselves in the selection of their pasture, or protection against the wollf, they depend wholly for life and health and sustenance upon the loving thoughtfulness of the true pastor. Therefore the Saviour however, during the Sessions held when they were not "conciliar," and consequently however, uting the sessions arequently not Ecumenical, indulged in theories more or less subversive of the divine rights of the Roman See, the Council of Florence, settled those disputes forever by the fol-void all that had been done against him,' the Roman See, the Council of Florence, settled those disputes forever by the fol-lowing decree, signed by Pope Eugene IV. (in whose name, you will observe, it is issued), and all the Latin Bishops first, and then by the Greek Emperor and all the Mark of Ephesus: Mark o

ark of Ephesus: "In the name of the Holy Trinity, ther, Son, and Holy Ghost, with the the cognizance of the affairs that concern the whole Church."

"In the name of the Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, with the approbation of this sacred Ceannenical Ocuncil, We define, that in the Holy Apostolic See and the Roman pontiff re-sides the Primacy over the whole earth; that the Roman Pontiff is the successor of St. Peter, chief of the Apostles, and the true Vicar of Christ, the Head of the whole Church the Father and Teacher of

controversies, namely, by referring them to Rome: "If in Africa," says he, "Rome is not far off, to which we can readily apply Happy Church ! which the them

is not far off, to which we can readily apply . . . Happy Church ! which the great Apostles impregnated with all their doctrines and with their blood." (b) The Popes of Rome exclusively asserted, and no one denied, their supreme judicial authority over the Bishops of all the Churches, even the Eastern Patriarchs."

Thus Pope St. Dionysius, in the 3rd century, cited St. Dionysius, Patriarch of Alexandria, to appear before him and answer accusations against his orthodoxy, and he obeyed. In the following century Pope Julius in like manner summoned St. Athanasius, Patriarch also of Alexan-During the compulsory absence of the Pones from Rome for seventy-five years and was obeyed. The historian, Sozomen, And Pop and was canonically restored. St. Agapetus, replying to a letter of the Emperor Justinian, in which reference was made to the case of Stephen, bishop against the Patriarch of Constantioop

to the parace his ring and pastorial stain, and thus the emperor, after consulting his council, selected a suitable pastor for the widowed flock." Pope Gregory energeti-cally protested against this sacriligious When we consider the ethnical, politi-

cal and ecclesiastical differences between the East and the West, the prestige of those Eastern Patriarchates derived from their Apostolic origin, and the worldly grandeur and social predominance of Con-stantinople, the Imperial Centre, com-pared with the secular insignificance of Rome, a decayed Provincial city, the prey St. Feter, the Vicar of Christ, the Andrew Standard Stand cils and in the sacred Canons." It would be very instructive, dear Revd. Fathers, did the limits of Our Pas-toral Letter permit, to unfold to full view

and transgress the laws of God, are they not to be reproved and disciplined as well as the lowliest of their subjects? Would the preacher be then a blind sentinel on the watchtowers of Zion, a

the decease of the prelates of the Church, the ring and pastoral crozier were sent to

insignia, sent him to the vacant church, without waiting for the election by the

THE NEW RECTOR OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL. sentinel on the watchtowers of Zion, a dumb dog unwilling to bark, and thereby conniving at iniquity? Pope Gregory VII. was not such. Now for the exam-ple—"The Emperor of Germany actually held the stirrup while Pope Gregory VII. mounted his horse. If the king (sic) per-formed such a menial service, what might be expected of his subjects?" Echo answers fiercely back—what? Let me open the pages of history for Mr. Grant's enlightenment in regard to this naughty

Rev. Father A. D. Turgeon, who has just been appointed rector of St. Mary's College, was born in the village of Ter-rebonne about the year 1843. His father, who was a lawyer of considerable attainments, took a great interest in education, and at the age of nine years his youthful son was sent to the college in the same son was sent to the college in the same village, where he pursued a course of studies for five years. From boyhood he always evinced an inclination to a religioue life, and in 1858 was sent to the Jesuits' College in Montreal with the object enlightenment in regard to this naughty pope and the good and holy emperor. For a long time a struggle had gone on of entering the Church. He pursued a classical course of studies in this institubetween the German emperors and sucbetween the German emperors and suc-cessive popes, in regard to the appoint-ment of bishops to vacant Sees. It is called the right of investiture. The em-perors claimed the right to clect and install bishops, thereby usurping the un-doubted rights of the Church. The mat-ter real to employed the right to the the there. point-It is the form of the second studies of the second state is the form of the second state of the second state is the second state of the second state of the second state is the second state of the second state of the second state is studies, and accordingly went to the iter, in heaplied himself to the classics for two form of the second er ran to a culminating point in the reign of Henry IV. of Germany. Pope Gregory VII. then filled the chair of St. Peter, in the Apostolic See. Matthew of Tyre, a witness of the times, tells the state of affairs. He says: "A custom had long prevailed in the empire (German) that on

From Quebec he proceeded to New York and entered St. John's College, conclud-ing there a brilliant course of philosophy in three years. In 1878, orders were received from Rome, and he sailed for Persons On reacting that courty, he the lord emperor. Afterwards the em-peror, selecting one of his own familiars or chaplains, and investing him with the France. On reaching that country, he entered the scholasticate of the Society in the city of Laval, where after four years' incessant study of philosophy, he was or-dained a priest. Rev. Mr. Turgeon returned to Canada immediately, and was without waiting for the election by the clergy." Ebbo, a contemporary who lived in the very palace of Henry IV., puts the case in even a stronger light. He writes: "At this time the Church had not a free election; but whenever any one of the bishops had entered upon the way of all flesh, immediately the captains of that city transmitted to the palace his ring and pastoral staff, and thus the emperor, after consulting his

THE LATE MR. WM. SALMON.

Many will hear with regret of the death of Mr. William Salmon, father of the Rev. J. J. Salmon of St. Gabriel's Church, which occurred at his late residence yesterusurpation of the functions of the Church. He admonished the emperor several times, and finding admonitions without avail, he day afternoon. Mr. Salmon came to this day atternoon. Mr. Samon came to this country at an early age, and was for several years in the employ of the late Hon. W. Price, sr., of Quebec. He after-wards removed to Montreal, and while pronounced sentence of excommunication against him. Henry, acting on the belief that God was on the side of strong forces and heavy artillery, ordered a march on Rome, drove the Pope into exile, and he died at Salerno. His dying words were, engaged in an extensive practice "s vot-erinary surgeon, identified himself with many public movements, his opinions be-"because I loved justice and hated iniquity I die in exile." So much for the sturrup ing marked by intelligence and acumen which won for them respectful recogni-tion.-Montreal Gazette. story. In my early boyhood days a schism was created in Scotland, and the

. 34

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Autumn Flowers. [For Redpath's Weekly.]

ssed be God ! who made sweet flowers to grow, ir, soothing, innocent, like children's d ten times blessed, that in the world beow. child's kind heart yet beats in bosoms an wise. pray God bless thee lady who did'st send Bright flowers, that brought my sorrows to an end.

I love sweet flowers-my youth was passed

III. I loved my native land, I grieved to part The friends and scenes that made my youth's delight. Sorrow that drives men mad dried up my heart.

heart, And wrapped my being in a starless night, My breast was arid as a parched-up plain, Till thy soft kindness made it green again. IV.

"Tis hard, O bounteous Heaven! to live re-From all that made life lovely 'neath the

sun, To pass thro' this cold world all unbeloved, And sigh in silence till our task be done-Then die, aud sleep afar from friends and With no kind hand to deck your lonely

'Twas doubly hard for me, whose life and Were centred in my country friends and

kin, To leave them all and live abandoned quite By all but memories of the dear "has Now, Heaven be praised ! what happiness to know. repute.

In every clime kind hearts and flowers do grow.

VI. Adieu! God bless thee! as my heart doth bless, For this sweet solace of an exile's woe, May ne'er thy life lack kind hearts' tender-ness! And round thy path bright flores

No longer friendless-I shall sigh no more, Home, friends and country doth thy gift re-

PASTHEEN FIONN. LUTHER AND THE DIET OF

WORMS.

Rev. I. T. Hecker in The Catholic World. CONTINUED.

What were the means provided by her Founder to bring about reforms. First, her pontiffs. Second, her providential men and women-her saints. Third, her councils, national and general. These latter gave birth, if M. Guizot is to be conan authority, to modern representative political governments. But were these means employed in the church at this period i A general council, the Council of Trent, was called in 1545. What kind of men composed it-were they in-telligent, earnest lovers of truth, and sincere in their desire for the reform of abuses? Here are the words of the English historian Hallam on this very point : "No general council," says Hallam, "ever contained so many persons of eminent learning as that of Trent: nor is there any ground for believing that any other ever in restigated questions before it with so much vestigated questions before it with so much patience, acuteness, and desire of truth. The early councils, unless they are greatly belied, would not bear comparison in these characteristics." One thing is his torical; the reform inaugurated by the decrees of the Council of Trent was the decrees of the Council of Irent was radical and complete—so much so that the abuses then complained of ceased to exist. "The decrees of the Council of Trent," so says the Protestant historian Ranke, "were received by the spiritual princes of the curring and from this moment becan the empire, and from this moment began a new life for the Catholic Church in Germany." During the last period pro-vidential men and women labored inces-santly in the different countries of Europe for the purification of the church. We give a list of these; though incomplete, it is sufficient to show that there has scarcely been an epoch in the whole his-tory of the church when we could exhibit an equal galaxy of great men and great

letter which he wrote in 1519 to the then reigning pontiff, Leo X.: "That the Roman Church," he says, "is more honored by God than all the others is not to be doubted. St. Peter and St. Paul, forty-six popes, some hundreds of thousands of martyrs, have laid down their lives in its communion, having overcome hell and the world; so that the eyes of God rest on the Roman Church with special favor. Though nowadsys every-thing is in a wretched state, it is no ground for separation from the church. On the contrary, the worse things are goa good judgment, more brilliant as a prince than as a Christian pontiff. Not-withstanding a Protestant, Roscoe, wrote an eulogistic biography of Leo X., and non-Catholic writers of history have spoken of him and his pontificate with praise, yet Catholics remember his car-eer with feelings of sadness rather than those of gratification. But it is the remark of Ranke "that since his time the lives of the popes have all been above reproach." of the popes have all been above reproach." This now brings Martin Luther upon the scene. Who was he? Martin Luther was born in Eisleben, in Germany, in 1482. His newnie was nicus, bonest ground for separation from the church. On the contrary, the worse things are go-ing the more should we hold close to her, for it is not by separation from the church we can make her better. We must not separate from God on account of any work of the devil, nor cease to have fellow-ship with the children of God who are still abiding in the pale of Rome, on account of the multitude of the ungodly. There is no sin, no amount of evil, which should be permitted to dissolve the bond of charity or break the bond of unity of the body. For love can do all things, and nothing is difficult I love sweet flowers-my youth was passed Green hills that bloomed with flowers of many a dye, Flowers, children, birds, so sweet in look and tongue, I loved them, and I joyed when they were nigh. Sweet flowers! far sweeter than your hues are blent was born in Eisleben, in Germany, in 1483. His parents were pious, honest, poor people, and sent Martin to school at an early age. For among a Catholic peo-ple ignorance is looked upon as a disgrace, and ignorance of what one ought to know and can know is held to be a sin. But if ard can know is held to be a sin. But in Martin's parents were poor, we are curious to know how they could pay for his schooling. They had not to pay. There were in these Catholic times free schools. were in those Catholic times free schools. There never was a time among a Catholic people when a bright boy could not get, provided he was in earnest about it, a free and good education. No people hold knowledge in so high honor as Catholics. The sudden death by a stroke of light-ning of a friend, with whom Martin was walking, caused the thought of eternity to impress itself upon his mind as it never had done before. He thereupon resolved to give himself wholly to God and his div-ine service. To accomplish this purpose more perfectly he joined the Augustinian friars, a community of priests following

the bond of unity of the body. For love can do all things, and nothing is difficult to those who are united." This letter has the true ring in it. The only position worthy of a true Christian and sincere reformer is within the church. Separation from the church is not reform. To stand up in Colds church and the Separation from the church is not reform. To stand up in God's church and to cry out for reform of real abuses and scandals, fired with genuine zeal and pure love for the beauty of Christ's spouse, is a noble attitude. Such zeal, such love, is capable of doing all things. Had Martin Luther fought it out on this line the name of Luther of Eisleben, the Augustinian friar, would have been handed down with ben-ediction and praise along with the great names of Hildebrand, Bernard of Clair-yaux, and Borromeo of Milan, to all future frars, a community of priests following the rule given by the great St. Augustina. Luther at a proper age took the solemn yows, became a priest, was made a doctor in theology. Luther was now an Augustinian friar, an eloquent preacher, a pro-fessor of theology, and a man of no mean vaux, and Borromeo of Milan, to all future generations. But one is filled with astonishment in

repute. Pope Leo X., who then occupied the chair of St. Peter, proclaimed an indul-gence. It was made known in Germany by a Dominican friar named Tetzel. Tet-rel was a man of real world works. reading so strong and unanswerable a tesimonial in favor of the Roman Church. by a Dominican friar named Tetzel. Tet-zel was a man of zeal, well versed in theology and gifted with eloquence. The people came in crowds to hear him and to gain the indulgence. Doubtless then, as now, there were Catholics who were more intent upon gaining the benefits of the indulgence than upon the dispositions which it required. This need excite no which it required. and that from the pen of Martin Luther and written in the year of our Lord 1519 Did he write it? One would scarcely credit the fact, were it not found in the History of the Reformation by that partisan, Merle d'Aubigne. Martin Luther wrote it ; was he an imbecile or a knave Ignorant he was not. From a reformer Martin Luther became

which it required. This need excite no surprise, for then, as now, many people neglected to be instructed in their religion; a revolutionist; can you, honest reader, tell the reason for this change ? Re-exam-ine the event and see, on sound, rational, Christian principles, if you can. neglected to be instructed in their religion; then, as now, there were priests who neglected to instruct their people. But how is this? You only mention the abuse of indulgences, when the thing itself is an offence in the nostrils of all true

A NEW CHURCH FOR LOWER COVE.

Itself is an offence in the nostrils of all true and sincere Christians! So much the worse, then, for such Christians. But suppose you tell us what is this thing which is so offensive to sincere Christians? Why, everybody knows that! No matter, tell us what "the thing itself is." Why, on inducence is a license from the room. St. Malachi's hall, in this city, was well filled last evening by a large portion of the male attendants of the Roman Cath-olic Cathedral, to devise ways and means for the building of a chapel at Lower

tell us what "the thing itself is." Why, an indulgence is a license from the pope, for a stipulated sum of money, to commit crime. On this point any number of Protestant authorities, theologians, preachers, historians, literary men, poets, etc., may be quoted in confirmation of what we have said is an indulgence. Cath-lies we have have figure and important but Cove. At 7:30 His Lordship Bishop Sweeny took the chair and said : That the cathe-dral was getting too small for the congre-dral was getting too small for the congreation worshipping there and that it was gation worshipping there and that it was in his opinion advisable to have another place of worship in the city. He had therefore called a meeting to see what could be done toward the erection of a olics may be negligent and ignorant, but here is a specimen of wilful ignorance which surpasses all we have ever met with among Catholics ! An indulgence a license could be done toward the erection of a chapel in Lower Cove. Some years ago he bought some lots at the corner of Main and Carmarthen streets for the purpose of putting up a building on them, but the fire upset his plans, but now an oppor-tunity was offered to carry out the pro-ject. The proposed building would be of brick and stone, 100x50 feet, with a basement, that could be used as a side-chapel, for hearing confessions, etc. It to commit sin for money ! This is a false-hood cut out of whole cloth. He who entertains such an idea of indulgences should never again speak of wilful ignor-ance! For an indulgence refers neither to the present nor future commission of sin at all. It refers only to the punish-ments of sin for which the sinner has chapel, for hearing confessions, etc. It would be so constructed that at any truly repented and has received God's pardon. An indulgence is nothing less or more than a release from the temporal future time it could either be lengthened or widened. When built the city would be divided into two parishes, with Duke punishment due to sin repented of sin-cerely and pardoned by God. Why, is that all? It is. And the strangest of all is that street as the dividing line. The Bishop then appointed eight gen-

tlemen to go through the audience and objections should be made to the Catholic idea of indulgences by those who profess to believe that all that the greatest sinner take the names of those will-ing to subscribe, saying that his (the Bishop's) would not be the smallest sub-scription. After the names had been taken it was found that \$3,332 had been

ST. BENEDICT THE MOOR. Catholic Review. The life of St. Benedict, surnamed th

The life of St. Benedict, surnamed the Moor, and the son of a slave, like that of his blessed spiritual Father; the Seraph of Assisi, is "the condemnation of the wise of the world," who look upon the humility of the Cross of Jesus Christ as a scandal and a folly,..."to the Jews a stumbling-block; to the Gentiles, foolish-ness." And the great Apostle goes on to say: "The weak things of the world bath God chosen that he may confound to say: "The weak things of the world hath God chosen that he may confound the strong; that no flesh should glory in His sight, but that as it is written: He that glorieth may glory in the Lord." We find in this humble member of the We find in this humble member of the Franciscan Order a shining embodiment of the Apostle's description of God's economy, lowly after the notions of the world, a simple lay brother, the greatest part of his days spent in menial employ-ment, unable to read or write, yet sought for counsel and advantage by the most learned and noblest of his age; gifted with wondrous powers of sagacity; like the more recent Cure d'Ars, thousands flocked around him to come within the shadow of a saint.

hadow of a saint. St. Benedict was born at Sanfratello, Sicily, in the year 1524, of parents to were both black slaves, and alike who were ossessed of eminent Christian virtues. possessed of eminent Christian virtues. This child of blessing received the name of Benedict, and, like his parents, being completely black, was commonly called by the name of Benedict the Moor. So beautiful was his natural disposition that many applied to him the words of the Canticles, "I am black, but beautiful." Canticles, "I am black, but beautiful." Even in his tenderest years, like another Tobias, he gave no sign of childishness or levity; like his good parents, he prac-tised fasts and mortifications, frequently approached the sacraments; and while the devotion, recollected deportment the devotion, recollected deportment and obedience of the little boy excited general admiration, nothing could inspire the holy youth with thoughts of vanity. He kept his master's flocks, contented imself with frugal fare, and employing his hours of rest in pious exercises, he had no other guides but the law of God and the wishes of his parents. In his eighteenth year he

year he engaged in agriculture, and in Sicily rivalled the great St. Isidore of Spain, as another protector, in the supernatural order, of this useful and honorable profession. In this vocation the Saint was filled with that true happiness which worldlings neither know nor desire; poor, self-sacrificing, hard-working, the peace of his soul shone on his countenance. At about this time the Saint entered the hermitage of St. Dominick, a short dis tance from Sanfratello, where several devout hermits were imitating the angelic life of the ancient solitaries o Egypt. These holy men were under the rule of St. Francis, and added a fourth vow of perpetual Lenten abstinence and three days' fast every week. It was a new and rigorous institute; hard, coarse bread, begged in the country; stale, ill-cooked vegetables; water their only drink; small, wretched cells; scanty clothing; the greater part of the day and night spent in prayer and manual labor. Such was the austere life the Saint entered upon; but for him it was scarcely

severe enough; so, like St. Paul, the first hermit, he wore a tunic of palm leaves, which was covered only by a woolen capouche; and here in the severest penances, maceration, prayer, blind obedience and rigorous observance of the whe he gray marks and more rule, he grew apace, more and more conformable to the image of his divine Master. Having changed their abode, so as, like the ancient anchorites, to in-crease the inconveniences and hardship of life, these holy solitaries, after a dozen years of the utmost mortification, came to Mount Pellegrino, where the people of Palermo had erected a statue to St. Rosalia, who is held by all Sicily in veneration; and near the holy grotto once

templated his modesty and humility amid so peaceful and glorious a triumph. When elected Vicar and Master of Nov-ices, his example was even more power-ful than his lessons, and to the young men in his convent he was not only a master, but a physician, a father a sure mide. It a courselled was not only a master, but a physician, a father, a sure guide. He counselled them to the practice of abstinence and patience, we upons which he had inherited from the patriarch, St. Francis. Although unable to read and write, he spoke of the most sublime mysteries of faith like one skilled in the deepest and most abstruse studies, and men grown gray in study, men honored with the public esteem, often sought without shame a favorable opportunity to consult him in difficulties, and receive instructions from him. and receive instructions from him. Three eminent Franciscans, one of whom Three eminent Franciscans, one of whom was a theologian at the Council of Trent, affirmed on oath that they had asked Brother Benedict to explain abstruse passages in Scripture, which to them seemed very obscure, and he instantly did so. They acknowledged that their science was infinitely inferior to that of the good lay-brother. Human pride is confounded by such extraordinary favors, and wisdom coming from the lips of babes; while the so-called wise are abashed and brought to confusion. And

abashed and brought to confusion. And his knowledge was not confined to relig-ious matters, but extended to the domain of secular prudence. But now the Saint having satisfactorily fulfilled these offices returned gladly to his humble kitchen where he lived the hidden life of God and at the door of the humble kitcher were to be seen the noble, the learned the sick, the indigent, all desiring the holy man's help. And while the fai neo his heroic virtues spread far and wide, the Saint humbled himself all the more profoundly before God and confessed that he was the vilest of sinners. And how he was the viest of sinners. And how he prayed that God might make him humble, and besought his brethren to help him by their prayers to gain him this virtue! But here, as all through his life, he was a master in all the virtues; and above and beyond all shone his won lerful humility, without which there is

no true perfection. After having spent twenty-seven years in the kitchen of the convent, he died at the age of sixty-five, on April 4, 1689. His death was followed by many mir-acles, even as his life had been often marked by them. His country honored him as Blessed, the City of Palermo having chosen him as its protector in 1652. In every house his picture was venera-ted, lamps and candles were placed be-fore his images and statues, and all Pal-ermo was joyful. His fame passed speedily into Spain and Portugal, and in the West Indies no Saint is so greatly hon-

ored as St. Benedict. The life of this great Saint teaches most strongly the virtue of faith. "Have faith," said our Saint. Now this virtue should be accompanied by fortitude, and our Saint always invoked the Archangel, St. Michael, to obtain it—Michael—who is like to God. While Lucifer is redoubling his efforts to destroy the true faith, let our faith be strengthened when we consider the life of St. Benedict, who, without worldly science, taught wisdom to the wise of the world, and learn, that if we have but faith, we can move moun-

MOODY AND SANKEY IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

It has been reported in most of the secular papers_from telegrams sent from the other side of the ocean_that Messrs. Moody and Sankey's mission in the south of Ireland was one of the most successful of their career. What Messrs. Moody and Sankey consider success, we do not know. They preached and sang in Cork, Limerick and Waterford, three of the most Catholic cities in Ireland. added, "that a In each of these cities there are or out so, many Protestants, but they are not the kind of Protestants that need the pecu-line services of such men as Moody. They occupied by this Saint these holy men built little cells, where they divided their

subscribed. His Lordship stated that the collec-tions at the late Missions, after paying all expenses and remembering the Rev. Fathers, had left a balance on hand some ableness of your conclusion." "Then, you admit," I observed, "the tility of praver, and I ask you to pro kind who regularly attend their own church and have plenty of church room. Providential Ruler this short supplicachurch and have plenty of church room. They are peculiarly averse to excite-ment or sensation in their religious praction. "O God, give me the light to see the truth, and strength to follow it !" He made me an earnest promise to repeat this prayer day after day, with all the fervor of his heart. Some days later, I received a pressing tices. Their own ministers are educated and gentlemanly men, and are not, we think, subject to the charge of insten-tion to their duties. What need had Moody and Sankey of getting up a re-vival among these people? Yethe tel-egraphs to America that his mission message from my invalid friend to visit him again, as soon as possible. I did so, and, on entering his room, I was sensibly impressed with a glow of enthusiasm which shone on his face, and which had among them was one of the most success ful of his life. In what was it successful What did Moody do? He simply,-with succeeded his former forlorn and des-ponding expression. Before I had time to address him, he burst forth into an the aid of Sankey's voice and harmonium -drew a crowd. It is very natural that Moody and Sankey, the great Yankee eloquent profession of faith in the div-inity of the Christian religion, and spoke revivalists, would draw a crowd in Eur in language at once so simple and con-nected, so luminous and penetrating, that I have never lost the impression which his words made on me. He one. But Barnum, the Yankee show man, would also draw a crowd in Europe. As long as Mr. Moody's object is to make Protestants better, more religious, more strict in their attention to church, begged, then and there, for the grace of more observant of the commands of God, baptism, if he were deemed worthy of receiving it. Some weeks afterward he died, fortified and consoled by the sacwe cannot find fault with him, and we never will; but when he attempts to in-troduce his Protestant religion, his Proraments of the Church. testant style of religious worship among Catholics, we do and will find fault with Here is a striking instance of the power of prayer and of the direct impression of God in the conversion and illuminhim. ation of a soul without the help or agency Moody and Sankey went to the south of a man. One ray of divine light had effected what no force of reasoning of Ireland to preach to the Catholics there. Their mission was arranged for them in Chicago several weeks before could accomplish. In his tribulation he sought God and found Him, and with their departure, and their expenses pro-vided for out of the large funds at the Him he found light and peace and rest. disposal of the missionary societies. But disposal of the missionary societies. But why they should be sent to the south of Ireland, why the Catholics there should Ireland, why the Catholics there should in need of Moody's preachbe considered in need of bloody s preach-ing and Sankey's singing, is what we cannot understand. If the populations of the three cities, Cork, Limerick and Waterford, were taken together, they spark may lie smouldering for years, buried under the accumulated weight of pernicious maxims and worldly pre-occupations; but it needs only calm inwould not commit as much crime in a occupations; but it needs only crace to month as is committed in one ward of Chicago in a week. More criminal cases re-kindle it into a flame. come before the circuit courts of an Illi-nois or Michigan town of twenty-five As the world has never yet beheld. and never will behold, a nation of athe-ists, so will the sun never shine on a thousand inhabitants at each term than comes before the judges of assize in all nation that does not worship God. And the three cities named at the semiprayer is an essential element of divine annual sessions. More murders are com-mitted in the state of Illinois in a month worship. No people have ever existed, whether ancient or modern, savage or mitted in the state of filmois in a filonal than are committed in all Ireland in a year. Why, then, did Moody and San-bay's managers think the people of the whether ancient or modern, savage or civilized, Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Chrisatliss' services ? The only answer is, SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures. Nose

they hoped to attract them to the Pro-

Well, they accomplished but little of their object. They may have had large attendances at their meetings, but we venture to say that no Catholic went to near them. And even the Protestants who went to hear them did so merely from curiosity. They do not need Moody and Sankey, they are a thousand times better than the "converts" made by Moody and Sankey in their American

NOV. 30, 1888.

Moody and Sankey in their American and English revivals. The Protestants of the south of Ire-land are good because they live in the midst of a Catholic population in which crime or immorality is very rare. The Catholics of the south of Ireland do not, and never will, need Moody and Sankey, and the Protestants of the south of Ireland will never need them as long as they follow the example of their Cath-olic neighbors.—Bay City Chronicle.

THE LAW OF PRAYER.

BY MOST REV. JAMES GIBBONS, D. D., ARCH-BISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

"Prayer moves the Hand that moves the universe." -Gurnall's Christian Armor

"Hast thou not learn'd what; thou art often toid. A truth still sacred, and believed of old. That no success attends on spears and swords Unblest, and that the battle is the Lord's 7" —Cowper.-Expostulation.

"More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of." —Tennyson.—Morte d'Arthur.

Some years ago, in a Southern city, I was requested by a Catholic lady to call on her husband, who was suffering from a fatal distemper, though his mental faculties were unimpaired. This gentle-man had been brought up by his father in the school of Voltaire and associates, whose infidel teachings he had imbibed, and he avowed himself not only an unbeliever in Catholic faith, but even a skeptic, as far as all revealed religion was concerned.

Knowing the bent of his mind on the subject of religion, I endeavored, at some length and by every argument at my command, to remove his objections to Christianity, and to prepare him for the rational acceptance of our holy religion. After listening to me with great

patience and close attention, he courteously, but frankly informed me that my remarks had made no impression on him whatever, and that between him and me whatever, and that between him and me there was an impassible gulf which no reasoning of mine could bridge over. Although mortified and discouraged by his candid reply, I did not despair, but

resumed the conversation, which was, in substance, as follows : "You certainly acknowledge," said I, resumed the

"the existence of a Supreme Being, the Author of creation, and the living source of all life ?" "Every man," he replied, "that uses

his brains, must concede that truth." "You will further admit," I continued,

that, as the Author of all Being is omniscient and all-seeing, He knows our condition; as He is Omnipotent, He has the power to succor us: and, as He is in-finitely good, He is not indifferent or insensible to the wants of His creatures, especially of those whom he has endowed with an immortal soul and an intelligent nature. He does not cast them off from His thoughts, as the loosened fragment is thrown off from a planet and hurled into space. He, from whom all paternity is derived, must have in an eminent and perfect degree those paternal sentiments which a father has for his child." "That truth," he answered, "irresisti-

bly follows from our conception of a Being supremely intelligent, powerful

"Is it not reasonable to suppose," I added, "that a Creator so benevolent and paternal, will be moved by our en-treaties, and that he will mercifully hearken to our petitions ?" "I cannot deny," he said, "the reason-

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an equal galaxy of great men and great women-we mean great saints !

SAINTS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. SPAIN.-St. Ignatius, St. Francis Xavier, St. Francis Borgia, St. Teresa, St. John of the Cross, St. Peter of Alcantara, St. Thomas of Villanova, St. Louis Bert-rand, St. Paschal Baylon, St. Francis of Solano, St. Peter Claver, St. Joseph Cal-asanctius, of the Pious Schools, B. Charles Spinola, B. Lawrence of Brindisi, B. John Marinoni, St. Andrew Avellino, St. Cam-illus of Lelli, St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, with the money thus obtained. B. Sebastian Valfre, St. Leonard of Port Maurice, St. Catherine of Ricci, St. Cajetion of Christian Doctrine, St. Francis of Paula, of the Minims of Calabria.

FRANCE.-St. Jane, Queen, St. Jane Frances of Chantal, St. Vincent of Paul, St. Francis of Sales, St. Francis Regis.

GERMANY.-B. Peter Canisius. PORTUGAL.-St. John of God.

POLAND.—St. Stanislaus, St. Josaphat. ITALY.—St. Pius V., St. Philip Neri, St. Felix of Cantalice, St. Aloysius, St. Jerome Emiliani, St. Catherine of Genoa,

Jerome Emiliani, St. Catheride of Genes., St. Charles Borromeo. HOLLAND.--MARTYRS OF CORCUM.--Nicholas Pieck, Jerome Werdt, Antony Werdt, Thierry Van Emder, Willehad

ober truth, yes ! But after this episode let us proceed to ur narrative. Tetzel, the Dominican, was the promulgator in Germany of the indul-gence proclaimed by Leo X., which owed Danus, Godfrey Marvel, Antony Hoor-naer, Francis De Roye, Cornelius Wyk, Peter Assche, Father John, Adrian Beek, its origin, it is said, to his great desire to complete the magnificent church of St. Peter's at Rome. Would to God that Leo Peter Assche, Father John, Adrian Beek, Godfrey Van Duynen, Adrian Wouters, James Lacop, John Oosterwyk, Leonard Vechel, Nicholas Van Peppel. AMERICA.—St. Rose of Lima, St. Alphonsus Toribio, Archbishop of Lima. As to the supreme pontiffs of the Cath-olic Church. Because a man is called to occupy the chair of St. Pater ha is not for Peter's at Rome. Would to God that Leo X. would be the last to wreck his reputa-

As to the chair of St. Peter he is not for occupy the chair of St. Peter he is not for iors rebuked him, and poor Tetzel died of that reason a great saint. A man may be a pope and his life be far from what it a broken heart. ought to be as a good Christian, and above all, what it ought to be as one occupying so exalted a place in the church of God. Not all popes have been, like particularly so by the secular princes, who, with their gaunt purses, saw with of God. Not all popes have been, have St. Peter, martyrs or saints, but a large number of them have been. The line of but reter, mattyrs or saints, but a large number of them have been. The line of popes have been men far above any other line of rulers, in greatness, in virtue, in intelligence, which can be named in the history of mankind. This is no boast, but sober truth admitted by competent and non-Catholic authorities. Leo X., who was pope at the period under considera-tion, was, according to men able to form affairs was the right one. Listen to the was pope at the period under considera-

rathers, had let a calance on hand some-where in the vicinity of \$\$00, which he would add to the subscription, with enough to make up a total sum \$4,332. He further said he could not begin the building unless he had \$6,000 to start alugences, which is severity itself compared with their sweeping act of faith which alone suffices to wash all a man's sins away, and put him at once, without penance or purgatory, into the company of the angels in heaven! But if one must be in a state of grace to with

Mr. Michael Flood, on being asked by this Lordship what it would cost to build the chapel, answered that in round num-bers it would take about \$12,000. gain an indulgence was there not a certain sum of money also required ? This is a uestion of some interest, and we would

The Bishop then enquired who would consent to become collectors, when a like to know what the Roman pontiff did with the money thus obtained. This is no number of gentlemen were appointed for

with the money thus obtained. This is no mystery. It was devoted to pious uses. "Pious uses!" Suppose you be a little more specific? Well, some was spent in the erection of public hospitals, some was spent in building bridges, some was spent in building churches, and some was spent in wars against the Turks. Is that all? No, there is something more it would be His lordship told the collectors not to leave a Catholic house in the city un-visited and that he intended as soon as the frost was out of the ground to com-mence to lay the foundation, so that he could hold service in the church by July at the latest.- St. John, N. B. Sun, 12th No, there is something more it would be well for you to learn. Why, what is that? It is that you owe it in all probability to inst.

Sept. 14th, 1880.

the money spent in defence of Christen-dom against the threatening Turks that you are not to-day a follower of the false Hop Bitters Co., TORONTO: I have been sick for the past six years

prophet Mohammed. What ! it is due to

indulgences that I am not a Turk ? In all

suffering from dyspepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters, and they have done wonders for me. I am well and able to work, and

for me, 1 am weil and able to work, and eat and sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bitters. SIMON ROBBINS. For sufferers of Chronic diseases, 35 pp. symptoms, remedies, helps, advise. Second stamp-DR. WHITER, 230 Race St., Gincinnai, O., (old office). State case. Ayer's pills are a convenient remedy

to have always at hand. They are sugar coated, easy to take, effective to operate tion upon increasing too exclusively the material grandeur of the church of God sure to bring relief and cure. They are effectual in a wide range of diseases which arise from disorders of the stom-Tetzel is charged with having employed extravagant language in his harangues, for which, it was said, his ecclesiastical superach and digestive organs.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr electric Oil, because so very a broken heart. Germany at this moment was in an un-easy state. This indulgence proclaimed by Leo X, was looked upon as an abuse, little of it is required to effect a cure For croup, diptheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bath ing the chest or throat, for taking inter nally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

feelings of reluctance money taken from the pockets of their German subjects and employed in building churches in Italy. Luther's voice was now heard in attacking indulance and in the stacking Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn writes: Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discov-ery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dys-persion. Reform was undoubtedly needed. All the sincere and earnest Christians of that Reform was undoubtedly needed. All it the very best includes in a single state of the sincere and earnest Christians of that pepsia." This medicine is making mar-day were in sympathy with this cry. vellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dys-Luther's position at that juncture of pepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

the fourth yow of perpetual Lenten abstinence, and subsequently ordered that each of them might accomplish his vows in any convent he chose: so after much prayer our Saint chose of the Fran-ciscan Orders, the reformed Minor Observantins, and was received at the Con-vent of St. Mary of Jesus, near Palermo. Here he spent the rest of his life, where following the example of his seraphic Father, he cultivated universal de tachment; going barefoot, however cold the weather might be; wearing the coarsest and most threadbare habit lying in his cell, which he called his pal ace, on a coarse coverlet spread on a board, a cross drawn on the wall with charcoal, and a few pictures of his patron saints being his furniture. This extreme poverty he loved ardently; and God showed by several miracles how agree.

able it was to Him. To this heroic love of poverty he joined an angelic chastity which won for him from the city of Palermo, when taking him for its protector, the glorious title of Virgin. His obedi-ence, too, was so universal that he sought the will of his Superior in the least

things. The lowest and most painful employ-So, for twenty-seven years, he was em-ployed as cook of the convent, unless when, at intervals, drawn to fill the most important places; and here we find as illustrating his life many such homely miracles as are found in that of Elias, Eliseus and the Cure D'Ars. Great was his grief when he was appointed guardian of the convent in which he was dian of the convent in which he are cook, and only through obedience would he accept the position, in which, not-withstanding his numerous occupations, he was always first in the performance of every duty, and made his recreation con sist in helping in the kitchen, carrying wood, sweeping in the kitchen, carrying wood, sweeping the house, digging in the garden and begging in the city; thus giving a splendid example of humility, which shone also amid honors, applause and success. So, when as guardian, he was obliged to assist at the provincial chapter held in the anaiont air of Gin chapter held in the ancient city of Gir-genti, and was surrounded by the most

respectable ecclesiastics, distinguished inhabitants and crowds of people seeking to kiss his hand, and crying, Behold the saint I he sought vainly to fly this ap-plause. Many wept for joy as they con-

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Conseque of the Je 6,000 pot gift was g fore it co sary to sumed a settlers v advantag were in 1629, a s these bri David Dieppe, i ceeded in Sieur de Champla French c ing or re but the forced ba Religio tical con urged Lo that had just recla the 12th to Fran condition The g the burn The J ruins, th carried o vent had were in find a sh to take Scarce more th went to their ea youth; them to whateve humility Fathe

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Knowest Thou the Land ? [From the Irish : for Redpath's Weekly.]

NOV. 30, 1888

in melody combine— Oh, 'tis Erin ! Oh, 'tis Erin ! 'Tis the land for which I sigh— The lovellest land by God's right hand Created 'neath the sky !

Knowest then the land, where true love is more than gold? And the ties of friendship bind in a ne'er dissolving chain. Where failth is never broken, and fond hearts are never sold. And truth and trust are more to men than sordid thirst of gain. Where the Father's word is sacred, and a power the Moher's smile To move the child to duty, such as money cannot claim.

To move the child to duty, such as money cannot claim, Where words from hearts are spoken show-ing bosoms void of guile, And honor shines respiendent with an all-illuming flame. Oh. 'Its Erin! Oh, 'Its Erin! This the isle for which I weep, 'This the fairest gen of ocean-Sweetest emerald of the deep. Pasthews Flows.

PASTHEEN FIONN.

THE COLLEGE OF OUEBEC.

In front of the Cathedral (now the Basilica) of Quebec, the tourist might, as late as 1878, have seen a pile of build-ings of considerable size, and of an architectural style somewhat at variance with that of the present age.

the building, which on the top of the hill was but one story in height, counted no less than four in the wing upon Fabrique Street.

This spacious edifice had been unoccupied for some years back; the walls, although very solidly built, were begin-ning to crack in more than one place, through want of repair, and the destroy-ing elements carried on devastation unchecked; it was, in a word, an abandoned ruin, constantly threatened with the demolisher's hammer.

(This venerable monument of our Canadian history was demolished in 1878, but since then all agree that the fear of its falling to ruin was unfounded and

served but as a pretext to remove it.) For more than one century it had been turned into a barracks and thus evidently had ceased to be a house of study and

prayer. Such was the sad fate of the Jesuits'

Such was the sad fate of the Jesuits' College, Quebec. Let us give a rapid sketch of its history, with a fact or two which may tell of what it was in the days of its glory. Founded in 1625, one year before Har-vard University, Cambridge, (near Bos-ton, Mass.,) the College of Quebec was the oldest classical institution in North America America.

The scheme of this foundation and the first steps taken towards its realisation go back even to a remoter date.

As early as 1625, the Jesuits, at the request of the Recollets, had come to request of the kecohets, had come to help the latter in evangelizing Canada; Fathers Charles Lallamant, Enemond Masse and John de Brebeuf, accompanied by Brothers Francis and Gilbert, had first, on their arrival, settled down by the St. Charles river, on the opposite shore, in a place called Jacques Cartier's fort; the next year they had built close at hand an humble dwelling, which was soon to be called Our Lady of the Angels.

Scarcely had they landed, when they behought themselves of looking after the education of youth, so thorough was their conviction that upon it rested the ture of the colony. Next year, in fact, a young nobleman, Rene Rohault, eldest son of the Marquis Port l'Evequ Fr. Rene Menard, Professor of Rhetoric at Moulins. of Gamache, having obtained consent of his family to enter the Society of Jesus and devote himself to the laborious mis-Fr. Ambrose Devost, Superintendant Fr. Ambrose Devost, superintendant and Treasurer of the College at Bourges. But this home at Quebec has moreover the glory of having been the stopping-place and in some cases the home of those martyrs of the faith or at least of sions of Canada, his parents, who loved him dearly, and who knew his earnest wish to see a college started at Quebec, determined to give him this satisfaction. apostolic zeal, who in the 17th century Consequently they wrote to the Superior bedewed with their sweat and blood the now sainted land of Canada. Promof the Jesuits, offering him the sum of 6,000 pounds for this foundation. The inently among many others may the College of Quebec claim as its own the gift was gratefully acknowledged, but before it could be employed it was neces-sary to wait until the colony had as-Fathers John de Brebuef and Gabriel Lallemant, who, on March 16th and 17th, ed a more definite shape and the 1649, by a death in every sense heroic, closed their careers of self-sacrificing devotion. It was to record this memorsettlers were better able to profit by the advantages of such a college. Things were in this state, when, on July 20th, 1629, a sad event blighted for a time all able fact that the family of Father de Brebeuf sent to the College a life-size David Kertk, an adventurer from Dieppe, in the service of England, suc-ceeded in intercepting the small fleet of silver bust of the missionary, which stands above a small pedestal containing the martyr's skull. The precious object has since that time passed into other hands, and is still carefully kept by the Sieur de Roquemont, and constrained Champlain to surrender Quebec. The nuns of the Hotel Dieu de Quebec. A few years had barely passed by since the tragical death of the Fathers de Bre-beuf and Lallemant, when Father Poncet French obtained the privilege of remain-ing or returning to their own country; but the Jesuits and Recollets were forced back to France. Religious zeal, even more so than poliwas carried away by Iroquois from be-neath the very walls of Quebec. He was, it is true, ransomed some time after, but tical considerations or interested motives. urged Louis XIII. not to give up a colony that had been so sorely tried. The King's the Indians had cut off one of his fingers and covered him with wounds. just reclamations were listened to, and by the treaty of peace concluded on March the 12th, 1632, England restored Canada We might notice here some episode of college life, the more precious as they are the only ones which have come down France, though in an impoverished to posterity. The first in order of time is the Academical Entertainment given in honor of His Excellency the Viscount condition. The governor's residence had been burnt down; nothing remained of it but Voyer d'Argenson, Governor of Canthe burnt walls. Jesuits' mansion was falling to It happened thus. The Viscount, who

them.'

Meanwhile the promises of the Mar-quis de Gamache had not been forgotten ; the moment of their fulfilment was at hand. In 1635, Fathers Charles Lalle-mant and de Quen opened a small school, matt and de Quen opened a small school, whilst materials were preparing for a temporary building. The general of the Jesuits had accepted the gift of the mar-quis and the foundations of the college at Quebec were begun near the fort of St. Louis, on a piece of ground six acres in extent, granted for the purpose. The

immediate result of this important step was to induce several highly respectable families to come over to Canada, where they knew they could henceforth give their sons a christian education and a degree of knowledge in keeping with their social position; immigration im-mediately increased; still the college buildings were not destined to rise from

It was simply a vast square with an interior court yard, the main front fac-ing the Market Place; the ground slopes down rapidly towards the right, so that A fire having shortly after destroyed

the Jesuits' house, the governor lodged them for a time in a humble dwell-ing occupied until recently by the Hospital Sisters. This consisted of two rooms used in turn as kitchen, sleeping-ing-rooms and class-rooms. The Sis-

rooms used in turn as kitchen, sleeping-ing-rooms and class-rooms. The Sis-ters themselves had gone to settle down at Sillery, while the building of the Quebec Hospital was in progress. The courage of the Fathers seemed to rise in the face of obstacles, and by the blessings of God upon their labors, a building progress two score to open out brighter prospect was soon to open out before them; besides they were almost all of them men of rare gifts and tried

virtue. The first Fathers, who with means so inadequate were watching over the ex-panding destinies of this new college, were in a special manner remarkable for their birth and preceding employment as well as for their acquirements and abili-ties. We subjoin a list of their names

and of the offices held by them in France. Fr. Lejeune, Professor of Rhetoric and afterwards Superior of a house of his

Order. Fr. Charles Lallemant, Professor of

Fr. Charles Lallemant, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Bourges, Principal at the College Louis-le Grand, and finally Rector of the College at Rouen. Fr. Jerome Lallemant, who, before his first journey, had been Professor of Logic and Natural Philosophy and Principal at Paris, was Rector of the famous college of la Fleche with its 1200 students, when through Mar. de Laval he obtained leave

through Mgr. de Laval he obtained leave to return to his dear Canada. Fr. Paul Roguenau, Professor of Belles-Lettres at Bourges and of Philosophy at Amiens.

Amiens. Fr. Peter Chastelain, Frofessor at the College of Louis-le-Grand in 1620, died at Quebec in 1684, after a stay of forty-eight years in Canada. He is the author of the pious and elegant little work called: "Feeling of a soul who loves Jesus."—(Affectus animæ amantis Jesum). Fr. Bartholomew Vimont, Prefect of Studies and Paoter at Yannes

Studies and Rector at Vannes. Fr. John de Quen, Professor of Gram-mar at Paris and of Belles-Lettres at

not give up my two scholars for the finest audience in France." The following year he added: "Last year I had two pupils; I have rown rich, for now I possess more than twenty of de Queylus. The distinguished guests were introduced by R. F. de Quen, Recaster was scarcely repaired or forgotten, when a second and worse fire than the first reduced the entire building to

tor of the College. There is no doubt that the entertainment was a charming one; we shall how ever merely note the programme. THE RECEPTION OF THE VICOMTE D'ARGEN-SON. the fruit of so many labors and the shel-ter of his old age destroyed in a moment the source of area by the source of a source of

By every nation of the country of Canada on his taking the government of New France at Quebec. AT THE COLLEGE OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS,

On the 28th of July, in the year 1658.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

Its very prosperity had roused the jealousy of the neighboring Colony. Louis-bourg in particular was a standing source of annoyance to New-England. The loss of a Bishop and hierarchy. Even as early as 1651, the Directors of the Company of New-France had requested that F. Jerome Lallemant, Superior of the Jesuits at Paris, might be named Bishop in of this important place, forced to capitu-late on the 17th of June, 1745, was for Canada.

The Council on Ecclesiastical matters, established by His Most Christian Maj-Canada the first of a long series of dis-asters, which ended, in spite of heroic resistance, with the surrender of Quebec esty, took the affair in hand, and designated the Fathers Lallamant, Ragueneau and Lejeune as subjects for the Society to on the 18th September, 1759, and of Mon-treal, on the 8th September, 1760. The choose from. But the Fathers objected that the Constitutions of their Order are struggle was over. opposed to the acceptance of dignities by

the members. This being the case, Louis XIV. ordered Mr. Gueffier, State Councillor, residing in Rome, to do his best to obtain from the Pope a title of Bishop *in partibus* for any one chosen by the Jesuit Fathers. The Assistant to France at once named Fran-cis Xavier de Laval-Montmorency, Abbe

de Montigny. This prelate was consecrated Bishop of This prelate was consecrated Bishop of Petrea on the Sth December, 1658, and on Easter Sunday, 1659, he sailed from I Kochelle with several priests and F. Jerome Lallemant, then Rector of the College at la Fleche, and who, many years before, viz., after the dispersion of the Hurons, had returned to France to lay before the company of the Hundred Associates a report upon the state of the College at la fleche, the fundred Associates a report upon the state of the College at la fleche, the fundred Associates a report upon the state of the College at la fleche, the fundred College at la fleche, the fundred College at la fleche, the fundred Associates a report upon the state of the College at la fleche, the fundred Associates a report upon the state of the college at la fleche, the fundred Associates a report upon the state of the college at la fleche, the fundred Associates a the fundred to France or left tor St. Domingo to the fundred fundred fundred to fleche fundred fundred to fleche fundred the fundred fundred to fleche fundred to fleche fundred to fleche fundred fundre Colony.

The party landed at Quebec on the 6th

THE CAURCH IN ENGLAND. Ireland's Contribution to its Growth.

Not half a century ago the children of the Church in England consisted, on the one hand, of a few ancient families, scat-tered up and down the country, living a retired life and mixing, even when they came to London for a tew months in the year, in no society but their own ; and on the other, of the children of Ireland, few in number and poor, seeking in our large cities or in the harvest or hop fields em-lowment denied to them in their own The poor and sainted Bishop saw both ter of his old age destroyed in a moment. He was 82 years of age; but his courage was undaunted; without a word of com-plaint, he bent his steps towards the College, whose inmates were only too happy to offer hospitality to the vener-able prelate, whom God by these trials was preparing for the last sacrifice. While the Fathers at Quebec were de-voting their energies to the education of the young, another of those Apostles of the New World who came by times to refresh their souls among their brethren vas laying down his life for his flock. On the 23rd of August 1724, at Norridgeployment denied to them in their own country. A few obscure chapels in Lon-don attached to the Catholic embassies, don attached to the Catholic embassies, in our provincial cities built in the back streets by the pence of the Irish poor, sufficed for the needs of Catholic wor-ship. In those far-off days, rich and poor alike went miles to hear Mass on a Sun-day or holiday of obligation, and never failed in the randuous daty.

the 23rd of August 1724, at Norridge-wock, in the State of Maine, Father Sebastian Rasle was shot down by the enemy on the battle-field, surrounded by his beloved neophytes, the Abena-HERE AND THERE A CATHOLIC PRIEST was known to the public for his profound

the whole family plunged in grief and mourning. Such were the blossoms of the rising generation of Quebes students. The fol-lowing year they had developed m age and gravity. This time the guest to be entertained was a person of a very dif-ferent character, and so too was his re-ception. The Church of Canada had of late grown rapidly, and reached proportions which demand as a general rule the presence of a Bishop and hierarchy. Even as early

With the growth of the Church in numbers and in position her responsibil-ity has increased and her power of deal-ing with the complex condition of the people under her charge is put to a severe strain. In her struggle with the world which surrounds her she stands in need of more laborers in the Lord's vine-yard. Among the English poor in our arge cities, among the artisans to whom of the verities of the Christian faith as the inhabitant of the Dark Continent, Some weeks after the English ships carried back to France the officers and there is a large work laid out in the Catholic church. But there is far more soldiers of both army and fleet, together with many distinguished colonists. It is needless to say that the College vital and sacred work in England, and that is to save her own children, to keep them and reclaim them from the state of God forgetfulness into which too many m our big cities have already fallen. The ot Que bec could scarce survive such vicissitudes. Still the Canadians had not yet been an of the Church in the last thirty or forty years by the converts of every class and condition of those who have been brought to the Fold, is, alas, far more than counterbalanced by the LOST OF BORN AND BAPTISED CATHOLICS. stin the catadians had hot yet been separated from France; they were not without hope that the mother-country would keep her hold upon them, and re-trieve her loss at the end of the war. But

In London and Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, there are large num-bers of Catholics who never hear Mass form year's end to year's end, and who for ten, twenty, or thirty years have never approached the Sacraments, who, it they have lost the faith, live the life of the heathen, like the masses of people or two families of the noblesse, there remained in Quebec only a few subordiamong whom they dwell. In Liverpool, for instance, Catholics form about one-The party landed at Quebec on the 6th nates and mechanics, together with the religious corporations. This emigration of the conditional people was the most of the Canadian pe

masses of our Catholic people is the method pursued by the Friars among the heathen peoples. Let men devoted to the cause of God pitch their tents in the slums of our great cities, live amongst the people whom they desire to reclaim, walk with them by day and by nicht walk with them by day and by night, and exorcise, by their presence, by their preaching, by their practice, this demon who holds the souls and bodies of his victims in chains, which, unaided, none can break. When the Church sends forth her word dayated areas and here it is a source of the source her most devoted sons and servants, as of old, into the barren places which abound in our large cities, to preach anew the Gospel to those who, long lost in vice, have forgotten it, then, but not until then, can we really expect that a stop will be put to the annual loss of souls which the Church in England, in spite of all her efforts, has now in sorrow of heart to deplore.

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THREE HUNDRED YEARS OF PRO-TESTANTISM.

ber 25th 1635. His death caused gen-eral mourning and was looked upon as a public calamity. Over his grave Father oration, and then, in all simplicity, returned to his class of Rudiments. Father Bartholonew Vimont, who brought with him to Canada, August 1st, 1639, the first Ursuline Nuns and Hospi al Sight en and al Hospi of the Jesuits in New-France, was already beginning to give some shape to the new college, when fresh trick. In Liverpool and Manchester, in Bir-mingham and Glasgow they form a large proportion of the population. Their in-fluence, political and social, is felt. Their religion is before the public eye; their churches are as large and numerous in proportion as those of the various sects which make up

got into power, the monasteries, which had consecrated labor, were closed—and poor houses came into existence! Well, Protestantism has had posses-sion for three hundred years, and what of it?

Those parts of Germany which were the readiest to embrace the heresy are now the most infidel. But its used to be said that Popery and poverty went to-gether. Well, Protestant Germany and Protestant England are the best places to study pauperism, for in both of these pauperism is to be found in its most re pulsive aspect. Catholic Belgium, one of the most industrious and one also of the most Catholic countries in the world, is probably the freest from this class of hopeless poor. Not that poverty is criminal. The Mother and Child in the grotto at Bethlehem have ennobled poverty, in the mind of Catholics, at all events. But what is more horrible than the envying, hating, revengeful pov-erty that has grown up wherever the selfishness of Protestantism has had its way? Dives' ears are car-essed by the comfortable doc-trine he has paid for, while Lazarus goes the most Catholic countries in the world. essed by the comfortable doc-trine he has paid for, while Lazarus goes to his Socialistic gathering to plot against all society. The Nation (Nov. 15), speaking of the Luther festival, says that "there is now but little religious belief of any kind to be found among the edu-

of any kind to be found among the edu-cated classes of Protestant Germany . his Bible interests them rather as a specimen of old German than as a new spiritual lamp provided by him for the men of his time." Who doubts this ? No one. This paper itself illustrates one phase of Protestantism, the Protestant-iom that has hear acting and outlight

science, and, as they have been cut off from the Catholic teaching which would have guided and comforted them, they represent the anti-social side of Protest antism. The same Nation puts the number of soldiers as now under arms in Europe at 3,200,000, the public debts of Europe at \$21,600,000,000, the payment of which must weigh heavily on the people, as about one-half of it has been incurred by war purposes a pure waste. And it goes on to say that "at the present rate of progress, in fifty years, or even in twenty-five, there must be a great social or financial catastrophe of some kind, for the simple reason that the tillers of the soil, on whom these prodigious bur-dens rest, will not be able to stand them." To make the point sharper for Protestants, it adds with regard to these great armies: "We have no longer Goths, or Huns, Turks or Tartars to fear. They are maintained by highly civilized Christian men simply as a defence against other highly civilized Christian men. That is what Lutheranism in Germany. Hugenotism in France, Anglicanism in England, and various other shades of Protestantism, more or less developed into infidelity, have brought us after three hundred years' despotic sway! The constant feeling of being "played

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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It happened thus. The viscouti, who succeeded M. de Lauzon on the 26th January, 1657, after a most perilous pas-sage, arrived safe at Quebec on the 11th July, 1658. Here he was received with ruins, the doors and windows had b carried of or broken; the Recollet con-vent had fared still worse. The religious were in consequence rather at a loss to find a shelter; they soon, however, began

honors due. The very next day news was brought that the Algonquins had been massacred by the Iroquois within to take things more cheerfully. Scarcely had the Fathers greeted once more their beloved mission, than they went to work with fresh ardour. One of gun shot of the Fort. The Governor earliest cares was the education of men to overtake the savages, but they youth; circumstances did not yet allow them to begin on a grand scale; but whatever could be done was done in all humility.

and as many children. It was on the 22nd July, 1658, a few days after this attack of the Iroquois, that the Governor was solemnly received at Father Lejeune wrote in 1632 : "I have become a tutor here, in Canada; at this moment I have two pupils, learning their alphabet. After so many years teaching, I have come back to A B C, and with so great a delight that, believe me, I would

despatched at once a couple of hundred

succeeded in rescuing only two women

It was whilst their revered bishop was under the same roof with them that the oung academicians of the College of Quebec gave him an exhibition on a ject not only of a sacred nature, but also treated in such a way as to afford solid instruction on a religions question. Unfortunately no details on this point have come to us. The fact alone is stated in the Diary of the Jesuits, under the date in the College Chapel the sacred drama composed in honor of His Lordship the Bishop of Petræa. Everything went off well.

The fact that Father Jerome Lallemant was Rector of the College is sufficient to show that even at this early period an energetic direction was given to the studies.

On the ninth of October, 1668, feast of St. Denis, occurred the solemn inaugura-tion of the Lesser Seminary of Quebec : this institution destined to train those boys who would seem called to the priest hood, had all the desirable success; the pupils, of course but few in the beginning, but well chosen, followed the classes at

the College, and a tender friendship grew up thenceforward between the two its glorious past. houses.

No special incident seems to have marked the annals of the College until

For some time past the Intendant Talon had been anxiously looking for an outlet by the South-West, like that of the St. Lawrence in the North-East. The Missionaries had heard the Indians speak Southern direction; they called it the Meschacebe (Father of the Waters).

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Talon very much desired to clear up this point and chose for this purpose Louis Jolliet, whose learning, prudence and courage were well known, and FatherMarquette, who had resided for some years e West.

The bold explorers succeeded admirably; after going down the river they entered into the waters of the Mississippi, June, 16th, 1663, and followed its course from the 43rd to the 34th degree of lati-tude, viz., from the territory of the Illinois to that of the Arkansas. There they nois to that of the Arkansas. There they ascertained beyond a doubt that this great stream flows into the gulf of Mex-ico; at the same time it was deemed prudent not to push their excursion any

sixty that remained yet with the Fathers. In 1776, the British Government appropriated a part of the College as a repository for records. It was deemed by them an act of courtesy to leave the surviving members of the Society in

quiet possession of the remainder. When, in 1800, Father Cazot, the last of the Order, expired, the Crown without more ceremony and by right of might proclaimed itself heir at law by default of the Jesuits' property, as if the Church, who holds this property, were not immortal.

The College was turned into barracks and remained such until England had withdrawn her troops from Canada. Now the venerable pile is abandoned and tenantless. For the past hundred years, one day of joy alone has it wit-nessed, may it not be the last! This was when, in October, 1874, Quebec cele-brated with so much pomp the 200th anniversary of the erection of its epis-copal see. On this occasion the windows of the ancient edifice, emblazoned with letters of gold by day, and of fire by night, proclaimed to the whole of Canada

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricale your sys-tem against the scourge of all new countries-ague, billious and intermitter fevers-by the use of Hop Bitters. LUDINGTON, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880. and intermittent

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney com-plaints and many diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

A Failure in Crops.

A species of worm is cating all the leaves from the chestnut and hickory nut trees in many sections, and the crop will be a failure. Worms that afflict children or adults will prove a failure if Dr. Low' Pleasant Worm Syrup is used. It is a safe and sure cure for all worms that lurk in the human system, tape worm included.

AMONG THE WARMEST ADVOCATES OF the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure are ladies formerly in delicate health, whose vigor and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, enronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidneys, feminine ailments, and obstinate types of nervous indiges the Governor was solemany received at the same time same transmission of the same transmission any the control of the same transmission and the second secon tion, are overcome by it. Sold by Hark

drink, they live in huts and hovels in the worst slums by the river side. Such people, living such lives, fall, men and vomen alike, into crime, lead disorderly lives that make them a reproach ity in which they live, to the faith in which they were baptized.

THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF LIVERPOOL tell a fearful tale against these victims of almost habitual intoxication. In the borough gaol the yearly number of criminals is about 23,000, of whom Catholics who form but one-third of the entire population, constitute two-thirds, or early 15,000. The number of Catholic women in gaol exceed in number Catholic men. The people who recruit the criminal classes are they who earn good wages, but spend them on drink ; who are Catholics, either natives of Liverpool or immigrants from Ireland, too quickly corrupted by bad associations; us who never go to Mass, who escape the control of the clergy, and are lost in the sluns of the great city. Vice is rampant in the streets. Women who are, or ought to be cletchics former their shows and out Catholics, forget their shame, and out rage public decency. By the conduct of too many of her children in our big cities, victims to their

BESETTING SIN OF DRUNKENNESS. a grave scandal is brought upon the Church. To repair this evil, to reclaim the multitude, who year by year are lost to the Faith, heroic remedies are needed. The Church, ever young, knows how to meet the new conditions of life, if old methods of controlling or guiding the Catholic peoples, or of reaching their Catholic peoples, or of reaching then hearts, fail, new methods will be created by her hands. If the people in their large masses no longer come to the Church, the Church is ready to send bye-ways to reach the hearts of those who have abandoned God and forgotten who have abandoned God and forgotten his precepts. The League of the Cross, for instance, is a league of bold men and true who have pitched their tents in the haunts of vice, in the slums where drunk-enness abounds, and seek by example and by united action, by personal contact and by counter-actions, to win over to exhibit and within the test children of sobriety and virtue the lost children of

t he Church, THE SLAVES OF HABITUAL INTOXICATION. We know how, for instance, the Capuen n Friars worked among the heathen, how

out" and "used up" can readily be moved by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

House Plants.

The second second

X

100

Many a beautiful rose has been nipped in the bud by an undiscovered worm, and many a young life has been sacrificed to the destructive power of worms in the human system. If you would save those other tender house plants, "your children," give them Freeman's Worm Powders. They are safe and pleasant, and are warranted effectual.

The Faith Cure.

One who tried the faith cure declares she was cured—"cured of her faith"— Burdock Blood Bitters cures by works, not by faith alone. It is the grand specific for all diseases of Liver, Kin neys and Blood, purifying, regulating and strengthening the vital fluids.

A Fortunate Escape.

Mrs. Berkenshaw, 26 Pembroke St., Frais worked among the heathen, how in Africa they pitched their tents among the savages, set up the Cross in their midst and gained souls to God. It may be that in the slums of our great cities, the only method of reclaiming the lost

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Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, NUV. 30, 1883.

THE HOUSE OF BETHLEHEM.

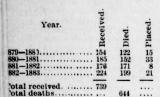
As a great deal of misapprehension exists in regard of the closing of the House of Bethlehem in Ottawa, we deem it a duty to state, notwithstanding the wicked insinuations of the bigoted, that the institution did good work and was only prevented from doing more by causes over which the good sisters had no control. At the meeting of the Ottawa City Council held on the 19th inst., the following report from the medical committee appointed to visit the House of Bethlehem was read : -

In compliance with your request, we the undersigned have examined into the founding institution on Anglesea Square known as Bethlehem, and beg leave to

existence, under the management of the Grey Nuns of this city, since October, 1878. The interior of this building we found scrupulously clean and tidy. The room wherein are now placed the infants under their charge is on the second floor, and on the 9th instant, the day of our wisit, it was occupied by thirteen little ones, attended to by two sisters and six servants as nurses. The ages of these children varied from a few days to a few weeks old, their physical appearance being in accord with the length of time of occu-pancy of their present quarters, the latest arrival being the healthiest looking. The area of this room, in our estimation, was sufficient to insure enough breathing air to

the occupants thereof. 2. That since October, 1879, to October this institution has received 739 lren, the great majority of whom came from a lying in institution situated on the Richmond Road in the Township of Napean, and known as the House of of Napean, and known as the House of Mercy, a small proportion from the city and the balance from the surrounding country. At the time of our visit, half-past eleven a. m, a child was admitted into this institution, born that very morning at five o'clock in the village of L'Original, about fifty niles distant from Ditawa

Ottawa. The records of this institution furnish the following information, showing the number of children received yearly, the number placed out, the number who died, and the number remaining at the end of ach year:



After the first year the number of deaths s computed not only from the number eccived the year following, but to this

indersigned, physicians to the Bethlehem Asylum, according to the wish expressed by the committee, have the honor to submit the following observations concerning this

by the committee, have the honor to submit the following observations concerning this institution : Founded in 1879 by the Grey Nuns, who everywhere and always so generously lavish the treasures of their zeal and charity, this little hospital, destined to gather the infants deprived by circum-stances, from their birth, of the care of their mothers, has had from the beginning numberless obstacles to surmount. The scanty means at the disposal of the sisters allowed them at first to shelter the little ones in an establishment altogether too small for the always increasing num-ber. Notwithstanding the most assiduous care, the majority of them disd during the two or three months after their arrival. The sisters did not hesitate to make further sacrifices in order to place their little foster oner in the best possible condi-tion, and built, at their own expense, as spacious a ward as their means would allow and which we considered as sufficiently suitable with regard to hygiene. All the children were submitted to a uniform artificial feeding, modified ac-cording to circumstances, such as cow's milk more or leas diluted, always aunbied

Grey Nuns are, however, too well known in Ottawa, too well known in the country, to be injured either by malice or by misapprehension. They are ready for any investigation that Government may decide on. Invescording to circumstances, such as cow's milk more or less diluted, always supplied by the same animal for the same children. tigation will serve to bring into bolder selief their noble works on behalf of the wretched, the aband-Nestle's food and even goat's milk occasionally. In consulting the report of the instituoned and the fatherless. We feel

In consulting the report of the institu-tion, we see that the mortality of 1879-80 was on an average 794, per cent; in 1880-81, 81 per cent; 1881-82 97 per cent; 1882-83, 89 per cent. This deplorable result does not surprise us after all. It agrees with the statistics of all other foundling hospitals, where dry nursing is in use, and where the per centage of death in some reaches as high as a hundred. Almost all the children succumbed to diseases of the directive organs. such as bury" article.

diseases of the digestive organs, such as catarnial enterties, gastro enterties, dysen-tery and so on. Rarely they lived more than two or three months and perished in the most enterest effects of the distribution.

the most extreme state of emaciation. We succeeded in saving all the children who had the good fortnne of being nursed by their mothers, for at least the first two by their mothers, for at least the first two or three months of their existence; the two weeks of maternal feeding required of late by the Local Government always proved to be atterly insufficient.

The endeavors that we, as well as the Sisters, have made to diminish this great mortality, brought us to the conclusion that wet nursing is the only means of ob-taining this result and of saving the lives of infants in cities.

F. X. VALADE, M. D. L. C. PREVOST, M. D. From the statements of these dis-

inguished medical gentlemen it will be clearly seen that no blame whatlaurels. ever attaches to the good sisters. All the blame lies with the unfortunate parents, and with the depravity of society itself. With all due deference to the views of the learned gentlemen above named we may be permitted to doubt the wisdom of the course they recommend and which is the name of St. Bernard, who by his to be carried out. Crime will suffer

no diminution from the adoption of this course, nor will the interests came one of the glories of the Church. either temporal or spiritual of the unfortunate children born out of wed-

ock be improved. Since the above writing we have read with amazement an article in the True Witness dealing with this subject. The article bears the sensational heading, "ACanadian Tewksbury House," and contains statements tual discernment. so extraordinary that we can hardly

whereof he wrote. He says : at "There is an institution at Ottawa, known as the Bethlehem for the Friend-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. large an amount of good, under cir- His Excellency has been often jury on society and religion. The without interfering with the principles cumstances the most unfavorable, as the House of Bethlehem, should be importance by the Sacred Congregatermed an "abattoir," to have it com- tion of Rites, and by that of Bishops pared to the blood-stained Tewksbury and regulars. In 1883 he was Almshouse, and to have it stated by such a journal as the True Witness that the death rate within its walls is highly suggestive of crime aiding faction to all portions of the Church nature to do away with the little in the Province of Quebec. ones. We stand completely amazed

at the course of our contemporary. THE REAL DYNAMITERS. Its article that we have cited is cal-We know of no punishment too culated to do injury to a most deserving body of religious ladies. The great for the concocters of dynamite

stories. The latest comes from British Columbia, and is the most absurd we have yet heard. All these stories are evidently devised by needy office holders, or office seekers looking for some sort of advancement or a livelihood at public expense. The government owes it to itself and to the people to institute a rigid enquiry into these dynamite reports. assured that our contemporary will, The parties guilty of their invention upon reflection, find no difficulty in should meet with no mercy. They withdrawing statements so illare the veriest criminals, for whom founded and so injurious as those no penalty can be too severe. If government of itself take no action, Parliament should at its next session

THE NEWSPAPER OF TO-DAY.

Our daily journals are to be ad To Le Canadien we are indebted mired for the enterprise they display in collecting and publishing for some interesting particulars concerning His Excellency the Commisnews. But there seems to be on the part of many of them an unhealthy sary Apostolic. His Excellency was purpose to procure for their readers born in 1826 at Moll, in the Province of Antwerp, Belgium. The distinthat which is not really news, but a guished prelate made his studies at simple recital of scandal. The fact is that many of the papers of the day the College of Moll, where he acquired distinction not alone by his are as dangerous to public morality as if ex professo published for the promental acumen, but also by his love of unremitting toil. Taking the first pagation of immorality. We have place in his classes he every year left been forcibly struck by the reflec that celebrated institution blessed by tions on this subject of a correspondhis preceptors and crowned with ent to an American journal, who asks: "Is it necessary that a daily paper should publish all the publish all the items that it receives, by wire or otherwise? It is true that this is In 1843 His Excellency entered the Cistercian Abbey of St. Bernard, a natural development of the newspaper but it does not follow that it should be at Bornham, Belgium. The Cisterindulged or encouraged. In its early days, the press could command so few cians, as our readers are aware, date from the year 1109 and have given the Church a long line of saints and

sources of contemporaneous history that there was no danger of excess in this direction. Mails were few, local interests scholars. Suffice it here to mention more paramount than now, and the little space not needed for Governmental and neighborhood news was filled up with reading matter which books now supply. But the telegraph has changed all this. In every city and village sits an agent of any area of the superson piety, learning and eloquence, gave a special character to his age and beapparently the discretion of the average reporter, at once a telephonic auricle and oracle, prepared to collect and diffuse the local news that interests his neighbors. This is well amough but where is a reaching After his ordination Father Smeulders was sent to Rome to prosecute his studies. He reached the Eternal This is well enough; but what is a man-City in 1855. In 1858 he was creaging editor for, if not to select from the ated Doctor of Theology at the masses of facts and rumors, poured in from all quarters of the globe, those which Roman College, winning that high may be of value to his readers? It can be foreseen that with the extension of the distinction by a marvellous display telegraph some such selection must in time be compulsory. Is it too soon to of theological learning and intellecbegin ?"

After having received his diploma These are very pertinent questions believe that the author understood as Doctor of Theology, he was named that editors of many dailies ask them-

His Excellency has been often charged with affairs of the utmost importance by the Sacred Congrega-tion of Rites, and by that of Bishops and regulars. In 1883 he was appointed to his present important and delicate mission, a mission which we may safely trust will give satisof removing the evil on all sides complained of.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Not in twenty years has the same interest that is now shown on the School question been manifested in this province. We are glad of this awakening. It is, we feel confident, he prelude of a reign of justice and equality. Elsewhere will be found extracts from the Toronto World and Ottawa Citizen on the subject of the amendments set forth by us as reuired by the Catholics of Ontario the existing school laws, and also an excerpt from an article in the Hamilton Tribune, severely criticising the Mowat government, particularly as to its educational policy. The World reminds us that there is not in Ontario a Protestant system of education as there is a Catholic

system in Quebec. Admitting that there is not a Protestant system, there is, at all events, in Ontario a clearly defined non-Catholic system, and the principle of a purely Cathoic system of education has been acmowledged by the establishment of Separate Schools. We have not made any proposal looking to the breaking up of the public school system. For hose who believe in public, or, as they love to call them, non-sectarian chools, we say, let them have them But Catholics do not, and cannot in conscience, believe in the non-denominational system. Does the World, we ask, believe in freedom of conscience? We may remind our contemporary that if each church "ran its own little educational machine" the work would be better done than it is now. When the World states that the

school privileges we now enjoy were granted as a matter of expediency and not of right, it speaks without a knowledge of the facts. We refer our contemporary to the debates on the School question in the old Parliament of Canada for enlightenment on the subject. As far as the World's threat goes that the legislature should, under certain circumstances, deprive us of the rights we now en

attempt were made Confederation were not worth a month's lease. In regard of the Citizen's comments, we may, while thanking our contemporary for its kind personal Professor of Philosophy and Theol- selves, but seem powerless to answer. The bishops of Ontario will, in their own good time, if to them it seem their own behalf. We may, however, declare that we know we speak on great body of the Catholics of Ontario. Mr. Mowat has not been approached by us either directly or indirectly on the subject. We regard the matter as one above all party interest so far as we are concerned. But we feel, however, free to affirm that the party which will first boldly and courageously deal with the school question in a spirit of jus-

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It is recognized in our Separate Schools, in the permission given to clergymen to visit the schools, and in the permission to introduce the Bible. With reference to the first, it is well known that the Church of Rome has ever adhered to the principle of control in education, and were it not that the con-trol claimed is absolute, and that this Church does not adapt this principle to the different relations which must exist between Church and State in different countries, the contention is a just one. The second form of recognition has been a dead letter, and 'well that it has been, because experience has already

been a dead letter, and 'well that it has been, because experience has already proved that it is very unwise. With reference to the Bible (and with all due deference to many able advocates in favour of introducing it into our public schools,) I fear that the evils complained of will not be removed by its introduc-tion. It would be preferable to obtain the results desired by examining the foun-tain head, and making pure the source which influences the character of our national schools. Let the church but exercise a direct influence in moulding exercise a direct influence in moulding the character of, and in giving true inthe character of, and in giving true in-spiration to, the men and women who are to be entrusted with the training of our children and it need not have any fears for the safety of our public or high schools. Owing to the various sects into which the Church is divided in our coun-try the voint of extert try, the point of contact between the Church and State must not be in our schools composed of these various ele-ments; hence Separate Schools and religious instruction other than that given by the teacher are wrong in principle, and

This leads the wrong in principle, and This leads me to the position already stated, that we must have denominational schools, but these must occupy a sphere strictly their own, when they are free. It has in a measure solved itself already. Our denominational colleges, as Principal Grant well observed in an address the other day, in Kingston, "have not been established merely for denominational ends, but for the highest public motives." It is here where we want the recognition of the Church's equal rights in the matter of education. With the reconstruction of our University system upon a Provincial basis, in which the Denominational Colleges will stand on an equal footing in matters of examinations and degrees with the State-endowed College, we may safely entertain the hope that University College, for the present, will have ample funds from its present endowment of nearly half a million dollars.

By the united action of all the colleges, including University College, a recon-struction can be effected, and a cope stone placed to our educational system of which we may have reason to be proud. It can-not be treated with indifference, for should it come to an issue in asking for addi-tional aid from the Legislature, the results will in all probability be, no action but much wrangling. And if the present system is allowed to run its course the country will be spending an amount in education which does not produce in any commensurate degree the results it ought

This worthy writer evidently joy, we simply state that if any such knows nothing of the relations which should subsist between Church and state, and very little, if anything, as to the control claimed by the Church in matters of education, or he had not reference, state that we nowise written his scatter-brain paragraph assume to speak for the hierarchy. in regard thereof. Then he pronounces himself in favor of religious education, but declares separate prudent, deal with the subject on schools and religious instruction other than that given by the teacher wrong in principle? We must also this subject the sentiments of the remind the Brantford correspondent of the Globe that it is impossible to have a denominational system of education without denominational universities. And there ought not to be denominational universities, recognized by law, without denominational schools, elementary and intermediate, also fully recognized by law. The Brantford writer lays down the following programme for

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some other, might ea the coping stone of a of Catholic education vince.

The last words of th hardly penned whe reached us of the ay Mr. G. W. Ross, ex-M Middlesex, to the positi of Education in the Crooks, resigned. The of Mr. Ross will be a se satisfaction to many. unquestionably one of of his party. He wi boldly grapple the ed culty, which is one of now before the governm ple of this Province brings to his depart amount of experienc educational that wil doubt, greatly assist ministration.

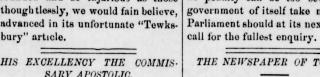
EXTREME

The Anglican Chur

is troubled in the East v

and in the West with

A mission was lately i Halifax, and has creat sensation in Protestant We are cold that cer propagated by the " not meet with approva but, on the contrary, some as against the teachings of Protestan consequently provoking est discussion. So bit troversy that fears of g in the Church are ent Sunday, the 18th inst. Church, before the ser tor, Rev. Dr. Hill, ma ing brief address: "A deeply pained by th which have taken Church of England in a few days, I had in present to pass by t As respects the obse relative to the rector they are of little mon but myself, and I con worthy of notice, I assault is made upon t the Church, when all held dear by the Pro of the Reformation i when an attempt is n the teaching of God's to the forgiveness of veighling silly wome minded men into the mediæval times, sile longer maintained, name and in God's ho most solemn protes whole proceeding of now conducting servi At present I say I pained to the heart t vancing years I am o so much." The miss informed, also referre 18th and on the pre in terms more or those of Dr. Hill. Protestant clergym Burns, of Fort Mass Church, likewise sp strongly against th urging his heaters the services with the But this is not all. friends are supplied stone City Salvation other sensation equa A despatch dated 22nd, informs us th curate of St. Georg again in trouble, and sensation. He wen prayer meeting of the and at what is style feast at four o'clock and at the request he passed bread aro desired it, while th with the vessel con There was no clo prayer of consecr used in the church, ministration; but t referred to in the l holy communion, an tor of the Cathedr. asked if the report requested a positi own sake and also church. Dr. Wilson and adds: 'Now, as an administratio munion, then my question is Yes; if whatever light yo may regard the



led the number remaining he end of the previous year. Thus in 880-81 the number of deaths, 152, is not nly resulting from the number of chilceived that year, but to this must added the number remaining at the nd of the year 1879-80, the above figures iving a mortality rate of something over

41 per cent. 3. That we consider the above high rate ry nursing system of the infants in the istitution under consideration; the causes bich, in our opinion, have coperated to ring about these results, are: 1st. The want of nourishment from the

2nd. The low state of vitality and oftenmes diseased condition of many of the

ur estimation, not being the most suit-ble to scrve the purpose of the delicate sk undertaken, in the great majority of ses of death, we are convinced, has been rangement of the digestive functions, complications brought about ders of that part of the system. nplications brought about by dis-As corroborative of this statement, we ve the pleasure of appending here a re-rt from Drs. Prevost and Valade, who ve been medical attendants to this in-

4. Though exonerating the ladies in 4. Though excherating the laddes in arge of this institution from all blame, lieving that they, to the best of their ility, done all that lay in their power best serve the interest of humanity; we of opinion, however, that the system t belongs."

of is impracticable and faulty, being oductive of negative results, so far as aining the chief object in view, the ing of the infant's life, therefore we uld recommend that the House of Bethem, as a foundling institution, be closed, 1 that no children be received there der the present system of dry nursing After careful consideration and as the ult of practical experience, we are of nion that in order to effect a greater ing of life it is necessary that the child nourished at the breast, this method pracing the only certain means of les-

ing infant mortality. B. ROBILLARD, M. D., Med. Health Officer. J. A. GRANT, M. D. R. W. POWELL, M. D. F. X. VALADE, M. D. H. M. VALADE, M. D. HAMNETT HILL, Ch. L. C. PREVOST, M. D. tawa, 11th Nov., 1883.—We, the

less; but if figures mean anything, the institution is nothing short of being a human abattoir, and throws the infamous Tewksbury Almshouse completely in the shade as far as the slaughter of innocents is concerned. According to the official report of the Government Inspector there were one hundred and ninety-three infants admitted to this living tomb during the year of 1882, and out of that number only twenty-two of the little waits lived to see New Year's Day of 1883. Just think of it—one hundred and seventy-one

out of one hundred and ninety-three to have died during the space of one year!!

Such a death-rate even in a founding asylum is abnormal and is highly suggest-ive of crime aiding nature to do away with the little innocents. We see it stated by a contemporary that since Janfants received. 3. The location of said institution, in

uary, 1880, no less than 500 (five hundred infants have been hushed in the sleep of death. This mortality is alarming and calls for the immediate attention of the authorities. A rigid inspection of this slaughter-house should be made at once, and a strict investigation made into its record, its operations and the conduct of its management. While the Government

its makagement. While the Government is making extraordinary efforts to secure a share of European emigration, it stands by and witnesses this wholesale destruc-tion of natives without making the slightest endeavor to ascertain wherein ies the root of the evil. It is evidently time for the authorities to take action in he matter and fix the responsibility where

The good sisters, as any one who knows the Grey Nuns will readily believe, are ashamed neither of the figures nor facts. The mortality has been great, but not greater than nor even as great as in other establishments of the kind. We have before us the testimony of eminent medical gentlemen that infants with out maternal nursing have but the

edge. In 1859 Father Smeulders of supervision on their part. was appointed Consultor of the

Sacred Congregation of the Index. This Congregation, founded in 1571 things coming over the wires should by Pope Pius V., is composed of men eminent for piety and learning, and chosen from all Catholic countries, and has for object the examination of all suspected and dangerous books. Father Smeulders fulfilled the duties of this position with credit and success. In 1862 His Excellency returned to Bornham, where he filled the chair of dogmatic theology. In 1863 he accompanied the Most Rev. Father Cesari, General of the Cistercians, as his secretary, in his visitation of the monasteries of France. In 1867 Father Smeulders again accompanied the Father General in his visitation of the monasteries of Austro-Hungary and Belgium. In 1868 he proceeded once more to Rome to act as secretary of the Chapter Gen-

eral of the Order held there in that year. On the death of Father Cesari in the following year, the chapter met in Vienna to choose his successor. There was a general wish that Father Smeulders should succeed to the position, but the humble religious declined the honor.

Notwithstanding His Excellency's feeblest chance of life. If this be so Holy See, appreciating his virtues and talents, named him in 1880 Conof children born under healthy consultor of the Sacred Congregation of ditions, what must be said of children born in conditions the very opposite? It is indeed painful to think of an institution that has done so Oriental Rites. Besides these honors unfit to be read, inflict grievous in-

ogy in the monastery of St. Bernard Many of them feel ashamed of items at the Thermae, Rome. This was a that from time to time appear in the very important position, demanding columns of their papers, and whose of the appointee the highest knowl- appearance is simply due to a want The correspondent just quoted, as-

suming that it is necessary that all be published, proceeds to say :

"If it be, at least such an arrangement of these items might be made as would lighten the labors of those who take their paper for desirable information. Stock, and merchandise and shipping news, mar-riages and deaths, and other classes of advertisements, have each their special place; and the regular reader knows turn at once to find what he wants of each. Why not pursue the same system with the general news? Let there be, say, a heading for theatrical and sporting events; another for iteration and sporting events; another for iterations concerning the drama (often quite distinct from the theatre), music, the arts of design, and literature; another for politics; another for fires, accidents, railway and marine disasters, accidents, railway and marine disasters, epidemics, and physical calamities gener-ally. Especially should there be a deally. Especially should there be a de-partment for defalcations, robberies, murders, suicides, rapes, hangings, matrimon-ial scandals, and other moral disasters. Let this be headed, as poisons are labelled, with death's head and cross-bones, so that it may be avoided. The work on this a good school for training up, not only editors of criminal newspapers, but heroes for their future volumes, as public execu-tions where we have not have been as the school for the tions, made so now by reporters, provide for their own reproduction. Lastly,

for their own reproduction. Lastly, another space would include whatever might lie outside of these limits, and probably it would be short. History seems to find no occupation in times and places of peace, order and prosperity." We do not, of course, desire to speak here at all of papers specially

published to pander to the depraved well known love of retirement, the tastes of the vitiated classes of society. We speak of the ordinary dailies, and must, while giving their publishers all credit for their enterprise, the Propaganda, and in 1882 Consul- declare that these papers in many tor of the Sacred Congregation on cases, by their publication of matter

tice will deserve not only the com-University education in Ontario: What we want:-1. A University of Ontario. mendation, but the gratitude of all good citizens and Catholics. The 2. University College, Toronto.
 3. The denominational colleges now ex-Hamilton Tribune's strictures on the rcising University powers. government we cite for the purpose 4. All these colleges affiliated to the University of Ontario. of showing the strong feeling on all sides prevailing in favor of educa-5. One million dollars as a further endowment for university education. The income to be distributed between the de-

tional reform. The Tribune's talk of an alliance between the governnominational colleges doing university work, according to the most equitable plan ment and the Catholic hierarchy is that can be devised. simply absurd. No such alliance, 6. The first and third examinations conducted by the respective colleges, the second and final by the Senate of the even in the remotest form, exists, or second and hual by the Senate of the University of Ontario. 7. Uniformity of fees—say forty dollars from each University student annually. 8. University College, Toronto, not to draw on public funds for scholarships, but create a fund from private donations, which will give applications.

has at any time existed. While having great regard for Mr. Crooks personally, he will, we trust, be soon superseded by some younger and more efficient minister. In fact, the entire department needs a thorough cleansing.

We are specially glad to notice

the interest taken in the subject of Such a programme might, if re-University education. A corresduced to practice, meet the views of pondent of the Globe, writing from non-Catholics. Of Catholics it Brantford, lately enunciated some never can. What we require is a Catholic University, pure and truth, unfortunately beclouded by a great deal of error : simple, with our just share of state

Since we are likely, he says, to have a reconsideration of our Higher Education, it will be much better to have our system based on a solid foundation, which will admit of being built upon and expanded state endowment that institution, or

which will give sufficient scope for the liberality of its friends. The other col-

leges to provide and determine their own scholarships.

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reached us of the appointment of Mr. G. W. Ross, ex-M. P. for West

Middlesex, to the position of Minister of Education in the room of Mr. Crooks, resigned. The appointment of Mr. Ross will be a source of great satisfaction to many. Mr. Ross is unquestionably one of the ablest men of his party. He will, we trust, boldly grapple the education difficulty, which is one of the greatest now before the government and people of this Province. Mr. Ross brings to his department a great amount of experience in matters ministration.

EXTREMES

The Anglican Church of Canada is troubled in the East with Ritualism and in the West with Salvationism. A mission was lately inaugurated in Halifax, and has created a profound sensation in Protestant circles there. We are **vold** that certain doctrines propagated by the "missioners" do not meet with approval from many, but, on the contrary, denounced by some as against the "fundamental" teachings of Protestantism, and are consequently provoking the warmest discussion. So bitter is the controversy that fears of grave divisions in the Church are entertained. On Sunday, the 18th inst., in St. Paul's Church, before the sermon, the rector, Rev. Dr. Hill, made the following brief address: "Although very deeply pained by the occurrences which have taken place in the Church of England in this city within a few days, I had intended for the present to pass by them in silence. The latter included such schools as As respects the observations made relative to the rector of this parish, they are of little moment to any one might be added 800 more attending but myself, and I consider them unworthy of notice, but when the assault is made upon the doctrines of the Church, when all that has been held dear by the Protestant Church of the Reformation is assailed, and when an attempt is made to subvert the teaching of God's Holy Word as to the forgiveness of sin and to inveighling silly women and weakminded men into the confessional of mediæval times, silence can be no longer maintained, and in God's name and in God's house I enter my most solemn protest against the whole proceeding of the missioners now conducting services in this city. At present I say no more; I am pained to the heart that in my ad-

take the full responsibility of my ac- felt. Notwithstanding all that has AT THE FOOT OF THE ROCKIES. the coping stone of a grand system | tion therein and of everything done of Catholic education in this Pro. by me during the whole meeting. I only hope God may spare me to en-The last words of the above were joy once again one of the greatest, if undertaking will of course be costly

hardly penned when the news not the greatest, spiritual blessings for France both in point of men and of my life, an all night of prayer with money, but France does not hesitate God.''

This is certainly an extraordinary declaration, and one that must drive sincere men to ask if there be any such thing as an Anglican Church really in existence. The despatch proceeds: "The action of the Dean is not definitely known. His case was considered at a meeting of the Anglican clergy, and it is understood that the Doctor will be allowed three months' leave of absence. In his last public speech to the churchmen he said he had been puzzled about the educational that will, we cannot action of some of the salvationists, doubt, greatly assist him in its ad- and asked God for light. During the singing of a hymn the power of God,

he said, descended and he fell first on his knees and then on his face on the floor of the barracks. He remained thus in an ecstacy of devotion. He communed with God, and seemed to hear as plainly as if spoken to by a human voice : 'My child, all is well; this is My work, doubt it not.' " Dr. Wilson, with the Salvation Army at his back, may prove even

more formidable than the Ritualists, We do not think ecstacies are pro vided for in the Book of Common Prayer, or in any of the Synodical Canons.

A CROMWELLIAN.

The Rev. Dr. Matthews, speaking at Morrin College, Quebec, on the 13th inst., at the opening of its winter session, is reported as saying : "There were in this Province 35,000 Protestant children attending public schools. Of these, 32,000 attended elementary schools, 1,350 the model schools, and 1,600 the academies. the Ladies' Colleges of Stanstead, for the moment triumphed, and Spain for Durham and Coaticook. To these the time is bound to the triumphal car the High Schools of Quebec and Montreal and the Grammar School of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. These figures were, however, lamentably small, showing that only 3,000 Protestant youth in this Province are receiving superior education, or one in eleven of those attending school. But this does not show how many really study at those schools more than the elementary subjects. Not more than 400 of them study the model school subjects, and not more than 250 the special subjects required to be taught in academies. This lack of superior education he

been of late said of China's military progress, victory will in case of hostilities rest with the French. The in the face of great sacrifices, when the national honor is at stake.

FATHER BARBER'S MISSIONS.

The Rev. Father Barber, O. M. I., returned to Ottawa last week after a most laborious missionary tour in Eastern Ontario, Beginning with Almonte on Rosary Sunday, this indefatigable priest in less than two months gave missions attended by large bodies of people in that and the following parishes : St. Andrews, Moose Creek, Chesterville, Kemptville, Merrickville, Smith's Falls and Perth. Father Barber was assisted in his missionary tour by the Rev. Father Barrett. The attendance everywhere was satisfactory and the amount of good done incalculable. We feel deeply indebted to the worthy and zealous pastors of these missions for their kind and earnest concurrence in the good Fathers' recommendation of the RECORD.

THE CROWN PRINCE IN SPAIN.

The Crown Prince has been accorded a very enthusiastic reception by the Spanish people. His mission, whatever significance diplomatists may pretend to give it, is evidently political. The purpose of Bismarck, for several years, has been to isolate France from all the powers of Europe, and he has, to a great extent, succeeded. Frenchmen, at one time, looked with favor on an Austrian alliance, but Germany is now Austria's closest ally. The treachery of Italy during the Franco-Prussian conflict estranged her from France ; but there was really nothing to prevent a French alliance with Spain, save the lack of foresight shown, as well in foreign as in domestic politics, by the French radicals. German diplomacy has of the Chancellor. It were a mistake, of the Chancellor. It were a mistake, however, to believe that the mass of the Spanish nation look with favor on an alli-ance with Germany. The heartiness of the reception accorded the Crown Prince is no real evidence of a desire on the part of the Spanish nation to assist Prince Bis-marck's scheme of Teutonic supremacy. Spain is now in absolute need of internal development and cannot afford to take development and cannot afford to take active part in the quarrels of her neighbors. If she, at any time, take such part. it will not, we believe, be in the interest of a race in all regards hostile to the Span-

THE FALSE PROPHET'S VICTORY.

The False Prophet has completely routed the Egyptian forces under Hicks considered was fatal to our interests. Pasha, and all Egypt is, in consequence, Though less than one-seventh of the greatly disturbed. All Lower Egypt is now threatened by the Prophet's forces

We are glad to learn that a new church is to be at once erected at Fort Calgarry in the North West Territories. The good Oblate Fathers in charge of that mission having long since provided for the spiritual wants of the redman, are now preparing to meet those of the wants incoming white man. May God bless their noble work of evangelization.

FORSAKING THE WORLD.

Toronto Globe, Nov. 22. The stranger who gained admission into the Chapel of Loretto Abbey yesterday morning would at once have perceived that some ceremony of unusual impor-tance was proceeding. The air was heavy with the fumes of burning incense; the pupils of the school sat with their heads covered with pure white veils; the priests moved about the altar, their rich vest-ments of purple, gold, and white gleaming and shifting like the changing colours of a tralaideacone

The occasion was the taking of the veil by Miss McCartan, niece of Vicar-General Heenan, of Hamilton, and the taking of final yows by Miss Duffy, late of Brook-Jun, N. Y., to be known in religion as Sister Isodora; Miss Reddan, of Picker-ing, whose religious title will be Sister Seraphina; and Miss Twomey, of Fenelon Falls, henceforth to be known as Sister Leontina. The ceremonies were performed by His

by a protestant majority treated as pro Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Vicars-General Rooney and Laurent. The Rev. Father Heenan, of Hamilton, his Lord- testant.
 Special legislative aid granted to "dissentient schools whether protestant or catholic" whenever the munority find difficulty in supporting them properly. 10. No text books approved for catholic schools by the education department without the consent of the catholic porship Bishop Jamot, of Peterboro', and his Lordship Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto, also took part, attended by their chap-lains. High Mass was sung by Rev. Fa-ther Rooney, with Dean O'Connor and without the consent of the catholic por tion of the proposed council of public Father Gavan as deacon and sub-deacon. A sermon was preached by Father Kenny of the Cathedral. The instruction.

11. No catholic permitted to apply his school taxes to the support of any other than a catholic school, and a share of the TAKING OF THE VEIL by Miss McCartan was a most interesting ceremony. She entered the chapel beau-tifully clad in a bridal dress with a long train. Approaching the Archbishop, she humbly asked to be received into the Sisterhood. His Grace asked her a numtaxes paid by corporations, apportioned according to the ratio of catholic to protestant population, applied in support of catholic schools. 12. Power given to a catholic or pro testant minority to apply their taxes in support of a school of their own complexber of questions with a view of seeing whether she was ready to sacrifice the pleasures of the world for Christ's sake. ion in an adjacent municipality. Satisfied with her answers, he bade her doff the dress and ornaments which she We do not propose to comment on these demands in detail. In the aggregate they amount to the complete abolition of our wore and put on the simple livery of Christ. She retired for a few moments, took off the splendid dress, threw it upon the floor and trampled it underfoot. present public school system and the sub-stitution for it of two new systems, one catholic, the other protestant. Then, robed in the garb of the sisters, she went to the foot of the altar, and kneeling plan adopted in Quebec, and when the Record asks that the same privileges extended to the catholic minority Ontario as have been extended to before the Archbishop, promised to be faithful to the rules of the establishment and to devote herself to the education of protestant minority in Quebec it forgets that we have not at the present time a protestant school system here as they have a catholic school system in Quebec.

The idea of thus splitting up our pub-lic school system is so utterly absurd that We need not stop to show why it should not be done. It does not follow, however, that there is no danger of a movement to break up the public school system being successful. Unfortunately the danger to the system comes from those who should be its here friends and foremost defenders.

be its best friends and foremost defenders. the clergy. Instead of letting well enough alone some ill-advised and restless agitapossess no separate property), chastity, and obedience to the vows of the rules of religious instruction on the community, my superiors, with the assistance of the Almighty God."

and if they succeed the beginning of the end will be reached. Instead of protes-The Archbishop then administered the tant and catholic systems there will then Communion, and as the three nuns re-turned to their seats, with hands meekly crossed, two members of the choir sang the words of farewell, "Vale, vale, sponsa, be found denominational systems, each church running its own little educational Christi." A Te Deum was also sung.

After the ceremony the Archbishop and clergy partook of breakfast. A very pleasant entertainment was then tendered

ceased to draw upon the provincial trea-sury of late so liberally in aid of various local railroads and public undertakings, as formerly, may have contributed to its weakness, but if so, it does not speak highly for the political purity of the electorate. The precarious condition of the Government has given a spice of in-terest to provincial polities we have not THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION. The CATHOLIC RECORD of London, as uning to speak for the catholics of Ontario, gave last week a summary of the changes which it would like to see made in the school system of this province. In order that the public may have an oppor-tunity of judging for themselves as to the modesty of its demands we give the entire list, merely abbreviating the state-ment of some of the points. The RECORD the Government has given a very have not terest to provincial politics we have not enjoyed in Ontario for many years past, and the importance of an independent and the importance of an independent expression of opinion upon the various moves in the political game is more evident than ever .- Hamilton Tribune,

1. The portfolio of education kept in the hands of a minister, who should be assisted hy two deputy ministers, one of Nov. 9. ONTARIO SCHOOL SYSTEM-NEW CATHOLIC PROGRAMME.

FOORAMME. For some time past the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, and edited by the Rev. Father Coffey, an accom-plished young priest, who is well known in Ottaward in the state of the source 2. A council of public instruction, and this divided into two sections, "One cath olic, the other non-catholic." 3. The "establishment and partial en-dowment" of a catholic university—th at is the payment of money out of the pro-vincial treasury in support of a catholic

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supported by a catholic majority consider. ed as catholic schools, and those supported

plished'young priest, who is well known in Ottawa and its vicinity, has been devoting considerable attention to the Ontario School question, and we have reason to believe that its suggestions and proposal will meet with the approval of the provincial hierarchy. They include the following, which are thus summarized by the Toronto World :--(The Citizen then gives the summary elsewhere appear-ing in the World article). 4. A catholic normal school for the training of teachers. 5. The establishment of catholic high schools for boys, and public aid for both these high schools and the convent schools ing in the World article). We are not aware whether Mr. Mowat in which girls are now educated. 6. A catholic central committee of ex-aminers, and also catholic county examin-

We are not aware whether Mr. Mowat and his colleagues have been approached with the foregoing programme, or whether that has yet to be done, but, from what we have been able to learn, the Ministry we have been able to learn, the almistry are not unaware that a movement having the above objects in view is on foot. More than that, indeed, we have learned that a prominent Roman Catholic educa-tionalist who is at the head of the princischools corresponding to the present sys-tem of inspection of public schools. 8. Township school districts and boards of trustees, with those schools that are pal Government institution in this eity, is mentioned for the position of Catholic Deputy Minister of Education, in antici-pation of such an office being established. However, we shall not have long to wait to learn to what extent the movement is an active one.-Ottawa Citizen, Nov. 20.

MISSION SERVICES IN PERTH.

To the Editor of the Courier:

DEAR SIR,-While thanking you for your kindly and unsolicited notice in your issue of last week of the "Mission" then in progress in my Parish Church here. and conducted by the oblate Fathers Barber and Barrett of Ottawa, assisted by my brother diocesans, Father Fox of Crysler, and Father Macdonald of Kempt-Cryster, and Father Macdonaid of Kempt-ville, with myself and curate;—I am happy to be able to inform you that the crowning results of said mission are such as to afford me, as local pastor of the Parish of Perth and surrounding country, the greatest possible satisfaction. The attendance at all the exercises, even at the 5.0 morning mass and considering the 5.30 morning mass, and considering the very disagreeable weather that pre-vailed all last week, far exceeded my most sanguine expectations; while the crowds that literally packed my commodin ious church each evening of the mission, bore ample testimony to the power and attractiveness of the solid instructions meted out by the eloquent and zeahous Father Barber. Nor do I believe that a single individual out of the large number of Protestants who were versent at each of Protestants who were present at each evening exercise during the octave, ever left the sacred edifice with the impression on his mind that he had heard anything fall from the Rev. Father's lips at which he could justly take offence.

As for the collection taken up during the mission, it will about cover the expenses incurred in connection therewith. and it was never intended or expected that it would effect anything more.

I am, sir, very truly yours, J. S. O'Connor, P. P. Shamrock Cottage, Perth, November 21, 1883.

be found denomination of the found interval in the sensible majority in the protestant churches to sit on the "cranks," and if the catholic hier-archy are well advised they will also sit on the RECORD. The mere formulation in the sense of opinion in the sense of the ence; the Sisters, pupils, invited guests and Fathers Bauer, Scanlon, Dunphy and Very Rev. Dean Wagner, The programme was appropriately styled "Chaplet of Flowers." The principal feature of it was the rendering in an excellent manner the drama adapted from Wiseman's Fabiola. The part of Fabiola was well sustained by Miss Monayhan. Miss Jacquemain appear-ed as the slave Syra, whilst Miss Rolf as Agnes did her part so well as to affect many present to tears. At the close of the entertainment Dean Wagner was presented with a beautiful boquet of flowers be politically.—Toronto World, Nov. 15. in a silver vase, a basket of flowers, and nHE HAMILTON TRIBUNE ON THE MOWAT an address, to which be responded in a few Superior, the Sisters and the pupils for their efforts in his behalf. He was also the recipient of a handsome silver water service, pitcher, tray and goblets. St. Mary Academy has this year one hundred and twenty pupils, eighty-five of whom are boarders; this large attendance proves the established reputation of this institu tion. On the occasion of the mstift of Mother General, and Venerable Mother Veronica to Windsor, ground was broken for the erection of two large wings to the academy, one for a music hall, the other for a chapel. Last Thursday five of the Sisters of the times a virtue, but when it threatens to wreck a great political party there are those who might regard it as a vice. Imbediity, jobbery and vacillation have marked that man's administration of the Education Department; and if Mr. Crooks is not bounced he will sooner or later drag the whole Government down into a common ruin. The License Department has permitted the local wire-pullers in various parts of the Province to prostitute is one rations to advance partizan ends; Some days ago Father Lotz was pre-sented with an address and purse of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, the gift of a number of gentlemen of the town. The parish of St. Alphonsus regret the departure of Father Lotz, and feel assured that Windsor's loss is Goderich's gain. The bazaar held last week in the Town Hall here, for the benefit of Walkerville church, was a great success, clearing about \$1,500.00. The ladies of Walkerville deserve great praise for their untiring zeal and great labor in the noble undertaking the of raising funds to erect a church in that t busy little village. M. C. K. ving Windsor, Nov. 25th, 1883.

vancing years I am compelled to say so much." The mission was, we are informed, also referred to both on the 18th and on the preceding Sunday, in terms more or less similar to those of Dr. Hill, by many of the Protestant clergymen. Rev. Dr. Burns, of Fort Massey Presbyterian Church, likewise spoke openly and strongly against the proceedings, urging his heaters not to sanction the services with their presence.

But this is not all. Our Anglican friends are supplied by the Limestone City Salvation Army with another sensation equally as profound. A despatch dated Kingston, Nov. 22nd, informs us that "Dr. Wilson, curate of St. George's Cathedral, is again in trouble, and causes the last sensation. He went to the all-night prayer meeting of the Salvation Army, and at what is styled the Army love feast at four o'clock in the morning, and at the request of Major Moore he passed bread around to those who desired it, while the Major followed with the vessel containing the wine. There was no cloth, no table, no prayer of consecration such as is used in the church, no words of administration; but the ceremony was referred to in the local press as the holy communion, and at once the rector of the Cathedral, Dean Lyster, asked if the report was correct. He requested a positive answer for his own sake and also for the sake of the church. Dr. Wilson states the facts, and adds: 'Now, if you regard that as an administration of the holy com-

entire population, he said, there was nothing to be ashamed of in our past, with whom the population are, no doubt, except that we had not Anglicized and largely in sympathy. British occupation Protestantized this whole territory must be indefinitely maintained, or the long ago. An Iron Man of old and a country become the prey of an internecine great conquerer had said of his kingdom: 'Let the stronger take it.' Our sentiment should be : 'Let it be given to the worthier." "

This is of a piece with the public utman" a few years ago in Quebec, spare Cromwell for a time so that he might finish the work he had begun -the annihilation and extirpation of

the Irish !"

FRANCE AND CHINA.

From present appearances, there can be little if any doubt that either France or China must withdraw from its position or war will be inevitable. The French government has not to our mind displayed that vigor the exigencies of the case require, or long ago China might have been forced to acknowledge, in great part at least, the just claims of France. The real source of the difficulty is no doubt the interference of other Euro pean nations hostile to the evident French design of tounding a great colonial dominion south of the celestial empire and bordering on the latter. The Chinese themselves look

conflict whose only result could be disastrous to foreign interests in Egypt. The Khedive's government is a complete failure, and cannot of itself do anything towards maintaining order in the country, much less resisting invasion. It must now terance of the same "reverend gentle- be evident to British statesmen that in undertaking single-handed the occupation wher, he said that "he regretted that of Egypt Britain assumed a task of vast it had not pleased the Almighty to proportions. The Mussulman population of both Egypt and the Soudan will not bear with patience or submission the rule of any Christian state.

CORRECTION.

The accidental omission of a clause from the last sentence of the article in our last on Secret Societies completely disturbed the meaning of that sentence, which should have read as follows: "For Catholics there is no safe rule to follow, no counsel to be guided by in their efforts to protect themselves from the machinations of the wicked men whose purpose and aim it is to subvert all society by the propagation of their evil principles, but those offered by Holy Church.

NEW CHURCH IN ALEXANDRIA.

We are most happy to learn that the Rev. Father Alex. Macdonell, of Alexandria, has, with the co-operation indeed with disapproval on such a of his good people, undertaken the close approach of the hated foreigner. erection of a magnificent stone But the Celestials are not fond of church in Alexandria. When comwar, and would sacrifice much to pleted this church will be a noble as an administration of the holy com-munion, then my answer to your question is Yes; if not, No. But in whatever light you or anyone else great sufferer, for on its soil and the garry and an edifice reflecting lasting great sufferer, for on its soil and the complexity of the section of the faith of old Glen-at St. John's, N. F. Three of the mis-sionaries will stop at Harbor Main and the other six proceed to the "Bay Metropo-lis." On their return they are expected may regard the matter, I hereby among its people will its ravages be the pastor and people of Alexandria. to preach in St. John's.

to His Grace, during which he was pre-sented with the following address, read by one of the young ladies of the institution :-ADDRESS TO HIS GRACE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,-The festive joys of this happy day are ever new to Loretto's children, ever bright, ever welcome. Time as it revolves each year, as it speeds away, but add another link to the golden chain of reverential love which binds our youthful hearts to thee, our much-loved father, while it sets new gems of beauty in the crown which angels weave, fadeless and fair as our love could wish for thee. What shall our offering wish for thee. What shall our onlying be? What gifts of earth were meet to tell the feelings of our grateful hearts. Flowers, those silent, sweet interpreters, so potent to reveal what words would fain utter, but the soul alone can feel. Yes,

we bring thee flowers, these pure sweet relics of the blissful bowers of Eden, which once our hapless parents These still retain the language of that heaven-borne state, and, like angel spirits, whisper of the virtues which were the crowning gifts of its primal innocence. May their iragant odours tell of the pray ers that for thee have been wafted to Leaven; may their varied beauties typify the virtues which 'neath thy fostering care have blossomed in our youthful earts, to bloom with undimmed lustre hearts, to bloom with undivined lustre when we meet thee in that glorious land where only spirits dwell. Happy, then, thrice happy be thy festal day, and long may Loretto's halls re-echo the welcome

return. His Grace made a felicitous reply.

FROM KINGSTON.

An interesting event occurred in the chapel of the House of Providence on the 23rd. Three young ladies made their final of the House of Frovinence on the Three young ladies made their final Mgr. Farrelly officiated, assisted evs. Fathers Twohey, (chaplain), , and Deshaunac. The names of vows. by Revs. Fathers Twohey, (chaplain), Spratt, and Deshaunac. The names of the young ladies are Miss Mary Cunningham, Kingston; Miss Lerue, Williams-town; and Miss Manion, Pittsburg. Miss Cunningham took the name of Sister Mary Gabriel in religion.

The Redemptorist Fathers have arrived

have was a matter of expediency and not of right. If these privileges are to be re-garded by the hierarchy as merely a vantage ground from which to demand further concessions the legislature will be demand justified in abrogating them altogether and forcing the catholics to use the pub-lic schools, as it does their protestant neighbors. The public interests at stake in this matter are far too important to be jeopardized at the instance of any denomination, however influential it may be politically.-Toronto World, Nov. 15. GOVERNMENT. Its great curse is its extreme cautious

tors are bent on forcing their views about

Its great curse is its extreme cautious-ness bordering upon cowardice: and its great crime against political liberty has been its open alliance with the Catholic hierarchy of this province. This latter evil is a crying one. It requires courage to probe the question, but of it we will treat in another article. There are other evils than these. The school system of this province is in the hands of a man who, despite the almost unanimous pro-test of the Liberal party, is maintained in office by Mr. Mowat through blind pertest of the Horar party, is maintained me-office by Mr. Mowat through blind per-sonal friendship. Gratitude is at most times a virtue, but when it threatens to wreck a great political party there are those who might regard it as a vice.

common ruin. The License Department has permitted the local wire-pullers in various parts of the Province to prostitute its operations to advance partizan ends; and the requests of the temperance peohave been disregarded. The Government is in danger and its decline is generally admitted. We have merely pointed out admitted. We have merely pointed out the causes which led to that decline, but in doing so we do not deny that the Gov-ernment has been a great power for good. It has aided municipalities to a liberal ex-

tent, by bonusing railroads," promoting drainage schemes, relieving municipal indebtedness, encouraging agricultural de-velopment in many forms, and on the whole practising economy fairly well. It is possible that the fact of its having

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Passing Away.

We dream and lo ! our lives flow on, We dream and lo ! our dream is gone, We rock the craile of our days. From morn till night we sing life's lays, We stretch our hands across the years That bind our hearts with joys and tears, And dreaming kneel and kneeling dream How swift they flow, how fast the stream

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Now white the hills by morning light and gaze into the shades of night,— The sky above, the wraste below We look our hearts with from bands, But ah! the work of unseen hands,— Our hearts must flow, our years must go And roses bloom beneath the show.

We stand where burn'd the lights of you We keel before the shrine of truth, We feel the breath of love and grace Steal o'er our brow, anoint our face, Beside the fire that warms our beart We sit and watch the flames depart, And rock the cradle of our years, And dream our days in joys and tears. Chatham, Ont. THOMAS O'HAGAZ THOMAS O'HAGAN. Chatham, Ont.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Peter Lampsacua.

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HORROR OF UNCHASTITY .- It was at Lamp-sacus, a town of the Hellespont, during the persecution of the emperor Decius, that a youth, named Peter, was denounced to the proconsul as a Christian. He was ordered to burn incense in honour of the goldess Venus. "Would you have me," replied the generous confessor of the faith, "honor her whom you your. selves acknowledge to be di-honoured by her vices? The actions you impute to er strike me with disgust, and are punishable even by your own laws. No! I despise a woman of bad life, and I honour only the One God, my Lord Jesus Christ, the God made man for the expiation of the sins of the world." The pro consul caused torture to be applied, which racked his limbs while wrenching them with most cruel grasp; but, at length, seeing his perseverance and the joy he manifested to suffer for the name of Jesus Christ, he shortened his torof Jesus Christ, he shortened his tor-ments by causing his head to be struck

nirers MODAL REFIRCTION_How is it that while despising vice, the worldly-minded hold in respect the persons of the vici-ous; and, while condemning vice, pardon it in their own case? "Know you not," says the Apostle, "that the unchaste shall not enter the kingdom of Heaven ?"_ 1. Cor. vi. 9.)

Saint John Nepomucen.

THE SEAL OF CONFESSION. John Nepo nucen was born in Bohemia about 1330 mucen was born in Bohemia about 1330. He dedicated to God and the Holy Vir-gin a life which had, in his case, been minaularly preserved from his very miraculously preserved from his very infancy, and embraced the ecclesiastica that he might devote himself state wholly to the salvation of souls. The first efforts of his zeal having been attended with admirable results, particularly among the students of the town of the emperor Wenceslas wished to hear him preach, and named him his almoner. The empress and many of the greatest personages of the court put themselves under his spiritual direction ; but as the pious empress had been ac-cused of leading a disorderly life, the emperor wished to obtain information in that particular from her confessor. The latter, as duty required, withheld all ex planation. Wenceslas, who was of wrath-ful temper and had become cruel by dint of misfortune, maltreated John Nepomucen, submitted him to a protracted torture, and caused him at last to be thrown into the Moldau. The body of the holy martyr, by means of a celestial light, was discovered, withdrawn from the waters and fittingly interred. This happened in 1383. Benedict XIII. caned John Nepemucen in 1729.

MORAL REFLECTION .- When once initiated into the divine mysteries, the pro-phet Isaiah exclaimed: "My secret to my-That of the confessor being more self!"

From the Dublin Nation we take the llowing able review of the late Most Rev. Dr. MacHale's sermons, edited by his nephew, the Rev. Dr. Thomas MacHale. We give the review in full, feeling that it

DR. MACHALE'S SERMONS.

will be read with genuine pleasure : Dr. Thomas MacHale, in issuing a volume of the sermons and discourses of the late illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, has produced a book for which thousands of Irish Catholics must have been eagerly onging. The younger generation of Irish Catholics especially must have been wishing for a reprint of those utterances which procured for John of Tuam an almost unequalled reputation both as a patriot and a Churchman; for, though he has but recently passed away, his principal intellectual achievements belong to a date that is already old, and the works that contained them have long been in-

accessible to the general public. In other words, the great archishop's character rests, so far as most of the men and women of the present day are concerned, upon tradition. It follows that it is now to be submitted to a new test-the judgment, namely, of persons who, though predisposed to admit his claim to rank amongst the foremost sons of Ireland whom this century, at least, has seen, are still free from the overpowering infla-ence which his personality must have exercised over his contemporaries, and who will be, therefore, it is only fair to presume, better able impartially to esti mate his worth. If we may speculate from the book before us, he will emerge triumphantly from this new test; nay, we are inclined to think that henceforth, when people will be able to see more clearly than could have been seen in the clearly than could have been seen in the past his far-sightedness, his power of penetration, his profound grasp of prin-ciple, and his unwavering devotion to religion and country, he will appear a greater and a grander figure than he has hitherto looked even to his warmest ad-

The sermons and discourses in the volume now before us are arranged the editor under the following heads:-"(1), Great truths of religion; (2), de-tached moral subjects; (3), festivals; (4), subjects for special occasion; (5), dis courses in the College of Maynooth. The last-mentioned group of addresses are printed last, but we fancy that they will be the first read by most intelligent persons, who will naturally wish to see, first, what manner of man John MacHale was in the heyday of his youth, with the object of thence tracing the gradual de-velopment of his genius. The discourses in question are four in number, and they reveal the Professor MacHale of 1882 as a man singularly free from the intellectual drawbacks of youth. His literary style at that time, contrary to the usual rule, was freer than subsequently from rhetorical graces, while the matter which it clothed was evidently the result not only of a wide and generous scholarship, but of a profound and long study of human nature. He spoke to his pupils with the air of a master who was confident of his ground, but at the same time with a reasonableness, if we may say so, which was suited and must have commended itself to minds that were no onger puerile, and were fully capable of criticism. He was soon himself to en-

gage in the life of a missionary, for which he had been fitting those pupils, and he put in practice his own tenets. His preaching was most effective, suited as it was both to the uneducated and the educated; and here it may be remarked a man of genius who could at once appeal to the deepest emotions of

of the Academy. The fascination, how-

of their brutal desires should now be associated to them in the same ignomini-ous end, thus realising the sentence of the inspired writings, "Man when he was in compared to the senseless beasts, and made like unto them." No one, assuredly, familiar with the

sights of Rome and their history could fail to be aroused by those words, which and to be aroused by those words, which give an air of grim reality to considera-tions the truth of which all admit, but few contrive suffici-ently to realise. The doctrine of purga-tory is another very familiar subject, but in Dr. MacHale's hands it is made exceedingly attractive by reason of the graceful and affecting illustrations it suggests to his imaginative mind. For time evidently reasonable scorn he sweeps aside the calumnies of those who

would turn Gregory and Innocent into mere despots of the Middle Ages! "Lit-tle," he says, "do those shallow sciolists trine of the Catholic Church, which not only appeals to the convictions of the who caluminate those Pontiffs know their most gifted intellect, but likewise symcharacters persons who were by nature the meekest of men, and generally seated pathises with the finest feelings of our nature, strengthening and refining our with a sincere reluctance on the Ponti-fical throne. They remind us of the affections by the spiritual charity which springs from the spintual charly which springs from the communion of saints. This is the spiritual link that binds all its members together—a link that is not sundered by distance nor by death, but lar guage of Jeremias, which we read as applied to St. John, in the liturgy of this day_men, who interposed the apolstretches to the other world, uniting heaven and earth and purgatory in the ogy of their own feebleness as unable to utter the first unformed sounds of in-fants; but when called by God, and filled amplitude of its connection. The stroke of death inflicts a bitter pang and con-veys a silent warning that everything this with His spirit, those infants of emba rassed speech spoke in the presence of kings and were not confounded; and from the posi-tion and grace of their office became as side the grave has an end. Yet for this very pang the doctrine of purgatory offers a consolation which is sought for vigorous as giants in defence of the tram-pled liberties of the Church." Here speaks a Churchman who might well in vain in the cold and cheerless teaching of a different religion. Of the relig ions which embrace or exclude this ions which embrace or exclude this tenet the one resembles the state of savage life, where all live in sullen inde-pendence, neither assisting to the aid nor ministering to the wants of each have lived in the ages of faith; yet he was a patriot as well as a Churchmanaffording a fresh and most conspicuous illustration of the truth that there is no antagonism whatever between devotion other, and thus unconnected by any community of mutual interchange of kindnesses; while the other resembles to the Church and devotion to country and he demonstrated his patriotism in ociety in the fullest tide of civilization. his sermons as well as in his professedly political deliverances. We oringing together regions the most reseveral illustrations on this head, but mote and people the most dissociated, diffusing the fruits of its connection to one or two must suffice. Preaching once at the dedication of a church, he referred every tribe and nation, and pouring over the barrenness of one country the super-fluous riches of another. In a sermon on St. Patrick's Dayin the following remarkable terms to the cold-blooded policy of those who would depopulate Ireland for the purpose of

ed like that on Death, in Rome Dr. MacHale is tracing with fondness the lands:ogress of St. Patrick through Ireland, The Almighty draws good out of evil, hen he suddenly stops to encounter a it is true, and makes of the sufferings of our people and the cruelty of their opcriticism, at once ignorant and un-founded, flung by some anti-Catholics at the Catholic sentiment which makes the pressors an instrument for propagating our holy faith among distant nations. landmarks of the saints objects of vener-But that should not justify us in being silent upon the manifest iniquity of their forcible expulsion. We should not be ation. He answers such critics in language which they, as well as Catholics, of those who have no reproaches but for can understand :

I am aware that, like other practices the poor, and no forbearance but for the of Catholic piety, this feeling of rever-ence for the footsteps of the saints has powerful. We should in the spirit of the Church apply oil and vinegar judiciously tempered, with which she heals been much misrepresented. But surely it is not necessary to dwell, especially here, on its vindication—surrounded, as the festering wounds of her penitents and not cast all the acids on the sores I must be, by generous individuals who have resigned all the solace of their doof the poor, reserving for the heads of their oppressors all the oil of our adula-tion. God's designs in the Crucifixion mestic circle to come and meditate among the monuments of those ancient masters whose lofty deeds and ardent of our Lord were designs of benediction and mercy to mankind: no one would, on that account, refrain from expreslanguage first kindled in their own hearts sing horror and execration of the crime of His executioners. The expatriation the like aspirations. Those who would loiter an entire day along the fabled of our people may eventuate in benefits to our religion; that is no palliation for the wickedness of those by whom they fountains where a benevolent monarch studied those lessons of wisdom by which he subdued a turbulent race to the arts of civilized life, or gladly forego their morning's repast to look for those spots on which the violation of female virtue are disported; and though I rejoice as much as any one in the extension of the Church, I will never be one of those who was avenged, and utterance was given to will turn the Catholic colonisation of those burning appeals to a nation's jus-tice and a nation's freedom of which the warmth has not been chilled through the other countries into an unprincipled apology for the Catholic desolation of our own. Equally remarkable is his vindication transit of ages-men who would risk all of the action of the Irish clergy and the the perils of distant voyages to visit those

the peasantry of the west and compel the respect and admiration of audiences that more than matched in intellect and cul-ture those that assembled in the groves the Addemy. The fascination how. magic of that invocation-yes; those at sermon on St. Patrick's Day which, be it

of kings and courts that the faith of Ireland burned with so much brilliancy, and whoever looks on the contrast between two lamps—the one scarcely winking its dark and flickering flame in the midst of halls laden with the effects of intermeters and the other streaming that occasion he chose, appropriately, as his subject the nature of the govern-ment of the Kingdom of God on earth intemperance, and the other streaming its bright and unbroken blaze in the pure air of heaven-will not be surprised at the incessant splendour that has played around the Catholic hierarchy of and the character of the chief legislate on whom its administration has devolved Ireland. If we wish to transmit to after ages the purity of the faith of our fathers we must labor to imitate their virtues, to and in the course of his review sketches in a passage of stately and masterful eloquence the achievements of the Roman Pontiffs in striking at religious follow the same process under which they have thriven. errors and asserting the principles of morality and virtue from age to age. With what magnificent and at the same

while work that the provide family medi-cine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to be-lieve they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way con-nected with them or their name, are imita-tions or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but gen-uine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of Here we must bring to a close this inadequate notice of a book of singular interest. We have touched on but a few of its many noteworthy features; but if we have aroused our readers' curiosity and induced them to examine the work for themselves we are satisfied. Let us hope that Dr. Thomas MacHale will pot st content with this collection of his illustrious relative's literary compositions nonch none of them. Ose norming but gen-uine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. but will, as time and opportunity may enable him, add to it out of the store Pontithat must be at his command. He may rest assured that he will thus best perpetuate a memory which Ireland, in any case, will not soon or willingly let die.

NAPOLEON L. And the Price He Paid for Two Pota-toes in 1805.

The evening before the battle of Ulm, when Napoleon I., in company with Mar-shal Berthier, was walking incognite through the camp and listening to the talk of his soldiers, he saw in a group not far off an Irishman, who was a grenadier, roasting some potatoes before a fire of red ashes.

should like a roast potato above all things," said the emperor to the mar-shal; "ask the owner of them if he will

ell one." In obedience to the order, Berthier advanced to the group and asked to whom the potatoes belonged. The huge Irishman stepped forward and said, 'Will you sell me one ?" inquired Ber-

thier. "I have only five," said the grenadier foreign "and that's hardly enough for my sup-

> per." "I will give you two Napoleons if you will sell me one," continued Berthier. "I don't want your gold," said the grenadier; "I shall be killed to-morrow, and I don't want the enemy to find me with an empty stomach."

Berthier reported the soldier's answer to Napoleon, who was standing a little in the background.

"Let's see if I shall be luckier than you," said the latter, and going up close to the grenadier, he asked him if he would sell him a potato.

"Not by a long shot," said the grenadier, "I haven't enough for myself." "But you may set your own price," said Napoleon. "Come, I am hungry said Napoleon. "Come, and haven't eaten to-day."

sores

"I tell you I haven't enough for myself," repeated the grenadier. "Besides all that, do you think I don't know you

in spite of your disguise ?" "Who am I, then?" inquired Napoleon. "Bah !" said the grenadier. "The Little

"Ban ' said the grenadic, ' In right ?" "Wel!," said Napoleon, "since you know me, will you sell me a potato" "No;" said the grenadier; "but i

"but if you would have me dine with you when get back to Paris, you may sup with me to-night."

"Done," said Napoleon, "on the word of a Little Corporal—on the word of an emperor." "Weil and good," said the grenadier.

Our potatoes ought to be done by this time; there are the two largest ones, the rest I'll eat myself."

The emperor sat down and at his potatoes, and then returned with Ber-

Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My symp-toms were terrible. Thad dull, aching pain in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described but had never experienced. Anyone who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected bermanent relief and that I am well to day through the influence of WARNER'S SAFE CURE, After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

SETH GREEN

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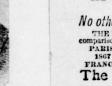




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aust be he end own._(Isa. xxiv 16.) 880-81 nly rest red rece e added nd of tl Saint Tropesius. iving a 41 per c 3. That

INDEPENDENCE OF CONSCIENCE.—To fol-low God's service no authorization or permission from any person is needful. Neither servant, nor slave, nor child, have anything to ask for in this particular: for God is "the common Father. in whose presence all are equal. Trop esius, one of the chief functionaries at urt of Nero, and one of those con verted by St. Paul, gave himself up fearlessly to prayer and the practice of Christian works, like unto Daniel at the court of the Assyrian monarch. He is one of those of whom the Apostle intends specially to speak when he says : "The saints salute you, and chiefly those of the household of Casar." Having been de-nounced on account of his religion, on occasion of the first persecution, he was bound to a pillar and cruelly scourged ; then tied to the wheel of a chariot, and finally thrown to the wild beasts in the amphitheatre. As he outlived all these cities, for the lions refused to touch him, he was at last beheaded by order of the tribune Satellicus. As he was one of the first martyrs of the Christian faith, he is held in high veneration throughout

the Church. MORAL REFLECTION .- Where religion i concerned, let us bear in mind that, "whether we live or die, we are the Lord's."-(Rom. xiv. 8.)

A Little Behind Hand.

Some people are always a little behind hand in all undertakings. Delays are dangerous and none more so than in neg-lecting what seems a trifling cold. Pru-dent people break up the ill effects by timely use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, thus preventing serious lung troubles.

What Does it Mean ?

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Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured me after a few applications.' Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has be come celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine.

ever, that hangs round his words is easy least who have a heart can understand explicable. It rose from the possession of that faculty of imagination which, nur-(and for those who have not preaching is useless) what must be the feelings which tured amidst the inspiring scenery of his

native Mayo, and afterwards trained by study of the highest models of eloquence, enabled him to put himself in com munion with any audience that he had to face, and to translate its feelings into ments burning words. His mind, too, well stored with knowledge, took a comprehensive view of every subject on which it was brought to bear, so that everyone who reads him, however limited his own intellectual vision finds himself on ground not altogether unfamiliar. in the case of sermons, which must be read in their entirety to be fully appre ciated, to give extracts adequately illus trative of the style of the preacher, and we do not pretend to be able to overcome that difficulty in this instance. We shall, however, lay before our readers a few passages which may serve at least to ate the power of Dr. MacHale in the indi pulpit. In a sermon preached in on the terrible yet common-place sub-ject of death, we find the following sen-

tence:-That death is the common doom of all mankind is a truth so clear and palpable that to dwell on it for a moment would be to engage your atten tion without adding to your knowledge. or perhaps, awakening any serious reflections. God himself has issued the war

rant of our death in the judgment pro nounced on the crime of our first parents and the experience of six thousand years has witnessed its solemn and invariable execution. But surely it is not necessary for me to expatiate upon this truth after the solemn attestation of the inspired witness that He has "filled all things with

death!" Yes, the dismal emblems of mortality meet us everywhere, and especially in this place, which, with better

reason than the far-famed Necropolis of Egypt, might be called the City of the where every stone is a sepulchral monument and every letter is a fragment of a sepulchral inscription: where the columns that rise amidst the loftiest desolation of the past serve but as the gnomons of time by which you might count the fleeting generations that glided across their shadows into the vaults beneath, since, to use the fine language of Job, "the kings and consuls of the

earth built to themselves these solitudes, which, apparently by accident, but to me it would appear by a superior providence, are now abandoned to the sports of wild

remembered, was delivered in Rome.

ading the true faith in

burn within the breast of a Catholic when he touches those hallowed spots that streamed with the Redeemer's blood, or were sanctified by His baptismal immer sion; or what must be the similar sentithough fainter in degree, that must fill his mind as often as he treads over ground which bears the monuments of the benevolent power of Christ's Saints and Apostles? Do we not view with admiration every trophy which a country has erected to those warriors who conquered its enemies and protected its of a wily and tortuous diplomacy, were edom? And are we to evince no gratitude to those who conquered vice and error, the deadliest of man's foes Nay, they are deserving of a more heartfelt homage, since such is the vicissitude of war that the glory and the greatness of one country cannot be purchased without a corresponding depression and misery in another, whereas the saints of God are the only heroes whose laurels were never soiled with a single tear, and whose success has not cost mankind one solitary execration.

Similarly intelligible to non-Catholics, as well as to Catholics, is the following passage from the sermon on "The Conse

How simple and how safe is the way in which the Catholic walks: whilst others wander to and fro amidst devious paths entangled as in a labrynth, they have only to grasp the clue supplied by the line of their bishops until they find it spring from the great and central apos-tolical tree of Rome; some nearer the root, as those of Italy and Spain, others at a higher distance, like those of Ireland; ome at still remoter intervals, like those of Germany; and others, like those of America, branching from near its top, still green and vigorous like the monarch of their own forests, and enabl ng thousands to find repose under the amplitude of its shade. Yes; some of the goodly branches which bore it in its early growth have withered like the rods of Core as soon as they were cut from the apostolic stem, and deprived of its nutri-ment, while all that have clung to it are still sound and healthful as the rod of Aaron, and bearing evidence by the abundance of their fruit, as well as the beauty of their foliage, of the vigorous principle from which they draw their growth It is needless to say that Dr. MacHale

with the approbation of the Roman au-thorities of the day:— The whole secret of the fortitude of

the Irish people lay in the deep-rooted sentiment so well expressed in the language of my text: "We are the children of saints, and look for that life which God shall give to those who never change their faith from Him." Yes, they looked forward to that life which their faith learly revealed to them, and in the brightness of that vision every other ob-ject disappeared. No courtly arts, no crooked intrigues, no cunning schemes suffered to insinuate themselves into their councils. Their purpose was sin-gle and straightforward—the preservation of their faith ; and compared to this one object every other consideration was valueless. Hence no compromise with a hostile Government in the nomination of their chief pastors; for they knew from the history of Alcimus, the unprincipled high priest of Judea, as well as om the present melancholy experience of other countries, that those whose sins should exclude them from the sanctuary would be the most unremitting and suc cessful in their canvass for an appointment to the high places of God's temple. Hence no compromise in the education of their children by suffering them to drink out of those impure fountains formed by the experiments of a chemical theology combining the various ingredi-ents of error in stated proportions. ents of error in states in the new prior in states on the prior in the on the part of the priesthood in bartering the affections of their flocks for the gold of

the Government, well knowing that the measure was fraught with the Macedonian policy of purchasing by bribes that unconquerable attachment to the coun-try's faith which open warfare was not able to subdue. But, like the victorious Fabricius, they have hitherto rejected

the bribe ; and, like him, they might conduct the diplomatists of corruption into their humble cots to show whether of corruption those who could be content with the most homely fare were likely to be se duced into the betraval of their coun try's faith or freedom. It was this vir-tuous poverty and ascetic independence which, like the similar early virtues of Rome, achieved all the triumphs of the Irish Church: and if ever the lust of money succeeds such pious disinterested ness—a curse which may Heaven avert —it is then, and only then, like the same Roman State, it shall be seen to verge to are now abandoned to the sports of wild beasts, that they who sought in life no higher happiness than the indulgence a full knowledge of the Church, and es-aloof from the contagious atmosphere

thier to his tent, merely remarking, "The rogue is a good soldier, I'll wager."

Two months afterwards Napoleon the Great was in the midst of a brilliant court at the Palace of the Tuilleries, and ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. vas sitting down to dine, when word was Notice to Contractors. brought him that a grenadier was with-out, trying to force the guard at the door, saying he had been invited by his THE LETTING OF THE WORKS AT

L the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal, and those at the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, advertised to take place on the 13th day of November next, are un-avoidably postponed to the following dates:majesty. "Let him come in," said Napoleon.

The soldier entered, presented arms, and said to the emperor, "Do you remem-ber once having supped with me off my roast potatoes?

Fourth day of December next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination, at the places previously mentioned on and after Tuesday, the Twen-tleth day of November. For the works at the head of the Galops Canal, tenders will be received until Tues-day, the Eighteenth day of December, Plans and specifications, &c., can be seen at the places before mentioned on and after Tues-day, the Fourth day of December. 'Oh, is that you? Yes, yes, I remember," said the emperor; "and so you have come to dine with me, have you? Rus. tan, lay another cover on your table for this brave fellow '

Again the grenadier presented arms and said, "A grenadier of the guards does not eat with lackeys. Your majesty told me I should dine with you—that was the bargain ; and trusting to your word I have come hither." "True, true;" said the emperor, "lay a

cover near me; lay aside your arms, mon ami, and draw up to the table."

Dinner over, the grenadier went at his isual pace, took up his carbine, and, turning to the emperor, presented arms, "A mere private," said he, "ought not to dine at the table of his emperor."

"Ah! I understand you," said Napo-leon. "I name you chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and lieutenant in my company of guards." "Thank you heartily," returned the

oldier. "Vive l'Empereur," he shouted, and then withdrew.

M'Mahon was the soldier's name. One of his nephews played an important part in French history later.

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THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of them, of the most wonderful cures, vol-untarily sent us. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters that makes the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give refer-ances to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hon Bitters. THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS Hop Bitters.

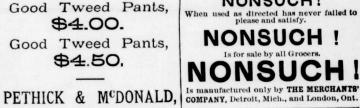
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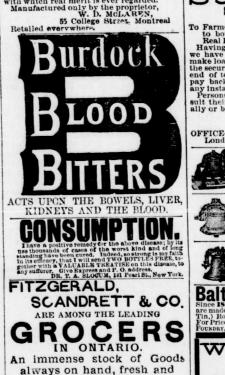
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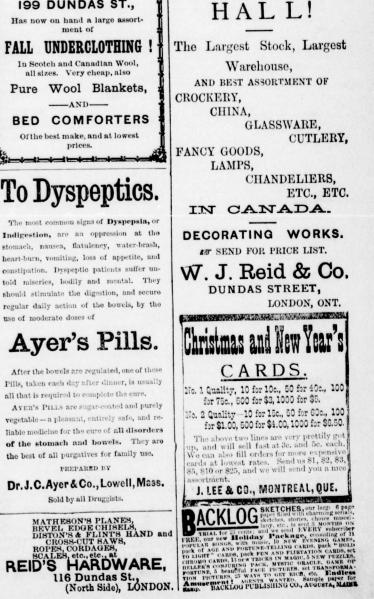
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Initial packet, the Kindouski, it can be a straight of the state of th







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DUBLIN, Nov. 21, 1883. That the agitation in Ireland has had its effect upon public opinion in England is shown by the change in sentiment which is gradually taking place there. Public opinion is now hecoming very sentitize and only last week the Duke of Bedford was roundly denounced in all the papers for some petty cruelties to poor tenants in London hovels, and there are hitherto London rovels, and there are hitherto unprecedented comparisons drawn between heartless eviction and the crowbar brigade as it works in London homes and on Irish farms. Here in Ireland Lord Spencer has made himself despised as well as hated by yielding to the revolvers of the Orange-men in proclaiming the Nationalist meet-ings in Ultra. Second Public tion were flocking in to pay their respects to the venerable lady, together with the superiors and many of the nuns of the men in proclaiming the Nationalist meet-ings in Ulster. Several English papers, even, have joined in the cry against him, and it is by no means improbable that before a great while the "Red Earl" will branches of the congregation in all parts of the Dominion and the United States,

and it is by no means improbable that before a great while the "Red Earl" will have to go. Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P. for Sligo, had a very unpleasant adventure on the morning of the 16th inst. in Drury Lane, London. While being driven homewards he stopped at a public house in the Seven Dials for refreshments, and while return-ing to his cab he was set upon by seven desperate ruffians, who gagged him, pinioned his arms and rifled bis pockets, obtaining, among other property, his gold watch and chain valued at £50. All the footpads escaped except one, who was captured by the police and was tried on the 18th at the Old Bailey, and upon con-viction by the jury was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. fifteen months' imprisonment. Justice George Denman of the court of

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J. Cloran, P. Doran, and others, represent ing St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Mary' Queen's bench will probably reside at the trial of O'Donnell for the murder of addresses in French and English. Hon. Carey. The preparations for O'Donnell's defence are well advanced. Mr. Me-Mr. Chauveau presented the first and Mr. Curran the second. The following is the English address:— To the Very Revered Sister St. Bernard, Superiores General of the Concretation of Inerney, of O'Donnell's council has brought from Ireland a mass of evidence, and he feels confident that the verdict in O'Donnell's case will not be that of wilful murder. Mr. William J. Hoppin, secre-tary of the American legation, in the absence of Minister Lowell, his visited race from which we have sprung, brings the children of St. Patrick to lay at your feet their humble bouquet of congratula-

absence of Minister Lowel, h's visited O'Donnell and formally ascertained the fact of his American citizenship. A. M. Sullivan, one of the attorneys in the libel suit of the Central News against tions, fragrant with the purest wishes of warm Celtic hearts, on this the happy and auspicious anniversary of your golden the Sportsman, fell in a faining fit after the case had been dismissed, Nov. 15, and was carried from the court room in an How short to you with your life of devo-How short to you with your life of devo-tion ? And yet how fruitful of results, insensible condition. He was taken to his office and lay in a comatose state all redounding to the greater glory of God, the usefulness of the noble Sisterhood of which you have been so long a brilliant night. The next day he was pronounced much better by his physicians, who say that he has rallied and continued to ornan moral and material progress of our counimprove ever since.

The Queen has postponed her departure try, in whose history your community fills a chapter so delightful and edifying. Balmoral. from Balmoral. Nothing definite is allowed to become known regarding the date of her return to Windsor. The ex-ceptional reserve maintained in rela-tion to the Queen's movements tion to the Queen's movements is alleged to be due to the unabated hervourses of her majesty from the a constant source of blessings, and in fear of Fenian outtages. Even the railway officials will be kept in ignorance of the time of her return until the last moment. The Duke of Connaught's children will join the Queen at Windsor and will remain there during the greater the fear of sector of the great work of which her return will great work of which the venerable Marguerite Bourgeois was the foundress, the cherished name of Sister St. Bernard will be proand will remain there during the greater part of the absence of the duke and duchess in India. nounced with love and veneration by Mr. Biggar, member of Parliament for

grateful people. Under your wise and motherly care Cavan, Ire., in a speech delivered at Old-ham, Lancashire, stated that Earl Spencer, this institution, Divine Providence aiding, has flourished and fructified. From the Parent House in the City of Mary have lord lieutenant of Ireland, had caused innocent people to be hanged upon notori-ously false evidence. He also declared that the Orangemen were unimportant in numbers, and were composed of knaves and dupes. When Sir Stafford Northsprung, as if by magic, numberless branch establishments in every Province of the Dominion, and in many States of the and dupes. When Sir Stafford North-cote visited Ireland, the torchlight pro-cession to which he had been treated was

neighboring Republic. To your labors are due not only the growth of the Congregation de Notre Dame-for how many kindred Sister-hoods, striving in the same glorious cause only organized after those who composed procession had received half a crown have not been furnished from amongst

the procession had been furnished from am The Orangemen, in obedience to the proclamation of the government, abstained from assembling at Garrison on the 15th, the procession had to been furnished from am your pupils with numbers of their zealous workers—but Canada owes debt of gratitude which no huma your pupils with numbers of their most zealous workers-but Canada owes you a but the Nationalists assembled to the number of 4000. The meeting was in-terfered with, however, by the magistrate, who, at the idead of a force of cavalry, infantry and police, read the government's proclamation forbidding the meeting. Mr. And, as it were, to crown your career William O'Brien, member of Parliament and editor of United Ireland, advised the people to respect the law. The crowl and editor of United Ireland, advised the people to respect the law. The crowd this magnineent cannot and the problem to respect the law. The crown the thereupon dispersed. Mr. Healy, member of Parliament for Monaghan, delivered an address at Drogheda, Nov. 18, before a large public meeting, in which he adverted to the report that the government intended, in the session of Parliament, to introduce a bill extending the franchise, from the benefits of which Ireland was to be excluded. He declares that if Ireland did not obtain an extension of the franchise, England would not get it either.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ing to the Order, 88 educational institu-tions giving the advantages of a liberal education to about 19,000 pupils, 10,500 of which are instructed free. Mother Bernard was the twenty-second Superior-

Yesterday being the fiftieth anniversary of the Very Rev. Mother St. Bernard's entry into religious life, the Villa Maria Convent presented an unusually lively scene. At 5 a.m. the celebration of ess. Rev. Father Beaubien, parish priest of

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Montreal Gazette, Nov. 22.

Superioress General of the Congregation of

Gratitude, ever a characteristic of the

nt-a guiding spirit,

and to the

Notre Dame :

Lavaltrie, followed in English, the choir singing at intervals several beautiful songs masses commenced and continued through singing at intervals several beautiful songs expressly composed for the occasion. The ceremony of blessing the Holy Sacrament was then held in the chapel, where five hundred nuns and an equal number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mgr. Fabre officiated at the ceremony, which was an imposing one. The guests were afterwards entertained at lunch. out the morning. Six altars were erected in the chapel, and thirty masses were performed, by a large number of priests. At 7 o'clock the rev. Mother solemnly re-At newed the vows taken fifty years ago, in the church attached to the convent. All day long the former pupils of the institu-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

Twenty-Fourth Anniversary of his Consecration.

From The Tribune

On Tuesday the twenty-fourth anniver-sary of the consecration of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch was fittingly cele-brated. His Grace, whom his many de-voted friends rejoiced to see in such good health notwithstanding his many years of bours in the service of his arduous labours in the service of his Master, and the severe illness from which he suffered in the early part of the year. celebrated Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral in thanksgiving for the many Cathedrai in thanksgiving for the many mercies and graces vouchsafed to him. His labours in Toronto have indeed been greatly blessed and very fruitful of good. Perhaps, in no part of America is there a Catholic community of the same number which possess as many churches and as many Catholic institutions as exist and flourish in Toronto, thanks to the great and the ceaseless efforts of the Arch-bishop and of the clergy by whom he is assisted. And in every part of his exten-sive diocese the spiritual wants of the people are carefully provided for and the great cause of Catholic education is suc-cessfully promoted. The October

essfully promoted. The Globe says : The altar was beautifully ornamented with candelabras, showing various colored lights. There was a large attendance at the mass, which was the Gregorian chant, rendered in grand style by the students of St. Michael's College, divided into two choirs, one at the organ and the other at the altar. The following assisted His Grace in the service :-Deacons of honour -Very Roy. Father Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's College, and Father Green, Superior of the Redemptorists; Deacon, Father Bergin, Sub-Deacon, Father Hand, and Assisting Priest, Rev. Father Rooney. There were also present in the sanctuary : -His Lordship Bishop O'Mahoney, at-Two hundred and thirty years have gone by since the venerable Marguerite Bourgeois established your Order, simul-taneously with the foundation of our good city of Montreal, to which her labors have been sentent and the since o Hagarty, Morris, Cherrier, Dumouchel, and a great many other ecclesiastics from St. Michael's College. Mr. Lemaitre pre-sided at the organ. During the day Bish-ops Walsh, of London, and Jamot, of Peterboro; Mons. Farrelly, Administrator of Kingston; Very Rev. Vicar-General Dowling, Administrator of Hamilton; Rev. Father Brennan, of London; Rev. Father Keogh, Hamilton; and Rev. Father Heenan, Hamilton, called upon the Arch-bishop at St. Michael's Palace to pay their respects to him. Almost all the priests of the archdiocese of Toronto were pres-ent, 'amongst others, Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Rev. Father Cassidy, of Dixie; Ray Fether Harris Nawmarket. Dear Rev. Father Harris, Newmarket; Rev. Father McCann, of Brockton.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Rev. Father Turgeon has replaced Rev. Father Cazenu as Rector of the Jes-uits' College at Montreal. The latter had filled the position for six years. The Rev. Father Jutteau, O. P., will

commence to preach a retreat in the par-ish of St. Anne, Ottawa, on the 16th December. A musical and dramatic soiree in aid of the funds of St. Elizabeth Sewing Society of Ottawa will be given in the

Sunday, and addressed the congregation after mass had been celebrated. All the boys attending the schools of the Christian Brothers, in the city of Quebec, mustered in the Jacques Cartier Hall on the 14th inst., whither His ExcelMARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

MONTREAL.

TORONTO.

TORONTO. Toronto, Nov. 24.–Wheat.–Fall, No. 2, 111 to 111; No. 3, 166 to 167; spring, No. 1, 113 to 114; No. 2, 110 to 111; No. 3, 105 to 160. Earley, No. 1, 74 to 74c; No. 2, 68 to 68c; No. 3, extra, 64 to 64c; No. 3, 53 to 55c. Peas, No. 1, 60 to 000. No. 2, 73 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 61 to 550, No. 2, 57c. Corn, 60 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c. Flour, Superior, 515 to 52.5; extra, 50 to 5 50. Dran, 1200 to 12 25. Butter, 12 to 18c. Hozs, street, 57 to 7 50. Barley, (street), 66 to 00c. Rye, street, 60 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 165 to 011; fail, 1 00 to 103. Oatmeal, 500 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 375 to 390. OTAWA.

OTTAWA.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Physicians & Invalids

vill cure permanently diseases of the air passages, viz.: CATABEH, CATABEHAL DEAF-

SPECIAL NOTICE .- J. McKenzie has re-

o 14c.

LONDON. Wheat-Spring, 175 to 185; Delhi, # 100 lbs. 75 to 180; Treadwell, 175 to 180; Clawson, 150 to 175; Red, 160 to 188. Oats, 163 to 105. Corn, 130 to 140. Barley, 105 to 115. Peas, 125 to 135. Rye, 105 to 110. Beans, per bush, 125 to 175. Flour-Pastry, per cwt, 300 to 325; Family, 275 to 300. Oatmeal Fine, 25 to 270; Granulated, 260 to 275. Corn-meal, 200 to 250. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 80 uto 10 00. Straw, per load, 200 to 250. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 80 uto 10 00. Straw, per load, 200 to 260. Butter-pound rolls, 22 to 25c; erock, 21 to 23c; tubs, 15 to 20c. Eggs, basket, 23 to 24c. Cheese, 1b. 11; to 124c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turn, ps, 30 to 49c. Turkeys, 75 to 200. Chiekens, per pair, 40 to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, 100 to 10. Apples, per bag, 60 to 1 00. Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 550 to 600. Beef, per ewt, 400 to 6 00. Mut-ton, per 100 lbs, 30 to 59c. Wood, per cord, 600 to 650. MONTREAL Hall on the 14th inst., whither His Excel-lency the Commissary Apostolic went, attended by a numerous train of clergy-men. The hall and galleries were filled to repletion with citizens and scholars and were beautifully decorated with flags and banners and suitable inscriptions. Addresses were presented to him, to which he made an elegenet range. There was also music an eloquent reply. There was also music and songs and recitations.

Tradition says that during the flight into Egypt the Holy Family once reposed themselves under a certain tree in lower Egypt. This tree, which still ex-

ists, is in a locality named Mattarich. At the time of the inauguration of the Suez canal the ex-Empress Eugenie, Suez canal the ex-Empress Eugenie, who took part in the ceremonies, re-ceived this tree as a present from the Khedive of Egypt. It now appears that the Jesuit Fathers have bought the tree with some adjoining land for 18,000 francs, and that before long they will there erect a sanctuary in honor of the Blessed Virgin the Blessed Virgin.

The following from the Pittsburg, Pa., Emerald Vindicator ought to commend itself to the thoughtful consideration of all Catholic heads of families: "We have frequently urged on our readers the great importance of extending a more liberal support to the Catholic press. A family without one or more of the many excellent journals-true and faithful exponents and advocates of Cath-olicism-are like a ship at sea without rudder, sail or compass. Let the fathers and mothers take warning at the many ship-wrecked members of our holy relig-**Cornect report made every week for "The Catholic Record.**" Spring wheat, \$1 10 to 1 25 bush.; Oats, 40c to 32c bush; Pees, 70c to 03c bush; Beans 1.25 to 90 bah; Rye, 00c to 55c bsh; Turnips, 59 to 60c bsh; Garrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Parsnips, 50 to 60c bsh; Garrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Cabbage, per doz., 30 to 50c; Onions, per peek, 20 to 25c; Potatoes, 9c bag, 55 to 60c breased hogs, per 100 lbs., 675 to 7 60; Beef, per 100 lbs., 375 to 60. But-ter, palls per 10, 19 to 21c; firkins, 18 to 19c; fresh print, 22 to 25c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 60; Fowls, per pair, 50c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 50c; Owls, per pair, 50c. Ducks, wild, per pair, 100. Geese, each, 75c. Turkeys, each, 80 to \$20c, Hides 500 to 700. Hay, per ton, 7 50 to \$20c, Hides 500 to 700. Lard, per lb, 11 to 14c. Apples, per bbl. 250 to 350. Sheep, 35j to 50j each. Lambs, 250 to 275 each. ion, so numerous throughout the land. Le Canadien of Quebec is in a position

to formally contradict the statements of some of its contemporaries that His Excellency, the Commissary-Apostolic, had finished his business in Quebec, and was nnished his business in Quebec, and was about to take his departure for Montreal. The announcement surprised Mgr. Smeulders himself, as he had not yet entertained the idea of leaving the Arch-iepiscopal city. The same paper says, that His Excellency had visited St. Bridgets' Asylum and had expressed himself de-lighted with the reception given him. He also visited the Asylum of the Good Shep-herd. herd.

HYMENEAL.—On the 17th of last month the Catholic Church of Springtown was the scene of a very happy event, Mr. James J. Meany, of Sorel, being united in marriage to Miss Josephine Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Patrick Kennedy, mer-chant, of Springtown. The bridesmaids were the Misses French, daughters of Michael and Frances French, of Renfrew. After the ceremony they drove to Mr. Kennedy's, where, with a large number of friends, they partook of a hearty break-fast. Rev. Father Burns spoke in very high and complimentary terms of the new married couple, and in particular of the HYMENEAL .- On the 17th of last month Can try the SPIROMETER and consult the Surgeons of the celebrated International Throat and Lung Institute IREE, by calling at the Tecumsch Hotel, London, Dec. 6. 7, 8. This instrument, the wonderful inven-tion of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, Ex-Aide Surgeon of the French, which conveys the medicinal properties of medicines directly to the seat of disease is the only thing that will cure permanently diseases of the air passages, viz.: CATABER, CATABERAL DEAF-NESS, BRONCHTIS, ASTENA, AND CONSUMP-TION in its first stages. Crowds are visiting them in every town and thousands of poor sufferers are being cured every year by these celebrated physicians who have offices in LONDON, ENG., MONTREAL, P.Q., TORONTO, ONT., WINNIFEG, MAN., DETROIT, MICH., and BOSTON, MASS. If impossible to call personally, write for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, to 173 Church St., Toronto, Office for Ontario. FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water coler painting and craymarried couple, and in particular of the bride, having known her for many years. The bride received a large and varied assortment of very handsome and costly presents from her friends, who regretted her departure from amongst them. After breakfast the bride and bridegroom left After by the C. P. Railway for Montreal, carrying with them the good wishes of all pres ent.-True Witness.

for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at An incident which caused not a little amusement, occurred recently at the Rich-mond, Que, depot on the Grand Trunk Rail-way. A certain Catholic Bishop and a certain 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 member of the local legislature-the latter memoer of the local legislature—the latter noted for his absent-mindedness—both entered the dining room of the depot to partake of luncheon. The legislator hav-ing eaten to his satisfaction went on the paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures specialty. platform to smoke his pipe, where, to his inexplicable amazement, the persons there approached him one after the other, and, rather irreverently, it must be confessed, bending the knee, asked for his blessing.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. MCKenzie has re-moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale In the meantime the Bishop had also fin-ished his meal and looking for his hat found that it had disappeared. For the benefit of residents outside of the Province To set off lips of cherry; A fragrant Breath for the boy and girl Who purchases "TEABERRY." CHOR THE LIVER

NOV. 30, 1883.

LIONESS FUR STORE Beaver Trimmings! For Ladies' and Gents' Mantles and Coats.

Beaver Collars, Beaver Cuffs, Beaver Caps, Beaver Capes,

Beaver Muffs, Beaver Gauntletts, -AT-

RAYMOND & THORN'S 128 DUNDAS ST.

No trouble to show goods at the Great Fur House of the West. We invite comparisons of goods and prices with any Fur House in the city. Old Furs renovated at

600 10 5 55. MONTREAL. FLOUR-Receipts 1,100 bbls.; sales, none reported. Market quiet and weak at un-changed rates. Prices: Superior, \$5 55 to \$5 60; spring extra, \$5 20 to \$5 30; superine, \$4 70 to \$4 75; spring extra, \$5 20 to \$5 30; superine, \$4 70 to \$4 75; strong bakers, \$5 30 to \$5 60; fane, \$3 90 to \$4 00; middlings, \$5 70 to \$6 75; pollards, \$3 40 to \$3 50; Ontario bags, \$2 60 to \$2 65; eity bags, \$3 00 to \$3 05; GRAIN-Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 15 to 17; Can. red winter, 19 to 12; No. 2 spring, 115 to 120. Corn, 62 uinter, \$10 to 12; to 26; Cats, \$2 to 85c. Hye, 62 to 64c. Barley, \$0 tc .sc. PROVISIONS-Butter, creamery, 25 to 26c; Eastern Town-ships, 20 to 22c; B. & M. 19 to 21c; Western, 15 to 18c. Cheese, 69; to 11e; Carn, 14 50 to \$1500. Lard, 10] to 11c. Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 14c. RAYMOND & THORN'S. No trouble to show goods. Raw Furs of very description wanted by RAYMOND & THORN.

CH. F. COLWELL, 171 Dundas St. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Planos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instru-ments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Wars-rooms in Western Canada. Call or write before baying elsewhere. The Pelephone connection day and night.

CH. F. COLWELL.

TEACHER WANTED. A Female Teacher wanted, holding a Second or Third class certificate for the year 1884, for the R. C. S. S., No. 5, Raleigh, Please state salary and experience in teach-ing. Applications will be received until 25th of December, 1883. Address L. WADDICK, Chatham, Ont. 208-4w

Teacher Wanted. 2084w Teacher Wanted. Teacher Wanted for School Section No. 20, Wilmot, Waterloo Co. One who knows some German preferred. Third Class certificate auffelent. Apply to Rev. E. FUNCKEN, St., Aratha.

For the Roman Catholic Separate Schoo own of Newmarket. Second or third clas Applications, stating salary, with testimon-als, received to Dec. 12th. E. SPENCER, 266-4w SEC. R.C.S.S.

Head-Master for the Catholic Separate School at Chatham. Salary \$550. None but a competant man need apply. Applications with testimonials as to character and abil-ity to be sent on or before the first of Decem-ber next, to THE SECRETARY, Catholic Separate School, Chatham, Ont. 266-3w

A female teacher holding a first or second lass certificate to take charge of Separate chool and Organ in church. Salary liberal. For further particulars apply to Trustees R. J. School, Offa.

WANTED for the R.C.S. School, No, 12, Peel, for the year 1881-A male teacher holding a second class certificate. Duties to commence 1st of January, 1884. Applications commence ist of January, 1884. Applications will be received up to December 10th, 1885. Schoolphouse and appa atus first-class. Apply stating salary, with testimonials from P. P. Ac. to JEREMIAH RIORDAX, 207-2w Arthur, P. O.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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Part of E half of Lot 15 in the 5th concession, Township of Brooke, consisting of 95 acres of first-class land, well fenced, well watered, 80 acres cleared, and the balance bush, hard wood. Good log house, frame barn 35x55, good orchard, and other outbuildings; one mile west of Alvinston Station on the Can-ada Southern. For particulars address-388-4w CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE.

SHARE SHARE States and Watches Refuced Cut this out, and return Open Face Stem Winder, nickel plated, \$3.5 Extra quality, a good watch. Best Watch in the Market... Hunting Vase, Gold Plated, Key Wind..... Silver Hunting Case, Gold Played, Extra large size, Key Wind, Stamped Ataminium. Hunting Case, Gold Plated, lever movement, Gents Solid Silver Hunt'g pat, lever, K Wind better quality. Ladies' Solid Silver Hunting Case, key wind. a better watch.... a still better watch kel Onen Face Illuminated Dial.

JAS. LEE & CO. Montreal, P.O.

DR. JENNER'S

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ter signed by Dr. Redmond, a priest of the diocese of Westminster, denouncing our unfortunate countrymen and coun-Mr. Errington's mission to Rome as in trywomen were stricken down by that Mr. Errington's mission to Rome as in the interest of the landlords and the Eng-lish government. He declares that the fight their own political battle, and that the Curia must stand aside. If it decides adverssely to the Irish people it may deal a mortal blow to the church. Mr. A. C. Boyd, Q. C., of Dublin, pro-poses the formation of a new Tory League to rival that of Mr. Parnell's fol-lowers, and to oppose and counteract the

lowers, and to oppose and counteract the influence of the National League, especi-ally in those parts of Ireland where elec-tions are about to be held. The Nation-listel were better wars and not a few, having been received into your Community, have ally in those parts of Ireland where elec-tions are about to be held. The Nation-alists laugh at the proposal and claim it is impossible to get up the kind of respectable proportions. The official Moniteur de Rome declares

that there is no truth whatever in the statement that the Pope, being vividly impressed by the latest news from Ireland. has charged Cardinal Simeoni to write to the Irish bishops and the local authorities for information as to whether the Catholic clergy have really taken part in the agitation against the government.

All orders for Catholic Family Almanacs, Price 25 cts., received last week will be filled at once. We would advise all who wish to get a copy to write immediately, enclosing price, the demand being such that we find it difficuit to keep a stock on hand. See adver-

tisment in another column. Passengers for the Old Country, remen for that the State Line sails every Thursday for Belfast and Glasgow. Through Tickets issued for principal Towns in Ireland, Cheap rates and splendid accommodation, F. S. Clarke, agent, Exchange effice, next door to Advertiser Office. ber that the State Line sails every Thursday

Institute on the 28th inst.

an organization of add new laurels to the fame of your institution. A career such as yours forms one of the strongest bonds in our national life. To you do all Canadians, without distinction of origin, look up as one of the brightest characters in our country's history. To-day, in the different languages spoken by our population, united through your ex-alted devotion, the praises of your usefulness are heard, and the prayers of all ascend to the Throne of the Most High,

that you may long be spared to guide the destinies of your sisterhood and scatter blessings amongst our people. Signed on behalf of the congregation of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Mary's Churches of Montreal.

EDWARD MURPHY, Chairman. J. J. CURRAN, Secretary. Montreal, 21st November, 1883. Rev. Mr. Collin, Superior of Seminary

of St. Sulpice, replied in French, giving a short history of the Order of the Congre-gation of Notre Dame since its foundation by Sister Bourgeois to the present time, when there were nearly 800 sisters belong-

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His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boni. face, Man., visited the new school of the Immaculate Conception at Winnipeg, under the direction of the Rev. Sisters of Jesus-Mary, on the 14th inst. This makes the fourth Catholic school in that city-two norance of the mistake. directed by the sisters and two by the

Marist Brothers. Monseigneur Carberry, Bishop of Ham-ilton, was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1821, and he entered the Dominican Order in 1843. He subsequently exercised the sacred ministry at Cork and at Limerick, extension of the fractions, and the sad desolation of 1847 comes back The Freeman's Journal publishes a let-ter signed by Dr. Redmond, a priest of the sad desolation of 1847 comes back with a pang as within our recollection; to others it is but a matter of history. When our unfortunate countrymen and coun-Provincial of Ireland. In 1880 he became Provincial of Ireland. In 1860 he became Secretary to the General of the Order, and since that date has resided in Rome.

The Dean of York does not approve of the Luther celebration. Having been requested to take part in a service in Yorkminster, he said in his reply: "Very few of us would be prepared to endorse all that Luther said or did," and adding: "I mistrust the expediency of such a proceeding when its tendency must be to fan the smouldering embers of past struggles and persecutions, and to give pain to many of our fellow Christians.

Rev. Father Wissell, C.SS. R., and five other priests of the same order, arrived in Halifax, N. S., on the 3d inst., from St. John's, N. B. On the Sunday from St. John's, N. B. On the Sunday they preached in the different Catholic churches of the city; the Superior, Father Wissell, preached in the Cathe-dral at High Mass. They left at noon on the 5th inst., by the Allen boat for New-foundland, to renew the Missions which were given in the diocese of St. John's and Harber Greece even pine months and Harbor Grace, some nine months age.

The Catholic congregation of Nelson, New Brunswick, deserves great credit for the energy they have displayed in the matter of rebuilding their church and presbytery. Good progress has been made with the frame of the church, and the with the frame of the church, and the presbytery has been so far advanced that services were held in it last Sunday. It will be a larger and better looking resi-dence than the one that was burned. The lower portion will be used as a residence by Father Egan, and the upper portion will serve as a chapel until the church building is ready for use. His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham was present on

benefit of residents outside of the Province of Quebec it may be well to explain that the Catholic Bishops all were a green plaited cord with two lapels falling down behind on their hats, and the absentminded legislator had taken up that of His Lordship and was wearing it in happy ig-

An item going the rounds of the Catholic press, that our Right Rev. Bishop was worse, and that the Very Rev. Father was worse, and that the Very Rev. Father Phelan had been put in charge of diocesan affairs, is without foundation in fact. On the death of Father Ryan, at whose house Bishop Tuigg was residing, and felt somewhat prostrated by the excite-ment, Father Phelan, as Vicar-General, took charge of the dead priest's funeral at the request of the Bishop. The daily press, with its usual habit to blunder-es-becially where Catholic matters are conpecially where Catholic matters are con-cerned—published the item alluded to, and which has deceived a number of our contemporaries. Our advices as to the Bishop's health and condition are up to within a few hours of going to press. His improving. He is able to walk through the house, is in excellent spirits, and very hopeful of his ultimate recovery.—Pittsburg, Pa., Emerald Vindicator

My lamp burns low, the night winds whispen Through the room a stillness reigns, Sandal'd silence waves her sceptre Moonbeams press the window panes, Down the street a distant footfall Echoes through the wards a still

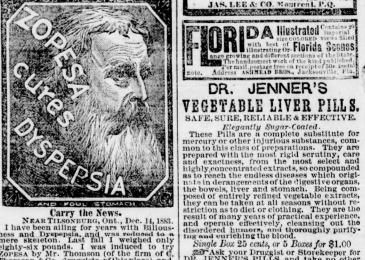
Chatham, Ont.

We have received from the office of Don ohoe's Magazine, Boston, a neat little vol-ume, bearing the above title. It will be sufficient to mention that the author is Mr. A. M. Sullivan, to prove that the work is one of absorbing interest, and written in

Benziger's Catholic Almanac can be obtained at RECORD office. Price 25c. Send early as it will be difficult to fill orders later on.

Solicitors for the App foronto, November 5th, 1883.

SE. NEW BOOKS.-THE LIFE OF MARTIN LTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang; 12 mo., 112,pp. Price, ree mail, 20 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid pious sculs in the recitation of the Honx RosARY, 24 mo., 338 pp. :Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Bar-clay St., New York. MAILING, PAILING, PAILING, LABELS, Send description of your Invention, D. Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D.C.



AND FOUL STOMACH

PATENTS !

Carry the News. NEAR TILSONBURG, Ont., ave been ailing for years y I have been alling for years with Ellious-ness and Dynomia, and was reduned to a mere skiew of the last all I weighed only eighty-six pounds. I was induced to try Zoresa by Mr. Thomson (of the firm of C. Thomson & Co., druggists, of this place, and, many thanks to him, I am now an entirely new woman and weigh 124 pounds, through the use of this new compound.

267-6w

Single Dox 20 crais, or 5 Doxes for \$1.00 20 Ask your Drugist or Storekeeper for DR. JENNER'S PILLS, and take no other that may be represented to be 'just as good." 20 Give them a trial; they are fully war-ranted. Prepared only at the Chemical Laborator-ies of

JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.



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